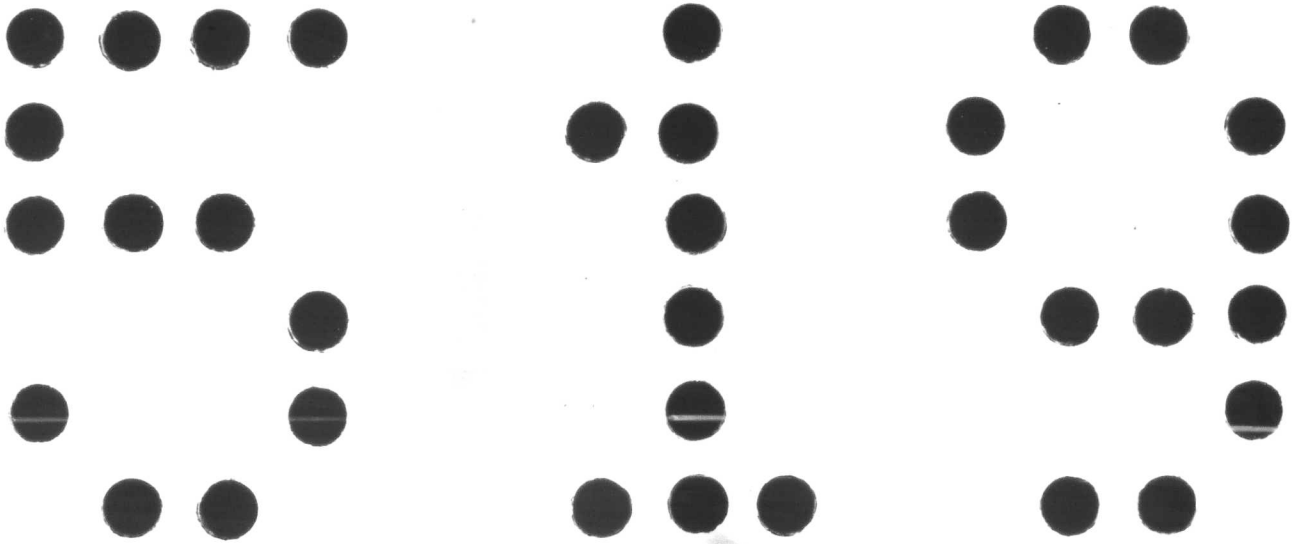

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1956

1793

NUMBER 6. G. R. VOLUME I.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE,
OR
AMERICAN ORACLE.

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1793.

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

PRESENT

HIS EXCELLENCY
JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, Esq;
Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.—IN COUNCIL.

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

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

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

Extracted from the Minutes,
JOHN SMALL, *Clerk of the Council.*

Extract from the Gazette of the United States, April 27.

Foreign Intelligence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 5.

The Port has ſent orders to the Hoſpodars of Moldavia and Wallachia, to receive the Ruſſian Ambaſſador who is expected there in February with the moſt diſtinguiſhed marks of honor and reſpect. The reports which have been ſpread in Europe that the Port was making preparations for war againſt Ruſſia, are without foundation. The people in general deteſt France.

STOCKHOLM, February 1.

A war between this country and Ruſſia has long been deemed probable, it now appears inevitable.

The tidings of the tragical end of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, has filled every mind with horror and diſmay. The court is expected to go into mourning for ſix weeks, like that of Copenhagen.

MADRID, February 7.

Our armament which was at firſt to conſiſt of twenty-one ſhips, has been increaſed, and orders have been given to have every thing in readineſs to arm the whole Spaniſh navy.

The Portugueſe fleet which was only to have conſiſted of ſix ſail, is alſo increaſed to ten ſail of the line.

HAGUE, February 23.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York arrived here late on Thurſday night. His highneſs immediately took up his quarters in the Palace of the Stadtholder.

The Engliſh guards arrived ſafely at Helvoet on the 1ſt. inſtant. The only accident that happened amongſt them was one man's breaking his arm by a fall. They are ſtationed at Helvoet, at the Brille, and at Dort. Sixteen hundred are at the latter place.

The hereditary prince of Orange is named commander in Chief.

Feb. 25.—Their high mightineſſes have iſſued a Proclamation for public prayers, to begin on Wedneſday the 27th. inſtant, and to be continued for a fortnight, to implore the bleſſing of Almighty God on the Dutch arms and thoſe of her allies, againſt the French.

March 4.—General Clairfayt croſſed the Roer, and on the 1ſt inſt. attacked the French army, under General Miranda, which he defeated, killed and took 2000 men, with nine pieces of artillery. It was underſtood that he was to detach 5000 men to prince Frederick of Pruſſia, who was about to make an immediate attack upon Ruremonde—and Clairfayt himſelf was preparing to march to the relief of Maeſtricht.

FRANKFORT, February 15.

The two brothers of his late moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, have ſent official notice of their brother's death to all the Courts in Europe. They have proclaimed the dauphin King of France, under the title of Louis XVII.—Count de Provence is declared Regent of the Kingdom; and Count d'Artois, Lieutenant General. The Regent has ſent Col. Van Roll to be Ambaſſador at the Head Quarters of his Pruſſian Majeſty. The King of Pruſſia has already acknowledged the new King, the Regent, and the Lieutenant General of France.

Feb. 27.—The fortreſs of Koenigſtein is on the eve of ſurrendering to the Pruſſians. The garriſon is reduced by famine to the moſt dreadful extremity.

Cuſtine, at Mentz, is alſo reduced to the laſt extremity and there is reaſon to ſuppoſe that he will very ſhortly make overtures to the Pruſſians for capitulation, or for permiſſion to retire into France.

Great numbers of the French from Mentz are daily deſerting; and upon their arrival in the Pruſſian camp, they are enrolled and regimented. The knowledge of this circumſtance brings numbers of them in daily.

PARIS, February 21.

The executive power has demanded of the government of Venice—1ſt, that it ſhall acknowledge the French Republic——2dly, it ſhall permit a free paſſage for

veſſels in the Adriatick Sea—3dly, Grain.—3nd 4tly, an account of the French Citizens that have diſappeared there. The government has anſwered to the firſt, that it will acknowledge the Republic when it ſhall have eſtabliſhed itſelf, and be acknowledged by the other powers. The ſecond and third they have refuſed, and to the fourth they anſwer, that the Venetian government concerns itſelf no more about the French citizens at Venice, than the French government does about the Venetians at Paris.

Theſe anſwers are conſidered as a declaration of war.

The government of Venice is alſo preparing to join the allies againſt France.

Petion has been erafed from the liſt of the members of the Jacobin Club.

Marie Antoniette and her family have not yet ſtirred out of the apartment which they occupy in the Temple. The day before yeſterday the Commiſſioners of the Commune invited them to go down into the garden to take the air, and to enjoy the benefit of the fine weather. The widow of Louis thanked them, and refuſed their offer, ſaying, that "it would be too painful for her to paſs by the door of the chamber from which her huſband had been led to execution." She alſo refuſed to go up on the platform of the great tower, at leaſt for the preſent. Her daughter continues to be ill, the ſwelling in her leg is not abated.

LONDON, February 14.

The grand army of the French is ſtill ſtationed at Ruremonde and it's vicinity, and is in great force, ſuppoſed to be from 60 to 70,000 men.

In the inſurrection which took place in Paris laſt week the militia were called out, and a number of perſons, chiefly women, were murdered. This we believe to be only the prelude to a general maſſacre.—The ſhops of the grocers were pillaged.

Marat has been denounced in the Convention as the inſtigator of this inſurrection.

That France is in a ſtate of war with Spain, is certainly no new intelligence, for we ſtated ſome days ago, that Spain had formally declared war againſt the French republic.

Our ſhips of War have been uncommonly ſucceſsful againſt the French. It is ſuppoſed that the French property brought into Britiſh Ports already, amounts to near 2,000,000l. while on the contrary, that of ours taken by the French will ſcarcely exceed a tenth part of the ſum.

The health of the Duke of Brunſwick is completely reſtored; on the 3d of February he appeared for the firſt time on horſeback, and rode to Manheim.

Monday the Convention between Great Britain and Spain, reſpecting the Nootka Sound buſineſs, was ſigned by Sir Ralph Woodford, and M. Las Herras. The Court of Spain, beſides reſtoring the veſſels, pays an indemnity of two hundred and ten thouſand dollars.

Feb. 22. A proclamation is publiſhed by the King reciting, that as attempts may be made to ſeduce our ſubjects on board of French ſhips, it is therefore neceſſary to notify and declare, that ſubjects ſerving on board enemies ſhips, or otherwiſe adhering or giving aid or comfort to our enemies upon the ſea, will be conſidered guilty of high treaſon and piracy, and puniſhed accordingly.

WHITEHALL, Feb. 28.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Sir John Temple, bart. to be his majeſty's conſul general in the eaſtern States of America.

The King has alſo been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Phineas Bond, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's conſul in the middle and ſouthern States of America.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 1.

Mr. Dundas laid before the houſe the following Meſſage from the King:

"His Majeſty having judged it expedient to employ in the ſervice of Great Britain a body of the electoral troops for the purpoſe of aſſiſting his majeſty's allies the States General of the United Provinces, and of proſecuting in the moſt effectual manner the juſt and neceſſary War in which his Majeſty is engaged, his majeſty has ordered an eſtimate to be laid before the Houſe of Commons, of the charge attending the employment of the ſaid troops; and his Majeſty relies on the zeal of his moſt faithful Commons, that they will be ready to make the neceſſary proviſion for maintaining the ſame."

Referred to the committee of ſupply.

March 2. The meſſage delivered to both houſes of Parliament from his Majeſty yeſterday, for taking into the pay of Great Britain a body of Hanoverian troops will be taken into conſideration this day.

The numerous bounties given in every part of the country, prove the zeal of all deſcriptions of men.—It is eſſential that that zeal ſhould not relax, whilſt the French bear the ſmalleſt weight in the ſcale of Europe.

DUTCH MANIFESTO.

In anſwer to Dumourier's Proclamation.

WE rather expect that all citizens, laying aſide any party ſpirit which diſunites them, will unite their efforts to ours and to thoſe of all the true friends of their country to defend and preſerve, under divine protection, the territory which has given them birth, and in which they have been bred—that they will ſnatch religion and true liberty, thoſe guarantees of our happineſs, from the inſupportable yoke of foreign and barbarous hordes.—We expect every thing from their courage and bravery; and we are perſuaded that they will not ſuffer themſelves to be intimidated by the exaggerated ſtatement of the forces which are repreſented as advancing againſt them. We perſuade ourſelves, that they will neither forget the invincible valour with which our immortal anceſtors reſiſted ſucceſsfully theſe very Frenchmen, at a time when the greateſt powers of Europe did not, as at this day, combat with us, but on the other hand were leagued with our enemies;——nor the ſituation of our country, which more eſpecially in this ſeaſon, oppoſes inſurmountable obſtacles to an hoſtile invaſion; nor, the diligence and energetic activity of the government, which will neglect nothing to ſecure the ſucceſſes of our common efforts; nor, laſtly, the efficacious ſuccours we expect in a little time from our faithful allies. If after ſo many important conſiderations, they may ſtill need a motive to confirm them in their reſolution to ſacrifice every thing to the defence of their dear country; we will place before their view the example of our neighbours the inhabitants of the Auſtrian Netherlands, who have called on and welcomed as friends, the very general who dares to call himſelf their deliverer, and thoſe very Frenchmen he commands; thoſe Belgians now reap the bitterſt fruit of their heedleſs credulity.

Deign, thou Supreme, and All-puiſſant Being, who haſt ſo often extricated this Republic from the moſt imminent dangers—deign to preſerve it at this day from ſuch a deliverance, and from ſuch friends.

Philadelphia, April 27.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Mr. Bourgoing the French Ambaſſador at Madrid has not been received at that court ſince the death of the King of France; the Leyden Gazette, ſays, he was to be arreſted, but found means to eſcape. The Duke de Crillon is to have the command of the Spaniſh army.—It is ſaid there is a ſcarcity of bread in Paris—great uneaſineſs is apprehended in conſequence. The Convention of France has decreed that all the ports of the French Colonies ſhould be open to the veſſels of the United States of America, paying duties as French veſſels—The deputation from the French Weſt-India Iſlands now in England, have received, it is ſaid, an anſwer from the Britiſh government—and that the French Iſlands as offered by the deputies, will be accepted by the Engliſh.

The French it appears, have a fleet of nine-teen ſail of the line in the Mediterranean—Two French prizes captured by two ſhips of War are eſtimated to be worth 70,000l—Eight thouſand Hanoverian Troops are to march into Holland. It is reported that the Grand Signior is dead, and that his ſucceſſor is going to renew the war againſt Ruſſia—A Mr. Butler and Mr. Bond, who had ſigned a publication reflecting on the committee of the Houſe of Lords in Ireland (as Chairman and Secretary to the Society of United Iriſhmen) have been condemned to ſix months impriſonment, and 500 hundred pounds penalty each for their offence—Lord Barrymore of the Queens Regiment, was lately killed by a fuzee which went off accidentally, as he ſtepped into a carriage with the gun in his hand.

Engliſh papers of the 9th of March contain the King's proclamation for a general Faſt.

The Pruſſian army was at Venlo and Cleves in February, and part of the French at St. Michael, oppoſite, and at no great diſtance; an engagement was hourly expected.

The city of Hamburgh being threatened by the King of Pruſſia with having 3000 men quartered in it, in caſe

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[Extract from the National Gazette of the Ua
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The City of Lyons is reported to be in a ſtate of inſurrection.

The Britiſh Frigate the Juno, has captured ſix prizes, two of them ſaid to be valuable.

In aſſigning reaſons for the war with France, an Engliſh paper ſays—"It is the cauſe of human nature we are engaged to ſupport; of a conſtitution which our anceſtors cemented with their blood, which is the ſource of our pride, and the foundation of our happineſs; againſt a ſyſtem of innovation which has ſwept before it, like an overwhelming torrent, the ſacred inſtitutions of antiquity, the pure conſolations of religion, the duties of domeſtic life, and the obligations between man and man. In ancient times war was conducted with dignified ferocity; among the moderns it has been carried on with ſcientific ſkill; the recent hoſtilities of the French have been ferocious without dignity, and ſcientific without humanity, & if we meet their forces with ſuch accumulated horrors, we have ſtill the comfort of reflecting, that to abſtain from war is impoſſible, and to doubt of ſucceſs would be impious."

The man who has a great deal of money wiſhes to get more. Accordingly we ſee men who have enough, riſk all to get more, which they do not want, and would not, if they had it, know what to do with. Often by their running imprudent riſks they loſe all. The human mind will not ſtand ſtill. A people rich in liberty are very apt if they cannot have more, to wiſh for ſomething different. Having all, they cannot increaſe their ſtock, but they would change it. Many are fond of trying new things, and in this temper precious old ones are often flung away. It is not true to affirm, that oppreſſion only, will excite a deſire for change. It is the nature of man, and the freeſt nation may be made to figh for new ſchemes of politics with all the ardor of fuffering freemen.

Thoſe who ſow jealouſies and diſcord, have the addreſs to hold up the allurements of new theories, as ſpecious in argument, as they would prove pernicious in the trial. Liberty is certainly one of the faireſt gifts to man; it is his ſtate of perfection. But like his ſtate in paradiſe, it is ſurrounded with temptation. The ſerpent is every where tempting the people to pluck the fair fruit—Thoſe who tempt, would be the firſt to revile and torment them in their fallen ſtate. May liberty, which has not yielded to ſuffering and danger, eſcape the arts of thoſe aſſaſſins who flatter to deſtroy—who pull down government under the pretext of gaining more liberty to a nation which already has all.

[Extract from the National Gazette of the United States of the 30th. of April.]

LONDON, March 9.

Miniſters yeſterday received by Mr. Silveſter, one of the King's Meſſengers, diſpatches from the Hague, which bring intelligence of various important ſucceſſes gained over the armies of France.—From the beſt accounts that we can collect theſe diſpatches announce.

That the Auſtrians had attacked a body of French, detached across the Meuſe to keep Juliers in check; that upwards of 2000 were killed or taken priſoners, and the whole detachment put to the route. This, as we apprehended, was the affair that took place on the firſt inſt. of which we had ſome vague reports on Wedneſday.

That after this General Clairfait had marched to the relief of Maeſtricht, which he had effected, and that Miranda in his retreat to Ruremonde had loſt 8 pieces of cannon:

That Frederick of Pruſſia had attacked Ruremonde, and had gained a complete victory, by which that important poſt had come into the hands of the Auſtrians:

That Prince de Cobourge had ſucceſsfully attacked the French at Aix-la-Chapelle, who after a vigorous reſiſtance, in which 4000 men were killed, and 1600 taken priſoners, were obliged to evacuate that place, and leave behind them 120 pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of military ſtores;

That the young Prince of Brunſwick had attacked the French at Venlo, and had alſo beaten them with conſiderable loſs, by which he was ſure of re-taking St. Michael.

That Dumourier had been three times repulſed at Williamſtadt, through the vigour of the gun boats, and had abandoned the place; but had made himſelf Maſter of Gertruydenburgh.

Theſe are but a few of the many reports circulated upon the Authority of theſe diſpatches.

It is agreed to by all parties, that Dumourier's invaſion of Holland was judicious on his ſide, thereby having a chance to obtain both money and breeches, two articles very much wanted in his army.

Extract from the Britiſh Diary, February 7.

LINE OF BATTLE SHIPS

In Compleat Condition for Sea, moſt of which are preparing to be commiſſioned.

	Guns.		Guns.
Queen Charlotte	110	Irreſiſtible	74
Royal George	110	Grafton	74
Royal Sovereign	110	Excellent	74
Ville de Paris	110	Elephant	74
Hibernia	110	Defiance	74
Temeraire	98	Defence	74
Prince	98	Cumberland	74
Prince of Wales	98	Coloſſus	74
Prince George	98	Centaur	74
Ocean	98	Carnatic	74
Namur	98	Captain	74
Neptune	98	Canada	74
London	98	Bombay Caſtle	74
Impregnable	98	Bellerophon	74
Glory	98	Alexander	74
Formidable	98	Albion	74
Dreadnought	98	Vigilant	64
Blenheim	98	Veteran	64
Barfleur	98	Trident	64
Atlas	98	Stately	64
Gibraltar	80	Standard	64
Ceſar	80	Scipio	64
Foudroyant	80	Sceptre	64
Zealous	74	Simpſon	64
Warrior	74	Republic	64
Victorius	74	Polyphemus	64
Venerable	74	Naſſau	64
Vanguard	74	Magnanime	64
Valiant	74	Intrepid	64
Tremendous	74	Inflexible	64
Theſeus	74	Indefatigable	64
Swiftſure	74	Director	64
Saturn	74	Dictator	64
Ruſſel	74	Diadem	64
Reſolution	74	Deliqueux	64
Romilies	74	Ajax	64
Montague	74	Argonaut	64
Minotaur	74	Ardent	64
Mars	74	Anſon	64
Majeſtic	74	America	64
Magnificent	74	Africa	64

[From Woodfall's Regiſter, February 6.]

VIENNA, January 15.

All our regiments are in motion to increaſe the army deſtined againſt France. The Regiments of Baco, Lobkowitz, and Karaiczay, are of this number. The firſt is compoſed of two thouſand five hundred men, all choſen Huſſars; it paſſed through Limberg the 29th of December; there were among them 15 men who had been decorated during the War againſt the Turks with gold or ſilver medals; this was the Regiment which ſignalized itſelf ſo much at the battle of Romaw, and of whom the Turks were forced to beg for quarter.

The regiment of Veczii, which was quartered in the Buckovine, is already on the march, and that alſo of Levencher, has received orders to depart.

Field Marſhal Prince de Cobourge ſet off from Buda to Vienna the 7th and his equipages followed on the ſame day. General Baron Kinnaizy, whoſe name was the terror of the Turks, has alſo received orders to make this campaign. General Wurmſer is already arrived here. The Carriage Company has received orders to prepare 16 of the beſt carriages, eight for the field Marſhal, four for Gen. Count Ferraris, and four for Gen. Wurmſer.

The works of our arſenals are going forward with every exertion, and it is the ſame in thoſe at Budweis in Bohemia. Two millions of cartridges are arrived here bound for Trieſte, from whence they will be conveyed to the Sardinian army, the carriage from Budweis to Vienna coſt 2500 florins. On the 26th, four millions of cartridges will arrive here, from whence they will be conveyed to

the army on the Rhine, escorted by a battalion of Transylvania.

It is not yet known whether the army of the Empire will act separately, or will be divided into distinct corps, which, united to the Prussian and Austrian armies, may act in concert with them. The latter system will probably be adopted.

It is now confirmed, that the Empress of Russia has taken into her pay the corps of Emigrants, which was under the command of the Prince de Conde.

All the corps, now on their march, have received orders to get forward as fast as they can, without waiting for the recruits which were to join them on the road. The new regiment of arquebuziers is already completed: it is compoled of two battalions, of 1000 men each. M. Jellachick, formerly Lieut. Col. of the Regiment of Oglus, is appointed to the command.

The Emperor has publilhed an ordinance exempting all his fubjects engaged in commerce from military enrollments.

A number of voluntary contributions are presented to the Emperor to carry on the war. The company of Merchants has prelented his Majefty with a fum of 300,000 florins, without intereft, till the end of the war. A Nobleman unknown, (who however is Prince Colloredo) 20,000 florins; the Company of Booklellers, 20,000; the Commercial Company, 20,000; Prince de Kinfki, 20,000; Prince Schwarzenberg has engaged to furnilh pay, cloathing, and horfes for 400 cavalry; the reigning Prince of Lichtenftein has depofited 40,000 florins. Thefe examples will doubtlefsly excite an emulation that will produce more than a military contribution.

Extract from the New York daily Advertiser, March 21.

TREVES, December 24.

On the 17th and 18th inft. the French attempted to attack the entrenchment at Wavern, but were lo well received by the Auftrians, that the whole furface of the ground was covered with their dead.

On the 19th the French detached 400 men to the village of Tavern, to raife batteries. As foon as the Auftrians heard of this, they marched againft them, killed the advanced poft, furrounded the village, fell upon the French, who were then boiling their foup in the village, who were all cut to pieces, owing to their deiperate refiftance, except leven who were made prifoners, and 13 dangerously wounded—three of the Hufars faved themfelves by flight.

In this action the French loft 50 horfes—8 cannon and all their baggage.

They evacuated Starburgh and the whole diftrict of Saergan on the 20th inftant.

FRENCH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

JANUARY 3, 1793.

General Cuftine, in a letter dated Mentz the 20th of December, addreffed to the Prefident of the National Convention, fent an exact account of the various events which preceded and accompanied the retaking of Frankfort by the Heffians and Pruffians, of which the war miniiter had given only an extract.

After having left a ftrong garrifon in Frankfort, he put himfelf at the head of 23,000 men to ftop the approach of the enemy; but they, by a fecret march, turned his flank; the inhabitants of that city opened their gates, and a great number of French foldiers were flaughtered.

He beftowed praifes on general Houchard, and on the troops who difplayed the greateft courage; but I cannot conceal from the Convention, added Cuftine, "that the troops begin to complain of their prefent ftate of nakednels.

"They call me their father, but I have only the bowels of a father. I am penetrated with grief at the afflicting ftate of thofe brave foldiers. It freezes very hard, and they have laid feven nights upon their arms, without coats and without breeches. General Biron has been witnefs to their fituation, and is as much afflicted as myfelf."

NIAGARA, MAY 23.

From the Quebec Gazette.

To the Publifher of the Quebec Gazette.

SIR,

Having been a fpectator at the folemn proceffion attending Joleph Draper, foldier in the 7th regiment, mentioned in your laft paper, I have endeavoured to recollect (as much as poffible) Prince EDWARD's fpeech to the unhappy man in pronouncing his pardon, and think it not undeferving a place in your Gazette.—Your inferting it I prelume, will gratify the public, as well as oblige a conftant reader.

"DRAPER,

"You have now reached the awful moment when a "few leconds would carry you into the immediate pre"fence of the Supreme Being. You muft be conficious "of the enormity of your guilt: and that you have "not the leaft right to expect mercy. I, as your Com"manding Officer, am entirely prevented making any "application whatever in your favour; there being "from various circumftances of the cafe, no one open"ing that could juftify me in that ftation to take fuch a "ftep: However as the fon of your Sovereign, whofe "greateft prerogative is the difpenfation of mercy.—— "I feel myfelf fortunately enabled to do that, which "as your Colonel, the indifpenfable Laws of Military "Difcipline render it impoffible for me even to think "of.—In this fituation therefore I have prefumed to "apply to the King's Repreientative here for your "Pardon; and I am happy to be authorized to inform "you that my intercellion has been fucceisful: Major "General CLARKE, in conlequence of my warm prayers "and entreaties, has had the goodnels by his acquief"cence with my wilhes, to enable me to prove both to "you and the public, that although your atrocious "machinations were chiefly directed againft my perfon, "——I am the firft to forgive you, and to obtain for "you his Majefty's Mercy. May you take warning by "this awful fcene and fo conduct yourfelf, that by the "remainder of your life, you may atone for your paft "crimes; and that I may not hereafter have occafion "to repent having now been your Advocate."

From the Gazette of the United States of the 27th of April—We learn, that the Prefident has iffued a Proclamation to the following effect,—

"That as a ftate of War exifts between Great Britain, "Auftria, Pruffia, Sardinia and the United Netherlands, "on the one part, and France on the other—the duty "and intereft of the United States, require, that they "fhould with fincerity and good faith adopt and purfue "a conduct, friendly and impartial towards the Belligerent Powers."

On Friday laft Beverley Randolph, and Timothy Pickering, Efqrs; Commiffioners from the United States, to the Indians, arrived at Navy Hall, from Philadelphia, through the Geneiee country, in their way to Sandufky—We underftand that General Lincoln, the third Commiffioner is fhortly expected here by Oiwego.

Methodifm becomes a ferious evil when it fills the weak mind with terrors, deftroys every comfort and drives the miferable wretch to delperation; fome time laft winter a man by the name of Roblin, in the Bay of Quinty, was unfortunate enough to liften to an itinerant preacher of this denomination. From being induftrious, chearful, and contented to ftruggle with his large family, he became negligent, gloomy, and delponding—His affairs were conlequently loon deranged—he ceafed to have any fatisfaction in this World and took the dreadful refolution of rufhing uncall'd into the next, by hanging himfelf.

In the Courfe of laft week fome of His Majefty's Veffels, failed from this Place for Kingfton.

UPPER CANADA: Printed by LOUIS ROY.

for the better organizing and more effectually forth the Militia for the defence of this extenvaluable Country, when War or the evil dispoour enemies of any description, shall make it

so long an attendance on your public duties, it nable to suppose that you must be anxious to reyour families, and as the advanced season of the es immediate attention to your private concerns duced to give you that recess which I know you ut I cannot let you depart without expressing my desire, that you will individually endeavour to e that spirit of industry and obedience to the mong your Constituents and Neighbours, which er precede and ensure prosperity; at the same time ecommend in the strongest terms an attention to the quiet and good order of every part of the country our influence may extend, which is at all times y to the general safety, but more particularly so very extraordinary and important crisis.

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

Wednesday the 5th. inst nt was Married in this by the Reverend Robert Addison, Ensign Leof the 60th. Regiment, to Miss Susan Johnson, gton, in this Province.

NAVY HALL, Thurday, June 12, 1793.

OTICE is hereby given, that His EXCELLENCY the Lieutenant Governor, Commanding his Majesty's Forces in this Province, has thought proestablish Three Ferries on the Military Communalong the River Niagara, viz;—the first below the of Fort Erie,—the second at Queenstown,—the the Garrison;—

Conditions to be observed by the Keepers of the rries, together with the Rules and Regulations ing Rates, &c, will be printed and hung up in onspicuous place at each Ferry for public inspection. erson will be permitted to cross the River from rovince without a Passport,—And no inhabitant ceive a Pass unless previously recommended by a rate.

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

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

PETER RUSSELL,
Receiver General, Upper Canada.

r General's Office,
y 23d. 1793.

HE Members of the Agricultural Society are requested to attend in Free-Masons early on Saturday next for the Dispatch finess. By order of the Society,
Fs. CROOKS, Sec.
RA, 8th. June, 1793.

WANTED

WO Apprentices for the Blacksmith business, from 14 to 16 years of age.—Those who may with to become apprentices will be informed of nditions by appying to JAMES WILSON at ad of the Lake Ontario.—June 13, 1793.

d by Louis Roy.

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Bulletin of field marshal Prince Saxe Cobourge, of the action which took place on the 18th near Tirlemont.

OUR van guard which marched the 14th instant from Tongres, took up their cantonments beyond that town. The 17th they advanced to Orsmaal; their headquarters were established at St. Tron, and the body of the army cantoned beyond St. Tron. They met the the enemy on the road of Tirlemont, and drove them through the place, and beyond it.

On the 16th the army left their cantonments, in order to form a camp beyond the river Gelhe, when the two armies met unexpectedly, on their march; for the enemy advanced from Louvain, with a design to surprise us in our cantonments. The enemy had just retaken their position of the Town of Tirlemont, which they before had evacuated. A very severe cannonade began on both sides, which continued the whole day, but with very little loss on either side, when night put an end to that combat.

As our arms could not reach the River of Grand Gelhe, and as we should have been in want of water in our then position, the field marshal Prince Cobourge ordered a retreat in the evening, towards the road of Orsmaal, and the army occupied during the night the heights along the little river of Gelhe.

On the 17th our army took a position, which was not defensible. It was taken merely for the purpose of having an extent of ground, to enable us to attack the enemy on several quarters at once, in case they advanced. The little river of Gelhe was in our front, and our van was posted along that river; our right wing extended to the road of St. Tron, where the van guard, under the command of the Arch duke Charles, was encamped, and next to them the whole army, in two lines of battle: the first under the command of General Count Colloredo, and the second, under prince of Wurtemberg. They had the village of Orsmaal, Guthenhoten, and Neerviden in front.—Their left wing was commanded by General Count Clairfayt, which was going to take post between Racour and Landen. The enemy remained in their position behind Tirlemont.

On the 18th we saw the enemy at day-break, marching towards us in different columns. They extended to the right and left of the road towards the heights on this side Tirlemont, in such a manner that their right reached Guthenhoten, and their left Willmotium. About eight in the morning a column, preceded by a quantity of heavy artillery, advanced on the road of St. Tron, towards Orsmaal, from which place they dislodged our van corps, & raised considerable batteries near the church.

The Arch duke, on his side, immediately raised batteries with the artillery of the van guard, and dismounted several cannon of the enemy, which however they had the skill to supply instantly by others.

Although this was an obstacle to their advancing, they however, pushed forward with so much activity, that they profited by the advantage of the ground, and marched a column on the left towards the water, & another through Racour upon our flanks, and even on our back, in order to turn us, leaving at the same time a number of troops in the centre, to make use of them in case of necessity.

The field marshal planned his attacks against these different columns in this manner; the Prince of Wurtemberg was ordered to advance on his left towards the water, and Lieut. field marshal Benjoiky advanced on the road towards Orsmaal and Donmael. The Arch-duke marched with two battalions of Stirey, into the village of Orsmaal, general Clairfayt towards Racour, and Count Colloredo remained in the centre: these generals beat the French on all sides, and repulsed them.

General Dumourier, at the head of 20,000 men, conducted in person the principal attack near Racour; but General Clairfayt marched his reserve which consisted of scarcely 8000 men, and repulsed Dumourier, who, although he had rallied his forces again, was overthrown a second time.

During this attack near Racour, the enemy advanced a column upon our centre; but count Colloredo repulsed them, and dislodged them from the village of Neerviden, where he posted himself, when night again terminated the engagement which lasted 11 hours, and also prevented our troops from pursuing the enemy any further.

The extraordinary bravery with which our troops fought cost us dear; we lost between 12 and 1500 men, amongst whom we reckon major Hugo Adonelli, killed; general Robeck, and col. Riche wounded, and also several officers. The enemy lost at least 4000 men killed and wounded.—We have taken from them above 30 pieces of cannon.

March 19.—We perceived this morning a strong rear guard, employed in the position which the enemy had yesterday, retreating with considerable disorder, and general Benjoiky was detached with six battalions of infantry, and ten squadrons of cavalry to pursue them. He succeeded by skilful manœuvres in dislodging their rear, so that this general, with his detachment, are at present very near Tirlemont. SAXE COBOURGE.

In the action of the 18th, 120,000 men, were at times engaged!!!

General Valence was not killed, but badly wounded in the head, in the battle of the 16th. ult.

He was carried to Brussels.

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By Field Marshal Prince de Saxe Cobourge of the further operations of the Austrian army. March 20.

LIEUTENANT field marshal Benjoiky drove the French from Tirlemont, and pursued them to

the distance of a league and a half beyond that town. The enemy covered their retreat with much order and coolness. Exactly at noon our army advanced on the right and passed Tirelemont—Part of them encamped behind that town, having in their rear the large rivulet of Gelhe, on their centre the causeway which leads to Louvain; the body of reserve on the right, and the village of Hongard behind them.

Colonel Baron de Mylius, who was detached from Kempan with two battalions of the regiment of Wallis had received orders to dislodge the enemy, on the 20th from Diest, which he happily executed, with much skill, as appears by the following account:

"At seven o'clock in the morning, Colonel de Mylius attacked Diest, and was at first repulsed; but on the second attack he entered the town on both sides, took 90 prisoners, and seized one cannon, besides several carriages. Our loss amounts to 50 men killed or wounded, one of whom is a captain. The enemy having been cut off from the causeway of Louvain, were obliged to retire towards Heerenthal, on the 21st the army rested.

Tirelemont, March 22.

At break of day our army marched forward in three columns. The first advanced on the right of the causeway of Louvain, the second on the left and the third which formed the van guard, directed it's march towards Tourine.

When the second column arrived at the heights, where it was to encamp, it found them occupied by numerous bodies of French cavalry, and the village of Blamden, which was intended to cover their left wing, by a great number of their infantry.

The enemy were attacked on all sides, but they made [illegible]

stating "that he found it impossible to make head against the Allied Powers, and he thought the only means of saving France from being over-run by those powers, would be to have a KING."

In consequence of this letter, a decree of accusation was passed against Dumourier in the sitting of the 30th of March, who had been denounced by the municipality of Paris a traitor; and Bournonville the Minister at War, Camus, and five others, were deputed to go to the army, and put the decree into execution, by arresting Dumourier and sending him a prisoner to Paris. Dumourier himself says, he firmly believes it was their intention to have him massacred on the road.

They reached the army, and informed the general of their mission.—He saw the time was come to strike a decisive blow. He assembled his troops, informed them of the decree of the convention, and hinted his own wishes and designs. They exclaimed, that they would stand by him. He immediately begun to act. He arrested Bournonville and the other Commissioners, and sent them with a letter to general Clairfayt, to Tournay, recommending them in civil terms to the protection of that General, as prisoners of war. He likewise informed Clairfayt, that he was about to march to Paris next morning (the 2d inst.) at the head of his army, for the purpose of restoring the French Monarchy.

General Clairfayt forwarded the prisoners committed to his charge by Dumourier, to the Prince de Saxe Cobourge, and immediately wrote with his own hand, an account of these extraordinary transactions to Count Metternich, the Imperial Minister at Brussels, who forwarded this account to the Hague. The express that brought this news left the Hague on the 4th, a few hours after General Clairfayt's account had arrived there, and [illegible]

[illegible]

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sidering the heavy fire from the place; that the enemy discharged not less th shot.

SAINT TRON, March 5.—I learned o'clock at night, that the enemy, by a body of 12 or 13,000 men had t forced our troops to retreat to Ans an intelligence made General Valence and send for all the troops from Vise and H near the citadel of Liege, that we mig to St. Tron, where by taking a good m we might be able to make a stand an battle.

In consequence of this disposition morning, in sufficient force, and adv Tron by the great road of Liege. way, we found a body of troops amo four thousand men, whom the enemy village of Orray. Our light troops a they fell back to Tongres.

At eight in the evening, the army artillery at St. Tron, where we hav tageous position which covers the retre and hospitals, as well as some small who on account of the impossibility ders to them in time, or through their commanders, have not yet joine

This day (the 6th) we have made covering their retreat, and for tran to them, in the course of the day.

Our troops are in good spirits, and if an occasion offers, their bravery surmount every obstacle, and triumph enemies.

Gen. Valence has doubtless inf [illegible] the attack of the enemy [illegible] to you [illegible] this day.

[illegible]

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On the 16th the army left their cantonments, in order to form a camp beyond the river Gelhe, when the two armies met unexpectedly, on their march; for the enemy advanced from Louvain, with a deſign to ſurpriſe us in our cantonments. The enemy had juſt retaken their poſition of the Town of Tirelemont; which they before had evacuated. A very ſevere cannonade begun on both ſides, which continued the whole day, but with very little loſs on either ſide, when night put an end to that combat.

As our arms could not reach the River of Grand Gelhe, and as we ſhould have been in want of water in our then poſition, the field marſhal Prince Cobourge ordered a retreat in the evening, towards the road of Orſmaal, and the army occupied during the night the heights along the little river of Gelhe.

On the 17th our army took a poſition, which was not defenſible. It was taken merely for the purpoſe of having an extent of ground, to enable us to attack the enemy on ſeveral quarters at once, in caſe they advanced. The little river of Gelhe was in our front, and our van was poſted along that river; our right wing extended to the road of St. Tron, where the van guard, under the command of the Arch duke Charles, was encamped, and next to them the whole army, in two lines of battle; the firſt under the command of General Count Colloredo, and the ſecond, under prince of Wurtemberg. They held the village of Orſmaal, Guthenhoten, and Neerviden in front.—Their left wing was commanded by General Count Clairfayt, which was going to take poſt between Racour and Landen. The enemy remained in their poſition behind Tirelemont.

On the 18th we ſaw the enemy at day-break, marching towards us in different columns. They extended to the right and left of the road towards the heights on this ſide Tirelemont, in ſuch a manner that their right reached Guthenhoten, and their left Willmotium. About eight in the morning a column, preceded by a quantity of heavy artillery, advanced on the road of St. Tron, towards Orſmaal, from which place they diſlodged our van corps, & raiſed conſiderable batteries near the church.

The Arch duke, on his ſide, immediately raiſed batteries with the artillery of the van guard, and diſmounted ſeveral cannon of the enemy, which however they had the ſkill to ſupply inſtantly by others.

Although this was an obſtacle to their advancing, they however, puſhed forward with ſo much activity, that they profited by the advantage of the ground, and marched a column on the left towards the water, & another through Racour upon our flanks, and even on our back, in order to turn us, leaving at the ſame time a number of troops in the centre, to make uſe of them in caſe of neceſſity.

The field marſhal planned his attacks againſt these different columns in this manner; the Prince of Wurtemberg was ordered to advance on his left towards the water, and Lieut. field marſhal Benjoiky advanced on the road towards Orſmaal and Donmael. The Arch-duke marched with two battalions of Starey, into the village of Orſmaal, general Clairfayt towards Racour, and Count Colloredo remained in the centre; theſe generals beat the French on all ſides, and repulſed them.

General Dumourier, at the head of 70,000 men, conducted in perſon the principal attack near Racour; but General Clairfayt marched his reſerve which conſiſted of ſcarcely 8000 men, and repulſed Dumourier, who, although he had rallied his forces again, was overthrown a ſecond time.

During this attack near Racour, the enemy advanced a column upon our centre; but count Colloredo repulſed them, and diſlodged them from the village of Neerviden, where he poſted himſelf, when night again terminated the engagement which laſted 11 hours, and alſo prevented our troops from purſuing the enemy any further.

The extraordinary bravery with which our troops fought coſt us dear; we loſt between 12 and 1500 men, amongſt whom we reckon major Hugo Adonelli, killed; general Robeck, and col. Riche wounded, and alſo ſeveral officers. The enemy loſt at leaſt 4000 men killed and wounded.—We have taken from them above 30 pieces of cannon.

March 19.—We perceived this morning a ſtrong rear guard, employed in the poſition which the enemy had yeſterday, retreating with conſiderable diſorder, and general Benjoiky was detached with ſix battalions of infantry, and ten ſquadrons of cavalry to purſue them. He ſucceded by ſkilful manœuvres in diſlodging their rear, ſo that this general, with his detachment, are at preſent very near Tirelemont. SAXE COBOURGE.

In the action of the 18th, 120,000 men, were at times engaged!!!

General Valence was not killed, but badly wounded in the head, in the battle of the 18th. ult.

He was carried to Bruſſels.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT,

By Field Marſhal Prince de Saxe Cobourge of the further operations of the Auſtrian army. March 20.

LIEUTENANT field marſhal Benjoiky drove the French from Tirelemont, and purſued them to

the diſtance of a league and a half beyond that town. The enemy covered their retreat with much order and coolneſs. Exactly at noon our army advanced on the right and paſſed Tirelemont—Part of them encamped behind that town, having in their rear the large rivulet of Gelhe, on their centre the cauſeway which leads to Louvain; the body of reſerve on the right, and the village of Hongard behind them.

Colonel Baron de Mylius, who was detached from Kempan with two battalions of the regiment of Wallis had received orders to diſlodge the enemy, on the 20th from Dieſt, which he happily executed, with much ſkill, as appears by the following account:

"At ſeven o'clock in the morning, Colonel de Mylius attacked Dieſt, and was at firſt repulſed; but on the ſecond attack he entered the town on both ſides, took 90 priſoners, and ſeized one cannon, beſides ſeveral carriages. Our loſs amounts to 50 men killed or wounded, one of whom is a captain. The enemy having been cut off from the cauſeway of Louvain, were obliged to retire towards Heerenthal, on the 21ſt the army reſted.

Tirelemont, March 22.

At break of day our army marched forward in three columns. The firſt advanced on the right of the cauſeway of Louvain, the ſecond on the left and the third which formed the van guard, directed it's march towards Tourine.

When the ſecond column arrived at the heights, where it was to encamp, it found them occupied by numerous bodies of French cavalry, and the village of Blamden, which was intended to cover their left wing, by a great number of their infantry.

The enemy were attacked on all ſides, but they made an obſtinate defence, procuring re-inforcements, and ſupplying, by freſh troops whom they brought from Louvain, and their camp behind that town, thoſe who had been repulſed.

The battle was bloody; our ſecond column loſt above 400 men, and the enemy more than two thouſand. They were, however over-come by the bravery of the Imperial troops, driven from all their poſts, and forced to evacuate the town of Louvain, to quit the rivulet Dyl, and to retire behind Louvain towards Bruſſels.

The firſt column fell in, near Belemberg with a body of the enemy, who occupied the heights between the village and Loutain, in order to cover the latter. The enemy defended themſelves there for ſeven hours, with the greateſt obſtinacy, but they were at length overcome and driven beyond the rivulet Dyl.

This battle was ſtill more bloody than that of the ſecond column, and we reckon our loſs which is not yet aſcertained, at more than 5000 men; the enemy loſt above 2000. Our column took poſſeſſion of three cannon and one carriage.

The enemy abandoned at Louvain a conſiderable magazine. Terror and diſorder again encreaſed among their troops. They have quitted the advantageous poſt which they occupied, on the iron mountain, and have encamped before Bruſſels, between the Canal and the foreſt Soignes. (Signed) SAXE COBOURGE.

[From the ſame Paper.]

Albany, Thurſday May 23.

An account brought by the Britiſh Packet, which arrived at New York, on Saturday laſt;

OF A COUNTER REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

From a Miniſterial paper, intitled the Sun.

LONDON, April 6.

By an expreſs which we received this morning from the Hague, we are enabled to give the certain accounts of a counter revolution being on the eve of taking place at Paris.

The circumſtances that have led to this, are of a moſt extraordinary nature. We ſhall ſtate them as our correſpondent, in the hurry of ſuch important communication, has been able to arrange them, reſerving to ourſelves the ſatisfaction of giving hereafter a more particular detail.

The ſtoppage of all communication with France has kept us in the dark compietely, with reſpect to the proceedings of the convention. It now appears, that the moſt important tranſactions have taken place.

After Dumourie had been forced to retreat within the French frontier, he wrote a letter to the convention, ſtating "that he found it impoſſible to make head againſt the Allied Powers, and he thought the only means of ſaving France from being over-run by thoſe powers, would be to have a KING."

In conſequence of this letter, a decree of accuſation was paſſed againſt Dumourier in the ſitting of the 30th of March, who had been denounced by the municipality of Paris a traitor; and Bournonville the Miniſter at War, Camus, and five others, were deputed to go to the army, and put the decree into execution, by arreſting Dumourier and ſending him a priſoner to Paris. Dumourier himſelf ſays, he firmly believes it was their intention to have him maſſacred on the road.

They reached the army, and informed the general of their miſſion.—He ſaw the time was come to ſtrike a deciſive blow. He aſſembled his troops, informed them of the decree of the convention, and hinted his own views and deſigns. They exclaimed, that they would ſtand by him. He immediately begun to act. He arreſted Bournonville and the other Commiſſioners, and ſent them with a letter to general Clairfayt, to Tournay, recommending them in civil terms to the protection of that General, as priſoners of war. He likewiſe informed Clairfayt, that he was about to march to Paris next morning (the 2d inſt.) at the head of his army, for the purpoſe of reſtoring the French Monarchy.

General Clairfayt forwarded the priſoners committed to his charge by Dumourier, to the Prince de Saxe Cobourge, and immediately wrote with his own hand, an account of theſe extraordinary tranſactions to Count Metternich, the Imperial Miniſter at Bruſſels, who forwarded this account to the Hague. The expreſs that brought this news left the Hague on the 4th, a few hours after General Clairfayt's account had arrived there, and reached London this morning.

The ſame accounts have been received from Bruſſels and Oſtend.

HAVRE DE GRACE, March 5.

The bay near Havre de Grace, is viſited every day by a frigate of 36 guns, alſo a cruiſer of 20.

FRENCH ACCOUNTS.

Letter from General Miranda to the Miniſter at War.

LIEGE, March 4.

Ten o'clock at night, and finiſhed at St. Tron on the 6th.

The attack at Maeſtricht was continued with the greateſt ſucceſs, and on the 2d of this month our batteries of twenty-four pounders were ready to begin a heavy fire, which would doubtleſs have reduced the city to the utmoſt extremity and produced it's ſurrender, when at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, I received official intelligence from General Lanoue, confirmed by General Valence, informing me, that the enemy had attacked our advanced poſts on the Roer, forced a paſſage through the body of obſervation commanded by the former, which covered the inveſtment of Maeſtricht, and were rapidly advancing with more than 35,000 men towards Wick, to throw ſuccour into Maeſtricht, and to ſave the place by putting an end to the inveſtment and the attack. Under theſe circumſtances I had ſcarcely time, to withdraw the body of 5000 men under General Leveneur, who were poſted before Wick, and who three hours after were attacked by the van-guard of the enemy. Notwithſtanding theſe movements, I continued the bombardment of the place in the uſual manner, to conceal my intentions, and with ſo much ſucceſs, that the conflagration was never ſo conſiderable ſince the commencement of the ſiege.

At midnight I begun to retreat, cauſing the heavy artillery to march before, and which happily arrived at Tongres covered by a body of 4000 men, which formed the rear guard, and whom the enemy could not diſcompoſe, notwithſtanding the forces which they ſent for that purpoſe, for they were eaſily repulſed by our troops.

A body of 7000 men was advantageouſly poſted at Tongres, under the command of Generals Egalité, Ruaut, and Blotefer: and another of the ſame force, under the command of Generals Diethican, and Iſſer, which were the whole employed in the ſiege of Maeſtricht, advanced to the heights of Harcour, near Vize, to cover Liege, and to prevent the enemy from penetrating by any of the routs which conduct to that city.

Our loſs on the attack of Maeſtricht was only twenty men killed, and ten wounded; which is very little con-

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Saint Tron, March 5.—I lea
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Extract of a letter from G. Val

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ENCH ACCOUNTS.

General Miranda to the Miniſter at War.

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SAINT TRON, March 5.—I learned yeſterday, at ten o'clock at night, that the enemy, by a third attack with a body of 12 or 13,000 men had taken Tongres and forced our troops to retreat to Ans and St. Tron. This intelligence made General Valence and myſelf reſolve to ſend for all the troops from Viſe and Herve, &c. to Ans, near the citadel of Liege, that we might retreat in force to St. Tron, where by taking a good military diſpoſition, we might be able to make a ſtand and even to riſque a battle.

In conſequence of this diſpoſition we united, this morning, in ſufficient force, and advanced towards St. Tron by the great road of Liege. When we got half-way, we found a body of troops amounting to three or four thouſand men, whom the enemy had poſted in the village of Orrey. Our light troops attacked them, and they fell back to Tongres.

At eight in the evening, the army arrived with all its artillery at St. Tron, where we have taken an advantageous poſition which covers the retreat of our magazines and hoſpitals, as well as ſome ſmall bodies of troops, who on account of the impoſſibility of tranſmitting orders to them in time, or through ſome negligence of their commanders, have not yet joined the army.

This day (the 6th) we have made new diſpoſitions for covering their retreat, and for tranſmitting new orders to them, in the courſe of the day.

Our troops are in good ſpirits, and we muſt hope, that if an occaſion offers, their bravery and patriotiſm will ſurmount every obſtacle, and triumph over our numerous enemies.

Gen. Valence has doubtleſs informed you of what concerns the attack of the enemy on the Roer. He writes to you alſo this day.

I beg you will excuſe my delay, on account of the weighty affairs which required my preſence before the troops, and which obliged me to be continually on horſeback.

(Signed) MIRANDA.

Extract of a letter from G. Valence to the Miniſter at War.

ST. TRON, March 6.—On the 4th inſtant, the army commanded by general Lanoue, which covered the ſiege of Maeſtricht, having retired from Herve, was attacked on the heights of Lemarque. I immediately repaired thither. The enemy was repulſed with much ſucceſs. General Lanoue had made excellent diſpoſitions, as well as General Dampiere of the rear guard. After a combat of twelve hours the enemy retired.

Letter from the Commiſſioners in Belgium.

DOUAY, March 8.—We ſend you three diſpatches from General Dumourier. By a letter from General Miranda, we have received the diſagreeable intelligence that Liege is occupied by the Auſtrians. It appears happily, by the ſame letter, that our troops rallied and retired in good ſituation. General Dumourier, in his letter, confeſſes us for the check experienced at Aix-la-chapelle, which rendered the ſiege of Maeſtricht neceſſary. "Unleſs people abſolutely loſe their ſenſes," ſays he, "I cannot ſee how 23, or 30,000 men can venture to paſs the Meuſe, before more than 30,000 united, who for ſome days paſt, have had no other object than to defend that paſſage. I am here engaged in two ſieges; ſhould they be prolonged, I ſhall not periſh. I ſhall myſelf join the army and bring with me a reinforcement of more than 20,000 men. What has happened ſhould give no uneaſineſs, provided we confine ourſelves for two weeks to a regular defenſive ſyſtem, which we muſt ſoon change into a terrible of enſive one."

Extract of a letter from General Miranda to the Miniſter at war.

ST. TRON, March 8.—The army remained during the 6th and 7th, before St. Tron, to reſt the troops, and cover the junction of the detached corps. It will move to-day, and advance towards Fireſemont, where we have our camp equipage and proviſions in abundance. To-morrow it will probably take a grand poſition before Louvain, will cover Belgium, and as it will enable us to act on the defenſive, in all the points where our enemies are. We wait here for the orders of General Dumourier, and the diſpoſitions of the Executive power.

(Signed) MIRANDA.

MAESTRICHT, March 8.

Head Quarters of the Imperial Royal Army.

After the French had been repulſed and beat in all quarters on the 1ſt and 2d inſtant, and ſuſtained a loſs of 5000 men killed, 1000 taken priſoners, and 21 pieces of cannon; the army marched this day through Valkenburg to Maeſtricht; and having gained intelligence that the enemy had raiſed the ſiege in the night between the 2d. and 3d. inſtant, and taken flight, they were purſued on both the banks of the Meuſe, upwards and downwards, and had ſeveral magazines of proviſions and cloathing taken from them. Prince de Cobourge has his head quarters here, and the army is quartered in cantonments between this city and Valkenburg.

After the advanced guard and the firſt line of the Imperial army had paſſed the Meuſe yeſterday, they came up with the enemy on his march to Tongres at the diſtance of one league and a half hence. The Arch duke Charles, who commanded them, attacked the enemy with a reſolute bravery, notwithſtanding the abſence of his cavalry, which on account of the diſtance of their quarters, could not arrive, and drove the French before him towards Tongres, where he could not purſue them further on account of the falling of the night. At break of day the Arch-duke Charles again put himſelf in march. He found that Tongres had been evacuated, and left a garriſon of three battalions of grenadiers in that place. The enemy was purſued by the light troops, who took two pieces of cannon,—— and one ſtand of colours. At Tongres our troops found a conſiderable magazine, five iron baking ovens, the military cheſt, and ſeveral waggons.

At the ſame time General Clairfayt made a diverſion upwards on the left bank of the Meuſe, in the diſtrict of Liege, by which the enemy ſtationed in the diſtrict of Liege & Limburg was annoyed in the rear; and accounts have juſt been received, by which it appears that he was preparing to evacuate Liege and to fall back to St. Tron.

General Prince of Wurtemberg likewiſe attacked with a detachment of the left wing, a corps of the enemy near Herve, diſlodged them, and drove them to the diſtance of two leagues from thence; our troops took two pieces of cannon, and one officer and 35 priſoners.

The detachment of the right wing, under the command of General Count La Tour, advanced yeſterday from Sittard to Linne, and drove back the French who fell in with him from Ruremonde, and took one officer and 42 priſoners.

At the ſame time General Wenkheim advanced on the right bank of the Roer, from Wellemberg towards Ruremond, and opened a communication between him and General La Tour, by the bridge of Vlodrop, in which action the French had thirty men killed, and ſeven taken priſoners.

Extract of the New York Daily Advertiſer.

LONDON, March 19.

BOMBARDMENT OF CAGLIARI.

The following particulars of this unſucceſsful expedition are detailed in a letter, dated on board the Scipio, in the harbour of Toulon, March 1ſt. The bombardment commenced on the 24th of January, but as all the tranſports, with the Land troops, were not arrived, the Admiral ordered the firing to ceaſe on the 25th. The volunteers however, being impatient to land, the Admiral after uſing every argument to convince them how dangerous it would be to make any attempt, without ſufficient force, at length conſented, and gave orders for a diſembarkation on the 14th February. Four ſhips and two bomb ketches, were poſted before the town, and two more with as many bomb ketches were placed between the town and a ſmall mountain defended by batteries; another came to anchor before the town to batter it, and 3 ſhips and 3 frigates, were employed in covering the landing of the troops. Of all theſe ſhips the Themiſtocles alone did execution, but ſhe was ſet on fire by a red hot ball, and the Captain was wounded in the leg, and died four days after. In the night time the Themiſtocles was obliged to retire. The Patriot, which kept up a continual fire for three days and three nights, expended all her ammunition; and had eight men wounded, among whom was a Lieutenant Colonel of marines.

The deſcent was effected under the command of Gen. Caſa-Blanca with 1500 troops of the line, and 3000 national volunteers, another deſcent was to be made at ſome

distance, and a certain signal was agreed upon. The same signal was observed in the island, and the troops heard the following words pronounced through a speaking trumpet, *Citizens come on shore, we have put to flight the enemy.* The troops however suspected this invitation, especially as they could observe with their spy-glasses, that it was made by people in the Sardinian dress. The second descent therefore, was countermanded.—Casa-Blanca, however, formed a camp at the distance of half a league from the town, with 15 pieces of cannon and some mortars. Owing to some panic with which these troops were suddenly seized, they mistook the word of Command, and the patrol fired upon each other; the soldiers thought themselves too weak in numbers, and requested to be re-embarked, and some of them without orders, began to retire towards the sea shore.—in this sad situation, Casa-Blanca was obliged to re-embark his troops, and it was with great difficulty that he was able to save his cannon. When the troops returned on board. Truguet immediately set sail. The Leopard a ship of the line, ran on shore, but the crew were saved; a Tartan, which ran on shore also, was burnt by the Sardinians.

PORTSMOUTH, March 12.

This day arrived here the Dorset armed cutter, with the Van Huth brig, laden with corn, and woolen cloth, bound from Hamburg to Marseilles, a valuable prize.

The Ferett sloop, Capt. Nowell, which was in company, likewise took a ship of 600 tons burthen, laden with wheat and corn.

The above prizes were part of a fleet of twenty sail, all deeply laden with corn and cloathing for France.

Government was fully informed of their sailing and destination, and had given particular instructions to a number of cruizers to be vigilant in intercepting them.

LIVERPOOL, March 7.

On Thursday last, in the morning, the King George revenue cutter, of 14 guns, sailed from Ramsey Bay, and returned the same evening (in about 12 hours) with a prize, supposed to be a fine French cutter: a salute of 11 guns was fired from the King George, on which the town of Ramsey was illuminated; and a number of fires lighted on the adjacent hills.

The following is extracted from the Quebec Magazine for APRIL, 1793.

MESSAGE from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to the Assembly 25th April 1793.

(Signed) ALURED CLARKE,
Lieutenant Governor, &c.

Mr. Speaker of the House of Assembly,

I YESTERDAY received a letter from the Right Honorable Mr. Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated the 9th of February last, stating, that the Persons exercising the Supreme Authority in France had declared War against His Majesty, and signifying the King's Commands that the same be made public in this Province, in consequence whereof I have issued a Proclamation to that effect. And as a well regulated Militia, which has ever been considered the best security and Protection of every State, is under the present circumstances an object more particularly worthy of Consideration, I feel it my duty to recommend to the Legislature a Revision of the Laws now in force for regulating the Militia, that such alterations and Amendments may take place, if any should be found necessary, as shall seem best adapted to secure and protect the Province from every insult or injury that may be attempted.

ADDRESS of the Assembly to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor presented on Saturday, 27th. of April.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELENCY,

We his Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects the Representatives of the people of Lower Canada in Assembly met, return your Excellency the thanks of this House for your Message of Thursday last.

We assure your Excellency, that it is with horror we have heard, that the most ATROCIOUS act which ever disgraced Society has been perpetrated in France, and it is with concern and indignation we now learn, that the persons exercising the Supreme Authority there, have declared War against his Majesty.

His Majesty's faithful subjects earnestly pray that his Arms may be crowned with such signal Success over His Enemies as shall speedily bring about a Peace, honorable, safe and advantageous to His Majesty, and the Empire.

We assure your Excellency that this House will immediately proceed to a revision of the Militia laws now in force, and if alterations and amendments shall appear necessary, we will make such as may be deemed the most fit and proper to secure and protect the Province from every insult and injury of His Majesty's Enemies,

(Signed) J. A. PANET,
House of Assembly, } Speaker.
Quebec, 27th April, 1793. }

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

I return you my thanks for this very loyal Address, the sentiments therein expressed are such as reflect great honor upon you, are satisfactory to me, and cannot fail to confirm the high opinion already ascertained of the faithful and affectionate attachment of the King's Subjects in this Province to His Majesty's Royal Person and Government.

NIAGARA, June 13.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, 17th. JUNE, 1793.

Read as engrossed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to regulate the laying out, amending and keeping in repair "the public Highways throughout this Province."

And a bill as engrossed, intitled, "An act to prevent "the encrease and growth of certain pernicious Weeds."

Ordered,—That the said Bills pass and be sent up for concurrence.

Mr. Swayzé,—moved for leave to bring in a Bill, intituled, "An Act to limit the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Common Pleas."—Leave was granted.

TUESDAY, 18th.—*Mr. Spencer*, moved for leave to bring in a Bill, intituled, "An act to effect and accomplish the gradual suppression and abolition of Slavery "in this Province."—Leave was granted accordingly.

Read as engrossed a bill, intituled, "An Act to encourage the destroying of Wolves and Bears."

☞ The Editor is disappointed of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council, since their meeting; but he hopes to obtain them to be inserted in the next Paper.

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

RICHARD FERGUSON, junior,
Administrator.

WANTED

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

UPPER CANADA: Printed by LOUIS ROY.


1794

At four o'clock, this morning, the whole brigade be- to embark, in the boyths from the belle vue quay, the Meuse; by six the whole were completely em- ked, with all their tents, baggage, military stores, &c. which a gun being fired from the Duke's yacht, as a nal for sailing, the fleet got under weigh. The yacht taking her station in the van, the whole stood ards the Moerdyck shore, and were soon out of sight. The destination of this fine and gallant body of British diery, though not disclosed, is no doubt, for Ber- n-op Zoom, from whence they may easily form a junc- n with the Hanoverians; which is expected to take ce by the 12th instant.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT

Young Man, who writes a good hand, understands book keeping and attending a store, enquire of the nter——NIAGARA, 24th July, 1793.

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do hereby forbid the payment of a Note of hand of 29 pounds, given by John Scott, to Philip M'Carty, in sylvania, and indorsed to Joseph Annen, and indor- by Joseph Annen to me. A reward of four dollars ffered to any person who shall deliver the said note me. ISAAC SWAYZE.

Lost between the Town of Newark and my Farm.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Peter Seacord, senior are requested to make immediate payment to er Seacord, jr. And all those who have any demands the said Estate are requested to send in their accounts ly authenticated. PETER SEACORD, junior.

NIAGARA, 24th July, 1793.

ADVERTISSEMENT.

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

SAMUEL STREET.

QUEENSTOWN, July 8, 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late GEORGE LYONS, are requested to pay their res- ive Debts to the Subscriber otherwise there accounts ll be put into the hands of an Attorney without ther notice. And all those who have any Demands the said Estate are requested to send in their accounts ly authenticated before the fifteenth day of August xt. JAMES ALLAN, Curator.

DETROIT, 20th June, 1793.

TOUTES personnes endetées à la Succession de feu GEORGE LYONS, sont requises de payer leurs ttes respectives au Souffigné, autrement leur Comptes ont mis entre les mains d'un procureur sansautre avis. tous ceux à qui la dite Succession peut être redeva- it requis de presenter leurs comptes duement authen- tiqués avant le cinquième jour d'Août prochain.

JAMES ALLAN, Curateur.

DETROIT, le 20 Juin, 1792.

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nted by LOUIS ROY.

NUMBER 48. G. R. VOLUME I.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE,

OR

AMERICAN ORACLE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1794.

JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE.

PROCLAMATION

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

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

GREETING;

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

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

J. G. S.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAVY-HALL, UPPER CANADA.

GEORGE the THIRD, by

the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

WHEREAS, by certain information it appears, that several persons in the night of the 31st of May last, about Eleven o'clock, passed by the Garrison of Niagara, in a boat or batteau, carrying with them, as it is presumed Contraband Goods; and upon being hailed by the Sentinel, refused to return an answer:—Whereupon Serjeant THOMAS LAWSON, of the 5th Regiment of Foot, and a party of the Privates of the said Regiment, were dispatched to stop the said Boat or Batteau, and detain the persons till further enquiry should be made. And whereas it appears that the persons, or some, or one of them, upon being again challenged by the said Serjeant Lawson, not only refused to come ashore, but fired upon the said Serjeant and his party, and again in a short time afterwards fired a second time in defiance of the Laws, and in contempt of the Peace of our Lord the King. Now I do hereby give Notice, that if any person or persons will give information, to any of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, of the said Party, or any of them that were in the said Boat or Batteau, so that they, or any of them, may be brought to Justice; or if any one or more of the said party, will give information to any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, of the person or persons that fired as aforesaid upon the said Serjeant and his Party, so that they may be brought to punishment, he or they, shall receive upon conviction of the Offender or Offenders, the Sum of £50:0:0 *Quebec Currency*; And if the informer or informers should have been of the said Party in the said Boat or Batteau, other than the person or persons that fired as aforesaid, he or they, shall receive the King's Pardon, upon such information and conviction as aforesaid, besides receiving the above Reward. GIVEN under my Hand and Seal, this 21st of June, 1794.

JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE,

Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief of the said Province.

from Colonel Devay, who commanded there, to
a diverſion in his favour; for which purpoſe I ſent
attalions of Auſtrians, giving them expreſs direct
if they ſhould be preſſed, to fall back upon me,
by ſome miſtake, inſtead of doing ſo, they joined
nel Devay. From this circumſtance an opening was
on my right, of which the enemy availed himſelf in
attack upon my corps, which took place ſoon after,
y to doing, obliged me to employ the only batta-
I had left, to ſecure a point which was of the utmoſt
rtance to us.

this period a very conſiderable column of the ene-
which we have ſince learnt amounted to 15,000 men,
ared advancing from Liſle, whilſt another corps,
ng forced his way through General Otto's poſition,
Waterloo, attacked us on the rear. The few troops
remained with me ſoon give way before ſuch ſuperi-
numbers, nor was it in my power with every effort
aid uſe, aſſiſted by thoſe of my officers who were
t me, to rally them. At that moment the advanced
es of the column from Liſle ſhewed themſelves alſo
n the Road between Roubaix and Mouveaux, and I
d it impoſſible to ſucceed in the attempt which I
e to join the brigade of guards.

hus circumſtanced, I turned my attention to join
eral Fox's brigade; but upon proceeding to Roubaix
hat purpoſe, I found it in poſſeſſion of the enemy,
hus, completely cut off from every part of my corps,
ing remained for me to do, but to force my way to
of General Otto, and to concert meaſures with him
ee my own troops.

his I effected, accompanied by a few dragoons of the
regiment, with great difficulty; but the project of
hing upon Lannoy, to which Gen. Otto had con-
ed, as a meaſure which would greatly facilitate the
at of my corps, being given up upon finding that
Heſſians had been obliged to abandon that place. I
d myſelf under the painful neceſſity of continuing
General Otto's Column the remainder of the day.
evious to this, I had ſent orders to General Aber-
mby to retire from Mouveaux to the heights behind
baix, where it was my intention to have aſſembled
corps; and the coldſtream battalion had been poſted
over the communication till he effected his retreat.
onſequence of theſe directions, General Abercromby
n his retreat, and on his arrival upon the heights
oubaix finding himſelf ſurrounded upon all ſides,
out a poſſibility of aſſembling the corps, he determin-
ontinue it to Lannoy. This he effected amidſt the
ated attacks of the enemy, who poured upon him
all parts. General Abercromby found Lannoy alſo
oldeſion of the enemy, but he avoided the town by
ching round it under a very heavy fire, and ſoon after
hed Templeuve.

ajor General Fox, after ſuſtaining, with great reſo-
on, a very vigorous attack from the principal part of
column which came from Liſle, began his retreat alſo,
ining himſelf cut off from the brigade of guards,
Lannoy occupied by the enemy, he directed his march
n the village of Leers, at which place he joined the
mn of Lieutenant General Otto.

regret that our loſs upon this occaſion is ſo great,
when the nature of the action is conſidered, and that
as conducted in a country the moſt favorable to the
ys of the enemy that they could have wiſhed for,
e their perfect knowledge of theſe parts enabled them
ake every advantage of it, it might have been expect-
o have been ſtill more conſiderable. From the bad-
of the roads, the loſs of the horſes, and the timidity
he drivers, the leaving a part of our artillery became
itable.

am to deſire that you will aſſure his Majeſty that the
ers and men ſhewed all the firmneſs and reſolution
his occaſion that could be expected from them; and
ould be an injuſtice done to the reſt to diſtinguiſh
particular corps. The abilities and coolneſs with
ch Lt. general Abercromby and Major general Fox
ducted their corps under theſe trying circumſtances,
ire, however I ſhould particularly notice them.

is a peculiar conſolation to me that the column
er my command executed to the full extent their in-
ded part of the operation, and that in the check which
afterwards ſuſtained, the conduct of the Britiſh
ps has entitled them to the warmeſt expreſſions of
itude and admiration on the part of his Imperial
eſty. I am, &c. FREDERICK.

the Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

NIAGARA, Auguſt 21.

LOYAL ASSOCIATION OF THE HOME DISTRICT. (UPPER CANADA.)

ON Saturday laſt the 16th inſtant the following Addreſs was preſented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the unanimous vote of a numerous Meeting of the Magiſtrates and other reſpectable Inhabitants of this Settlement conven'd in conſequence of the reſolution of a previous Meeting on Monday laſt.

The Hon. ROBERT HAMILTON, Eſq; in the Chair.

To his Excellency JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, Eſq;
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

HIS Majeſty's loyal and faithful Subjects of the Home Diſtrict of Upper Canada, tho' at preſent they do not know a ſingle diſaffected perſon among them, yet anxious to maintain and preſerve the bleſſings they enjoy from their connection with Great Britain, and their participation of her happy Conſtitution, do wiſh to aſſociate for the purpoſes of ſupporting the Laws; of diſcountenancing all ſeditious or inflamatory opinions; and of defending at the riſk of their lives and fortunes their preſent Government againſt all foreign or domeſtic Enemies——do moſt humbly entreat your Excellency to ſanction and countenance their Loyal Intentions in this aſſociation.

To which his Excellency was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer

GENTLEMEN,

THE wiſdom of aſſociating for the protection of the Laws and the ſyſtem of Government ſo wiſely eſtabliſhed by our anceſtors, when factious and deſigning men are combining to ſubvert them, has been clearly evinced by the happy effects which it has produced in the Parent State. It has diſcountenanced the practices of incendiaries, and held out to the peaceable, and well affected, a bond of union and ſafety.

I do not believe, that this Royal Province poſſeſſes any perſons within it, who are not ready to riſk as much in the preſervation of their natural Government, as either foreign or domeſtic enemies will venture for its deſtruction, but as you ſeem wiſely to aſſociate for the diſcountenancing and preventing ſuch opinions, ſhould they be attempted hereafter, to be inſidiouſly diſſeminated to injure our common harmony and growing proſperity, and as I have conſtantly born witneſs to the loyalty and fidelity of this diſtrict and of the Province in general, ſo in the preſent inſtance, I ſhall in all reſpects ſanction and countenance what I conſider the effect of ſuch worthy and eſtimable principles.

The Meeting then unanimouſly entered into the following Reſolutions, and Subſcribed the ſame.

WE the Inhabitants of the Home Diſtrict of Upper Canada, deeply impreſſed with the ſenſe of the manyfold benefits we have received, and the valuable bleſſings we enjoy, from our connection with the Britiſh Government, and from our participation of her happy Conſtitution; and fully convinced that we can neither poſſeſs nor tranſmit to our Children, any Boon more valuable to us, or more uſeful to them:

We do aſſociate for the purpoſes of maintaining and preſerving theſe ineſtimable advantages by every means in our power.

And we do reſolve and declare as the moſt effectual ſteps for theſe purpoſes, that we will exert ourſelves to the utmoſt, in ſupport of the General Laws of the Empire, as well as the particular laws of our own Province; that in every caſe where we ſhall ſee theſe broken or infringed upon, we ſhall think it our indiſpenſible duty, jointly or individually, to bring the offenders to juſtice.

That we will diſcountenance by every poſſible means, the introduction of all ſeditious or incendiary opinions, whether theſe may be preſented in writings or converſation;

And we do declare our determination ſtedfaſtly to unite, in defending our preſent Conſtitution and Government, as eſſentially neceſſary to our happineſs and deareſt intereſts, by every exertion in our power, whether directed againſt foreign enemies or domeſtic foes.

Then the Meeting Reſolved nem. con. that the Subſcribers to the Reſolutions above mentioned, ſhall henceforth be an Aſſociation for preſerving and continuing an unanimity of principles and efforts in ſupport of our preſent happy Laws and Government.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that the Honorable ROBERT HAMILTON Eſq; be Preſident thereof.

Reſolved, that a Committee ſhall ſit at Free-Maſon's Hall every Saturday from the hour often in the morning until noon, for the purpoſe of receiving ſubſcriptions to the aſſociation.

Reſolved, that Printed Copies of the above proceedings be ſent into the more diſtant parts of the Diſtrict, with a ſpace to receive the ſignatures of the Inhabitants deſirous of being admitted into this aſſociation.

By Order of the Preſident,
Newark, 21ſt. Auguſt, 1794. A. M'DONELL, Secy.

A MEETING of the MEMBERS of ST. JOHN'S LODGE, N° 19, to be held in the Lodge Room Newark, on the ſecond Tueſday in October at 11 o'clock A. M. of which all concerned are deſired to take notice. By Order.
31ſt. July, 1794. RALFE CLENCH, Secretary.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
UPPER CANADA, 4th Auguſt, 1794.

ALL perſons having Claim on the following Lots in the Townſhip N° 1 or NEWARK, County of Lincoln, are requeſted to make them known to this Office, that the Proprietors names may be duly entered on the Plan, &c.

Lot N°	32	117	170
	34	150	171
	51	151	172
	63	152	173
	74	153	174
	113	154	181
			183

D. W. SMITH,
Acting Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Upper Canada, 4th Auguſt 1794.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A Regiſter being opened in this Office for the Entry of Meteoroligical; Barometrical and Thermometrical obſervations; all communications of that nature will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

D. W. SMITH,
Acting Surveyor General.

The SUBSCRIBERS to this Paper, are requeſted to Pay their Annual Subſcriptions, to the Printer, Newark; Mr. John Cox, Merchant, at York, & Doctor Plummer, Kingſton. Thoſe at Detroit, and the diſtant parts of the Province are deſired to ſend their Subſcription the firſt convenient opportunity.

ALL perſons indebted to the Subſcriber are requeſted to make Payment, on or before the firſt day of October. All kind of Country produce will be taken at the current prices: as alſo good bills of this place, now current, payable annually at Montreal on the Tenth day of October.——After that period he is reſolved to take no more ſuch bills. ANDREW HERON.
Newark, 4th Auguſt, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT Valuable FARM, ſituated on the River Niagara, adjoining the Crown Lands, containing 300 Acres, and upwards, there is 70 Acres in fences, a Farm Houſe, Stable and Orchard on the premiſſes.——For further particulars enquire of the Subſcriber. ROBERT KERR.
Newark, 13th Auguſt, 1794.

from Colonel Devay, who commanded there, to
a diversion in his favour; for which purpose I sent
attalions of Austrians, giving them express directi-
if they should be pressed, to fall back upon me,
by some mistake, instead of doing so, they joined
nel Devay. From this circumstance an opening was
n my right, of which the enemy availed himself in
ttack upon my corps, which took place soon after,
ly so doing, obliged me to employ the only batta-
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remained with me soon give way before such superi-
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ated attacks of the enemy, who poured upon him
all parts. General Abercromby found Lannoy also
ossession of the enemy, but he avoided the town by
h ing round it under a very heavy fire, and soon after
hed Templeuve.

ajor General Fox, after sustaining, with great reso-
on, a very vigorous attack from the principal part of
column which came from Lisle, began his retreat also,
nuing himself cut off from the brigade of guards,
Lannoy occupied by the enemy, he directed his march
n the village of Leers, at which place he joined the
mn of Lieutenant General Otto.

regret that our loss upon this occasion is so great,
when the nature of the action is considered, and that
as conducted in a country the most favorable to the
rs of the enemy that they could have wished for,
e their perfect knowledge of these parts enabled them
ake every advantage of it, it might have been expect-
o have been still more considerable. From the bad-
of the roads, the loss of the horses, and the timidity
he drivers, the leaving a part of our artillery became
itable.

am to desire that you will assure his Majesty that the
ers and men shewed all the firmness and resolution
this occasion that could be expected from them; and
ould be an injustice done to the rest to distinguish
particular corps. The abilities and coolness with
ch Lt. general Abercromby and Major general Fox
ducted their corps under these trying circumstances,
nure, however I should particularly notice them.

t is a peculiar consolation to me that the column
er my command executed to the full extent their in-
ded part of the operation, and that in the check which
y afterwards sustained, the conduct of the British
ops has entitled them to the warmest expressions of
itude and admiration on the part of his Imperial
jesty. I am, &c. FREDERICK.

ht Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

NIAGARA, August 21.

LOYAL ASSOCIATION OF THE HOME DISTRICT. (UPPER CANADA.)

ON Saturday last the 16th instant the following Address was presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the unanimous vote of a numerous Meeting of the Magistrates and other respectable Inhabitants of this Settlement convened in consequence of the resolution of a previous Meeting on Monday last.

The Hon. ROBERT HAMILTON, Esq; in the Chair.

To his Excellency JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, Esq;
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

HIS Majesty's loyal and faithful Subjects of the Home District of Upper Canada, tho' at present they do not know a single disaffected person among them, yet anxious to maintain and preserve the blessings they enjoy from their connection with Great Britain, and their participation of her happy Constitution, do wish to associate for the purposes of supporting the Laws; of discountenancing all seditious or inflamatory opinions; and of defending at the risk of their lives and fortunes their present Government against all foreign or domestic Enemies——do most humbly entreat your Excellency to sanction and countenance their Loyal Intentions in this association.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following Answer

GENTLEMEN,

THE wisdom of associating for the protection of the Laws and the system of Government so wisely established by our ancestors, when factious and designing men are combining to subvert them, has been clearly evinced by the happy effects which it has produced in the Parent State. It has discountenanced the practices of incendiaries, and held out to the peaceable, and well affected, a bond of union and safety.

I do not believe, that this Royal Province possesses any persons within it, who are not ready to risk as much in the preservation of their natural Government, as either foreign or domestic enemies will venture for its destruction, but as you seem wisely to associate for the discountenancing and preventing such opinions, if ould they be attempted hereafter, to be insidiously dissemin ted to injure our common harmony and growing prosperity, and as I have constantly born witness to the loyalty and fidelity of this district and of the Province in general, so in the present instance, I shall in all respects sanction and countenance what I consider the effect of such worthy and estimable principles.

The Meeting then unanimously entered into the following Resolution, and Subscribed the same.

WE the Inhabitants of the Home District of Upper Canada deeply impressed with the sense of the manyfold benefits we have received, and the valuable blessings we enjoy, from our connection with the British Government, and from our participation of her happy Constitution; and fully convinced that we can neither possess nor transmit to our Children, any Boon more valuable to us, or more useful to them:

We do associate for the purposes of maintaining and preserving these inestimable advantages by every means in our power.

And we do resolve and declare as the most effectual steps for these purposes, that we will exert ourselves to the utmost, in support of the General Laws of the Empire, as well as the particular laws of our own Province; that in every case where we shall see these broken or infringed upon, we shall think it our indispensible duty, jointly or individually, to bring the offenders to justice.

That we will discountenance by every possible means, the introduction of all seditious or incendiary opinions, whether these may be presented in writings or conversation;

And we do declare our determination stedfastly to unite, in defending our present Constitution and Government, as essentially necessary to our happiness and dearest interests, by every exertion in our power, whether directed against foreign enemies or domestic foes.

Then the Meeting Resolved nem. con. that the Subscribers to the Resolutions above mentioned, shall hereafter be an Association for preserving and continuing an unanimity of principles and efforts in support of our present happy Laws and Government.

Resolved unanimously, that the Honorable ROBERT HAMILTON Esq; be President thereof.

Resolved, that a Committee shall sit at Free-Mason's Hall every Saturday from the hour often in the morning until noon, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the association.

Resolved, that Printed Copies of the above proceedings be sent into the more distant parts of the District, with a space to receive the signatures of the Inhabitants desirous of being admitted into this association.

By Order of the President,
Newark, 21st. August, 1794. A. M'DONELL, Secy.

A MEETING of the MEMBERS of St. John's Lodge, N° 10, to be held in the Loge Room Newark, on the second Tuesday in October at 11 o'clock A. M. of which all concerned are desired to take notice. By Order.
31st. July, 1794. RALFE CLENCH, Secretary.

SURVEYOR GENERAL's OFFICE,
UPPER CANADA, 4th August, 1794.

ALL persons having Claim on the following Lots in the Township N° 1. or Newark, County of Lincoln, are requested to make them known to this Office, that the Proprietors names may be duly entered on the Plan, &c.

Lot N°	32	117	170
	34	150	171
	51	151	172
	63	152	173
	74	153	174
	113	154	181
			183

D. W. SMITH,
Acting Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL's OFFICE,
Upper Canada, 4th August 1794.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A Register being opened in this Office for the Entry of Meteorological, Barometrical and Thermometrical observations; all communications of that nature will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

D. W. SMITH,
Acting Surveyor General.

The SUBSCRIBERS to this Paper, are requested to Pay their Annual Subscriptions, to the Printer, Newark; Mr. John Cox, Merchant, at York, & Doctor Plummer, Kingston. Those at Detroit, and the distant parts of the Province are desired to send their Subscription the first convenient opportunity.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make Payment, on or before the first day of October. All kind of Country produce will be taken at the current prices; as also good bills of this place, now current, payable annually at Montreal on the Tenth day of October.——After that period he is resolved to take no more such bills. ANDREW HERON.
Newark, 4th August, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT Valuable FARM, situated on the River Niagara, adjoining the Crown Lands, containing 300 Acres, and upwards, there is 70 Acres in fences, a Farm House, Stable and Orchard on the premisses.——For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber. ROBERT KERR.
Newark, 13th August, 1794.

To all Loyal & Gallant Subjects!

RECRUITS

WANTED for his Majesty's 1st. American Regiment or Queens Rangers, of which his Excellency Lieutenant Governor SIMCOE, is Colonel Commandant,

Fifty Active Young Men,

Gentlemen Volunteers, shall Receive

Ten Guineas Bounty Money

each on their approval at the HEAD QUARTERS of the REGIMENT, enter into Free Quarters, be Cloathed, Accoutred, Victualled and Paid Agreeably to His Majesty's Regulations. None need apply to Ensign MAYNE, at Navy-Hall, but such as are perfectly fit for the most Active Service, at least Five feet Four and a half inches high, healthy and Stout.

God save the King.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
UPPER CANADA, 14th July, 1794.

WHEREAS by an Act of this Province, passed in the present Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "an Act to Lay and Collect a Duty on Stills," it is among other things declared, "that all persons having and using a Still or Stills, or hereafter, to have and use a Still or Stills for the purpose of Distilling Spirituous Liquors, shall pay a sum not exceeding One Shilling and Three Pence lawful money of this Province, for every Gallon which the Body of such Still or Stills, shall or may be capable of containing:" And that all persons who may be desirous of obtaining a Licence to enable them to have and use a Still or Stills, shall for the present year and until the 5th day of April next ensuing, pay a sum not exceeding Seven Pence Half-penny per Gallon as aforesaid:— Which said Licence is to be applied for by a requisition in writing to Me, or my Agent in each District, viz;—

To JACOB FERRAND, Esq; at Stormont Eastern District.
To JOHN PETERS, Esq; at Kingston Midland District.
To CHARLES SMITH, Esq; at Detroit Western District.
And at the SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Newark Home District.

In the words following, viz:—

"I, *A. B.* do require a Licence for using a Still, the "body of which is capable of containing Gallons; "and no more. (And in case more than one is intended "to be used)" And also for another Still, the body of "which is capable of containing Gallons; and no "more." Signed by the party applying, and expressing the day of the date where the application is made.

And all persons are to take notice, that such application should be made to me before the fifth day of next September: and if any persons shall be found having and using a Still or Stills of larger dimensions than that or those specified in the requisition; or shall have in his possession any Still or Stills erected or set up on a furnace or fire place, so as the same may be used for Distilling, capable of containing singly or together a greater number of Gallons in the body or bodies thereof than the number of Gallons specified and set forth in his Licence or requisition, and be thereof convicted, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Ten Pounds for every offence to be levied by distress and sale of the offenders goods and chattels.

Now I do hereby give notice, that Licences are ready to be delivered at my Office, and the respective Offices of my Agents, to all persons making the above requisition in writing, upon the payment of the above Duty and Fees.

(Signed)
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

COUNCIL-CHAMBER, May 24, 1794.

PRESENT

His Excellency JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, Esq; Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.—IN COUNCIL.

Read a Representation from the Acting Surveyor General stating that many irregularities have been practised, with regard to the occupation of Lands and setting forth the inconvenience and confusion likely to ensue therefrom, which being taken into consideration His Excellency and the Council

RESOLVE,

THAT whereas many persons have settled upon Lands in different parts of this Province without having obtained any Authority, Licence or Title so to do, such intrusion is injurious to the Rights of the Crown, and abusive of the King's Bounty so liberally held out to all sober and industrious Settlers on making a proper application to his Excellency in Council or to the several Land-Boards: and therefore it is necessary that immediate measures be taken to remove such Trespassers, and to prevent the extending of such lawless practices, for which purpose it is hereby ordered, that the Deputy Surveyors, & others employed under the Surveyor General, who shall find in the course of their progress, that any person or persons have taken possession of any pieces of ground or lot in any unsurveyed or unlocated part, whereby there may be good reason to believe, that such occupation has been usurped; that they do immediately report the same, together with the name of the party to the Surveyor General, who in case he shall find that such person has not been located by a competent authority, shall issue a notice to the party or parties, requiring them to remove from the Premises without delay, and if such Warning be not obeyed, he shall report the same to his Excellency in Council in order that the Attorney General may be directed to proceed against such intruders with the utmost rigour of the Law; and further that all persons, who shall wilfully hold out after receiving such Warning from the Surveyor General, shall be disqualified from becoming partakers of the King's bounty in any part of this Province.

And whereas at the first Settlement of the Home District, some few persons were authorized by the Commanding Officer for the time being, to take up, and occupy, certain parcels of Land, in consequence of which, they have been considered as having an equitable claim to the property of such Lands, with a view to prevent the Confusion, Uncertainty and Contention that will hereafter take place unless the boundaries of each persons property be distinctly ascertained, and described, as well as to confirm the Right and Title of those who have been deserving objects of his Majesty's Bounty. It is hereby ordered, that all persons claiming such right from an authorized occupation of the Land, do forthwith hereby give in a Memorial thereof, containing a Statement of the quantity of Land which they respectively claim, to the Surveyor General, who shall report thereon to his Excellency in Council, that proper grants may be made out to those who shall be entitled to the same.

And whereas many persons having obtained a certificate have taken possession of Lands without having received any assignment from the Surveyor General or Deputy Surveyors, by means whereof much confusion has arisen. It is further ordered, that no person shall in any case take possession of any lot or parcel of ground until he shall have received a regular assignment thereof from the Surveyor General or a Deputy Surveyor under the penalty of being compelled to relinquish all improvements to the person who shall obtain a regular assignment of such lot, and therefore be lawfully entitled to take possession of the same.—Inasmuch as all lots must necessarily be considered as vacant until they are duly assigned and Registered in the Surveyor General's Office.

And further that all persons at present holding Orders or Certificates for Land, which has not been assigned, do make application for that purpose as soon as possible.

And whereas it is desirable to make early provision for all persons authorised by His Majesty's Proclamation or Instructions to receive their respective allotments of Land, such persons are hereby required to make immediate applications for the same.

Extracted from the Minutes, JOHN SMALL.

UPPER CANADA: Printed by LOUIS ROY.

VOLUME II.

Upper Canada G

NEWARK: Printed by G. T

[FROM A QUEBEC PAPER.]
LONDON, January 5.

STATE PAPER.

Note presented by the British ambassador to the Divan at Constantinople.

THERE exists between the belligerent powers, and the nations, mutual duties, regulated by treaties, or in default of these, by the law of nations.

The mutual nations are bound to an exact impartiality towards the parties at war; they ought to assist none of them.

They ought consequently, not to permit in their country, the fitting out or arming of men of war, or privateers, in favor of one belligerent power against another.

Their harbors ought neither to be the refuge of privateers, which, if at all received, ought to be allowed to enter them, only in cases of the most urgent necessity: and they have a right to make them put to sea again as soon as they have undergone the most indispensable repairs. The armed ships have no right to bring up and carry their prizes into those ports. And the belligerent powers ought on their part to abstain from all hostilities among the neutral nations; they ought to respect their territories.

But the above duties being perfectly reciprocal, it cannot be required from one party to make sacrifices for the sake of conformity, if on the other, those duties are dilowned, or neglected; if these principles are applied to the present juncture, it is supposed that a nation, which has violated all that is sacred among men, has the same rights as other nations: that the French democrats, instead of being treated like pirates by the Turks, ought to be admitted on an equal footing with the ancient and sincere friends of the country.

But the Ottoman officers, who command in certain provinces, do not confine themselves to a partiality in favor of the French, difficult to be interpreted; they even seem, since the beginning of the present war, to have lost sight of all the obligations of neutrality acknow-

1795

VOLUME II. NUMBER 29.

Upper Canada Gazette; or, *American Oracle.*

NEWARK: Printed by G. TIFFANY, at the Council House. Wednesday, June 17, 1795.

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But the Ottoman officers, who command in certain provinces, do not confine themselves to a partiality in favor of the French, difficult to be interpreted; they even seem, since the beginning of the present war, to have lost sight of all the obligations of neutrality acknowledged by the civilized nations. At Smyrna the sailors of the convention were seen to commit open hostilities against the British officers & seamen without the aggressors having been given up, or even searched after.

In the same harbor of Smyrna, ships have been at different times seen arming, fitting out as privateers against the English, without the smallest interruption on the part of the magistrates. Prizes, taken by the French cruizers, were seen to have been brought thither publicly & without obstacle.

A squadron of frigates and armed ships of that same nation remained in that harbor as frequently, and as long as it tho't proper; it blocked up, as it were, the harbor of Smyrna, and interrupted the commerce of nations for near two years.

In this self same position, and in the distance marked out by the rules of neutrality, the French armed ships took prizes, and even in sight of the Turkish fortresses, they searched and plundered neutral ships, and even those of the subjects of the sublime Porte. What is the consequence to be drawn from these facts? It is natural to suppose, that what it lawful for one party, must also be for the other. A British officer of the royal navy acted in consequence; he attacked and captured one of the enemy's frigates in a bay called Turkish, having, however, previously made himself sure that there was neither a Turkish fort or flag in it, in order to avoid every thing that might be deemed an insult to the jurisdiction of the sublime Porte, and having afterwards resolved to indemnify the inhabitants of the coast for damage he might have done them, if they actually had been sufferers, he offered freely to me to promulgate his name.

If the French democrats were susceptible of those feelings which influence other men, that occurrence would have brought them to their senses, and, seeing that an abuse subsequent to the indulgence which they enjoyed on the part of the Turkish commandants, might be followed by disagreeable consequences, and finally compromise the sublime Porte herself, they would have taken the resolution to forbear committing their unlawful depredations, and to conform themselves forthwith to the rules prescribed by the law of nations.

But the result was quite different; the French having obtained exclusive immunities and privileges from the Turkish government, talk of avenging themselves on those who durst imitate their example; they have the audacity to threaten the peaceful inhabitants of Smyrna with pillage and death; they provided arms, combustibles, and held conventicles to concert the execution of their plans.

The conduct which the sublime Porte should observe in this respect, is plain and evident; the partiality, or rather the too great weekness of the governors who command her provinces, has been the origin of this evil; let that weakness cease, let the French be obliged to observe the articles of neutrality, or else find no more the indecent protection which they have hitherto enjoyed in harbors and roads of the Turkish empire. Let the Porte maintain good order in her territories, by a respectable armed force, and I dare to answer, that no excess, no irregularity, will in future be committed by the officers of his Britannic majesty.

(Signed) ROBERT LISTON.

AMSTERDAM, Feb 6.

In the sitting of the municipality of this city, on the 3d instant, the morning assembly having been opened, the president read a letter from one of the deputies of the Hague, of which the following is an extract.

1. At the prayer of the inhabitants it was decreed to oppose the regency.

2. The commission for the affairs of the East-India company, which was composed of the Vanderdoe, Van de Wall, Dedel Salomoner, and Jah Van Stralen, has been replaced by other citizens.

3. A missive from the municipality of the bille, giving information of the re-

PUBLIC RECORDS CANADA. OFFICE.

volution that has taken place, having been received; a decre paſſed inviting them to ſend deputies to the aſſembly.

4. In conſequence of a miſſive from the ſtates of Zealand, concerning the affairs of the Eaſt-India company, it was decreed to have them conducted by the committee of finance belonging to the company.

5. On an order, from the French repreſentatives, relative to the poſſeſſions belonging to the government with which France is at war, it was decreed by the municipaliſts of the province, and afterwards to the committee of public ſafety, with an order to the deputies of the generality to inſiſt that their high mightineſſes would preſent a memorial to the French repreſentatives to entreat of them, once for all, not to iſſue any orders themſelves, but to addreſs their high mightineſſes.

6. On a miſſion from the French repreſentatives to regiſter the poſſeſſions of the ſtadtholder, it was decreed that the deputies of the generality ſhould make known the French repreſentatives, on the part of their high mightineſſes.

I. That many of the poſſeſſions alluded to were not in fact the property of the cidevant ſtadtholder, but he was only permitted to hold them for his own uſe.

II. That it would be firſt neceſſary to deduct his debts, which were enormous.

III. That he did not hold his poſſeſſions as ſtadtholder, but as a private individual.

It was then decreed to refer this miſſive to the committee of public ſafety, to take the opinion of citizen Vander Drogit, fiſcal of the domains on that ſubject, &c.

A commiſſion of the arbitrators of Diemen, demanded that they might diſplace their bailiff; but they were informed it could not be done without a real accuſation was brought againſt him, being an eſtabliſhed officer of the city, and that it was alſo neceſſary for ſuch accuſation to be confirmed by proof: however it was adviſed to eſtabliſh another college of ſheriffs.

The afternoon ſitting was commenced with the reviſion of an act for accuſing the ſecretary of the city. A commiſſion of the committee of Negro inſiſted ſtrongly on the regulation concerning aſſignats. The preſident anſwered, that the aſſembly concurred with the deſires of the committee, and that they would give orders to the deputies at the Hague, to have this buſineſs ſettled with all expedition. It was then reſolved to ſend during the night a courier to the Hague, with an order relative to aſſignats, and an anſwer to the letter which the municipality had received.

The ſitting of Wedneſday morning, Feb. 4th, was commenced with a notification concerning the ſtate of the bank of this city. The citizens Van Acher and Vanker Zoo, who has been charged with the commiſſion relative thereto, produced their written notice, with the alterations—it was decreed that the ſame ſhould be publiſhed with the alterations.

LETTER

From his Majeſty the King of Poland, to Mr. Gardiner, envoy extraordinary from Great-Britain, at Warſaw.

My dear Gardiner,

Since the official cnonection which exiſted between you and me ſeems to be near an end, and, as I have no hopes to ſee you again, I think it my intereſt to wiſh you a farewell, and this truly from the bottom of my heart. In the latter you will retain your place until my death; and I hope we ſhall be found together, in that place were righteous ſouls and good hearts, according to my belief, will be united for ever. Every etiquete & ceremonious cuſtom is now totally interrupted between you and me, at leaſt as to myſelf I ſhall never have the trouble of obſerving again the diplomatic rules and cuſtoms; but I ſhall always confeſs that I love and honor your King and your nation—this is what I deſire you to tell them. I wiſh alſo that you may always preſerve a remembrance and affection towards your friend. Since I cannot any more converſe with you in perſon, my miniature will now and then make you think on

(Signed)
STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS, REX.

ANSWER

From Mr. Gardiner, the Britiſh envoy to his Polith Majeſty.

SIRE,

The letter which your majeſty did me the honor of writing me from Grodno, and which I received yeſterday, has moved me to tears, and will conſtantly cauſe emotions within me, whenever I ſhall think on it. I moſt gratefully thank your majeſty for the miniature you did me the honor to ſend me. It is doubly dear to me for coming from your hands, and from preſenting me with the idea of your perſon. The image of your Majeſty, the excellence of your character, your diſtinguiſhed kindneſs towards me, and your misfortune, ſhall be engraved on my heart, and never be effaced from my mind. May juſt heaven in future grant to your Majeſty the fate which your virtues deſerve, and may he reſtore the calm within our ſoul, which is ſo neceſſary after ſo many ſtorms!—I ſhall always pray for the welfare of your Majeſty; and I entreat your Majeſty occaſionally to think on a perſon, who always felt the moſt profound reſpect, and eſteem for your Majeſty. Pleaſe to accept of the aſſurance of my true ſubmiſſion to your future commands.

I have the honor to be Sire,
your Majeſty's humble ſervant,
(Signed) GARDINER,
Envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary of his Britannic majeſty.

NEWFIELD, Con. April 8.

Extract of a letter from the maſter of a veſſel at Aux Cayes, to his wife in this place, dated Feb. 10, 1795.

"I am under the unfortunate ſituation to inform you that I was taken on the 3d of February on my paſſage from St. Thomas's to Port-au-Prince, by a privateer under Spaniſh colours. At 2 P. M. on the 2d, ſhe gave us chaſe, but did not bring us too until day light on the 3d. Coming to the windward of us ſhe hailed us in broken Engliſh, demanded what nation we were, I anſwered Americans. She inſtantly let go a broadſide into us, together with a volley of muſquetry, which fortunately did not injure us. The captain while I was walking the quarter deck fired a muſket at me but did not hit me.

I had not been out of my bed for 14 days, and had a fever on me; but I was obliged to go on board the privateer, though the weather was very boiſterous. After I got on board I was treated in a moſt ſavage manner. The captain beat me on the head and ſhoulders with his cutlaſs, and ſaid that I was a "damned American thief, bound to Jacquemel with proviſions for the French." He ordered me chained forward, kicked me into the hole—ſent his boat on board my veſſel and took out all the poultry, cheeſe &c. bringing on board the ſupercargo and two of my people. He then permitted me to go on board, with a prize maſter and four men, to carry us into Spaniſh St. Domingo. We left the privateer (the ſupercargo and people on board her) and ſtood in for St. Domingo, the privateer ſtanding to the Southward until we had loſt ſight of her. The prize maſter ſaid he could not fetch St. Domingo, and would therefore, go to St. Marks. Three days afterwards, to my great ſurprize, he brought us in here. He then told me he belonged to the republic of France.

The privateer is out of Gaudaloupe, commanded by Joſeph Calather, a Genoeſe.—His crew are Spaniards, French, Portugueſe, and Negroes.

I was not permitted to go on ſhore, nor any American to ſpeak to me; but the American captains, finding how I was uſed, aſſembled and petitioned to the general for my liberty, which was granted.—I have liberty now to walk on ſhore. The people are ſtill on board, where every thing is ſealed up. When we ſhall have a trial God only knows, but I hope in a few days, and if we get cleared it will be at leaſt a thouſand pounds damage to us.

BOSTON, February 10.

A gentleman from Martinico, which place he left about the 12th of January, informs, that 1800 Britiſh troops had arrived there from Gibraltar, and that he ſaw them landed.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17.

GRAY BRIGGS, the noted horſe thief, was executed at Camden, S. Carolina, purſuant to his ſentence. He died as he lived, a hardened wretch—for before he was turned off, he addreſſed himſelf to the ſurrounding ſpectators, and told them, "I dare ſay, that if a number of you had your due, you ought to experince the puniſhment about to be inflicted on me."

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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grant to your Majefty the fate which your virtues deferve, and may he reſtore the calm within our ſoul, which is ſo neceſſary after ſo many ſtorms!—I ſhall always pray for the welfare of your Majeſty; and I entreat your Majeſty occaſionally to think on a perſon, who always felt the moſt profound reſpect, and eſteem for your Majeſty. Pleaſe to accept of the aſſurance of my true ſubmiſſion to your future commands.

I have the honor to be Sire,
your Majeſty's humble ſervant,
(Signed) GARDINER,
Envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary of his Britannic majeſty.

NEWFIELD, Con. April 8.

Extract of a letter from the maſter of a veſſel at Aux Cayes, to his wife in this place, dated Feb. 10, 1795.

"I am under the unfortunate ſituation to inform you that I was taken on the 3d of February on my paſſage from St. Thomas's to Port-au-Prince, by a privateer under Spaniſh colours. At 2 P. M. on the 2d, ſhe gave us chaſe, but did not bring us too until day light on the 3d. Coming to the windward of us ſhe hailed us in broken Engliſh, demanded what nation we were, I anſwered Americans. She inſtantly let go a broadſide into us, together with a volley of muſquetry, which fortunately did not injure us. The captain while I was walking the quarter deck fired a muſket at me but did not hit me.

I had not been out of my bed for 14 days, and had a fever on me; but I was obliged to go on board the privateer, though the weather was very boiſterous. After I got on board I was treated in a moſt ſavage manner. The captain beat me on the head and ſhoulders with his cutlaſs, and ſaid that I was a "damned American thief, bound to Jacquemel with proviſions for the French." He ordered me chained forward, kicked me into the hole—ſent his boat on board my veſſel and took out all the poultry, cheeſe &c. bringing on board the ſupercargo and two of my people. He then permitted me to go on board, with a prize maſter and four men, to carry us into Spaniſh St. Domingo. We left the privateer (the ſupercargo and people on board her) and ſtood in for St. Domingo, the privateer ſtanding to the Southward until we had loſt ſight of her. The prize maſter ſaid he could not fetch St. Domingo, and would therefore, go to St. Marks. Three days afterwards, to my great ſurprize, he brought us in here. He then told me he belonged to the republic of France. The privateer is out of Gaudaloupe, commanded by Joſeph Calaſher, a Genoeſe.—His crew are Spaniards, French, Portugueſe, and Negroes.

I was not permitted to go on ſhore, nor any American to ſpeak to me; but the American captains, finding how I was uſed, aſſembled and petitioned to the general for my liberty, which was granted.—I have liberty now to walk on ſhore. The people are ſtill on board, where every thing is ſealed up. When we ſhall have a trial God only knows, but I hope in a few days, and if we get cleared it will be at leaſt a thouſand pounds damage to us.

BOSTON, February 10.

A gentleman from Martinico, which place he left about the 12th of January, informs, that 1800 Britiſh troops had arrived there from Gibraltar, and that he ſaw them landed.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17.

GRAY BRIGGS, the noted horſe thief, was excuted at Camden, S. Carolina, purſuant to his ſentence. He died as he lived, a hardened wretch—for before he was turned off, he addreſſed himſelf to the ſurrounding ſpectators, and told them, "I dare ſay, that if a number of you had your due, you ought to experince the puniſhment about to be inflicted on me."

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ATROCITIES COMMITTED AT NANTES.

It appears from the different depoſitions of the 80 witneſſes from Nantes, heard on the trial of the 14 members of the revolutionary committee of that city, that the number of perſons who have died in priſon there, through ſickneſs or miſery, amounts to 10,000; the number ſhot or drowned, to 30,000; that among the drowned were 4 or 500 work houſe children, the eldeſt of whom was not more than 14 years of age; that an old man and an old woman, were tied naked together, and likewiſe a young man and woman who remained in that ſituation half an hour, when they were cut on the head with a ſword, and afterwards thown into the Loire.

Theſe murders were called republican weddings. The deputy Carier was the chief author of theſe horrid enormities: and often appeared at the tribune of the popular ſociety with a poniard in his hand, exciting the people to murder and carnage; in ſpeaking of the children he had killed, on taking them from their mother's breaſts, he had ſaid, 'theſe are vipers, they muſt be deſtroyed;' and he threatened to guillotine whoever ſhould dare to intercede for the victims devoted to his fury.

NEWARK, June 17, 1795.

On Tueſday evening his excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and family arrived from York.

We are informed his excellency will have a levee to-morrow at 11 o'clock, at the council chamber.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Caſh Wanted

For a bill on ALEXANDER ADAIR, Eſq. pay-maſter to the royal artillery, London, for £276: 2: 2: 1-2 ſterling.

Written propoſals to be given in to Major SEWARD, on or before the firſt day of July next.

Niagara, June 16, 1795. 1w.

Advertiſement.

THE ſubſcribers having purchaſed of ROBERT KERR, Eſq. by JOHN FERGUSON, Eſq. his attorney, a lot of land containing two hundred acres, with a houſe and barn thereon erected; ſituate in the townſhip of Fredericksburgh, Midland Diſtrict, known by the name of lot No. 8 bounded on the front by the water of the Bay, on the one ſide by lot No. 7, on the other by the Townplot, and on the rear by the line which divides the 1ſt from the 2d conceſſion, hereby requeſt all perſons who may have claims on ſaid premiſes, either by mortgage or otherwiſe to produce them on or before the 1ſt of October next enſuing—in failure whereof they will avail themſelves of this advertiſement.

SEYMOUR & HUNTER.

Kingſton, 10th June, 1795. [t3t]

George Adams,

Continues to pay caſh for BARKS, delivered at his tan-yard in Queenſton, at the following prices, viz.

Hemlock, well ſaved, 36ſ N. Y. C. per cord.
Red & Black oak, do. 30ſ do. per do.

—A L S O—

For green hides 6d. per lb.
For good calf-ſkins 8ſ each.

*** An active lad from 14 to 18 years of age is wanted by ſaid Adams as an apprentice to the tanning and currying buſineſs.

April 22, 1795. 21eptf.

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent tract of land on the four mile creek in the townſhip of Newark of 400 acres, (with commodious buildings) 80 or 90 of which are under improvement, the whole being fit either for tillage or graſs, well watered, and is within two miles of a griſt mill. For particulars, enquire of the proprietor on the premiſes.

JOHN P. CLEMENT.

April 21, 1795. 2t

Townſhips of Grantham, Louth, Clinton, Grimſby, Saltfleet, Barton and Thorold:

formerly called 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th and 9th townſhips. All perſons claiming to hold lands in theſe townſhips are deſired to ſend in their certificates immediately.

J. WHITE, A. G.

Newark, April 6, 1795.

[*From the London Morning Chronicle.*]

The following intereſting caſe has lately excited the public attention :

IN July laſt one Loiſerotles the younger, was condemned to death. On the 7th Thermidor the uſher of the revolutionary tribunal brought to the bar the warrant for the execution of ſeveral perſons. He called the name of Loiſerotles. The father of L. the younger immediately anſwered to the ſummons, and was conducted to the conciergerie. He received the act of accuſation made out by order of the committe of public ſafety, in which his ſon was charged with a conſpiracy in priſon.

Informing the ſecretary that his chriſtian name and his age were incorrectly given, he deſired that they might be altered ; which was accordingly done. The word Francois, was eraſed, and Jean Simon ſubſtituted, and the figures 61, were put inſtead of 22.

PENZANCE, Nov. 28.

A droll affair happened here laſt week. A ſoldier being very much in liquor, and very abuſive withall, was taken up and put in the town priſon pretty early in the evening, where he being unable to ſtand, laid down and preſently fell faſt aſleep ; an idiot well know by the name of crazy Tom, happening that evening to behave very ill, was late at night ſent to the ſame priſon. Tom (who is remarkable for always carrying a prayer book under his arm) knew nothing of the ſoldier's being there ; he placed the prayer book for his pillow, laid down and ſlept till the dawn of the day, when riſing and moving about, he happened to ſtumble on the ſleeping ſoldier, and fairly tumbled over him. Tom railing and diſcovering the ſoldier aſleep, he ſaid to himſelf here is a dead corpſe, but I will give it a chriſtian burial. He went, and juſt behind the priſon door found a parcel of dirt, with which he filled his hat, then pulling off his coat and waiſtcoat, and drawing his flaps from his breeches, now, ſays Tom, I am in my ſurplice, and with his prayer book in his hand, walking towards the ſleeping ſoldier, calls out make room for the parſon, then began diſtinctly to read the burial ſervice ; when he come to "earth to earth," Tom taking an handful of dirt ſtrewed it over the ſoldier, "aſhes to aſhes," Tom ſtrewed another handful, "duſt to duſt," Tom took up his hat, and threw the whole in the ſoldiers face, which waked him, and ſeeing and hearing Tom read, he really believed they thought him dead, and were abſolutely burying him.

The ſoldier immediately cied out, pray reverend ſir, don't bury me, I am not dead yet ; you lie, ſays Tom ! You are dead dead enough I warrant you, no living man could look through the keyhole nor the iron grates ; there was no body here but myſelf laſt night, and I found this dead corpſe here this morning ! Tom began to read on—ſir, ſays the ſoldier, I was put in here for being drunk, and am not dead, then ſays Tom you died while you was drunk and have forgot it, that's all, but you muſt and ſhall have a chriſtian burial ; with this the ſoldier jumped up, which ſo frighted Tom, that he began to roar out, thieves ! murder ! fire ! fire ! the cry of fire alarmed the inhabitants, who, ſome dreſſed, and others almoſt naked, for it was ſtill early crouded about the priſon, and the cry of fire being repeated by Tom, they called up the priſonkeeper, who unlocked the priſon door ; Tom ſprung out in his ſhirt, & running down the ſtreet, informed the gaping multitude, that he had ſeen the devil in the priſon in the ſhape of a dead ſoldier.

ANECDOTE.

There is now living in the pariſh of Hereford, (England) a man of the name of Richard Brown, at the ſurpriſing age of 115. He has had 17 children, and the eldeſt boy (as he familiarly terms him) is now in the 84 year of his age. This venerable patriarch retains his faculties in aſtoniſhing perfection, can read the ſmalleſt print without the aſſiſtance of ſpectacles, and a few days ſince walked to Hereford and returned to Peter-church, a diſtance of 24 miles within the ſpace of eight hours.

Public notice is hereby given that fifteen hundred barrels of flour, and two thouſand buſhels of peas are wanted for the uſe of government, at Niagara. The flour to be packed in caſks containing 200lbs. nett. Each ſpecies to be of the firſt quality, and packed in good and ſufficient caſks. Sealed propoſals will be received at the Aſſiſtant Commiſſary General's Office, at Niagara, on or before the 1ſt day of June next, in any proportion for the above quantity of flour and peas, provided that no propoſal will be received for leſs than ten barrels of flour and fifty buſhels of peas. The earlieſt period of delivery ſpecified, but not later than the firſt of Auguſt next, together with the rate of payment in tranſferable certificates PAYABLE at Quebec, and alſo the price demanded, if payment ſhould be made in ſpecie, on the ſpot. Notice will be given on or before the 21ſt day of June if the propoſals are agreed to.

JAMES FARQUHARSON, A. C. G.
Niagara, May 12, 1795. 24tf.

To be Sold,

Two hundred acres of LAND of an excellent quality on the ten mile creek near the lake, on which are a convenient dwelling houſe and barn, fifty acres under improvement well fenced :--For further particulars enquire of Andrew Heron merchant Newark, or of the ſubſcriber near the 30 mile creek.

John Hodgkinſon.

June 1, 1795.

All perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of the late JAMES FITZGERALD, (deceaſed) are hereby required to make immediate PAYMENT, either to JOHN CAINE and ANNE his wife, or to the ſubſcriber, who are duly authorized to receive the ſame ; otherwiſe they may expect to be proceeded againſt, according to law : & all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in, duly authenticated, without loſs of time.

JAMES CLARK,
Attorney for John Caine and Anne his wife.

Newark, 4th May, 1795. 23tf.

BLANK
Summonſes, and Bills
of exchange for ſale at this office.


1800

VOLUME VIII.] G

Executive Council Office.

THE

VOL. VIII. [NO 37.] G. R. [TOTAL NUMBER 453.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1800. [Price 4 Dollars per Ann.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the twentieth day of November, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the SECOND day of this present month of January, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal [illegible] the case and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the ELEVENTH day of February next, ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not, In testimony whereof we have [illegible] these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our said province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this thirtieth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the fortieth.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

BLANK

half pay affidavits for sale at this office.

COUNCIL-OFFICE,
29TH OCTOBER, 1799.

THE BOARD having reason to believe that very frequent FRAUDS have been committed by persons who are entitled to lands free of expence, having asked for, and received the same TWO or THREE times over:

ORDERED, that hereafter, no petition be received from any person claiming as a U. E. or child of a U.E.; unless the same be signed by the petitioner in presence of a magistrate, and be accompanied by an affidavit by the petitioner; stating that he, or she, is of the age of TWENTY ONE years or upwards, or married if a female; and that he, or she has never received any lands from the crown; and also by a certificate of the same magistrate that the petitioner is the person he, or she describes himself, or herself to be; and that he, or she never has, to the knowledge and belief of the magistrate, ever received lands, or any order for lands from the crown.

JOHN SMALL.

York, Dec. 10, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Reserves on Dundas-street are now ready to be Leased; and will be leased to actual Settlers only, on such terms and conditions as may be known at the Council-Office.

JOHN SMALL, C. F

For the UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

CUTHBURGA, *an Anglo Saxon Tale.*

(Continued from our paper of the 24th of August last.)

☞ *This elegant Tale would have been long ere this concluded, were it not for the heavy indisposition under which our correspondent laboured for some time past; but now, we are glad to hear, is perfectly recovered, by which we hope, shortly to have it in our power to gratify our numerous and respectabl readers with its sequil.*

DURING his gloomy journey, Edwin had revolved in his mind, those circumstances relating to Cuthburga's prior engagement, which were likely to injure Osred's cause; and summing up all the obstacles that appeared to interrupt him, in the attaining of that happiness he so ardently sought, resolved if possible to withdraw him from the pursuit which he feared would end in sorrow and disappointment; accordingly when, in the morning, he was admitted to the presence of the anxious prince, he thus addressed him:—"Hail to my gracious liege, and may his Edwin ever be engaged on more auspicious service, than that which employed him yesternight."—"Thou art the bearer then of evil tidings," replied Osred, "the maid rejects my suit, and leaves me to despair—say it at once. [illegible] with my patience." "It is not wholly so, my honored prince," cried Edwin, "for thou mayest remember I was not charged to urge thy suit to her, but merely to enquire from Edilda, if yet the virgin heart of fair Cuthburga had yielded to the sovereign power of love." "And has it," cried the king, "speak, have I a rival—O give him to my rage ye heavenly powers! for by your sacred attributes I swear, that man exists not, who shall wrest her from me." Edwin stood aghast, for well as he was acquainted with the temper of the king, he had looked [illegible] for such violence, he knew not how to proceed, he mused—"why art thou

☞ A Baker would, at this time, meet with much encouragement. [4

DEANA

half pay affidavits for sale at this office.

BLANKS

For sale at this OFFICE.

silent?" Ofred in an agitated voice demanded. "Why doſt thou not at once reveal, all thou haſt learned of the lovely maid? declare the worſt, and let me ſeek redreſs." "Alas!" cried Edwin, "I know not what to ſay, thy heat, thy ſtrong impatience ſo alarms me, but this I would adviſe, that thou forget her. Why, I need not add, but ſure a fairer maid, at leaſt as fair, may eaſily be found, who gladly would accept thy royal hand, and yield thee all her heart; then turn thy thoughts on ſuch, and leave the daughter of thy haughty foe to ſeek another love, more ſuited to endure her cold repulſive manners, than is Northumbria's king." "In vain thou doſt endeavour to divert my fixed intention to obtain Cuthburga by any means;" cried Ofred. "I tell thee I am reſolved ſhe ſhall be mine; though I ſhould be oppoſed by Mercia's ſovereign, nay tho' I lay her country all in ruin, and ſhed the nobleſt blood my own can boaſt, I will poſſeſs her, or periſh in the attempt.—Then tell me what it is I muſt encounter; is ſhe *haughty*? I'll crouch beneath her feet. *Cold*? I'll melt her icy boſom with my tears. *Ambitious*? I'll dazzle her with the ſplendor of a throne. Point me out the barrier to my bliſs, and unleſs it be beyond the reach of man, I will ſurmount it." Edwin was now convinced that it was equally dangerous as vain, to oppoſe the wiſhes of his ſovereign, and after a ſhort preface, in which he endeavoured to prove, that all attempts to gain Cuthburga to his wiſhes (who was under a ſevere control, and ſtrictly attentive to the claims of duty) would be fruitleſs, he declared that meaſures for an interview, were concerted with Edilda, in which, if Ofred choſe to make the trial, that night ſhould fix his fate. The king gave way to tranſports of joy, at this intelligence, yet ever, and anon would chide his friend, for keeping him ſo long in ignorance, of this approaching happineſs. Edwin ſaid he did not deem it happineſs to ſue, and be rejected; but Ofred's hopes were high, and he longed for the moment that ſhould bring him to the preſence of Cuthburga. Confiding to his chamberlain his intended abſence, which he ſaid an event of conſequence required, and ordered it to be concealed from the whole court, under pretence of his being indiſpoſed he ſet out equipped in the hunter's dreſs, accompanied by his faithful Edwin, and arrived in view of the caſtle, a ſhort time before ſunſet. Edwin halted, and fixed on a commodious ſpot, ſpread the king refreſhments, with which he had ſupplied himſelf, and which he began to feel the neceſſity of. But Ofred had no appetite, and turning his eyes towards the caſtle bade Edwin eat, for he had no need of food, with ſuch an object in his view. The veſper bell rung out, which was to call the domeſtics of Cuthburga to the cloiſter; he ſtarted up, "*they* go to prayer," cried he, "and *I* to heaven." The bell ceaſed—Edwin aroſe and led the way—they arrived at the weſtern hall—the door was opened—Ofred advanced, but Edilda was not there—he looked in the face of Edwin—alarm ſat upon his manly brow. "My prince," he cried "we are betrayed, Edilda is not here, ſhe has betrayed us into Eldred's power, and dares not now behold us." While yet he ſpoke, the damſel entered the hall, and ſeeing them, exclaimed "alas! alas! the ſorrow which overwhelms the houſe of Eldred had driven you from my mind; but haſte let me conceal you, leſt the buſy domeſtics who run in confuſion from room to room, ſhould ſee, and queſtion you." "What ſorrow doſt thou ſpeak of?" cried the king, "how fares Cuthburga?" "as well," replied Euilda, as deep affliction will permit; lord Eldred is at the point of death—he calls for her to cloſe his eyes, ſhe is haſtening to him, and ſets off for court immediately." "Can I not ſee her, for a moment ſee her?" cried the prince. "To what purpoſe," Edilda ſaid, "ſure this is not a time to ſpeak of love." "If not," returned Ofred, "it is a time to offer comfort, therefore lead me to her." The damſel obeyed, and brought him to the preſence of her miſtreſs. Cuthburga was in tears. "When beauty weeps," ſaid Ofred, "ſenſeleſs muſt be the heart, that does not ſympathiſe." He took her hand—"kind ſtranger," replied Cuthburga, "thy pity deſerves, and has my thanks, but why I pray thee art thou here? I have not been accuſtomed to receive viſits from any of thy ſex, ſave thoſe who brought me tidings from my father." "I came ſweet maid," cried Ofred, "not thinking to find thee in affliction, to offer to thy acceptance an heart, which thy exalted charms have won, and to woo thee for my wife."—"Alas!" ſaid ſhe "the heart thou offereſt I cannot accept, thou muſt beſtow it on ſome happier maiden, for never ſhall Cuthburga be a wife." "Ah! ſay not ſo, fair daughter of lord Eldred," cried the king, "thou who art formed to bleſs whom thou acceptеſt with the full meaſure of connubial happineſs, ſince thy virtues will give ſtability to that love, thy beauty doth inſpire; but I will not urge thee in the hour of ſorrow, when that ſubſides, thou ſhalt beſtow thy feet again." "I know not who inſpires my heart," replied Cuthburga, "but from thy appearance, I judge thee worthy of a milder fate, than to love in vain; therefore I pray thee think of me no more. I go to receive the command of a dying father, what they may be I know not, but by me they ſhall be held moſt ſacred—fare thee well, I haſten to commence my journey." Cuthburga retired to an inner chamber, and the king fearful of offending her, immediately left the caſtle.

"Edwin," cried the monarch to his companion, after they had meaſured back near half their journey in profound ſilence, "this maid has twined herſelf about my heart; I love her more than ever, and cannot (though ſhe has commanded it) forget her; but on the contrary am reſolved to omit no poſſible means of obtaining her. I have meditated as we came along and I think I now can proſecute my deſign, with good aſſurance of ſucceſs." "Has ſhe not," aſked Edwin, "received thee with that cold reſerve, which baniſhes all hope and of which I had warned thee?" "With that reſerve which modeſty requires, replied the prince, "ſhe certainly received me, yet not with repulſive coldneſs I find her candid, gentle and compaſſionate; I am not without hope. Cuthburga looks on me as an inferior, ſhe has no right to [illegible] and her reſerve was prudent. I cannot therefore ſuppoſe ſhe will accept me under theſe unfavourable appearances. Again, ſhould I obtain another interview, and appear in my real character, her virtuous ſoul, would ſhrink from an alliance with her country's foe. Mark then what I deſign; the truce I granted to the king of Mercia will ſhortly be expired. I will prepare me to renew hoſtilities, with ſuch a formidable body of troops, as ſhall ſtrike terror to the ſoul of Ethelred, now deprived of Eldred's ſteady counſel. I will approach his frontier, and thus prepared to hurl him from his throne, ſend overtures of peace, in which ſhall be included alliance with his houſe.—Avice his only child, he has affianced to his kinſman Kenred; her will I demand, but her I cannot give me. Cuthburga is the daughter of his ſiſter. Her will he offer her will I accept." Edwin ſighed, "do thou not approve thoſe meaſures," ſaid the king. "Moſt certainly," replied Edwin, "they almoſt inſure ſucceſs, but if the affections of Cuthburga ſhould be pre-engaged, is it not cruelty thus to lead her into an union of which ſhe muſt not dare avow her diſapprobation, though it ſhould break her heart." "I truſt it is not ſo," returned Ofred, "for I caſt not on me the glances of diſlike her mild, yet tearful eyes beamed pi-

ore than hatred; but be it as it may, I cannot live without her." Thus received, and Edwin making no reply, the amouted prince ſunk again into ſilent editation, which was not interrupted ll he arrived at his abode, whence at early hour next day, he departed th all his retinue for Bamburg caſtle, here he held his court; and commend his military preparations.

(To be continued.)

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, January 4.

Yeſterday morning a duel was fought ick of the Government Buildings by ſha White, Eſq; his Majeſty's Attorey General, and John Small, Eſq; lerk of the Executive Council, where the former received a wound above ie right hip, which it is feared will rove mortal.

WE are informed that New-York papers down to the 12th ultimo are in own, but we have not been able to ocure any. They give a ſummary count, we underſtand, of the progreſs f the combined armies in Switzerland nd Holland. The invincible *Sworrow* aps laurels without interruption in the r country—and ſplendid victories ave been atchieved by the arms of ritain and Ruſſia in the latter. We re ſorry at the ſame time to learn, that he deluſion of the Dutch in the revolutionary ſyſtem, ſeems greater than as ſuppoſed, and is evinced by an obſtinate oppoſition to the efforts make or the reſtoration of the former order f things.

For the Upper Canada Gazette.

GENTLEMEN,

By inſerting the following you will oblige a friend to good order.

LABORS in themſelves uſeful, whatever their primary objects might ave been, whether that of amuſing or benefiting the individual or the community, are entitled to a reward, be it pecuniary, honorary, or the tribute of praiſe. If this poſition is true, which I believe none will deny it becomes a public duty to encourage every effort of genius or ſtudy, of which the im is ſo laudable, and the deſign ſo praiſe-worthy. But it is a truth; as melancholy as it is general, that few are they in number who can ſo far diveſt themſelves, of that penury of thought and ſelfiſhneſs of diſpoſition, ſo inherent in, and ſo biaſſing, and burthenſome to ordinary minds; and which,

☞ A Baker would meet with much encour-

ite, and turning his
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ome to ordinary minds; and which,
renders the world at large ſo unwilling
to do juſtice to merit, however varied
in kind, or eminent in degree. I am
led into theſe reflections, by obſerving
with ſorrow, and I may ſay, a juſt in-
dignation, that ſo little notice is taken
of, and ſo little attention paid, to a
lately propoſed regulation, entitled
the "*Stump Act.*" The extenſive and
happy influence, that this act if pro-
perly inforced, would have, muſt be ob-
vious to the moſt inattentive and care-
leſs obſerver; and the happy genius,
whoſe ſtupendous conception, could
embrace and blend the union of ſo ma
ny truly great and uſeful views, in *one
plan*, certainly arreſts, and muſt for ever
claim our higheſt admiration; while at
the ſame time it evinces the philanthro-
piſt, the moraliſt, and the genuine le-
giſlator. Add to this, that inſuperable
modeſty which doubly appreciates,
this concealed benefactor of the human
race. It is to be lamented for his ſake,
that he does not announce his real
name and condition to a wondering
multitude—and thereby challenge that
ſacrifice of praiſe, which is ſo juſtly due
at the ſhrine of his merit. Numerous
and happily pointed, are his uſeful ani-
madverſions on the different ſpecies of
intemperance, ſo predominant in every
claſs of ſociety; and a torrent of in-
formation and edifying matter, flows
from his worthy pen. Now, may we
beſeech his preſiding Divinity, to bleſs
and preſerve his rare, his precious in
telleſts, and truly invaluable faculties;
may they be exerted with ſuch irreſiſt-
able force, and ſuch ardent energy that
an inundation of enlightening wiſdom,
may overwhelm the barbarous and de-
praved herd: for whoſe inſtruction on-
ly, he deigns to labor, and not for thoſe
mercenary and intereſted ends, which
prompt and generate the eſſays of com-
mon ſcribblers. While eſſays, are in
themſelves oftener inſults offered to,
than ſubjects of improvement to medi-
um underſtandings. So ſublime, ſo
pathetic and ſo awfully grand, is every
production from the pen of the re-
doubted *Amicus*; that none can hope
for the ſupreme felicity, or enviable
honor, of participating in either his
labors or his celebrity. However, as
oceans are but accumulated drops—and
the largeſt material objects, but accu-
mulated particles—may not the huge,
the coloſſean mind of *Amicus* be an ac-
cumulation of inferior minds; are not
his remarks and aſſemblages, his ſub-
jects and concluſions—drawn from a
general analyſis, and ſubſequent com-
mixion, of hints, ideas, motions of
thought, &c.—which ariſe, not more
from perſonal obſervation than borrow-
ed information. I feel an impulſe at
this moment, which induces the belief
of this—and urges a deſire to contri-
bute a mite to the general concate-
nation.

It ſometimes happens that extraordi-
nary ends, are accompliſhed by appa-
rently inadequate means; if what I am
now about to propoſe, ſhould once
more call forth the pen of *Amicus*, I
ſhall then place it in the liſt of extra-
ordinaries—If *Amicus* ſhould deem the
offences (I propoſe to ſpeak of) cogni-
zable, I leave it entirely to his wiſdom
and moderation to affix the penalties.
I ſhould at the ſame time think it, a
ſingular happineſs, if they could by
any means be thruſt into the "*Stump
Act.*"

PROPOSALS,

And queries offered to the conſidera-
tion of the ſucceſſor and genuine
deſcendant of *Lycurgus*.

I. What is the crime puniſhable with,
when an illuminati gets drunk at
home, and by a too copious emiſſion
of moiſture ſpoils his bed-linen, there-
by diſagreeably affecting the olfacto-
ry nerves of his laundreſs?

II. What, when he gets drunk at any
brandy-ſhop or tavern within the ban-
lieus, by which the ſame diſagreeable
effects are produced?

III. What, when he gets drunk at a
diſtance from home, not exceeding
the diſtance between Mount Dor
cheſter and the town of Newark, and
loſes his ſaddle-bags, whip, hat,
ſpurs, &c.?

IV. What reward is that horſe entitled
to, who, by his ſagacity avoided kill-
ing his rider, who ſat ſo uneaſily, that
he alighted twelve times head-fore-
moſt, within the aforementioned diſ-
tance?

V. Whether the antient Illuminati,
who aſſembled in the Valley of Jeho-
ſhaphat, got drunk, or uſed horſes?

VI. Whether Hiram, the maſter builder
of Solomon's Temple, was a *wet* ſoul
or not?

An additional favor will be conferred
on the public, if *Amicus* would, by ſome
ſeaſonable animadverſion, diſcountenance that odious paſſion for duelling, ſo prevalent at Newark, by which ſo much *blood is ſhed there*, and by which the lives of ſo many of its good citizens are endangered.——I greet thee, *Amicus*, and am thy affured ſincere friend

PHILO AMICUS.

York, Jan. 3, 1800.

☞ CATO's *propoſed Amendments to the Stamp Act are received, and ſhall appear in due time.*

☞ A Baker would, at this time, meet with much encouragement. [4

DEBTOR'S half pay affidavits for ſale at this office.

BLANKS For ſale at this OFFICE.

Secretary's-Office,

York, December 6, '99.

LIST of the Names of Perſons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to thoſe heretofore advertized, ready to be iſſued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townſhips.*
George Buck,	2-5ths.	Kingſton
Lieut. William Baker, Town Lot,		do
John Bryant, Town Lot		do
Ric'd Cartwright, eſq.	1030	Hallowell
John Adair	300	Scarboro'
William Allan	400	Murray
Joſeph Adams	do	do
Jac'b Ball, jun.	1	Newark
Geo. Bowman	400	Thorold
Abra. Bowman	1	Newark
William Chewitt, eſq.	2	York
Dan'l Cozens, jun.	1-5	do
John Clement	1	Newark
Mrs. Iſabella Chewitt	200	York
Geo. Darby	1	Newark
Alex. Duff, eſq.	1000	Hamilton
Wm. Dickſon eſq.	226	Flamboro'
John Daly	1-2	Newark
James Elliott	200	Scarboro'
Joſeph Edwards, eſq.	1	Newark
Barnabas Eddy	200	Scarboro'
Ludwich Filhet	do	Gainſboro'
John Filher	do	do
Rich. Flack	do	Scarboro'
John Filher	do	Gainſboro'
Elenor Field	do	Grimſby
Mitch. Gander	100	Willoughby
Alex. Gardner	610	King
Alex. Galiaway	200	Pickering
Rich. Hatt	do	Scarboro'
Patrick Heron	1	Newark
Eliphalet Hale	1	do
Tho. Harris	119	Grimſby
Andrew Johnſon	200	Scarboro'
John H. Kahman	300	do
Azariah Lundy	200	do
Mrs. Eliz. T. Macaulay	200	York
do. do.	1000	Whitby
Mrs. Catherine M'Donell	1	Newark
Noah Millard	200	Willoughby
Peter M'Bride	1	Newark
Jacob Miller	200	Pelham
John Markley	do	Scarboro'
Colin M'Nabb, eſq.	1	Newark
Philip Moſier	200	Beverly
Leonard Miſner	230	Thorold
John M'Nabb	1	Newark
Erneſt Martin	100	Scarboro'
John M'Glathan	1	Newark
Tho. E. Matthews	350	Pickering
Wm. Pew	100	Stamford
James Rogers	608	Haldimand
David Robertſon	200	Scarboro'
Mrs. Sarah Sweezy	do	Pelham
Haggai Skinner	424	do
John Segar	200	Scarboro'
Henry Smith	do	Pickering
Martha Skinner	100	Stamford
John Shoup	200	Willoughby
Ben. Skinner	do	Beverly
Haggai Skinner	do	Stamford
Ben. Skinner	do	do
Miſs Anne Thompſon	1-2	Newark
Andrew Templeton	200	Scarboro'
Joſeph Truto	1	Newark
Andrew Thompſon	1	do
Andrew Vanamaker	200	Percy
James Wilſon	do	Beverly
John Waterhouſe	do	do
James Blakely, eſq.	1500	Cramahe
Ann Bell	400	Whitby
Rich. Beaſley, eſq.	450	Borton
Soloman Ball	200	Pickering
Jacob Playton	300	Whitby
Oliver Church, jun.	400	do
John Caldwell	200	Pickering
Francis Dickſon	do	do
Wm. Francis	188	Flamboro' W.
Arch. Flack	200	Grimſby
John Graſs	600	Whitby
Peter Graſs	400	do
Lieut. Alex. Harrow	1000	Murray
Corp'l. James Haſlip	100	Gainſboro'
Dorothy Hutt	200	do
Jacob Hoffman	do	Humberſtone
Suſannah Harris	do	Scarboro'
Jacob Hoffman	300	Bertie
John Haſlip	190	Gainſboro'
Chriſtian Hendrick	200	Crowland
Anne Morden	190	Barton
Lieut. Miles M'Donell	400	Scorboro'
Dan'l M'Intire	190	Grimſby
Geo. Miller	200	Pickering
Peter M'Micking	500	Binbrook
Mrs. Sarah M'Dougall	200	Scarboro'
John M'Donell	650	Wainfleet
Wm. Oſterholt	200	Scarboro'
Mrs Marianne Peters	600	Haldimand
Pphraim Payſon	200	York
Wm. Prichard	400	Scarborough
Wm. D. Powell jun.	560	Clarke
Ephraim H. Payſon	100	Scarborough
Peter Platto	300	Bertie
Mary Ratan	200	Pickering
Nicholas Smith	248	Scarborough
Valentine Seram	200	Grimſby
Hon. Æneas Shaw	900	Pickering
do. do.	500	York
John Stinſon	1000	Haldimand
Mary Slingerland	200	Clarke
John Weaver	do	Scarboro'
Samuel Wintorbottom	do	Murray
Alex. and Sarah Weſbrook	400	Ancaſter
Abraham Wintermute	214	Bertie
John Weaver	200	Scarborough
Lieut. Wm. Baker	1000	Thurlow
Hon. Richd. Cartwright	500	Kingſton
Do. do.	200	Sidney
Do. do.	678	Maryſburg
Do. do.	1012	Hallowell
Do. do.	334	Frederickſburg
Do. do.	171	Hallowell
Do. do.	300	Camden
Catherine George (alias Jackſon)	200	Loughboro'
Lewis Grant	200	Baſtard
Wm. Parry	200	Camden
Deborah Prindle (alias Hicks)	200	Loughboro'
Mrs. Cornelia Patterſon	400	Baſtard
Mary Ridden (alias Snyder)	200	Camden
Sam. Aneſley, Town lot		Kingſton
George Barns	do.	Do.
Jouiſſant Bellant	do.	Do.
John Cannon	do.	Do.
Wm. Coffin, eſq;	do.	Do.
Francis Cain	do.	Do.
Wm. Coffin	do.	Do.
Mrs. Chriſtiana Cook	200	Do.
John Gruer	100	Camden
Nicholas Hagerman, Town lot		Kingſton
Allain Patterſon eſq.	800	Baſtard
Jas. Ruſſell Town lot		Kingſton
James Robinſon	do.	Kingſton
Wm. Johnſon Chew	800	Woodhouſe
Do. Do.	1200	Charlotteville
John Decon	200	Burford
Wm. Francis	1812	Woodhouſe
Jacob Lemmons, jn.	200	Walſingham
Jenney M'Donell	190	Dorcheſter
Mary Runnion	200	Townſend
Henry Smith	100	Beverly
Frederick Smith	350	Southwold
Simon Drouillard	273	Sandwich
John Gonder	169	Harwich
Hon. Robt. Hamilton,	150	Southwold
Do. Do.	1000	Rainham
Wm. Howard	200	Howard
Benjamin Knapp	114	Colcheſter
Abraham Powell	240	Woodhouſe
Abraham Thorn	187	Harwich
Marmaduke Croſier	1000	Townſend
Mr. Jn. Denniſon	1000	Edwardſburg
Mrs. Cornelia Patterſon	200	Mountain
Do. Do.	600	Winchester
Lewis Grant	200	Kitley
William and Thomas Fraſer	200	Edwardſburg
Captain Thomas Fraſer	500	Winchester

VOLUME VIII.

VOL. VIII. [NO. 38.] G.

UPPER CAN

OR, AME

YORK: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE *the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.*

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the twentieth day of November, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the SECOND day of this preſent month of January, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the ELEVENTH day of February next, enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs PETER HUNTER, Eſq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our ſaid province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this thirtieth day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the fortieth.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Secy.*

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☞ A Baker would, meet with much encourag

VOL. VIII. [NO. 38.] G. R. [TOTAL NUMBER 454

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1800. [*Price 4 Dollars per Ann.*

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European News.

Engliſh Houſe of Peers, Sept. 24.

KING's SPEECH.

This day, in compliance with his Majeſty's proclamation, a number of their lordſhips attended; and about 3 o'clock the King came to the houſe in ſtate, with the uſual attendants who accompany him on thoſe occaſions. Being ſeated on the throne, Sir Francis Molyneux, uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent to deſire the attendance of the commons, the ſpeaker whom, with a few of the members, being come to the bar, his Majeſty addreſſed them as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have called you together at this unuſual ſeaſon, in order to recommend it to you to conſider of the propriety of enabling me, without delay, to avail myſelf, to a farther extent, of the voluntary ſervices of the militia, at a moment when an increaſe of our active force abroad may be productive of the moſt important and beneficial conſequences.

"We have ſeen the happy effects of the meaſure which you adopted on this ſubject, in the laſt ſeſſion; and the forces which I was thereby enabled to employ, have already diſplayed in the face of the enemy, a courage, diſcipline and ſteadineſs, worthy of the character of Britiſh ſoldiers. In the ſhort interval ſince the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion, our ſituation and proſpects have, under the bleſſing of Providence, improved beyond the moſt ſanguine expectation.

"The abilities and valour of the commanders and troops of the combined Imperial armies, have continued to be eminently diſplayed; the deliverance of Italy may now be conſidered as ſecured by the reſult of a campaign equal in ſplendor and ſucceſs to any the moſt brilliant recorded in hiſtory; and I have had the heartfelt ſatisfaction of ſeeing the valor of my fleets and armies ſucceſsfully employed to the aſſiſtance of my allies, to the ſupport of our juſt cauſe, and to the advancement of the moſt important intereſt of the Britiſh empire.

"The kingdom of Naples has been reſcued from the French yoke, and reſtored to the dominion of its lawful ſovereign, and my former connections with that power has been renewed.

"The French expedition to Egypt has continued to be productive of calamity and diſgrace to our enemies; while its ultimate views againſt our Eaſtern poſſeſſions have been utterly confounded.

"The deſperate attempts which they have lately made to extricate themſelves from their difficulties, has been defeated by the courage of the Turkiſh forces, directed by the ſkill, and animated by the heroiſm of my naval force under his command; and the overthrow of that reſtleſs and perfidious power, who, inſtigated by the artifices, and deluded by the promiſes of the French, had entered into their ambitious and deſtructive projects in India, has placed the Britiſh intereſts in that quarter of the globe in a ſtate of ſolid and permanent ſecurity. The vigilance, deciſion and wiſdom of the governor general in council, on this great and important occaſion, and the tried abilities and valor of the commanders, officers and troops employed under his direction, are entitled to my higheſt praiſe.

"There is, I truſt, every reaſon to expect that the efforts which I am making for the deliverance of the United Provinces, will prove ſucceſsful.

"The Britiſh arms have reſcued from the poſſeſſion of the enemy the principal port and naval arſenal of the Dutch republic; and altho' we have to regret the loſs of many brave men in a ſubſequent attack againſt the enemy, whoſe poſition enabled them to obſtruct our progreſs, I have the ſtrongeſt ground to expect that the ſkill of my generals and the determined reſolution and intrepidity of my troops, will ſoon ſurmount

A Baker would, at this time, meet with much encouragement. [4

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every obſtacle, and that the fleet, which under the uſurped dominion of France, was deſtined to co-operate in the invaſion of theſe iſlands, may ſpeedily, I truſt, under its ancient ſtandard, partake in the glory of reſtoring the religion, liberty and independence of thoſe provinces, ſo long in intimate union and alliance with this country.

"While you rejoice with me in theſe events, which add ſo much luſtre to the Britiſh character, you will I am perſuaded as cordially join in the ſentiments ſo juſtly due to the conduct of my good and faithful allie the emperor of Ruſſia. To his magnanimity and wiſdom, directing to ſo many quarters of Europe the force of his extenſive and powerful empire, we are in a great degree indebted for the ſucceſs of our own efforts, as well as for the rapid & favorable change in the general ſituation of affairs. I have directed copies to be laid before you of thoſe engagements which have conſolidated and cemented a connexion ſo conſonant to the permanent intereſts of my empire, and ſo important at the preſent moment, to every part of the civilized world.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"The ample ſupplies which you have granted to me in the courſe of the laſt ſeſſion, will, I truſt, ſo nearly provide for the exigencies of the public ſervice even on the extenſive ſcale which our preſent operations require, as to enable me, without farther aid, to continue thoſe exertions to the cloſe of the preſent year; but, in order to afford you the convenience of a long receſs, I recommend it to you to conſider of providing for the expences which will be neceſſary in the early part of the enſuing year; and with this view, I have ordered the proper eſtimates to be laid before you.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In purſuance of your recommendation, I judged it proper to communicate to my two houſes of parliament in Ireland, at the cloſe of their laſt ſeſſion, the ſentiments which you had expreſſed to me reſpecting an incorporating union with that kingdom.

"The experience of every day confirms me in the perſuaſion, that ſignal benefit will be derived to both countries from that important meaſure; and I truſt that the diſpoſition of my parliament there, will be found to correſpond with that which you have manifeſted for the accompliſhment of a work which tends ſo much to add to the ſecurity and happineſs of all my Iriſh ſubjects, and ſo conſolidate the ſtrength and proſperity of the empire."

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, January 11.

It is with much regret that we expreſs, to the public, the death of John White, Eſq; his Majeſty's Attorney General in this province; not only from the melancholy reflection of the untimely fall of this high law character; but alſo from the contemplation of the many attributes of the human mind, which have been abſorbed in that fall.——To deſcant upon thoſe attributes were a taſk extenſive indeed; as every event, which called forth his talents, only tended to diſcloſe, that though his diſquiſitions were perſpicuous, yet, his reſources were far beyond the ordinary flight, or elevation of thought.

In a ſtation to which the public eye has ever been directed with a jealous vigilance, he ſtrictly attended to the inſtructions of his Royal Maſter; for in guarding the prerogative of the Crown, he proteſted the right of the ſubject—in neceſſarily enforcing the rigid rules of juſtice, he feelingly diſplayed a benign regard to clemency—and in his application of the law to every caſe of public import, he not only drew from virtue its warmeſt approbation, but even vice itſelf, in the moment of its correction, could not with hold its applauſe.

He, in his intercourſe with ſociety, evinced that urbanity, and thoſe blandiſhments of manners, which, whilſt they characterized the man of honor and the gentleman, peculiarly diſtinguiſhed himſelf; and appreciating truth as the early embelliſhment of his mind, he cheriſhed it through life, and prized it at his death.

His remains, were on Tueſday evening, interred in a ſmall octagon building, erected on the rere of his park lot. The proceſſion was ſolemn and penſive, and ſhewed, that though death "all eloquent," had ſeized upon him as its victim, yet it could not take from the public mind the lively ſenſe of his virtues.

Vivit poſt funera Virtus.

SEVERAL letters, received by gentlemen in this town, from their correſpondents in Montreal, mention the melancholy circumſtance of the Philadelphia-fever rageing there with great mortality: that fifteen of the forty-ſecond regiment (now in Montreal) died in one day with it: that the phyſician (Gold) who viſited the unhappy victims, caught the diſeaſe, of which, himſelf and family died!—Many of the inhabitants of the city have already fell victims to it.

We hear that the duke of Kent is to viſit this province in the courſe of next ſpring, and that the forces in it are to be reviewed by him.

Several companies of the Midland Diſtrict militia, have voluntarily offered to go to any part of Britiſh America, that emergency may require.

By a letter received from field marſhal the duke of York, by the right hon. Henry Dundas, dated, H. Q. Shagen-Brug, Sept. 20: From which it appears that an attack was made upon Bergen, by lieut. gen. D'Harman, commanding the 7th light dragoons and twelve battalions of Ruſſians, who advanced with ſuch intrepidity as to overlook the formidable reſiſtance with which they were to meet, had not retained that order which was neceſſary to preſerve the advantages they had gained; and they were in conſequence, after a moſt vigorous combat obliged to retire from Bergen with the loſs of their commander and a few men; but it is certain, from recent intelligence, received from Holland, that the efforts which have been made, altho' not crowned with immediate ſucceſs, ſo far from militating againſt the general object of the campaign, promiſe to be highly favorable to future operations—The capture of 60 officers, and upwards of 3000 men, the deſtruction of 10 pieces of cannon by the Britiſh, is no omin of their defeat; which is verified in a paragraph dated Hague, Oct. 5. which ſays: "The tranquility that continued for 12 days, has at lenght been interrupted, on the 2d inſt. by one of the moſt violent attacks, which the enemy made on our left wing and centre, which laſted the whole day.—We were obliged to give up all our poſitions before Alkmaer, and even that town to the enemy; our army was forced to take another poſition, which we alſo loſt. The town of Lemmer, whoſe harbor is of ſuch importance for our inland trade, is ſaid to have ſurrendered after having ſuffered ſome time a heavy cannonade from the Engliſh gunboats—If the enemy once get a footing in Friſeland, where there are no ſufficient means of defence againſt a formidable force, the conſequences muſt be fatal to us."

His imperial majeſty of Ruſſia has raiſed gen. count Suwarow to the dignity of a prince of the empire, ſurnamed the Italian.

Married at Ancaſter, Mr. Richard Hatt, merchant, to Miſs Polly Cooly, both of ſaid place.

Died a few days ago, at Buffaloe, Mr. Cornelius Winne.

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For the UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

Meſſrs. PRINTERS,

IT is no ſmall ſatisfaction to ſuch an honeſt plain-meaning man as I am, that in this refined and ungrateful age, ſome are ſtill to be found ſo diſintereſted and impartial, as to acknowledge and point out merit in individuals. A recent inſtance of this has occurred; it is no other than the praiſes beſtowed by *Philo-Amicus* on *Amicus*, and which appeared in your laſt week's Gazette. Theſe, however, if not inexplicit, are certainly taxable with ambiguity, and leave us in doubt whether *Philo* meant to write a panegyric or a ſatire; his abſurd reaſoning (if reaſoning it may be called) on the materials and ſtructure of the mind of *Amicus*, leads to a belief in the latter—whilſt benevolence, and a ſacred regard to juſtice, prompts a hope of the former. In either caſe, much might been ſaid in addition. One conſolation ſtill remains in the pleaſing hope, that ſome able and more willing hand, will take up the ſubject, and amply celebrate the *wiſdom* and *public ſpiritedneſs* of *Amicus*.

It is a bitter, and moſt mortifying reflection to the ſober part of the community, (*who, be it known by theſe preſents*, are not the moſt numerous) to ſee the many unhappy effects of inebriety. Effects, of which the bare idea, without the recital, fills the ſober mind with horror—and if I might be allowed to name a reward equal to the reforming a toper, it ſhould be the ſame that is offered for the diſcovery of the longitude.

Yet let it not be inferred from this, that I wiſh totally to aboliſh drinking—or interdict the moderate and temperate uſe of invigorating, and exhilirating liquids. No.—Far be the illiberal idea from my honeſt mind; I only wiſh to regulate the quantity—and point out the proper time of uſing them. However, as different temperaments require different regimens—and as conſtitutions are as varied as exteriors—I ſhall confine myſelf to the laying down a few general rules—leaving them to be modified and varied as occaſion may require.

I. I permit every country gentleman, before breakfaſt, to gulp a pint of a certain compoſition, called, Stiff Sling—and during the remainder of the day, any quantity of Grog not exceeding two gallons, and not leſs than one.

II. I permit every gentleman to drink freely between the hours of 6. A. M. and 6 P. M. provided he refrains from bed till the hour of ten—this for obvious reaſons.

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II. I permit every gentleman to drink freely between the hours of 6. A. M. and 6 P. M. provided he refrains from bed till the hour of ten—this for obvious reaſons.

III. I permit every gentleman with whom genuine Grog does not agree, to drink four bottles of Wine per day—if buſineſs and circumſtances admit.—N. B. This quantity regularly taken, is an antidote to agues.

IV. On Saints days—I permit the freeſt and fulleſt uſe (St. Nicholas's day excepted.)

V. On other feſtival days, I permit a reaſonable augmentation.

Finding myſelf involuntarily, though I hope uſefully engaged, in recommending a ſyſtem of temperance and reformation: it is a reſulting conſequence, that I conſider of certain offences taken notice of by *Philo-Amicus*.

An offender in the 1ſt inſtance, ſhall (in my humble opinion) be made to ſubmit to the effects of a powerful *ſudorific* (in his own perſon) whoſe higheſt operation ſhall continue twelve hours; during which time, his head be kept bound in the offended ſheets.

In the 2d: To make an apology and ſmall preſent to the bed-maker, and laundreſs, and purchaſe one pound weight of ſponge.

In the 3d: To refrain from *generous beverage* for twenty-four hours.

In the 4th: To get his *neck inſured*, and a treatiſe publiſhed in the Conſtellation, on the eaſieſt and ſafeſt methods of alighting *head foremoſt*.

The fagacious horſe is entitled to a funeral *Oration* and to be made *honorable mention* of in, and by the brighteſt *Stars* of the Conſtellation.

Not being verſed in *Illuminatiſm*, I paſs over the myſtic queries as too ſublime for my vulgar comprehenſion.

With reſpect to *dueling*, I differ in opinion from *Philo*. It has ever been allowed (by judges) as a genteel and ſpirited practice, and the infallible *criterion* of *gentlemanhood*.—No man can be ſaid to know life, or have any pretenſions to taſte or bravery—who does not glory in the ſound and flavor of blazing powder. In ordinary diſputes, doubtleſs, every one will confeſs, that it is an equitable, ſummary, and eaſy mode of deciſion, far preferable to the tedious judicial forms of obtaining redreſs. This ſingle conſideration will for ever ſecure it a preference in the judgment of the ardent and brave, independent of the laſting fame it procures. Conſcious that it would require the talents of a *Cicero*, to ſay what might be ſaid in its praiſe and juſtification, I ſhall diſmiſs the ſubject, and leave to duelliſts to feel, what I feel myſelf unable to deſcribe to them. I would juſt hint what may eventually be an improvement in the art; that is, that blunderbuſſes be uſed inſtead of piſtols! would it not have a warlike appearance and raiſe a noble ardour? No more meſſrs. printers, from your's to ſerve.

SAM SOBER.

To be ſold by Public Auction,
(Without reſerve,)
☞ In Mr. WILLIAM COOPER's Houſe, near the Printing-Office, on the 22d inſtant,
The REMAINS of a RETAIL STORE;
Conſiſting in a general aſſortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, &c.
By DAVID CAMERON.
York, Jan. 10, 1800.

N. B. All thoſe to whom he is indebted, are deſired to ſend in their Accounts, and thoſe indebted to him are requeſted to make immediate payment, or they will be ſued without farther notice.

For Sale.

LOT No. 20, on the ſouth ſide of Duke Street, with a dwelling houſe, 26 feet by 18, two rooms on the lower floor and one upon the upper, with a fire place in each. The ſituation is valuable on account of its being a corner lot and near the centre of the town; it will be ſold at a very low rate for caſh. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to Mr. E. PLAYTER, Mr. T. G. SIMONS or the ſubſcriber.

JOHN KENDRICK.

York, 8th Jan.

York, Dec. 10, 1799

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Reſerves on Dundas ſtreet are now ready to be Leaſed; and will be leaſed to actual Settlers only, on ſuch terms and conditions as may be known at the Council-Office.

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Secretary's-Office,
York, December 6, '99.

LIST of the Names of Perſons who have GRANTS in the *Secretary's Office*, in addition to thoſe heretofore advertized, ready to be iſſued.

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townſhips.*
Alex. Duff, eſq.	1000	Hamilton
Wm. Dickſon eſq.	226	Flamboro'
Mr. Joſeph Jeſſup	2100	Yonge
Hon. Æneas Shaw	3000	Dorcheſter
Hon. John M'Gill	1000	Oxford
Hon. John M'Gill	2000	Do.
John Simcoe Macaulay	400	Markham

☞ A Baker would, at this time, meet with much encouragement. [4

DEBTOR and CREDITOR bills pay affidavits for ſale at this office.

March 3, 1800.

BLANKS For ſale at this OFFICE.

Thomas Frafer	350	Mountain
Samuel Sherwood, esq.	222	Auguſta
Alexander Bruce	100	Cornwall
David Bruce	200	Do.
Sir Jn. Johnſon	172	Charlottenb'
Do. Do.	200	Kenyon
Solomon Jones, esq.	800	Montague
Do. Do.	700	Oſgoode
Do. Do.	500	Auguſta
George Buck,	2-5ths.	Kingſton
Lieut. William Baker, Town Lot,		do
John Bryant, Town Lot		do
Ric'd Cartwright, esq.	1030	Haſſowell
John Adair	300	Scarboro'
William Allan	400	Murray
Joſeph Adams	do	do
Jac'b Ball, jun.	1	Newark
Geo. Bowman	400	Thorold
Abra. Bowman	1	Newark
William Chewitt, esq.	2	York
Dan'l Cozens, jun.	1-5	do
John Clement	1	Newark
Mrs. Iſabella Chewitt	200	York
Geo. Darby	1	Newark
John Daly	1-2	Newark
James Elliott	200	Scarboro'
Joſeph Edwards, esq.	1	Newark
Barnabas Eddy	200	Scarboro'
Ludwich Filher	do	Gainſboro'
John Filher	do	do
Rich. Flack	do	Scarboro'
John Filher	do	Gainſboro'
Elenor Field	do	Grimſby
Mitch. Gander	200	Willoughby
Alex. Gardner	610	King
Alex. Gallaway	200	Pickering
Rich. Hatt	do	Scarboro'
Patrick Heron	1	Newark
Eliphalet Hale	1	do
Tho. Harris	119	Grimſby
Andrew Johnſon	200	Scarboro'
John H. Kahman	300	do
Azariah Lundy	200	do
Mrs. Eliz. T. Macaulay	200	York
do. do.	1000	Whitby
Mrs. Catherine M'Donell	1	Newark
Noah Millard	200	Willoughby
Peter M'Bride	1	Newark
Jacob Miller	200	Pelham
John Markley	do	Scarboro'
Colin M'Nabb, esq.	1	Newark
Philip Mofier	200	Beverly
Leonard Miſner	230	Thorold
John M'Nabb	1	Newark
Erneſt Martin	100	Scarboro'
John M'Glaſhan	1	Newark
Tho. E. Matthews	350	Pickering
Wm. Pew	100	Stamford
James Rogers	608	Haldimand
David Robertſon	200	Scarboro'
Mrs. Sarah Sweaty	do	Pelham
Haggai Skinner	424	do
John Segar	200	Scarboro'
Henry Smith	do	Pickering
Martha Skinner	100	Stamford
John Shoup	200	Willoughby
Ben. Skinner	do	Beverly
Haggai Skinner	do	Stamford
Ben. Skinner	do	do
Miſs Anne Thompſon	1-2	Newark
Andrew Templeton	200	Scarboro'
Joſeph Truto	1	Newark
Andrew Thompſon	1	do
Andrew Vanamaker	200	Percy
James Wilſon	do	Beverly
John Waterhouſe	do	do
James Blakely, esq.	1500	Cramahe
Ann Bell	400	Whitby
Rich. Beaſley, esq.	450	Borton
Soloman Ball	200	Pickering
Jacob Playton	300	Whitby
Oliver Church, jun.	400	do
John Caldwell	200	Pickering
Francis Dickſon	do	do
Wm. Francis	188	Flamboro' W.
Arch. Flack	200	Grimſby
John Graſs	600	Whitby
Peter Graſs	400	do
Lieut. Alex. Harrow	1000	Murray
Corp'l. James Haſlip	100	Gainſboro'
Dorothy Hutt	200	do
Jacob Hoffman	do	Humberſtone
Suſannah Harris	do	Scarboro'
Jacob Hoffman	300	Bertie
John Haſlip	190	Gainſboro'
Chriſtian Hendrick	200	Crowland
Anne Morden	190	Barton
Lieut. Miles M'Donell	400	Scorboro'
Dan'l M'Intire	190	Grimſby
Geo. Miller	200	Pickering
Peter M'Micking	500	Binbrook
Mrs. Sarah M'Dougall	200	Scarboro'
John M'Donell	650	Wainfleet
Wm. Oſterholt	200	Scarboro'
Mrs Marianne Peters	600	Haldimand
Ephraim Payſon	200	York
Wm. Prichard	400	Scarborough
Wm. D. Powell jun.	560	Clarke
Ephraim H. Payſon	100	Scarborough
Peter Platto	300	Bertie
Mary Ratan	200	Pickering
Nicholas Smith	248	Scarborough
Valentine Seram	200	Grimſby
Hon. Æneas Shaw	900	Pickering
do. do.	500	York
John Stinſon	1000	Haldimand
Mary Slingerland	200	Clarke
John Weaver	do	Scarboro'
Samuel Winterbottom	do	Murray
Alex. and Sarah Weſtbrook	400	Ancaſter
Abraham Wintermute	214	Bertie
John Weaver	200	Scarborough
Lieut. Wm. Baker	1000	Thurlow
Hon. Richd. Cartwright	500	Kingſton
Do. do.	200	Sidney
Do. do.	678	Maryſburg
Do. do.	1012	Hallowell
Do. do.	334	Frederickſburg
Do. do.	171	Hallowell
Do. do.	300	Camden
Catherine George (alias Jackſon)	200	Loughboro'
Lewis Grant	200	Baſtard
Wm. Parry	200	Camden
Deborah Prindle (alias Hicks)	200	Loughboro'
Mrs. Cornelia Patterſon	400	Baſtard
Mary Ridden (alias Snyder)	200	Camden
Sam. Aneſley, Town lot		Kingſton
George Barns	do.	Do.
Jouiſſant Bellant	do.	Do.
John Cannon	do.	Do.
Wm. Coffin, esq;	do.	Do.
Francis Cain	do.	Do.
Wm. Coffin	do.	Do.
Mrs. Chriſtiana Cook	200	Do.
John Gruer	100	Camden
Nicholas Hagerman, Town lot		Kingſton
Allain Patterſon, esq.	800	Baſtard
Jas. Ruſſell, Town lot		Kingſton
James Robinſon	do.	Kingſton
Wm. Johnſon Chew	800	Woodhouſe
Do. Do.	1200	Charlotteville
John Decon	200	Burford
Wm. Francis	1812	Woodhouſe
Jacob Lemmons, jn.	200	Walſingham
Jennet M'Donell	190	Dorcheſter
Mary Runnion	200	Townſend
Henry Smith	100	Beverly
Frederick Smith	350	Southwold
Simon Drouillard	273	Sandwich
John Gonder	109	Harwich
Hon. Robt. Hamilton,	150	Southwold
Do. Do.	1000	Rainham
Wm. Howard	200	Howard
Benjamin Knapp	114	Colcheſter
Abraham Powell	240	Woodhouſe
Abraham Thorn	187	Harwich
Marmaduke Croſier	1000	Townſend
Mr. Jn. Denniſon	1000	Edwardſburg
Mrs. Cornelia Patterſon	200	Mountain
Do. Do.	600	Wincheſter
Lewis Grant	200	Kitley
William and Thomas Frafer	200	Edwardſburg
Captain Thomas Frafer	500	Wincheſter

VOL. VIII. [NO. 39.] G.

UPPER CAN

OR, AMER

YORK: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. ST

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing-ſtreet, Tueſday, Sept. 24.

A Diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from field marſhal his royal highneſs the duke of York, by the right hon. Henry Dundas, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate.

Head quarters, Schagen Brug, Sept. 20.

SIR,

In my diſpatch of the 16th inſt. I acquainted you with my intentions of making an attack upon the whole of the enemy's poſition, the moment that the reinforcements joined.

Upon the 19th, every neceſſary arrangement being made, the army moved forward in four principal columns in the following order: the left column under the command of lieut. gen. ſir Ralph Abercromby, conſiſting of two ſquadrons of the 18th light dragoons; major gen. the earl of Chatham's brigade; major gen. Moore's brigade; major gen. the earl of Cavan's brigade; firſt battalion of Britiſh grenadiers of the line; firſt battalion of light infantry of the line; the 23d and 55th regts. under col. Macdonald, deſtined to turn the enemy's right on the Zuyder Zee, and marched at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 18th.—The columns upon the right the firſt commanded by lieut. general D'Hermann, conſiſting of the 7th light dragoons; 12 battalions of Ruſſians, & major gen. Manners's brigade.—The ſecond, commanded by lieut. gen. Dundas, conſiſting of two ſquadrons of the 11th light dragoons; two brigades of foot guards, and major gen. his highneſs prince William's brigade.—The 3d column, commanded by lieut. gen. Sir James Pulteney, conſiſting of two ſquadrons of the 11th light dragoons; major gen. Don's brigade, and major general Coote's brigade, marched from the poſitions they occupied at day break the morning of the 19th. The object of the firſt column was to drive the enemy from the heights of Camper Duyne, the villages under the heights, and finally to take p... was to f... Walmenh... to co ope... lieut. gen... to take p... head of th... leading to...

It is h... country ... ſented in ... midable ... their left ... the high ... the ſea in ... Bergen, a... intermedi... ...ſe w... ...nerals Du... had to mo... fied poſts ... dam, and ... interſected ... yards by ... canals.—I... two of th... places were ... laid at diſfe...

Lieut. ... commenced ... diſputed with ... country, at h... morning, ... great a de... Bergen. ... ſurrounds ... of the ene... ſian troop... dity which ... reſiſtance w... had not re... neceſſary ... had gained ... after a mo... to retire in... ry to ſtate... Tetherich... latter dan... back upon... were alſo ... was immed...

☞ A Baker would, at this ... meet with much encouragement.

VOLUME VIII.] G R [NUMBER 20.

VOL. VIII. [NO. 39.] G. R. [TOTAL NUMBER 455.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1800. [*Price 4 Dollars per Ann.*

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing-street, Tuesday, Sept. 24.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from field marshal his royal highness the duke of York, by the right hon. Henry Dundas, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Head quarters, Schagen Brug, Sept. 20.

SIR,

In my dispatch of the 16th inst. I acquainted you with my intentions of making an attack upon the whole of the enemy's position, the moment that the reinforcements joined.

Upon the 19th, every necessary arrangement being made, the army moved forward in four principal columns, in the following order: the left column under the command of lieut. gen. sir Ralph Abercromby, consisting of two squadrons of the 18th light dragoons; major gen. the earl of Chatham's brigade; major gen. Moore's brigade; m. gen. the earl of Cavan's brigade; first battalion of British grenadiers of the line; first battalion of light infantry of the line; the 23d and 55th regts. under col. Macdonald, destined to turn the enemy's right on the Zuyder Zee, and marched at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 18th.—The columns upon the right the first commanded by lieut. general D'Hermann, consisting of the 7th light dragoons; 12 battalions of Russians, & major gen. Manners's brigade.—The second, commanded by lieut. gen. Dundas, consisting of two squadrons of the 11th light dragoons; two brigades of foot guards, and major gen. his highness prince William's brigade.—The 3d column, commanded by lieut. gen. sir James Pulteney, consisting of two squadrons of the 11th light dragoons; major gen. Don's brigade, and major general Coote's brigade, marched from the positions they occupied at day break the morning of the 19th. The object of the first column was to drive the enemy from the heights of Cam per Duyne, the villages under the heights, and finally to take possession of Bergen; the second was to force the enemy's position at Walmenhuysen and Schoveldam, and to co-operate with the column under lieut. gen. D'Harmann; and the third, to take possession of Ouds Carspel at the head of the Lange Dyke, a great road leading to Alkmaar.

It is necessary to observe, that the country in which we had to act, presented in every direction the most formidable obstacles. The enemy upon their left occupied to a great advantage the high sand-hills which extend from the sea in front of Patten to the town of Bergen, and were intrenched in three intermediate villages. The country over which the columns under lieut. generals Dundas and sir James Pulteney had to move for the attack of the fortified posts of Walmenhuysen, Schoreldam, and the Lange Dyke, is a plain intersected every three or four hundred yards by broad, deep wet ditches and canals.—The bridges across the only two or three roads which led to these places were destroyed, and abbatis were laid at different distances.

Lieut. gen. D'Hermann's column commenced its attack, which was conducted with the greatest spirit and gallantry, at half past three o'clock in the morning, and by 8 had succeeded in so great a degree, as to be in possession of Bergen. In the wooded country which surrounds this village the principal force of the enemy was placed, and the Russian troops advancing with an intrepidity which overlooked the formidable resistance with which they were to meet had not retained that order which was necessary to preserve the advantage they had gained, & they were in consequence after a most vigorous resistance, obliged to retire from Bergen, (where I am sorry to state) lieut. gens. D'Herman and Tehertchekoff were made prisoners, the latter dangerously wounded, and fell back upon Schorel, which village they were also forced to abandon, but which was immediately retaken by major gen. Manners's brigade, notwithstanding the very heavy fire of the enemy. Here this brigade was immediately reinforced by 2 battalions of Russians, which had co-operated with lieut. gen. Dundas in the attack of Walmenhuysen, by major gen. D'Oyle's brigade of guards, and by the 35th regt. under the command of his highness prince William. The action was renewed by these troops for a considerable time with success; but the entire want of ammunition on the part of the Russians, and the exhausted state of the whole corps engaged in that particular situation, obliged them to retire, which they did in good order, upon Petten and the Zuyder Sluys.

As soon as it was sufficient light, the attack upon the village of Walmenhuysen, where the enemy was strongly posted with cannon, was made by lieut. gen. Dundas. Three battalions of Russians, who formed a separate corps, destined to co-operate from Krabbendam in this attack, commanded by major gen. Sedmoratzky, very gallantly stormed the village on its left flank, while at the same time it was entered on the right by the first regiment of guards. The grenadier battalion of the guards had been previously detached to march upon Schoreldam, on the left of lieut. gen. D'Hermann's column, as was the 3d regiment of guards, and the 2d battalion of the 5th regt. to keep up the communication with that under lieut. gen. sir James Pulteney. The remainder of lt. gen. Dundas's column, which, after taking possession of Walmenhuysen, had been joined by the first battalion of the 5th regt. marched against Schoreldam, which place they maintained, under a heavy and galling fire, until the troops engaged on their right had retired at the conclusion of the action.

The column under lt. gen. sir James Pulteney proceeded to its object of attacking at the time appointed, and after overcoming the greatest difficulties and the most determined opposition, carried by storm the principal post of Ouds Car-

A Baker would, at this time, meet with much encouragement. [4

DEANS — half pay affidavits for sale at this office.

BLANKS For sale at this OFFICE.

ſpel, at the head of the Lange Dyke; upon which occaſion the 20th regt, under the command of col. Spencer, embraced a favorable opportunity which preſented itſelf of highly diſtinguiſhing themſelves.

This point was defended by the chief force of the Batavian army, under the command of gen. Daendels. The circumſtances, however, which occurred on the right, rendered it impoſſible to profit by this brilliant exploit, which will ever reflect the higheſt credit on the gen. officers, and troops engaged in it; and made it neceſſary to withdraw lieut. gen. ſir Js. Pulteney's column from the poſition which he had taken within a ſhort diſtance of Alkmaar. The ſame circumſtances led to the neceſſity of recalling the corps under lt. gen. ſir R. Abercromby, who had proceeded without interruption to Hoorne, of which city & garriſon he had taken poſſeſſion.

The whole of the army therefore reoccupied its former poſition.

The well grounded hopes I had entertained of complete ſucceſs in this operation, and which were fully juſtified by the reſult of the three, and by the firſt ſucceſſes of the fourth attack upon the right, add to the great diſappointment I muſt naturally feel on this occaſion; but the circumſtances which have occurred I ſhould have conſidered of very little general importance, had I not to lament the loſs of many brave officers and ſoldiers, both of his Majeſty's and the Ruſſian troops, who fell.

The gallantry diſplayed by the troops engaged, the ſpirit with which they overcame every obſtacle which nature & art oppoſed to them, and the cheerfulneſs with which they maintained the fatigue of an action, which laſted without intermiſſion from half paſt 3 o'clock in the morning until five in the afternoon, are beyond my powers to deſcribe or to exſol. Their exertions fully entitle them to the admiration and gratitude of their King and country.

Having thus faithfully detailed the events of this firſt attack, and paid the tribute of regret due to the diſtinguiſhed merit of thoſe who fell, I have much conſolation in being able to ſtate that the efforts which have been made, altho' not crowned with immediate ſucceſs, ſo far from militating againſt the general object of the campaign, promiſes to be highly uſeful to our future operations. The capture of 60 officers and upwards of 3000 men, and the deſtruction of 16 pieces of cannon, with large ſupplies of ammunition, which the intereſted nature of the country did not admit of being withdrawn, are convincing proofs that the loſs of the enemy in the field, has been far ſuperior to our own, and in addition to this, it is material to ſtate, that nearly 15,000 of the allied troops had unavoidably no ſhare in the action.

In viewing the ſeveral circumſtances which occurred during this arduous day, I cannot avoid expreſſing the obligations I owe to lt. gens. Dundas and ſir Js. Pulteney, for their able aſſiſtance, and alſo to mention my great ſatisfaction at the conduct of major gens. his royal highneſs prince William, D'Oyle, Manners, Burrard, and Don, to whoſe ſpirited exertions the credit gained by the brigades they commanded, is greatly to be imputed.

Capt. ſir Home Popham and the ſeveral officers of my ſtaff exerted themſelves to the utmoſt, and rendered me moſt eſſential ſervice. I feel alſo much indebted to the ſpirited conduct of a detachmen. of ſeamen, under the direction of ſir Home Popham and capt. Godfrey of the navy, in the conduct of three gun-boats, each carrying one 12 pound caronade, which acted with conſiderable effect on the Alkmaar canal; nor muſt I omit expreſſing my acknowledgments to the Ruſſian major generals Eſſen, Sedmoratzky, and Schutorff.

I tranſmit herewith returns of the killed, wounded and miſſing.

I am, ſir, your's,

FREDERICK.

P. S. Not having yet received returns of the loſs ſuſtained by the Ruſſian troops, I can only obſerve, that I underſtand their loſs in killed, wounded & miſſing amounts to near 15,00

Head quarters, Schagen Brug, Sept. 26.

Return of the killed, wounded and miſſing of his Majeſty's forces, under the command of his royal highneſs field marſhal the duke of York, in the action of the 19th Sept.

Total—Lieut. colonel, 2 captains, 2 ſubalterns, 1 ſtaff, 2 ſergeants, and 109 rank and file killed; 7 lieut. colonels, 6 majors, 15 captains, 15 ſubalterns, 2 ſergeants, 2 drummers, and 345 rank and file wounded; 22 ſergeants, 5 drummers, and 463 rank and file miſſing.

N. B. Lieut. Roward, of the royal navy wounded. Four ſeamen, killed. Seven ſeamen wounded.

350 rank and file of the 1ſt battalion of the 35th regt. cannot exactly be accounted for, from the nature of the action, and from the regt. being ſent immediately to the Helder in charge of priſoners; but it is much feared, that nearly 100 are killed, and the remainder wounded and miſſing.

The return of the royal artillery, received ſince the general return was cloſed.

5 gunners 4 gunner drivers 3 additional gunners killed; 1ſt lieut. Elgin, wounded and taken priſoner; volunteer John Douglas, wounded; 8 gunners, 6 gunner drivers, 4 additional gunners, wounded; 7 gunners, 9 gunner drivers miſſing.

(Signed) A. HOPE,
Aſſiſtant adjutant general.

Head quarters, Alkmaar, Oct. 7.

SIR,

The enemy after the action of the 2d having taken up the poſition between Beverwyck and Wyck-op Zee, I determined to endeavor to force him thence before he had an opportunity of ſtrengthening by works the ſhort and very defenſible line which he occupied, and to oblige him ſtill further to retire before he could be joined by the reinforcements, which I had information, were upon their march.

Preparatory, therefore, to a general forward movement, I ordered the advanced poſts which the army took upon the 3d inſt. in front of this place, of Egmont-op-Hoof, and Egmont-op-Zee, to be puſhed forward, which operation took place yeſterday morning. At firſt little oppoſition was ſhewn, and we ſucceeded in taking poſſeſſion of the villages of Schermerhorn, Archer Sloot, Limmen, Baccum, and of a poſition on the ſand hills near Wyck op Zee: the column of Ruſſian troops under the command of major gen. D'Eſſen, in endeavouring to gain a height in front of their intended advanced poſt at Baccum (which was material to the ſecurity of that point) was vigorouſly oppoſed, and afterwards attacked by a ſtrong body of the enemy, which obliged gen. ſir R. Abercromby to move up in ſupport with the reſerve of his corps.

The enemy on their part advanced all their force; the action became general along the whole line from Limmen to the ſea, and was maintained with great obſtinacy on both ſides until night, when the enemy retired, leaving us maſters of the field of battle. The conflict has, I am concerned to ſtate, been as ſevere & has been attended with as ſerious a loſs (in proportion to the numbers engaged) as any of thoſe which have been fought by the brave troops compoſing this army ſince their arrival in Holland. The gallantry they alſo diſplayed, and the perſeverance with which they ſupported the fatigues of this day, rival their former exertions.

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The loſſes of the enemy upon this occaſion have been very great; and in addition to their killed and wounded, 500 priſoners fell into our hands.

I am, &c.
FREDERICK.

Rt. hon. H. Dundas, &c. &c.

Head quarters, Schagen Brug, Oct. 9, '99.

SIR,

I have already acquainted you with the reſult of the action of the 6th inſt. which terminated ſucceſsfully to the allied arms, and at the ſame time pointed out the neceſſity of the movements that produced this affair.

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But ſuch obſtacles would have been overcome, had not the ſtate of the weather, the ruined condition of the roads, and total want of the neceſſary ſupplies ariſing from the above cauſes preſented difficulties which required the moſt ſerious conſideration.

Having maturely weighed the circumſtances in which the army was thus placed, and having felt it my duty upon a point of ſo much importance to conſult

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(Signed) A. HOPE,
Aſſiſtant adjutant general.

Head quarters, Alkmaar, Oct. 7.

SIR,

The enemy after the action of the 2d having taken up the poſition between Beverwyck and Wyck-op Zee, I determined to endeavor to force him thence before he had an opportunity of ſtrengthening by works the ſhort and very defenſible line which he occupied, and to oblige him ſtill further to retire before he could be joined by the reinforcements, which I had information, were upon their march.

Preparatory, therefore, to a general forward movement, I ordered the advanced poſts which the army took up on the 3d inſt. in front of this place, of Egmont-op-Hoof, and Egmont-op-Zee, to be puſhed forward, which operation took place yeſterday morning. At firſt little oppoſition was ſhewn, and we ſucceeded in taking poſſeſſion of the villages of Schermerhorn, Archer Sloot, Limmen, Baccum, and of a poſition on the ſand hills near Wyck op Zee: the column of Ruſſian troops under the command of major gen. D'Eſſen, in endeavouring to gain a height in front of their intended advanced poſt at Baccum (which was material to the ſecurity of that point) was vigorouſly oppoſed, and afterwards attacked by a ſtrong body of the enemy, which obliged gen. ſir R. Abercromby to move up in ſupport with the reſerve of his corps.

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Rt. hon. H. Dundas, &c. &c.

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Having maturely weighed the circumſtances in which the army was thus placed, and having felt it my duty upon a point of ſo much importance to conſult with gen. ſir R. Abercromby and the lieut. gens. of this army, I could not but conſider, and their opinion was unanimous on the occaſion, that it would be for the benefit of the general cauſe to withdraw the troops from their advanced poſition, in order to wait his Majeſty's further inſtructions.

I muſt requeſt you will again repreſent to his Majeſty the diſtinguiſhed conduct of his army, which, whilſt acting under the preſſure of uncommon difficulties, never for a moment ceaſed to be actuated by the nobleſt feelings for the ſucceſs of the public cauſe, and the honor of the Britiſh arms.

As there are many points reſulting from our preſent ſituation upon which you may require particular information, and ſuch details as cannot be brought within the compaſs of a letter, I have thought it neceſſary to charge my ſecretary col. Brownrigg with this diſpatch, who will be able to explain fully all matters relating to this army.

I tranſmit a return of killed, wounded and miſſing, of his Majeſty's & the Ruſſian troops in the action of the 6th inſt. I moſt heartily lament that it has again been ſo ſerious, and that ſo many brave and valuable men have fallen.—I am your's, &c. FREDERICK.

Rt. hon. H. Dundas.

Head quarters, Zuyper Sluys, Oct. 13.

Liſt of the killed, wounded and miſſing of the Ruſſian forces under the command of his royal highneſs the duke of York, in the action of the 6th Oct. '99.

Eight ſubaltern officers, 15 non-commiſſioned officers, and 359 privates killed or taken priſoners.

Five field officers and captains, 21 ſubaltern officers, 39 non-commiſſioned officers, and 675 privates wounded.

Total 382 killed or taken priſoners, and 733 wounded.

(Signed) D'ESSEN, maj. gen.

End of the London Gazette.

LONDON, October 14.

The Inſpector ſloop of war, captain Lock, arrived yeſterday afternoon in Yarmouth Roads from the Texel, whence ſhe ſailed on Saturday afternoon. This veſſel brings accounts that there had been ſkirmiſhing every day between our troops and the enemy, and that a kind of general action took place on Thurſday laſt along the line, in which the enemy were repulſed.

Strong intrenchments, we underſtand were throwing up at Ryck-down, to cover, it was ſuppoſed, the embarkation of our forces, whenever ſuch a meaſure ſhould be reſolved on.

When the Inſpector left the Helder, it was currently reported there, that 25,000 Pruſſians had entered Holland, but the immediate object of this movement had not been aſcertained. [*Sun.*

A cabinet council was held yeſterday (14th) for the purpoſe of coming to a determination on the queſtion of evacuating Holland. Col. Brownrigg attended to make known to them all the particulars of the allied armies, and the reſult was an order for their re-embarking.

The col. and ſir Charles Hamilton, ſet out for Holland with the order and inſtructions; the guards & other troops under orders for that country were countermanded, & meaſures are immediately to be taken to procure more veſſels for the return of the army." Hopes are entertained, that as the Helder is capable of being ſtrongly fortified, and as we have a number of gun-boats to flank the embarkation, it will be effected with little loſs. It is the only thing for which we have to be anxious.

It is reported that the French, on reentering Alkmaar, after the retreat of our troops, burned it to the ground, probably for having opened its gates to the allies.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, January 18.

☞ WITH due deference to the opinions of the *Niagara printers*, we think them a little in *advance* with their compliments of the ſeaſon; they ſhould have remembered that the *nineteenth* century will not commence, until the *expiration* of the *eighteenth*, which will be on the *thirty-firſt of December*, 1800.

There is a report in town, that the United States of America have declared war againſt the republic of France; what degree of credit is due to this report, we cannot take upon ourſelves to ſay, as the Preſident in his ſpeech to both houſes of congreſs, on the 3d ult. makes not the leaſt mention of any ſuch event taking place; nor does the Albany Centinel of the 24th Dec. with which we have been favored by an hon. gentleman of this town, take notice of any ſuch thing being likely to happen.

To the Printers *of the* American Oracle.

Gentlemen,

FEW diſcoveries are ſo perfect at their birth as to exclude further improvements; ſuch is the caſe with the *Stamp Act*, lately propoſed in the *Conſolidation*, that inſtitution might, in my opinion, be amended, 1ſt, By extending its operation over the province in general.—2d, By enlarging the circle of its principles into a much more comprehenſive ſyſtem of juriſprudence. York is too circumſcribed a field for ſuch a beneficial regulation, and one ſpecies of drun-

☞ A Baker would, at this time, meet with much encouragement. [4

DEBTOR'S half pay affidavits for ſale at this office.

BLANKS For ſale at this OFFICE.

kenness too limited an object of its controul: For, gentlemen, there are many genera of drunkards—that vice is the effect of moral as well as physical causes; and a man may be intellectually or materially inebriated.

Moralists have said, that all vice is folly—now, in my apprehension, all folly is inebriety; for I will prove that all the mischief and misery (future criterions)—which since the days of Eve, (who, good woman, fuddled herself with cyder, in the very prologue to the Tragedy of Man) have lorded it over this little orb of ours, proceed from that source; it matters not by what agency the nervous system be irritated;—its irritation is drunkenness. Now one man is tipsey with vanity—another with power—this is fuddled with love, that with ambition. Some are reeling with jealousy—others stark staring drunk with envy.—I shall say nothing of those intoxications which expose to pity as their only punishment—poetical debauchery for instance the source and symptoms of which were well known to the poor bard, who sung,

Drink deep or touch not the pyerian spring,
For shallow draughts intoxicate the brain—
But drink largely sobers us again.

York, Jan 1, 1800. CATO.

For the ORACLE.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

IT has long been a matter of astonishment to me, that you have not enlarged the size of your gazette. You are assuredly the best judges of your own affairs, and yet you do not seem thoroughly to understand your own interests—As arguments are best enforced and illustrated by coexistent instances, permit me to recommend to your example and imitation the methods so successfully used by your brethren of the *type* at Newark. There indeed, we see a large paper weekly furnished, and filled with real occurrences, precious scraps, and instructive themes—a collection admirably adapted to the taste of every reader. Whilst your's contain little else than ordinary events simply narrated—neither scandal—schemes of legislation—astronomical observations—aspersions nor any thing which can amuse, interest, or instruct. Alas gentlemen! I find that you are totally unacquainted with the stores, the key, and the method of opening *pandoras box*—It would be painful to me, (your well-wisher) to exhibit the control in its true colours; I shall consequently draw the curtain over your sterility, and only recommend to your study the selection that *Cotta Copia*, the CONSTELLATION; therein may you trace, and therein discover the true secret of *enthralling men's minds, captivating their understandings & improving their morals.* In its publishers, you see, blended the every requisite, the *ne plus ultra* of perfection in gazette-editors.

It is the impulse of pity and not the ebullitions of anger which renders me thus plain with you—To your shame be it spoken: you cannot like the "*youthful orator, advance to the stage, blush, bow, excite compassion,* &c."—No contempt, instead of compassion, is your allotment, and to it I shall consign you if you do not speedily manifest symptoms of amendment and improvement. You neither "*expaciate on a subject well understood nor crave permission to shew how far yourselves understand it; you neither flatter with promises of being entertaining, nor offer without reserve your abilities to instruct and promote a zeal for doing good whilst you amuse; to please any you do not endeavor, to the unprejudiced you pay no attention, to the lovers of useful knowledge you do not address yourselves, & of your patrons you have not named the class; you are little aware of the influencial stations which printers hold, or that principles are sucked down, nursed and directed by the press; that whilst they are just, the community is in unity and prosperity; that when printers are remiss in, or ignorant of their duty, sad or no effects are produced from their labors; you seem very little emulous of obtaining the name of good and faithful servants.*"—When your failure in every point of your duty is so glaring, what can you expect? I am uninterested, from that consideration my lecture should weigh with you.—Rouse infatuated men, shake off your torpor, turn your eyes on the *farrago* (the Constellation) of the 28th ultimo; there will you find in the advertisement of *Hepseba Burton*, a model of delicacy, instruction, and profundity exhibited, a very master-piece in its kind. The bosom of every wedded subscriber to the Constellation, who is blessed in a virtuous wife, or hopeful daughter, must surely glow with conscious pride, at having introduced to their peruful a lesson, so replete with chaste instruction as the recital of the sensual disappointments and pitiable state of the modest, the once suffering *Hepseba.* The style is so plaintive, the grievances so exquisitely painted, that the retrospect is, of all things, best calculated to inspire sympathy and inculcate fellow feelings. It is by a careful attention, Messrs. printers, to the tenor of such compositions, and by a precise imitation of them, that you can hope to succeed—by interesting and putting in motion the machinery of the human mind—by exciting intellectual action—by rising the blush of the modest—depressing the frown of the formal—appealing to the sense of the libidinous—audaciously attacking common-sense that you can hope to arrive at eminence.

A friend of mine coming in when I had got so far with my letter, requested permission to add a postcript, which he did in the following words:

On seeing the *prefatory address* of the publishers of the Constellation, and the subsequent principles on which that paper is conducted, I know not which most to admire—the audacity of the publishers—or the forbearance of the subscribers. When indecent advertisements are inserted, and to make the deeper impression, the doubtful parts by being printed in italics, put beyond the reach of misconstruction, it is as great an insult offered to our understandings, as it is an infringement on the order of good breeding and decency—did it flow from a more respectable source, the effects might be deleterious; but as any thing urged to the extreme counteracts its aim—if readers grow neither disgusted nor alarmed, the publishers will, in time, grow ashamed, and cease to prostitute their abilities to such venal and criminal purposes.

PETER PENSIVE.

York, 16th Jan.

Alexandria, Dec. 10. General Washington died last night. On the preceding night he was attacked with a violent inflammatory affection of the throat, which in less than twenty-four hours put a period to his life.

We are obliged to omit some advertisements this week for want of room.

To be sold by Public Auction,
(Without reserve,)

In Mr. WILLIAM COOPER'S House, near the Printing Office, on the 22d instant,

The REMAINS of a RETAIL STORE;

Consisting in a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, &c.

By DAVID CAMERON.

York, Jan. 10, 1800.

N. B. All those to whom he is indebted, are desired to send in their Accounts, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, or they will be sued without farther notice.

FOR SALE,
A quantity of
Prime Pork.
BY THE BARREL.
Enquire of the Printers. Jan. 16.

VOLUME VIII.] G

VOL. VIII. [NO. 40.] G.

UPPER CANA
OR, AMERIC

YORK: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the twentieth day of November, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the SECOND day of this present month of January, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the ELEVENTH day of February next, enluing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness PETER HUNTER Esq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our said province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this thirtieth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and of our reign the fortieth.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

LIST of LETT
Post-Office of
in Newark, U
1, 1800.

Charles Ande
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Dean, *U. Canad*
John Dixon, *U*
Niagara; Josh
Forfar, *York*;
Detroit; Mrs.
Alex. Grant,
Matthew Gaf
Griffin, *Queen*
King H. H
Oxford, U. C.
John Hill, ju
do For Georg
C. paid; Mrs.
John's, U. C.;
Macomb, *Detr*
do.; Ray Mar
Leron, *do.*; R
Matthew Neal
do.; Joshua P
Niagara; Jos
rie; Seth Put
John Parkhurs
Raincock, Esq
som, *Detroit*
ver; Wm. R
Josiah Raym
Ruggles, 8,
Detroit, paid;
hard, *Niagara*
Buffaloe Creek
Peet Seelye,
dard, *Queens*
C.; Wm.
Tail, *do.*; Jo
thaniel Titu
Thompson,
Fort Erie; A
Mrs. Mary W

BLANK
half pay affidavits for sale at this office.

☞ A Baker would, at this ti
meet with much encouragement.

VOLUME VIII.] G R [NUMBER 50.

THE

VOL. VIII. [NO. 49.] G. R. [TOTAL NUMBER 465.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

YORK: Printed by WM. WATERS and T. G. SIMONS. SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1800. [Price 4 Dollars per Ann.

The Spaniards have received the disagreeable intelligence, that the town and port of Acupulca, on the northern coast of Mexico, have lately been destroyed.

Dr. James Anderson states, that a linen cloth thrown over apples most effectually preserves them from the frost.

Advertisement.

☞ On Monday the 14th of April next, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Dwelling-house of the late JOHN WHITE, Esq;

All his Houshold, Ten, and Kitchen Furniture, Plate, Table Linen, China and other Crockery, Stable and Farming Utensils, a riding Mare, a milch Cow, and sundry articles of Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. &c.

There will also be sold without reserve,

All the Law and other Books Belonging to the Deceased; Catalogues of which will be prepared, and may be seen on application to the Subscriber, who will attend from eleven to three o'clock on the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday immediately preceding the day of sale, to shew the different articles.

A deposit of five per cent. of the purchase money will be expected at the time of sale, and the remainder on taking away the goods purchased, which must be done within three days after the sale, or they will be resold and the deposit money forfeited.

The sales of each day will be from eleven to three o'clock, and are to be continued until every thing is sold.

By Direction of the Executor,
WILLIAM COOPER, Auctioneer.
York, March 20, 1800.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE. March 18, 1800.
Home District, } ☞ NOTICE

To wit. } is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be holden in, and for this District, on Tuesday the eighth day of April now next ensuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings, in the Town of York; at which time and place all coroners, gaolers, high constables, constables, bailiffs, and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

BLANKS
For sale at this OFFICE.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the seventh day of February, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the twenty-first day of this present month of March, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty-ninth day of April next, ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our said province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this fourteenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and of our reign the fortieth.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

BLANK

half pay affidavits for sale at this office.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT Number Ten, on the North side of King-street, containing one-fifth of an Acre, on which are a large dwelling House, Bake-house, and Store-house, commodiously fitted up and eligibly situated for Business. A good Title will be immediately given to a Purchaser. Application to be made to Mr. Weekes. York, March 15, 1800.

☞ A Baker would, at this time, meet with much encouragement. [4

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber having been informed that Mr. John Clark of York, has offered for sale a certain tract of land known by the name of Lot No. 25, broken front, in the township of Oxford, District of London; which said tract of land said Clark has sold to him, and for which he now holds his bond for a deed, and his receipt in full for the consideration money.—He therefore conceives it his duty to forbid all persons purchasing said parcel of land from said Clark—as it is not in his power to dispose of the property of another.

CALEB PIPER.

Oxford (River Thames) March 3, 1800.

Advertisements.

York, Feb. 3, 1800.

ALL persons indebted to the late JOHN WHITE, esq. are requested to settle with his executor and make payment as soon as possible; and those to whom he was indebted at the time of his death by bond, note or open account, are desired to send in their respective demands for examination without delay.

The executor also requests that those gentlemen to whom the late Attorney General had lent any of his books, which have not been yet returned, will be pleased to send them to the subscriber, or give information in whose possession they are—that his library may be collected together in time for sale.

PETER RUSSELL.
Executor to the last will of John White, esq; deceased.

Cheap for Cash.

The subscriber has for sale, at his STORE, *the following* ARTICLES *which he will sell at the reduced price annexed to each article, for cash only.*

Best Jamaica spirits	5/ per quart.
Best do. rum	4/ per do.
Best port Wine	5/ per do.
Muscovado sugar	2/6 per lb.
Bohea tea	8/ per lb.

☞ HE has also a good assortment of DRY GOODS, which he will sell equally low for prompt payment.

☞ HE requests all those indebted to him by book account or otherwise, to make payment on or before the 24th of April next, or their accounts will be given into the hands of an Attorney. P. MEALEY.

York, March 7.

CONVERSATION.

THE first ingredient in conversation is truth; the next, good sense; the third, good humour: the last, wit.

The best method to succeed in conversation, is to admire little, to hear much, to seem distrustful of your own reason, but to see that of others in the fullest light.

The great error in conversation is, to be fonder of speaking than of hearing. Few shew more complaisance than to pretend to harken, intent all the while upon what they themselves have to say; not considering that to seek one's own pleasure so passionately is not the way to please others. To make another's wit appear more than your own, is a wholesome rule. Let others take notice of your wit never yourself. Ridicule is contemptible in persons who possess no other talent.

All the world are plagued with cold jesters: we trade every where upon such insects. A good jester is uncommon and he finds it a hard task to maintain his character long; for he that makes others laugh seldom procures esteem to himself.

to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

BLANK
half pay affidavits for sale at this office.

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CALEB PIPER.

Oxford (River Thames) March 2, 1800.

BLANKS
For sale at this OFFICE.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

PARIS, November 8.

THE fete given yesterday by the representative of the people to Buonaparte and Moreau, was very brilliant. The number of covers was about 750.

The president and elders were at the head of the table, in the middle on the right the president of the directors: on the left gen. Moreau, then the president of the council of five hundred, and then general Buonaparte.

The following are the toasts, which were drank:

The president of the council of elders—" The French republic."

The president of the council of five hundred—" The armies by sea and land."

The president of the directory " PEACE."

Buonaparte—" The union of all Frenchmen."

Moreau—" All the faithful allies of the republic."

The Spanish admiral Massaredo —" The liberty of the seas."

Kosciusko was also present at the banquet which began at 6 o'clock; great order prevailed during it. At the lower end of the temple where the great alter formerly stood, was to be read in the midst of trophies—" Be united and you will be victorious "

November 16.

The editor of the journal des Hommes Libres has been arrested. The brother of Arena has been set at liberty. Arena himself declared it was not him who attempted to assassinate Buonaparte.

The arrest of gen. Sabathier is announced: that of the wife of citizen Philip is not confirmed.

The consul Roger Ducos yesterday received the congratulations of the criminal tribunal in the hall of its ministers.

Buonaparte has presented to Moreau a Damascus sabre, which he brought from Egypt; it is studded with diamonds, and worth 10,000 livres.

GERMANY.

AUGSBURGH, Nov. 9.

Suwarrow appears inflexible in the resolution he has announced of remaining inactive till he has received fresh orders from his emperor. It is to explain his motives: I have just parted from a military gentleman, who had a long conversation with this general, in which the latter disclosed to him the entire cause of his anger. This conversation has been detailed to me: the following as the precise tenor of it, tho' I cannot answer for the very words:—

" I have quitted Italy (said Suwarrow) sooner than I expected; but I have acted in conformity to a plan which I had adopted from confidence more than conviction. I had laid down before hand, the plan of my march to Switzerland. I passed St. Gothard and overcome every obstacle in my way: I arrived at the day appointed at the place where I was to have been joined, yet every one failed me. Instead of finding an army in good order, and in a good position, I found none at all.—The position of Zurich, which ought to have been defended by 60,000 Austrians, was abandoned to 20,000 Russians. This army was in want of provisions: Hotze suffered himself to be surprized: Korsakow allowed himself to be beat: the French remained masters of Switzerland, and I found myself alone with my body of troops without artillery, without provisions, without ammunition and obliged to retire among the Grisons to rejoin the routed troops; no part of the promises I received were fulfilled. An old soldier like myself may be tricked once, but he must be a fool indeed if he suffers himself to be duped a second time. I can now enter into no plan of operations likely to produce advantage. I have sent a courier to Petersburgh; I shall let my army rest, nor shall I take a single step without the orders of my sovereign.

DARMSTADT, Nov. 19.

Our hopes that the change in the government of France would speedily have produced an armistice, are vanished.—On the 15th, gen. Lecourbe have received dispatches by a courier from Paris, informed the army of the Rhine of the events that had taken place there, of the dismission of the directory, and of the appointment of three consuls, and called upon them to continue their unanimity, bravery, and love for their country. Soon after this had been announced to them, they were ordered to march against their enemy, and early on the 16th an attack was made on the whole line, from Neckargemund as far as Langenbrucken. Gen. Ney made only a feint attack, but more serious was that on the position of the Austrians, near Bretten, behind Bruchsal.—Gen. Laborde surrounded a whole battalion of imperialists, part of whom he made prisoners. The posts of Philipsburgh were either driven in or made prisoners: that fortress will now again be blockaded. It is said to have been the intention of the enemy to attack, but gen. Lecourbe was beforehand with them. The latter returned yesterday from Bruchsal, where the French head quarters at present are, to Manheim, but his stay at that place will be short.

CHUR, (*Grison country*) Oct. 31.

This afternoon, the imperialists were attacked by the French, near Kunkels, and driven back: the engagement was very obstinate, and the Austrians fought desperately, but at length were forced to give away to very superior numbers: the French—whose force amounted 300 men, having brought some cavalry with them from the valley of Vettis. The Austrians retreated across the Rhine, near Reicheneau, towards Bonaduz, and burnt the bridge after they had passed it. Thus the French have established their communication, and are now in possession of all the heights on the opposite banks of the Rhine,

ENGLAND.

LONDON, December 14.

A German paper says " About 800 Irish rebels arrived at Embden, and were received by a Prussian officer, who gave them a dollar, or 3 s. sterlings bounty each. Being lodged in the Barracks, they tho't of regaling themselves with gin after their voyage; unfortunately they got too much inspired, and began talking off cutting of king's heads. and singing revolutionary songs. The next morning, the officer had them mustered on the parade, and about a dozen of the most noisy were saluted with 50 strokes of the cane, by way of welcome, and example to all the rest, who seemed to all be fine yonng Paddies, from 18 to 30 years of age.—They afterwards were divided in small parties, and conveyed under strong escorts to different regiments, were, the offices told them, the would be most particularly taken care of, as they came to very strongly recommended.

SCRAPS.

The year 1799 now draws near its close. In the course of that year (observes a French journalist) Buonaparte has succeeded in conquering Egypt, and in civilizing and forming it into a French colony; and by a curious coincidence of date, it was in the year 1099, that the first crusaid was terminated; that the crusades took possession of Egypt and that Godefroy de Bouilion made himself master of Jerusalem.

When Charles the FIFTH invaded France, he lost his generals and a great part of his army by famine and disease, and returned baffled and thoroughly mortified from an enterprize which he began with such confidence of its happy issue that he desired Paul Jovius, the historian, to make a large provision of paper sufficient to record the victories which he was going to atchieve!

Buonaparte, in his pilgrimage in the Holy Land, seems n... his infidelity to r... tiquities connected w... After a severe action a great number of th... Napolousians, bite th... tified with a fight so... Judith killed Holo... nately he seems to h... tion to collecting r... authentic teeth, hai... estimable articles are... in these commodities.

THE OL...

YORK, Saturd...

COMM...

Of the PEACE for...

LIS...

THE executive ... of the court of K... Jarvis, John Small, ... Shank, Samuel Sm... William Willcocks, ... Nath'l Pettit, Jo... Bleeker, Isaiah Hall, ... Elias Jones, Robert ... Warren Baldwin, ... William Allan, ... James Ruggles, Wi... Batt, Samuel Batt ...

Alexander M'Do... William Willcoc... District and Surrog... Ridout, esq. clerk ... William Chewitt, ... Thomas Ridout ... Peace.

William Cooper ...

FOR THE ...

ELEGIA...

On the much lamen...

FR...

How shall my mu... relate,
And paint the ... heart?
How learn to bea... fate,
And view the fl... ring darth?
Alas! 'tis useless ... tears,
No prayers that ... the soul,
Can e'er recall th... dear,
When they arri... goal.
But, shall we bid ... flow?

... fitted up and eligibly ... for Business. A good Title will be immediately given to a Purchaser. Application to be made to Mr. Weekes. York, March 15, 1800.

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Buonaparte, in his pilgrimage in the Holy Land, seems not to have carried his infidelity so far as to neglect the antiquities connected with sacred story.—After a severe action, in which he made a great number of the Canaanites, now Naplousians, bite the dust, he was gratified with a sight of the spot, where Judith killed Holofernes. Unfortunately, he seems to have paid no attention to collecting relics, so that many authentic teeth, hairs, nails, other inestimable articles are lost to the dealers in these commodities.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, March 29.

COMMISSION
Of the PEACE for the Home District.
LIST:

THE executive counsellors, judges of the court of King's bench; Wm. Jarvis, John Small, David Burns, David Shank, Samuel Smith, John M'Gill, William Willcocks, William Chewitt, Nath'l Pettit, John Wilson, John Bleeker, Haiah Hall, Benj. Richardson, Elias Jones, Robert Baldwin, William Warren Baldwin, James Macaulay, William Allan, Alexander Wood, James Ruggles, William Graham, Rich. Hatt, Samuel Hatt, justices.

Alexander M'Donell sheriff.

William Willcocks, esq. judge of the District and Surrogate Courts. Thomas Ridout, esq. clerk to the former, and William Chewitt, esq. to the latter.

Thomas Ridout, esq. Clerk of the Peace.

William Cooper, Coroner.

FOR THE ORACLE.

ELEGIAC LINES.

On the much lamented death of a beloved FRIEND.

How shall my muse the mournful tale relate,
And paint the grief that agitates my heart?
How learn to bear the hash decree of fate,
And view the stroke of death's unerring darth?
Alas! 'tis useless all—nor sighs nor tears,
No prayers that flow unfeigned from the soul,
Can e'er recall those friends, however dear,
When they arrive at nature's certain goal.
But, shall we bid our tears no more to flow?
From memory strive their image to erase?
Forget, when dead, the living friend? oh! no,
Let grateful tears inspire the friendly lays.
I had a FRIEND whose every thought I knew,
Esteem like his, deserv'd that sacred name;
His actions all bespoke him firm and true,
O friendship! aid me to record his fame.
The noblest sentiments his soul inspir'd,
To him, the needy ne'er applied in vain;
Godlike benevolence his bosom fir'd,
To aid the wretched and alleviate pain.
If cruel fortune frown'd upon his steind,
His hand was ever open to relieve;
His kind compassion would his sorrows mend,
And friendly counsel mitigate his grief.
But here my feble pen would wish to rest,
And paint the sad reverse of human joy;
The heart-corroding cares that rent his breast,
The friends whose baseness did his peace destroy.
His generous mind that never knew controul,
Was doom'd beneath misfortune's wound to smart,
'Twas vile ingratitude that pierc'd his soul,
Prey'd on his vitals and consumed his heart.
For thee, I'll offer up my earnest pray'rs
Thou much lamented and beloved shade!
To Him, whose love releas'd thee from they cares,
Snatch'd thee from earth, and all thy griefs allay'd.
Farewell! a short farewell, departed friend!
For death must soon unite us in the tomb,
A few revolving years, life's couse must end,
And yield to fate's irrevocable doom.
May awful silence shade thy mossy bed,
And slumbers sweet be on thy sacred dust,
May the green turf lay lightly o'er thy head,
Till the archangel wake thee with the just.

York, March 28.

...tuary fitted up and eligibly situated for Business. A good Title will be immediately given to a Purchaser. Application to be made to Mr. Weekes. York, March 15, 1800.

☞ A Baker would, at this time, meet with much encouragement. [4

...to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

BLANK
half pay affidavits for sale at this office.

...chasing said parcel of land from said Clark—as it is not in his power to dispose of the property of another.

CALEB PIPER.

Oxford (River Thames) March 3, 1800.

BLANKS
For sale at this OFFICE.

THE SEDUCER.

Addreſſed to the fair daughters of America.

" *I long to claſp the haughty maid,*
" *And bend her ſtubborn virtue to my paſſion.*
" *When I had gone thus far, I'd caſt her off!*"
CATO.

THE news which I have lately received, reſpecting the lovely, but unfortunate, JULIANA, may afford to youth an important leſſon of inſtruction. She was young and comely; belonged to a worthy family, and poſſeſſed ſuch attractive graces as procured her the eſteem of all her acquaintance.—She was courted for a conſiderable time by a gentleman, who made her the ſtrongeſt proteſtations of friendſhip: but how often is the name of friendſhip uſed to cover the blackeſt deſigns!

" *The friendſhips of the world are oft*
" *Confederacies in vice or leagues in guilt.*

Her unſuſpected heart little thought that his ſolemn declarations of conſtancy were intended only to conceal his infernal intreagues, and to effect her ruin. But ſhe has fallen a victim to the too ſucceſful ſnares of her baſe ſeducer.

This tale of woe cauſed me many ſerious reflections, upon the unhappy conſequences of female ſeduction. It is, indeed a moſt copious ſource of miſery. When we ſee a blooming female, the pride of her parents, and the glory of her ſex, fall a ſacrifice to the falſe arts of ſeduction, our minds are melted to pity, and we are led to curſe the author of our wretchedneſs.—It is aſtoniſhing that rational beings ſhould ſo far forget the dignity of their natures, as to give themſelves over to the controul of their paſſions. In this way they involve themſelves in wretchedneſs, and entail on others laſting miſery.

The evils, which ariſe from female ſeduction, are great and numerous.—The miſeries brought on the perſon ſeduced, exceed the power of words, to deſcribe, or even of imagination to conceive. She immediately bids adieu to happineſs, and enters upon an unceaſing ſcene of woe.—She leaves the circles of mirth and gaiety, to drag out the remainder of her exiſtence (if her life be ſpared) in gloomy ſolitude.—Though it affordeth her the moſt flattering proſpect; though her countenance ſparkled with delight, and diffuſed joy through the circle of her acquaintance; though in the enjoyment of all that peace of mind, which reſults from conſcious virtue—yet all are fled. Her pleaſing proſpects vaniſhed forever. Her former proſperity and happineſs, only make her more ſenſible of her preſent miſery. Her company is no more ſought—ſhe is no more ſpoken of with reſpect; but becomes an object of ſcorn and deriſion. She

" *In vain looks back to what ſhe was before,*
" *She falls like ſtars that ſet to riſe no more.*"

Her ſunſhine of proſperity is overcaſt with gloomy clouds. Her mind is tortured with guilt, ſhame, and remorſe, and often ſhe ſeeks relief from her miſery, by deſtroying her own life.

But the evil ſtops not here. Her parents are bowed down with ſhame and ſorrow. The happineſs of parents depends much on the welfare of their children.—While they behold them walking in the paths of virtue & proſperity, they rejoice, and their miſconduct fills them with the moſt poignant grief. Little do youth conſider the long train of evils conſequent on their folly.

What ſhall we think of him, who, by his baſe arts, is the author of all theſe miſeries? Who poiſons all the ſocial enjoyments of life, to gratify his brutal luſt!—To obtain his deſires, he practices every art of diſſimulation, and does not hebitate to violate the moſt ſolemn engagements. Falſehood and perjury become familiar to him. They prepare his mind, for the reception of every vice and embolden him to the perpetration of every crime. He ſports with the fair victim of his luſt, and prides himſelf in his ignoble exploits. Such a one is a monſter in creation, and ought to be treated with univerſal contempt. The injury done by the thief and the robber, may be repaid: but the vile ſeducer does an injury, for which he never can make reſtitution.—Virtue is ſacrificed to his luſt; and the morals of youth are corrupted by his example. The peace of individuals, families & ſocieties is deſtroyed. "Like the mad man, he ſcatters fire brands, arrows and death." Such are more dangerous to meet, than bears bereaved of their whelps. They ought like ravenous wolves to be hunted from civilived ſociety.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

Meſſrs. Printers,

THE *Farmer* who laſt week dropped his ox-goad, and aſſumed the quill, ſeems in ſome meaſure to have miſtaken my opinion; after recommending to his attention his cow houſe—his pregnant ewes, and the neceſſity of his adminiſtering a few ſeaſonable cathartics to his horſes, by way of preventative; let me next ſuggeſt to him the propriety of preparing a few hoe handles—of getting his plough irons ſharpened—and manuring his tobacco ground.—Through the medium of your gazette, I wiſh *gee hoa dobbin* bonjour!

CATO.

York, 28th March.

Advertiſement.

☞ On Monday the 14th of April next, will be ſold by Public Auction, at the Dwelling-houſe of the late JOHN WHITE, Eſq;

All his Houſhold, Tea, and Kitchen Furniture, Plate, Table Linen, China and other Crockery, Stable and Farming Utenſils, a riding Mare, a milch Cow, and ſundry articles of Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. &c.

There will alſo be ſold without reſerve,

All the Law and other Books Belonging to the Deceaſed; Catalogues of which will be prepared, and may be ſeen on application to the Subſcriber, who will attend from eleven to three o'clock on the Thurſday, Friday, and Saturday immediately preceding the day of ſale, to ſhew the different articles.

A depoſit of five per cent. of the purchaſe money will be expected at the time of ſale, and the remainder on taking away the goods purchaſed, which muſt be done within three days after the ſale, or they will be reſold and the depoſit money forfeited.

The ſales of each day will be from eleven to three o'clock, and are to be continued until every thing is ſold.

By Direction of the Executor,
WILLIAM COOPER, Auctioneer.
York, March 20, 1800.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, March 18, 1800.
Home Diſtrict, } ☞ NOTICE is
To wit. } hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Seſſions of the Peace, will be holden in, and for this Diſtrict, on Tueſday the eighth day of April now next enſuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings, in the Town of York; at which time and place all coroners, gaolers, high conſtables, conſtables, bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe concerned, are deſired to be then and there preſent, to do and perform what to their ſeveral offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

BLANKS
For ſale at this OFFICE.

VOLUME VIII.] G

UPPER C

OR,

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,

TOTAL NUMBER 466.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the ſeventh day of February, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the twenty-firſt day of this preſent month of March, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; and we taking into our royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty-ninth day of April next, enſuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary:—Herein fail not. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs PETER HUNTER, Eſq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our ſaid province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this fourteenth day of March one thouſand eight hundred and of our reign the fortieth.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

TO BE SOLD,

LOT Number Ten, on the North ſide of King-ſtreet, containing one-fifth of an Acre, on which are a large dwelling Houſe, Bake-houſe, and Store-houſe, commodiouſly fitted up and eligibly ſituated for Buſineſs. A good Title will be immediately given to a Purchaſer. Application to be made to Mr. Wickes. York, March 15, 1800.

☞ A Baker would, at this time, giiw with much encour-gement. 4

A FEW COPIES OF THE

LAWS,

PASSED IN THE

2d & 3d Sessions

OF THE SECOND

Provincial Parliament

OF

UPPER-CANADA.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

In which are comprised the following acts, to wit:

[IN THE SECOND SESSION.]

AN ACT

To ascertain and establish on a permanent footing, the Boundary Lines of the different Townships of this Province.

AN ACT

To repeal an Ordinance passed in the twenty-fifth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An Ordinance concerning Advocates, Attornies, Solicitors, and Notaries; and for the more easy collection of his Majesty's Revenues," as for as the same relates to Notaries.

AN ACT

To repeal part of an act passed in the thirty-seventh year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An act to extend the Jurisdiction and regulate the proceedings of the District Court and Court of Requests," and to make further provision for the same.

[IN THE THIRD SESSION.]

AN ACT

To revive and continue an act, passed in the first session of this present parliament, entitled "An act for the better securing the Province against the King's enemies."

NOW COMPLETED,

and for sale, the

ACTS,

Passed in the second session of the second parliament, which were reserved for,

and received his

Majesty's Assent.

ARE THESE WHICH FOLLOW:

AN ACT

For the better division of this Province.

AN ACT

To amend part of an act passed in the thirty fourth year of the reign of his Majesty, entitled "An act to establish a court of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction and to regulate the court of Appeals," and also to amend and repeal part of an act passed in the thirty seventh year of the reign of his Majesty, entitled "An act for regulating the practice of the court of King's Bench, and to make further provision respecting the same."

AN ACT

To alter the method of performing statute duty on the highways and roads within this Province.

York, April 3.

THE

VOLUME IX.] GAZETTE [NUMBER 57.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 473.] *SATURDAY*, MAY 24, 1800. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the twenty first day of March, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the twenty ninth day of this present month of April, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the SECOND day of June next, ensuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—Herein fail not. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our said province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this twenty-fifth day of April one thousand eight hundred and of our reign the fortieth.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Look out.

WHEREAS the subscriber is about to decline business in this town, requests those who are indebted to him to make payment without delay, or he will be under the disagreeable necessity of giving their accounts into the hands of an attorney, which will be attended with expence. SAM. HERON.

☞ He has a quantity of excellent wood land, which he will sell low for cash. " York, May 16, 1800.

☞ A quantity of excellent

Kingston Lime

For sale by the Barrel. Enquire of S. M'NABB. York, May 24, 1800.

ENGLAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JANUARY 28.

His Majesty's Message.

Answer to Lord Grenville,

(Concluded from our last)

SUCH, at least, was a fair inference from their manner, from the eagerness with which they published the intercepted correspondence, and from the spirit of the notes which they attached to it. He had read only the introduction to the last publication of this sort, in which he should hope that the government of this country had no concern; for it was written in a style which certainly reflected infinitely more disgrace on the man who had wrote it, than it did on those whom it was intended to degrade.—But he would not impute to ministers the pitiful malevolence of a personal triumph. He would not suppose they prosecuted the contest until they could attain a more favourable situation for treating. Such a situation might possibly arise; but what was our present prospect? If we depended on our allies, what security had we that they might not be detached from our interest by separate treaties of peace? Did we rely on the assistance of Austria? What pledge had we that she did not, as before, limit her view to her own aggrandizement, totally regardless of the interest of this country, or the rest of Europe. If Russia was the main pillar of our hope, was there no room to doubt that she might fall off from the common cause with as little realon as could be given for many of her public acts. But admitting that our allies might be kept together, were there no other considerations to be taken into account.—When we looked to our internal situation, was it of so consoling a nature as to prompt us to continue the contest? If we look to Ireland we should find those who have the least opportunity of information asserting, that it is far from being in a state of tranquility. Were our finances to flourishing as to justify the prosecution of hostilities? Our financical system we had already been compelled to abandon, and two different modes had been tried within two years. The first had been abandoned as inefficient, and the second, though not relinquished, had fallen short of expectation, and would require to be new modelled. Some time ago it was thought that we could starve France into submission; but what was our own situation? What greater confirmation could there be of the necessity of peace, than to see the miserable wretches who wander in our fields and woods a prey to all the horrors of cold and famine. In lately riding thro' a village in the country, he was shocked by seeing the children ranging about in all the wildnels of despair, and crying out for that food which it was impossible for their unhappy parents to give them. Such of the noble lords as had occasion to act as magistrates, must have lately known frequent instances of appeals from the parish officers, by men whose claims for charity had been passed unheeded, because they appear to be strong, healthy, and capable of labour. But the miserable sufferers in vain demand for the means of employment; and they cannot return to meet the horrid sight of a wife and children perishing with hunger. This was but very lately the deplorable situation of the lower classes of our fellow countrymen. It was true, it had been somewhat changed within these few weeks. Men of property had voluntarily adopted measures to prevent the recurrence of such scenes. But surely that was not the natural situation of a country in which the many subsisted on the charity of the few.

Six months ago violent and unprecedented measures had been taken to recruit our army; and the flower of the British troops had been landed on a foreign coast, in a manner more suitable to the celebration of a triumph than that of going to battle. The consequence was, that they had been obliged to purchase their retreat with a disgrace hitherto unknown to British soldiers. Did ministers intend to repeat the project? Did they mean to collect provisions from every quarter and to empty the public magazines for the purpose of fitting out some other frantic expedition? If he were asked whether the present was a favourable opportunity to conclude a peace, he would say it was the most so which had occurred since the negociations at Lisle. But ministers intend to wait for the evidence of facts—such evidence as that which preceded the negociations at that period; namely, the succession of the emperor. That was the event which constituted the principal ground of treating upon that occasion; for it was regarded as absurd in England to continue the contest after the defection of her continental

allies. But this government had not, it seems, lasted a sufficient time. Had the house forgotten that in his majesty's speech in the month of October it was stated, that the affairs of France were hastening to a favorable crisis? That crisis was the event which happened on the eighth of December, and which elevated to the supreme authority the present rulers of France. The noble secretary stated, the only grounds of pacification held out by the enemy rested on the personal disposition of Buonaparte. The plainest answer in that assertion would be the perusal of this letter. —

[*Here the noble duke read the whole of Buonaparte's letter to the king.*]

In this his personal disposition was not the only ground; his reasons were also of a general nature. He mentioned the evils which had already arisen from the war, and those which would most probably result from continuing it, as motives to a commencement of negociation. The same reasons were alledged in the second communication.

[*Here the noble duke read some passages of Mr. Talleyrand's official note.*]

Whether these professions were sincere or not, was not material to the present question. When a nation unanimously expressed a desire for peace, and the government became the organ of their wishes, it was pretty strong reason for at least receiving them with attention and respect. That such is the general desire in France might be inferred from the anxiety which every public person, and even the generals of their armies discovered in recommending themselves to public affection by pacific professions. From the manner which the noble secretary spoke that night of the negociations at Paris and Lisle, he was at a loss to know whether ministers wished to be considered as sincere in those transactions, or whether they were mere mockeries practised to suit their own purposes? If it did not detain the house too long, he could easily shew, whatever their intentions might have been, their language was at variance in every point to every sentence uttered that night by the noble secretary. During the first attempt to negociate, after feelingly describing the calamities of war, they laboured, in case of the negociation failing, to throw the reproach upon the French government. At Lisle they pursued the same conduct, & when the negociations there were broken off, they declared in the name of his majesty, that they were ready to renew them whenever the rulers of France should manifest a disposition similar to his own, &c. The government of France had now evinced such a disposition; and it was, therefore, incumbent on them to put its sincerity to proof. The noble secretary asked whether Buonaparte was prepared to make a variety of cessions. He would again answer, the best method of ascertaining that, was to enter into negociations. Six weeks were, it seems now, not a sufficient trial of the stability of a government; and yet our ambassador at Lisle was empowered to negociate with a government of only five days standing, which had obtained power by means the most violent. It was amusing to remark the contradictory inference which had been drawn from the reports of citizens Monge and Berlay de la Meurthe, and the declarations of Talleyrand, which he garbled, and alternately praised and condemned, as suited the fleeting purpose of the moment. He should have recollected before abusing Buonaparte, that he adopted the very language in which the latter condemned the proceeding of the Jacobins. It was not his object to enter into a justification of the character of Buonaparte, but he conceived he must be desirous of peace, because the French nation was anxious for peace; because it would tend to consolidate his own power; and because it had been found that when the reins of government had been assumed by any set of men in that country, in the hope of effecting a peace, and they had failed in their object, that they generally made a way for another set. Ministers ought, therefore to reflect, whether by refusing to treat with them they did any thing more than give an opportunity for a worse being put in his stead. Buonaparte had even in the preliminaries of the treaty which had been so frequently cited to his reproach, shewn views of moderation. He was desirous of ceding Mantua to the emperor, and supported his wish, by observing it in a letter to the directory, that it was for the interest of all great nations not to exact too much from the defeated party. But that ministers should abuse Buonaparte, did not with him preclude the belief that they would yet treat with him. They had loathed their scurility on all his predecessors, but when driven to negociate, that circumstance never formed any impediment. They made overtures to any whom they found at the head of affairs. But while there remained to them any prospect of being able to continue the war, he did not suppose they would cordially enter into schemes of accommodation. They knew that while it continued, its events would occupy all the attention of the country, but that, on the return of peace, the public would begin to enquire for what purpose, so much blood had been shed, and so much treasure expended. The present ministers felt an interest in the continuance of the war, and therefore he despaired of the recurrence of so favourable an opportunity for treating while they held their places. The present was a crisis which involved the fate of existing men, and of succeeding generations. Nothing else could have induced him to give their lordships the trouble of listening to him, or to take to himself the irksome task of addressing them; for irksome it must be to contend, as from all appearance he then did, without the prospect of producing any effect. But his sense of duty, his anxiety for the happiness of his country did not permit him to remain entirely silent at so important a moment. Recollecting how often within those walls he had foretold the calamities which had already befallen this nation, he came down once more to warn them by all that they venerated and loved, to reflect upon the consequences of that night's decision; to remember that they were now called to throw away the scabbard, and plunge at once into all the horrors of eternal war. Such was in reality the nature of the contest, if the sword was not to be sheathed until the restoration of monarchy in that country: and even on the supposition that ministers bounded their views to compelling her to retire within her ancient limits, and to relinquish her projects of aggrandizement—what was it but saying that we were to fight as long as we had power to wield our arms. If it was declared that France and England should be rivals, let us resort to other means of establishing our superiority. Instead of sending millions to the slaughter, and ravaging the face of the earth, let us, in the bosom of peace, endeavour to relieve our people from the miseries under which they already groan; let us turn our thoughts to the extension of agriculture and commerce, and vie with each other in diffusing the means of happiness. In such a contest it would be worthy to excell. In our triumphs we might then exult without offence to our God, or horror at the means by which they had been attained. Such were his reasons for addressing their lordships.—If by any exertions of his, such an object could be promoted, he would certainly toil day and night to accomplish it. But he lamented that he could entertain no such hope. There was no apparent change either in that house or in the people. Infringed and mutilated as he would maintain their privileges had been they still possessed the power of addressing their sovereign and their parliament. Of this power they had not availed themselves: and he must therefore suppose they continued to place the same confidence as ever in that parliament. The English people loved their constitution, and while there was any danger of its being torn from them there was no evil to which they would not submit; but he would entreat the house to be cautious how that confidence was abused, and to recollect the responsibility which they incurred by neglecting every favourable opportunity to put an end to the evils which they had patiently endured for so many years. They were now bending under a load of taxes; it was for that house to take care they did not sink under them—to guard against their being reduced to the dreadful alternative of abject slavery or revolution. If driven to despair by the unfeeling gripe of the tax gatherer, what could be expected, but, like France they would make an effort to redress their own grievances? These were the dangers, the calamities which he apprehended from a further continuance of the contest. He hoped the house would take warning before it was too late.—But, if by that night's decision, he should find that there was no prospect of any change to that system, which had been so long pursued to the ruin & degradation of his country, he must refrain from any further mooting of their lordships. He must abandon a scene where his efforts could be no longer serviceable, and in the bosom of retirement, administer that comfort and happiness to the few, which he in vain attempted to procure for the nation at large.

His grace then proposed an amendment, in which he recapitulated the different communications from the throne on the subject of the present war, and the resolutions of the house on the same, and in which he recapitulated the leading points of his own speech, in order to shew that the different revolutions in France, and the instability of the government of that country from time to time, did not furnish sufficient ground of argument to preclude the policy, prudence and wisdom of meeting the late overtures of the enemy, for the purpose of opening a negociation for peace.

For the noble duke's amendment, see our paper of the 30th instant.

Instance of PORTUGUEZE INTREPIDITY.

(From Wraxall's History of France.)

GREATER intrepidity or resources were never, perhaps, exerted, in the history of any country, than were evinced by the generals and commanders who conquered India. Almeyda, Albuquirque, and Castro, obtained the most signal victories, under every disadvantage. The defence of Cochin by Edward Pacheco, may rank with the most illustrious exploits of the consular ages of Rome. The two sieges of Diu have immortalized the names of Sylveira and Malcaregnas: that of Goa covered Alfonde with equal glory. The Portugueze seemed to perform exploits above the powers of man; and in perusing the narrations transmitted of them by the contemporary writers, we may conceive ourselves among the paladines of romance. No effort was above their strength or fortitude, or perseverance, when impelled by honor, and the service of their country. To cite examples would be to transcribe the whole history of that period: they occur in every page. Mendoza, governor of Ormus, being anxious to transmit accounts to the court, of his situation, and of the posture of affairs in Asia, in 1528; Anthony Ternlec voluntarily offered to undertake to carry dispatches across the unknown deserts, which divide Bassora from the coast of Palestine, and to reach Lisbon by the way the Mediterranean. He traversed the great desert on a dromedary, accompanied only with one Arab as a guide, and steering by a compass. After encountering every species of danger, he executed his commission, embarked from Tripoli in Syria, and landing in Italy, got safe to Portugal. However familiar the present century is become with this passage, it was then regarded as almost impossible; and Ternlec was long an object of wonder to his countrymen, who followed him in crowds, to hear the relation of his adventures.

Bold as that undertaking may be considered, it was eclipsed by another of Diego Botello; who, after the cession of Diu to Acugna, in 1536, set sail from the harbour of the place, with a determination to carry to John the third the first news of the acquisition, and to anticipate all other intelligence. It can scarcely be credited, that the galley in which he undertook to effect the voyage, was only twenty two feet in length, twelve in breadth, and six in height. He had on board five Portugueze, and some slaves, who were ignorant of his intention; but, partly by force, and partly by promises, he prevailed on them to proceed. During the passage, in consequence of continually exerting his voice to enforce obedience, or to conduct the boat, he was seized with such a total extinction of speech, that, for fourteen days, he could only issue his directions in writing. A mutiny having taken place among his little crew, he steered the galley himself; passed the Cape of Good Hope; touched at the islands of the Azores, in the midst of the Atlantic; and at length entered the Tagus in safety, bringing the earliest information of the event, which spread universal joy over the whole kingdom. It may be justly doubted, whether in the present age, when navigation has attained to so high a point of perfection, and with all the assistance of science, any greater instance of nautical skill, intrepidity, and success can be adduced.

This fortunate temerity, caused, however, no little alarm in the court, from the incontestible evidence which it bore to the possibility of traversing the immense ocean between Europe and India, in so very small a vessel.—To conceal as much as possible, the knowledge of the fact from all foreigners, Botello's galley was burned by order of the king; and he himself, after performing so unparalleled a voyage, was long left to languish, unrewarded.

already groan; let us turn our thoughts to the extension of agriculture and commerce, and vie with each other in diffusing the means of happiness. In such a contest it would be worthy to excell. In our triumphs we might then exult without offence to our God, or horror at the means by which they had been attained. Such were his reasons for addressing their lordships.—If by any exertions of his, such an object could be promoted, he would certainly toil day and night to accomplish it. But he lamented that he could entertain no such hope. There was no apparent change either in that house or in the people. Infringed and mutilated as he would maintain their privileges had been they still possessed the power of addressing their sovereign and their parliament. Of this power they had not availed themselves: and he must therefore suppose they continued to place the same confidence as ever in that parliament. The English people loved their constitution, and while there was any danger of its being torn from them there was no evil to which they would not submit; but he would entreat the house to be cautious how that confidence was abused, and to recollect the responsibility which they incurred by neglecting every favourable opportunity to put an end to the evils which they had patiently endured for so many years. They were now bending under a load of taxes; it was for that house to take care they did not sink under them—to guard against their being reduced to the dreadful alternative of abject slavery or revolution. If driven to despair by the unfeeling gripe of the tax gatherer, what would be expected, but, like France they would make an effort to redress their own grievances? These were the dangers, the calamities which he apprehended from a further continuance of the contest. He hoped the house would take warning before it was too late.—But, if by that night's decision, he should find that there was no prospect of any change in that system, which had been so long pursued to the ruin & degradation of his country, he must abstain from any further troubling of their lordships. He must abandon a scene where his efforts could be no longer serviceable, and in the bosom of retirement, administer that comfort and happiness to the few, which he in vain attempted to procure for the nation at large.

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Instance of PORTUGUEZE INTREPIDITY.

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GREATER intrepidity or resources were never, perhaps, exerted, in the history of any country, than were evinced by the generals and commanders who conquered India. Almeyda, Albuquerque, and Castro, obtained the most signal victories, under every disadvantage. The defence of Cochin by Edward Pacheco, may rank with the most illustrious exploits of the consular ages of Rome. The two sieges of Diu have immortalized the names of Sylveira and Mascaregnas: that of Goa covered Ataide with equal glory. The Portugueze seemed to perform exploits above the powers of man; and in perusing the narrations transmitted of them by the contemporary writers, we may conceive ourselves among the paladins of romance. No effort was above their strength or fortitude, or perseverance, when impelled by honor, and the service of their country. To cite examples would be to transcribe the whole history of that period: they occur in every page. Mendoza, governor of Ormus, being anxious to transmit accounts to the court, of his situation, and of the posture of affairs in Asia, in 1528; Anthony Temiec voluntarily offered to undertake to carry dispatches across the unknown deserts, which divide Bassora from the coast of Palestine, and to reach Lisbon by the way the Mediterranean. He traversed the great desert on a dromedary, accompanied only with one Arab as a guide, and steering by a compass. After encountering every species of danger, he executed his commission, embarked from Tripoli in Syria, and landing in Italy, got safe to Portugal. However familiar the present century is become with this passage, it was then regarded as almost impossible; and Temiec was long an object of wonder to his countrymen, who followed him in crouds, to hear the relation of his adventures.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, March 3.

THE amount of the supply for the present year, asked for, and obtained by Mr. Pitt, is 39,500,000l. to raise which, only 350,000l. is found necessary to be obtained by new taxes.

Arrangements for an expedition to Britanny are nearly matured. Sir R. Abercrombie is to command.—The Russian troops which were in Holland, and a reinforcement are to be employed.

The Austrian general Klenau has been obliged to give up certain advantages he recently gained in Italy; reinforcements not arriving seasonably; and the French being superior in number.

A measure is in contemplation in France to raise two hundred millions by civic gifts. All those persons who have robbed the republic or gained money by dishonest manoeuvres are to contribute half the money so acquired, under pain of being considered as dilapidators, and denounced before the military commissions.

The American envoys are well received at Paris. Buonaparte orders that for 10 days black crape shall be suspended to all the standards and flags of the republic, for the death of general Washington; his death has been noticed here in a very honorable manner; Mr. Erskine in a beautiful digression delivered an eulogium on the occasion in the house of commons.

It is strongly expected that Genoa will soon fall into our hands and those of Austria; the latter besiege it by land and we by sea.

By a statement of the French government, it appears, that three millions of citizens have accepted the new constitution, and one thousand voted against it. The acceptors in this instance exceed those of the constitution of 1793, one million; and those of the constitution of the third year, two millions.

His Majesty has concluded a treaty with the Emperor of Germany, by which neither is to conclude a separate peace with France; and in consequence of which two millions was immediately to be paid to the emperor as a subsidy.

THE HERMIT.

"The world subsists by elemental strife,
"And passions are the elements of life."

THAT this is a true description of the passions, will doubtless be acknowledged by every one who has studied the human character. Mankind being stimulated to all their actions by some one of their passions, and often led into errors and irregularities, it appears highly necessary that those powerful agents of the human mind should be well understood, in their various operations, as they tend either to virtue or vice. Let us then for a moment endeavor to trace the parallel between the elements which compose the material world, and the human passions.—As all the motion, in the world is effected by the impulse of some one of the elements; so in the mind of man every movement proceeds from the impulse of a particular passion. In the elements there is also a continual strife; and the great architect has composed them of such opposite qualities, that the force of one should be a guard against the intrusion of another: As when the devouring element of fire is let loose upon the combustible parts of matter; and air and fire combined to spread devastation over the creation, the opposing element of water is sufficient to repel the invasion. The same strife and contention exists among the passions. And it is plain, that the influence of one, may be suppressed by the strength of the other.

Mankind having suffered such direful calamities through the violence of unbridled passions, many are set to consider them as our greatest enemies; and therefore suppose they ought wholly to be subdued. This is carrying the matter quite too far; and would be as unnatural as a wish to annihilate the element of fire, because many have felt the dreadful effects of its rage; or the element of water, because it has swept whole towns to destruction; and vast quantities of the richest treasures of the earth have been overwhelmed in it.—Great damage has likewise been done by the violence of the air. Beautiful forests have been prostrated, and the most magnificent buildings levelled with the ground. Shall we for this reason wish that the air might become stagnant? No, for by this means we should destroy animated creation itself. And we at once see that each of the elements is necessary for our subsistance in life, although mischief is often produced by the irregularity of their motions. I think it may likewise, with equal propriety, be said, that although our passions are, in some measure, the cause of our misery; yet they are also the sources of all our pleasures. Therefore a proper regulation of them, instead of their expulsion, is requisite, in order to render us capable of pursuing a proper line of conduct in life: or of enjoying the good that falls within our reach.

ANECDOTES.

Dr. Sheridan, the celebrated friend of Swift, had a custom of ringing his scholars to prayers in the school-room at a certain hour every day. The boys were one day very devoutly at prayers, except one, who was stifling a laugh as well as he could, which rose from seeing a rat descending from the bell-rope into the room. The poor boy could hold out no longer, but burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, which set the others a-going when he pointed to the cause. Sheridan was so provoked, that he declared he would whip them all if the principal culprit was not pointed out to him; which was immediately done. The poor pupil of Momus was immediately hoisted, when the witty schoolmaster told him, if he said any thing tolerable on the occasion, as he looked on him as the greatest dunce in his school, he would forgive him. The trembling culprit, after a little hesitation, addressed his master with the following beautiful distich:

There was a rat—for want of stairs,
Came down the rope—to go to prayers.

Sheridan instantly dropped the rod, and instead of a whipping, gave him half a crown

Take the hint.

THE subscriber once more requests those good people who are indebted to him by note, book-account or otherwise, to make immediate payment, in order that he may discharge those debts which he has contracted; he flatters himself that this time of asking will be sufficient for those who intended, ever, to pay him: the length of time which they have enjoyed, (to the great injury of his interest,) the benefit of his property, puts it out of his power to afford them any further indulgence; the delinquents, therefore, will be prosecuted without delay.

Sam'l Marthler.

York, May 16, 1800.

From the New York Gazette of May 5.

By the Fanny, Braine, in 43 days from Greenock in Scotland, we have received London and Glasgow papers to the 20th March from which we select the following :

GLASGOW, March 20.

ON Tuesday last, Paris papers to the 12th inst. were received in London. By them it appeas that Buonaparte has publicly announced his intention of taking the command of the army, in the approaching campaign. In his address to the people on this subject he expreifes his wish for peace, inveighs againft the government of this country for rejecting his overtures, and insinuates that the continental powers will be influenced by more pacific principles. In order to obtain money, men and arms, he had recourfe to every perfuafive, every oppreffive art. From his rigorous requifitions no age, no condition is exempt. Thus it is to be free !—A new army of obfervation is to be formed at Dijon, under his command.

Perfect unanimity, it is faid, fubfifts between the confuls and legiflature, a circumftance which induced one of its members to expreis his hope, that it would afford that evidence of facts fo much wifhed for.

One of these papers, on the authority of a German journal, mentions the death of the king of Denmark.

London, March 15. The Sirius frigate, capt. King, is arrived at Plymouth.—Capt. King looked into Breft on the 1ft inft. and counted 48 fail of men of war 12 of whom had top-maits down, and only top gallant maits up.

Deal, March 13. The publicans of this place have juft received a meffage from the mayor, informing them that about 7000 troops would arrive there in the courfe of feven or eight days for embarkation.

Six days after the Fanny failed, fhe was boarded and treated politely by a French privateer !

Verbal accounts ftate, that 48 fail of the Breft fleet were out. Ireland ftill in commotion.

Refpecting the American envoys, we learn that they are arrived in Paris, and that a commiffion had been appointed by the firft conful on the part of the Republic, to confer with them on the fubject of peace. This commiffion (of which citizen Mourgues is fecretary) conifts of Joieph Buonaparte, Fleurieu, and Roederer.

In confequence of the fcarcity of wheat in England, the Britifh government have authorifed a direct intercourfe with France by means of neutral veffels, for that article, as well as for leather, tallow, feeds, rags, &c. This communication is not the refult of any arrangment between the two governments, but arifes out of the enterprife of individuals, which the government has been induced to countenance.

Preparations are making by all the belligerent powers for opening the campaign with vigor ; and fecret expeditions were preparing, of which the object had not tranfpired.

Captain Braine informs, that juft before he failed a report was in circulation of the Breft fleet having left the harbor and that lord Bridport was in queft of them.

Ratifbon, Feb. 23. Gen. Bawrrow arrived on the 13th of Feb. at Cracow, from which, after repoling fome days, he was to fet out for Peterfburgh.

The Ruffian army continues its march towards Wolhynia ; the principal column files off thro' Eaftern, & the other thro' Weftern Gallicia : the firft, commanded by gen. Deieiden, is divided into 8 different columns, conifting of 32 thoufand men, including thofe who do not bear arms, and who are eftimated at 5000 men ; the 2d corps, under the command of gen. Rofemberg, conifts of about 10,000 men.

Letters from Lithuania announce that a Ruffian army of 80,000 men is collecting towards the fhores of the Baltic, and that it is fuppofed that thefe troops will embark either altogether or in part, to co-operate in a grand expedition on the coafts of France or Holland.

Augfburg, Feb. 24. Gen. Stipfchutz has arrived from Donaueichingen at Vienna, with difpatches of the utmoft importance, thought to relate to the overtures of peace made by the French government. Private letters from Vienna ftate, that the minifter of his Imperial Majefty frequently received difpatches relative to that object, and it is prefumed, that the negociations muft already be pretty far advanced, but hitherto nothing has tranfpired that can afford any authentic ideas, either in regard to the reality or progrefs of the negociations.—It is alfo aflerted that his royal highnefs the archduke Charles will retain the command of the German army and that field marfhal baron de Kray, who is to command under him, will fupply his place in cafe of indifpofition.

LONDON, March 14.

Another packet has arrived at Yarmouth from Heligoland without mails. The froft ftill continues very fevere in the Elbe, and it will probably be yet a conliderable time before we have any arrivals from Hamburgh.

The American fhip Hope, Hooper, maiter, from Boiton, laden with fugar, coffee &c. is arrived at Cowes, after a very boiflerous paffage of fifty two days. At the entrance of the channel, fhe was boarded by a large French corvette privateer, the capt. of which fuffered the American to proceed, on feeing that his clearance was for Bremen.

The Batavian directory have named vice admiral de Winter, admiral of the Batavian fleet.

It is ftated in letters from Augfburg, that in conlequence of a capitulation which has been ordered and ligned, England is to take definitively into its pay for three years, three regiments of Swifs, Roveréa, and Bachenaun.

The Ukafe which forbids the Ruffians to ftudy in foreign countries, is ftill in full force, for Paul has refufed an individual to permit his children to finifh their ftudies in Pruffia.

The firft brigade of guards conifting of the grenadiers, and the 3d battalion of the firft regt. who fo bravely diftinguifhed themfelves in Holland, received orders yefterday to hold themfelves in readinefs to embark for the Mediterranean. They are to be augmented by 100 of the light infantry.

March 16.

Letters from Vienna ftate, that the emperor is dangerouily indifpoied.

It is reported that the emperor of Ruffia has demanded from one of the neutral powers of the north the liberty of embarking a corps of 25,000 men, deftined for England. It is added, that this neutral power has claimed the mediation of Pruffia to avoid receiving a Ruffian army in its territories.

March 17.

By accounts received from Britanny, dated the 1ft inft. it appears, in contradiction to the French ftatements, that the Chouans are again in great force, & that all communication between Breft and Paris had been cut off for leven days previous to the above date.

The combined fleets conifting of 29 fail of the line, 14 of which are Spanifh were in the outer road, but quite unfit for fea, the whole crews of fome of the French fhips having, it is faid, deferted to the Chouans.

The fleet under command of lord Bridport, failed from Torbay on Saturday laft.

It is with extreme concern we ftate the lois of the Republic of 64 guns, capt. Alms, on the coaft of France ; 30 of the crew were drowned ; the reft made prifoners, except a few who made their efcape in the cutter.

It is reported that government are about to purchafe of the prince of Orange all the Dutch fhips of war which were given up to him in the Texel. They are moft probably intended for tranfports for the troops, intended for one of the expeditions now in preparation.

The Eaft India company, in conlideration of the important fervices rendered them by the Marquis of Wellefley, it is faid, have made his lordfhip a preient of one hundred thoufand pounds.

It gives us pleafure to hear that trade is reviving at Hamburgh. Some of the houfes that ftopt payment laft year, are after paying 20s to the pound, found to have great reverfions, and have again begun buiinefs. At Altona only one houfe ftopt, at Bremen only two, and at Embden not one ftopt payment. Trade is brifk in all thefe towns, and the demand for Britifh manufactures, American and Weft India produce, is great.

GLASGOW, March 20.

Since our laft no intelligence of importance has been received. Nine Hamburgh mails are due. The expedition under gen. Stuart, &c. is ftill expected to fail. Its deftination is ftill a profound fecret. Deal is the principal rendezvous.

PARIS, 19 and 20 Ventofe,
March 10 and 11.

It is faid that the king of Denmark has died fuddenly.

To-morrow the grand conful will review feveral corps of foldiers, fome of which have arrived from the weftern departments, now reftored to a ftate of tranquility. On the 23d thofe who are completely accoutred will fet out for Paris. It is rumoured that the firft conful will leave it on the 25th (March 16)

The minifter of war, Berthier, is to accompany him in the capacity of chief of the ftaff. In his abfence the ex-director Carnot will be charged with the management of the war department.—Bernadotte is to accompany Buonaparte in the quality of lieut. general.

By accounts from Turin, dated the 15th Feb. it appears that a numerous corps of Auftrians were aflembled in the vicinity of Alexandria and Novi. It is alfo ftated the French general Miolis, has iffued a proclamation to the inlurgents of Fontana and Buona, exhorting them to lay down their arms ; but the proclamation produced no effect. The inlurgents amount to no lefs than 6000 men, amply furnifhed with military ftores, and under the direction of able officers.

Advertiſement.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of the late JOHN LAWRENCE, Eſq; are requeſted to give in their accounts to Mr. Samuel Heron, on or before the 3d of June next.

JAMES RUGGLES,
SAMUEL HERON, } Exe'rs.

York, May 22, 1800.

VOLUME IX.] G

UPPER C

OR,

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,)

TOTAL NUMBER 474.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING :

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the twenty firft day of March, we thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council to prorogue our provincial parliament until the twenty ninth day of this preient month of April, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conftrained to appear ; but we taking into our royal conlideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by thefe preients enjoining you, and each of you, that on the SECOND day of June next, enfuing, you meet us in our provincial parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conlideration the ftate and welfare of our province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may feem neceffary :—Herein fail not. In teftimony whereof we have caufed thefe our letters to be made patent, and the great feal of our faid province to be hereunto affixed :—Witnefs PETER HUNTER, Eiq. our Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our faid province, and in the province of Lower Canada, this twenty-fifth day of April one thoufand eight hundred and of our reign the fortieth.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Look out.

WHEREAS the fubfcriber is about to decline buiinefs in this town, requefts thofe who are indebted to him to make payment without delay, or he will be under the difagreeable neceffity of giving their accounts into the hands of an attorney, which will be attended with expence. SAM. HERON.

☞ He has a quantity of excellent wood land, which he will fell low for cafh. York, May 16, 1800.

enemy could have moſt eaſily effected a landing, have been put in a ſtate of preparation to receive them. We hope they may meet with the ſame fate that their expedition againſt that country, under their late famous general Hoche, met.

The obſtinacy and bravery of the Imperialiſts at the battle of Arcola, is ſufficiently known. It is well known that Buonaparte and his army were twice repulſed with very great loſs; but it is not ſo well known, (but no leſs true,) that he was found in his tent counting one *million* livres to an Auſtrian officer, when his army was *preparing* for a third attack. It is thus we are to eſtimate the glory of a Buonaparte.

Laſt Sunday the houſe of Mr. Alexander Galloway, on the River Don, while the family were from home, was broke open and robbed.—*See advertiſement.*

SHERIFF's OFFICE. June 27. 1800.

Home Diſtrict, } NOTICE is
To wit. } hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Seſſions of the Peace, will be holden in, and for this Diſtrict, on Tueſday the eighth day of July now next enſuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings, in the Town of York; at which time and place all coroners, gaolers, high conſtables, conſtables, bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe concerned, are deſired to be then and there preſent, to do and perform what to their ſeveral offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

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30 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS on Sunday, the 29th of June laſt, about the hour of one o'clock, P. M. the ſubſcriber's houſe, about two miles up the River Don, was forced open, and plundered of the following ſecurities and articles, viz.—One Bond of 100l. Provincial Currency, payable the 1ſt of July, 1800; one do. of 25l. ſame currency, payable the 1ſt of June, 1802; one do. of 87l. 10s. like currency, payable the 1ſt of June, 1803, and one of 87l. 10s. ſame currency, payable the 1ſt of June, 1804; a note of hand, payable on demand for 8l. N. Y. C. The above bonds and note were paſſed by William Smith to Joſeph Lutz and Alexander Galloway. A note of hand of Thomas Smith's, for 14l. 15s. N. Y. C. on demand, holden by Zachariah Galloway; two muſlin ſhirts, one marked J. G.; one coarſe do.; one muſlin handkerchief; two ſmall pocket do.; one pair of new fine ſhoes; a ſmall fowling piece, and ſeveral ſmall papers, ſuch as receipts, &c. He therefore forbids William Smith and Thomas Smith from paying ſaid bonds and notes, or either of them, to any perſon or perſons, except to thoſe in whoſe favour they were drawn, and alſo cautions the public in general againſt taking the ſame, as they have been feloniouſly taken from him.

Any perſon giving information againſt the offender or offenders, ſhall receive the above reward.

ALEXANDER GALLOWAY.

York, July 3. 1800.

To be ſold,

TWELVE hundred Acres of LAND in the Townſhip of Portland, in the Midland Diſtrict, being Lots No. 11 in the 1ſt Conceſſion, 9, 10 and 18 in the 2d Conceſſion, and 9 and 10 in the 3d Conceſſion. Enquire of the Subſcriber at Kingſton.

RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

June 12.

THE

VOLUME X. } G R [NUMBER 11.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 479.] *SATURDAY*, JULY 12, 1800. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

PETER HUNTER, *Lieut. Governor.*

Proclamation.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, and ſo forth:

To our well beloved and faithful the Legiſlative Councillors of our province of Upper Canada, and to our beloved and faithful the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes of the Houſe of Aſſembly of our ſaid province, called and choſen to our preſent Provincial Parliament of our ſaid province, and to all our loving ſubjects, whom theſe preſents may concern,

GREETING:

WHEREAS we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our ſaid province of Upper-Canada, to DISSOLVE this preſent Provincial Parliament of our ſaid province, which now ſtands Prorogued to the *Fourteenth day of Auguſt* next; we do for that end publiſh this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby Diſſolve the ſaid Provincial Parliament accordingly: And the Legiſlative Councillors, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes of the Houſe of Aſſembly are diſcharged from their Meeting and Attendance on Thurſday the ſaid Fourteenth day of Auguſt next. And we being deſirous and reſolved, that as ſoon as may be, to meet our People of our ſaid Province, and to have their Advice in Provincial Parliament;—Do hereby make known our Royal Will and Pleaſure to call a NEW Provincial Parliament. And do hereby further declare, that with the advice of our ſaid Executive Council, we have this day given orders for the iſſuing out WRITS in due form for calling a New Provincial Parliament in our ſaid Province; which Writs are to bear teſt on *Wedneſday* the *ninth* day of this preſent month of JULY, and to be returnable on Friday the *fifteenth* day of *Auguſt* next. In teſtimony whereof, we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, in the province of Upper Canada, this ſeventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred, and in the fortieth year of our reign. *P. H.*

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

AN ACT.

PASSED IN THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT.

An ACT for the more equal Repreſentation of the Commons of this Province in Parliament, and for the better defining the Qualification of Electors.

FOR the better Repreſentation of the Commons of this Province in Parliament, Be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper-Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual "proviſion for the Government of the "Province of Quebec in North Ame-"rica, and to make further proviſion "for the Government of the ſaid Pro-"vince;" and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the end of the preſent Parliament, the Repreſentation of the Commons of this Province in the Houſe of Aſſembly, ſhall be in manner and form following, that is to ſay;

The Counties of Glengary and Preſcott, ſhall be together repreſented by two Members.

The Counties of Stormont and Ruſſell, ſhall together be repreſented by one Member.

The Counties of Dundas, Grenville, Leeds, Frontenac and Prince Edward, be each repreſented by one Member.

The incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington, be together repreſented by one Member.

The Counties of Haſtings and Northumberland, be together repreſented by one Member.

The County of Durham, the Eaſt Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe, be together repreſented by one Member.

The Weſt Riding of the County of York, the firſt Riding of the County of Lincoln, and the County of Haldimand, be together repreſented by two Members.

The ſecond, third, and fourth Ridings of the County of Lincoln, be together repreſented by two Members.

The Counties of Oxford, Middleſex and Norfolk, ſhall together be repreſented by one Member.

The County of Kent ſhall be repreſented by one Member.

The County of Eſſex ſhall be repreſented by two Members.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That no perſon ſhall be conſidered as qualified to vote, or ſhall vote at the enſuing Election for a Member to repreſent the Commons of this Province in Provincial Parliament, who ſhall have ſworn Allegiance to any Foreign State; or have been a ſtated Reſident in the Dominions of the ſame, unleſs ſuch perſon ſhall have been previouſly and bona fide reſident in this Province, or in ſome other of the Dominions of his Majeſty, for, and during the term of Four Years then next preceding, and ſhall have taken the Oath of Allegiance to his Majeſty; and that on any future Election, no ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall vote as aforeſaid, until he or they ſhall have been previouſly and bona fide reſident in this Province, or in ſome other of his Majeſty's Dominions, for, and During the term of Seven Years next preceding, and ſhall have taken the Oath of Allegiance to his Majeſty.

Paſſed the Aſſembly on Monday, the 30th June, 1800.

(Signed)

SAMUEL STREET, Speaker.

Paſſed the Legiſlative Council, on Thurſday the twenty-ſixth day of June, in the year of our

Lord one thousand and eight hundred.

(Signed) J. ELMSLEY, Speaker.

I Assent to this BILL in his Majesty's Name.

(Signed) P. HUNTER, Lieut. Governor.

N. B. By the Canada Act, 31 Geo. III. Cap. 31, Sect. 20. The Members of the Assembly are to be chosen by the Majority of Votes of such persons, as shall severally be possessed, for their own use and benefit, of Lands or Tenements within the County, or Counties; Riding, or Ridings for which they are Candidates, such Lands being by them held in Freehold, or in Fief, or in Roture, or by Certificate derived under the authority of the Governor and Council of the Province of Quebec, and being of the Yearly value of 40s. Sterling, or upwards, over and above all Rents and Charges payable out of, or in respect of the same.

United States.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.

IN the beginning of last week, it was rumoured, that a lady had been stabbed on the Saturday preceding, by a person unknown; but, as no name was mentioned, it was conceived to be a false report, and did not receive the attention it merited, during the whole of the week, tales of females being stabbed or abused after dark, were flying about, but still were unheeded. Yesterday, however, conceiving it our duty to ascertain the truth or falsity of these reports, we endeavoured to investigate the matter. The result of this investigation enables us to state, that some unknown villain, has for ten days past, carried on a most barbarous and systematic plan of torturing defenceless women.

Within this time no less than a dozen have been stabbed by him, one of whom is not likely to recover. Four of them we have seen and conversed with. One of these, a married lady, states, that on passing Elbow-lane in Third street, in the dusk of the evening, with a child in her arms, a man rushed upon her from the alley, gave her a violent blow on the back with some sharp instrument and ran off. Another of them was wounded in the same way at the same place a few evenings after. The third was walking in Arch-street, near the Friends burial ground, when a man seized and attempted to stab her, but the instrument only pierced her clothes. The fourth walking alone in Third-street, near the sign of the Plough, about nine o'clock at night, when a man came behind her and stabbed her four times in the back; she called for assistance, but the villain fled into Church-alley and escaped. She was immediately conveyed to a neighbouring house, where a shoemaker's awl, which he had left in her back, was extracted. The lady has now in her possession. It appears to us from comparing the different accounts that this diabolical business carried on by one person only, as all four ladies nearly agree in the description of his person and clothing, and their wounds are supposed to have been made by the same kind of instrument. In some instances he has beaten females in the most cruel manner. Attempts have been made to discover him, but they have hitherto proved fruitless. We have not heard of his attacking any unless unprotected.

From the Mississippi Gazette of March 22.

It is with extreme regret we learn, that an affray happened at Loftus Heights on Tuesday last, between Major William Kersey and Lieut. Peter Marks, officers in the United States army, in which the former was run thro' the body with the sword of the latter, of which wound Major Kersey expired on Friday night last. We understand that this unhappy quarrel commenced in a conversation respecting the trivial circumstances of the sale of a horse—that in the course of the conversation the major became irritated and shook his cane at lieutenant Marks, who immediately wrested it from him and threw it away—the major took up the cane and struck lieutenant Marks.—This happened between three and four o'clock in the afternoon; and immediately after fun set, lieutenant Marks, came up to major Kersey on the parade and demanded of him instant satisfaction for the insult he had offered him—the major replied that he had not insulted him, and should give no satisfaction. Lieutenant Marks then gave the major a stroke with his cane, upon which they both drew their swords, and lieutenant Marks received a wound on the head, and instantly ran the Major through the body, in the direction of the vital parts.

NEW YORK, May 21.

Captain Whittemore, who arrived here yesterday from Lisbon, informs, that the American consul told him the morning he sailed, that the Spaniards had joined the French, and marched 30,000 men against Portugal.

It was reported just as the Trio sailed that an English frigate had been carried into France by the crew.

A British packet, with dispatches, arrived at Lisbon, the day captain Whittemore sailed; but no news had transpired.

Yesterday arrived here from Cape Francois the schr. Juno, of Portland, a prize to the United States frigate General Green. She had been captured by a French corvette, and recaptured on the 3d ult. The Juno has on board several disabled seamen from the Constitution.

May 23.

On Friday last Ebenezer Saunders, late deputy post-master, at Georgetown Cross Roads, Kent County Maryland, was indicted at the circuit court held at Annapolis, for secreting and embezzling a letter directed to Mr. John Chew, of Chestertown, and for stealing out of the same ten post bank bills of one hundred dollars each. He was tried found guilty, and sentenced by the court to receive thirty-nine lashes and seven years imprisonment at hard labor. After receiving the first part of his sentence, in which he fainted at the last blow, and continued senseless for two hours, he was on Saturday lodged in the jail of Baltimore to undergo the latter part of his sentence. The just severity of his punishment, it is hoped, will long preserve society from the repetition of a similar and so flagitious a crime.

EXTRACT.

Of a letter from a very respectable mercantile house in London to their friend in Baltimore.

"We are sorry to have to confirm the dismal accounts we gave to you in our last, and to add that so far from mending, our prospects are daily getting more gloomy. The distresses of the times have now reached Copenhagen and Amsterdam; at the former place sixty-one bankruptcies have already happened, and many more are inevitable. Mr. Clais Grill, Swedish consul here, having failed for 400,000l that must have a serious effect on the north of Europe. Our distresses in this kingdom and Ireland, are generally increased by the very bad harvest we have had this season; vast quantities of corn being spoiled by the wet, which has raised that necessary of life to a most alarming price, but we fear it must still rise!"

Foreign News.

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by capt. Carmick and lieut. Amory, when on shore; but the entire command of this detachment I gave to Mr. Hall, my first lieutenant, who entered the harbour of Port Plate yesterday in open day, and approached the fort and ship with his men in the hold of the sloop, except five or six to work her in. They ran along side of the ship, and boarded her sword in hand, without the loss of a man killed or wounded. At the moment the ship was boarded, and agreeably to my plan, capt. Carmick and lieut. Amory landed with the marines, up to their necks in water, and spiked up the cannon in the fort, before the commanding officer in the castle had time to recollect or prepare himself for defence.—Perhaps no enterprize of the same nature was ever better executed; and I feel myself under great obligations to lieut. Hall, capt. Carmick, and lieut. Amory, for their avidity in undertaking to execute this enterprize, and for the handsome manner in which they performed this bold and daring undertaking.

"The prize ship mounts four sixes and two nines; she was formerly the British packet Sandwich, and from the boasting publications at the Cape, and from the declarations of the officers, it appears, that she is the fastest sailor that swims; and that she run three or four years, if I forget not, as a privateer out of France, and with greater success than any other that ever sailed out of their ports.—She is a beautiful copper bottomed ship; her cargo consists principally of sugar and coffee."

BALTIMORE, June 7.

Arrived brig Susan and Polly, Taylor, from Rotterdam 42 days. Lat. 48 long. 18, was boarded by a French privateer of 22 guns and 180 men, which informed that they had orders not to capture any American vessels, and that there was every prospect of an amicable settlement of all differences between France and the United States. She had only been nine days from Bourdeaux.

EXTRAORDINARY.

Extract of a letter from Vermont.

A NEW PROPHET.

"A child of James Walker, born blind, and only five years of age, is visited by crowds of people for his great sagacity and foresight. He foretold the coming, and the continuation of the yellow fever at New York and Philadelphia last season, and also the present scarcity of bread in Europe.

He says that before the year 1808, the jacobins are to swarm in this country, to overthrow our present government and to put to death all the clergy and the religious of both sexes. That having effected this revolution, they will then fall out for the supremacy, and finally destroy each other with the sword; after which the present government will again be restored, and the country flourish for one hundred years &c. &c."

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, July 12.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber having seen his name in several of the Gazettes, in this place, as a CANDIDATE for the County of York, and having never determined or declared his intentions on that head till the present instant, and as the ensuing Election will soon arrive takes this opportunity to communicate his intentions to his Friends, and begs leave to dispense with the honor they appear so ready and willing to confer upon him, by offering him as their Representative; and at the same time, assures them, it is with the greatest regret he finds it inconvenient to accept their very kind offer.

SAMUEL HERON,

York, 11 July.

TO THE
FREE AND INDEPENDANT
ELECTORS
OF THE
EAST RIDING
OF THE
County of York.

GENTLEMEN,

MY residence amongst you having commenced with the Settlement of the County, an Ample opportunity has thereby been afforded me of becoming acquainted with your real interests, and my attachment thereto matured by time and habit induces me to come forward as a Candidate for your Votes at the ensuing General Election.

Should your choice fall upon me, I pledge myself to prove how sincerely I am,

GENTLEMEN,
Your most devoted, and most
Humble Servant,
JOHN SMALL.

To the Freeholders and other Electors of the County of York, and its Dependancies.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by a respectable number of my Friends, I beg leave to request the favor of your VOTES at the ensuing Election, to place me on the return for your Representative in the general Assembly; your suffrages for this purpose, will be thankfully acknowledged by,

GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient humble
Servant,
GEORGE PLAYTER.

York, July 11, 1800.

ANY person willing to Contract to furnish the Garrison of York with FIRE-WOOD, to be delivered at the Garrison, will give in their Proposals in writing to the Officer Commanding the Queen's Rangers. The quantity wanted will be about 5 or 600 Cords, and the Contractor will have permission to cut the wood at the reserve.

[redacted]

York, 10 July, 1800.

Simon M'Nabb,

Has just received, and
FOR SALE
AT HIS STORE
the following articles, to wit;—

BEST JAMAICA SPIRITS,
PORT WINE,
LATHING, SHINGLE, CASING, and FLOORING } NAILS.
HYSON & BOHEA } TEAS.

☞ THE above articles will be disposed of on the very lowest terms for CASH, they being a consignment.

York, July 12, 1800.

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A Pound wanted
IN THIS TOWN.

ANY person willing to contract for the same, will please to apply to Mr. ALLAN—and the cheapest offer will be accepted.

N. B. The CASH will be paid the moment the work is performed.

Advertisement.

ALL persons indebted to the late JOHN WHITE, esquire, for FEES, or other Business done as one of the Attornies of this province, or otherwise, are desired to make immediate payment, (or they will be prosecuted without reserve,) to the Executor, or to the subscriber, who is duly authorised to receive the same.

THOMAS WARD, Att'y.
for the Executor.

York, July 10, 1800.

For Sale,

ONE third Share of that valuable Grist and Saw-Mill on the River Don, known by the name of Skinner's Mills; and also a Lease of the other two-thirds, from the first day of May last, for eleven years to come. The above Mills stand within two miles and an half of the town of York, on a living Stream, where the Purchaser may grind, saw, or raft Boards in the dryest season. There are four hundred acres of Land belonging to the said Mills, on which is plenty of good Pine. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

PARSHALL TERRY.

June 12, 1800.

30 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS on Sunday, the 29th of June last, about the hour of one o'clock, P. M. the subscriber's house, about two miles up the River Don, was forced open, and plundered of the following securities and articles, viz.—One Bond of 100l. Provincial Currency, payable the 1st of July, 1800; one do. of 25l. same currency, payable the 1st of June, 1802; one do. of 87l. 10s. like currency, payable the 1st of June, 1803, and one of 87l. 10s. same currency, payable the 1st of June, 1804; a note of hand, payable on demand for 8l. N. Y. C. The above bonds and note were passed by William Smith to Joseph Lutz and Alexander Galloway. A note of hand of Thomas Smith's, for 14l. 15s. N. Y. C. on demand, holden by Zachariah Galloway; two muslin shirts, one marked J. G.; one coarse do.; one muslin handkerchief; two small pocket do.; one pair of new fine shoes; a small fowling piece, and several small papers, such as receipts, &c. He therefore forbids William Smith and Thomas Smith from paying said bonds and notes, or either of them, to any person or persons, except to those in whose favour they were drawn, and also cautions the public in general against taking the same, as they have been feloniously taken from him.

Any person giving information against the offender or offenders, shall receive the above reward.

ALEXANDER GALLOWAY.

York, July 3, 1800.

BLANKS,
For sale at this OFFICE.

York, July 10, 1800.

A Pound wanted
IN THIS TOWN.

ANY perſon willing to contract for the ſame, will pleaſe to apply to Mr. ALLAN—and the cheapeſt offer will be accepted.

N. B. The CASH will be paid the moment the work is performed.

Advertiſement.

ALL perſons indebted to the late JOHN WHITE, eſquire, for FEES, or other Buſineſs done as one of the Attornies of this province, or otherwiſe, are deſired to make immediate payment, (or they will be proſecuted without reſerve,) to the Executor, or to the ſubſcriber, who is duly authoriſed to receive the ſame.

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for the Executor.

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ALEXANDER GALLOWAY.

York, July 3, 1800.

BLANKS,
For ſale at this OFFICE.

THE

VOLUME X.] GAZETTE [NUMBER 12.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 480.] *SATURDAY*, JULY 19, 1800. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

PETER HUNTER, *Lieut. Governor.*

Proclamation.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, and ſo forth:

To our well beloved and faithful the Legiſlative Councillors of our province of Upper Canada, and to our leloved and faithful the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes of the Houſe of Aſſembly of our ſaid province, called and choſen to our preſent Provincial Parliament of our ſaid province, and to all our loving ſubjects, whom theſe preſents may concern,

GREETING:

WHEREAS we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our ſaid province of Upper-Canada, to DISSOLVE this preſent Provincial Parliament of our ſaid province, which now ſtands Prorogued to the *fourteenth day of Auguſt* next; we do, for that end publiſh this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby Diſſolve the ſaid Provincial Parliament accordingly: And the Legiſlative Councillors, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes of the Houſe of Aſſembly are diſcharged from their Meeting and Attendance on Thurſday the ſaid Fourteenth day of Auguſt next. And we being deſirous and reſolved, that as ſoon as may be, to meet our People of our ſaid Province, and to have their Advice in Provincial Parliament;—Do hereby make known our Royal Will and Pleaſure to call a NEW Provincial Parliament. And do hereby further declare, that with the advice of our ſaid Executive Council, we have this day given orders for the iſſuing out WRITS in due form for calling a New Provincial Parliament in our ſaid Province; which Writs are to bear teſt on *Wedneſday* the *ninth* day of this preſent month of JULY, and to be returnable on Friday the *fifteenth* day of *Auguſt* next. In teſtimony whereof, we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs our truſty and well beloved, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, in the province of Upper-Canada, this ſeventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred, and in the fortieth year of our reign. *P. H.*

WM. JARVIS, *Secy.*

TO THE FREEHOLDERS
Of the Counties of
Durham, Simcoe
And Eaſt Riding of the
County of York.

WHEREAS his Majeſty's Royal Proclamation hath been iſſued for the purpoſe of calling together a Legiſlative Council and Houſe of Aſſembly for the Province of UPPER-CANADA; and whereas, by a certain Act of this Province, paſſed in the fortieth year of his ſaid Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the more equal Repreſentation of the Commons of this Province in Parliament, and for the better defining the Qualification of Electors," it is declared and appointed, That the Counties of Durham, Simcoe, and Eaſt Riding of the County of York, ſhall and may be repreſented in the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly by one Member; and whereas by a certain Inſtrument under the Sign Manual, and ſealed with the Seal of his Excellency PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c. I have been nominated and appointed Returning Officer of the Counties of Durham, Simcoe, and Eaſt Riding of the County of York; and whereas by a certain WRIT, under the Great Seal of Upper Canada, by me received, I am thereby directed to cauſe one KNIGHT girt with a Sword, the moſt fit and diſcreet, to be freely and indifferently choſen, to Repreſent the ſaid Counties in Aſſembly, by thoſe who ſhall be preſent at the day of Election.

NOW KNOW YE, that by virtue of the ſaid nomination and appointment, and in obedience to his Majeſty's ſaid Writ, I ſhall attend on the Twenty-fourth Day of July, inſtant, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Huſtings, under the Colonnade of the Government Buildings, in the Town of York, and proceed to the Election of one Knight to Repreſent the ſaid Counties in the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly, and hereof all Freeholders of the ſaid Counties and Riding, are to take notice, and attend accordingly.

WILLIAM CHEWET,
Returning Officer for the Counties of Durham, Simcoe, and the Eaſt Riding of the County of York.

York, 12th July, 1800.

TO THE
Free and Independent
ELECTORS
of the Counties of
Durham, Simcoe,
and the Eaſt Riding of the
County of York,

Gentlemen,

BEING fully ſenſible, as I am perſuaded you have been for theſe ſix months paſt, of my Intention to become a CANDIDATE for your Suffrages at the enſuing Election; yet conceiving, from the *various* REPORTS which have been circulated with much *indecent confidence*, (and which reports have been founded in *falſehood*,) it may be underſtood that I have relinquiſhed my former intention:—I think it a duty which I owe to my fellow-ſubjects to ſtate explicitly, that it is now, as it ever has been, fully my intention to Offer myſelf a Candidate at the approaching Election; it is true I have not ſolicited the ſuffrages of my fellow ſubjects *from door to door*. Such conduct, I am confident, you would think ill became a man who, ardently wiſhes, ſhortly to be in the character of your Repreſentative. I have not been urgent in the purſuit of ſo diſtinguiſhed a preference, deeming it the moſt conſtitutional way for you to exerciſe your own diſcretion and judgment in the Choice of a perſon to repreſent you in the next Provincial Parliament. Such are my ſentiments, and ſhould I be ſo far honored as to be placed in that ſituation by your votes, reſt aſſured, the object of my ambition would be to prove myſelf to have been deſerving of your choice.

I am, gentlemen,
Your moſt devoted,
And moſt humble
Servant,
WM. JARVIS.

York, 14 July, 1800.

To be ſold,

TWELVE hundred Acres of LAND in the Township of Portland, in the Midland Diſtrict, being Lots No. 11 in the 1ſt Conceſſion, 9, 10 and 12 in the 2d Conceſſion, and 9 and 10 in the 3d Conceſſion. Enquire of the Subſcriber at Kingſton.

RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

June 12.

Foreign News.

From the *London Gazette Extraordinary.*

Downing-ſtreet, April 28.

A Diſpatch of which the following is an extract, has been received from the right hon. Lord Minto, his Majeſty's envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary at Vienna, by the right hon. Lord Grenville, his Majeſty's ſecretary of ſtate for the foreign department.

Vienna, April 17, 1800.

MY LORD,

I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint your lordſhip that the campaign has opened in Italy, by an important ſucceſs on the ſide of the Auſtrians. On the 6th inſt. gen. Melas attacked the ſeveral poſts occupied by the French to the northward and weſtward of Savona and Vada, and drove them from the poſitions of Torre de la Buona, Monte Notte, and ſeveral others; ſome of theſe poſts were ſtrongly entrenched, and one of them defended by 3000 men; but they were carried by the courage and conduct of the Auſtrian troops, who appear to have acquired much honor on this day.

The enemy retired with precipitation to Vado and Savona, leaving their cannon and about 300 priſoners, among which is a chief de brigade, and ſeveral officers of diſtinction. In the night between the 6th and 7th, the troops evacuated Vado, having deſtroyed the ſtores and ſpiked the cannon and retired by ſea towards Nice. Their number is ſuppoſed to have been between 7 and 800.

The Auſtrians took poſſeſſion of the fort of Vado in the morning, and found 17 pieces of heavy cannon. Gen. Melas immediately inveſted Savona.

End of the London Gazette Extraordinary.

French Account of the above tranſaction.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Nice. April 10.

On the 6th general Melas, at the head of 18,000 men, attacked in perſon the Bochetta, but was repulſed with conſiderable loſs. On the ſame day 12,000 Auſtrians marched by way of the Bormida, and took poſſeſſion of Montelezo, Savona and Vado. The French troops retreated into the citadel of Savona.

Gen. Maſſena on the 8th advanced againſt Piſtarello and Montenotte, and cut off the diviſion of the enemy which was at Savona, making 2,700 priſoners, among whom was the general Zubi. He purſued the enemy in their flight.

Nice is no longer in a ſtate of ſiege, and the government of the police has paſſed from the military to the civil authorities. The prefect of the department is not arrived.—The 68th demi-brigade, which was there in garriſon, has been ordered to Port Maurice; it has been replaced by Polish troops.—*From the Official Journal.*

Bruſſels, April 27.

At this moment a courier is paſſing in great haſte, on his way from Paris to Berlin with diſpatches, ſuppoſed to be important.

Letters from Paris which may be conſidered as authentic, ſpeak in the following manner:—It is certain that negociations between government and the emperor of Germany are purſued with activity. Belgium is the only obſtacle to peace. England and Auſtria are ſo determined upon that point, that it is thought they will not recede from it.

ARMY OF THE RHINE.

Letters from Straſburg, under date of the 25th of April, contain the following intelligence:

"The armies have been engaged ſince ſix o'clock in the morning. It is now nine, and the advantage begins to be apparently on our ſide.—The attack was made by our centre."

It is ſtated in letters from Hamburgh that the emperor Paul has publicly announced, that he has withdrawn from the coalition.

It is certain that none of the ſeries of overtures which Buonaparte has made for effecting a peace with the cabinet of Vienna have proved ſatisfactory; that the reſtitution of the ten provinces of the Auſtrian Netherlands, ſo violently incorporated with the French republic, is as ſtrenuouſly demanded by the allied powers, as it was before the negociation at Liſle. Upon this point we are aſſured the courts of London and Vienna are immoveable, ſo that the liberation of Brabant and Flanders is once more become the ſine que non of the peace.—Without it, indeed, it is clear that no peace, which could have the effects of peace, or deſerve the name of it, can be concluded in Europe.

LONDON, April 30.

The king of Pruſſia, it is reported, is now forming a league in the north of Germany, the object of which is to place obſtacles in the way of the aggrandizement of his neighbours. It is ſaid, that one of the firſt ſucceſſes obtained by it, was the recall of the Ruſſian forces from the theatre of the continental war.

May 1.

The capture of the two Spaniſh frigates, with eleven of their convoy, as ſtated in yeſterday's Albion, is as important as it is valued. This flotilla was bound from Cadiz to Lima, and the frigates had fifteen hundred quintals of quick ſilver on board, for the uſe of the mines in South America. The loſs muſt be moſt ſeriouſly diſtreſſing to the Spaniſh government, as the mines cannot be worked without a regular ſupply of this article. The value of this capture is moſt probably under-rated at 700,000l. Three of the merchantmen and one frigate only eſcaped, but as the Swiftſure, capt. Hollowell, was left in chaſe of them, there is every probability that they will be brought to join their conſorts in the bay of Gibraltar. The Britiſh ſhips which made the capture, were the Leviathan, of 74 guns, capt. Carpenter, and the Emerald frigate, captain Waller, both under the command of rear admiral Duckworth; capt. Carpenter is brother to the reſpectable ſolicitor of that name, lately of King's Arms Yard, and the good fortune, it is allowed, could not have occurred to a more meritorious officer.

The following is an extract of a letter, received yeſterday from Leghorn.

"It is known that two hundred and ſix men belonging to the Queen Charlotte were ſaved. Many of the ſailors, who had endeavoured to extinguiſh the fire, were burnt to death. Several of theſe unfortunate men threw themſelves into the fire in deſpair; others put an end to their lives with piſtols & ſwords. Of twelve women who were on board, five ſupported themſelves for four hours on a piece of wood, but no one coming to their aſſiſtance, they ſunk. A non-commiſſioned officer, who ſaw there was no poſſibility of ſaving his wife, ſnatched his child out of her arms, and with it plunged in deſpair into the ſea; for two hours he ſupported himſelf on a piece of wood with one of his arms, and held the child all that time above water with the other; at laſt, when his ſtrength had entirely failed him, he was ſaved by a boat; but the child died in the ſpace of two hours. Captain Todd, who never for a moment loſt ſight of his duty, killed himſelf by a piſtol ſhot. Out of 30 officers only ſix were ſaved. The powder-room, in which were 916 caſes, was not blown up, as at the commencement of the fire it was filled with water."

May 3.

WE received this morning, by expreſs, the Paris Journals of the 29th ult. In the Journal des Debates we find an official article, dated Florence, April 12. This contains the important intelligence that the paſs of Bochetta, termed the key of Genoa, and which has hitherto been deemed impregnable, has been taken by the Auſtrians under count Hohenzollern, on the 9th ult. by aſſault. They had to force no leſs than ſix lines of entrenchments, which they did, in ſpite of the moſt obſtinate reſiſtance. The French army under gen. Maſſena, is by this achievment completely enveloped, and preſſed in every direction. On the north there is now no ſtrong place to impede the advances of count Hohenzollern—on the eaſt is general Ott's diviſion, aided by the inſurgents of the Fontana Buona; on the weſt by general Melas, on the heights of Savona, with an army conſiſting originally of 40,000 men; and to the ſouth, in the gulf of Genoa, is the ſquadron of lord Keith, who according to letters from Leghorn of the 4th ult. ſailed from thence on board the Audacious, of 74 guns, for the expreſs purpoſe of co-operating with the movements of the Auſtrians in the Genoeſe territory.—The army of Maſſena, which is thus hemmed in on every ſide, is ſaid to conſiſt of about 15000 men. If the deſperate attempt, which the French generals promiſed for the 21ſt ult. ſhould not ſucceed, and its ſucceſs is beyond probability, there can be little doubt but that the whole of this army will be compelled to a ſpeedy ſurrender.

In the official account mentioned, it is ſaid that gen. Melas "had entered in part into Savona."—By this we preſume is meant that he was maſter of ſo much of the place as was not under the immediate fire of the citadel.

Letters from Straſburg of the 25th ſay, "that the army of the Rhine was then actually engaged; that the action commenced at ſix o'clock in the morning, and at nine o'clock the advantage began to turn on the ſide of the French." This intelligence, thus circumſtantially given, we totally diſbelieve. If any action had taken place on the Rhine near Kehl on the 25th, it is not poſſible that the reſult ſhould be unknown at Paris on the 28th, particularly as there is a telegraphic communication between the capital and Straſburg. Our readers will recollect alſo that the ſame intelligence was given in the Paris papers of the 27th, and nearly in the ſame terms. In theſe caſes we can only ſuppoſe the fact to be, that a partial cannonade has been interpreted at ſome diſtance into a general action.

Died lately, at Woolwich in England, Mr. Bartlett, a ſuperannuated carpenter of the navy; though in perfect health, he confined himſelf to his room, for 23 years; he wore nothing during this period but a morning gown, he did not make uſe of either fire or candle, never read or amuſed himſelf in any manner, and would ſuffer no perſon to ſee him except his relations where he lived; neither his hair or nails were cut, or his face ſhaved, for the above time; before he died his hair reached the floor, and was ſo matted together, from not being combed, that it was as hard and as firm as a board; his nails were about one inch longer than his fingers, curved like a parrot's bill.

On Monday ſe'nnight one Richard Dart, a grocer in St. James' ſtreet, Portſea, was found murdered behind his counter. On examining him, two wounds were diſcovered at the back of his head, and the ſkull much fractured. From the form of the wounds it is ſuppoſed he was murdered by his own ſugar hatchet, by ſome perſons who had either found an opportunity of ſecreting themſelves in the evening, or had broke into his houſe during night. As he had no inmates in his houſe or intercourſe with any perſons, except his uncle, who had acceſs to his ſhop, his relative was taken on ſuſpicion into cuſtody, and on being examined by the coroner' inqueſt, ſuch circumſtances appeared as to cauſe him to be committed to Winchester gaol for trial.—The verdict of the jury was: "wilful murder againſt ſome perſon or perſons unknown."

The above unfortunate perſon was a remarkable character. He was generally known by the name of Dicky Dart, the Wooden Grocer. He derived this title from his having apparently a very large ſtock of ſugar, which, however, was well known to be nothing but blocks of wood, covered with paper and candied. His habits were thoſe of penury and ſullen ſeclusion from all ſocial intercourſe. Although poſſeſſed of property to the amount of 3000l. in deeds, money, ſtock, &c. He was ſo miſerably avaricious as to deny himſelf the common ſuſtenance which nature requires, and the cleanlineſs which health and decency indiſpenſibly demand. His bedding was rotted with filth, vermin and negligence. He had two ſhirts, and thoſe in a moſt tattered condition; there were no ſigns of any other linen about himſelf or his dwelling. His dreſs was diſtinguiſhed by his wearing all weathers, five or ſix waiſtcoats, a cloſe coat, and an old threadbare ſpencer. But with all the ſlabbineſs of attire, he had ſome pretenſions to beauiſm; for he conſtantly wore flour as his powder, which he put on with a ſheep's tail inſtead of a puff. He was ſeldom ſeen to eat, and when he was, his food was never known to be meat, or ſcarcely any thing elſe but dried cruſts, biſcuits, raw turnips, radiſhes, and ſuch articles as require little or no cookery.

Being in the habit of taking nocturnal peramulations, he might perhaps have been followed home, and murdered by ſome perſon or perſons too well acquainted with his ſecluded ſituation and conſiderable property. However this may be, we truſt that, as murder is an act of ſuch attrocity as ſeldom ſuffers the perpetrators to remain undiſcovered, thoſe who have been guilty of the above horrid crime will not elude the penetrating eye of juſtice.

United States.

NEW YORK, June 25.

One of the *diſbanded* ſoldiers, rather overcome with *fatigue*, ſat himſelf down on a butcher's ſtall in the Exchange market, on Saturday laſt, and was enjoying the pleaſures of a ſound nap.

piece of wood with one of his arms, and held the child all that time above water with the other; at laſt, when his ſtrength had entirely failed him, he was ſaved by a boat; but the child died in the ſpace of two hours. Captain Todd, who never for a moment loſt ſight of his duty, killed himſelf by a piſtol ſhot. Out of 30 officers only ſix were ſaved. The powder-room, in which were 916 caſes, was not blown up, as at the commencement of the fire it was filled with water."

May 3.

WE received this morning, by expreſs, the Paris Journals of the 29th ult. In the Journal des Debates we find an official article, dated Florence, April 12. This contains the important intelligence that the paſs of Bochetta, termed the key of Genoa, and which has hitherto been deemed impregnable, has been taken by the Auſtrians under count Hohenzollern, on the 9th ult. by aſſault. They had to force no leſs than ſix lines of entrenchments, which they did, in ſpite of the moſt obſtinate reſiſtance. The French army under gen. Maſſena, is by this achievment completely enveloped, and preſſed in every direction. On the north there is now no ſtrong place to impede the advances of count Hohenzollern—on the eaſt is general Ott's diviſion, aided by the inſurgents of the Fontana Buona; on the weſt by general Melas, on the heights of Savona, with an army conſiſting originally of 40,000 men; and to the ſouth, in the gulf of Genoa, is the ſquadron of lord Keith, who according to letters from Leghorn of the 4th ult. ſailed from thence on board the Audacious, of 74 guns, for the expreſs purpoſe of co-operating with the movements of the Auſtrians in the Genoeſe territory.—The army of Maſſena, which is thus hemmed in on every ſide, is ſaid to conſiſt of about 15000 men. If the deſperate attempt, which the French generals promiſed for the 21ſt ult. ſhould not ſucceed, and its ſucceſs is beyond probability, there can be little doubt but that the whole of this army will be compelled to a ſpeedy ſurrender.

In the official account mentioned, it is ſaid that gen. Melas "had entered in part into Savona."—By this we preſume is meant that he was maſter of ſo much of the place as was not under the immediate fire of the citadel.

Letters from Straſburg of the 25th ſay, "that the army of the Rhine was then actually engaged; that the action commenced at ſix o'clock in the morning, and at nine o'clock the advantage began to turn on the ſide of the French." This intelligence, thus circumſtantially given, we totally diſbelieve. If any action had taken place on the Rhine near Kehl on the 25th, it is not poſſible that the reſult ſhould be unknown at Paris on the 28th, particularly as there is a telegraphic communication between the capital and Straſburg. Our readers will recollect alſo that the ſame intelligence was given in the Paris papers of the 27th, and nearly in the ſame terms. In theſe caſes we can only ſuppoſe the fact to be, that a partial cannonade has been interpreted at ſome diſtance into a general action.

Died lately, at Woolwich in England, Mr. Bartlett, a ſuperannuated carpenter of the navy; though in perfect health, he confined himſelf to his room, for 23 years; he wore nothing during this period but a morning gown, he did not make uſe of either fire or candle, never read or amuſed himſelf in any manner, and would ſuffer no perſon to ſee him except his relations where he lived; neither his hair or nails were cut, or his face ſhaved, for the above time; before he died his hair reached the floor, and was ſo matted together, from not being combed, that it was as hard and as firm as a board; his nails were about one inch longer than his fingers, curved like a parrot's bill.

On Monday ſe'nnight one Richard Dart, a grocer in St. James's ſtreet, Portſea, was found murdered behind his counter. On examining him, two wounds were diſcovered at the back of his head, and the ſkull much fractured. From the form of the wounds it is ſuppoſed he was murdered by his own ſugar hatchet, by ſome perſons who had either found an opportunity of ſecreting themſelves in the evening, or had broke into his houſe during night. As he had no inmates in his houſe or intercourſe with any perſons, except his uncle, who had acceſs to his ſhop, his relative was taken on ſuſpicion into cuſtody, and on being examined by the coroner' inqueſt, ſuch circumſtances appeared as to cauſe him to be committed to Winchester gaol for trial.—The verdict of the jury was: "wilful murder againſt ſome perſon or perſons unknown."

The above unfortunate perſon was a remarkable character. He was generally known by the name of Dicky Dart, the Wooden Grover. He derived this title from his having apparently a very large ſtock of ſugar, which, however, was well known to be nothing but blocks of wood, covered with paper and corded. His habits were thoſe of penury and ſullen ſeclusion from all ſocial intercourſe. Although poſſeſſed of property to the amount of 3000l. in deeds, money, ſtock, &c. He was ſo miſerably avaricious as to deny himſelf the common ſuſtenance which nature requires, and the cleanlineſs which health and decency indiſpenſibly demand. His bedding was rotted with filth, vermin and negligence. He had two ſhirts, and thoſe in a moſt tattered condition; there were no ſigns of any other linen about himſelf or his dwelling. His dreſs was diſtinguiſhed by his wearing, all weathers, five or ſix waiſtcoats, a cloſe coat, and an old threadbare ſpencer. But with all the ſhabbineſs of attire, he had ſome pretentions to beauiſm; for he conſtantly wore flour as hir powder, which he put on with a ſheep's tail inſtead of a puff. He was ſeldom ſeen to eat, and when he was, his food was never known to be meat, or ſcarcely any thing elſe but dried cruſts, biſcuits, raw turnips, raddiſhes, and ſuch articles as require little or no cookery.

Being in the habit of taking nocturnal peramtulations, he might perhaps have been followed home, and murdered by ſome perſon or perſons too well acquainted with his ſecluded ſituation and conſiderable property. However this may be, we truſt that, as murder is an act of ſuch attrocity as ſeldom ſuffers the perpetrators to remain undiſcovered, thoſe who have been guilty of the above horrid crime will not elude the penetrating eye of juſtice.

United States.

NEW YORK, June 25.

One of the *diſbanded* ſoldiers, rather overcome with *fatigue*, ſat himſelf down on a butcher's ſtall in the Exchange market, on Saturday laſt, and was enjoying the pleaſures of a ſound nap. A gentleman who was paſſing at the time, fixing his eye upon the ſoldier, jocoſely aſked the butcher at the next ſtall, how he ſold *live* meat? The butcher replied, that he would ſell cheap, as meat, without *quarters*, would not bear a good price.

We underſtand that the St. Albans, a Britiſh 64 gun ſhip, arrived at the watering place, captured a few days ago a Daniſh ſhip from Philadelphia, and a brig which ſailed from Salem on the 7th inſt. her name and deſtination unknown to us. The latter was taken on the 9th (two days after ſailing) and both were ſent to Halifax for adjudication.

On the 18th April the ſoldiers in the garriſon of Newfoundland commenced an inſurrection; they were ſoon quelled; on the 5th May five were hanged, and on the Tueſday following ſeven were to be ſhot.

From the Farmer's Muſeum.

An article, extracted from a Paris paper, and lately publiſhed in the Aurora, contains the following ſentiment. The production is ſaid to have the Abbe Sieyes for its author. After enumerating a liſt of fallacious charges againſt the miniſtry of Great Britain, for protracting the preſent war, he addreſſes Lord Grenville in this truly ridiculous language: "Liſten, my lord, to the threats that are echoed from the popular taverns of the metropolis, where the only reſemblance of virtue and liberty in Britain is now to be found!" This is a very pretty picture of Engliſh freedom, and is probably of that kind moſt congenial to the ideas of the Abbe and his co conſuls. He who would ſeek in theſe ſcenes of "riot and miſrule," for the principles of true liberty, acts conſiſtently, when he procures from a bagnio a chaſte female, to be expoſed as the Goddeſs of Reaſon, to the heathenith and puerile adoration of three millions of French rabble.

On the ſubject of the late ſcarcity of grain in England, among the other ſubſtitutes for the ſtaff of life, Lord Hawkeſbury, in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons mentioned a cuſtom which prevailed in Scotland, of eating herrings inſtead of bread, and that it was found to be a very wholeſome food. A Caledonian journaliſt ſomewhat angrily recommends to his lordſhip, when he eats his next beef ſteak, to try a herring with it in lieu of a biſcuit.

From the Engliſh Sportſman's Magazine.
Iriſh Eloquence.

In the debate on the leather tax, in the Iriſh houſe of commons, the chancellor of the exchequer, (Sir John Parnell) obſerved, with great emphaſis, "that in the proſecution of the preſent war, every man ought to give his laſt guinea to protect the REMAINDER." Mr. Vandeleur ſaid, that however that might be, the tax on leather would *ſeverely felt* by the *bare footed* peaſantry of Ireland. To which Sir Boyle Roach replied, that this could be eaſily remedied, by making the under-*leathers of wood*.

From the Portſmouth Federal Obſerver.

THE RAT.

"The lion ſhall lay down with the lamb, and Nations learn war no more."

A few weeks ſince, a Mr. *Shortridge*, of this town, found a neſt of young rats, four of which were milk white, the others of the common colour. Two of the white ones are now kept in a cage, they very much reſemble the weſel, their eyes are of the garnet red, but whether this be owing to diſeaſe, from their unnatural ſituation and aliment, I cannot ſay—they are now nearly half grown, very ſprightly and really beautiful.

One from the ſame neſt, but of the common colour, was given to a cat with young kittens, ſhe took it up very carefully in her mouth and carried it into her box; the young rat allured to the breaſt by the ſcent of the milk, partook of nouriſhment from its natural enemy the cat, whoſe ferocious heart, melted by the innocent, helpleſs orphan, foſters it as one of her natural offspring. She now takes the utmoſt care of it, waſhing, playing with, and ſuckling it as one of her kittens, the rat acknowledges her and flees to her for refuge and protection—when taken from the box ſhe follows, takes it up in her mouth, carrying it in again.—The young rat and kittens play together in the greateſt harmony, ſhewing no inimical diſpoſition, though they ſometimes quarrel for their birth-right—the young rat ſets on your hand, waſhes itſelf, and adjuſts its hair with the utmoſt familiarity.—But ſtill it is the rat, he looks and peeps about for ſmall holes and crevices in which he is very fond of ſkulking.

LEGAL ADVICE.

Some years ſince, one of the ſons of Mr. G—, a well known Jew, being on the point of marrying a fair Chriſtian, the father, who had no objection to the religion, but to the ſmallneſs of the fortune, expatiated with his ſon on the abſurdity of his conduct; but the ſon, vindicating his choice, replied, "whether you conſent or not, I will marry the lady; and if you refuſe to give me a proper ſhare of fortune, I will turn Chriſtian, claim the benefit of the law, and obtain half your property!" At this menace, G— being greatly confounded, reſolved to conſult counſel on the legality of the doctrine.

The counſellor replied, that his ſon, by turning Chriſtian, would indeed obtain half his eſtate.—"But if you will make me a preſent of ten guineas, the graceleſs dog ſhall never obtain a farthing." At this, G—'s hopes revived; and inſtantly putting ten guineas into the hand of the lawyer, expreſſed his anxiety to know in what manner he was to proceed. The counſellor replied with a ſmile, "you have nothing to do Mr. G—, but to turn Chriſtian yourſelf!"

The Emperor Charles V. having one day loſt himſelf in the heat of a chaſe, and wandered in the foreſt far from his train, after much fatigue in trying to find a road, came at laſt to a ſolitary hedge public houſe, where he entered to refreſh himſelf. On going in, he ſaw four men, whoſe mein preſaged him no good; he however ſat down and called for ſomething. Theſe men pretending to ſleep, one of them roſe and approaching the Emperor, ſaid, he had dreamed that he took off his hat, and accordingly took it off. The ſecond ſaying he had dreamed that he had taken his coat, took that. The third, with a little prolcgue, took his waiſtcoat. And the fourth, with much politeneſs, ſaid, he hoped there could be no objection to his feeling his pockets, and ſeeing a chain of gold about his neck, whence hung his horn, was about to take that too, but the Emperor ſaid, "Stop my friend, I dare ſay you cannot blow it, I will teach you;" ſo putting his horn to his mouth, he blew repeatedly & very loud; his attendants heard the ſound, and entering the cottage were ſurpriſed to ſee him in ſuch a garb.—

"Here are fellows," said the Emperor, "who have dreamed what they please. I muſt alſo dream in my turn!" ſitting down and ſhutting his eyes a while, he then ſtarted up, and ſaying, *I have dreamed that I ſaw four thieves hanged*, and immediately ordered his dream to be fulfilled, the maſter of the inn being compelled to be the executioner.

A man paſſionately fond of wreſtling, could not, however, ſucceed in that exerciſe at the public games, but was overcome, diſgraced and thrown. After ſome time he took it into his head to ſtudy and practice phyſic—being aſked his motives for chooſing that profeſſion, he anſwered *I am determined to bring them to the ground one way or the other*,

A French nobleman one day viſiting a late famous duke, a favourite little dog bit his lordſhip's leg: "fear nothing my lord," ſaid the duke, "*my dog never bites!*" On which his lordſhip inſtantly knocking down the little animal with a violent blow of his cane, replied, in the ſame tone of voice, fear nothing my lord, *I never beat dogs*.

A paſſenger going to Peru, a great ſtorm aroſe, and the maſter of the veſſel ordered that the moſt burthenſome articles that every one had, ſhould be thrown into the ſea, to lighten the veſſel; upon which the paſſenger ran and brought up his wife, ſaying, *that ſhe was the moſt burthenſome article he had.*

Two rakiſh chaps riding paſt a field, obſerved an old man employed in ſowing it. "That's right, old daddy," bawled one of them, "you ſow, and we reap the fruit of your labours." "Very like," replied the old man, "for I am ſowing hemp."

When Dr. Shebbeare ſtood in the pillory in London for writing a libel, the weather proved rainy, a porter was employed to hold an umbrella over him. The man afterwards applied for pay, and was preſented with a ſhilling. This ſum he thought inadequate, and plead for more. The doctor obſerved, "if you ſtood but one hour, ſir, and ſurely I have paid you enough." "'Tis enough for the work, I grant," replied the porter, "but for Heaven's ſake, your honor, conſider the *diſgrace* of being expoſed in company with you. I find, d'ye ſee, that one half the ſtaring multitude took me for a rogue as well as your honor, and by all that's honeſt, I would not go through the ſame again to be made a juſtice of the quorum." Shebbeare pauſed a moment, took back the ſhilling and gave him a guinea.

From a Trenton paper of June 10.

ELEPHANTINE OX.

To be ſeen at the circus, Philadelphia.

IT is the largeſt OX ever exhibitted in America; raiſed in Morris county, New Jerſey, by Mr. Fiſh, and purchaſed by mr. Holdridge. It meaſures 17 feet 3 inches from the noſe to the tail, excluſive of the bruih, 6 feet 2 inches and 1-4 high, and the girth 9 feet 3 inches and 1-2. It is larger than the noted Blackwell ox, which was killed at Darlington in 1799, and which is ſaid to be the largeſt ox ſeen in England before that period.

This animal was meaſured by Mr. Peale proprietor of the muſeum, and weighed at the ſcales in Philadelphia, weight, 2,996lb.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, July 19.

We hear that the hon. D. W. Smith and family, have arrived at Quebec, on their way to this place, and that his illneſs prevents him from purſuing his journey.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber having ſeen his name in ſeveral of the Gazettes, in this place, as a CANDIDATE for the County of York, and having never determined or declared his intentions on that head till the preſent inſtant, and as the enſuing Election will ſoon arrive takes this opportunity to communicate his intentions to his Friends, and begs leave to diſpenſe with the honor they appear ſo ready and willing to confer upon him, by offering him as their Repreſentative; and at the ſame time, aſſures them, it is with the greateſt regret he finds it inconvenient to accept their very kind offer.

SAMUEL HERON,

York, 11 July.

TO THE
FREE AND INDEPENDANT
ELECTORS
OF THE
EAST RIDING
OF THE
County of York.

GENTLEMEN,

MY reſidence amongſt you having commenced with the Settlement of the County, an Ample opportunity has thereby been afforded me of becoming acquainted with your real Intereſts, and my attachment thereto matured by time and habit induces me to come forward as a Candidate for your Votes at the enſuing General Election.

Should your choice fall upon me, I pledge myſelf to prove how ſincerely I am,

GENTLEMEN,
Your moſt devoted, and moſt
Humble Servant,
JOHN SMALL.

To the Freeholders and other Electors of the County of York, and its Dependancies.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by a reſpectable number of my Friends, I beg leave to requeſt the favor of your VOTES at the enſuing Election, to place me on the return for your Repreſentative in the general Aſſembly; your ſuffrages for this purpoſe, will be thankfully acknowledged by,

GENTLEMEN,
Your moſt obedient humble
Servant,
GEORGE PLATTER.

York, July 11, 1800.

ANY perſon willing to Contract to furniſh the Garriſon of York with FIRE-WOOD, to be delivered at the Garriſon, will give in their Propoſals in writing to the Officer Commanding the Queen's Rangers. The quantity wanted will be about 5 or 600 Cords, and the Contractor will have permiſſion to cut the wood at the reſerve.

York, 10 July, 1800.

Advertiſement.

ALL perſons indebted to the late JOHN WHITE, eſquire, for FEES, or other Buſineſs done as one of the Attornies of this province, or otherwiſe, are deſired to make immediate payment, (or they will be proſecuted without reſerve,) to the Executor, or to the ſubſcriber, who is duly authoriſed to receive the ſame.

THOMAS WARD, Att'y.
for the Executor.

York, July 10, 1800.

For Sale,

ONE third Share of that valuable Griſt and Saw-Mill on the River Don, known by the name of Skinner's Mills; and alſo a Leaſe of the other two-thirds, from the firſt day of May laſt, for eleven years to come. The above Mills ſtand within two miles and an half of the town of York, on a living Stream, where the Purchaſer may grind, ſaw, or raiſt Boards in the dryeſt ſeaſon. There are four hundred acres of Land belonging to the ſaid Mills, on which is plenty of good Pine. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber on the premiſſes.

PARSHALL TERRY.

June 12, 1800.

Simon M'Nabb,

Has juſt received, and
FOR SALE
AT HIS STORE
the following articles, to wit:—

BEST JAMAICA SPIRITS,
PORT WINE,
LATHING, SHINGLE, CASING, and FLOORING } NAILS.
HYSON & BOHEA } TEAS.

☞ THE above articles will be diſpoſed of on the very loweſt terms for CASH, they being a conſignment.

York, July 12, 1800.

30 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS on Sunday, the 29th of June laſt, about the hour of one o'clock, P. M. the ſubſcriber's houſe, about two miles up the River Don, was forced open, and plundered of the following ſecurities and articles, viz.—One Bond of 100l. Provincial Currency, payable the 1ſt of July, 1800; one do. of 25l. ſame currency, payable the 1ſt of June, 1802; one do. of 87l. 10s. like currency, payable the 1ſt of June, 1803, and one of 87l. 10s. ſame currency, payable the 1ſt of June, 1804; a note of hand, payable on demand for 8l. N. Y. C. The above bonds and note were paſſed by William Smith to Joſeph Lutz and Alexander Galloway. A note of hand of Thomas Smith's, for 14l. 15s. N. Y. C. on demand, holden by Zachariah Galloway; two muſlin ſhirts, one marked J. G.; one coarſe do.; one muſlin handkerchief; two ſmall pocket do.; one pair of new fine ſhoes; a ſmall fowling piece, and ſeveral ſmall papers, ſuch as receipts, &c. He therefore forbids William Smith and Thomas Smith from paying ſaid bonds and notes, or either of them, to any perſon or perſons, except to thoſe in whoſe favour they were drawn, and alſo cautions the public in general againſt taking the ſame, as they have been feloniouſly taken from him.

Any perſon giving information againſt the offender or offenders, ſhall receive the above reward.

ALEXANDER GALLOWAY.

York, July 3, 1800.

VOLUME X. } G

UPPER
OR,
YORK, (UPPER-CANA
TOTAL NUMBER 481.]

PETER HUNTER, *Lieut. Governor.*

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of G
of Great Britain, France and Irela
King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth

To our well beloved and faithful the Le
lative Councillors of our province of U
per Canada, and to our beloved and fa
ful the Knights, Citizens, and Burge
of the Houſe of Aſſembly of our ſaid p
vince, called and choſen to our pre
Provincial Parliament of our ſaid provin
and to all our loving ſubjects, whom t
preſents may concern,

GREETING

WHEREAS we have thought fit
and with the advice of our E
cutive Council of our ſaid province
Upper-Canada, to DISSOLVE this
ſent Provincial Parliament of our
province, which now ſtands Prorog
to the *Fourteenth day of Auguſt* next;
do for that end publiſh this our R
Proclamation, and do hereby D
the ſaid Provincial Parliament acc
ingly: And the Legiſlative Coun
lors, and the Knights, Citizens,
Burgeſſes of the Houſe of Aſſembly
diſcharged from their Meeting and
tendance on Thurſday the ſaid F
teenth day of Auguſt next. An
being deſirous and reſolved, that
as may be, to meet our People o
ſaid Province, and to have their Ad
in Provincial Parliament;—Do he
make known our Royal Will and
due to call a NEW Provincial P
ment. And do hereby further de
that with the advice of our ſaid E
tive Council, we have this day
orders for the iſſuing out WRI
cue form for calling a New Prov
Parliament in our ſaid Province;
Writs are to bear teſt on *Wedneſda*
ninth day of this preſent month o
LY, and to be returnable on Fri
fifteenth day of Auguſt next. In
mony whereof, we have cauſed the
Letters to be made Patent, an
Great Seal of our ſaid Province
hereunto affixed. Witneſs our
and well beloved, PETER HUN
Eſquire, our Lieutenant Gover
our ſaid province of Upper Canad
Lieutenant General commandin
Forces in our provinces of Upp
Lower Canada, at York, in the pr
of Upper Canada, this ſeventh
July, in the year of our Lord one
ſand eight hundred, and in the f
year of our reign.

P.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

therwise, are desired to make immediate payment, (or they will be prosecuted without reserve,) to the Executor, or to the subscriber, who is duly authorised to receive the same.

THOMAS WARD, Att'y. for the Executor.

York, July 10, 1800.

For Sale,

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Any person giving information against the offender or offenders, shall receive the above reward.

ALEXANDER GALLOWAY.

York, July 3, 1800.

THE

VOLUME X. } GR [NUMBER 13.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 481.] *SATURDAY*, JULY 26, 1800. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

PETER HUNTER, *Lieut. Governor.*

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth:

To our well beloved and faithful the Legislative Councillors of our province of Upper Canada, and to our beloved and faithful the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the House of Assembly of our said province, called and chosen to our present Provincial Parliament of our said province, and to all our loving subjects, whom these presents may concern;

GREETING:

WHEREAS we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said province of Upper-Canada, to DISSOLVE this present Provincial Parliament of our said province, which now stands Prorogued to the *Fourteenth day of August* next; we do for that end publish this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby Dissolve the said Provincial Parliament accordingly: And the Legislative Councillors, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the House of Assembly are discharged from their Meeting and Attendance on Thursday the said Fourteenth day of August next. And we being desirous and resolved, that as soon as may be, to meet our People of our said Province, and to have their Advice in Provincial Parliament;—Do hereby make known our Royal Will and Pleasure to call a NEW Provincial Parliament. And do hereby further declare, that with the advice of our said Executive ~~Council~~, we have this day given orders for the issuing out WRITS in due form for calling a New Provincial Parliament in our said Province; which Writs are to bear test on *Wednesday* the *ninth* day of this present month of JULY, and to be returnable on Friday the fifteenth day of August next. In testimony whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, in the province of Upper Canada, this seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, and in the fortieth year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

A Keel Boat

WITH TWO SET OF SAILS, TO SELL CHEAP FOR CASH.

ENQUIRE OF MR. ALLAN.

York, July 23, 1800.

Advertisement.

ALL persons indebted to the late JOHN WHITE, esquire, for FEES, or other Business done as one of the Attornies of this province, or otherwise, are desired to make immediate payment, (or they will be prosecuted without reserve,) to the Executor, or to the subscriber, who is duly authorised to receive the same.

THOMAS WARD, Att'y. for the Executor.

York, July 10, 1800.

Simon M'Nabb,

Has just received, and

FOR SALE

AT HIS STORE

the following articles, to wit:—

BEST JAMAICA SPIRITS,
PORT WINE,
LATHING, SHINGLE, CASING, and FLOORING } NAILS.
HYSON & BOHEA } TEAS.

☞ THE above articles will be disposed of on the very lowest terms for CASH, they being a consignment.

York, July 12, 1800.

For Sale,

ONE third Share of that valuable Grist and Saw-Mill on the River Don, known by the name of Skinner's Mills; and also a Lease of the other two-thirds, from the first day of May last, for eleven years to come. The above Mills stand within two miles and an half of the town of York, on a living Stream, where the Purchaser may grind, saw, or raft Boards in the dryest season. There are four hundred acres of Land belonging to the said Mills, on which is plenty of good Pine. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premisses.

PARSHALL TERRY.

June 12, 1800.

BLANKS,

For sale at the OFFICE.

To be sold,

TWELVE hundred Acres of LAND in the Township of Portland, in the Midland District, being Lots No. 11 in the 1st Concession, 9, 10 and 12, in the 2d Concession, and 9 and 10 in the 3d Concession. Enquire of the Subscriber at Kingston.

RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

June 12.

30 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS on Sunday, the 29th of June last, about the hour of one o'clock, P. M. the subscriber's house, about two miles up the River Don, was forced open, and plundered of the following securities and articles, viz.—One Bond of 100l. Provincial Currency, payable the 1st of July, 1800; one do. of 25l. same currency, payable the 1st of June, 1802; one do. of 87l. 10s. like currency, payable the 1st of June, 1803, and one of 87l. 10s. same currency, payable the 1st of June, 1804; a note of hand, payable on demand for 8l. N. Y. C. The above bonds and note were passed by William Smith to Joseph Lutz and Alexander Galloway. A note of hand of Thomas Smith's, for 14l. 15s. N. Y. C. on demand, holden by Zachariah Galloway; two muslin shirts, one marked J. G.; one coarse do.; one muslin handkerchief; two small pocket do.; one pair of new fine shoes; a small fowling piece, and several small papers, such as receipts, &c. He therefore forbids William Smith and Thomas Smith from paying said bonds and notes, or either of them, to any person or persons, except to those in whose favour they were drawn, and also cautions the public in general against taking the same, as they have been feloniously taken from him.

Any person giving information against the offender or offenders, shall receive the above reward.

ALEXANDER GALLOWAY.

York, July 3, 1800.

ANY person willing to Contract to furnish the Garrison of York with FIRE-WOOD, to be delivered at the Garrison, will give in their Proposals in writing to the Officer Commanding the Queen's Rangers. The quantity wanted will be about 5 or 600 Cords, and the Contractor will have permission to cut the wood at the reserve.

York, 10 July, 1800.

United States.

LATEST.

[By an arrival at BALTIMORE.]

From the Baltimore Telegraphe, June 24.

ARRIVED laſt night at 12 o'clock, the ſnow Ranger, capt. Gardner, from Briſtol.—The Ranger left Briſtol the 4th of May.

By this veſſel we have received The Albion, a London paper, of the third of May, and The Briſtol Journal of the ſame date. The contents of theſe papers being of an intereſting nature, and ſome time having elapſed ſince advices were received from Europe, we have thought it our duty to lay their contents immediately before the public.

By the diſpatch of Lord Minto, Britiſh miniſter plenipotentiary at Vienna, it will be found that the Auſtrian general Melas, on the 6th April, attacked the poſts occupied by the French troops in advance from Genoa, and took poſſeſſion of Vado, a town about three miles weſt of Savona, both of which were under the Genoeſe juriſdiction; of the latter place, however, the French ſtill hold poſſeſſion, and ſo far ſtop the progreſs of their enemy. By this atchievment, the Auſtrians divided the French army by cutting off the diviſion commanded by Souchet from that of the commander in chief, leaving Souchet between themſelves and France, and their army in a central poſition between Maſſena and Souchet—It will be ſeen under the date of the firſt of May that Maſſena was ſenſible of his ſituation and had reſolved to recover his loſt ground by regaining the heights of Savona, and altho' the eventual reſult is not mentioned, yet it appears that it was attended with ſome ſucceſs; for on the 7th of April, the Auſtrians took poſſeſſion of Vado, and on the 9th and 10th, Maſſena ordered Souchet to attack the enemy on his ſide, while himſelf at the ſame moment began the attack from the other Souchet retook Melogno, and was engaged ſmartly on the 11th and 12th.

Theſe are the engagements, an account of which came to hand by the laſt arrival at New York, in which it was ſtated the French had gained ſuch advantages; ſo that from their different ſtatements, there can be no aſcertaining the truth; each account will have its believers and unbelievers. One thing, however, will be almoſt certain, that in the end, Genoa will either fall into the hands of the Auſtrians, or the French army will prove completely victorious. From the ſituation of the army of Melas the latter appears moſt probable.

In theſe papers we have copious details of debates on the ſubject of Union, as late as the 2d of May, which will be publiſhed as ſoon as poſſible. Several inſurrections had occurred in England in conſequence of the ſcarcity of proviſions, in one of which ſeveral perſons were killed and wounded by the military, who were called in to quell the riot.

Napper Tandy was to be tried in Dublin on the 5th of May. The new Pope has entered on his functions at Venice, and the Papal Court has been opened at Rome.

Foreign News.

PARIS, April 29.

There is reaſon to believe that the Conſuls paſſed a decree yeſterday, ordering about 300 new eraſures from the Emigrant liſt.

The Conſervative Senate has appointed the following perſons to the three vacant places in the Tribunate, viz. Simeon, Perrein, Profeſſor of Legiſlation, and Felix Beaujour, formerly Conſul at Salonica.

The army of reſerve, on the 19th of April, was 45,000 ſtrong. The different reinforcements it has received during the laſt 8 days muſt make it now amount to 70,000 men at leaſt.

Paul I. not only recals his troops from England, but even thoſe which remain in Italy and at Malta.

According to letters from Leghorn, dated April 4, Lord Keith ſailed on the day before on board the Audacious, for the Gulf of Genoa. The Engliſh ſquadron is to co-operate with the Auſtrians in their operations againſt Laguira.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

8 Floreal—April 28.

The conſul Cambaceres preſided in this ſitting.

After different deliberations on queſtions of finance, on the propoſition of the miniſter of the marine, and on the report of the ſection, the council was engaged in diſcuſſing the meaſures neceſſary to be adopted on the return of the army of the Eaſt to France, in order to prevent any alarm on the ground of health.

The plan of a decree was diſcuſſed and adopted, purporting that the army of the Eaſt ſhould be landed at the Iſles of Hieres, and there perform quarantine. An extraordinary commiſſion will provide for the wants of the army, and ſecure the performance of thoſe regulations which public health may require. The inhabitants of the Iſles of Hieres, are to be indemnified. The decree is to be preſented to the Firſt Conſul for his approbation.

ARMY OF THE WEST.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head quarters at Angers, April 26.

The General in Chief thanks all the corps of the army for the good diſpoſition they have diſplayed while under his command. Their perfect ſubmiſſion to the laws of diſcipline, and the celerity of their movements, are proofs of the courage they would have teſtified had the war broken out. But it was French blood that would have flowed. A fortunate pacification has, however, given us brothers, where we expected to have found enemies, and the moſt flattering eulogium the government can beſtow on the army is the arrete which replaces under the empire of the conſtitution, thoſe departments which were for a moment withdrawn from it.

Governed by the ordinary laws of the republic, protected by a wiſe and powerful government, the departments of the Weſt will forget the evils cauſed by long diſſentions, and will ſoon return to that proſperity for which nature has deſtined them.

The army is acquainted that the Firſt Conſul has appointed Gen. Bernadotte Counſellor of State, to the chief command.

The general in chief, on his departure, leaves the command, ad interim, with Lieut. Gen. Hedouville.

The preſent order ſhall be read at the head of every company. It ſhall alſo be printed and fixed up in all the places and cantonments which depend on the army.

BRUNE.

Counſellor of State, and General in Chief.

LONDON, April 30.

The cauſe of the diſpleaſure of the Emperor Paul is ſaid to have ariſen originally from the refuſal of allowing him to take poſſeſſion of Malta.

Captain Sir Edward Hamilton, of the Surpriſe frigate, who cut out the Hermione frigate from Port Cavallo, in the Weſt Indies, having on his paſſage home been taken by the French, is returned to England on his parole of honor, and yeſterday attended at the admiralty. He ſtates, that the Chief Conſul had actually departed for Dijon, in conſequence, probably, of the account of the diſaſter of the French arms in the beginning of the Campaign.

That affair has excited very ſtrong ſenſations at Paris, where the firſt rumour magnified their loſs to 15,000 men.

The French conſulate have paſſed a decree reſpecting the organization of the marine, by which the maritime power of France is divided into ſix diſtricts, the chief towns of which are, Havre, Breſt, L'Orient, Rochfort and Toulon. A particular regulation will determine the chief town of the fifth diſtrict, and which include the ports and coaſt of the channel, from the frontiers of the Batavian republic to Dunkirk inclusive. In each diſtrict there will reſide a maritime preſect.

Orders are ſent to the Mediterranean for commodore Trowbridge's immediate return to England, being appointed captain of the channel fleet, in the room of rear admiral Pole, who is to command on the Newfoundland ſtation.

The Ruſſian ſhips at Sheerneſs and Chatham, it is ſaid, are under orders to return to Ruſſia as ſoon as poſſible.

An encampment of 30,000 men is immediately to be formed at Southampton, and the troops that are to compoſe it are ſuppoſed to be deſtined upon another ſecret expedition.

May 1.

Yeſterday were received by expreſs, Paris Journals to the 27th ult. inclusive.

The Moniteur of that date contains the relation of the late battels in Italy, officially tranſmitted to the Chief Conſul by the generals Suchet and Oudinot from their reſpective head quarters at Melogno and Pietra.

Seldom have official details been ſo artfully confuſed, and ſo well calculated to impreſs an opinion, the reverſe of the true ſtate of facts, which can be made out with aſſiſtance of a map, and the former accounts. Upon a haſty peruſal, we find there has been a ſucceſſion of engagements from the 6th to the 15th inclusive, in all of which the French have had the advantage, making 2000 priſoners.

But theſe letters ſo flattering to the French, take no notice of the fall of Vado, nor do they acknowledge that Maſſena, and the greateſt part of his army, are cut off from France, except by ſea. Souchet, indeed, finds himſelf "detached" from Maſſena and more at hand to ſend accounts to Paris; that is, he is cut off from Maſſena, and between the Auſtrians and France, while the Auſtrians are between Maſſena and France. It is not owned that Savona is beſieged, but aſſurances are given that Savona and Gavi "are provithoned." Why are we not alſo informed that Genoa and other forts are proviſioned? Becauſe they are in immediate danger. Maſſena, we are told, attacked the Auſtrians at Salello and Abiſſola on the 10th: the action laſted the whole day, and on the 11th he drove back his enemy. On the 10th he muſt have been repulſed and purſu-

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On the 13th, 14th, and 15th, warm actions took place; all of which, according to Souchet's letter, terminated in favour of the French. This is falſe.—The obvious object of thoſe actions was to expel the Auſtrians from the heights of Savona, and to re-open the communication between Genoa and France. In this object Maſſena failed. Souchet is ſtill more anxious to conceal his own misfortunes than thoſe of Maſſena. He never retreats but after a victory. He repulſed the Hungarian grenadiers with great loſs from Melogno, but he does not ſay that he loſt the poſt; an event which muſt have taken place, ſince we find him claiming much merit for afterwards taking it. On the 10th, Clauzel, under Souchet, "fought all day" near St. Jacques, but no reſult is mentioned, though the letter is dated the 16th. On the 12th, ſays Souchet, "we fought all day!"—again he conceals the reſult. Would he not have boaſted had it been in his favour?

Stripping theſe letters of mere boaſt, and putting out of conſideration the number of killed, wounded and priſoners on either ſide, the following appears to be a true ſtate of facts: the Auſtrian general Melas attacked the whole French line on the 6th of April; but he made two principal efforts, the one on the eaſt ſide of Genoa, along the ſea coaſt, which failed, the French taking 2,500 men, and baron D'Alpre, priſoners; the other acroſs the mountains, covering Savona, which ſucceeded. This laſt was by far the moſt important, and the former was probably only a diviſion in its favour. No attack was made on the Bochetta, as ſtated in the former French papers. At this time the 6th ult. Maſſena had his head quarters at Genoa; but the command of that city, and its defence in Eaſtern Riviera, were eſpecially entruſted to gen. Miollis. The heights of Savona, and the line of mountains, were defended by ſtrong poſts occupied by two diviſions, the one under general Soult, which ſtretched towards Genoa, and the other commanded by general Souchet, which ſtretched towards France. Theſe diviſions appear to have joined near Monenotte, on the Bormida, and it was by this way that Melas advanced on the 6th, driving in all the poſts, defeating Soult's left wing, and compelling his diviſion to fall back towards the eaſtward, one part to proteſt the Bochetta, and another to garriſon and provide Savona againſt a ſiege, which Soult foreſaw would take place, as he found himſelf unable to reſiſt the progreſs of the Auſtrians. By this combined attack, Maſſena's attention was divided on the 6th; and as he went to the aſſiſtance of Miollis to the eaſtward of Genoa, Melas no doubt found an eaſier paſſage to the ſea coaſt, than he might otherwiſe have experienced. Souchet's diviſion was not engaged till the 7th. He was then driven from St. Jacques, next from Melogna; and laſtly, finding a column of Auſtrians, aſcending the Tanaro, had reached Pieva, and threatened to ſurround him, he fell back weſtward to the line of Borghetto; and the Auſtrians reached the ſea coaſt, taking Vado, inveſting Savona, and cutting off one half of the French army from the other.—Maſſena, appriſed now of his critical ſituation, reſolved on making a vigorous effort to re-eſtabliſh his communication with Souchet and France, by recovering the heights of Savona. For this purpoſe he inſtructed Souchet to attack the Auſtrians on his ſide on the 9th or 10th, while Maſſena attacked them at the ſame time on the other ſide. We find that Souchet re took Melogno, and was fighting briſkly on the eleventh and twelfth.

We find alſo, that on the 10th Maſſena attacked the Auſtrians at Abiſſola on the ſea coaſt, and at Safello on the mountains; but we neither find that he raiſed the ſiege of Savona, nor re-eſtabliſhed his communications with Suchet. Maſſena continued the attack with great vigor on the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th: and though we are told of advantages and numbers of priſoners, we can perceive that he failed, the Auſtrian line remaining unbroken. On the 21ſt, another great effort was to be made, which would decide the fate of one of the armies. Maſſena is an excellent general, and may extricate himſelf from his critical ſituation, but his fate is at preſent very doubtful. The Telegraphic order for all the troops on march to move from France to Albenga by forced matches, ſhews the feeling of danger. The report in the former Paris Journals of the retaking of Monenotte, and of the Auſtrians at Savona being cut off, was unfounded. The aſſurance in Oudinot's letter, that Savona is proviſioned, ſufficiently ſhews that the place was beſieged when the laſt accounts came away. Oudinot muſt have gone from Maſſena to Souchet by ſea; he could not paſs it by land unleſs the Auſtrians were ſurrounded, a fact which would have been eagerly announced, if true. What eſſential ſervice might not the Britiſh navy have rendered by blockading Genoa?

All the Paris papers, except the Official Journal, aſſert, that hoſtilities have commenced on the Rhine, and that on the 24th, the armies were engaged in a ſevere battle. Important news from that quarter may now be daily expected.—Buonaparte was in Paris the 26th.

The following preſentations took place yeſterday at the Levee at Saint James's:

Lord Cunningham and General Maſſey, on their arrival from Ireland.

General Simcoe, from the Weſt Indies.

General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, on his return from Scotland.

Col. Wooleſton, and Mr. Ponſonby, on promotion in the Dragoons.

Captain Frederick Irby, ſon of Lord Boſton, on his promotion in the navy.

Mr. Howarth and Mr. Soane, aldermen of the city of Dublin, preſented a petition to his Majeſty from the corporation of Dublin, againſt the Union.

A Heraldry College is to be eſtabliſhed in Ireland, and the Earl of Roſcommon is to be appointed Earl Marſhal.

Tueſday night Mr. Fiſher, principal oboe player to his Majeſty, while performing a ſolo at the Queen's houſe, was ſeized with an apoplectic fit. Prince William of Glouceſter obſerving the unfortunate calamity, ſupported him out of the apartment, from whence he was conveyed to his reſidence in Compton ſtreet, Soho, where he expired in about an hour.

Yeſterday about 12 o'clock, ſix leagues S. W. of the Lizard, the Pandora engaged upwards of three hours a French lugger privateer carrying about 14 guns, and full of men, and beat her off: one of the Pandora's men is much wounded. Since arrival both his arms were cut off.

The following is the Monthly Statement for April laſt, of the Britiſh Naval Force, excluſive of the hired armed veſſels, which are chiefly employed in protecting the coaſting trade of Great Britain:

In port and fitting, 73 ſhips of the line, ſeven, 50's, 94 frigates and 132 ſloops.

Guardſhips, 4 of the line, and one frigate.

In the Engliſh and Iriſh channels, 23 frigates and 41 ſloops.

In the Downs and North Seas, 2 ſhips of the line, 11 frigates, and 31 ſloops.

At the Weſt India iſlands, and on the paſſage, 3 ſhips of the line, 18 frigates, and 16 ſloops.

At Jamaica, 7 ſhips of the line, one 50, 17 frigates, and 17 ſloops.

In America and Newfoundland, 2 ſhips of the line, one 50, 5 frigates and 8 ſloops.

Cape of Good Hope, Eaſt Indies and on the paſſage, 8 ſhips of the line, ſix 50's, 10 frigates, and 16 ſloops.

Coaſt of Africa, 3 frigates and two ſloops.

Coaſt of Portugal, Gibraltar, and Mediterranean, 12 ſhips of the line, two 50's, 27 frigates, and 27 ſloops.

Hoſpital and priſon ſhips, 30 of the line, and three 50's.

Total of the above, in commiſſion, 141 ſhips of the line, 20 50's, 209 frigates, and 290 ſloops,—making in the whole 660.

Receiving ſhips, 7 of the line, one 50, and 8 frigates.

Serviceable, and repairing for ſervice, 5 ſhips of the line, and 1 frigate.

In ordinary, 20 ſhips of the line, 2 50's, 22 frigates, and 41 ſloops.

Building, 21 ſhips of the line, 2 50's, and 9 frigates.—Grand total, 715.

State of the Ordinary at each Port.

Portſmouth, 10 ſhips of the line, 1 50, 8 frigates, and 12 ſloops.

Plymouth, 12 ſhips of the line, 6 frigates, and 13 ſloops.

Chatham, 10 ſhips of the line, two 50's, 1 frigate and 3 ſloops.

Sheerneſs, 5 frigates and 8 ſloops.

River, 5 frigates and 5 ſloops.

Total, 32 of the line, three 50's, 27 frigates, and 41 ſloops.

DIED.

On Tueſday morning, at Amport Houſe, in the county of Southampton, the moſt noble George Paulett, marquis of Winchester, earl of Wiltſhire, baron Seynt John, premier marquis of England. The title, &c. devolves on the right hon. Charles Ingoldſby Paulett, his eldeſt ſon.

On the 15th inſt. in Jerſey, in the 67th year of his age, John Thomas Durell, eſq; many years the King's ſolicitor for that iſland.

At Newry, Ireland, on the 7th inſt. Robert James Cockburn, lieut. in the 1ſt battalion Royals, youngeſt ſon of the late lieut. col. ſir James Cockburn, bart.

At Banff, on the 4th inſt. James Wiſeman, eſq; late lieut. colonel of the 91ſt regiment of foot.

At Dunollie, on the 6th inſt. Mary Mac Dougall, ſecond daughter of Patrick Mac Dougall, of Mac Dougall Hall, eſq.

At Hamilton, on Tueſday laſt, John Boyes, ſenr. of Weil hall, eſq.

At Calcutta, on the 4th September laſt, lieut. col. John Wemyſs, of the 10th regiment of foot, ſecond ſon of James Wemyſs, of Wemyſs-hall.

Lately at Sebie Hedingham, Mrs. Bland, widow of the late John Bland, eſq; of Lombard-ſtreet, banker.

In Moore-ſtreet, Dublin, James Kelly, eſq; doctor of muſic; a man uncommonly eminent in his profeſſional line, and in private character truly amiable.

On the 1ſt January laſt, at Barbadoes, of the yellow fever, capt. James Morriſon of the 2d battalion of the 60th regiment, and formerly of the 109th, or Aberdeenſhire regiment.

On the 5th inſt. at Aberdeen, Mrs. Elizabeth Ogilvie, widow of the late Patrick Anderſon, of Bourtie, eſq.

On the 1ſt inſt. at Aberdeen, Alexander Duguld, eſq. late of the iſland of Grenada.

Liſt of officers loſt in his Majeſty's ſhip Queen Charlotte, off Leghorn Roads, the 17th of March laſt:

Captain Andrew Todd,
Lieutenant William Bainbridge,
—— James Erſkine,
—— Koleeken (Ruſſian navy)
Capt. Joſeph Breedon, marines,
Mr. Thomas Whidden, maſter,
—— Robt. Marſh, purſer,
—— John Fraſer, ſurgeon,
—— John Bridgman, boatſwain,
—— R. Major, maſter's mate,
—— Hector Ray, ditto,
—— Griffith Bowen, do.
—— William Robinſon, do.
—— J. A. B. Frederick, midſhipman,
—— Norman Macleod, do.
—— James Vans, do.
—— Francis Leith do.
—— John Franklin, do.
—— Wm. Penman, do.
—— John Smithers, do.
—— Jas. E. Scott, do.
—— John Campbell, do.
—— Campbell Douglas, do.
—— Sylverius Moriarty,
—— Thomas Bridgman, ſon to the boatſwain,
—— Charles Dickſon, ſon to the gunner,
—— Edward Browne,
—— Adam Rutherford,
—— Francis Searle,
—— George Searle,
—— James Somerville,
—— Wm. Beville, ſecretary's clerk,
—— P. Holt, ſchool-maſter,
—— J. Roy, captain's clerk,
—— R Martin, ſurgeon's mate,
—— John Pocock, do.
—— Sproule, do.

A letter from Leghorn, by Wedneſday's Mail, dated March 19, ſays that 197 men belonging to the QUEEN CHARLOTTE, had been brought into that port by different veſſels, and they were in hopes that others might have been picked up.

A letter from Leghorn, of the 24th March ſays, "From the hiſtory of the misfortune that befel the Engliſh ſhip of the line, the Queen Charlotte, the following circumſtance demands our moſt particular notice. An Engliſh ſailor ſwam five times from a boat to the burning ſhip, each time carrying off one of the crew on his back. His ſtrength at laſt forſook him, and he regretted that he was not able to ſave more of the unfortunate ſufferers.—On the morning of the 17th inſt. when the Queen Charlotte ſailed, two imperial officers intended to go on board her, but, fortunately, ſhe was diſcovered to be on fire before they were able to reach her. Only the ſmall powder magazine blew up, the larger having been ſet under water before Several young Gentlemen of the firſt Engliſh families were on board the Queen Charlotte, intending to perfect themſelves in the ſervice, who either became victims to the flames or to the waves.

"We have nothing new from Genoa. Notwithſtanding its being blockaded, ſhips laden with proviſions arrive there from time to time.

PARIS, 7 FLOREAL, April 27.

It is ſtated in one of the Paris Journals that Madame Monteſſon, wife of the Duke of Orleans, the mother of the late Egalite, has been acknowledged as ſuch by the French government, and has received the 80,000 francs of rent-charge, of which ſhe has been deprived by the revolution.

Two Engliſh commiſſioners, from the interior of Germany, paſſed Bruſſels on the 21ſt, on their way to Paris. The object of their miſſion is not yet known.

Two veſſels laden with proviſions have entered the port of Malta. The French have abandoned the environs and withdrawn into the forts. It is in a condition to hold out for ſome months longer.

Letter have reached Toulon, announcing the arrival of a frigate, having on board 350 men of the army of Egypt, and an aid-de-camp of gen. Kleber. The veſſel is at preſent performing quarantine. This veſſel is probably Aviſo, which has brought the diſpatches of gen. Kleber.

We hear by recent letters from India that the Government General has it in contemplation to eſtabliſh an effective marine round the Sands Head, and about Balaſore Roads, for the purpoſe of affording protection to the coaſt trade againſt the depredations of the enemy's privateers. Ships of a competent force are to be ſtationed on this ſervice, as well as to cruize in the bay of Bengal.—Similar eſtabliſhments, we learn, are to be adopted on all the other coaſts where the trade is likely to be intercepted.

YARMOUTH, April 30.

Yeſterday ſailed the Diana packet, captain Dean, and the Dolphin packet captain Flyn, with mails, and meſſrs. Neſbitt, Le Brett, Bollman, Nowell, Patterſon, and Molet, paſſengers for Cuxhaven. Arrived an armed brig.

Paſſed through, the Lynx armed ſhip, with a large fleet of merchantmen under convoy.

No Packets yet arrived from Cuxhaven, but are hourly expected.

TORBAY, April 29.

Arrived a large Eaſt and Weſt India fleet, under convoy of the Severn man of war, from Portſmouth.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, July 26.

THE poll for the Election of a Member to ſerve in parliament for the Eaſt Riding of the County of York, was cloſed yeſterday, when HENRY ALCOCK, Eſq. was declared to be *duly elected*.—The election terminated ſooner than was expected, by conſequence of a daring Riot inſtigated by perſons inimical to Peace and good Order, and to the *pure exerciſe* of that valuable privilege of the ſubject—*the elective franchiſe*. After the Returning Officer cloſed the poll, conformably to precedents eſtabliſhed in ſuch caſes—he called upon the Magiſtrates to check any further outrage, and by the ſpirited exertions tranquillity was in the courſe of the evening reſtored.

It was matter of much regret to a large majority of thoſe who were ſenſible of the advantages to be derived from the election of a character, diſtinguiſhed for talents and virtue, that they were prevented, (by the acts of the riotous and diſorderly) from enrolling themſelves among the number of the independant electors who ſupported Mr. Alcock—they have, however, in common with the public, to rejoice that the majority of the poll, has ſecured to the country his ſervices, and enabled them to look with confidence, to a faithful and an independant repreſentative.

☞ We hear that every legal meaſure is reſorted to, to bring the rioters to exemplary puniſhment.

Upper-Canada.

Home Diſtrict, ſs.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of his Bench at York, at the ſuit of SAMUEL HERON againſt the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of JOHN HENRY KAHMAN of the town of York, blackſmith, to me directed, I have ſeized and taken in execution, as belonging to the ſaid John Henry Kahman, a Tract of Land in the town of York in the ſaid Diſtrict, containing TWO FIFTHS of an Acre, being Lots number nine and ten on the ſouth ſide of Duke ſtreet; together with a convenient DWELLING HOUSE of two ſtories high, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the ſaid lots; bounded in front by Princeſs ſtreet, which building is thirty-three feet in front by twenty-two in depth, with the blackſmith-ſhop and other ſmall buildings thereon erected; and alſo ſeveral articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. Now I do hereby give notice, that the ſaid premiſes, houſehold furniture, &c. will be ſold, and adjudged to the higheſt bidder, at the houſe of Mr. JOHN M'DOUGAL in the town of York, on Tueſday the twelfth day of Auguſt next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of ſale will be made known by

ALEX. M'DONELL,
Sheriff.

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York, July 21, 1800.

THE

VOLUME X.] GAZETTE [NUMBER 14.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 482.] *SATURDAY*, AUGUST 2, 1800. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

PETER HUNTER, *Lieut. Governor.*

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth:

To our well beloved and faithful the Legiſlative Councillors of our province of Upper Canada, and to our beloved and faithful the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes of the Houſe of Aſſembly of our ſaid province, called and choſen to our preſent Provincial Parliament of our ſaid province, and to all our loving ſubjects, whom theſe preſents may concern,

GREETING:

WHEREAS we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our ſaid province of Upper-Canada, to DISSOLVE this preſent Provincial Parliament of our ſaid province, which now ſtands Prorogued to the *Fourteenth day of Auguſt* next; we do for that end publiſh this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby Diſſolve the ſaid Provincial Parliament accordingly; And the Legiſlative Councillors, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes of the Houſe of Aſſembly are diſcharged from their Meeting and Attendance on Thurſday the ſaid Fourteenth day of Auguſt next. And we being deſirous and reſolved, that as ſoon as may be, to meet our People of our ſaid Province, and to have their Advice in Provincial Parliament;—Do hereby make known our Royal Will and Pleaſure to call a NEW Provincial Parliament. And do hereby further declare, that with the advice of our ſaid Executive Council, we have this day given orders for the iſſuing out WRITS in due form for calling a New Provincial Parliament in our ſaid Province; which Writs are to bear teſt on *Wedneſday the ninth* day of this preſent month of JULY, and to be returnable on Friday the fifteenth day of Auguſt next. In teſtimony whereof, we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs our truſty and well beloved, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, in the province of Upper Canada, this ſeventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred, and in the fortieth year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Upper-Canada.

Home Diſtrict, ſs.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of his Bench at York, at the ſuit of SAMUEL HERON againſt the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of JOHN HENRY KAHMAN of the town of York, blackſmith, to me directed, I have ſeized and taken in execution, as belonging to the ſaid John Henry Kahman, a Tract of Land in the town of York in the ſaid Diſtrict, containing TWO FIFTHS of an Acre, being Lots number nine and ten on the ſouth ſide of Duke ſtreet; together with a convenient DWELLING HOUSE of two ſtories high, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the ſaid lots; bounded in front by Princeſs ſtreet, which building is thirty-three feet in front by twenty-two in depth, with the blackſmith-ſhop and other ſmall buildings thereon erected; and alſo ſeveral articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. Now I do hereby give notice, that the ſaid premiſes, houſehold furniture, &c. will be ſold, and adjudged to the higheſt bidder, at the houſe of Mr. JOHN M'DOUGAL in the town of York, on Tueſday the twelfth day of Auguſt next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of ſale will be made known by

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York, July 21, 1800.

The Conditions

Of ſale are, that one fourth part of the purchaſe money be paid within three days after the ſale, one fourth within ſix months, and the remainder within one year, giving ſufficient ſecurity by bond, mortgage or otherwiſe for the ſame. The perſonal property to be paid for within three days after the ſale.

A. M'DONELL,
Sheriff.

BLANKS,
For ſale at the OFFICE.

Agricultural.

From a Philadelphia paper.

An agricultural correſpondent (who has paid much attention to the ſubject) has favored us with the following obſervations on

HARVESTINTG WHEAT.

"WHAT ſtage of ripeneſs is the beſt for cutting wheat, is not aſcertained in America: but enough I have ſeen of cutting early, to be convinced that it is ſuffered to ſtand too long.

"At the time of reaping, — generally have a clear ſky and a peculiarly drying air, which in ſome harveſts ripen wheat very ſuddenly, ſo that the plants from an apparent ſtate of vigor, are killed in a day or two, and receive no further nouriſhment from the root or blade; and even the ſtems become exhauſted of the nouriſhment which they had imbibed, ſo that it could not reach the ear or grain. If with this ſudden heat and drying ſtate of the air, the plants be ſtruck with ruſt, and are ſtill ſuffered to ſtand longer, the grain receiving no more nouriſhment can never fill; but by cutting it inſtantly, and ſetting it ſheltered to cure gradually, the beſt chance is had for obtaining marketable good wheat.

"The reaping corn ten or fourteen days earlier than my neighbours, (ſays Mr. Parkinſon) is an advantage I have attended to. As corn begins to decay firſt at the root, all the nouriſhment it can receive, while ſtanding uncut, after the decay of the root, muſt be derived from the ſtraw. The ears may feed the grain at one time; but when nearly ripe and the root decayed, the ſun and wind have ſo much power as to ripen it too quickly, or ſcorch or dry it before its natural period of maturity."

"Riding on the road about harveſt time, he obſerved a field of wheat that had taken the mildew. The ſtraw was of a remarkably deep green, and inſtead of being dead, appeared to have acquired a great verdue; though after ſuch appearance comes on, it never receives any nouriſhment or grows any larger. Inſtead whereof the ſtraw becomes diſtempered, ſpotted and diſcolored.—The ſooner it is cut the better. He took 12 ears of the wheat, which, and the ſtraw, was green as graſs, and at the ſame time mildewed. A great deal of rain had fallen the forepart of the

...ut the ears of wheat were pretty ... He tied them in a bunch, intending to hang them up in his house to dry and ripen. Several weeks afterwards, having been forgot, he took them out of his great coat pocket; when the straw was found to be ſtill green. The grain was then rubbed out, and to his aſtoniſhment he never ſaw better. It was fine in colour, and well filled; but what remained in the field, from which he took thoſe ears, was very ſmall and of little value.—This is a ſtrong caſe, which ought to make a ſtrong impreſſion on the mind of Farmers. He adds—From hence it would ſeem, that if the Farmer would cut his wheat when it is ſtruck with mildew, and ſet it up in the field in ſmall ſtacks of about a cart load each, ſo as neither to heat nor mould, it would, be better than to let it ſtand, as is the practice, uncut.

"He had at the ſame time taken 12 ears of wheat from an adjoining upper field, which were likewiſe found in the pocket of the great coat. Tho' theſe when gathered, appeared ſo much ſuperior to what had taken the mildew, they did not turn out nearly ſo good as the others. From the above circumſtances, Mr. Parkinſon was ever afterwards partial to cutting wheat when the ſtraw appeared of a reddiſh caſt, or ſome of it green, with the joints full of ſap; and it fulfilled his expectations.—The ſtraw, he adds, is better for chaff; the flour, much fairer and heavier; and for fine flour it will grind into broad bran. But he does not think that if the wheat eſcapes the mildew, it ought to be cut ſo green.

"It is probable that the ſtate of the wheat, as it approaches to ripeneſs in the enſuing ſeaſon, will admit of various inſtructive experiments, to be made by thoſe whom it chiefly concerns; eſpecially they may learn for their future conduct, how far it will bear to be cut unripe or green to advantage.

"Hitherto during the preſent month of May, there has been much cool weather, accompanied with frequent rains.—Such was the May of the the great year of ſcab and ruſt, I think about 1785. The crops of wheat were uncommonly promiſing; but firſt the ruſt, and then (though not till the Farmer expected daily the wheat was about to ripen the ſcab ſtruck it, by which the crops were reduced in quality as well as quantity. What was effected by ſcab, could never be made to yield good flour, but was more or leſs clammy. During the progreſs of the ruſt & ſcab, I examined the roots of many plants, which appeared injured, if not dead, at the ſame time that the ſtalks and blades looked thriving.

"In this ſtate of this, the Farmer may take into conſideration at what time it will be beſt that he ſhould cut down his wheat. For a ſlight degree of ruſt it need not be hurried; but when greatly ruſted in its advanced ſtate of ripening, and when conſiderably ſcabbed, (which never happens but in the moment before it ripens) immediately cut it down, and guard it againſt ſun and wind, ſlightly, left by ſecuring it two cloſe it heat and be entirely ſpoiled. What in wheat is by ſome called ſcab, by others is called empty ears."

United States.

NEW-YORK, July 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Richmond (Virg.) to his friend in New-York, dated 18th inſt.

"The great quantity of rain which has fallen here of late, has entirely deſtroyed the crop. The hopes of the farmer were a fortnight ago at their height; but now he contemplates, with mournful looks, his early oat, May wheat lying on the ground, ſhooting up; and the ears of the common ſort of wheat wholly emty, occaſioned by the ruſt. My father-in-law had 30 acres of wheat cut down to ſerve for food to the cattle.—Never was a year more promiſing that has produced ſo little.

"The ſhip Pomona, Meril, arrived at Philadelphia in 56 days from Liverpool, was boarded on the 28th of April by the French privateer Bellona, 9 days out, and informed that there was a peace between France and America.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, Auguſt 2.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

HOWEVER ill-timed it may at preſent appear, when the public mind is in ſome meaſure agitated by the proceedings and reſult of the *late election*, I cannot refrain from intruding my ſentiments on the ſubject of general elections and their relative and probable conſequences.

As this is a ſubject of which I propoſe a *continuation*, it may not in this place be an impertinent digreſſion, to ſay—that whatever my ſentiments and opinions may be, they are but thoſe of an individual, detached from, and independent of every *faction*; yet a warm admirer of civil liberty and proud of being a *Britiſh ſubject*; one whoſe humble ſtation, and unaſpiring genius, ſhields him from the notice of the one party and ſecures him from being looked up to as the champion of the other; whoſe ſole ambition is to diſcharge faithfully and with ſelf-applauſe, his civil and moral duties, and promote the ſame diſpoſition in his fellow-ſubjects. His obſcure ſituation, muſt leave him unknown to all, and his motives unſuſpected by any—humble in his hopes, ſtill humbler in his pretenſions, he boaſts nothing but copious benevolence, which extends equally to Sovereign and to ſubject.

Many of us, live in the happy and daily experience of the beneficent operation of the *beſt of human laws*, under the ſtrong and ſecure protection of the *beſt of conſtitutions*, without knowing how we became in poſſeſſion of theſe laws, or ſufficient knowledge of the conſtitution, to eſtimate its value.

To ſuch, let me in this place ſay, that the laws, of which we boaſt, have progreſſed towards perfection in the ſame order and methods, that the arts have progreſſed. If they could admit of a compariſon with ſenſible objects, it might be ſaid—they were at firſt as a block of marble, which the united art of various ſculptors has faſhioned to the moſt perfect form.

Of our glorious conſtitution, let it ſuffice to inform them, that it is a fabric reared on the ſtruggles of oppreſſed virtue, againſt divided and arbitrary power; the war of mutual right and civil liberty, againſt aſſumed and undefined authority, of improving knowledge againſt the ſhackles of ſavage and barbarous ignorance. It is an edifice cemented with the blood of many patriots, and ſanctified, by the accumulated wiſdom of many ſages.

The melancholy period is recoded, when Europe was enveloped in darkneſs—when ignorance reigned in all its gloomy terrors!! Britain at this time affords an affecting retroſpect a degrading picture of humanity, enchained by ignorance and barbariſm. The cauſes are as obvious, as the conſequences were deplorable—licence was miſtaken for liberty, juriſprudence was nominal—juſtice was undefined, and depraved vindictive will the baneful "rule of right." Let us, however painful the review, look back to the dread effects: We behold the Engliſh loſing their rank amongſt nations—a prey to foreign invaders, and more pernicious inteſtine commotions—bloodſhed and ſlaughter fill the annals of the times; ghaſtly deſolation ſtalked the land—brutal deſtruction was the order of the day! and with brightening knowledge, impartial juſtice, order and every virtue ſeemed —fled.

By what means did they emerge?—By what happy combination recover from this ſtate of barbariſm, weakneſs and ignorance, to be the envy of ſurrounding nations, the guardians of liberty, and the diſpenſers of ſcience to Europe?

Let it be anſwered, and with incontrovertible truth—by *ſubmitting* to civil order, by placing *enlightened men* in their councils, by the *wiſdom* of their legiſlators, and by *ſtrengthening* the executive ARM.

Now my friends and fellow ſubjects, we univerſally know, that our government gives to all *freeholders* an approving voice in the nomination of *law givers*; we alſo know, that ſtill further, to promote our welfare it ſubdivides the community into ſmaller bodies, from which repreſentatives are elected—men known to them—and elected of their free choice. It relies not on the wiſdom of one to legiſlate for too great a number; its paternal care is general, and its faſtering regard is unlimited.

Hence my friends, ſince we all know that national, as well as private greatneſs, is founded on WISDOM, why ſhould we contrary to reaſon, common-ſenſe, conſcience and experience give our VOTES to a perſon who has no pretenſions to wiſdom or knowledge?—To prefer ſuch an one, when men of talents ſtand ready to *ſerve their country*, would be to prefer a barren deſert, to a fruitful and well cleared field for the purpoſe of agriculture—truly a choice which no man in his ſenſes would make!!!

Once more my friends let me beſeech you, not to proſtitute that voice which Heaven has given you as a RIGHT, and which the conſtitution confirms to you as a PRIVILEDGE:—Elect not a man who neither knows your laws, liberties or intereſts—Send not (to uſe the language of ſcripture) your VIRGINS to the feaſt without oil in their lamps—remember that if your choice is imprudent, the *iniquities* of the FATHERS may be viſited on the children to many generations!

The character of a good legiſlator has been often defined, it is unneceſſary to enter on the defination here; but it muſt be allowed, that wiſdom and a competent degree of knowledge in him are indiſpenſible; without this, what is integrity in a repreſentative? What can *clumſy honeſty*, wedded to *clumſy ignorance*, effect?

What my friends, would the greateſt ſtrength avail in a blind man, oppoſed to a weak though clear-ſighted foe, in battle?—His ſtrength would encumber him; and the integrity ... an ignorant repreſentative ... ſhew itſelf, in troubleſome ſtubbo... neſs, be a fetter on buſineſs, and ... mere luggage to the poſſeſſor. W... attributes do we more admire than ... hon in that preſiding Power who ... WISDOM *preſerves the Univerſe* ... *turning diſorder, ſin more, from in...* diſſolution!

Call forth your reaſon my fellow ſu... jects! Break from your minds the ... ters of prejudice, free them from a ... very ſo degrading and ſo hurtful? ... Think on, although a man be mo... learned than yourſelves, he is leſs ... triotic, leſs upright or virtuous. ... gentlemen and friends, learning an... knowledge are the *true parts* to lead ... to virtue, integrity, rectitude an... truth, with the will to be uſeful to the ... country—ſuch men only, unite th... ability.

When Mr. ALCOCK firſt offere... himſelf as a repreſentative for the ea... riding of this county, it was preſumed ... it was fondly anticipated, that the peo... ple's ſuffrages would be general in h... favor. His whole knowledge of th... laws of his country, and the value o... liberty, advanced him to the dignity o... judging—of pronouncing in judicia... caſes on the fates of his fellow ſubjects, ... their lives and properties. Now my ... friends, when a gracious Sovereign's ... love could beſtow on us a man inveſted ... with ſuch large, ſuch diſcretionary and ... efficient powers—can it be ſuppoſed ... that he would baſely ſell our liberties? ... No. Spurn at the ungenerous thought, ... avert the baleful idea. Scrutinize his ... conduct as a judge—it tranſcends all ... praiſe. Again, is he not a ſubject, ... does he enjoy a privilledge which you ... do not?—could he make, or conſent ... to [illegible] ... ing on him and his poſterity, as on you ... and on your's. He is a huſband, he is ... a father; do you ſuppoſe him to have ... leſs natural affection than yourſelves? ... Shame forbid you ſhould! Does it reſt ... with one man to legiſlate for this pro... vince? Would a Britiſh houſe of ... commons blindly yield to his guid... ance? No. Have we not the concentrated wiſdom of a mother country to ... ſanction or annul laws enacted in this. ... Can, or will you, entruſt your liberties ... to a perſon who is a ſtranger to their ... nature, who wants firmneſs to contend ... for them, energy to enforce and pre... ſerve them, and knows them not even ... by name!!! No, my fellow ſubjects, ... you cannot be ſo blinded by prejudice, ... or influenced by perſonal motives. A ... little examination, a very little calculation indeed, will point out the glaring inconſiſtency—the unhappy and ... certain effects which would reſult from ... ſuch a choice. Your liberties are too ... precious—too ſacred to be thus *trifled away!*

I ſhall reſerve what farther I have to ſay to you, for ſome future occaſion—I ſhall then addreſs thoſe men, whoſe ſhameleſs preſumption, led them to impoſe themſelves on the public as PASTORS and GUARDIANS! I ſhall make them feel (if feeling they have) the pains of *inſignificance*, and pangs of *vanity* laid open.

NORVAL.

York, July 30, 1800.

A Keel Boat
WITH TWO SET OF SAILS,
TO SELL CHEAP FOR CASH.
ENQUIRE OF MR. ALLAN.
York, July 23, 1800.

ed wisdom of many sages.

The melancholy period is recoded, when Europe was enveloped in darkneſs—when ignorance reigned in all its gloomy terrors ! ! Britain at this time affords an affecting retroſpect a degrading picture of humanity, enchained by ignorance and barbariſm. The cauſes are as obvious, as the conſequences were deplorable—licence was miſtaken for liberty, juriſprudence was nominal —juſtice was undefined, and depraved vindictive will the baneful "rule of right." Let us, however painful the review, look back to the dread effects : We behold the Engliſh loſing their rank amongſt nations—a prey to foreign invaders, and more pernicious inteſtine commotions—bloodſhed and ſlaughter fill the annals of the times ; ghaſtly deſolation ſtalked the land—brutal deſtruction was the order of the day ! and with brightening knowledge, impartial juſtice, order and every virtue ſeemed fled.

By what means did they emerge ?—By what happy combination recover from this ſtate of barbariſm, weakneſs and ignorance, to be the envy of ſurrounding nations, the guardians of liberty, and the diſpenſers of ſcience to Europe ?

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The character of a good legiſlator has been often defined, it is unneceſſary to enter on the definition here ; but it muſt be allowed, that wiſdom and a competent degree of knowledge in laws are indiſpenſible ; without this, what is integrity in a repreſentative ? what can *clumſy honeſty*, wedded to *ſtupid ignorance*, effect ?

What my friends, would the greateſt ſtrength avail in a blind man, oppoſed to a weak though clear-ſighted one in battle ?—His ſtrength would encumber him ; and the integrity of an ignorant repreſentative would ſhew itſelf, in troubleſome ſtubbornneſs, be a fetter on buſineſs, and a mere luggage to the poſſeſſors What attributes do we more admire than wiſdom in that preſiding Power whoſe WISDOM *preſerves the Univerſe from jarring diſorder, yea more, from inſtant diſſolution* !

Call forth your reaſon my fellow ſubjects ? Break from your minds the fetters of prejudice, free them from a ſlavery ſo degrading and ſo hurtful ?—Think not, although a man be more learned than yourſelves, he is leſs patriotic, leſs upright or virtuous. No gentlemen and friends, learning and knowledge are the *true parts* to lead us to virtue, integrity, rectitude and truth, with the will to be uſeful to their country—ſuch men only, unite the ability.

When Mr. ALCOCK firſt offered himſelf as a repreſentative for the eaſt riding of this county, it was preſumed, it was fondly anticipated, that the people's ſuffrages would be general in his favor. He whoſe knowledge of the laws of his country, and the value of liberty, advanced him to the dignity of judging—of pronouncing in judicial caſes on the fates of his fellow ſubjects, their lives and properties. Now my friends, when a gracious Sovereign's love could beſtow on us a man inveſted with ſuch large, ſuch diſcretionary and efficient powers—can it be ſuppoſed that he would baſely ſell our liberties ? No. Spurn at the ungenerous thought, avert the baleful idea. Scrutinize his conduct as a judge—it tranſcends all-praiſe. Again, is he not a ſubject, does he enjoy a priviledge which you do not ?—could he make, or conſent to a law, which would not be as binding on him and his poſterity, as on you and on your's. He is a huſband, he is a father ; do you ſuppoſe him to have leſs natural affection than yourſelves ? Shame forbid you ſhould ! Does it reſt with one man to legiſlate for this province ? Would a Britiſh houſe of commons blindly yield to his guidance ? No. Have we not the concentrated wiſdom of a mother country to ſanction or annul laws enacted in this. Can, or will you, entruſt your liberties to a perſon who is a ſtranger to their nature, who wants firmneſs to contend for them, energy to enforce and preſerve them, and knows them not even by name ! ! No, my fellow ſubjects, you cannot be ſo blinded by prejudice, or influenced by perſonal motives. A little examination, a very little calculation indeed, will point out the glaring inconſiſtency—the unhappy and certain effects which would reſult from ſuch a choice. Your liberties are too precious—too ſacred to be thus *triſled away* !

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NORVAL.

York, July 30, 1800.

A Keel Boat

WITH TWO SET OF SAILS, TO SELL CHEAP FOR CASH.

ENQUIRE OF MR. ABLAN.

York, July 23, 1800.

Legiſlature of Upper-Canada.

AN ACT

PASSED IN THE

Fourth Seſſion

OF THE SECOND

Provincial Parliament

OF

UPPER-CANADA.

An ACT for the further introduction of the Crimina Law of England into this Province, and for the more effectual Puniſhment of certain Offenders.

I. WHEREAS the Criminal Law of England was by an act of the Parliament of Great Britain, paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled, "An Act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec in North America," introduced and eſtabliſhed as the Criminal Law of this Province : And whereas divers amendments and improvements have ſince been made in the ſame by the Mother country, which it is expedient to introduce and adopt in this Province : Be it therefore enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign," entitled "An Act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further proviſion for the government of the ſaid province," and by the authority of the ſame, That the Criminal Law of England, as it ſtood on the ſeventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby declared to be the Criminal Law of this Province.

II. *Provided nevertheleſs*, That nothing herein contained ſhall be taken or conſtrued to vary, repeal, or in any manner to affect any Ordinance of the late Province of Quebec, which may have been made ſince the ſaid fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign.

III. And whereas the puniſhment of burning in the hand, when any perſon is convicted of felony within the benefit of Clergy, is often diſregarded and inefectual, and ſometimes may fix a laſting mark of diſgrace and infamy on offenders, who might otherwiſe become good ſubjects and profitable members of the community, Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the paſſing of this act, when any perſon ſhall be lawfully convicted of any felony within the benefit of Clergy, for which he or ſhe is liable by law to be burned or marked in the hand, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Court before which any perſon ſhall be ſo convicted, or any Court holden for the ſame place with the like authority, if ſuch Court ſhall think fit, inſtead of ſuch burning or marking, to impoſe upon ſuch offender ſuch a moderate pecuniary Fine as to the Court in its diſcretion ſhall ſeem meet ; or otherwiſe it ſhall be lawful, inſtead of ſuch burning or marking, in any of the caſes aforeſaid, except in the caſe of Manſlaughter, to order and adjudge, that ſuch offender ſhall be once, or oftener, but not more than three times, either publicly or privately Whipt ; ſuch private whipping to be inflicted in the preſence of not leſs than two perſons beſides the offender and the officer who inflicts the ſame ; and in caſe of female offenders, in the preſence of females only ; and ſuch fine or whipping to impoſed or inflicted inſtead of ſuch burning or marking, ſhall have the like effects and conſequences to the party on whom the ſame, or either ſhall be ſo impoſed or inflicted, with reſpect to the diſcharge from the ſame or other felonies, or any reſtitution to his or her eſtates, capacities and credits, as if he or ſhe had been burned or marked as aforeſaid.

IV. *Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That nothing in this act contained, ſhall abridge, or deprive any Court of the powers now veſted in it by law, of detaining and keeping in priſon, for any time not exceeding one year, or of committing to the houſe of correction, or public work-houſe, to be kept to hard labor, for any time not exceeding one year, or of committing to the houſe of correction, for any time not leſs than ſix months, or exceeding two years, any ſuch offender as aforeſaid ; but that ſuch offender may, if ſuch Court ſhall think fit, after ſuch burning or marking, or after ſuch whipping or fine as ſhall by virtue of this preſent act be inflicted or impoſed inſtead thereof, be ſo detained or committed, and with ſuch accumulated puniſhment, in caſe of eſcape from ſuch houſe of correction or work-houſe, as if this act had never been made.

V. And whereas ſo much of the ſaid criminal law of England, as relates to the tranſportation of certain offenders to places beyond the ſeas, is either inapplicable to this province, or cannot be carried into execution without great

and manifest inconvenience, *Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when any person shall be convicted of any crime, for which he, or she, shall be liable by law to be transported, the court before which such person shall be so convicted, or any court holden for the same place with the like authority, instead of the sentence of transportation shall order, and adjudge, that such person be banished from this province, for and during the same number of years, or term for which he, or she would be liable by law to be transported, and do remove him, or herself therefrom within a space of time to be then fixed and declared by the court, which shall, in no instance, be less than two days nor more than eight, including the day on which such sentence of banishment shall be passed.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person on whom such sentence of banishment shall have been passed as aforesaid, or to whom his Majesty, his heirs or successors, shall hereafter be graciously pleased to extend the Royal mercy upon condition of his, or her, leaving the province for any term of years, or for life, shall be found at large in any part thereof without some lawful cause, after the time within which he, or she, shall have been so banished, or shall have so consented to leave the province, and before the expiration of the term for which he, or she, shall have been so banished, or shall have so consented to leave the same, every such offender being thereof lawfully convicted shall suffer death as in cases of felony without benefit of Clergy; and such offender may be tried either before Justices of assize, oyer and terminer or goal delivery, for the District, County or place where such offender shall be apprehended and taken, or where he, or she, may have received such sentence of banishment; and the Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of the Peace or other officer, having the custody of the records where such sentence of banishment shall have been pronounced, or the Register of the province in the case of such conditional pardon as shall at the request of any person on his Majesty's behalf, and without fee or reward, make out and give a certificate in writing signed by him the said Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of the Peace or other officer, or by the said Register, respectively, containing the effect and substance, omitting the formal part of every indictment and conviction of such offender, and of the sentence of banishment, or of such conditional pardon, respectively, to the Justices of assize, oyear and terminer and goal delivery where such offender shall be indicted, which certificate [illegible]

proof of such conviction and sentence of banishment, or of such conditional pardon, respectively.

VII. *Provided nevertheless*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed in any manner to restrain, or prevent his Majesty, his heirs or successors, to grant an absolute and unconditional pardon to such offender, and to allow of his, or her return to this province.

FOR SALE

At public Auction,

ON WEDNESDAY THE 6th OF AUGUST, at Mr. *John M'Dowgal's Tavern*, 10 *o'clock, A. M.*

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

FASHIONABLE Chintz,
one piece of Strip'd Muslin,
Black and White Cotton Stockings,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shammy Gloves,
Do. Tanned,
Fashionable Shawls,
Large Silk Handkerchiefs, of various colours,
Ribbons and Edging, of the best quality,
Nun's Thread,
Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,
Starch and fig Blue,
Fool's cap Paper,
Pins and Tape,
Men's Hatts,
Mustard in bottles,
Best quality Green Tea,
5 Silver Watches,
And sundry other articles not mentioned, by THO'S MOSLEY, Auctioneer.

York, 30th July.

Sheriff's Office.

YORK, 1ST. AUG. 1800.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Over and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden for this District at the Court House in the town of York, on Monday the 11th day of this present month of August, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day; of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, gaolers, constables, bailiffs and all those otherwise interested, are desired to take notice, and that they respectively be, then and there present, with there rolls, records, indictments and all other remembrances to do those things which to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

A. M'DONELL. sheriff.

John Horton

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he carries on the

Bakeing business

At his Bake-house, opposite Mrs. Barry's in this town; where he keeps

Bread and Cakes

For sale on the most reasonable terms. Also some excellent

Smoked-beef

Cheap for CASH, together with sundry articles of

Groceries.

York, July 31, 1800. [82.]

For Sale.

TWO hundred Acres of excellent Land well situated for a Farm, being lot number seventeen in the second concession of the township of York, joining Yonge-street, within two miles of the Town of York.

The terms will be made easy to any person inclined to purchase by applying to JAMES or ELY PLAYTER.

York, July 30, 1800. [82.]

For Sale.

That eligible and well improved

F A R M,

Situated on the East side of the River Humber, containing 140 acres, 20 of which are interval and 2 of excellent meadow. Six acres of the interval is sown with clover and timothy, on the remainder is an excellent crop of wheat. There are now standing on the premises a good

Dwelling house & Barn

contiguous to a living spring of water and about 200 yards from the River. The premises, with the crop now standing, buildings, &c. will be disposed of low for cash or a bill on Montreal.—For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to T. G. Simons, printer. JAMES ODELROCH.

York, 30 July.

ANY person willing to Contract to furnish the Garrison of York with FIRE-WOOD, to be delivered at the Garrison, will give in their Proposals in writing to the Officer Commanding the Queen's Rangers. The quantity wanted will be about 5 or 600 Cords, and the Contractor will have permission to cut the wood at the reserve.

York, 10 July, 1800.

To be sold,

TWELVE hundred Acres of LAND in the Township of Portland, in the Midland District, being Lots No. 11 in the 1st Concession, 9, 10 and 12 in the 2d Concession, and 9 and 10 in the 3d Concession. Enquire of the Subscriber at Kingston.

RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

June 12.

Advertisement.

ALL persons indebted to the late JOHN WHITE, esquire, for FEES, or other Business done as one of the Attornies of this province, or otherwise, are desired to make immediate payment, (or they will be prosecuted without reserve,) to the Executor, or to the subscriber, who is duly authorised to receive the same.

THOMAS WARD, Att'y. for the Executor.

York, July 10, 1800.

A FEW COPIES OF THE

L A W S,

PASSED IN THE

2d & 3d Sessions

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

For Sale.

TWO hundred Acres of excellent Land well situated for a Farm, being lot number seventeen in the second concession of the township of York, joining Yonge-street, within two miles of the Town of York.

The terms will be made easy to any person inclined to purchase by applying to JAMES or ELY PLAYTER.

York, July 31, 1800. [82.]

For Sale.

That eligible and well improved

F A R M,

Situated on the East side of the River Humber, containing 140 acres, 20 of which are interval and 2 of excellent meadow. Six acres of the interval is sown with clover and timothy, on the remainder is an excellent crop of wheat. There are now standing on the premises a good

Dwelling house & Barn

contiguous to a living spring of water and about 200 yards from the River. The premises, with the crop now standing, buildings, &c. will be disposed of low for cash or a bill on Montreal.—For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to T. G. Simons, printer. JAMES ODELROCH.

York, 30 July.

ANY person willing to Contract to furnish the Garrison of York with FIRE-WOOD, to be delivered at the Garrison, will give in their Proposals in writing to the Officer Commanding the Queen's Rangers. The quantity wanted will be about 5 or 600 Cords, and the Contractor will have permission to cut the wood at the reserve.

York, 10 July, 1800.

To be sold,

TWELVE hundred Acres of LAND in the Township of Portland, in the Midland District, being Lots No. 11 in the 1st Concession, 9, 10 and 12 in the 2d Concession, and 9 and 10 in the 3d Concession. Enquire of the Subscriber at Kingston.

RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

June 12.

Advertisement.

ALL persons indebted to the late JOHN WHITE, esquire, for FEES, or other Business done as one of the Attornies of this province, or otherwise, are desired to make immediate payment, (or they will be prosecuted without reserve,) to the Executor, or to the subscriber, who is duly authorised to receive the same.

THOMAS WARD, Att'y. for the Executor.

York, July 10, 1800.

A FEW COPIES OF THE

L A W S,

PASSED IN THE

2d & 3d Sessions

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE

VOLUME X.] G R [NUMBER 15.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 483.] *SATURDAY*, AUGUST 9, 1800. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth :—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING :—

WHEREAS, by our Prorogation on the fourth day of July last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the fourteenth day of this present month of August, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twentieth day of September next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed :—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and in the fortieth year of our reign.

P. H.

By his Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, *sec'y.*

Legislature of Upper-Canada.

AN ACT

PASSED IN THE

Fourth Session

OF THE SECOND

Provincial Parliament

OF

UPPER-CANADA.

An ACT for the Regulation of Special Juries.

I. BE it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the province of Upper-Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an act passed in the parliament of Great-Britain, entitled an act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province;" and by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of March next, no person shall be returned by the Sheriff to serve on any special jury, who shall not be assessed, and pay assessments on the sum of three hundred pounds, or upwards.

TAKEN UP

BY the subscriber on the 3d instant, a THREE HANDED

Schenectady Boat.

which appears to have been about three years in use; the owner may, by applying to the subscriber, proving the property and paying the expence, receive the boat.

Wm. BOWKETT.

York, 6th August. (3w)

A few Tons of

Good Hay

wanted, for which cash will be paid.

Enquire of the printers.

Upper-Canada.

Home District, ss.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of his Majesty's Court of his Bench at York, at the suit of SAMUEL HERON against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of JOHN HENRY KAHMAN of the town of York, blacksmith, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said John Henry Kahman, a Tract of Land in the town of York in the said District, containing TWO FIFTHS of an Acre, being Lots number nine and ten on the south side of Duke street; together with a convenient DWELLING HOUSE of two stories high, situated on the east side of the said lots; bounded in front by Princess street, which building is thirty-three feet in front by twenty-two in depth, with the blacksmith-shop and other small buildings thereon erected; and also several articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said premises, household furniture, &c. will be sold, and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. JOHN M'DOUGAL in the town of York, on Tuesday the twelfth day of August next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

ALEX. M'DONELL, *sheriff.*

☞ ALL persons who have any pretensions on the above described premises, whether by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby required to give notice in writing to the said sheriff at his office, in the town of York, before the day of sale.

York, July 21, 1800.

The Conditions

Of sale are, that one fourth part of the purchase money be paid within three days after the sale, one fourth within six months, and the remainder within one year, giving sufficient security by bond, mortgage or otherwise for the same. The personal property to be paid for within three days after the sale.

A. M'DONELL, *Sheriff.*

BLANKS,

For sale at the OFFICE.

Foreign News.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty office, May 3, 1800.

Copy of a letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq; dated in Port Royal harbour, the 20th Feb. 1800.

SIR,

I Have the honor to transmit you herewith an account of armed vessels and merchant ships captured and destroyed since my last return, by his Majesty's squadron under my command, which I desire you will be pleased to communicate to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. I am, Sir, &c.

H. PARKER.

Spanish frigate Hermione, late his Majesty's ship Hermione, 4 ships, 4 brigs, 9 schooners, 2 polacres, having on board 1300 men and 215 guns; two recaptured Americans with one detained, and 135 sail of vessels, different descriptions, laden with various kinds of merchandize. (Signed)

H. PARKER.

Admiralty Office, May 3.

Extract of a letter from John Thos. Duckworth, Esq; Rear Admiral of the White, to Evan Nepean, Esq; dated on board his Majesty's ship Leviathan, at Gibraltar, the 11th ult,

On the 5th inst. in the afternoon, I discovered 12 sail from the mast head, but at the close of day could ascertain no more than that three or four were men of war; I therefore attempted to anticipate their manouvres, that I might fall in with them the next morning, & at 3 o'clock we crossed on one, which the Emerald boarded; from her I learned that she had sailed the 3 inst. with 13 sail, under convoy of three frigates —at day break we could only see a brig, which was so nigh and the weather inclined to be calm, that I sent the boats of the Leviathan and Emerald under my 2d lieut. Gregory, to capture her, and after a smart skirmish of 40 minutes they succeeded; she mounted 14 guns, with 46 men, and bound to Lima; by this time we saw 3 sail, east, west, and south, in consequence, the Swiftsure being much to leeward, I made her signal to chase south, the Emerald east, and stood westward in the Leviathan, with a very light air, when, at noon, the Emerald made the signal for 6 sail in the N. E. this induced me to stand directly to the eastward, and at the close of day we saw 9 sail from the mast head, it was then nearly calm, and continued so till 11 o'clock P. M. when a fresh breeze sprang up from the S. W. and I steered N. in hopes of crossing them; at midnight we observed 3 sail, and as we approached them fast, at two o'clock I plainly saw two of them were frigates, standing to the N. N. W. and close together; I therefore kept on a parallel with them and proportioned my sail to theirs, that I might commence the attack just before day break, because I feared the vessels under their convoy (which I judged must be near) would, on our commencing a fire, separate, and we might lose them all; at this time the Emerald being near, I hailed and acquainted capt. Waller with my intentions.

At dawn of day I bore down upon the two frigates, which evidently had taken us for part of their convoy, and upon hailing one of them, she directly endeavoured to make all possible sail, as did the other close upon her bow, on which I directed a volley of musquetry to be fired, concluding they would strike, but this not having the desired effect, I gave a yaw, and discharged all the guns before the gangway at her yards and masts but it was not successful, in bringing any of them down; at this time capt. Waller very judiciously shot up to the leeward one, and in a few minutes we so disabled their sails and rigging, that on my being in a position to have fired a broadside into them both, they struck their colours; during this the Spaniards kept up a straggling fire, & I should not do justice to their captain were I to omit saying that from the moment of their discovering us to be enemies, they used the greatest exertions to get off, and displayed a gallantry in commencing an action with such a superior force as might be truly termed temerity; for I evidently could have destroyed them. You will find by their return of killed and wounded, they sacrificed many lives It was near half past 5 when they struck, and I directly made the Emerald's signal to chase the third sail, which appeared to be the other frigate; but soon after discovering more, and being doubtful whether the Emerald (whose copper is very bad) would come up with the frigate, I made her signal to attack the convoy, which capt. Waller in a very officer-like manner executed, and before night had possession of 4 of the largest. As soon as I had secured the frigates and put them in a state to make sail, which took near two hours, I gave chase to the other frigate; but after 4 hours the wind dying away, and not appearing to gain on her so as to expect success, I hauled towards the Emerald, and in the afternoon took a brig; it then became quite calm, and continuing so till after dark, I saw no more of the enemy; and the next day joining the Emerald, I made for this port with the prizes, and arrived safe with them all the 10th in the morning, when I found the Incendiary had arrived the previous day with two of the stragglers, that she had fortunately picked up in looking for me.

In this transaction I trust their lordships will believe, that nothing in my power was left undone to secure the whole of a convoy so important to the Spaniards. The two captured frigates which were bound to Lima with quicksilver, are completely stored for such a voyage, and recently coppered. On board of the Carmen, the Archbishop of Buenos Ayres was a passenger. I herewith send you a list of the prizes, with their force and destination.

Return of two frigates captured by the Leviathan and Emerald, on the 7th April.

Carmen, don Fraquin Porcel, commander, commanding the expedition, of 36 guns, 340 men, and 950 tons, from Cadiz, bound to Lima, laden with 1500 quintals of quicksilver, sundries of cards, and four 24-pound guns; stored for foreign service, and victualled for 4 months, newly coppered; weight of metal 12-pounders; passenger on board, El Senor Yiluftrisimo Don Pedro Yufconcio Bejarano, Archbishop of Buenes Ayres.

Florentia, Don Manuel Norates, commander, of 36 guns, 314 men, and 950 tons, from Cadiz, bound to Lima, laden with 1500 quintals of quicksilver, sundries of cards, with five 24-pound guns, newly coppered and copper fastened; passenger, Don Josef Beleatino, Official Real.

Return of killed and wounded on board the two Spanish frigates.

Carmen, 1 officer and ten men killed, 16 men wounded.—Florentia, 1 officer and 11 men killed, 1st and 2d captain, with ten men wounded.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

Vessels captured by the squadron under the command of Admiral Duckworth.

One Spanish ship of 32 guns and 180 men; 1 do. of 14 guns and 70 men; 1 do. of 10 guns and 70 men; 1 do. of 8 guns and 70 men; 1 do. of 4 guns and 35 men; 1 Spanish brig of 14 guns, 6 swivels and 46 men; 1 do. of 18 guns and 85 men, and 4 other vessels, all of them laden with merchandize of various descriptions from Spain, bound to S. America. J. T. DUCKWORTH.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing-street, May 16.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received this morning from the hon. Wm. Wyndham, his Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Florence, by the right hon. Id. Grenville, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for the foreign department.

Florence, April 29.

The latest news arrived this morning from the vicinity of Genoa, states, that Massena, having been beat a second time at Voltri on the 18th inst. was obliged to take refuge with the remains of his army, within the walls of Genoa; and that all the strong posts and forts without the city were in the hands of the combined powers, under the command of Gen. Melas and Admiral Lord Keith.

Admiralty Office, May 10.

Letters received this morning from Lord Keith, dated 21st April, mention several important advantages gained by the Austrians in the vicinity of Genoa, under the walls of which place the enemy have been obliged to concentrate their force. In many attacks the fire of the English ships was employed with considerable effect.

The messenger reports that he saw an English ship towing a captured Dutch ship of the line (with a frigate or sloop) into Yarmouth Roads.

From the London Gazette, May 20.

Downing-street, May 19.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been this day received from William Wickham, Esq; his Majesty's minister plenipotentiary and commissary at the Imperial, Royal, and Allied Armies, by the right hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal secretary for foreign affairs.

Riedlingen, on the Danube, May 6.

MY LORD,

The army marched from Donaueschingen the 2d inst. and arrived at Eugen in the course of the forenoon, before the enemy reached that place. Notwithstanding the great importance that was attached to the gaining the position of Stockach, yet it was not thought possible to proceed so far that day, without exposing to imminent danger the several corps of the Archduke Ferdinand (which covered the march on the side of Zollhaus) and those of Generals Ginlay and Kienmayer, which had received orders to retire from Fribourg & Offenburg, and join the main army. On the same day the enemy withdrew the army which had till then occupied the N. E. part of Switzerland, and was opposed to the Austrians on the side of the Grisons and the Voralberg, and bro't the whole of it towards Constance and Schaffhausen in the course of the following night, leaving the eastern tier of Switzerland entirely open.

On the 3d in the morning, this united to that which had passe Rhine at Schaffhausen on the 1st attacked and carried the Austrian p on at Stockach, occupied by Princ seph of Lorraine, with a force und command quite inadequate to meet of the enemy. On this occasion Austrians sustained a very conside lois both in men, cannon and st tho' fortunately a part of the maga which had been formed at Stockac been carried away in the course of two preceding days. The prince ing been obliged to fall back on Pfu dorf and Mosskirch, the left flank of Kray's army was uncovered.

In this situation of things, and b the archduke Ferdinand had effecte junction, gen. Kray was attacked a gen, about 2 o'clock in the aftern by the main French army, comma by gen. Moreau in person. This had been reinforced by a detach from the camp at Dijon, and con of five entire divisions. A sep force fell at the same time upo archduke, and obliged him to fall on Durlingen. The French atta every where with the utmost impe fity, bringing up fresh columns in cession, and sacrificing immense num of men on every part of the Au line where they had hoped to penet They were however unable to mak impression on any one point, at ni the evening they gave up the atte at which time the Austrians rem masters of the whole position which had occupied in the morning, an archduke had joined the main arm ter having defeated the corps op to him, and taken several prisone 3 pieces of cannon. His royal high to whose personal exertions this s was chiefly owing, has, on this oc merited and gained the esteem a miration of the whole army. A moment the spirit & confidence army was such, that Gen. Kray in his turn, have attacked the e but for the lois of Stockach, whic dered his retreat absolutely nec He remained, however, in the n battle all night, and only beg march at day break.

The army arrived at Lep[illegible]ingen in the morning of the 4th, where ted till 3 in the afternoon, and marched forward to Mosskirch, w junction was effected with prince of Lorraine at 9 in the evening. archduke covered the march, course of which his royal highne joined by gen. Ginlay, with the from Fribourg, and by the first di of the Bavarian subsidiary army Baylingen. The whole of this was made, and the junction with Ginlay, Prince Joseph of Lorrain the Bavarians, effected without an terial interruption from the enem

In the afternoon of yesterday, th ferent corps of the enemy bein centrated in one great army, whil Kray had still been 30 and 4 men detached on different points Moreau attacked the Austrian po at Mosskirch with his whole for owing to the steady bravery of th triar troops, and particularly th ded superiority of their artillery unable to make any material impr and at sunset each army retire respective quarters. The lois w considerable on both sides, but t every reason to believe that the has suffered much more consi than the Austrians. This opinion

Carmen, 1 officer and ten men killed, 16 men wounded.—Florentia, 1 officer and 11 men killed, 1st and 2d captain, with ten men wounded.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

Veſſels captured by the ſquadron under the command of Admiral Duckworth.

One Spaniſh ſhip of 32 guns and 180 men; 1 do. of 14 guns and 70 men; 1 do. of 10 guns and 70 men; 1 do. of 8 guns and 70 men; 1 do. of 4 guns and 35 men; 1 Spaniſh brig of 14 guns, 6 ſwivels and 46 men; 1 do. of 18 guns and 85 men, and 4 other veſſels, all of them laden with merchandize of various deſcriptions from Spain, bound to S. America.

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Riedlingen, on the Danube, May 6.

MY LORD,

The army marched from Donaueſchingen the 2d inſt. and arrived at Eugen in the courſe of the forenoon, before the enemy reached that place. Notwithſtanding the great importance that was attached to the gaining the poſition of Stockach, yet it was not thought poſſible to proceed ſo far that day, without expoſing to imminent danger the ſeveral corps of the Archduke Ferdinand (which covered the march on the ſide of Zollhaus) and thoſe of Generals Ginley and Kienmayer, which had received orders to retire from Fribourg & Offenburg, and join the main army. On the ſame day the enemy withdrew the army which had till then occupied the N. E. part of Switzerland, and was oppoſed to the Auſtrians on the ſide of the Griſons and the Voralberg, and bro't the whole of it towards Conſtance and Schaffhauſen in the courſe of the following night, leaving the eaſtern frontier of Switzerland entirely open.

On the 3d in the morning, this force united to that which had paſſed the Rhine at Schaffhauſen on the 1ſt inſt. attacked and carried the Auſtrian poſition at Stockach, occupied by Prince Joſeph of Lorraine, with a force under his command quite inadequate to meet that of the enemy. On this occaſion the Auſtrians ſuſtained a very conſiderable loſs both in men, cannon and ſtores; tho' fortunately a part of the magazines which had been formed at Stockach, had been carried away in the courſe of the two preceding days. The prince having been obliged to fall back on Pfullendorf and Maſkirch, the left flank of gen. Kray's army was uncovered.

In this ſituation of things, and before the archduke Ferdinand had effected his junction, gen. Kray was attacked at Engen, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, by the main French army, commanded by gen. Moreau in perſon. This army had been reinforced by a detachment from the camp at Dijon, and conſiſted of five entire diviſions. A ſeparate force fell at the ſame time upon the archduke, and obliged him to fall back on Durlingen. The French attacked every where with the utmoſt impetuoſity, bringing up freſh columns in ſucceſſion, and ſacrificing immenſe numbers of men on every part of the Auſtrian line where they had hoped to penetrate. They were however unable to make any impreſſion on any one point, at nine in the evening they gave up the attempt, at which time the Auſtrians remained maſters of the whole poſition which they had occupied in the morning, and the archduke had joined the main army, after having defeated the corps oppoſed to him, and taken ſeveral priſoners and 3 pieces of cannon. His royal highneſs, to whoſe perſonal exertions this ſucceſs was chiefly owing, has, on this occaſion merited and gained the eſteem and admiration of the whole army. At this moment the ſpirit & confidence of the army was ſuch, that Gen. Kray would in his turn, have attacked the enemy, but for the loſs of Stockach, which rendered his retreat abſolutely neceſſary. He remained, however, in the field of battle all night, and only began his march at day break.

The army arrived at Leptingen at 9 in the morning of the 4th, where it halted till 3 in the afternoon, and then marched forward to Moſkirch, where a junction was effected with prince Joſeph of Lorraine at 9 in the evening. The archduke covered the march, in the courſe of which his royal highneſs was joined by gen. Ginlay, with the corps from Fribourg, and by the firſt diviſion of the Bavarian ſubſidiary army, from Baylingen. The whole of this march was made, and the junction with Gen. Ginlay, Prince Joſeph of Lorraine, and the Bavarians, effected without any material interruption from the enemy.

In the afternoon of yeſterday, the different corps of the enemy being concentrated in one great army, whilſt Gen. Kray had ſtill be ween 30 and 40,000 men detached on different points, Gen. Moreau attacked the Auſtrian poſition at Moſkirch with his whole force, but owing to the ſteady bravery of the Auſtrian troops, and particularly the decided ſuperiority of their artillery, he was unable to make any material impreſſion, and at ſunſet each army retired to its reſpective quarters. The loſs was very conſiderable on both ſides, but there is every reaſon to believe that the enemy has ſuffered much more conſiderably than the Auſtrians. This opinion, which is confirmed by the unanimous report of the priſoners made at the cloſe of the day, is founded not only on the circumſtance of his not renewing his attack in the night or this morning, notwithſtanding his great ſuperiority of numbers, but on the nature of the action itſelf, which conſiſted in a ſucceſſion of impetuous, but unſucceſsful attacks made by the French infantry, under the fire of the Auſtrian artillery, and expoſed to frequent charges of cavalry. Unleſs Gen. Kray ſhould be again attacked in the courſe of to-day, he will, probably take a poſition this afternoon or to-morrow behind the Danube, his left at this place, and his right at Sigmaringen.

Your lordſhip will probably have been much alarmed at the firſt report of this affair that will have reached England through France, nor indeed can it be ſuppoſed that the expectation of the enemy ſhould not have been extreme during the whole day of the 3d, or that the French officers ſhould not have holden out to their government the moſt flattering hopes of ultimate and complete ſucceſs; but the ſteady valour of the Auſtrian troops, the order that reigns thro' every department of the army, and the ſkill and unſhaken courage and coolneſs of the generals, have, I truſt, under the bleſſing of God, fruſtrated the great deſigns of the enemy.

I have the honor to be, &c.

W. WICKHAM.

Ulm, May 8.

MY LORD,

On the 6th inſt. the Auſtrians took a poſition behind the Danube without any material oppoſition from the enemy, whoſe loſs in the battle of the 5th appears to have been greater than was at firſt ſuppoſed. On the ſame day the junction was effected with Lieut. Gen. Kienmayer. The ſecond diviſion of the Bavarians paſſed through this place yeſterday, and marched about a league farther, where they will halt to-day, & their junction with Gen. Kray will be effected either to-morrow or the day after, according to the neceſſity that may exiſt for haſtening their march. The firſt diviſion conſiſting of 6000 men had joined the main army in time to render very eſſential ſervices, and was cloſely engaged with the enemy in the battle of the 5th.

The Swiſs regiment of Roverea in his Majeſty's ſervice, under the command of Col. de Watterville, has formed a part of the archduke's corps from the beginning, and has been particularly diſtinguiſhed by its bravery and good conduct. I am ſorry to add, that it has ſuffered in proportion, and that a number of excellent officers have been either killed or ſeverely wounded.

It is impoſſible at preſent to obtain an exact return of the Auſtrians loſs in killed and wounded. Tho' the general officers expoſed themſelves on every occaſion, yet I believe not one of them has been killed or made priſoner, and one only (Major Gen. Karazai) wounded. Few priſoners have been made on either ſide; but the Auſtrians were obliged to leave ſome of their wounded at Engen, for want of carriages to carry them away.

No one corps of the Auſtrians has been broken or diſperſed by the enemy, nor have they loſt a ſingle piece of cannon in the different actions between the main armies, tho' ſeveral fell into the hands of the enemy at Stockach.

The archduke Ferdinand, as I have mentioned in another diſpatch, took three pieces from the enemy at the time when his royal highneſs formed his junction with the commander in chief near Engen.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) W. WICKHAM.

[End of the London Gazettes.]

TURKEY.

CONSTANTIOOPLE, March 1.

THE meaſures of the Porte appear to be of a nature calculated to give great uneaſineſs to thoſe who fear a new war.

Thirty or forty thouſand infantry have received orders to march immediately to the environs of Adrianople; the one half of theſe troops have been drawn from Albania, and the other from Macedonia, and other European provinces. Theſe corps are expected to be at their place of rendezvous by the beginning of April. A body of Aſiatic cavalry, together with four companies of artillery, and twenty field pieces have alſo this day paſſed this city for the ſame deſtination. They have for a long time been exerciſed under the direction of Chriſtian officers. The new Beglerbeg of Romelia has departed at the ſame time, at the head of three thouſand Janiſſaries, inſtructed in the new tactics, in learning of which they have ſhewn great docility.

March 2. A conſiderable fleet is preparing to be in a ſtate of readineſs to obey the firſt order. It will be immediately put under the command of the grand admiral. It will conſiſt of fourteen ſhips of the line, and eight frigates, beſides other veſſels. Some think it will cruiſe in the Archipelago, while others affirm it will be ſent into the Black Sea. This laſt opinion is the moſt common.

The doctors of the laws of Mahomet have preſented a memorial to the Grand Signior, in which they repreſent it as a diſgrace to ſend ambaſſadors to Chriſtian courts. According to the political and religious principles of the Sublime Porte, it may receive from, but it cannot render homage to Chriſtians.

March 15. The feſtival of the Ramadan, which ſtill occupies the Turks in ſpiritual exerciſes, leaves them little time or diſpoſition to conſider or diſcuſs political affairs. All the accounts however, from Adrianople and its environs are full of the great aſſemblage of troops and that Mechmad Akir Becha, Beglerbeg of Romania, is buſied in collecting troops from different quarters, and diſtributing them into the neighbouring cantonments.

The report which the court wiſhes to circulate, that this immenſe force was collected for the purpoſe only of reducing the rebels of Bulgaria, is diſproved by a variety of circumſtances. The rebel Paſſovan Oglu, has, to the knowledge of the public, obtained his pardon. The troops alſo at Adrianople are more than ſufficient to ſuppreſs any diſturbances in the capital, in which conſpiracies were formed againſt the Sultan himſelf, excited by thoſe Pachas who revolted in the European provinces, and ſuſpected alſo to be promoted by the Pachas of Acre, and other parts of Aſia.

Letters from Smyrna unfortunately adviſe us of the conflagration of near four thouſand houſes, entirely belonging to Ottoman merchants, the value of which is eſtimated at four millions of piaſtres.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, May 12.

On Saturday a meeting of the quarter ſeſſions of the county of Edinburgh

was held in the parliament-house, Mr. Sheriff Campbell in the chair.

The lord advocate rose, in a very animated and perspicuous speech, descanted on the high price of provisions, which he lamented, as bearing hard on the poorer classes, and for whom he expressed the strongest inclination of obtaining relief. After illustrating on the subject at great length, and stating his determination to use all the power with which he was invested to procure the desired relief, he concluded by moving, "that a committee of the gentlemen of the county should be appointed to meet with the magistrates of the city on Wednesday next, in order to concert measures for investigating the present state of grain in the market, and devising such other measures as are most likely to procure a more plentiful supply in the markets, and at more reduced prices."

This motion being agreed to unanimously, a committee was appointed.

The fishery on our coast has been so successful, that the finest cod fish has sold in Edinburgh at less than one penny per pound.

In the counties of Wigtown, Kircudbright, and others of the district formerly called Galloway, in consequence of the introduction of English agriculture, land has increased in value 40 per cent. within the last ten years.

In Bute and Argyleshire, the agricultural premiums are chiefly offered for the cultivation of cottages; in Aberdeen, Banff, Forfar, &c. for the melioration of grasses and turnips; in the western islands for reclaiming moss lands, so as to render them capable of bearing grass, 5l. for every four acres.

LONDON, May 20.

We have great satisfaction in stating that the Hamburgh mail of yesterday brings advice of 62 sail of ships, laden with grain, having passed the Sound, on their way to different ports in this kingdom. Of these 24 are for London.

A letter from Palermo, of April 28, mentions the arrival there of the William Tell, French ship, lately captured by the English in the road of Malta. She had on board six millions of specie, with a quantity of other valuable effects, which the French found in that island. The conflict was desperate, and continued four hours. The number of killed & wounded on board the French ship amounted to about 400; the loss on our part is 90 men. There was about 1600 men on board the William Tell, chiefly of these belonging to the garrison, sick, and the Malta Patriots.

A powerful expedition is certainly preparing to sail; it is to consist of 12000 men, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercromby. The old regiments of Gibraltar and Minorca, are, it is reported, to form a part of this force, and being replaced by militia corps, will be embarked for Genoa, from whence a combined army of British and Imperial troops is to be marched into the South of France.

A letter received from an officer on board Admiral Sir Alan Gardner's ship, dated off Brest the 8th inst. states, that six sail of French line of battle ships came out of that harbour for the purpose of getting in a convoy which they were greatly in want of, when Lord St. Vincent made the signal to Admiral Berkeley's division to chase, which they did, but the ships escaped back into port, and it is said the convoy also got in during the chase.

The importance of extricating Massena and his army from his perilous situation, may be judged of from the repeated, furious, and desperate attempts made by the French on the Austrians; and which all proved fruitless, thro' the intrepid valour displayed by the latter. The sacrifice of lives, which must have taken place, is shocking to humanity; and adds daily to that dreadful responsibility which attaches to the French usurpers.

Private accounts from Italy state, that Massena is determined to defend himself to the last in the city of Genoa, still expecting relief, on account of the great importance of that place to France. He has thrown himself into the citadel with the flower of his army, threatening the destruction of the city, if the inhabitants should give the least encouragement to the Austrians. It is said that Gen. Melas, on being informed of his menaces, had sent an officer to Massena to ask him whether he was seriously inclined to carry these threats into execution. He ordered that officer to inform him, that in a public proclamation he had assured the Genoese of the protection of his Sovereign, which they should enjoy under any circumstances. He solemnly declared to Massena that he and his staff should be answerable for every calamity that the defenceless Genoese should suffer from the French troops.

Since the 6th of April, the Genoese territory has been the theatre of the most obstinate and bloody conflicts.—Battles have taken place almost daily from the 6th to the 20th, the result of which has been glorious to the Austrians, whose firm courage has ultimately triumphed over the fury and desperation of the enemy. The battle of Voltri, on the 18th, has proved decisive, and must be speedily followed by the fall of Genoa.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, August 9.

GENERAL ELECTION.

The following persons have been elected to serve in the next Provincial Parliament, in addition to the one already mentioned in a former paper:

Robert Nellis, and Richard Beasley, Esqrs. for the West Riding of the county of York, the first Riding of the county of Lincoln, and the county of Haldimand.

Ralfe Clinch, and Isaac Sweze, Esqrs. for the second, third, and fourth Ridings of the county of Lincoln.

☞ NORVAL *in our next.*

FOR SALE
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS
Pork and Beef
In barrels, which they will warrant of a superior quality—They expect shortly a very general assortment of
Dry goods & groceries.
Various reasons have determined them to sell, hereafter, for cash only—and to take this plain method of avoiding unwelcome applications on one part and disagreeable refusals on the other, and at the same time, to inform those whose accounts are liquidated, that unless speedy payments are made, unpleasant measures will be recurred to.
JOHN CUMMING, & Co.
York, 6th August, 1800.

A Keel Boat
WITH TWO SET OF SAILS, TO SELL CHEAP FOR CASH.
ENQUIRE OF MR. ALLAN.
York, July 23, 1800.

Sheriff's Office.

YORK, 1ST. AUG. 1800.

HOME DISTRICT, to wit.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden for this District at the Court House in the town of York, on Monday the 11th day of this present month of August, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day; of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, gaolers, constables, bailiffs and all those otherwise interested, are desired to take notice, and that they respectively be, then and there present, with their rolls, records, indictments and all other remembrances to do those things which to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

A. M'DONELL. sheriff.

John Horton
BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he carries on the
Bakeing business
At his Bake-house, opposite Mrs. Barry's in this town; where he keeps
Bread and Cakes
For sale on the most reasonable terms. Also some excellent
Smoked-beef
Cheap for CASH, together with sundry articles of
Groceries.
York, July 31, 1800. [82.]

For Sale.
TWO hundred Acres of excellent Land well situated for a Farm, being lot number seventeen, in the second concession of the towship of York, joining Yonge-street, within two miles of the Town of York.
The terms will be made easy to any person inclined to purchase by applying to JAMES or ELY PLAYTER.
York, July 30, 1800. [82.]

For Sale.
That eligible and well improved
F A R M,
Situated on the East side of the River Humber, containing 104 acres, 20 of which are interval and 2 of excellent medow. Six acres of the interval is sown with clover and timothy, on the remainder is an excellent crop of wheat, oats, potatoes, and Indian corn.—There are now standing on the premises a good
Dwelling house & Barn
contiguous to a living spring of water and about 200 yards from the River. The premises, with the crop now standing, buildings, &c. will be disposed of low for cash or a bill on Montreal.—For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to T. G. Simons, printer. JAMES ODELL ROCH.
N. B. There is an excellent road from this town to the above farm.
York, 30 July.

ANY person willing to Contract to furnish the Garrison of York with FIRE-WOOD, to be delivered at the Garrison, will give in their Proposals in writing to the Officer Commanding the Queen's Rangers. The quantity wanted will be about 5 or 600 Cords, and the Contractor will have permission to cut the wood at the reserve.
York, 10 July, 1800.

VOLUME X.] G

UPPER C

OR,

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA

TOTAL NUMBER 4[illegible].]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of G[illegible] of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Prorogatio[illegible] on the fourth day of July last we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the fourteenth day of this present month of August, at which time our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive [illegible]cil, to relieve you, and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twentieth day of September next, entering you in[illegible] us in our Provincial Parliament, at our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and in the fortieth year of our reign.

P.

By his Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Sec.

Sheriff's Office.

YORK, 1ST. AUG. 1800.

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A. M'DONELL. ſheriff.

John Horton

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Groceries.

York, July 31, 1800. [82.]

For Sale.

TWO hundred Acres of excellent Land well ſituated for a Farm, being lot number ſeventeen in the ſecond conceſſion of the towſhip of York, joining Yonge-ſtreet, within two miles of the Town of York.

The terms will be made eaſy to any perſon inclined to purchaſe by applying to JAMES or ELY PLAYTER.

York, July 30, 1800. [82.]

For Sale.

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Situated on the Eaſt ſide of the River Humber, containing 104 acres, 20 of which are interval and 2 of excellent medow. Six acres of the interval is ſown with clover and timothy, on the remainder is an excellent crop of wheat, oats, potatoes, and Indian corn.—— There are now ſtanding on the premiſes a good

Dwelling houſe & Barn

contiguous to a living ſpring of water and about 200 yards from the River. The premiſes, with the crop now ſtanding, buildings, &c. will be diſpoſed of low for caſh or a bill on Montreal.— For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or to T. G. Simons, printer. JAMES ODELL ROCH.

N. B. There is an excellent road from this town to the above farm.

York, 30 July.

ANY perſon willing to Contract to furniſh the Garriſon of York with FIRE-WOOD, to be delivered at the Garriſon, will give in their Propoſals in writing to the Officer Commanding the Queen's Rangers. The quantity wanted will be about 5 or 600 Cords, and the Contractor will have permiſſion to cut the wood at the reſerve.

York, 10 July, 1800.

THE

VOLUME X.] GAZETTE [NUMBER 16.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 404.] *SATURDAY*, AUGUST 16, 1800. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Prorogation on the fourth day of July laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the fourteenth day of this preſent month of Auguſt, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twentieth day of September next, enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſq. our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this ſeventh day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and in the fortieth year of our reign.

P. H.

By his Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, *ſec'y.*

From the *London Gazette Extraordinary.*

Admiralty Office, May 31.

Extract of letters from Vice Admiral Lord Keith, commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Eſq: Secretary of the Admiralty, dated on board the Minotaur, off Genoa, the 3d and 6th of May, 1800.

ON the 29th ult. Gen. D'Ott communicated to me his intention of making a general attack on all ſides of Genoa, and requeſted co-operation, that we might ſettle the plan. At 3 A. M. on the 30th, the attack began on the part of Gen. D'Ott, by ſignal from St. Pierre d'Arena, on Quarto, St. Martino and St. Chriſtino, by Gen. Gottesheim, who preſſed the enemy up to the wall near the ſhore, under cover of the fire of the Phoenix, Mondovi, Entreprenante, Victoir tender, launches & boats of the ſquadron. The affair continued until night, when the Auſtrians retired, being unable to diſlodge the enemy from the little fort of St. Martino, ſituated on a hill two miles from the ſea. General D'Ott was moſt ſucceſsful in ſeizing Dui Fratelli, by eſcalade, and blocking up Diamonti: on the ſide of St. Martino the French durſt not follow the Auſtrians, in conſequence of the well directed fire of the ſquadron. It rained the whole day. Shells from the town fell among the ſhips. The French, however, on the ſame evening attacked and repoſſeſſed themſelves of all their former poſts. It is reported they loſt many men, as far as fifteen hundred.— On the 2d the enemy made a deſperate ſortie on Lieut. Gen. D'Ott's centre at Seſtri. They kept advancing in columns to the muzzles of the cannon repeatedly for an hour, and did not retire till they loſt 1200 men, of whom 20 officers and 280 privates are priſoners.—On the 4th I received a letter from the General, informing me that the French had retired to St. Elpiratto, and had ſuſtained a conſiderable loſs on the 2d at Lonima. He ſays that he was much indebted to the fire of the Phaeton, &c. and to the good management of captain Morris.—On the 7th, two mortar boats and two gun boats arrived from Naples. The ſame day I heard from Gen. Melas that the French had burnt their magazines at Aluſſino, and had retired to Fort Maurice; and that Capt. Morris had ſeized 20 corn veſſels and a depot of arms, and galled the enemy's rear for ſeveral miles of their retreat. Two of Maſſena's ſtaff were taken in a ſmall boat near Albanga in attempting to eſcape from Genoa.

Copy of a letter from Vice Admiral Lord Keith to Evan Nepean, Eſq; dated Minotaur off Genoa, May 10.

SIR,

I have the honor of incloſing a copy of a letter received by me at a late hour laſt night, from his excellency General Melas, which will convey to their Lordſhips the moſt ſatisfactory accounts of the progreſs of the Auſtrian arms, and of the retreat of the enemy's army from the Genoeſe territory. I have the honor to be, &c. &c. KEITH.

Evan Nepean, Eſq.

Head quarters, Oneglia, May 8.

My Lord, we have been very ſucceſsful yeſterday. The right wing of the army commanded by Gen. Elſnitz, who was on Monte Carro, attacked the enemy at Murchidelle Pierre, and ſucceeded ſo well, that at 9 o'clock in the morning victory had declared in his favour. The Gen. of diviſion Gravier, with a great number of officers and 1500 men were made priſoners. The right of the enemy, informed of the defeat of its left, did not delay retreating from Capo di Berta. We have purſued him beyond Fort Maurice. Fifteen pieces of cannon of different ſize's have been taken from him along the coaſts. Our loſs has not been conſiderable; but I regret the loſs of Major Gen. Brentano mortally wounded, and Major Caſate killed. The corps of Gen. Elſnitz is now at St. Bartholomeo, and General Gourroupp marches with his flying corps to Colla Ardente, and his van guard is already at Broglio, behind the Col de Tende. I wait for the reports of the patroles, who are in the purſuit of the enemy, to make my final diſpoſitions. In the mean while, I requeſt your excellency to accept the report with which I have the honor to be, &c. &c. MELAS.

Vice Admiral Keith, K. B.

Downing-ſtreet, May 31.

Diſpatches of which the following are copies, were this morning received from Thomas Jackſon, Eſq; his Majeſty's minister plenipotentiary at Turin, by the right hon. Lord Grenville, his Majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs.

Turin, May 10.

My Lord, I have the greateſt ſatisfaction in informing your Lordſhip that the intelligence which has arrived here of the further operations of the Auſtrians in the Riviere is highly favourable and important. Two days ago a dispatch was received of a ſucceſsful attack of the Col de Tende on the 6th, which important poſt was carried by the bayonet, and the enemy was driven be yond

Saorgio and Breglio, with the loss of 4 pieces of cannon. This affair made only a part of the plan of general attack, and was connected with the operations of the rest of the army in all the intermediate positions down to the sea side; the result of these attacks is, that the enemy, being forced and driven from the positions of St. Esprit and in every quarter, was retreating towards Nice.—In the official relation of these affairs which has been published here, it is said that the British vessels which pursued the enemy on the coast contributed greatly to accelerate their flight.—Yesterday morning official intelligence arrived here from the head quarters of Oneglia, the 7th, of the enemy having been again attacked that morning, and completely defeated, with the loss of 1500 prisoners, 40 officers, and the general of division Gravite, and 15 pieces of cannon. The Austrian gen. Breutano is said to be mortally wounded. In consequence of this affair the whole principality of Oneglia was evacuated, and the French are represented as retreating in the greatest disorder towards St. Remo. In these official relations much praise is bestowed on the Piedmontese officers and troops, who have much distinguished themselves. The French have another position at Vinomille, on the Roia, but which it is not supposed they can maintain, and it is not doubted that they will be driven beyond the Var in a few days. We have nothing new from Genoa or Savona; these places still hold out.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

THOMAS JACKSON.

Turin, May 12.

My Lord, it is with infinite satisfaction that I can inform your lordship of the entire evacuation of the Riviere of Genoa, and the County of Nice, by the French troops under Suchet, the remains of which have passed the Var; and Nice, with its two castles, was yesterday occupied by the Imperial troops under general Knesevich. Gen. Kaim, the commander in chief here, has this moment sent intelligence to the government of this joyful event.

I have the honor to be, &c.

T. JACKSON.

Admiralty Office, June 2.

Copy of a letter from Vice Admiral Lord Keith, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq; dated on board his Majesty's ship Minotaur, off Genoa, May 7, 1800.

SIR,

You will be pleased to lay before their Lordships, the inclosed copy of a letter from Capt. Dixon, of his Majesty's ship Lion, to Sir Thos. Trowbridge, Bart. containing a narrative of the circumstances attending the capture of the Guillaume Tell, and a list of the killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships on that occasion.

The honorable testimony borne by capt. Dixon to the meritorious conduct of the officers engaged with him in the pursuit and capture of this ship, cannot fail to attract their Lordships attention, and ensure the honor of their countenance and support. I have the honor to be, Sir, &c. KEITH.

Lion at sea, off Cape Passero, March 31.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, Cape Passero bearing N. 1-2 E. distant seven leagues, the French ship of war Le Guillaume Tell, of 80 guns and 1000 men, bearing the flag of Contreadmiral Decres, surrendered, after a most gallant & obstinate defence of 3 hours and a half, to his Majesty's ships Foudroyant, Lion, and Penelope.

To detail the particulars of this very important capture, I have to inform you that the signal rockets and cannonading from our batteries at Malta, the midnight preceding, with the favorable S. wind, together with the darkness which succeeded the setting of the moon, convinced me the enemy's ships of war were attempting to make an escape, and which was immediately ascertained by that judicious and truly valuable officer capt. Blackwood, of the Penelope, who had been stationed a few hours before between the Lion and Valette, for the purpose of observing closely the motions of the enemy; nearly at night an enemy's ship was descried by him, when the Minorca was sent to inform me of it, giving chase himself, apprising me by signal that the strange ships seen, were hauled to the wind on the starboard tack. I lost no time in making the signal for the squadron to cut or slip, and directed capt. Miller of the Minorca, to run down to the Foudroyant and Alexander with the news, and to repeat the signal.

Under a press of canvass I gave chase until 5 A. M. solely guided by the cannonading of the Penelope; and, as a direction to the squadron, a rocket and blue light were shewn every half hour from the Lion. As the day broke, I found myself within gun shot of the chase, and the Penelope within musket, raking her, the effects of whose well directed fire during the night, had shot away her main and mizen top-masts and main yard; the enemy appeared in great confusion, being reduced to his head sails, going with the wind on the quarter.—The Lion was run close along side; the yard arms of both ships being just clear, when a destructive broadside of three round shot in each gun was poured in, luffing up across the bow, when the enemy's jib-boom passed between the main and mizen shrouds: after a short interval I had the pleasure to see the boom carried away, and the ships disentangled, maintaining a position across the bow, firing to great advantage.

I was not the least solicitous either to board or be boarded, as the enemy appeared of immense bulk and full of men, keeping a prodigious fire of musquetry, which, with the bow chases, she could for a long time only use. I found it absolutely necessary, if possible, to keep from the broadside of this ship; after being engaged about fifty minutes the Foudroyant was seen under a press of canvass, and soon passed, hailing the enemy to strike, which being declined, a very heavy fire from both ships, broadside to broadside, was most gallantly maintained, the Lion and Penelope frequently in situations to do great execution; in short, Sir, after the hotest action that probably was ever maintained by an enemy's ship, opposed to those of his Majesty, and being totally dismasted, the French admiral's flag and colours were struck.

I have not language to express the high sense of obligation I feel myself under to capt. Blackwood for his prompt and able conduct in leading the line of battle ships to the enemy, for the gallantry and spirit so highly conspicuous in him, and for his admirable management of the frigate; to your discriminating judgment it is unnecessary to remark, of what real value and importance such an officer must ever be considered to his Majesty's service: the termination of the battle must be attributed to the spirited fire of the Foudroyant, whose captain, Sir Edward Berry, has justly added another laurel to the many he has gained during the war.

Capt. Blackwood speaks in very high terms of the active and gallant conduct of capt. Long of the Vincejo, during the night; and I beg to mention the services of capts. Broughton & Miller.

The crippled condition of the Lion and Foudroyant, made it necessary for me to direct capt. Blackwood to take possession of the enemy, and proceed with her in tow, to Syracuse.

I received the greatest possible assistance from Lieut. Patey, senior officer of the men, & from Mr. Spence, the master, who together with the other officers and ship's company, showed the most determined gallantry.

Capts. Sir Edward Berry and Blackwood have reported to me the same gallantry and animated behaviour in the officers and crews of their ships.

I am sorry to say that the three ships have suffered much in killed & wounded, & that the loss of the enemy is prodigious, being upward of 200.

I refer you to the inclosed reports for further particulars as to the state of his Majesty's ships, and have the honor to remain, &c. MANLY DIXON.

P. S. The Guillaume Tell is of the largest dimensions, and carries 36 prs. on the lower gun deck, 24 prs. on the main deck, 12 prs. on the quarter deck, and 32 pound carronades on the poop.

A return of the number killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships as undermentioned, in action with the Guillaume Tell, a French ship of 84 guns, on the 30th of March, 1800.

Foudroyant—8 killed, 61 wounded.
Lion—7 killed, 38 wounded.
Penelope—3 killed, 2 wounded.

Officers killed or wounded.

Foudroyant—Capt. Sir Edward Berry slightly wounded, but did not quit the deck; Lieut. J. A. Blow, wounded; Philip Bridge, boatswain; Edward West, Granville Proby, and Thos. Cole, midshipmen, wounded.

Lion—Mr. Hugh Roberts, midshipman, killed; Mr. Alex. Hood, midshipman, wounded.

Penelope—Mr. Domerel, master, killed; Mr. Silthorpe, midshipman, wounded. (Signed) MANLY DIXON.

[End of the London Gazette.]

Leghorn, April 21. A general insurrection against the French has broken out in Corsica. Salicetti, who had marched against them with all the troops he could collect, has been entirely defeated.

Constantinople, April 25. Positive intelligence has been received here, officially, that war has recommenced in Egypt. General Kleber learning, that the harbour of Alexandria continued to be blockaded, and that his departure for France would meet with difficulties, attacked the Grand Vizier's army on the 17th and 18th of March, and totally defeated it. Meanwhile, a Pacha detached by the Grand Vizier, had defeated a French corps near Cairo, entered that capital, and massacred all the French it contained.

Paris, May 24. Manheim has been evacuated by the Austrians, & the French are in possession of that place as well as Heidelberg.

The French troops passed the Rhine on the 14th at three in the morning, at Sandhoffen. At eight they were beyond Feydenheim. On the 16th they appeared before Philipsburgh.

LONDON, June 2.

Advice was received yesterday at the Admiralty from Earl St. Vincent, stating the combined fleet having entered the inner harbour of Brest.

"On the 14th of May last, the Anti-Unionists were expected to make their last great effort in the Irish House of Commons, on which day Lord Castlereagh had given notice he should move for leave to bring in the Union Bill.

It has been reported that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, has been concluded between the courts of Russia and Prussia; the object of which is, to procure, by an armed mediation, peace for the continent of Europe. It is by no means improbable that such a treaty may have been concluded: but we cannot speak of it from any known authority.

The trial of Napper Tandy came on in the Court of King's Bench at Dublin the 12th of May last, when Sir J. Crauford, the British resident at Hamburg, having proved that the prisoner would have sufficient time for taking the benefit of the fugitive Bill had he not been arrested, the jury found a verdict of acquittal. The Attorney General of course consented to the withdrawing of all the proceedings against Harvey Morris. They were, however, both remanded to prison by the directions of the Court. It is understood that Napper Tandy will be tried for high treason, as his present acquittal amounts only to a declaration that he does not come within the force of the act, which adjudged him and the others therein named, to be guilty, unless they surrendered before a determinate time.

On the 31st ult. the house of commons resolved itself into a committee on the high price of corn; when Mr. Lechmere gave notice, that he intended to submit to the house a motion, for the more effectually preventing the exportation of corn. The distresses of the poor, he said, occasioned by the enormous price of corn and flour, demanded an immediate remedy. The consolidation of small farms into large ones he considered as at the root of the mischief. It facilitated monopoly, and it tended to make the large farmer careless, or at least obliged him to depend too much on the fidelity of hired labourers. Mr. Lechmere having stated that it appeared, that large quantities of corn were clandestinely sent for Jersey and Guernsey, which were afterwards conveyed illicitly to France, Mr. Pitt observed, that he was not aware of any exportation to Jersey or Guernsey, having taken place to a greater amount than the 9,500 quarters limited by law. No more could be publicly exported, except for the use of his Majesty's army or navy; and he was convinced there was not much abuse on account. As to clandestine exportations, he could say nothing; but there had certainly been no want of vigilance on the part of government to prevent them.

Mr. Pitt made several observations on the scarcity, which he thought was increased by the alarm which had been produced, and thought gentlemen should take care that they did not do more harm than all the measures that proposed could do good.

Government had done every thing that could be expected on the head, and he had the pleasure to inform the house that by all the accounts received from different parts of the kingdom, there was every appearance of a most plentiful and early harvest.

Present state of the land forces of Great Britain, as made up to the 1st of May:

Life Guards 2 Regiments

oſe captain, Sir Edward Berry, has
ly added another laurel to the many
has gained during the war.
Capt. Blackwood ſpeaks in very high
ms of the active and gallant conduct
capt. Long of the Vincejo, during
night; and I beg to mention the
vices of capts. Broughton & Miller.
The crippled condition of the Lion
Foudroyant, made it neceſſary for
to direct capt. Blackwood to take
ſeſſion of the enemy, and proceed
h her in tow, to Syracuſe.
I received the greateſt poſſible aſſiſt-
e from Lieut. Patey, ſenior officer of
men, & from Mr. Spence, the maſ-
, who together with the other officers
d ſhip's company, ſhowed the moſt
termined gallantry.
Capts. Sir Edward Berry and Black-
ood have reported to me the ſame ga-
ntry and animated behaviour in the
icers and crews of their ſhips.
I am ſorry to ſay that the three ſhips
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Mr. Pitt made ſeveral obſervations on the ſcarcity, which he thought was increaſed by the alarm which had been produced, and thought gentlemen ſhould take care that they did not do more harm than all the meaſures they propoſed could do good.

Government had done every thing that could be expected on the head—and he had the pleaſure to inform them that by all the accounts received from different parts of the kingdom, there was every appearance of a moſt plentiful and early harveſt.

Preſent ſtate of the land forces of Great Britain, as made up to the 1ſt of May:

Life Guards	2 Regiments.
Horſe Guards (Blues)	1
Dragoon Guards	7
Dragoons (heavy)	9
Ditto (light)	26
Foot Guards	3
Infantry	90
Do. unnumbered corps	16
Making in all	154 Regiments,

and forming an effective force of 16500 cavalry and upwards of 88,000 infantry, which, with four battalions of artillery, brings the total to near 110,000 regular troops, excluſive of Fencible cavalry, infantry, and militia.

The foreign ſubſidiaries amount to about 49,000.

The following is an account of the Generals and Field Officers up to the preſent day:

Field Marſhals	3
Generals	31
Lieutenant Generals	55
Major Generals	151
Colonels	122
Lieutenant Colonels	565
Majors	701
Total	1628

The naval half pay liſt, made up and corrected to the 20th of April, conſiſts of 04 flag officers, 30 ſheet captains, 248 commanders, 1886 lieutenants, 400 maſters, and 501 ſurgeons.

Of the flag officers there are 33 now in commiſſion on different ſtations.

DUBLIN, May 17.

This day exhibited in Dublin a ſpectacle, which Heaven itſelf beheld with delight. It was not a holiday ſhow, promoting rioting and drunkenneſs, but one that called forth the beſt and moſt benevolent feelings; near eleven hundred poor children, with many orphans who have loſt both parents, and foundlings who know of none; it was awful and affecting—there was not time for greater exertion. We rejoice in predicting that another year will unite the children of all denominations, that brotherly love will increaſe in Ireland, and that bigotry and ſuperſtition will daily decreaſe, and at laſt be finally baniſhed. The Rev. Mr. Burton preached the annual ſermon before theſe children; it was animated and pathetic, and went to the hearts of many who heard him. When he concluded with an addreſs to the children, it excited extreme ſenſibility—every good mind felt for them—every eye was moiſtened with tears.

They aſſembled in due time in Stephen's green, and proceeded to Saint Thomas's church in the following order: the Lord Mayor's carriages, the city regalia, the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, the Lord Mayor elect,

1 Marine boys
2 St. Paul's ſchool,
3 Strand-ſtreet ſchool,
4 Saint Mary's,
5 St. Michan's,
6 St. Nicholas within,
7 St. Mark's,
8 St. Thomas's,
9 St. Mary's Abbey,
10 St. Werburgh's,
11 St. Audeon's,
12 St. Bridget's,
13 St. Andrew's,
14 Euſtace ſtreet,
15 Foundling children,
16 Hibernian ſoldiers children,
17 Swift's Alley,
18 St. Ann's,
19 St. John's,
20 Ulſter's Quay,
21 St. Nicholas without.
22 Weaver's.

Of all which the third, ninth, fourteenth, ſeventeenth, and twentieth, were Diſſenters ſchools.

Mr. Kirwan preached a charity ſermon for the female orphans.—The collection was 1015l.

On Monday laſt was purchaſed in our market of Smithfield, a bullock of moſt wonderful ſize: he weighed when dreſſed, 2,500 lb. of neat beef, which ſold on an avarage at 6d. ſter. per lb.; his tallow weighed 17 ſtone and an half, and ſold for 6s. per ſtone, and his hide weighed one hundred and ſixty pounds, and ſold for five pence per pound, and the whole made the following amount in caſh,

	£.	s.	d.
2,500lb. of beef at 6d. per lb.	62	10	0
17 ſt. and half of tallow at 6s. per ſtone	5	5	0
Hyde 160lb. at 5d. per lb.	3	6	8
	£. 71	1	8

excluſive of the head, tongue and kidneys. He was bred and fed by Charles Domville, Eſq; of Santry, and has been upwards of ſix years feeding upon graſs, hay and oats. He was bought by Mr. Thompſon, butcher, of Dorſet-ſtreet, for fifty-five guineas.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, Auguſt 16.

GENERAL ELECTION.

The Hon. D. W. Smith is returned a member to ſerve in the next Provincial Parliament, for the counties of Oxford, Middleſex, and Norfolk.

On Friday laſt, the 8th inſt. a ſervant man belonging to Doctor Davidſon, of the Royal Canadian Volunteers, coming to this Garriſon from Newark, for his maſter, with a pair of horſes, was, with one of them, unfortunately drowned in croſſing the Humber. The body of the man was diſcovered ſticking in the ſand on Monday laſt, and taken up; the horſe was alſo found.

FOR THE ORACLE.

Gentlemen and Friends,

I Hope that as many of you, as have met with my former addreſs, are impreſſed with the truths it contains, and convinced of the friendlineſs of its intention. Let the honeſty of zeal, and the conviction of right, palliate any harſhneſs which the nature of the ſubject may now oblige me to uſe. I have endeavored without partiality or biaſs to inſtruct you in ſome plain truths, which ſeem unknown, or what is in reality the ſame, if known, unoperative.

I will in this place juſt remind you of what moſt of you already know, that it was determined to adopt the Engliſh law as a code beſt adapted to the intereſt of the ſubject and the province.—The repreſentative government was deemed moſt congenial to the body of the people who had formerly been as they now are, the ſubjects of Great-Britain, and moſt of them Britons, or their deſcendants of the firſt and ſecond generation.

Local and other conſiderations, rendered it neceſſary to make many additions, amendments and retrenchments to this code, and theſe labors have heretofore occupied the time and attention of our houſes of parliament; they had the corner ſtone to lay and the troubles of a beginning to encounter—let us not impeach their wiſdom, nor depreciate their efforts; they labored in their vocations for themſelves and the country.

But let us now, and hereafter, my friends, ſo regulate our choices by the

dictates of reason and prudence, by the benefit of recent experience, and by regard for ourselves and posterity, as not to bring on us the imputation of forming "*rump parliaments*." Let us like men who'e only wish is to see their country flourish, and participate in its prosperity, reject every pitiful motive of like or dislike, and elect men who know and revere our liberties in private and can contend for them in public.

In war sand-bags may stop a breach, and wool-sacks repel bullets—can they otherwise annoy an enemy? In parliament, a member may rise, may stare broad stupidity, may gape out nothing, & seat himself satisfied at having at least made an effort. To give our suffrages to such, and to withhold them from men of talents and virtue, on the single principle of personal aversion, would be for a sick man to reject a medicine at the existence of his hopes, because he hated the physician who prescribed it. To suppose that a man, because he is a mere honest man, will make a good and useful representative, is neither more or less than supposing, that sheep may be taught to hunt down wolves, and goats be transformed into blood-hounds. A late most contemptible puffer, has attempted to storm you into an election of what he calls "*the noblest work of God, an honest upright man.*" Let us not my friends so far degrade the wisdom of Omnipotence, as to suppose, that it has not implanted nobler principles in the human heart, than mere lifeless honesty!!!

With truth it may be said, that the honesty of many is the effect of imperfect mechanism of mind, the restricting imposition of fame, or more powerful dread of the law. To defraud the people of their rights, because, unable to defend them—or not to defraud them of their property because the law prevents it—I leave the public to judge which is the greater virtue.

I have my friends, endeavored to convince you by the fairest reasoning, of the impropriety of loading the shoulders of ignorance with a burthen which consummate wisdom finds difficult to bear. I have invariably endeavored to impress your minds with uths, which, if made the means of regulating your votes, will establish in the strongest light, my love to my country, its subjects and laws. It is this love that leads me to lament, that disposition to riot, which was manifested by some, and produced the disagreeable issue to the late election. I here invoke the pity of Infinite Goodness on the people, whose liberties are to be protected and whose rights are to be explained by a wretch, notorious for his insolence, ignorance and brutal intemperance, and whatever else is disgusting and degrading to humanity! If when so large and respectable a body of the people was assembled on so solemn an occasion, their proceedings were to be interrupted and themselves so grossly insulted by the most despicable of mortals—authority would be a mockery, and solemnity a farce, if such an outrage could pass with impunity. To what purpose form we a magistracy? To what end speak of order, or civil subordination?—but to curb the unruly—to correct the turbulent and immoral—and guard public and private peace from insult and breach.

If there are men among us, such enemies to their country and good government, as daringly to thwart the mild operation of authority when exerted for the general good, and general harmony, may they suffer for their presumption—may the intemperance of their conduct, and the wickedness of their designs meet with adequate and merited punishment.

By nature and habit, I am an enthusiastic admirer of liberty—not that misaken liberty which would protect insult and insolence in a worthless vagrant, whose very appearance is the INSIGNIA of depravity—of wretchedness and contempt. I shall not say, that this object of odium, was tutored for a purpose—I shall however presume to say, that an evil unrestrained is tacitly approved. Benevolence shall in this place deter me from severities, which circumstances would abundantly justify. I despise the slave of party—I abhor the tool of faction; my aim is to correct—it is not to irritate; e'er I prostitute my pen to prejudice my country, may the hand that guides it be bereft of motion, and may the heart that dictates, that moment cease to beat.

When the commotion, (occasioned by this representative of insignificance) had in a measure subsided, how painful was it, to hear many of the people avow their intentions of quitting the country! What superlative absurdity in them to imagine that the gilded opinions and interested efforts of a lawyer (since of all practical lawyers—the fee is the leading star,) was a slur to their liberties! Was the election illegal—the avenue to redress was open—an enlightened and patriotic Governor has pledged himself to aid and patronize the investigation.

I do not wish, and far be it from me, to attempt a justification of what must be left to abler judges to pronounce upon. I console myself in the full assurance that neither illegality or impropriety will be allowed or pass unnoticed, when the subject involves, such incalculable consequences.

NORVAL.

York, 1st Aug. 1800.

(*To be continued.*)

FOR SALE,

LOT Number 10, on the North side of King's street, containing one fifth of an acre of Ground, with a large and commodious dwelling House thereon erected, and a Bake house adjoining (the Oven perfectly new and upon an improved plan) together with a small out House; the whole lately occupied by Mr. John Matchefky.

The situation and conveniencies of the premises, and the great encouragement which the present moment offers to the Baking business at York, render this a most desirable acquisition. The terms of payment will be made easy, and an indisputable title given, by applying to Mr. Jacob Herchmer, or Mr. Samuel Heron, at York.

N. B. If the above premises should not sooner be disposed of by private sale, they will be sold by public Auction, on the first day of October next, by the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the House of Mr. John M'Dougal, Inn-keeper, at York aforesaid, at which time and place the conditions of such sale will be made known.

J. HERCHMER.
SAM. HERON.

York, Aug. 14, 1800.

A few Tons of

Good Hay

wanted, for which cash will be paid.

Enquire of the printers.

FOR SALE
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS

Pork and Beef

In barrels, which they will warrant of a superior quality—They expect shortly a very general assortment of

Dry goods & groceries.

Various reasons have determined them to sell, hereafter, for cash only—and to take this plain method of avoiding unwelcome applications on one part and disagreeable refusals on the other, and at the same time, to inform those whose accounts are liquidated, that unless speedy payments are made, unpleasant measures will be resorted to.

JOHN CUMMING, & Co.

York, 6th August, 1800.

John Horton

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he carries on the

Baking business

At his Bake-house, opposite Mrs. Barry's in this town; where he keeps

Bread and Cakes

For sale on the most reasonable terms. Also some excellent

Smoked-beef

Cheap for CASH, together with sundry articles of

Groceries.

York, July 31, 1800. [82.]

For Sale.

That eligible and well improved

F A R M,

Situated on the East side of the River Humber, containing 104 acres, 20 of which are interval and 2 of excellent meadow. Six acres of the interval is sown with clover and timothy, on the remainder is an excellent crop of wheat, oats, potatoes, and Indian corn.—There are now standing on the premises a good

Dwelling house & Barn

contiguous to a living spring of water and about 200 yards from the River. The premises, with the crop now standing, buildings, &c. will be disposed of low for cash or a bill on Montreal.—For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to T. G. Simons, printer. JAMES ODELL ROCH.

N. B. There is an excellent road from this town to the above farm.

York, 30 July.

For Sale.

TWO hundred Acres of excellent Land well situated for a Farm, being lot number seventeen in the second concession of the township of York, joining Yonge-street, within two miles of the Town of York.

The terms will be made easy to any person inclined to purchase by applying to JAMES or ELY PLAYTER.

York, July 30, 1800. [82.]

To be sold,

TWELVE hundred Acres of LAND in the Township of Portland, in the Midland District, being Lots No. 11 in the 1st Concession, 9, 10 and 12 in the 2d Concession, and 9 and 10 in the 3d Concession. Enquire of the Subscriber at Kingston.

RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

June 12.

VOLUME X.

UPPER

YORK, (UPPER

TOTAL NUMBER 485.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENA
VERNOR.

A Proclamatio

GEORGE the Third, by the Grac of Great Britain, France and King, Defender of the Fa so forth:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUB

GREETING

WHEREAS, by our Pro on the fourth day of we thought fit by and with vice of our Executive Counci rogue our Provincial Parliam the fourteenth day of this month of August, at which our town of YORK you were constrained to appear; but w into our Royal consideration and convenience of our lov jects, have thought fit by the advice of our executi cil, to relieve you, and eac of your attendance at the t said, hereby convoking, and presents enjoining you, and you, that on the twentiet September next, ensuing, y us in our Provincial Parlia our town of York, there to confideration the state and w our Province of Upper-Can therein to do as may seem Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY where caused their our Le made Patent, and seal of our said P be hereunto affixed nefs our trusty an loved PETER H Esq. our Lieutenan or of our said pro Lieutenant Gene manding our Forc Provinces of Upper er Canada, at Yo venth day of A the year of our thousand eight h in the fortieth y reign.

By his Excellency's Command

WM. JAR

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BY THE SUBSCRIBERS
Pork and Beef
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Dry goods & groceries.
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TWELVE hundred Acres of LAND in the Township of Pottland, in the Midland District, being Lots No. 11 in the 1st Concession, 9, 10 and 12 in the 2d Concession, and 9 and 10 in the 3d Concession. Enquire of the Subscriber at Kingston.
RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.
June 12.

PUBLIC RECORDS CANADA. OFFICE

THE

VOLUME X.] GAZETTE [NUMBER 17.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 485.] *SATURDAY*, AUGUST 23, 1800. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth :—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING :—

WHEREAS, by our Prorogation on the fourth day of July last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the fourteenth day of this present month of August, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twentieth day of September next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed :—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and in the fortieth year of our reign.

P. H.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, *sec'y.*

Legislature of Upper-Canada.

ACTS passed in the Fourth Session of the Second Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada.

An ACT for the summary conviction of persons selling Spirituous Liquor by retail without Licence.

I. FOR the summary conviction of persons selling spirituous liquor by retail without licence, Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an act passed in the parliament of Great Britain, entitled an act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province;" and by the authority of the same, That if any person or persons shall, directly or indirectly, sell any wine, brandy, rum, or other spirituous liquor by retail without licence for that purpose previously obtained, such person or persons having, if resident in the District in which the offence shall have been committed, been summoned to appear before any three or more of his Majesty's Justices of the peace, who are hereby authorized and impowered to hear and determine the matter, and being lawfully convicted thereof, by the oath of one credible witness, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty pounds of lawful money of this province, to be levied with costs of suit, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such offender or offenders, one half of which penalty shall be paid to the person or persons informing, and the other half into the hands of his Majesty's Receiver-General, to and for the public uses of this province; and in default of the said offender or offenders, having goods and chattels, from which the said penalty may be raised, it shall and may be lawful for the said Justices to commit him, her or them to the goal of the District in which the offence shall have been committed, for, and during the space of three calendar months.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any such offender or offenders, be not usually resident within the District in which the offence shall have been committed, it shall and may be lawful to, and for any one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace in, and for the District in which the offence shall have been committed, upon information upon oath made before him, to issue his warrant for apprehending such offender or offenders, and to oblige him, her or them, to enter into recognizances with one or more sufficient sureties for his, her or their appearance at such time and place as shall be appointed for the hearing of the said complaint, or in default thereof, to commit him, her or them for safe custody to the common goal of the District, until the said complaint shall have been finally heard and determined.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the fifth day of April now next ensuing, it shall not be lawful to or for any shopkeeper licenced to sell wine, Brandy, rum and other spirituous liquors by retail, to sell or vend the same, in any less quantity, or by any smaller measure than one quart; and if any shopkeeper or shop keepers shall from and after the said fifth day of April sell, or vend any wine, brandy, rum or other spirituous liquors, in less quantity, or by smaller measure, than one quart, he, she, or they shall, for such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty pounds, to be levied in manner and form here in before mentioned, and the monies arising therefrom, shall be divided and applied in like manner and to the same uses as herein before is directed.

IV. *Provided also, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no information, or complaint, shall be received under this act, if more than six calendar months have elapsed since the time of the offence committed.

An Act to revive and continue an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of Returning Officers for the several Counties within this Province.

I. WHEREAS an act passed in the thirty-third year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of returning officers for the several counties within this province," was limitted to be and continue in force for, and during the space of seven years; and whereas the time limitted in the said act is now expired, and it being necessary that the same should be revived and continued, Be it therefore enacted by the king's most excellent Majesty, by and with the

advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an act passed in the parliament of Great-Britain, entitled an act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province;" and by the authority of the same, That the said act of the thirty-third year of his Majesty's reign, and every part thereof, and every clause, matter and thing therein contained, are by the present act revived and continued for, and during the space of eight years, and no longer.

An ACT for making a temporary provision for the regulation of trade, between this Province and the United States of America, by Land or by Inland Navigation.

I. WHEREAS it may be expedient to carry into effect that part of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Majesty and the United States of America, and signed at London in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, which authorizes the levying and collecting the same duties upon articles imported into this province, from the United States of America, by land or inland navigation, as the same would be liable to if imported by the port of Quebec, Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an act passed in the parliament of Great Britain, entitled an act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province;" and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of this province, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Executive Council, by order, or orders to be from time to time issued, and published, to establish such ports of entry, and to make such other regulations for the purposes aforesaid, and for carrying on the trade by land or inland navigation, between the people and territories of his Majesty in this province, and the people and territories of the United States of America, as may be necessary, in order to carry such parts of the said treaty into effect, and all, and every such orders, and regulations shall have the same force, effect, and validity, as if the same were herein particularly repeated and enacted; any law, statute, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this act shall be in force until the first day of June, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and from thence to the end of the next session of the provincial parliament, and no longer.

BLANKS,

For sale at this OFFICE.

FOR SALE
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS

Pork and Beef

In barrels, which they will warrant of a superior quality—They expect shortly a very general assortment of

Dry goods & groceries.

Various reasons have determined them to sell, hereafter, for cash only—and to take this plain method of avoiding unwelcome applications on one part and disagreeable refusals on the other, and at the same time, to inform those whose accounts are liquidated, that unless speedy payments are made, unpleasant measures will be recurred to.

JOHN CUMMING, & Co.

York, 6th August, 1800.

John Horton

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he carries on the

Bakeing business

At his Bake-house, opposite Mrs. Barry's in this town; where he keeps

Bread and Cakes

For sale on the most reasonable terms. Also some excellent

Smoked-beef

Cheap for CASH, together with sundry articles of

Groceries.

York, July 31, 1800. [82.]

For Sale.

That eligible and well improved

F A R M,

Situated on the East side of the River Humber, containing 104 acres, 20 of which are interval and 2 of excellent meadow. Six acres of the interval is sown with clover and timothy, on the remainder is an excellent crop of wheat, oats, potatoes, and Indian corn.—— There are now standing on the premises a good

Dwelling house & Barn

contiguous to a living spring of water and about 260 yards from the River. The premises, with the crop now standing, buildings, &c. will be disposed of low for cash or a bill on Montreal.—For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to T. G. Simons, printer. JAMES ODELL ROCH.

N. B. There is an excellent road from this town to the above farm.

York, 30 July.

For Sale.

TWO hundred Acres of excellent Land well situated for a Farm, being lot number seventeen in the second concession of the township of York, joining Yonge-street, within two miles of the Town of York.

The terms will be made easy to any person inclined to purchase by applying to JAMES or ELY PLAYTER.

York, July 30, 1800. [82.]

To be sold,

TWELVE hundred Acres of LAND in the Township of Portland, in the Midland District, being Lots No. 11 in the 1st Concession, 9, ~~10 and~~ 12 in the 2d Concession, and 9 and 10 in the 3d Concession. Enquire of the Subscriber at Kingston.

RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

June 12.

FOR SALE,

LOT Number 10, on the North side of King's-street, containing one fifth of an acre of Ground, with a large and commodious dwelling House thereon erected, and a Bake-house adjoining (the Oven perfectly new and upon an improved plan) together with a small out House; the whole lately occupied by Mr. John Matchesky.

The situation and conveniencies of the premises, and the great encouragement which the present moment offers to the Baking business at York, render this a most desirable acquisition. The terms of payment will be made easy, and an indisputable title given, by applying to Mr. Jacob Herchmer, or Mr. Samuel Heron, at York.

N. B. If the above premises should not sooner be disposed of by private sale, they will be sold by public Auction, on the first day of October next, by the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the House of Mr. John M'Dougal, Inn keeper, at York aforesaid, at which time and place the conditions of such sale will be made known.

J. HERCHMER.
SAM. HERON.

York, Aug. 14, 1800.

Foreign News.

LONDON, June 8.

THE result of the different affairs of the advanced posts since the arrival of the army in its present position has uniformly been to the advantage of the Austrians.

No very material alteration has taken place in the line of operations, as mentioned in our last number. The operations of General Kray appear to have been directed with great judgment, notwithstanding the impetuosity of the French in their advances, the Imperialists have succeeded in stemming the torrent of invasion, and opposing an effectual barrier to the further progress of the enemy. The situation of the entrenched camp at Ulm is equally calculated for offensive and defensive measures, while it is impossible for the enemy to push forward on either side, to cut off the reinforcements which may be sent from Hungary, Bohemia, Austria, Bavaria, and the smaller states of the empire in that quarter. The Republicans have certainly gained many essential advantages. They have carried off many valuable magazines of provisions and warlike stores; they have facilitated the march of the army of reserve, and they have taken possession of Fieldkirch and Coire, posts of the utmost importance, and admirably adapted to accelerate their communications with Buonaparte in the North of Italy. It is, however, evident that the victories claimed by the French in their official dispatches could not have been as decisive as they have been represented, since they have been compelled to linger so very long in the career of victory before the walls of Ulm.

The movements of Gen. Melas against the left wing of the army of Italy have been attended with complete success, he has by a very masterly stroke diminished the number of his enemies.

The struggle that is to decide the fate of Genoa, will probably take place in the plains of Piedmont, where the Austrian cavalry are encamped in very considerable force. The British fleet, under the command of Lord Keith, is rendered the most effective to the common cause; but Malta seems determined to hold out to the last.

June 9.

Silver medals, in commemoration of the happy escape of his Majesty at Drury-lane Theatre, have been struck, by order of Mr. Sheridan; the front represents Providence protecting the King from the traitorous attempt against his life, figuratively displayed by a Shield and thirteen Arrows, pourtraying the Sovereign's safety; and, encircled, are the words "God save the King!" On the reverse of the Medallion is the British Crown in the centre of a Wreath of Laurel, the radient beams of Glory spreading their influence over it; the words, "Preserved from Assassination, May 15, 1800," and, on the Knot of the Wreath, "Give God Praise."

The Foudroyant, of 80 guns, in her engagement with the Guillaume Tell, expended 162 barrels of powder, 1200 thirty-two lb. shot, 1240 twenty lb. do. 100 eighteen lb. do. and 200 twelve lb. do. Although much damaged, she was within a very short period ready for sea. Lord Nelson had previously been landed at Syracuse, in consequence of a severe illness.

Downing-street, June 7, 1800.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received from Lieutenant Colonel Clinton, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Head-quarters, Ulm, May 22, 1800.

My Lord,

Since the army crossed the Danube at this place on the 12th inst. the enemy has not ventured to undertake any movement of consequence: in the night of the 18th he passed the Danube in considerable force, at Erbach, and the following day reconnoitered the position of the Austrians, on the heights above the town, which he found so formidable, that he recrossed the Danube in the course of the night, and resumed his position between that river and the Iller, without attempting any thing.

June 10.

By Mr. Arthur Paget's servant, who arrived on Sunday from Palermo, government also received dispatches from Lord Keith, of a very recent date, and of considerable importance. His Lordship's dispatches, after stating the surrender of the citadel of Savona on the 13th of May, in consequence of famine, mention, that on the 19th of the same month the Magistrates of Genoa requested permission of Gen. Ott to send a flag of truce to Gen. Melas, which was granted. The nature of the message was not known, but it is supposed to contain an offer to surrender up the city on certain conditions.

Mr. Jackson's dispatches from Turin confirm the report of the march of gen. Melas towards Piedmont, for the purpose of attacking the army of Reserve before it receives additional reinforcements. It is stated that the whole of Buonaparte's army did not exceed 19000 men on the 15th of May. Moreau is certainly drawing off a part of his army from the Danube, to support the projects of the Chief Consul in Italy.

The forces which sailed in different troop ships from Portsmouth on the 23d, and from Plymouth on the 24th of May, under sealed orders, appear to have been destined for Quiberon Bay, where they were disembarked at Carnac, under the orders of Gen. Maitland, and the next day they attacked and carried Fort Penthievre.

The present expedition to Quiberon is not undertaken, like the former one

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The present expedition to Quiberon is not undertaken, like the former one in June 1795, with a view of fomenting an insurrection in the Western departments of France, but to keep the peninsula as a Point d'Appui, and harbour for our ships of war, and thereby to harass more effectually the trade of the enemy, particularly in provisions, between the Western coast and Brest.

Our private advices from Hamburgh of the 8th inst. inform us, that Moreau is at length retreating, but very slowly, and every day fighting. His retreat is less owing to the ineffectual attempts which he has made against the very formidable position of the Austrians before Ulm, than his having been forced at the desire of Buonaparte, conveyed to him by Carnot, to detach 18000 men, in order to cover the lesser cantons, which are much threatened by the Austrians, and particularly to support the movements of Berthier, who is pushing into Italy by the Valais, at the head of more than 25,000 men, from Switzerland to the army of reserve. General Kray, whose army is every day reinforced, follows him, and will no doubt press upon him so closely as to embarrass him greatly in his retreat.

It must for the present remain a matter of conjecture, to what causes are to be attributed the recommencement of hostilities in Egypt. It is certain, however, that immediately after the interception of the Egyptian Correspondence, the English Government having discovered the duplicity of Buonaparte and Kleber in treating, sent out orders to counteract the republican perfidy. It is equally certain, that afterwards, when they received information of the Convention having been actually concluded by Sir Sidney Smith (whatever was their opinion of the expediency of the part taken by that excellent officer) they determined to accede to it; and that they sent out orders accordingly.

These orders, only contradictory from the intervention of unknown events, arrived at different periods, as was natural. The strange and perfidious conduct of Kleber can only be ascribed to some secret information respecting the first instructions, and he will be eternally censured as having acted upon that information respecting the wishes of the English Cabinet, without waiting to know positively the fact, whether they would ratify or deny the guarantee of Sir Sidney Smith. Had gen. Kleber thought proper to wait for positive information upon this head, he would have had no occasion for even a pretended retreat, nor would the blood of so many innocent Musulmen taken by surprise, nor of so many unhappy Christians massacred in revenge, be to be laid to his account. Still less would he be touched with remorse for the fate of the army he commands, of whom a single individual can never reach the shores of France, unless by the unmerited mercy of the brave but undisciplined enemy they have outraged beyond the patience and sufferance of humanity.

Whatever may hereafter appear to have been the precise and immediate motive of this horrid transaction, we cannot forbear to remind the public of Buonaparte's instructions to Kleber, published in the intercepted correspondence, by which it appears the French government never intended to observe it; that their object was only to give time, and to deceive the powers who were weak enough to believe in the sincerity of their pacific offers.

Massena still continues obstinate, in expectation of relief—and the Austrians have began to bombard the unfortunate city of Genoa.

In Germany, the French army under Moreau, although lately boasting of its victories—has been, in its turn, compelled to retreat, by gen. Kray; whose forces have recently been considerably augmented.

On the 19th of May the Channel fleet under Lord St. Vincent, returned to Torbay, in order to repair some material damages, which most of the ships had sustained, in a violent gale of wind, which happened early in that month. The gale was at one time so severe, that the Atlas of 98 guns, (one of the fleet) was thrown on her beam ends—her lee guns, and six feet of her main yard, were under water, and it was with great difficulty she righted.

The combined fleets are said to have taken advantage of this disaster, and put to sea; whither bound is not ascertained; but we understand, that Lord St. Vincent, with a respectable number of ships, had gone in quest of them.

Genoa still holds out.—The French army having crossed the Alps, had reached the plains of Piedmont on the 18th of May—General Melas had advanced with the main body of his army to Turin, and it was expected that a general engagement would take place in a few days which would decide the fate of Italy.—The Austrian army under Gen. Kray, had retired behind the Danube, after leaving a garrison in Ulm, and Gen. Moreau did not discover a disposition to advance further into Germany, but was detaching a part of his army to Italy.—The renewal of hostilities in Egypt is confirmed by official advices received by Government.—A report prevailed that the French fleet was at sea, and this report was confirmed by an American vessel, the master of which reported that he had fallen in with a Venetian, which came through them.—If this intelligence is true we have no doubt but our brave Tars will soon give a good account of them.—The treaty between France and America, was progressing fast, and it was expected would in a very short time be finally concluded.

The Hamburgh mail, which arrived in course yesterday, has not brought intelligence of any peculiar interest. The accounts from the theatre of war in Germany are two days later than those received from Col. Clinton, and published in the gazette of Saturday evening.

All remarks with respect to the real designs of Gen. Moreau are fully confirmed. He does not intend to penetrate further into Germany, but is now stretching his line to the Tyrol and the Vorarlberg, for the purpose of favouring the operations of the French army of reserve, to which he had already dispatched, by the way of Mount St. Gothard, a corps of 25,000 men.

General Melas, as we had previously observed, appears to have had early information of the progress made by General Berthier and Buonaparte. He was to proceed to Turin on the 14th of last month, in considerable force, and having effected a junction with the Austrian cavalry near that place, it was expected that he would immediately prosecute offensive operations against the enemy in Piedmont.

Massena still makes a gallant defence in Genoa, and the hopes of the speedy reduction of that important city become every day less sanguine, more particularly as the French have received large supplies of provisions by sea.

The death of Suwarrow has at length been officially announced to our government. It happened on the 18th of May at Petersburgh.

The Ruſſian ambaſſador at Vienna has been recalled. The affairs of the Imperial Court are in future to be conducted by a Charge des Affaires, the ſame as in this country. The Emperor Paul is ſaid to be negociating a peace with the French Republic, through the medium of the Court of Berlin.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, June 3.

In conſequence of the very judicious regulations lately made by government to prevent all illicit export of corn, bread, biſcuit, &c. from any of the ports of this kingdom, the price of wheat and flour have been gradually lowering, and the aſſize of bread in proportion increaſing, for ſome weeks paſt. On Saturday there were two ounces added to the aſſize of bread by order of the right hon. the lord mayor: ſo that in a very ſhort time the twelve-penny houſehold loaf has increaſed above 8 ounces, being now 4lb.—Oatmeal has alſo fallen in price, and we are happy to be informed, that there is a ſtill further proſpect of a reduction in every kind of grain out of market.

Crops of all kinds never looked more luxuriant and thriving at ſo early a ſeaſon.—In ſhort, we have the greateſt proſpect of a moſt plentiful harveſt, that has appeared within theſe twenty years.

May 14. Laurence Malone, gardener to John Verſchoyle, Eſq; of Roſe Vale, exhibited to Mr. Byrne, Blackrock, on Monday laſt, and regiſtered a very fine ripe melon, which, being the firſt, entitles him to the premium. We do not remember to have heard of ſo early a production of the kind in this country. He alſo cut cucumbers of a large ſize on the 10th March laſt.

MEATH, April 28.

Thurſday night laſt, five perſons in the gaol of Trim, effected an eſcape, two of whom were under ſen ence of death. A ſixth was ſhot by the guard of the gaol, in the attempt. Another of the party, who his confederates feared was about to retreat and give the alarm, while they were upon the wall of the gaol, was thrown by them from thence and killed. They accompliſhed their liberation by means of their blankets, which they tore up in ſtripes, and formed a ladder for that purpoſe, in conſequence of which all the blankets have been ſince taken from the priſoners in the gaol. As ſoon as their eſcape was known the country round was ſearched for them, and it is more than probable they will not elude the purſuit.

At the adjournment aſſizes held at Trim on the 8th of May, nine perſons were capitally convicted, and received ſentence of death for crimes committed as defenders. Several others were convicted for inferior offences. Thoſe charged with high treaſon will not be tried till next aſſizes.

KILDARE, April 22.

On Friday laſt, a fire broke out in the houſe of Mr. Wall, an eminent ſhopkeeper of Celbridge, which in a few hours, conſumed his entire houſe, ware-houſe, furniture, and nearly the whole of his ſtock in trade. The humane inhabitants of the town, at the riſk of their lives ſaved part of the merchandize from the mercileſs fire, but villains equally mercileſs, carried off all they could lay their hands on. In the article of linen alone they took off 26 pieces and a pocket book with about 200l. in bank notes.

Mr. Wall a few years ago was largely in country trade, but had the misfortune to fail: he compounded with his creditors for a ſmall dividend. By his own and wife's induſtry, he was enabled and did pay 20s. in the pound to all his creditors, but he is now left without a ſhilling to ſupport his wife and ſmall children.

ENNIS, (co. Clare) April 25.

Yeſterday, about one o'clock in the afternoon, a fire accidentally broke out in a houſe in Gort, occaſioned it is ſuppoſed, by the careleſſneſs of ſome carpenters who were at work, by lighting chips. Its effects were ſo rapid, owing to a ſtrong wind at the time, that in the ſpace of little more than an hour it conſumed upwards of twenty houſes. Several very reſpectable inhabitants of Gort are conſiderable ſufferers on this melancholy occaſion.

ANTRIM, March 23.

The grand jury of this county were enabled to congratulate the county, on the peaceable, quiet, and orderly behaviour of the inhabitants, at a time when ſome neighbouring counties were diſgraced by cruel and atrocious conduct, which was evinced by the ſmall number of indictments offered to their conſideration.

FRANKFORT, May 24.

Yeſterday ſeveral German deputies paſſed through Nancy, with paſſports from Gen. Moreau, on their way to Paris, to enter into negociations for peace.

MILAN, April 29.

Reſpecting the late victories, General Melas has iſued two proclamations, in one of which he ſays: "Theſe victories have even gained to us the admiration of the enemy. Let us perſevere only for a ſhort time more, and we will be richly rewarded for our exertions.—The enemy is blocked up in Genoa, with 7000 combatants, and 18,000 partly ſick, partly wounded. The preſence of the enemy only increaſes the miſery of the inhabitants, and the greateſt ſcarcity of bread prevails at Genoa. The perſeverance evinced by the troops, in the preſent fatiguing method of carrying on war, is beyond example. The enemy's fury, even if it ſhould carry them to the laſt extremity, in making ſallies, will certainly be repelled. We have already taken 37 pieces of cannon, 10 field pieces, 1500 hollocks, and 140 cwt. of ammunition. At the head quarters alone the number of priſoners amounts to one General, 72 officers, and 500 privates."

A corps of reſerve is to be ſtationed near Bellinzona to cover the frontiers of Switzerland and the Valais.

Admiral Keith has declared, that he would order any Captain of a ſhip to be hanged, who ſhould aſſiſt Maſſena in effecting his eſcape.

The following is the letter which General Melas wrote to Gen. Maſſena, ſummoning him to ſurrender the city of Genoa:

"General,

"Fortune has not crowned your value, which alone renders you worthy of my eſteem, and that of the whole univerſe. With your ſmall number of men you muſt fall under my exertions; but you will fall with honor. I believe it is time to liſten to the voice of humanity. General Suchet has again been defeated at St. Giacomo, and you can no longer have any hope from ſtruggling againſt the forces I command.

"Every drop of blood which your courage may cauſe to be ſhed will fall upon your own head; you will encreaſe the miſfortunes of a people who have already ſuffered too much. The city, which yet holds out, is expoſed to ſtill greater evils. It is threatened with pillage and all the horrors of war, ſhould the peaſants enter it with their minds inflamed, and without any previous capitulation. I cannot even anſwer completely for my own victorious troops.

"Hear then the voice of humanity, and ſacrifice the glory of defending yourſelf to the laſt drop of blood, to the real glory and admiration of which no one can deprive you. I offer you that honorable capitulation which an officer of your character deſerves, and thus I teſtify the eſteem with which I am, &c.

"MALAS."

ARMY OF THE RHINE.

Extract of a letter from the Head quarters of the Right Wing at Memmingen, dated May 12.

"This morning Lecourbe entered Memmingen. Kray evacuated it during the night, after having in vain contended during the preceding evening againſt a diviſion of our corps of the army. All the accounts confirm, that Kray was there in perſon at the head of about all his army, united by forced marches.—We took from him 1500 priſoners, including the red cloaks, whom Lecourb took on their road to him, in the foreſt above Attrach.

"On the 9th Moreau defeated the enemy at Biberach, and put out of the battle (mis bars de combat) 5000 men, 2000 of which number were priſoners.

"On the right corps of the army of Lecourbe, Vandamme took on the 10th a convoy of 150 carriages, containing wheat and oats, on their road to Feldkirch, and 250 horſes.

"Kray is retreating to Ulm, which, it is ſaid, he has cauſed to be evacuated. It is thought that he will abandon that place to retreat behind the Lech. The army is, perhaps, about to reſt for ſome days."

SUABIA, May 9.

Should Gen. Kray, whoſe head quarters remained at Kohlingen on the 7th, be obliged to retreat till Lether, it muſt be behind the Iller, which is received by the Danube near Ulm; the ſecond poſition would in that caſe be behind the Lech.

It is evident that Moreau's manoeuvres were not foreſeen.

AUGSBERG, May 12.

All that we have been able to learn is, that yeſterday the Auſtrians maintained their poſition near Mindelheim. Early this morning orders were received by all the retreating columns of the artillery of reſerve, ammunition waggons, &c. not to march to the Lech, but to the Danube. In conſequence of this, all the carriages have paſſed this city ſince four o'clock this morning, towards Donauwerth, &c. Thus it ſeems that General Kray intends to withdraw to the Danube.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, Auguſt 23.

GENERAL ELECTION.

The following perſons have been elected to ſerve in the next Provincial Parliament, in addition to thoſe already mentioned in this paper.

John Ferguſon, Eſq; for Frontenac.

Samuel Sherwood, Eſq; for Grenville.

Timothy Thompſon, Eſq; for Lenox and Addington.

Ebenezer Waſhburn, Eſq; for Prince Edward.

Thomas M'Kee and Mathew Elliott, Eſqrs. for Eſſex.

VOLUME X.] C

UPPER

OR,

YORK, (UPPER-CANA

TOTAL NUMBER 486]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT G
VERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of G of Great Britain, France and Irel King, Defender of the Faith, & ſo forth:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proroga on the fourth day of July l we thought fit by and with the vice of our Executive Council to p rogue our Provincial Parliament u the fourteenth day of this pre month of Auguſt, at which time our town of YORK you were held confirmed to appear; but we tak into our Royal conſideration the e and convenience of our loving ſ jects, have thought fit by and w the advice of our executive co cil, to relieve you, and each of y of your attendance at the time al ſaid, hereby convoking, and by th preſents enjoining you, and each you, that on the twentieth day September next, enſuing, you m us in our Provincial Parliament, our town of York, there to take conſideration the ſtate and welfare our Province of Upper-Canada, therein to do as may ſeem neceſſa Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we h caused theſe our Letters t made Patent, and the g ſeal of our ſaid Provinc be hereunto affixed:—W neſs our truſty and well loved PETER HUNT Eſq. our Lieutenant Gov or of our ſaid province, Lieutenant General c manding our Forces in Provinces of Upper and L er Canada, at York, this tenth day of Auguſt, the year of our Lord thouſand eight hundred in the fortieth year of reign.

P.

By his Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, ſe

Mr. Miller, from the flame of a candle being accidentally communicated to a puncheon of rum, and from that to a keg of gun powder, both of which blew up. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were so much burned, that they died shortly after."

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, October 4.

We hope our readers will be so kind as to excuse us for not publishing the Gazette last week, as it was merely owing to an unforeseen accident which happened to our press.

A Paris article says, that 8000 persons perished at Genoa for want of food.

It was rumoured in London on the 30th of June, that a messenger had arrived there from Cuxhaven, charged by Buonaparte to make a renewal of overtures to the Court of Great Britain for peace. The report gained credit with the week, but had no effect on the price of Stocks. It melted the day following into thin air.

The English and Batavian governments had been occupied for six weeks in discussing some commercial arrangements which were proposed by the latter, and in which they are mutually interested.

The British ministry had not on the 1st of July received information of the late decisive victories obtained by the French in Italy. They are said to have another expedition to Holland in agitation.

Peace was said to be the general wish of the English nation.

The disaffection excited amongst the people of Egypt previous to the renewal of the war in that country, towards the Ottoman government, by the enormities committed by its troops, had extended to the chiefs, from an account that the Porte had appointed 5 Pachas to govern Egypt, instead of the Beys, who encouraged by the defeat and dispersion of the Turkish army, are said, together with the Mamelukes & Arabs, to have joined their fortune with the French. This intelligence, which is fully credited at Constantinople, has excited the most lively distress amongst the well disposed part of the people; whilst the rabble talk, by joining the tribes of free-booters, who ravage to the gates of the city, of partaking of general plunder.

Ten Dollars Reward

WILL be paid to any person that will give information as to the names of the Thieves, who stole, in the course of last night, a quantity of ONIONS, and MELLONS out of the Garden belonging to the Subscriber, in order that they may be brought to condign punishment.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 26th Sept. 1800.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Sept. 26. 1800.

Home District, } To wit. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be holden in, and for this District, on Tuesday the fourteenth day of October now next ensuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings, in the Town of York; at which time and place all coroners, gaolers, high constables, constables, bailiffs, and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

THE

VOLUME X.] GAZETTE [NUMBER 23.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 431.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1800. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the seventh day of August last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-first day of this present month of September, at which time it was to sit at YORK, you were held and constrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty-seventh day of October next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this thirteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and in the fortieth year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, sec'y.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE 4th SEPTEMBER, 1800.

WHEREAS several persons claim to hold Lots in the Town of York, and have not performed the Condition of building thereon within the time limited; and whereas the Health and Convenience of His Majesty's Subjects, resident in the said Town, demand that the Ground part of the same should be cleared as much as possible:—NOTICE is hereby given to all such persons, that they are required within THREE months from this date to CUT and BURN all the Brush of Underwood on their said Lots; and within SIX months from the date hereof to fell all their Trees that are standing thereon, on pain of the said Lots being forfeited.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

Take Notice.

AS the subscriber will shortly leave this province for England, requests those persons whose accounts have been exhibited them to make payment without delay, or he will put them to expence and trouble.

E. HAYWARD.

N. B. He requests those to whom he is indebted, immediately to bring in their accounts that they may be settled.

York, Sept. 10, 1800.

Cozens & Richards

BEG leave to inform the public that they have taken that part of Mr. Heron's house in this town, lately occupied by Mr. M'Crae, where they intend, under the firm of BEN. COZENS and RICHARDS, carrying on the dry-goods business in all its branches; they flatter themselves that their endeavors to give satisfaction, will entitle them to public support and patronage which it shall be their constant aim to merit.

York, Sept. 10, 1800.

For Sale.

TWO hundred Acres of excellent Land well situated for a Farm, being lot number seventeen in the second concession of the township of York, joining Yonge-street, within two miles of the Town of York.

The terms will be made easy to any person inclined to purchase by applying to JAMES or ELY PLAYTER.

York, July 30, 1800. [82.]

To the Public.

AS the subscriber will leave this province in the course of the ensuing month, he requests all those indebted to him to make payment in order that he may discharge the demands against him.

THO's. MOSLEY.

York, August 27. (86)

William Cooper

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has lately received Licence as Auctioneer for this Town. That he has appropriated a part of his House in Duke-street for the purpose of an Auction Room, which will be made as commodious as possible; where every attention will be paid to such articles as his friends may please to honor him with the disposal of. He flatters himself that the tenor of his conduct hereafter, will entitle him to the confidence and patronage of the public—secrecy will be strictly observed on his part. York, Sept. 13.

FOR SALE,

That valuable lot with the buildings thereon standing, now occupied by William Smith, carpenter; situated on the north side of King Street. This house is advantageously situated for any person in the mercantile line, and is well calculated for a family.—The whole will be sold low for cash.—Apply to THO's MOSLEY.

York, August 27. (86)

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS

Pork and Beef

In barrels, which they will warrant of a superior quality—They expect shortly a very general assortment of

Dry goods & groceries.

Various reasons have determined them to sell, hereafter, for cash only—and to take this plain method of avoiding unwelcome applications on one part and disagreeable refusals on the other, and at the same time, to inform those whose accounts are liquidated, that unless speedy payments are made, unpleasant measures will be recurred to.

JOHN CUMMING, & Co.

York, 6th August, 1800.

BLANK

half pay Abdavits for sale at this office

Foreign News.

BOSTON, August 6.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Received yesterday, by the ship Five Brothers, capt. Phillips, 35 days from London.

SURRENDER of GENOA.

Massena, gen. in chief, to the consuls of the French republic.

"CITIZENS CONSULS,

"I HAVE the honor to address to you the convention agreed on for the evacuation of Genoa, by the right wing of the French army.

"From the 5th of April, we have not received either from France or Corfica any succours.

"From the 21st of May, the inhabitants of Genoa have had no bread. The army received only six ounces, composed of a mixture, half bran & half maise. For the last ten days the maise was replaced by cocoa, and the allowance diminished to three ounces. The greater part of the horses have been consumed.

"On the 25th, the troops of the right wing began their march, with their arms, baggage and ammunition, to rejoin the centre of the army, which on the 26th was at Alassio—To-morrow I shall go there myself.

"I shall have the honor of transmitting to you immediately, an account of the events which have taken place from the 25th of April, to the 5th of June.

"Health and Respect, MASSENA.

"The accounts will be brought you, as well as the 8 standards taken from enemy, by my Ade-du-camp."

Negociation for the evacuation of Genoa.

Art. I. The right wing of the French army charged with the defence of Genoa, the general in chief, and his staff, shall depart with their arms & baggage to go to rejoin the centre of the army. —*Answer.* The right wing charged with the defence of Genoa, shall depart to the number of 8110 men; and shall take the road by land to go by Nice to France. The remainder shall be transported by sea to Antibes. Admiral lord Keith engages to furnish these troops with subsistence in biscuits, in the same proportion that they are distributed to English troops. On the other hand, all the Austrian prisoners made on the river of Genoa by the army of Massena in the present year, shall be given up in a body by way of compensation, except those already exchanged up to the present time. In other respects the first article shall be fully executed.

Art. II. Every thing belonging to the said right wing, as artillery, and ammunition of all sorts, shall be transported by the English fleet to Antibes, or to the Gulph of Jouan.—*Answer.* Granted."

☞ The articles are 16 in number—the residue provide that the sick, &c. shall be well treated, and sent to Antibes; that none of the Genoese should be molested for their political opinions, and that all officers of all ranks of Massena's army, taken prisoners from the commencement of hostilities in the present year, shall return to France on their parole, and are not to serve until exchanged. The articles were mutually exchanged on the Bridge of Cornegliano, on the 5th June, 1800—and are signed by Ott, lieut. gen.; vice admiral Keith; and Massena.

From gen. Massena to gen. Buonaparte.

"My General, Genoa, June 7.

"I have the honor to give you an account of the evacuation of Genoa, conformable to the annexed convention. I hope you will find it worthy of the obstinate resistance of the brave garrison shut up there. We had not hitherto lost a single inch of ground; throughout we preserved a constant superiority; and had it not been for want of subsistence, we would have forever held out in Genoa. This day I gave the soldiers the last three ounces of what we call bread, and which is nothing but a wretched mixture of bran of oat chaff, and cocoa nut, without any wheat. We have eaten all our horses.

"The mortality occasioned by famine was at its height among the people and the troops. Hunger, and the bombardment, had excited movements of insurrections always stifled from their birth. It was in the hope of seeing you arrive to our deliverance, that I carried so far the severity of measures which enabled us to wait for your arrival; but our means failed, and it was necessary to think of withdrawing, not to lose all, and to preserve to the republic the remainder of a body of troops whose firmness could not be changed by hardships, fatigue, or starvation hitherto unheard of; their physical strength had entirely failed, and I had nothing remaining but walking skeletons. The officer who carries my dispatches can tell you in this respect, all that has been suffered to preserve Genoa.

"I go with the garrison to join the centre of the army, and to act there according to the instructions which I request you will send me; it is from thence that you shall hear from me. Health & respect. Signed "MASSENA."

☞ OPERATIONS IN ITALY.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

Bulletin of the Army of Reserve, dated Milan, June 3.

"The division of gen. Lannes which had been the advanced guard from St. Bernard to Ivrea, was advancing to Chivasso to make the enemy believe that it was our intention to make a junction with gen. Thureau, who was between Rivoli and Susa. In the mean time the army filed off on the opposite side, and passed the Sesia and the Tesino. When it was sufficiently advanced, gen. Lannes repaired the Dora Baltea, passed to Crescentino, Trino, Vercelli, where he received orders to march upon Pavia which he entered this morning; he there found magazines very considerable in provisions, 130 millers of powder, 1000 sick or wounded Austrians, 500 pieces of brass cannon on carriages, a powder magazine, bullets, &c. To-morrow we expect the inventory from Pavia.

"Gen. Lechi, with the Cisalpine legion, has marched to Cassano.

"Gen. Dubesme, with the corps under his orders, has marched to Lodi."

MILAN, June 4.

"Te Deum has been sung in the Metropolis of Milan, for the happy delivery of Italy.

"All the hospitals of the enemy fell into our power. There were 1500 sick at Pavia, and 1200 at Milan. Every day we discover fresh magazines. Among others we have just discovered at Pavia one of 5000 coats, and 10,000 new mutquets.

"General Dubesme yesterday passed Lambro, after a slight affair of advanced posts. He has reached Lodi, passed Adda, and in pursuit of the enemy.

Letter from the First Consul to the Minister at war, dated Milan, June 4, contains the following:

"We are at Milan. We have found at Pavia 300 pieces of cannon, on their carriages, half of them for the field, and half for sieges; 10,000 new firelocks, a great quantity of powder and ammunition, and magazines of every kind.

"The enemy for a long time believed there were no more than seven or eight thousand men, and that we had made a diversion merely for the raising the blockade of Genoa and Nice. They persisted in this error till the 28th of May.

"At the affair of Chiusella their cavalry made seven or eight prisoners but the enemy got information from them which they were unwilling to believe.

"On the 2d of June, gen. Hohenzollern, who commanded the blockade of Genoa, appeared, as you have seen by a letter that I have sent to the consuls, not much to fear our forces. Gen Melas has written to Pavia to a woman he had with him—"I know they say at Lombardy that a French army has arrived. There is no danger. I will defend you on that side." Two hours after this we entered Pavia. We are at Lodi. The advanced guard of Moncey have arrived at Cano, and endeavor to collect boats sufficient to enable them to pass the Po.

"All the hospitals of Lombardy have fallen into our hands. We have found 5 or 6.000 sick and wounded.

Signed, "BUONAPARTE.

June 7.

"Gen. Loison, after having passed the Adda at Lodi, took possession of Crema, passed the Oglio in the affair of the 5th, and took possession of the Orisnovi, a place between Brescia and the Po, which is regularly fortified with bastions and a counterscrap.

"After having pursued the enemy upon the grand road of Brescia, gen. Loison made a counter march, and moved towards Cremona, to make himself master of the numerous magazines the enemy have in that place, then to pass the Po, and to join the corps of gen. Murat at Placenza.

Letter of gen. Buonaparte, first consul of the republic, to the two consuls.

"MILAN, June 9.

"You will see, citizen consuls, by the letters of gen. Melas, which are annexed to my preceding letter, that gen. Ott received orders to raise the blockade of Genoa on the very day that gen. Massena, urged by the total want of provisions, demanded a capitulation. It appears that gen. Massena has 10,000 combatants, and gen. Souchet nearly as many. If these two corps had united, as I think they have, between Oneglia and Savona, they will be able to enter Piedmont by the Tanaro immediately, and be very useful, at a time when the enemy will be obliged to leave some troops in Genoa.

"The greater part of the army is at this moment at Stadella. We have a bridge at Placenza. Orisnovi, Brescia, and Cremona, are ours.

"You will find subjoined different Bulletins, and many letters, which have been intercepted, and which it will perhaps be useful to publish. I salute you.

Signed BUONAPARTE."

Petiet, counsellor of State, to the consuls.

MILAN, June 10.

The first consul writes to me to-day from Broni the following letter:

"We had yesterday a very brilliant affair. Without exaggeration the enemy had 1500 men killed, and twice as many wounded. We have made 4000 prisoners and taken five pieces of cannon. It is the corps of lieut. gen. Ott which came from Genoa by forced marches; he wished to open a communication with Piaisance.

As I have not time to dispatch a messenger to Paris, I request you will send this news to the consuls by a courier extraordinary.

"The army continues its march for Tortona and Alexandria.

"The division of the army of the Rhine is entirely arrived; a part of it is already beyond the Po."

Health and respect.

Signed, PETIET.

The General in Chief of the Army of Reserve to the first Consul.

"*Head Quarters at Pavia, June 9.*

"*Citizen Consul,*

"Since my last report the army has obtained new successes, the details of which I hasten to communicate to you.

"On the 30 June, the corps, commanded by gen. Dubesme proceeded to Lodi, occupied as an Austrian post, which retired on our approach.

"On the 4th, Boudet's division, reunited to the cavalry under the orders of gen. Murat, proceeded to the head of the bridge of Piaisance, whilst the division of Loison marched on to Crema, Orisnova, and Brescia. Five hundred men had been detached from that division, to be directed by gen. Boussier to Pizghitone. Gen. Loison arrived the 6th at Lograda, where he was apprised that the Austrian general Loudon wished to raise the people of Brescia against the French; he marched instantly to that town, which he took; and general Loudon was only saved in his flight by the courage of his escort, which was destroyed. We found in the place 30 millers of powder, and several magazines. We made 60 prisoners.

"On the 6th, gen. Murat possessed the head of the bridge of Piaisance, defended by 5 or 600 men and 20 pieces of cannon. But the enemy having cut from the coast of the town some bridges of boats, and defended the passage with 18 pieces of cannon, he fought another passage. The general procured some barks, that served him to carry over the 9th and 10th, and with these forces he attacked Piaisance, which he took on the 7th. He found considerable magazines, and made 600 prisoners. A party of the enemy's cavalry had just time to fly into the fort, which is encumbered by being the refuge of the administration, &c. of the Austrian army.

"Scarcely had gen. Murat taken the possession of Placentia, when the great guard was attacked on the side of Parma, by a corps of about 1000 men, that formed the garrison of the citadel. They were met by gen. Boudet, at the head of the battalions of the 59th, and preceded by the grenadiers under major gen. Dalton. The enemy was immediately charged with the bayonet and destroyed. The hussars of the 11th made all those prisoners who escaped from death. We have taken the two pieces of cannon, the waggons and colours belonging to the corps. Among the prisoners we find 29 officers and a major. Gen. Murat greatly praises the conduct of gen. Boudet and adjutant gen. Dalton. He is occupied in re-establishing the bridge of Placentia.

"I had ordered gen. Lannes to proceed on the Po, and to endeavour to effect a passage opposite Stradella. The enemy had destroy all the floating bridges, but gen. Lannes found means to assemble some vessels, in which the 28th of the line commenced to pass the Po,

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n into our hands. We have found
6,000 sick and wounded.
Signed, "BUONAPARTE.

June 7.

Gen. Loison, after having passed
Adda at Lodi, took possession of
na, passed the Oglio in the affair of
5th, and took possession of the Orfi-
, a place between Brescia and the
which is regularly fortified with
ons and a counterscrap.
After having pursued the enemy
the grand road of Brescia, gen.
on made a counter march, and
ed towards Cremona, to make h m-
master of the numerous magazines
enemy have in that place, then to
the Po, and to join the corps of
Murat at Placenza.

---

er of gen. Buonaparte, first con-
of the republic, to the two con-
ls.

,, MILAN, June 9.

You will see, citizen consuls, by
letters of gen. Melas, which are an-
d to my preceding letter, that gen.
received orders to raise the block-
of Genoa on the very day that gen.
ena, urged by the total want of pro-
ns, demanded a capitulation. It
ars that gen. Massena has 10,000
batants, and gen. Souchet nearly as
y. If these two corps had united,
think they have, between Oneglia
Savona, they will be able to enter
mont by the Tanaro immediately,
be very useful, at a time when the
ny will be obliged to leave some
ps in Genoa.
The greater part of the army is at
moment at Stadella. We have a
ge at Placenza. Orsinovi, Brescia,
Cremona, are ours.
You will find subjoined different
etins, and many letters, which have
intercepted, and which it will
aps be useful to publish. I salute

Signed BUONAPARTE."

---

t, counsellor of State, to the
consuls.

MILAN, June 10.

e first consul writes to me to-day
Broni the following letter:
We had yesterday a very brilliant
. Without exaggeration the ene-
ad 1500 men killed, and twice as
wounded. We have made 4000
prisoners and taken five pieces of cannon. It is the corps of lieut. gen. Ott which came from Genoa by forced marches; he wished to open a communication with Piaisance.

As I have not time to dispatch a messenger to Paris, I request you will send this news to the consuls by a courier extraordinary.

"The army continues its march for Tortona and Alexandria.

"The division of the army of the Rhine is entirely arrived; a part of it is already beyond the Po."

Health and respect.

Signed, PETIET.

The General in Chief of the Army of Reserve to the first Consul.

"*Head Quarters at Pavia, June 9.*

"*Citizen Consul,*

"Since my last report the army has obtained new successes, the details of which I hasten to communicate to you.

"On the 3d June, the corps, commanded by gen. Dubesme proceeded to Lodi, occupied as an Austrian post, which retired on our approach.

"On the 4th, Boudet's division, reunited to the cavalry under the orders of gen. Murat, proceeded to the head of the bridge of Plaisance, whilst the division of Loison marched on to Crema, Orsinova, and Brescia. Five hundred men had been detached from that division, to be directed by gen. Boussier to Pizzighitone. Gen. Loison arrived the 6th at Lodi, where he was apprised that the Austrian general Laudon wished to raise the people of Brescia against the French; he marched instantly to that town, which he took; and general Laudon was only saved in his flight by the courage of his escort, which was destroyed. We found in the place 30 millers of powder, and several magazines. We made 60 prisoners.

"On the 6th, gen. Murat possessed the head of the bridge of Plaisance, defended by 5 or 600 men and 20 pieces of cannon. But the enemy having cut from the coast of the town some bridges of boats, and defended the passage with 18 pieces of cannon, he fought another passage. The general procured some barks, that served him to carry over the 9th and 59th, and with these forces he attacked Plaisance, which he took on the 7th. He found considerable magazines, and made 600 prisoners. A party of the enemy's cavalry had just time to fly into the fort, which is encumbered by being the refuge of the administration, &c. of the Austrian army.

"Scarcely had gen. Murat taken the possession of Placentia, when the great guard was attacked on the side of Parma, by a corps of about 1000 men, that formed the garrison of the citadel. They were met by gen. Boudet, at the head of the battalions of the 59th, and preceded by the grenadiers under major gen. Dalton. The enemy was immediately charged with the bayonet and destroyed. The hussars of the 11th made all those prisoners who escaped from death. We have taken the two pieces of cannon, the waggons and colours belonging to the corps. Among the prisoners we find 29 officers and a major. Gen. Murat greatly praises the conduct of gen. Boudet and adjutant gen. Dalton. He is occupied in re-establishing the bridge of Placentia.

"I had ordered gen. Lannes to proceed on the Po, and to endeavour to effect a passage opposite Stradella. The enemy had destroy ali the floating bridges, but gen. Lannes found means to assemble some vessels, in which the 28th of the line commenced to pass the Po, on the 6th, at 3 in the morning. One part of the 40th also crossed the river. The corps of troops under gen. Mainoni had taken the banks and marshes behind St. Cypriano. At 4 in the evening the regiment of Reiski & Gravates, amounting to 2000 men, supported by some pieces of cannon, attacked with impetuosity the troops which had landed, that consisted of 1500 men. Already had the enemy commenced to make way in our centre, when the order to charge was beat.—The combat was obstinate, but the enemy was put to the route. They left on the field of battle more than 300 killed & wounded, and we made 200 prisoners, and took two artillery waggons.—We cannot praise too much the intrepidity displayed on this occasion by the 28th and 40th demi-brigades, and general Mainoni who commanded them.

"The 19th, at 3 in the morning, the division having passed with its artillery, the 28th proceeded to Boni, where they charged with audacity the infantry and cavalry of the enemy. We made 200 prisoners in the action. The citizen Manegre, aid de camp to gen. Watrin, was wounded in the head. This distinguished officer had already received a wound in the affair of Chinsella.

"I hope that to-morrow, the 10th, all the army shall pass the Po. Gen. Lecchi had received orders to proceed to Lecco on the 7th; he found the passage defended by the enemy with artillery and gun boats—he determined to transport his vessels on waggons, to pass the Adda, and enter the lake—he sent over a column of 300 men, which turned the enemy, whilst another corps cannonaded the gun boats that defended the passage of Lecco. The enemy being turned, determined to fly, and, we captured four pieces of cannon, 2 gun-boats, and magazines of ammunition, and made twenty prisoners.

ALEX. BERTHIER."

From gen. Berthier to gen. Buonaparte.

H. Q. Broni, June 9.

"I have the honor to inform you, that having learned that gen. Ott had left Genoa with thirty battalions, and that he was arrived yesterday at Voghera. I ordered gen Lannes to quit the position of Broni, to attack the enemy wherever he should meet him, and gen. Victor to support him with his corps.

"Gen. Watrin met the first posts of the enemy at San Diletto; the principal force of the enemy occupied Casteggi, and the heights on the right, having much artillery in their positions, presenting a force of about 15,000 men. The 18th demi brigade, the 6th, 22d, and 40th, having repulsed the enemy's advanced guard, attacked his line in front, for the purpose of turning his right; the enemy obstinately maintained his position; never was there a more animated fire kept up; the corps mutually charged each other repeatedly; a battalion of the 40th who gave way, gave some advantage to the enemy; then gen. Victor made the division of Chamberlac advance; the 24th attacked the left of the enemy; the 43d, where gen. Victor was, turned the heights of the left, while the 96th pierced his centre, which it overthrew and decided the victory. The village of Casteggio was taken and retaken several times, as well as many other positions. The brave 12th regiment of hussars, who contended alone against the cavalry of the enemy, has performed wonders. The enemy was pursued to near Voghera.

"The result of this day gave us 6000 prisoners and 5 pieces of cannon, with their caissons. The enemy had more than 3000 men killed or wounded; we have had about 1500, among whom are the chief of the 2nd light demi brigade and my aid de camp, Laborde, slightly wounded on the head.

Signed ALEX. BERTHIER."

TELEGRAPHIC BULLETIN.

Paris, June 21.

"The first consul has obtained a complete victory on the 18th of June, 8000 Austrians and 40 pieces of cannon are taken by the French army. Six thousand dead, belonging to the vanquished, remain on the field of battle.

"The enemy capitulates for the restoration of Genoa, and the fortresses of Italy and Lombardy."

SECOND BULLETIN.

Same date.

"The army has been victorious at Maringo. This battle has decided the fate of Italy, and announces peace.

"We wait for an answer from Vienna. The armies will resume hostilities within ten days, if the answer be not favourable.

"Gen. Desaix is wounded in the head."

Maringo, where the battle mentioned in the above bulletin was fought, is a village on the right of the Bormidda, and the Tanaro, and about five miles distant from Alessandria.

Paris, June 24.

Gen. Cudinot writes from his H. Q. at Broglio, June 4. that gen. Rechambeau entered Nice the 29th; that the Austrians had retreated by the Col di Tende, into Piedmont, and that he was following them. He has taken from 2 to 3000 prisoners. (This was anterior to the surrender of Genoa.)

18. A letter from Nice of the 7th, announces the arrival of Massena, and his proceedings to join the army at Port Maurie.

A German Gazette asserts, that the Emperor has peremptorily demanded to have the 18,000 British troops in the Mediterranean placed under gen. Melas.

19. Savona has been recaptured, and Suchet is marching towards Genoa.—[☞ In all these accounts, it should be recollected, that the capture of places is frequently mentioned, when only the mere town is taken. All the fortified towns in Italy have citadels, that generally hold long and desperate sieges. We do not think the citadel of Savona will fall by a coup de paragraph.]

Halifax, N. S. Aug. 14.

Admiral Parker arrived here yesterday from England to take the command on this station. It is expected that some change will take place in the court of Admiralty. An American war is much talked of.

A letter from an officer in Earl Saint Vincent's fleet, states that the motions of the fleet are chiefly confined to a blockade of the enemy in Brest harbor, not the smallest vessel being suffered to pass unnoticed, and tho' the French fleet are more in number than the English, they have yet shewed no inclination to come out. Earl St. Vincent has 24 sail of the line immediately under his orders; five more are close off the harbor's mouth, besides several line of battle ships off Quiberon.

A Portuguese convoy of 12 sail from the Brazils to Leghorn, are captured by a French frigate off the Canary Islands. They were under the protection of two brigs, one of which was sunk, and the other made her escape and arrived at Barbadoes.

LONDON, July 2.

At a very early hour this morning we

received Paris Journals up to the 28th inclusive. They contain very little news being chiefly occupied with more detailed accounts of the battle of Marengo. Gen. Berthier's official letter reduces the loss of the Auſtrians in killed to 3000, which is one half of the number firſt ſtated. On the 18th of June the French took poſſeſſion of Tortona, of Alexſandria on the 20th, and the citadels of Milan and Turin were ſurrendered the ſame day. Genoa was alſo given up about the 20th, but ſome diſpute is ſaid to have ariſen between Ld. Keith & the French, on account of the 119 ſhips which were claimed by his lordſhip, as having entered during the blockade, and for the releaſe of which he demanded 15,000l. ſterling.

We are not told how the buſineſs was adjuſted, but the character of Ld. Keith, both reſpecting this affair, and his pretended ill treatment of Delaix, when the latter was taken priſoner, is ſpoken of with an indecent ſcurrility, which does very little honor to its authors. Gen. Melas, with the whole of the Auſtrian army, has marched towards Mantua.—The French are ſending troops to Lucca, and gen. Muncay has marched from Breſcia to take poſſeſſion of the Valteline.

There are no further official accounts from the army of the Rhine, nor is any thing ſaid reſpecting the negociation with the Court of Vienna.

There is a report, which is not even credited by the journaliſts who have given circulation to it, and which we conſider as entitled to no manner of credit, that the Engliſh army has failed in an attempt to effect another landing at Quiberon, and that its loſs on this occaſion, in killed, wounded and priſoners, amounted to no leſs than 3000 men.

Letters from Conſtantinople of the 15th of May mention, that gen. Kheneris army becomes every day more eſtabliſhed in Egypt. It is ſtated that M. Elgin has made a declaration to the Porte, that altho' his Britannic Majeſty diſapproved of the conduct of El Ariſen, and of the conduct of Sir Sidney Smith, he would not impede the execution of it, from a reſpect to the Grand Seignior.

It is ſaid however, that Kleber refuſes to renew the convention on the ſame terms as heretofore.

Policies have been underwritten at Lloyd's, at a premium of 12 guineas to return 100, in caſe preliminaries of peace are ſigned between France & Auſtria within two months; and at a premium of 20 guineas, in caſe preliminaries are ſigned between France and England within ſix months.

July 4. This morning a meſſenger arrived at the Secretary of State's office with diſpatches from Lord Minto, ambaſſador at the court of Vienna; a courier had arrived there from Conſtantinople, with intelligence that the French army under the command of gen. Kleber, had been defeated in Egypt by the Turks.

This morning alſo arrived the Hamburgh mail due on Sunday laſt. The intelligence it brings from Italy is not of ſo late a date as to comprehend thoſe events which have produced ſuch a reverſe of fortune in that country. The lateſt date is Roveredo June 12.

In regard to the armies on the Danube, there are accounts ſo late as the 19th of June.

A letter from Ulm, of that date, ſpeaks of an action the afternoon of the 17th, at Leipheim, near Gunſburgh, on the left bank of the Danube, in a level country, where the Imperial cavalry could act with advantage. The reſult is not mentioned, but we are told that on the morning of the 18th 200 French priſoners had arrived in the neighbourhood of Ulm, and that the field of battle was covered with dead bodies. The French on the 19th formed a ſemicircle on the right bank of the Danube from the Illerdiſſen to Gunſburgh. The poſition of the Auſtrians extend from Wultzich through Biberach to Ulm.

July 7. The intelligence from the Danube is highly intereſting, and the details tranſmitted by gen. Moreau to the Chief Conſul reſpecting the action of Hochſtadt (the paſſage of the river between Blenheim and Dellingen) are both important and extraordinary. It was on the 22d ult. that this attack took place at day break; there were ſeveral falſe demarcations, but the real point was at Blenheim, where the bridges had been left ſtanding upon account of their decayed and dangerous ſtates, in which it was thought no army could attempt to paſs them. Eighty ſwimmers firſt paſſed the river, naked, with their arms following in two miſerable ſkiffs. The immediate iſſue of this affair, was the loſs of 5000 men in priſoners alone and 20 pieces of cannon, which fell into the hands of the French. But the remote conſequences of their ſucceſs were of ſtill more importance. General Kray immediately broke up from his ſtrong poſitions before Ulm, leaving only a ſufficient garriſon to defend it, and was marching, according to the letter of gen. Moreau, to give battle to the Republicans. We ſhall have the enemy, adds the French general, one half of his journey. Thus is the fate of Germany about to be decided in a battle, which threatens to equal or to exceed the horrible carnage we have lately to deplore in the north of Italy.

July 10. A motion tending to peace was made in the Houſe of Commons by Mr. Weſtern yeſterday, and rejected with the uſual powerful majority.

The Pope has made peace with Bonaparte.

12. The number of Britiſh troops ordered into the Mediterranean, is ſaid to prove that miniſters are aſſured of the determination of the Emperor to renew the war. It being ſuppoſed theſe troops are to join the Auſtrian army in Italy.

The French army in Germany have now reached the very ground they poſſeſſed in 1796, when Jourdan was defeated and Moreau was obliged to retreat.—The French occupied every place as faſt as the Auſtrians retreated. On the 23d and 24th ult. they took poſſeſſion of Gienger, Heidenheim, the valley of the Brenz, Aſen, Ellingen, Swabian Gemund, and Geislingen.

16. The Engliſh miniſters aſſert, notwithſtanding appearances, that the Emperor has no intention of making peace. Several meſſengers have lately arrived from the Britiſh miniſter at Vienna.

19. A report generally prevailed yeſterday, that negociations are on foot. The funds roſe. It is ſaid the Emperor has ſent diſpatches declaring he muſt make peace; and that the Engliſh court failing to induce him to continue the war, have requeſted to negociate in concert. Conſiderable agitation and diſmay exiſt in our cabinet. Mr. Pitt in obtaining a vote for a loan to the Emperor laſt evening, ſaid nothing inconſiſtent with this report. His language was ſuch as he would hold if about treating. *(Albany Gazette.*

The negociations with the Emperor cannot be broken off as hoſtilities have not been renewed in Italy. It is not yet declared whether the government in Italy is to be republican or monarchical: and the idea of the reſtoration of the King of Sardinia is not wholly excluded. If Buonaparte ſincerely wiſhes for peace, he will not attempt to revolutionize a ſingle diſtrict more than was agreed upon at the treaty of Campo Formio.

Miniſters, by propoſing to pay the Emperor a ſubſidy of 2 millions, exhibit a confidence in the continuance of the war.

Land for Sale,

By WILLIAM WILLCOCKS, Eſquire of YORK.

UPWARDS of twenty thouſand Acres of excellent Wood Land, the greater part in the Township of Norwich, in the Weſtern Diſtrict, between the River Lattench and Long Point, on Lake Erie; the reſt in the Townſhips of York, Whitby, Vaughan, King, and Whitchurch, in eligible ſituations, within a few miles of this town. It will be ſold in lots of 200 Acres, or more.—Mr. William Hambly, at Woodhouſe, near Long Point, will ſhew the land in the Weſtern Diſtrict. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Willcocks, who has alſo for ſale an Acre Lot, Number 77, in the Town of Niagara. He has the King's Letters Patent for the ſundry tracts of Land, wherefore the Purchaſer will meet with no unneceſſary delay.

York, in the Home Diſtrict of Upper Canada, the 6th day of October, 1800.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

N. B. He has alſo two Houſes for ſale, one in Palace-ſtreet, on the front of this Town, and another in King-ſtreet.

8 Dollars reward.

STOLEN from the houſe of the ſubſcriber, on Saturday the 20th ult. a fine ruffled SHIRT; who ever will give information of the perſon or perſons who committed the offence, ſhall receive the above reward.

SARAH M'BRIDE.

York, Oct. 10.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber being duly appointed adminiſtrator to the eſtate of the late JAMES NASH, deceaſed, requeſts all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate to make payment without delay, and thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate, to exhibit them duly authenticated to SAM. NASH, Adm'r.

York, 10 Oct.

Ten Dollars Reward

WILL be paid to any perſon that will give information as to the names of the Thieves, who ſtole, in the courſe of laſt night, a quantity of ONIONS and MELLONS out of the Garden belonging to the Subſcriber, in order that they may be brought to condign puniſhment.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 26th Sept. 1800.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Sept. 26. 1800.

Home Diſtrict, } NOTICE is hereby given, that a

To wit. } General Court of Quarter Seſſions of the Peace, will be holden in, and for this Diſtrict, on Tueſday the fourteenth day of October now next enſuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings, in the Town of York; at which time and place all coroners, gaolers, high conſtables, conſtables, bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe concerned, are deſired to be then and there preſent, to do and perform what to their ſeveral offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

THE

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OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 494.] *SATURDAY*, NOVEMBER 1, 1800. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland. King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth :—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS.

GREETING :—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of September last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-seventh day of this present month of October, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and constrained to appear ; but we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the THIRD day of December next, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary : Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed :—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esq. our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and in the fortieth year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *sec'y.*

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, 4th SEPTEMBER, 1800.

WHEREAS several persons claim to hold Lots in the Town of York, and have not performed the Condition of building thereon within the time limited ; and whereas the Health and Convenience of his Majesty's subjects, resident in the said Town, demand that the Ground part of the same should be cleared as soon as possible :—NOTICE is hereby given to all such persons, that they are required within THREE months from this date, to CUT and BURN all the Brush or Under-wood on their said Lots ; and within SIX months from the date hereof, to fall all the Trees that are standing thereon, on pain of their said Lots being forfeited.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

Take Notice.

AS the subscriber will shortly leave this province for England, requests those persons whose accounts have been exhibitted them to make payment without delay, or he will put them to expence and trouble.

E. HAYWARD.

N. B. He requests those to whom he is indebted immediately to bring in their accounts that they may be settled.

York, Sept. 10, 1800.

Cozens & Richards

BEG leave to inform the public that they have taken that part of Mr. Heron's house in this town, lately occupied by Mr. M'Crae, where they intend, under the firm of BEN. COZENS and RICHARDS, carrying on the taylering business in all its branches ; they flatter themselves that their endeavors to give satisfaction, will entitle them to public support and patronage which it shall be their constant aim to merit.

York, Sept. 10, 1800.

For Sale.

TWO hundred Acres of excellent Land well situated for a Farm, being lot number seventeen in the second concession of the township of York, joining Yonge-street, within two miles of the Town of York.

The terms will be made easy to any person inclined to purchase by applying to JAMES or ELY PLAYTER.

York, July 30, 1800. [8a.]

At Auction,

On Monday the 3d of November next, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Mr. JOHN M'DOUGALL's tavern, will be sold a consignment of GOODS, consisting of plain, striped and flowered Demities, Marseilles Quilting, Muslins, Shawls, Handker'fs ; men's and women's Hose ; broad and narrow Axes, Augers, Gouges, Chisels, Planes, Hollows and Rounds, Cutlery, Adzes ; Coppers ; Black-ball and Brushes ; Hair-powder ; Essence of Peppermint ; Thumblatches and Padlocks ; and a number of other articles. ☞ ALL purchases under 3 dollars to be CASH ; those that exceed it, TWO months credit will be given on approved notes.

Wm. COOPER, Auc'r.

October 16.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber being duly appointed administrator to the estate of the late JAMES NASH, deceased, requests all persons indebted to the said estate to make payment without delay, and those who have any demands against the estate, to exhibit them duly authenticated to SAM. NASH, Adm'r.

York, 10 Oct.

To be sold,

TWELVE hundred Acres of LAND in the Township of Portland, in the Midland District, being Lots No. 11 in the 1st Concession, 9, 10 and 12 in the 2d Concession, and 9 and 10 in the 3d Concession. Enquire of the Subscriber at Kingston.

RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

June 12.

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS

Pork and Beef

In barrels, which they will warrant of a superior quality—They expect shortly a very general assortment of

Dry goods & groceries.

Various reasons have determined them to sell, hereafter, for cash only—and to take this plain method of avoiding unwelcome applications on one part and disagreeable refusals on the other, and at the same time, to inform those whose accounts are liquidated, that unless speedy payments are made, unpleasant measures will be securred to.

JOHN CUMMING, & Co.

York, 6th August, 1800.

The following account of the Great Common Prison in Venice is given by Dr. Moseley, an English gentleman, who with some difficulty obtained permission from the inquisitors to visit it on the 6th Sept. 1787.

"I Was conducted through the prison with one of its inferior dependants. We had a torch with us. We crept a long narrow passages as dark as pitch. In some of them two people could not pass each other. The cells are made of massy marble, the architecture of the celebrated Sansovino.

"The cells are not only dark and black as ink, but being surrounded and confined with huge walls, the smallest breath of air can scarcely find circulation in them. They are about nine feet square on the floor, arched at the top, and between 6 and 7 feet high in the highest part. There is to each cell a round hole of 8 inches diameter; thro' which the prisoner's daily allowance of twelve ounces of bread, and a pot of water is delivered. There is a small iron door to the cell. The furniture of the cell is a little straw and a small tub; nothing else. The straw is renewed, and the tub emptied thro' the iron door, occasionally.

"The diet is ingeniously contrived, for the perduration of punishment.—Animal food or a cordial nutritious regimen in such a situation, would bring on disease, and defeat the end of this Venitian justice—Neither can the soul, if so inclined, steal away, wrapt up in slumbering delusion, or sink to rest; from the admonition of her sad existence, by the goaler's daily return.

"I saw one man who had been in a cell thirty years; two who had been in twelve years; and several who had been 8 and 9 years in their respective cells.

"By my taper's light I could discover the prisoners horrid countenances. They were all naked. The man who had been there thirty years, in face and body was covered with long hair. He had lost the arrangements of words, and order of language. When I spoke to him he made an unintelligible noise, and expressed fear and surprize; and like some wild animals in deserts, which have suffered by the treachery of the human race, or having an instinctive abhorrence of it, he would have fled like lightning from me if he could.

"One whose faculties were not so obliterated; who still recollected the difference between day and night—whose eyes and ears though long closed with a silent blank, still languished to perform their natural functions, implored in the most piercing manner, that I would prevail on the jailor to murder him; or to give him some instruments to destroy himself. I told him I had no power to serve him in this request. He then entreated I would use my endeavours with the inquisitors to get him hanged, or drowned in the Canal Orfano. But even in this I could not serve him. Death was a favour I had not interest enough to procure for him.

"This kindness of death, however, was during my stay in Venice, granted to one man, who had been "from the cheerful ways of man cut off" thirteen years.

"Before he left his dungeon, I had some conversation with him:—this was six days previous to his execution. His transport at the prospect of death was surprising. He longed for the happy moment. No saint ever exhibited more fervour in anticipating the joys of a future state, than this man did at the thoughts of being relieved from life, during the four days mockery of his trial.

"It is in the Canal Orlano where the vessels from Turkey and the Levant perform quarantine. This place is the watry grave of many who have committed political or personal offences against the state or senate, and of many who have committed no offences at all. They are carried out of the city in the middle of the night, tied up in a sack, with a stone fastened to it, and thrown into the water. Fishermen are prohibited, on forfeiture of their lives, against fishing in this district. The presence is the plague. This is the secret history of people being lost in Venice.

"The government, with age, grew feeble, was afraid of the discussion of legal process, and of public executions, and navigated this rotten Bucentaur of the Adriatic, by spies, prisons, assassinations and the Canal Orlano.

"If there be an hell, the idea of which a virtuous mind can be susceptible, this is that hell—and some Italian devil was its inventor. Such a one as he of that country who, to accomplish the eternity of the perdition of his enemy, beguiled him to disclaim his faith, to save his life; then instantly stabbed him to the heart to prevent his repentance.

"What I now unfold in regard to the prison in Venice, is known but to a few people. I have reason to believe, that no foreigner besides myself witnessed the same I have related; the exploring which, nearly cost me my life.

"The heat and want of air in the passages among the cells, so oppressed my strength and respiration, that I could scarcely walk or breathe, when I left the prison. Sweat ran through every pore of my body. My cloathes were to my coat sleeves wet through. I staid too long there. I went to St. Mark's place as soon as I could—and by the assistance of the trembling Dominico, waiting for my return, the blessed sight of day, fresh air, and a few glasses Maraschino, I was enabled to get to my lodgings at the Scudo di Francia, off the side of the great canal, near the Rialto—where I was for several hours extremely ill, and for several days much indisposed.

"It is not my province here, to enquire whether the Venitian people were wicked or the Venitian government wise; nor to settle the proportion of crimes and punishments, in such a state as Venice. An Englishman cannot.

The late FRENCH DIRECTORY.

[By a Traveller.]

IT is curious to mark the characters of the five who have succeeded the Bourbons to the throne of this powerful nation, and to compare the state, before the revolution, with the present grandeur of these Pentarchs. Barras is the only one of them noble by birth, and of the military profession. The rest are all of obscure origin, and were trained to the peaceable trade of the Law.

In 1778, Barras had left the army, lived at Paris in wretched indigence in a garret; Merlin was an advocate in French Flanders, his native country, more obscure than thousands of the same profession. Reveilier Lepaux having abandoned the law, taught botany in a provincial college. Reubell practised law in the supreme courts of Alsace, and Treilhard did the same in the tribunals of Paris.—The botanical professor in Normandy, the lawyers of Brabant, Alsace and Paris, and the idle soldier in a garret, first met each other as deputies to the constituent assembly.—Little thought they then that in seven years they should divide among them the prerogatives of French Royalty.

The four lawyers had spent uniform and stationary lives. They had never travelled out of France, and got their wisdom from books rather than from observation. The soldier's life had been boisterous, full of change, perils and adventures. He fought with the English in the Carnatic; had led many a skirmish, and stormed many a mountain fort in the Deccan. He had escaped on a raft from a sinking ship, to an isle in the Indian Ocean, peopled by savages, and passed a whole month without the hope of ever again seeing the face of an European.

Barras was a count of the most ancient family in Provence, the most ancient of the French provinces. Merlin was a peasant's brat, born in a cabbin, in the new acquired and half galicised territory of Brabant. Revelliere was the son of a propertiest farmer in Guienne. Reubell was the misbegotten son of a man of his own profession in L'Isle de France.—The various original, as to place and rank of the five Directors, is therefore somewhat remarkable; only three of them, the Provincial, Gu[illegible]hois, and Parisian, are, strictly sp[illegible]ing, Frenchmen.

Barras commenced a grand and p[illegible]ous career with the Revolution. [illegible]force of mind, eloquence and intrep[illegible]ty, made him distinguished in all [illegible]transactions that terminated with [illegible]triumph of the Mountain; yet he [illegible]red the success without partaking in [illegible]sanguinary measures of their tyran[illegible]His exploits were illustrious; for [illegible]he subdued the revolt of the south[illegible]departments; secondly, he swayed [illegible]convention against Robespierre, and [illegible]the armed force against him and his [illegible]leagues; thirdly, he suppressed the [illegible]insurrections of the sections of Pari[illegible]against the Convention; and lastly, [illegible]has now become Director, and ch[illegible]superintends the internal adminis[illegible]on of the Republic.

Merlin passed from the hovel to [illegible]kitchen of a convent, where he acte[illegible]a servant, and thence to the office [illegible]lawyer. He was a great senatorial [illegible]der in all the efforts made for innov[illegible]on, and has passed through many [illegible]cutive and ministerial offices before [illegible]directorship.

Revelliere was first a deputy, th[illegible]provincial administrator, then a dep[illegible]again, and declaimer from the pu[illegible]then a fugitive, beset with numbe[illegible]hazards from the jealousy of Ro[illegible]pierre; then a deputy again; and fi[illegible]ly a Director.

Reubell has act[illegible]his part as a f[illegible]tor; secondly, as military commiss[illegible]er on the Rhine; and thirdly, has [illegible]charged the same functions against [illegible]rebels of La Vendee.

Treilhard has been active in th[illegible]gislative body, being in high reputa[illegible]elegance; but in stormy times, [illegible]to have studied privacy. He has [illegible]ambassador to Germany, and was o[illegible]the envoys to negociate with Mal[illegible]bury at Lisle, and at the Congr[illegible]Rastadt; all the five, therefore, [illegible]been leaders, and conspicuously a[illegible]from the beginning of the Revolu[illegible]

At the opening of this great [illegible]1788, Barras was in the prime of [illegible]being only 33 years old. He [illegible]youngest of the five. Reubell was [illegible]years older. Merlin was 34, Revel[illegible]was 36, and Treilhard was 38.

ON OATHS.

THE frequent taking of oaths [illegible]to lessen the reverence of them [illegible]to lead to perjury. It is an evil [illegible]lamented, that our laws require [illegible]upon too frequent and too frivolo[illegible]casions, which in all probabilit[illegible]been the means of encreasing the [illegible]perjury. Even to have the na[illegible]God in our mouths upon every [illegible]occasion, without due reverence [illegible]not in the way of swearing, is no[illegible]

my return, the bleſſed ſight of day, freſh air, and a few glaſſes Maraſchino, I was enabled to get to my lodgings at the Scudo di Francia, off the ſide of the great canal, near the Rialto—where I was for ſeveral hours extremely ill, and for ſeveral days much indiſpoſed.

"It is not my purpoſe here, to enquire whether the Venitian people were wicked or the Venitian government wiſe; nor to ſettle the proportion of crimes and puniſhments, in ſuch a ſtate as Venice. An Engliſhman cannot.

The late FRENCH DIRECTORY.

[By a Traveller.]

IT is curious to mark the characters of the five who have ſucceeded the Bourbons to the throne of this powerful nation, and to compare the ſtate, before the revolution, with the preſent grandeur of theſe Pentarchs. Barras is the only one of them noble by birth, and of the military profeſſion. The reſt are all of obſcure origin, and were trained to the peaceable trade of the Law.

In 1778, Barras had left the army, lived at Paris in wretched indigence in a garret; Merlin was an advocate in French Flanders, his native country, more obſcure than thouſands of the ſame profeſſion. Reveilier Lepaux having abandoned the law, taught botany in a provincial college. Reubell practiſed law in the ſupreme courts of Alſace, and Treilhard did the ſame in the tribunals of Paris.—The botanical profeſſor in Normandy, the lawyers of Brabant, Alſace and Paris, and the idle ſoldier in a garret, firſt met each other as deputies to the conſtituent aſſembly.—Little thought they then that in ſeven years they ſhould divide among them the prerogatives of French Royalty.

The four lawyers had ſpent uniform and ſtationary lives. They had never travelled out of France, and got their wiſdom from books rather than from obſervation. The ſoldier's life had been boiſterous, full of change, perils and adventures. He fought with the Engliſh in the Carnatic; had led many a ſkirmiſh, and ſtormed many a mountain fort in the Deccan. He had eſcaped on a raft from a ſinking ſhip, to an iſle in the Indian Ocean, peopled by ſavages, and paſſed a whole month without the hope of ever again ſeeing the face of an European.

Barras was a count of the moſt ancient family in Provence, the moſt ancient of the French provinces. Merlin was a peaſant's brat, born in a cabbin, in the new acquired and half galiciſed territory of Brabant. Revelliere was the ſon of a propertieſt farmer in Guienne. Reubell was the miſbegotten ſon of a man of his own profeſſion in L'Iſle de France.—The various original, as to place and rank of the five Directors, is therefore ſomewhat remarkable; only three of them, the Provincial, Guienhois, and Pariſian, are, ſtrictly ſpeaking, Frenchmen.

Barras commenced a grand and perilous career with the Revolution. His force of mind, eloquence and intrepidity, made him diſtinguiſhed in all the tranſactions that terminated with the triumph of the Mountain; yet he ſhared the ſucceſs without partaking in the ſanguinary meaſures of their tyranny. His exploits were illuſtrious; for firſt, he ſubdued the revolt of the ſouthern departments; ſecondly, he ſwayed the convention againſt Robeſpierre, and led the armed force againſt him and his coleagues; thirdly, he ſuppreſſed the two inſurrections of the ſections of Paris againſt the Convention; and laſtly, he has now become Directot, and chiefly ſuperintends the internal adminiſtration of the Republic.

Merlin paſſed from the hovel to the kitchen of a convent, where he acted as a ſervant, and thence to the office of a lawyer. He was a great ſenatorial leader in all the efforts made for innovation, and has paſſed through many executive and miniſterial offices before his directorſhip.

Revelliere was firſt a deputy, then a provincial adminiſtrator, then a deputy again, and declaimer from the preſs; then a fugitive, beſet with numberleſs hazards from the jealouſy of Robeſpierre; then a deputy again; and finally a Director.

Reubell has acted his part as a ſenator; ſecondly, as military commiſſioner on the Rhine; and thirdly, has diſcharged the ſame functions againſt the rebels of La Vendee.

Treilhard has been active in the legiſlative body, being in high repute for elegance; but in ſtormy times, ſeems to have ſtudied privacy. He has been ambaſſador to Germany, and was one of the envoys to negociate with Malmeſbury at Liſle, and at the Congreſs at Raſtadt; all the five, therefore, have been leaders, and conſpicuouſly active from the beginning of the Revolution.

At the opening of this great ſcene, 1788, Barras was in the prime of life, being only 33 years old. He is the youngeſt of the five. Reubell was nine years older. Merlin was 34, Reveilliere was 36, and Treilhard was 38.

ON OATHS.

THE frequent taking of oaths is apt to leſſen the reverence of them, and to lead to perjury. It is an evil to be lamented, that our laws require oaths upon too frequent and too frivolous occaſions, which in all probability has been the means of encreaſing the ſin of perjury. Even to have the name of God in our mouths upon every ſlight occaſion, without due reverence, tho' not in the way of ſwearing, is not proper, becauſe it tends to leſſen the reverence of his name in our minds, and to make us uſe it without having that reſpectful veneration which we ought to have at the uttering of it. We ought to imitate the example of the famous Mr. Boyle, who never uttered if in diſcourſe, without making a pauſe, as a token of the reſpect and veneration due to it.

THE COVETOUS MAN.

A Perſian merchant who had acquired immenſe riches by traffic, diſcourſing with a Derviche, told him that he intended to leave off trading: but that he wiſhed to make one journey more. "Son," ſaid the Derviche, "you have already ſpent the greateſt part of your life in travel; what journey do you propoſe to make before you ſettle?"—The merchant anſwered, that he meant to trade with ſulphur into China; "from thence (ſaid he) I will bring China ware to ſell in Greece; and from Greece I will carry ſtuffs of gold to the Indies; from the Indies I will bring ſteel to Hamlet; from Hamlet will trade with glaſs into Arabia Felix; and from Arabia Felix I will bring painted cloths into Perſia; and when I have done this, I will bid farewell to trade, and"—"Hold, ſaid the Derviche, there is but one thing capable of filling the covetous man's eye—that is the earth which is thrown upon him after his death."

NAVAL TACTICS.

A Writer in the Moniteur enters into a diſcuſſion of the very intereſting queſtion, "What is the cauſe of the Naval Superiority of the Engliſh over the French?" He flatters himſelf that he has made the diſcovery in a long eſſay, of which the following is the ſubſtance:

Reducing the poſſible cauſes of this excellence to three, he conſiders that in the two firſt of them, the ſuperior architecture of the ſhips, and the ſuperior theoretic ſkill of the officers, the advantage is on the ſide of the French. In the third, the direction of the artillery on board ſhip, he conſiders the whole ſuperiority of the Britiſh navy to conſiſt.

"The French," he obſerves, "direct their guns at the rigging which is above all the body of the veſſel. Three 4ths of the ſpace thus aimed at form a void, ſo that three-fourths of the balls thus fired loſe themſelves in the air. From the uncertain elevation which is given to the guns when they are directed againſt the rigging, the balls which ſtrike the maſts muſt neceſſarily ſtrike them one above the other; and experience proves, that fifty ſtrokes of this kind againſt a maſt do not break it, for though they may make the maſt uſeleſs for the future, they do not diſmaſt the veſſel during the combat.—The yards are ſtill leſs expoſed than the maſts, on account of the oblique manner in which they preſent themſelves to the enemy. The damage done to the cordage is not difficult to be repaired, eſpecially as the enemy muſt commonly be in a line from which they cannot depart, in order to profit of this momentary advantage. Notwithſtanding the great number of balls which paſs through the ſails they generally ſerve till the end of the engagement.

"Thus it appears, from the effect of directing the cannon in this manner, that it cannot ſecure the diſmaſting of the veſſels, and that the damage which it does to the yards, the cordage, and the ſails, is not of great conſequence. And thus alſo it is evident, that when the guns are pointed principally againſt the rigging, the hulk of the ſhip cannot be ſtruck, the guns cannot be diſmounted, nor any conſiderable number of men killed or wounded; from which it follows, that the crew of the enemy being ſo little injured, his valor, his force and conſequently the briſkneſs of his fire cannot be much enfeebled.

"The Engliſh direct their ſhot always againſt the hull of the veſſel. It is thus that they ſucceed in ſtriking between wind and water, in diſmounting guns, and in killing ſuch a number of the crew. In the firſt caſe they force their enemy to take away a number of men from the management of the guns for the ſervice of the pumps, & nothing is ſo fatiguing or diſpiriting as this.—When a fear of ſinking is induced, men are not much diſpoſed to contend for victory.—The diſmounted guns cannot then be replaced. The carnage which is produced among the crew diminiſhes its number, and ſpreads terror and alarm among the ſurvivors to ſuch a degree, that their courage, their force, and conſequently the briſkneſs of their fire muſt abate.

"When the cannon are directed againſt the hull of the veſſels, the balls which paſs above muſt paſs almoſt at the ſame height, ſo that thoſe which ſtrike the maſts hit them nearly at the ſame point, and it is this which injures the maſt preciſely in the manner which can bring it by the board.

"It appears to follow, from the above reaſonings, that the manner in which the Engliſh direct their guns muſt produce a much greater effect than that employed by the French, and that the ſuperiority of the Engliſh marine in battle conſiſts in the better employment of its artillery, that is to ſay, in the better directing of it. The facts which have taken place in the principal combats of this war ſupport theſe reaſonings. On the firſt of June, 1794, the Engliſh had two veſſels diſmaſted, the French had eleven. In the battle of the Nile the former had one, the latter had ſix. The Engliſh diſmaſted veſſels were thoſe which loſt the greateſt number of men. Other ſimilar facts might be added, but they are ſo well known, that it is unneceſſary to enter into ſo wide details.

"In order to make the truth of the preceding reaſonings, and the utility of their application more full, let us examine into the conduct of the Engliſh Admirals in battle, with a view of ſeeing whether they have fought by fineneſs of manoeuvring, the advantage of poſition, &c. or if they have depended upon the manner of directing their artillery. On the 1ſt of June, 1794, Admiral Howe, being to windward of the French, who expected him, made the ſignal to his fleet, that each ſhip ſhould manoeuvre in ſuch a manner as to attack his adverſary in the enemy's line. Thinking himſelf ſecure of victory, he only added to this ſignal another, which inſtructed them to get to leeward of the French, with a view of rendering their retreat, after defeat more difficult. Admiral Duncan, in the battle of the Texel, acted preciſely in the ſame manner with Howe, believing himſelf, like him ſure of ſucceſs, he paſſed to leeward of the Dutch, in order to prevent them, after the battle, from retreating into their ports, which were to leeward. When the advantage of the wind is in poſſeſſion, as in the two preceding caſes, and when, inſtead of profiting of the advantage which this poſition affords, it is only ſought to oppoſe ſhip to ſhip, it is to be preſumed that great

confidence is placed in the manner of directing the guns.

"Admiral Nelson did not attack the whole French line—but why did he not do it? It was because his enemy, being at anchor, allowed him to employ all his veſſels againſt a part of theirs, and becauſe the French rear-guard, from its poſition and the ſtate of the wind, could only be a ſpectator of the deſtruction of the advanced guard and of the centre.

"The conduct of Admiral Rodney on the 12th of April, 1782, & of Howe on the 29th of May, 1794, may be oppoſed to the ordinary tactics of the Engliſh: but it ought to be examined why they acted in this manner. On the 12th of April, 1782, the French had the advantage of the wind, and ſailing better than the Engliſh, could keep themſelves at a diſtance, which was not conſiſtent with the Engliſh tactics. Rodney found himſelf obliged to break their line, in order to fight them nearer. The conduct of the French enabled him to ſucceed. On the 29th of May, 1794, the French had alſo the advantage of the wind over the Engliſh; and as they did not ſhew themſelves diſpoſed to come ſufficiently near, to engage in a deciſive affair, Admiral Howe, in order to force them to it, endeavoured to break their line. This manoeuvre did not ſucceed. It is known in what confuſion his fleet then was, and what the French Admiral had in his power to do. It may be ſuppoſed, from the conduct of the French in the battle, that their intention was only to get clear of the Engliſh veſſels, ſo as to avoid a deciſive affair, and they have ſo much this habit, that in the battle of the Nile, in which almoſt all the veſſels were at anchor, they nearly all perſevered in it. The headmoſt veſſel of the Engliſh line, to which a French veſſel ſurrendered, and which, on the following morning, ſet ſail to prevent the flight of the two French ſhips and of the two frigates which eſcaped, and whoſe fire ſhe received in paſſing, had only one man killed and a few wounded. The ſecond veſſel ahead of the Engliſh line had only two men killed, though a French veſſel ſurrendered to her alone. Other ſimilar examples might be adduced.

"To convince one's ſelf of the ſuperior utility of killing as many as poſſible of the enemy, rather than of injuring their ſhips, it is only neceſſary to read the official account of the Engliſh captains who have been taken, to ſhew that it is always the loſs of men which has forced them to ſurrender. If the ſuperiority of the Engliſh marine does not depend on the manner of their directing their artillery, upon what does it depend? Why are continual defeats which their enemies experience never interrupted by the chance of war? The French have reduced naval tactics to a ſyſtem. The Engliſh never ſtudy it; they have not even a ſchool for the marine. The facility with which they triumph over their enemies, has made them neglect the ſtudy of a theory ſurely neceſſary for the perfect knowledge of the practice which it teaches.

"It may be ſaid, perhaps, that the Engliſh veſſels are manned with better ſailors, and a greater number of them, than the French—But, in a battle, there is only a certain number choſen, to perform the manoeuvres, the remainder attend to the guns, and a ſailor is better for this than another man. The French have cannoneers: the Engliſh have none. Are the Engliſh ſailors more brave than the French: they ſhould be, as bravery conſiſts in a great meaſure in the confidence which one has in the means of diſplaying it, and in the ſmalneſs of the danger which a perſon believes that he runs. The habit of conquering alſo makes them engage in battle with an enthuſiaſm and courage, which men accuſtomed to defeats and ſevere loſſes cannot have. Do the Engliſh ſoldiers reſemble their ſailors? No; the French troops are to them, in this reſpect, what the Engliſh ſailors are to the French ſailors, and for the ſame reaſons.

"It appears from theſe new obſervations, that the ſuperiority of the Engliſh marine conſiſts in the manner of their directing their guns, and that the excellence of its officers and ſailors in the day of battle is only the natural conſequence of this.

"If its own means of victory were employed againſt this marine, it would not long continue to be the principal ſupport of a government which is the greateſt obſtacle to the triumph of the cauſe of liberty."

From a Richmond Paper.

A HORRID MURDER.

CAPT. John Patterſon, inſpector at Horſley's Warehouſe in the town of Dinguidſville and county of Buckingham, was lately murdered in a cruel manner by Abram, a negro man ſlave, the property of the ſaid Patterſon. The circumſtances of this attrocious deed is in ſubſtance thus related by the wretch who perpetrated it—being his confeſſion at the time he was apprehended—repeated immediately after his trial and condemnation, and on the morning of his execution.—Says he—"In conſequence of ſome puniſhment inflicted on me by my maſter for ſome miſdemeanor of which I was guilty, a conſiderable time prior to the fatal cataſtrophe, I ever after meditated his deſtruction:—On the evening in which it was effected my maſter directed me to ſet off home (about 7 miles diſtant from the warehouſe, where I generally attended) and carry a hoe which we uſed at the place. I ſet off, and was determined to diſpatch him that night, after proceeding ſome diſtance I concluded to way lay him—having the hoe in poſſeſſion accordingly, I lay on or behind a log, convenient to the road on which my maſter was to paſs, and fell into a ſlumber—after waiting there a conſiderable time, I heard the trampling of horſes feet; I concluded therefore my maſter was near—I got up and walked forwards—my maſter ſoon overtook me, and aſked me (it being then dark) who I was, I anſwered Abram; he ſaid he thought I had been gone from town long enough to have been further advanced on the road; I ſaid, I thought not, I ſpoke ſhort to him, and did not care to irritate him—I walked on however; ſometimes by the ſide of his horſe, and ſometimes before him.—In the courſe of our travelling an altercation took place; I raiſed my hoe two different times to ſtrike him, as the circumſtances of the places ſuited my purpoſe, but was intimidated—when I came to the bridge (acroſs a ſmall ſtream) I thought that place favourable to my views, but ſeeing a light and ſome people at a houſe a little diſtant from thence, I reſiſted the impulſe. When I came to the fatal ſpot, being moſt obſcured by the loftineſs of the trees, I turned to the ſide of the road; my maſter obſerved it, and ſtopped; I then turned ſuddenly round, lifted my hoe, and ſtruck him acroſs the breaſt; the ſtroke broke the handle of the hoe—he fell—I repeated my blows; the handle of the hoe broke a ſecond time—I heard dogs bark at a houſe which we paſſed, at a ſmall diſtance; I was alarmed, and ran a little way, and ſtood behind a tree, till the barking ceaſed; in running, I ſtumbled and fell—I returned to finiſh the ſcene I began, and on my way picked up a ſtone, which I hurled at his head, face, &c. again and again, until I thought he was certainly dead—and then I went home."

The body was found the next morning, the features ſo defaced, the body ſo mangled, that it was with difficulty his perſon could be recognized—a ſcene too ſhocking for human ſight.—Capt. Patterſon was a man univerſally eſteemed. He was a tender huſband, an affectionate brother, a mild maſter, a kind neighbour, a faithful officer, in ſhort, he poſſeſſed every quality that conſtitutes the good citizen, and an amiable member of ſociety.

P. S. After the cruel monſter, who ſacrificed the life of ſo worthy a character to his revenge was hanged, his head was ſtruck off and exhibited on a pole about twenty-four feet high, in view of the ware houſe where he was uſually employed.

Buckingham, Aug. 18, 1800.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, November 1.

A very ſimple and economical method to take out every kind of ſpot occaſioned by fruits, ſuch as ſtrawberries, gooſeberries, &c. Cauſe the ſpotted part to imbibe water, and afterwards burn one or two common brimſtone matches over the place: the ſulphurous gaz which is diſcharged ſoon cauſes the ſpot to diſappear.

A gentleman going on horſeback lately, and not being able to find his ſpurs, a friend who was preſent adviſed him to take another glaſs, obſerving, "that *one ſpur in the head*, was worth two in the heel." The gentleman replied, "He had no objection; but was fearful he ſhould then be apt to ride with *his head in the ſtirrup*."

A plain ſpoken gentleman being aſked his opinion as to peace, replied, that a little conciliation and conceſſion might do wonders; but that if one party was determined to be *Dog*-matical, and the other *Cat*-egorical, he ſaw nothing for it, but worrying & ſcratching to the end of the chapter.

The deaths in the city of Baltimore have for the laſt 24 hours, ending this morning (Sept. 17) at ſun-riſe, been 21.

MARRIED.] Laſt Sunday, by the Rev. George O. Stuart, Edward Turner, ſoldier in the Queen's Rangers, to Mary Robinſon.—Likewiſe on Thurſday evening laſt, Mr. Daniel Tiers, to Miſs Margaret Stuart, both of this town.

P. MEALEY

REQUESTS once more, thoſe who are indebted to him, and whoſe accounts ought to have been paid ſome time ſince, to make payment by the firſt of December next, or unpleaſant meaſures will be recurred to—evaſive anſwers received from thoſe whoſe accounts have been rendered, will not ſatisfy his creditors; therefore hopes that this friendly notice will be productive of ſomething more than promiſes from thoſe whoſe accounts remain unpaid.

York, Nov. 1, 1800.

VOLUME X.] G

UPPER CA

OR, AM

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) TUESDAY

TOTAL NUMBER 495.] SA

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE *the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth:*—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of September laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-ſeventh day of this preſent month of October, at which time in our town of YORK you were held and conſtrained to appear; but we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the THIRD day of December next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſq. our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and in the fortieth year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

1801

Once for thee I fought courageous,
('Twas a lucid interval,)
But a Gallic peſt contagious,
Stole the wits of *Crazy Paul!*
Malta's Iſle your fleet blockaded;
Martin's ſkill each paſs ſecures;
Silly I, by France perſuaded,
Tho't it mine—but found it yours!
Little *Paul* no more grand maſter!
Mad with baby rag I bawl:
Malta fell, but how much faſter
Fled the faith of *Crazy Paul!*
Now for Gallia's cauſe right hearty,
Fickle as the paſſing air,
Led about by Buonaparte!
Growling like a dancing bear:
How I ſhame the ſons of Ruſſia!
While intent to work they fall,
Holland, Denmark, Sweden Pruſſia,
Cry "come help us, *Crazy Paul!*"

To Let,

ONE Houſe in King-ſtreet, and another in Duke-ſtreet, by the Month, the Quarter, or Year. Apply to
WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.
York, May 23, 1801. [2 w

WHEREAS evil reports have been lately raiſed againſt the ſubſcriber: that he was about to leave this Province, in order to defraud his creditors, he now informs them that he ſtands ready to turn out any property he has on hand, at the priſal of any juditious men to them for the payment of his honeſt debts—he likewiſe requeſts all thoſe indebted to him to make payment immediately to inable him to do the ſame, or they may expect trouble from *ROBERT YOUNG* jun.
YORK, May 14th 1801.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 24 ſouth ſide of King-Street, oppoſite to Mr. Cooper's tavern, on the 4th of June now next enſuing, with that excellent frame houſe well incloſed two ſtories high with a complete cellar there under. If not ſold by private ſale before that period. Six months credit will be given on approved notes—and an indiſputable title will be given by applying to Mr. Hugh Cameron.

TO BE SOLD,

THE two ſtory frame HOUSE, on Lot No. 1, fronting Toronto ſtreet, in the town of York, fit for the reſidence of a gentleman, merchant, or tavern-keeper. It is 46 feet long and 35 feet deep; the lot contains one acre of excellent land, from which there is a moſt agreeable proſpect of the bay, lake, town, &c. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Elizabet Hale, at ſaid houſe, who will allow ſix months credit for the purchaſe money, if agreeable.
York, May 9, 1801.

Fruit Trees

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 2000 Fruit trees of various kinds from the beſt ſeed; 500 do grafted from the beſt fruit of Mr. Prince's garden L. Iſland, moſt of which ſix and nine years old, ſome have borne fruit: viz.—Apple, pear, peach, plumb, cherry, apricot, nectarine, quince, gooſberry, currant, grape, mulberry, &c. Alſo a few Lumberdy poplar and areaſia or locus trees.—For further particulars apply to the printers of the Oracle. (12tf.)

THE

VOLUME XI.] GAZETTE [NUMBER 41

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 524.] *SATURDAY*, MAY 30, 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

Meteorological Obſervations for April, 1801,

FARENHEIT's SCALE.——NORTH EXPOSURE.

Days.	6 o'clock.	Meridian.	7 o'clock.	Below o.	6 o'clock.	Meridian	7 o'clock.
1	23	52	44	—	Clear	Clear	Cloudy
2	42	55	50	—	Clear	Cloudy	Clear
3	34	52	48	—	Clear	Clear	Cloudy
4	34	58	47	—	Clear	Rain	Rain
5	42	57	46	=	Clear	Cloudy	Cloudy
6	40	48	42	—	Rain	Rain	Rain
7	42	43	34	—	Rain	Rain	Rain
8	30	36	34	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
9	32	42	30	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
10	28	46	35	—	Cloudy	Clear	Clear
11	27	44	39	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
12	25	50	32	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
13	36	52	46	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
14	34	51	41	—	Cloudy	Rain	Cloudy
15	39	49	42	—	Clear	Clear	Clear.
16	44	47	42	=	Cloudy	Cloudy	Rain
17	45	54	48	=	Cloudy	Clear	Clear
18	43	50	46	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
19	45	54	48	—	Clear	Rain	Rain
20	43	45	43	—	Rain	Rain	Cloudy
21	43	53	41	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
22	39	55	41	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
23	39	60	52	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
24	53	68	50	—	Cloudy	Cloudy	Rain
25	45	58	48	—	Cloudy	Clear	Cloudy
26	55	56	54	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
27	48	63	55	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
28	43	59	59	—	Clear	Clear	Clear
29	58	57	56	—	Rain	Cloudy	Clear
30	43	61	55	=	Cloudy	Clear	Clear

United States

NEW-YORK, April 25.

WE are informed by capt. Newſon, of the brig Reſolution, arrived here yeſterday from St. Bartholomews, that a Britiſh ſquadron, conſiſting of one 98 gun ſhip, a 74, three frigates, and ſeveral brigs and ſchooners, to the number of 23, with 4000 troops, under the command of Admiral Warren, have taken St. Bartholomews, St. Martins, St. Thomas, and St. Croix—St. Bartholomews was taken on the 20th of March, St. Martins on the 23d, St. Thomas and St. Croix on the 28th *April* 27. The capture of St. Bartholomews by the Britiſh is confirmed. A gentleman of high reſpectability in this city, received a letter on Saturday from his correſpondent at St. Bartholomews, dated the 30th March, of which the following is an extract:

"I have to inform you that this colony was taken on the 20th inſt by capitulation entered into by Gen. Trigge and Admiral Duckworth, in the name of his Britannic Majeſty. The bearer hereof is capt. Andrew Flodberg, of the Swediſh Company's ſhip Triton, which with its cargo, has been taken, and the capt. permitted to return home on his parole."

We have not yet received a confirmation of the ſurrender of St. Martins, St. Croix, and St. Thomas; but there remains very little doubt of the fact.

NEW-YORK, April 29.

FROM LONDON—21 *days the latest.*

YESTERDAY afternoon arrived here the ſhip Sampſon, capt. Anderſon, in 23 days from London, ſhe ſailed from Cowes on the 1ſt of this month, and brings an irregular ſeries of London papers down to the 28th of March. From theſe papers we ſelect the following details—together with a ſummary of the laſt European events, which compriſe iſſue of the moſt importance.

It appears that Lord St. Helens had gone to Paris to negociate for a peace—and that a miniſter from Paris was about to embark for England.

That the Britiſh Government has revoked their late order for capturing the French fiſhing veſſels. This event was officially announced by Lord Hawkeſbury (preſent Secretary of State for foreign affairs) to Mr. Otto, commiſſary on behalf of the French priſoners.

That Lord Nelſon left Yarmouth Roads on the 11th ult. on an expedition up the Baltic, and was ſpoke on the 15th at the entrance of the Categat.

That it was the moſt prevalent opinion at Lloyd's, that a general peace would ſpeedily take place. In conſequence of this belief, ſtocks had taken a conſiderable ſtart.

That the Invincible of 74 guns, on her way to join the Baltic ſquadron, was lately loſt on the Sand Banks, off Yarmouth Roads, and about 400 perſons periſhed.

That the King had entirely recovered from his late indiſpoſition, and was indulging in his uſual recreations.

LONDON, March 23.

Price of ſtocks this day. 3 per cent conſols 57 h. Omnium 4.

The report so generally credited last week, that the expedition to Egypt was about to be abandoned, and the troops were about to return, is discountenanced, by ministers. On the contrary it was stated that, by accounts so late as the 5th of February, General Abercrombie was preparing to carry the attempt into execution, that he had communicated with the Grand Vizier who had 18000 men under his command, which, though bad troops, would distract the attention of the enemy, and prevent them from concentrating their forces. Great hopes, it is said, were entertained by the army of success, as the French were represented to be very eager to return home. This account agrees with that received by the Princessa, Lee, arrived from Smyrna. The particulars of the intelligence by this vessel is as follows:—

Intelligence from the Mediterranean.

The Princessa, Capt. Lee, is arrived in the Downs, from Smyrna, from whence she sailed the 29th of Jan.

By the last accounts at that place from Macri, opposite Rhodes, Lord Keith and the troops under General Abercrombie were to sail for Alexandria the 28th Jan. the force consisted of about 17,000 men, all in good health and spirits. Lord Keith had seven sail of the line besides frigates. The first division of transports, consisting of about 26 sail, left Smyrna on the 28th of January, under convoy of the Victorieuse brig. It is supposed they put into Misurnise, near Metelyn, as the wind continued for three or four days to the southward. The transports left at Smyrna were expected to be ready the first week in February, and then to sail under convoy of the Greyhound frigate; they were part loaded with forage, and the rest fitted up as horse and mule ships.

A report was circulated at Smyrna, that the plague had broken out in the Vizier's army (already much reduced by desertion) at Jaffa. General Koehler and his wife had fallen victims to it.—The French in Egypt declared that they would withstand every attack the English might make.

A letter from Rhodes of the 27th of January, mentions, that Col. Anstruther, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Spurning, had been over to Marorica, and to have made provisions for watering the transports which with some of the horse ships had arrived from Smyrna. Several gun boats were prepared at Rhodes, and the whole expedition was in readiness to sail.

A report was received at Jaffa that two old 64 gun ships, three frigates and four transports with four to six thousand troops on board, had sailed from Toulon for Egypt.

The Termigant sloop had captured and sent into Rhodes a ship under Russian colours from Alexandria.

LONDON, March 24.

The Swedish Minister, Baron Ehrenward, has applied to Lord Hawkesbury for a passport to quit this country, which has been granted him; and he is to leave London, we believe, this day, to pass by the way of Dover into France. His excellency departs in a very uncourteous manner, without taking leave of the King.

It is said that the last dispatches from sir Ralph Abercrombie mention his having received advices from admiral Blanket at Suez, stating that the Bombay army would be ready to co-operate with the forces under the command of his excellency by the 5th February. It is said to be the intention of sir Ralph Abercrombie to disembark his army at Aboukir.

His majesty's ship Mercury, in the Mediterranean, has fallen in with 20 sail of merchantmen, laden with wine and brandy, from Cette, bound for Toulon, of which 15 were made prizes. The same ship also fell in with and captured a French corvette, laden with arms and amunition, out one day from Toulon, destined for the army of Egypt. All the prizes have been carried into Minorca.

Some dispatches which were sent off by count Strahremberg, in the course of the last week, to count Cobentzel, at Paris, have been construed by one of our journals into a proposition for peace between this country and France. It is not unimportant to observe the construction which is frequently attempted to be given to the most trifling occurrences. Those who are guided by such vague conjectures must be deceived. The point is of too serious a nature to be the subject of idle speculation. Whenever ministers see a fit opportunity for negociation, which some people seem disposed to press upon them too hastily, we have no doubt but they will avail themselves of it in a more direct and approved of manner.

The public will not attach to the presence of mr. Vanfittart, at Copenhagen, either the importance or the intentions, assigned to the journey of that gentleman by some of the papers. Mr. Vanfittart might indeed carry out discretionary powers to his friend mr. Drummond, or be joined with him in the sole negociation that can now take place between Denmark and Great-Britain; but it is difficult to conceive that any concessions of the former power can be accepted without a pledge for their observance. It is not six months since it signed a convention with lord Whitworth in sight of admiral Dickson's squadron. In the presence of sir Hyde Parker's it may sign another; but the fortress of Cronberg will be required as the pledge of its good faith; to be restored whenever a peace takes place between the country and other powers of the Baltic.

It was reported yesterday that five sail of French ships of war had been descried cruizing off Robin Hood's bay, on the coast of Yorkshire.

LONDON, March 27.

Price of stock this day at one o'clock.

3 per cent consols 58 1-2

Omnium 5 1-4

Last night we received Paris papers to the 21st inclusive.

Preparations continue to be carried on with the greatest activity by the Spanish government, for the invasion of Portugal. Twenty nine battalions of infantry, and eight squadrons of cavalry, are ordered to march into the province of Gallicia, where there are at present no less than 15,000 troops.—The Spaniards expect to be joined by a large body of Republican troops.

An armistice has at length been concluded between the French and the king of Naples, under the mediation of the emperor of Russia. The first effect of this convention was to order the departure of all the English shipping in all the ports of his Sicilian majesty and to order that no English vessels shall in future have access to them. The same order extends to Turkish ships. The English merchants at Naples have requested passports to return home.

A proclamation has been published by the French government, announcing a general peace on the Continent, which is to be celebrated by great rejoicing all over France; but the feast of peace, is not to be solemnized until the fourteenth day of July next.

The only illusion we can find in these papers to the reported change in the Dutch government, is an article from the Hague, dated March 15, which states that an agent is going to Berlin to treat of the indemnification the prince of Orange demands for the loss of the estates he had in the republic.—Perhaps this embassy may terminate in the arrangement mentioned, but the Paris journals do not mention the project.

The French frigate, the African, has been captured in the Mediteranean, after an obstinate engagement of four hours, during which she lost her capt. two lieutenants, and 127 men killed, and 176 wounded. The English ship that took her is mentioned in the Monitor.

March 28.

On Tuesday mr. Ryder moved, that his majesty, in council, should be authorised to permit the importation of foreign goods in neutral bottoms; and also to equalise the duties paid by foreign vessels, to those paid by English bottoms. The amendments were agreed to, and the report ordered to be received tomorrow.

CORN-EXCHANGE,

March 23.

We had but a few fresh arrivals this day of any kind, owing to the late blowing weather. Fine wheat went off readily at an advance of 10s. per quarter. Price of flour this day, 125s. to 130s.—meal, 120s. per sack.

We yesterday announced the melancholy intelligence of the loss of his Majesty's ship Invincible, which sailed from Yarmouth on Monday last to join the North Sea fleet. The following are some further particulars respecting that lamentable catastrophe:

The Invincible first struck upon that fatal bank, between two and three in the afternoon. In this situation she remained near three hours, when the mizen main mast went by the board, and the main mast was immediately after cut away. The ship to the infinite joy of the crew then dropped from about three and a half into 17 fathom water, where unfortunately losing her rudder, she soon became unmanagable, and was again driven upon the bank. A fishing smack now approached the wreck; on which two boats belonging to the Invincible were ordered out. On board one of these, the Admiral, the purser, four midshipmen, three of the Admiral's servants, and six or eight seamen, reached the fishing smack in safety, as did also the other boat full of people. Both of them immediately returned to the ship, but on reapproaching the smack, one was forced away, and every person would inevitably have perished, had not another which happened to be passing at this critical moment, happily picked them all up.—This vessel afterwards afforded every assistance that humanity urged, or that he was capable of giving, and was the means of saving the lives of many of the crew. The fishing smack, with the admiral on board, being unable to afford the least assistance to the ship, remained at anchor during the whole of Monday night. On the approach of day the master of this vessel expressed an unwillingness to go any nearer the wreck; but admiral Totty, in direct opposition to him, caused the cable to be cut, and immediately proceeded to the ship. Melancholy, however, to relate, while he was doing every thing of which human exertion is capable, to assist the unhappy people on board, the wreck once more got into deep water, and gradually sunk, to the infinite distress of the admiral and the other spectators, who were nearly frantic with grief, at this tremendous scene of human misery and destruction.—While the ship was thus rapidly going down, the launch was hove out—as many of the crew as she could possibly hold, instantly jumped on board, and had only time to clear the poop, when the vessel, with upwards of 400 souls, entirely disappeared and went to the bottom. A number of the unhappy sufferers attempted to get on board the already over laden launch, but as no more could be permitted to enter, without the certain loss of the whole, they were struck away with the oars, and in a few seconds became wholly ingulphed in the pitiless waters. Captain Rennie, after the ship had sunk, attemp-

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We had but a few fresh arrivals this day of any kind, owing to the late blowing weather. Fine wheat went off readily at an advance of 10s. per quarter. Price of flour this day, 125s. to 130s.—meal, 120s. per sack.

We yesterday announced the melancholy intelligence of the loss of his Majesty's ship Invincible, which sailed from Yarmouth on Monday last to join the North Sea fleet. The following are some farther particulars respecting that lamentable catastrophe:

The Invincible first struck upon that fatal bank, between two and three in the afternoon. In this situation she remained near three hours, when the mizen main mast went by the board, and the main mast was immediately after cut away. The ship to the infinite joy of the crew then dropped from about three and a half into 17 fathom water, where unfortunately losing her rudder, she soon became unmanageable, and was again driven upon the bank. A fishing smack now approached the wreck; on which two boats belonging to the Invincible were ordered out. On board one of these, the Admiral, the purser, four midshipmen, three of the Admiral's servants, and six or eight seamen, reached the fishing smack in safety, as did also the other boat full of people. Both of them immediately returned to the ship, but on reapproaching the smack, one was forced away, and every person would inevitably have perished, had not a collier which happened to be passing at this critical moment, happily picked them all up.—His vessel afterwards afforded every assistance that humanity urged, or that she was capable of giving, and was the means of saving the lives of many of the crew. The fishing smack, with the admiral on board, being unable to afford the least assistance to the ship, remained at anchor during the whole of Monday night. On the approach of day the master of this vessel expressed an unwillingness to go any nearer the wreck; but admiral Totty, in direct opposition to him, caused the cable to be cut, and immediately proceeded to the ship. Melancholy, however, to relate, while he was doing every thing of which human exertion is capable, to assist the unhappy people on board, the wreck once more got into deep water, and gradually sunk, to the infinite distress of the admiral and the other spectators, who were nearly frantic with grief, at this tremendous scene of human misery and destruction.—While the ship was thus rapidly going down, the launch was hove out—as many of the crew as she could possibly hold, instantly jumped on board, and had only time to clear the poop, when the vessel, with upwards of 400 souls, entirely disappeared and went to the bottom. A number of the unhappy sufferers attempted to get on board the already over laden launch, but as no more could be permitted to enter, without the certain loss of the whole, they were struck away with the oars, and in a few seconds became wholly ingulphed in the pitiless waters. Captain Rennie, after the ship had sunk, attempted to swim to the launch, and after a severe exertion got within reach of the oars, when exhausted with fatigue, and unable to make any farther efforts, he calmly resigned himself to his fate; lifted up his hands as if to implore the blessing of Heaven, and immediately after placed them upon his face, and went down without another struggle.

All the other commissioned officers of the ship except Lieutenants Tucker and Quash, together with all the officers of Marines, and most of their men, likewise went to the bottom.

About 70 or 80 of the crew were saved by means of the launch, the whole of whom had assembled upon the forecastle; but all those who remained on the poop were lost.—The total number of human beings who thus found a watery grave, amounted to upwards of 400, among whom were several passengers, on their way to join their ships belonging to the North Sea fleet. The number saved, including officers, is stated at 195.

The Invincible was one of the oldest ships in the navy. She was built in 1766, and had not returned many months from the West Indies, where she had been stationed under the command of captain Caley since 1795.

This afflicting disaster is attributed solely to the ignorance of the pilot.

LONDON, March 25.

The French funds continue to fall. Notwithstanding the attention that has been paid to the amelioration of the finances, they are in a state of the greatest disorder, nor is there any money in treasury.

It is stated in private letters, that the English Consul at Hamburgh has given an intimation to all British ships to depart out of the Elbe. It is certainly probable that if the Consul has been consulted, he has given the most prudent advice; but while the King of Prussia waits for the ultimatum of the Court of London, and while we know that hopes are entertained of bringing the difficulties in th. North of Europe to an amicable termination, no positive conclusion can be drawn from this circumstance.

A letter from Petersburg, dated the 9th of February, contains the following official note:

"His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, being desirous of giving to his faithful allies a fresh proof of the zeal with which he is animated for the success of the Maritime Confederacy of the North, and wishing to prevent the English from procuring, by means of other nations, any articles necessary for the equipment of their marine, at a moment in which all direct commerce with Russia is prohibited, has judged it expedient to forbid all exportation of such articles from the ports of Russia. This resolution, which shews that his Imperial Majesty does not hesitate to sacrifice the interest of his empire to the cause in which he is embarked, has been notified by an official declaration to the Swedish ambassador, and also to the ministers of Prussia and Denmark.

MARCH 26.

Letters from Frankfort mention, that no doubt is entertained of the perfect agreement of France and the Emperor, with the concurrence of Prussia respecting the division and spoilation of the empire. The conditions were doubtless settled before the interchange of signatures at Luneville. They are carefully kept secret, however, lest the Ecclesiastical States should intrigue against their performance, if they knew what fate was in store for them.

MARCH 27, 2 o'clock.

We have already stated that Mr. Otto sent off dispatches to Buonaparte on Saturday night last:—They were forwarded from Dover on Monday morning, and reached Paris on Tuesday night. Buonaparte returned an answer on Wednesday, which arrived at Calais on Thursday morning, from whence it was instantly conveyed to Dover in a flag of Truce, and reached London about midnight. We can assure our readers the contents of this answer have not transpired; so that we can only state the report, which was current this morning, in the best informed political circles, which is, that a negociation on the subject of peace will be open in due form; and that as soon as the preliminaries are settled, Lord St. Helen's is to repair to Paris as our Minister on that occasion. Perhaps it is unnecessary to add, that the private and public character of this nobleman stands extremely high on the continent.

There are many circumstances which tend to strengthen this report. The pacific language of the new administration and their friends in the house of commons—the personal attention of lord Hawkesbury to Mr Otto's note, relative to the French fishermen, and mutual assurances on other occasions.—Besides, that asperity of language which used to be levelled at this country in the French prints, has of late given place to a more conciliatory tone.

There is, however, another report to which we give very little credit, viz. that Buonaparte has declared his determination to treat with this country in conjunction only with his allies—Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, &c.

It is said that Denmark and Sweden are disposed to listen to negociations, and that the new ministers are ready to convince those powers they will gain more by resorting to pacific arrangements, than to those of a hostile nature, especially on a question, the principles of which are interwoven with the existence of our navy, and of course with the security and prosperity of the British nation.

Naples is to be garrisoned by French troops, under the pretext of repelling any attacks of British fleets. The corps of Conde is to be disbanded. The French armies have nearly evacuated Austria.

One of the last Paris papers contains the following article, which it states to have extracted from a paper of considerable authority, published in the North of Germany:—Prince Adolphus of England, governor of Hanover, is at Berlin, where he has been invited; it has been notified, that all resistance will be useless for defending Hanover, since the occupation of that country by the Prussian troops was a thing irrevocably agreed upon between the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the French Government.

The Duke of Parma, who is a very religious prince, has, it is said from scruples of conscience, refused to take possession of the duchy of Tuscany.—Hopes are entertained that the Grand Duke will be permitted to retain it; more particularly as Prussia has remonstrated against that Prince's being indemnified in Germany, where it would require almost a whole circle of the empire to compensate the loss of his Italian territories.

M. Tallien appeared last night in the gallery of the house of commons, accompanied by Mr. Scott the barrister. He soon attracted the eyes of the members. He seemed to listen with much attention to Mr. Scot, while he described to him the mode of proceeding in the house, and pointed out the principal members. Mr. Sheridan came up to the gallery, and was introduced to him. He was addressed by several members, among whom were general Tarle-

ton, &c. After remaining some time, he went to the House of Peers.

VIENNA, March 4.

Notwithstanding peace is concluded with France, great preparations are making to place the Austrian armies on a respectable footing, put the fortresses in good condition, fill the magazines, &c. The recruiting of the corps of Austrian riflemen is again revived. Natives who enlist receive 20 florins bounty, and foreigners 30 florins, and are only engaged for six years. This recruiting we are assured is not with a view to any new wars, but merely to repair the great losses which the Austrian army has sustained.

All householders are now required to give in a list of their lodgers.

HAMBURGH, March 10.

Last Saturday an eminent commercial house received intelligence from Riga by express, that the Emperor Paul had issued two Ukases, one of which allows a free commerce to and from France with orders for the French flag to be respected; the second forbids the exportation of all the Russian products, both by sea and land. The subjects of Russia are, however, allowed to sell certain articles to those of Prussia, with this restriction, that every Prussian who purchases, do prove by authentic documents that the goods will not be sent to England, nor purchased on account of any English agent.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, May 30.

About noon, on Thursday last, the commissioners appointed to administer the oaths to the Members of the Assembly, came to the Government Buildings and swore in such of the gentlemen as appeared; who, after signing the rolls, took their seats in the house.

A message was then delivered from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor by the gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, commanding the attendance of the Commons in the Legislative Council Chamber; they accordingly went up, accompanied by the officers of the House, and being there, the honorable Speaker of the Legislative Council said, he was commanded by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to acquaint the gentlemen of the House of Assembly that they must return to the House and elect a fit person for their Speaker and present him to-morrow at twelve o'clock for his Excellency's approbation.

The members being returned—the honorable D. W. Smith was proposed and unanimously elected Speaker, and conducted to the chair with the usual formalities.

The House then adjourned till Friday.

Friday 29.—The Members being assembled, and Mr. Speaker elect, having taken the chair, at twelve o'clock a message from the Lieutenant Governor, requesting the attendance of the House in the Legislative Council, was received.

Mr. Speaker and the house went up, and Mr. Speaker addressed his Excellency in nearly the following words:

May it please your Excellency,

The zeal and attachment which I have ever manifested in endeavoring to maintain the happy constitution which the Mother Country has been pleased to grant to this Province, induces me to submit to the suffrages of the House of Assembly, who have done me the honor again to present me as their Speaker elect.

Then the honorable Speaker of the Legislative Council said:—I am commanded by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to inform you that he approves of the choice of the House of Assembly, and doth allow and confirm you to be their Speaker.

Then mr. Speaker said:—

In the name of the same Assembly, I most humbly claim the liberty of speech, and generally all the privileges in use and which are of right claimed by the Commons of Great Britain.

Then the honorable Speaker of the Legislative Council said:—I am commanded by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to inform you, that in his Majesty's name he allows them all their privileges in as full and ample a manner as ever they have heretofore been granted.

Then mr. Speaker said:—

And that at all times when necessary for his Majesty's service and the public weal, the House of Assembly may have free access to the person of his Majesty's Representative in this Province.

Then the honorable Speaker of the Legislative Council said:—I am commanded by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to assure you that the House of Assembly may depend on a ready access to his Excellency at all seasonable hours. After which his Excellency was pleased to make the following SPEECH to both houses of Parliament:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

THE Wisdom of those who framed the Constitution of this Province, is in nothing more manifest than in the Care which has been taken, that the Legislature shall meet as frequently as it is probable that subjects worthy of its Consideration will occur.

Two subjects call at this moment for your most serious attention.

The first is the formation of a Plan for the improvement of our Revenue upon the Basis of the Agreement made by the Commissioners appointed by me under the Authority of an Act of the last Session to treat on the part of this Province with Commissioners on the part of Lower Canada.—The terms of that Agreement, Copies of which I have directed to be laid before you, appear to be as consistent with the real Interests of the two Provinces, considered as branches of the Empire, as they are Equitable between the Provinces themselves, and I trust that you will lose no time in digesting a plan equally convenient and effectual for carrying them into effect.

The other subject to which I wish to draw your attention is the offering such Encouragement as you may think necessary or proper, for the Culture of Hemp. The present Circumstances of Europe render that Article an object of the highest importance, and there can be little doubt, but that if the Soil and Climate of this Province are favorable to the growth of it, it will amply reward every degree of labor and expence that may be bestowed upon it.—How far Nature, which has been so bountiful to us in other respects, has favored us in this, you are better able to determine than I am; but I hope that nothing will be wanting on your part, as nothing shall on mine, to secure to the Province the source of Wealth which the success of the Experiment will open to it.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have directed the usual Accounts to be laid before you.—You will regret with me that our expectations of an Increase to our Revenue, from the Articles which pass the Coteau du Lac, have not been realized, and that the importation of some of those Articles has considerably diminished. Whether this Circumstance arise from a diminution in the Consumption of those Articles, or whether the demand for them be supplied by another Channel, it is a subject that demands the most serious consideration: And I cannot help adding to it that the encrease of our internal revenue seems by no means to keep pace with the encrease of our Numbers, and the improvement of the Country.—To enquire into the cause, and to suggest a remedy for the Evil, is equally worthy of the attention of the Legislature.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen,

It is with the sincerest pleasure that I announce to You an Event of the utmost importance which has lately taken place in Europe: I mean the Union of the Kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland. The British Nations are now entirely consolidated, and all that seemed wanting to make them all that they are Capable of being made is attained.—Every thing that was partial; every thing that was Local; Every thing that could recall the recollection that those whom Nature intended to be one, were distinct, is done away, and the most intimate Union is established on the justest and most liberal principles! Our Strength is encreased by being brought to a Centre: Our resources are enlarged by the unreserved communication of every advantage.—Nor is it to be doubted but that under the Auspices of the August and enlightened Prince, whose wisdom projected and whose perseverance has accomplished this great Event, Effects the most beneficial will soon be felt, which after deluging wealth and power and happiness over the now United Kingdoms, will gradually spread themselves thro' the remotest branches of the Empire.

To Let,

ONE House in King-street, and another in Duke-street, by the Month, the Quarter, or Year. Apply to

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, May 23, 1801. [2 w

WHEREAS evil reports have been lately raised against the subscriber: that he was about to leave this Province, in order to defraud his creditors, he now informs them that he stands ready to turn out any property he has on hand, at the prisal of any judicious men to them for the payment of his honest debts—he likewise requests all those indebted to him to make payment immediately to enable him to do the same, or they may expect trouble from *ROBERT YOUNG* Jun.

YORK, May 14th 1801.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 24 south side of King-Street, opposite to Mr. Cooper's tavern, on the 4th of June now next ensuing, with that excellent frame house well inclosed two stories high with a complete cellar there under. If not sold by private sale before that period. Six months credit will be given on approved notes—and an indisputable title will be given by applying to Mr. Hugh Cameron.

VOLUME XI. }

TOTAL NUMBER 525. }

UPPER

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YORK, [UPPER-CANA

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GEORGE R.

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THE

VOLUME XI. } GAZETTE [NUMBER 5.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. WATERS AND T. G. SIMONS.

TOTAL NUMBER 525. } *SATURDAY*, JUNE 6, 1801. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding his Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS his Majesty's Royal Proclamation hath been transmitted to me, dated the first Day of January in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and One, and in the Forty first Year of his Majesty's Reign, Declaring his Majesty's Pleasure concerning the Royal Stile and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and its Dependencies, and also the Ensigns Armorial, Flags and Banners thereof, which said Royal Proclamation is as herein after followeth;

By the KING.------A PROCLAMATION,

Declaring His Majesty's Pleasure concerning the Royal Stile and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and its Dependencies, and also the Ensigns Armorial, Flags, and Banners thereof.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS by the first Article of the Articles of the Union of Great Britain and Ireland Ratified and Confirmed by two Acts of Parliament, the one passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, and the other in the Parliament of Ireland, and respectively intituled, An Act for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, it was Declared,—That the said Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland should upon this Day, being the first Day of January in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and One, for ever after be United into one Kingdom by the Name of THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND; and that the Royal Stile and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the said United Kingdom and its Dependencies, and also the Ensigns Armorial, Flags and Banners thereof, should be such as We, by our Royal Proclamation, under the Great Seal of the said United Kingdom should appoint; We have thought fit, by and with the Advice of our Privy Council, to Appoint and Declare that Our Royal Stile and Titles shall hereafter be accepted, Taken, and Used, as the same are set forth in manner and form following; that is to say, the same shall be expressed in the Latin Tongue by these words: "*GEORGIUS TERTIUS, Dei Gratiâ Britanniarum Rex, Fidei Defensor.*" —And in the English Tongue by these words: "*GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith.*"—And that the Arms or Ensigns Armorial of the said United Kingdom shall be quarterly, First and Fourth England; Second, Scotland; Third, Ireland: And it is our Will and Pleasure, that there shall be borne therewith, on an Escocheon of Pretence, The Arms of Our Dominions in Germany, ensigned with the Electoral Bonnet. And it is Our Will and Pleasure that the Standard of the said United Kingdom shall be the same Quarterings as are herein before declared to be the Arms or Ensigns Armorial of the said United Kingdom, with the Escocheon of Pretence thereon herein before described: And that the Union Flag shall be Azure, the Crosses Saltires of Saint Andrew and Saint Patrick quarterly *per* Saltire Counter changed Argent and Gules; the latter fimbriated of the second, surmounted by the Cross of Saint George of the Third fimbriated as the Saltire. And Our Will and Pleasure further is that the Stile and Titles aforesaid, and also the Arms or Ensigns Armorial aforesaid shall be used henceforth as far as conveniently may be, On all Occasions wherein Our Royal Stile and Titles and Arms or Ensigns Armorial ought to be used. But nevertheless it is Our Will and Pleasure, that all such Gold, Silver and Copper Monies as, on the Day before this first Day of January One Thousand Eight Hundred and One, were Current and Lawful Monies of Great Britain and all such Gold, Silver, and Copper Monies as shall, on or after this Day be Coined by Our Authority with the like Impressions until Our Will and Pleasure shall be otherwise Declared, shall be deemed and taken to be Current and Lawful Monies of the said United Kingdom in Great Britain; and that all such Gold, Silver, and Copper Monies as on the Day before this first Day of January One Thousand Eight Hundred and One were Current and Lawful Monies of Ireland, and all such Gold and Silver and Copper Monies as shall, on or after this Day be Coined by Our Authority with the like Impressions, until Our Will and Pleasure shall be otherwise declared, shall be deemed and taken to be Current and Lawful Monies of the said United Kingdom in Ireland; and all such Monies as shall have been Coined for and issued in any of the Dominions of the said United Kingdom, and Declared by our Proclamation to be Current and Lawful Money of such Dominions respectively, bearing Our Stile, or Titles, or Arms or Ensigns Armorial, or any part or parts thereof, and all Monies which shall hereafter be Coined and issued according to such Proclamations shall continue to be Lawful and Current Money of such Dominions respectively, notwithstanding such Change in Our Stile, Titles, and Arms or Armorial Bearings respectively as aforesaid, until Our Pleasure shall be further Declared thereupon. And all and every such Monies as aforesaid shall be received and taken in Payment in Great Britain and Ireland respectively, and in the Dominions thereunto belonging, after the Date of this Our Proclamation in such manner and as of the like Value and Denomination as the same were received and taken before the Date hereof.—And it is also Our Will and Pleasure that the several Dies and Marks, which have been used to denote the Stamp Duties and all other Stamps and Marks and Instruments, which, before the issuing of this Our Proclamation shall have been in actual use for any Public Purpose and in which Our Royal Stile and Titles or Our Arms or Ensigns Armorial or any Parts or Part thereof respectively, may be expressed, shall not, by reason of this Our Proclamation or any thing therein contained, be Changed or Altered, until the same may be conve-

nently so Changed or Altered, or until Our Pleasure shall be further Declared thereupon: But that all such Dies, Stamps, Marks and Instruments respectively bearing Our Royal Stile and Titles, or Arms or Ensigns Armorial, used before this first Day of January One Thousand Eight Hundred and One, or any Parts or Part of such Stile, Titles, or of such Arms or Ensigns Armorial, shall have the like Force and Effect, as the same had before the said first Day of January instant.

GIVEN at Our Court at St. *James's*, the first Day of January One Thousand Eight Hundred and One in the Forty-first Year of Our Reign.

GOD save the KING.

IN Testimony whereof, and that the said Royal Proclamation may hereby be made known to all his Majesty's Liege Subjects in this his Province of Upper Canada, I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, have hereunto put my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-fifth Day of May, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and One, and in the Forty-first Year of his Majesty's Reign.

P. H.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding his Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada.

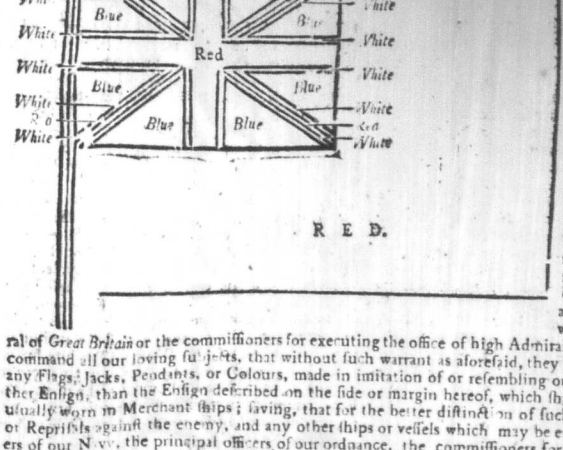
WHEREAS his Majesty's Royal Proclamation hath been transmitted to me dated the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and one, and in the forty first year of his Majesty's reign: Declaring what Ensign or Colours shall be borne at Sea in Merchant ships or vessels belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, which said Royal Proclamation is as herein after followeth:—

By the KING.------A PROCLAMATION,

Declaring what Ensign or Colours shall be borne at Sea in Merchant ships or vessels belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain *and* Ireland, *and the Dominions thereunto belonging.*

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS by the first article of the articles of Union of the Kingdoms of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, as the same have been ratified and confirmed by two Acts of Parliament, the one made in our Parliament of *Great Britain*, and the other in our Parliament of *Ireland*, it was Provided, that the Ensigns Armorial, Flags, and Banners of our United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, should be such as we should appoint by our Royal Proclamation, under the Great Seal of our said United Kingdom:—And whereas we have, by our Royal Proclamation dated this day, appointed and declared, that the Arms or Ensigns Armorial of the said United Kingdom shall be as therein expressed: And whereas according to ancient Usage, the Ensigns, Flags, Jacks, and Pendants worn by our ships, and appointed as a distinction for the same, ought not to be worn on board any ship or vessel, belonging to any of our subjects, so that our ships and those of our subjects may be easily distinguished and known: We have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to order and appoint the Ensign described on the side or margin hereof, to be worn on board all ships or vessels belonging to any of our subjects whatsoever; and to issue this our Royal Proclamation to Notify the same to all our loving subjects, hereby strictly charging and commanding the Masters of all Merchant ships and vessels belonging to any of our subjects, whether employed in our service or otherwise, and all other persons whom it may concern, to wear the said Ensign on board their ships or vessels: And to the end that none of our subjects may presume on board their ships to wear our Flags, Jacks, and Pendants, which, according to ancient Usage, have been appointed as a distinction to our ships; or any Flags, Jacks or Pendants, in shape and mixture of colours so far resembling ours as not to be easily distinguished therefrom. We do, with the advice of our Privy Council, hereby strictly charge and command all our subjects whatsoever, that they do not presume to wear in any of their ships or vessels, our Jack, commonly called the *Union Jack*, nor any Pendants, nor any such Colours as are usually borne by our ships, without particular warrant for their so doing from us, or our high admiral of *Great Britain* or the commissioners for executing the office of high Admiral for the time being: And we do hereby also further command all our loving subjects, that without such warrant as aforesaid, they presume not to wear on board their ships or vessels any Flags, Jacks, Pendants, or Colours, made in imitation of or resembling ours, or any kind of Pendant whatsoever, or any other Ensign, than the Ensign described on the side or margin hereof, which shall be worn instead of the Ensign before this time usually worn in Merchant ships; saving, that for the better distinction of such ships as shall have commissions of letters of Mart or Reprisals against the enemy, and any other ships or vessels which may be employed by the principal officers and commissioners of our Navy, the principal officers of our ordnance, the commissioners for victualling our Navy, the commissioners for our Customs and Excise, and the commissioners for Transportation for our service, relating particularly to those offices, our Royal Will and Pleasure is, that all such ships as have commissions of letters of Mart or Reprisals, shall, besides the Colours or Ensign hereby appointed to be worn by Merchant ships, wear a Red Jack with a Union Jack, described in a canton at the upper corner thereof next the staff; and that such ships and vessels as shall be employed for our service, by the principal officers and commissioners of our Navy, the principal officers of our Ordnance, the commissioners for victualling our Navy, the commissioners for our Customs and Excise, and the commissioners for Transportation for our service, relating particularly to those offices, shall wear a Red Jack with a Union Jack in a canton at the upper corner thereof next the staff as aforesaid, and in the other part of the said Jack, shall be described the seal used in such of the respective offices aforesaid, by which the said ships and vessels shall be employed. And we do strictly charge and command that none of our loving subjects do presume to wear any of the said distinction Jacks, unless they shall have commissions of letters of Mart or Reprisals, or be employed in our service by any of the before mentioned officers. And we hereby require our high Admiral, the commissioners for executing the office of high Admiral, the Governors of our Forts and Castles, the officers of our Customs, and the commanders or officers of any of our ships for the time being, upon their meeting with, or otherwise observing any ships or vessels belonging to any of our subjects, neglecting to wear the Ensign hereby appointed to be borne as aforesaid, or wearing any Flag, Pendant, Jack or Ensign, contrary hereunto, whether at Sea or in Port, not only to seize, or cause to be forthwith seized such Flag, Pendant, Jack, or Ensign worn contrary to our Royal Will and Pleasure herein expressed, but also to return the names of such ships and vessels neglecting to wear the



Ensign hereby appointed, or wearing any
tive Masters or Commanders, unto our
our high Court of Admiralty for the ti
And we do hereby command and enjoin
make strict enquiry concerning all such
Vice-Admiralties are hereby also require
respective precincts. And our further Pl
oned; *videlicet*, for all ships in the Chan
sents; and from the mouth of the Chan
the Cape, and on this side of the Equino
the date of these presents; and beyond
GIVEN at our Court at St. Jame
of our Reign.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, and that
jects in this his Province of Upper-Cana
hereunto put my hand and seal at Arms
hundred and one, and in the forty-first y
BY his Excellency's Command,
WILLIAM JARVIS, S

PRO

By his Excellency PET the Province of Upp ing his Majesty's Fo

WHEREAS an Order of his Majesty in
Eight Hundred and One, hath been
AT THE COURT

Present, the KIN

WHEREAS by the Act of Uniformity
Prayer be openly used, other than
withstanding, provided, that in all those
Royal Progeny, the Names be altered a
Direction of lawful Authority: It is there
the following Alterations be made viz —

In the

Title Page.—Instead of "The Church
Prayer for the High Court of Parliament.—
The first Prayer to be used at Sea.—Instea
In the Form and Manner of Making, Ordai
"Church of England," read "of the Un
In the Preface of the said Form, in two plac
"Ireland."
In the First Question in the Ordination of P
"Ireland."
In the Occasional Offices, 25th October,
In the Collect before the Epistle.—Instead
For the Preachers.—Instead of "King
"Britain and Ireland."

And it is further ordered, That no Ed
Amendments; and that, in the mean t
(for the preventing of mistakes) with th
foregoing Directions: And, for the bette
several Parishes; and that the Right Rev
their respective Diocesses.

IN Testimony whereof, and that the fai
In this his Province of Upper Canada, I
put my Hand and Seal at Arms, at
Hundred and One, and in the Forty-fi
By His Excellency's Command,
WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

NORFOLK, (Virginia) May 2.

THE ship Woodrop, Sims, arrived here yesterday from Rochelle, whence she sailed on the 28th of March. The same evening was boarded by the tender of the English frigate, Doris. At the next day, was boarded by the Doris, who informed that they were waiting for the remainder of the French fleet from Brest and l'Orient, that were to assemble at Rochfort, as was supposed, for some secret expedition.

There had just arrived at Rochefort, an 84, a 74, and 2 frigates from Brest and l'Orient, and were in daily expectation of many more, as the fleet was to consist of 45 sail, most of which were to be line of battle ships.

On the 22d of March, all the private copper bottomed ships and brigs in

Ensign hereby appointed, or wearing any Flag, Pendant, Jack or Ensign contrary hereunto, together with the names of their respective Masters or Commanders, unto our high Admiral or commissioners for executing the office of high Admiral, or the Judge of our high Court of Admiralty for the time being, to the end that all persons offending may be duly punished for the same.—And we do hereby command and enjoin the Judge and Judges of our high Court of Admiralty for the time being, that they make strict enquiry concerning all such offenders and cause them to be duly punished: And all Vice Admirals and Judges of the Vice-Admiralties are hereby also required to proceed in the like manner within the several Ports and places belonging to their respective precincts. And our further Pleasure is, that this Proclamation shall take place according to the times hereafter mentioned; *videlicet*, for all ships in the Channel or British Seas, and in the North Seas, after twelve days from the date of these presents; and from the mouth of the Channel unto Cape St. Vincent, after six weeks from the date of these presents; and beyond the Cape, and on this side of the Equinoctial Line, as well in the Ocean and Mediterranean as elsewhere after ten weeks from the date of these presents; and beyond the line, after the space of eight months from the date of these presents.

GIVEN at our Court at St. James's, the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and one in the forty-first year of our Reign.

GOD save the KING!

IN TESTIMONY whereof, and that the said Royal Proclamation may hereby be made known to all his Majesty's liege subjects in this his Province of Upper-Canada, I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, have hereunto put my hand and seal at Arms, at YORK, this twenty-fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and one, and in the forty-first year of his Majesty's Reign.

P. H.

By his Excellency's Command,
WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding his Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS an Order of his Majesty in Council, dated the first Day of January, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and One, hath been transmitted to me, which said Order is as hereinafter followeth:—

AT THE COURT AT ST. JAMES's, THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1801.

Present, the KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by the Act of Uniformity which establisheth the Liturgy and Enacts, That no Form or Order of Common Prayer be openly used, other than what is prescribed and appointed to be used, in and by the said Book; it is, notwithstanding, provided, that in all those Prayers, Litanies, and Collects, which do any wise relate to the King, Queen, or Royal Progeny, the Names be altered and changed from time to time, and fitted to the present Occasion, according to the Direction of lawful Authority: It is thereupon, this Day, ordered by his Majesty, with the Advice of his Privy Council, that the following Alterations be made viz —

In the Book of Common Prayer.

Title Page,—Instead of "The Church of England," put "of the United Church of England and Ireland."

Prayer for the High Court of Parliament,—Instead of "Our Sovereign and his Kingdoms," read, "and his Dominions."

The first Prayer to be used at Sea,—Instead of "His Kingdoms," read "His Dominions."

In the Form and Manner of Making, Ordaining, and Consecrating of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons,—Instead of the Order "of the "Church of England," read "of the United Church of England and Ireland."

In the Preface of the said Form, in two places,—Instead of "Church of England," read "in the United Church of England and "Ireland."

In the First Question in the Ordination of Priests,—Instead of "Church of England," read "of this United Church of England and "Ireland."

In the Occasional Offices, 25th October, the King's Accession,—Instead of "these Realms," read "this Realm."

In the Collect before the Epistle,—Instead of "these Kingdoms," read "this United Kingdom."

For the Preachers,—Instead of "King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland," say "King of the United Kingdom of Great "Britain and Ireland."

And it is further ordered, That no Edition of the Book of Common Prayer be from henceforth printed but with the aforesaid Amendments; and that, in the mean time, until Copies of such Edition may be had, all Parsons, Vicars, and Curates, do, (for the preventing of mistakes) with the pen, correct and amend all such Prayers in their Church Books according to the foregoing Directions: And, for the better Notice hereof, that this Order be forthwith printed and published, and sent to the several Parishes; and that the Right Reverend the Bishops take care that Obedience be paid to the same accordingly within their respective Dioceses.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

IN Testimony whereof, and that the said Order of his Majesty in Council may hereby be made known to all his Liege Subjects in this his Province of Upper Canada, I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, have hereunto put my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-fifth Day of May, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and One, and in the Forty-first Year of his Majesty's Reign.

P. H.

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

NORFOLK, (Virginia) May 2.

THE ship Woodrop, Sims, arrived here yesterday from Rochelle, whence she sailed on the 28th of March. The same evening was boarded by the tender of the English frigate, Doris. At 9 the next day, was boarded by the Doris, who informed that they were waiting for the remainder of the French fleet from Brest and l'Orient, that were to assemble at Rochfort, as was supposed, for some secret expedition.

There had just arrived at Rochefort, in 84, 74, and 2 frigates from Brest and l'Orient, and were in daily expectation of many more, as the fleet was to consist of 45 sail, most of which were to be line of battle ships.

On the 22d of March, all the private copper bottomed ships and brigs in France were put in requisition, for the purpose of making transports of them, for the intended expedition against Portugal.

Eighteen thousand men were assembled in the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux, and were to be encreased to go against Portugal.

A Portuguese ambassador had passed through Bourdeaux for Paris; and on the 7th of March a general embargo through Spain was laid on all Portuguese vessels. The Queen of Spain died on the 26th of February.

Provisions in France were remarkably plenty and cheap.

Orders have been given to British ships not to molest the Prussian flag.

The Woodrop was detained 30 days on account of the rejection of the treaty by our senate; nor was she permitted to sail until the news of its ratification had reached France.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.

Yesterday arrived the ship Martha, capt. Martin, 32 days from Portsmouth. The Portsmouth papers are to the 30th of March, inclusive, two days later than before received; but do not afford us much interesting matter.

PORTSMOUTH, MARCH 30.

Mr. Mayutz the messenger, we understand, set off late at night on Thursday sen'night for France. He is said to be the bearer of dispatches from count Stahrenberg, the Imperial ambassador, addressed either to count Colbenzel or to the French minister for foreign affairs, and it is generally believed, in the best informed circles, that

he carries with him overtures for opening a negociation for peace with the French government.

LONDON, March 27.

The declaration of the new minister, in the house of commons on Wednesday, certainly leaves no room to doubt that measures are to be speedily adopted to open a negociation with the republic of France. He stated that

"With respect to the subject of peace with the enemy, he could assure the honorable member, his Majesty's ministers were earnestly disposed to that desirable object, and determined to oppose nothing on their parts unfair or unreasonable to impede an event so devoutly to be wished. They had no reason to imagine the enemy indisposed for peace, or desirous of throwing in its way any insurmountable obstacles."

March 29.—A meeting of the Cabinet Ministers was held yesterday on the subject of the communication which has lately taken place between our Government and France, through the medium of M. Otto, on the subject of negociation. We believe our new rulers to be actuated with a sincere and ardent desire for peace, on terms consistent with the honor and interests of the nation, and we are persuaded that the enemy is not less anxious to terminate a war, to the successful prosecution of which, his means are to inadequate; yet with this impression, and a further opinion that negociation will be shortly instituted, we regard the question of peace to depend upon the issue of our Northern and Egyptian expeditions.

YORK, Saturday, June 6.

THE ADDRESS

From the hon. the Legislative Council to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

To his Excellency PETER HUNTER, *Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of his Majesty's Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding in Upper and Lower Canada.*

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Members of the Legislative Council in Provincial Parliament assembled, return your Excellency our thanks for the very interesting Speech you have made us from the Throne.

The two Subjects to which your Excellency has been pleased to call our Attention, being of the utmost Importance to the future Prosperity of this Province, shall be taken into immediate Consideration.

After we have read the Copy of the Agreement entered into by the Commissioners appointed on the parts of Upper and of Lower Canada, which your Excellency has directed to be laid before us, we shall lose no time in endeavoring to digest such a Plan for the Improvement of our Revenue upon the Basis thereof as may be equally convenient and effectual for carrying its Terms into Execution.

We receive at the same time with Pleasure and Gratitude your Excellency's Suggestions respecting the Advantages to be drawn from the Culture of Hemp in this Province; and we shall not fail most Cordially to join the other Branches of the Legislature in offering such encouragements within the Compass of our Ability for promoting its Growth as may appear most likely to render it at no great distance of time a Staple of the Province, and thereby secure to Upper Canada an unquestionable Source of Wealth, while it is accompanied with the grateful Reflection that we have contributed to render the Mother Country independent on Foreign Nations for Supplying her Navy with an Article so very important.

We thank your Excellency for announcing to us that very Great and Important Event, the Union of the Kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland:—An Event which impresses our Minds with Joy and Exultation in contemplating the Strength, Power and Greatness to which it will raise the Empire of which we pride ourselves in being a Part; while we admire with your Excellency the great Wisdom and Perseverance with which it was projected and at length so happily accomplished under the Auspices of our August and enlightened Sovereign.

COPY OF ADDRESS,

(*Signed*) JAMES CLARK,
Legislative Council Chamber, York, May 30, 1801. } C. L. C.

To which his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, was pleased to make the following answer:—

Honorable Gentlemen,

I Thank you for your dutiful Address. It gives me the sincerest Satisfaction to find that your Sentiments perfectly agree with mine, respecting the promoting of Measures, which I trust, will not only promote the Wealth and Prosperity of this Province, but also the Advantage of our Parent State, the now happily United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

THE ADDRESS

From the House of Assembly to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

To his Excellency PETER HUNTER, *Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of his Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Representatives of the Commons of Upper Canada in Parliament assembled, return our sincere Thanks for your Excellency's Speech.

We cease not to feel, and shall embrace every Opportunity of expressing our Gratitude for the liberal Sentiment of Legislative Policy manifested by the Mother Country, in having provided us with the Constitutional Means of resorting, annually, to the Wisdom of a Provincial Parliament.

We are happy to understand that the Commissioners on the part of our Sister Province, (Lower Canada) have concurred with those appointed by your Excellency, in behalf of this Province, in adjusting the Dividends of the Collective Revenue, to be applied to the Uses of the two Provinces respectively, upon principles of Equity, being convinced that no System can derive permanent Stability from any other Source than natural Justice. And we doubt not but that the Provincial Agreement entered into in the present Instance, will meet our Approbation and Support, at the same time we are happy to observe, that our Dependance on External Markets diminishes, as it evinces the general Exertions made to supply our Wants by our encreasing Manufactories at Home.

We anticipate with Eagerness the Advantages which may result to this Province from the Culture of Hemp, and receive with Gratitude the Assurances of your Excellency to promote the Success of Experiments to open a Source of Wealth to the Province by its Means, and we hope, that thereby a Solid Foundation will be laid without the Aid of Parliament, which shall not be wanting on our part if ultimately necessary.

We shall bestow due attention upon the Investigation of the Provincial Treasurer's Accounts when submitted to our Consideration. And we truly rejoice with your Excellency in the happy Issue of his Majesty's Paternal Endeavors for Concentrating the Energy of his Empire by the late Act of Union which has cemented into One, his Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

To which his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, was pleased to make the following Answer:—

Gentlemen,

YOUR Readiness to promote such Measures as I trust will prove equally Advantageous to this Province and the Mother Country, gives me the highest Satisfaction.

I sincerely join with you in your Congratulations on the happy Union that is now established between the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

Last Thursday being the anniversary of his Majesty's Birth Day, the same was observed here with all the demonstrations of joy the inhabitants of so infant a town could express.—The Militia assembled about eleven o'clock opposite the Government Buildings, and went through their different manœuvres with such promptitude and exactness, as to do them credit.—There was a Royal Salute fired from the great guns at the Garrison, accompanied by three vollies of small arms by the Queen's Rangers, now doing duty there.

About one o'clock, his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor held a Levee, which was numerously and respectably attended: and in the evening gave a splendid ball and supper on the above joyful occasion.

We hear that the Queen's Rangers are to be relieved by three companies of the Volunteers, and that they are to be stationed at Fort Moldin, Michilmacanic and St. Joseph's.

We understand that col. Shaw, lieu. Givins, ensign Peters and a few of the privates are to remain in the garrison.

☞ In the account respecting the election of the Speaker of the House of Assembly, contained in our sheet of last week, instead of "unanimously elected," read *by a majority.*

District of Johnston, } GEORGE *the Third, by the*
Surrogate Court } *Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith*:—To the next of kin of JOHN MILLER, late of Augusta in said district, yeoman, deceased.—Whereas David Brakenridge of Augusta aforesaid, gentleman, lately exhibited a petition in said court stating, that the said John Miller lately died without this province, that he the said David Brakenridge is a creditor of the said deceased, and is now in possession of some effects left by him, and praying that letters of administration may be committed to him the said David Brakenridge of the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased. You are hereby required to appear in said court to be holden at the house of Ephraim Jones, esq. in Augusta aforesaid, on the first Monday in January next, and shew cause (if any you have) why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided. Witness Ephraim Jones, esq. judge of said court, this first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and one.

SAM. SHERWOOD,
Register.

VOLUME XI. }

UPPER

OR

YORK, (UPPER-CAN

TOTAL NUMBER 526.]

Meteorological Obs

FARENHEIT's SCALE.

Days.	6 o'clock.	Meridian.	9 o'clock.	Below o.
1	48	57	51	—
2	44	55	50	—
3	46	62	57	—
4	40	58	51	—
5	49	49	47	—
6	45	58	48	—
7	38	62	52	—
8	50	64	58	—
9	60	72	64	—
10	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—
12	49	63	56	—
13	54	63	57	—
14	53	65	53	—
15	53	55	50	—
16	48	—	55	—
17	54	73	59	—
18	64	60	50	—
19	50	72	54	—
20	53	76	64	—
21	56	79	60	—
22	61	70	57	—
23	52	61	44	—
24	30	54	56	—
25	50	58	50	—
26	43	55	43	—
27	50	74	64	—
28	58	75	64	—
29	66	70	64	—
30	64	79	68	—
31	61	77	68	—

Foreign News

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRA
DINARY.

Wednesday, April 15.

Admiralty Office, Ap

Capt. Otway, of his majes
the London, arrived in town
ning, with dispatches from
Hyde Parker, commander in
squadron of his majesty's
ployed on a particular servic
Nepean, esq. dated on board
don, in Copenhagen roads, th
of which the following are co

SIR,

You will be pleased to acq
lords commissioners of the
that since my letter of th
March, no opportunity of w
ed for going up the Sound
25th, when the wind shifted
violent squall from the S.
N. W. and N. and blew wit
olence, and with so great

1808

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That so much of the said act as limits the duration of it to four years and from thence to the end of the then next enſuing ſeſſion of parliament, ſhall be and the ſame is hereby repealed.

New York, April 14.

Captain Lewſon, from St. Croix, informs, that the iſland of Martinique was in a ſtate of revolt, occaſioned by famine; and that the inhabitants, having received a partial ſupply of proviſions from the Britiſh, had ſolicited them to take poſſeſſion of the iſland.

Captain L. further informs, that two Britiſh frigates had captured the iſland of Marieglante, where they found five million weight of coffee, which they were about to carry off in Britiſh veſſels that have been ordered there for the purpoſe.

The Britiſh colonies in the Weſt Indies are repreſented as being well ſupplied with flour, a large quantity having been ſhipped to St. Croix from Barbadoes.

April 18.

We learn by the ſhip Thames, from Batavia, that admiral Pellew, with a ſquadron, conſiſting of two line of battle ſhips, 3 frigates, and 2 brigs having on board twelve hundred troops had anchored in the harbour of Greſſe, and taken poſſeſſion of that place without oppoſition. Two Dutch line of battle ſhips, and an Eaſt Indiaman, were ſcuttled, and left in poſſeſſion of the enemy.

Lord Caſtlereagh in the debate on Wedneſday, ſtated a circumſtance which is of material importance.—On the 2d of Aug. at one of his levees, Bonaparte, turning to the Portugueſe Ambaſſador, aſked him, whether he had tranſmitted to his court the demand that the navy of Portugal ſhould be ready to unite with the other navies of Europe againſt England, on the 1ſt of Septmber? Having ſaid this, he immediately turned to the Daniſh miniſter, and aſked him whether he had made the ſame communication to his court?

London pap.

We underſtand there is a paper in town ſtating that the fleet under the command of Sir Richard Strachan had fallen in with the Rochefort ſquadron in the Mediterranean, but have not as yet learnt the particulars.

Notice.

SIX Hundred Cords of Fire Wood are wanted for the uſe of this Poſt, to be delivered into the Wood Yard by the 1ſt November next. Such perſon or perſons inclined to contract for the ſame or part thereof, will give in their propoſals in writing, on or before the 1ſt June, to GEO. CROOKSHANK,

Commiſſary.

Commiſſary's Office, York, 10th May, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber, ſole executrix of the laſt will and teſtament of the late Paul Marian, baker and innkeeper of York, requeſts all perſons indebted to the eſtate to make immediate payment, and all who have claims thereupon to exhibit them without loſs of time. She returns her ſincere thanks to the public for paſt favors, and requeſts a continuance, as ſhe will continue to carry on the baking buſineſs and keep a houſe of entertainment. JANE MARIAN.

York 22d April.

WHEREAS articles of ſeparation have been duly executed between the ſubſcriber and Mary his wife, whereby he is exonerated from ſupporting or maintaining her, this is therefore to caution the public from harboring or truſting her on his account, as he will not pay any debt or debts of her contracting. JOHN KENDRICK.

York, 24th April.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber being duly appointed adminiſtrator to the eſtate of the late Benjamin Gilbert, of York, innkeeper, requeſts all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate forthwith to pay their accounts, and all perſons having claims thereupon are required to preſent them properly authenticated within three months.

THOS. HAMILTON.

York, 15th April.

ING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 2.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 885] SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1808. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Upper Canada.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our well beloved and faithful the Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our beloved and faithful the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of the Houſe of Aſſembly of our ſaid Province, called and choſen to our preſent Provincial Parliament of our ſaid Province, and to all our loving Subjects to whom theſe preſents may come——GREETING:

WHEREAS we have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, to diſſolve this preſent Provincial Parliament of our ſaid Province, which now ſtands prorogued to Monday the Twenty ſeventh day of June next enſuing. We do for that end publiſh this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby diſſolve the ſaid Provincial Parliament accordingly, and the Legiſlative Counſellors, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of the Houſe of Aſſembly, are diſcharged from their meeting and attendance on Monday the ſaid Twenty ſeventh day of June;—And we being deſirous and reſolved as ſoon as may be, to meet our People of our ſaid Province, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament, do hereby make known our Royal Will and Pleaſure to call a New Provincial Parliament, and do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of our ſaid Executive Council, we have this day given Orders for the iſſuing our Writs in due form, for calling a New Provincial Parliament in our ſaid Province, which Writs are to bear teſte on Monday the Twenty-third day of this preſent month of May, and to be returnable on Saturday the ſecond day of July next enſuing.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-firſt day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and eight, and in the forty-eighth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Baltimore, May 9.

Lateſt from Holland—On Saturday evening arrived at this port the faſt ſailing Brig Suſanna, Samuel Franklin, maſter, in 45 days from Amſterdam, which port he left on the 25th March, by permiſſion of the Dutch government. In her came paſſenger Mr. Rittenhouſe, the bearer of diſpatches from Gen. Armſtrong, our miniſter at Paris; he ſet off yeſterday for the ſeat of government. The ſhip Lexington was to ſail in 14 days by permiſſion, to bring home diſtreſſed American ſeamen. No American veſſels had arrived there ſince the ſailing of the Eliza. In lat. 43 34. was boarded by a Britiſh frigate and treated politely,

By this arrival we learn, that the embargo continued on American veſſels. It was ſaid 40,000 troops were to be collected at the Helder for the invaſion of England; but no obvious indications of arrangements for its collection appeared.

The Vienna gazette of the 31ſt of March mentions, that Ruſſia has conſiderably reinforced her army with men and munitions in Moldavia and Wallachia. It appeared to be the determination of both Turks and Ruſſians, to begin the campaign in April, at the termination of the armiſtice at Sloboja. Gen. Kutuſow is appointed to the chief command of the Ruſſians. The Turkiſh troops are not numerous upon the Danube. Great difficulty and diſappointment has been experienced in bringing troops over from Aſia. A few only of the Pachas croſſed into Europe to join the Grand Vizier at Adrianople. The other Pachas have refuſed obedience to the orders of the Porte.

From Leyden gazettes of the 18th and 22d of March, it appears, that the french have formally taken poſſeſſion of Fluſhing, with a radius of the ſurrounding territory of the extent of 1300 metres, ceded by the treaty of Fontainbleau. On the other hand, the King of Holland has taken poſſeſſion of Eaſt Friesland, and the Lordſhips of Jever, Kniphauſen and Varel, as the equivalent.

An article under the head of Peterſburgh, 20th February, mentions that ſeveral regiments of the army of Moldavia have received orders to proceed to the Caſpian Sea, where the Ruſſian army is to embark, in order to go through Perſia for Hindoſtan; and that they have begun their march for this deſtination.

General Gardainne, the French miniſter, arrived with his ſuit, at Teheren, in Perſia, on the 4th December, & was pompouſly received by its ſovereign, who laviſhed upon them the inſignia of the ſun.

At Paris Bonaparte has iſſued two ſtatutes, carrying into effect the inſtitutions decreed the 14th of Auguſt 1806, whereby the titles of princes, dukes, counts and knights of the French Empire are created, and conferred upon various deſcriptions of perſons.

The marriage of the prince of Neufchatel, (Gen. Berthier) vice Conſtable of France, with the princeſs Elizabeth of Bavaria, was celebrated on the 9th of March.

A diet has been held with the king's approbation for Eaſt Pruſſia, to deliberate upon the means proper to remedy certain evils.

London, March 25.

GEN. WHITELOCKE's SENTENCE.

General Orders.

Horſe Guards, March 24.

At a General Court Martial of which gen. the right honorable Sir Wm. Meadows, K. B. was preſident, held by virtue of his Majeſty's ſpecial warrant, bearing date the 25th of January, 1808, at the royal hoſpital at Chelſea, on the 28th of the ſame month, & continued by adjournment until the 18th of March following, lieut. Gen. John Whitelocke was tried upon the charges (preferred againſt him relative to the deſeat at Buenos Ayres.)

SENTENCE.

The Court martial having duly conſidered the evidence given in ſupport of the charges againſt the priſoner (lieut. General Whitelocke) his defence, and the evidence he has adduced, are of opinion that he is guilty of the whole of the ſaid charges, with the exception of that part of the ſecond charge which relates to the order that "the columns ſhould be unloaded, and that no firing ſhould be permitted on any account,"

The court are anxious that it ſhould be diſtinctly underſtood that they attach no cenſure whatever to the precaution taken to prevent unneceſſary firing during the advance of the troops to the propoſed points of attack, and do therefore acquit lieut. gen Whitelocke of that part of the ſaid charge.

The court adjudge, that the ſaid lieut. gen. Whitelocke be caſhiered, and declared totally unfit and unworthy to ſerve his majeſty in any military capacity whatever.

The king has been pleaſed to confirm the above ſentence, and his royal highneſs the commander in chief has received his Majeſty's command to direct that it ſhall be read at the head of every regiment in his ſervice, and inſerted in all regimental orderly books, with a view of its becoming a laſting memorial of the fatal conſequences to which officers expoſe themſelves, who in the diſcharge of the important duties confided to them, are deficient in that zeal, judgment and perſonal exertion which their ſovereign and their country have a right to expect from officers intruſted with high commands.

To his Majeſty, who has ever taken a moſt lively intereſt in the welfare the honor, and reputation of his troops, the recent failure of South America, has proved a ſubject of the moſt heartfelt regret; but it has been a conſolation to him, and his Majeſty has commanded it to be intimated to the army, that after the moſt minute inveſtigation, his Majeſty finds ample cauſe for gratification in the intrepidity and good conduct diſplayed by his troops lately employed in that ſervice and particularly thoſe diviſions of the army, which were perſonally engaged with the enemy in the town of Buenos Ayres on the 5th of July, 1807; and his Majeſty entertains no doubt that had the exertions of his troops in South America been directed by the ſame ſkill and energy, which has eminently diſtinguiſhed his commanders in other quarters of the world, the reſult of the campaign would have proved equally glorious to themſeves and beneficial to their country,

By command of his royal highneſs, the commander in chief,

HARRY CALVERT,

Major-general and adjutant-general of the Forces.

Admiral Berkeley arrived on Wedneſday at Plymouth from Halifax in the Triumph, with the Leopard.

SICILY.

Extract of a letter from Melazzo, dated Jan. 28, 1808.

The French have penetrated in conſiderable numbers into Calabria, and their advanced poſts are at preſent immediatly oppoſite Meſſina; fortunately there are the Streights between us, otherwiſe I doubt not their

threat of paying us a visit would be executed; indeed, from the preparations making in every quarter, the idea does not appear merely chimerical.

Our force at present on the island amounts to about 8,000 men, including three foreign regiments, they are thus divided—at Messina, the head quarters are stationed the 21st 27th, 58th, 62d, and 81st chasseurs Britaniques and Maltese regiment, the 81st forms a cordon from the Light House at the Faro to Messina; at Augusta, under the command of Colonel Oswald, the 20th regiment, and part of De Rolle's are stationed at Syracuse; under brigadier gen. Stewart, the 31st and remainder of De Rolle's; and at Melazzo, under brigadier gen. Cole, the 35th and flank companies of all the numbered regiments on the island except the 62d; a detachment of 300 of 20th dragoons and some companies of artillery compose the remainder of the force in Sicily.

A detachment of about 200 men, from the garrison of Messina, maintains Scylla, under captain Robertson.

We know very little of the politics of the court of Palermo. As long as the ——— possesses the dominion she exerts at present, they cannot be favorable to us. I believe, and am confidently assured, that the population of the country is highly favorable to us, and would with alacrity and joy throw themselves under our protection, should circumstances require us to assume the government of this island. We are at present actually employed in taking a statistical survey of that part of Sicily immediately in the vicinity of our posts, and I doubt not but that the result will prove the resources of the country to be very abundant under proper cultivation and encouragement. We are, of course, all activity at present, and with the characteristic eagerness of British soldiers, notwithstanding our inferior force, look forward with confidence and joy to the moment of the threatened attack. March 25.

The King of Sweden, justly estimating the danger with which he is threatened, has sent his adjutant Von Darmfeldt, to France, with propositions of accommodation. This officer arrived at Stralsund on the 23th ult. and received leave from general Castello to prosecute his mission, and it is understood that he had an interview with general Bernadotte at Vienna, on his route to Paris.

The fortresses in Finland are provisioned for four months, and are prepared to make the most vigorous resistance.

Letters from Paris to the 9th instant, state that Napoleon had determined on the seizure of all the public treasures and church plate in Spain; the greater part of the produce of which was intended for a loan to the Emperor of Russia, for the purpose, as supposed by some, of enabling him to send an army to the Caspian sea; but according to one of the letters, for the purpose of "securing fidelity to the compact lately entered into between Russia and France, and of enabling Alexander to carry on the war without calling upon his discontented subjects for a new supply."

The Dutch government are stated in letters from Amsterdam, to have ordered the levying of a fresh contribution of one hundred million of francs. March 26.

The Gottenburgh mail of the 21st arrived this morning. It has brought intelligence of importance. The Russians continue to advance, and a battle has taken place near Travastchus. The Russians are said to have lost 5000 men; the Swedes 1700; but the latter afterwards deemed it necessary to retreat.

The King of Denmark departed this life suddenly on the 13th. His demise is an event of no importance: he had been politically dead for many years. The Crown Prince was proclaimed King on the 16th.

Quebec, April 21.

The brig Triton, Wm. Wright, master, arrived here from Hull, on Monday last. The captain reports, that he understood a fleet of fifteen sail of the line, and 20,000 troops had sailed for the Baltic, as was supposed for the assistance of the Swedes. We trust however it is destined for Cronstadt, where the Russian fleet lies; and so bring off the Swedish fleet in case of the Swedes being overpowered or submitting to become the instrument of our enemies.

Captain Wright also mentions that it seemed to be the general opinion in England that there would be no rupture with America.

An Act for granting to his Majesty an annual sum of Money for the purposes therein mentioned.

[Passed 16th March, 1808.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS it is expedient that some provision be made for an adjutant general in this Province; Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "an Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and out of the rates and duties already raised, levied and collected, or hereafter to be raised, levied and collected, to and for the uses of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, annually, the sum of Two Hundred Pounds, for the payment of a salary to the adjutant general of the militia of this Province, for the time being.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of this Province, from time to time to issue his warrant to the Receiver General of this Province for the payment of such salary as aforesaid, yearly or half yearly, and the said Receiver General shall account to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, for the same, through the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, in such manner and form as his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, shall be graciously pleased to direct.

An Act for applying certain Sums of Money therein mentioned, to make good certain Monies issued and advanced by his Majesty, through the Lieutenant Governor, in pursuance of an Address.

Passed 16th March, 1808.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS in pursuance of an Address of your Commons House of Assembly to Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of Your Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, bearing date the ninth day of March, and the Speaker's letter dated the tenth day of said March last past, in the forty-seventh year of your Majesty's reign, several sums of money, amounting in the whole to the sum of five hundred and eighty-eight pounds and eight pence half penny have been issued and advanced by your Majesty through your Lieutenant Governor, to the Clerks and other officers of the two Houses of Parliament for certain contingent expences attending the last Session of Parliament, and to Church or Town Wardens in several districts in this Province, may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "an Act to make more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That out of the surplus of any fund or funds subject to the disposition of the Parliament of this Province, now remaining in the hands of the Receiver General unappropriated, there shall be issued and applied the sum of five hundred and eighty-eight pounds and eight pence half-penny, to make good the said sum of Money which has been issued and advanced in pursuance of the aforesaid address and letter.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the due application of the said sum of Money pursuant to the direction of this Act, shall be accounted for to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, through the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as his Majesty, his heirs and successors shall direct.

An Act for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof.

Passed 16th March, 1808.

WHEREAS by an act of the parliament of this Province, made and passed in the forty fifth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "an act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money for the encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp in this Province, and the exportation thereof," it was amongst other things enacted, that the sum of fifty pounds should be the rate or price to be paid per ton for hemp which may be purchased under or by virtue of the said act; and whereas it is found by experience that the said sum of fifty pounds per ton is insufficient to compensate for the labour of the cultivators of hemp in this Province; for the further encouragement thereof, Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an act passed in the parliament of Great Britain, entitled "an act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "an act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province," and by the authority of the same, That the sum of sixty-two pounds and ten shillings per ton shall be the rate or price for good and merchantable hemp which may be hereafter purchased under and by virtue of this act or any former act of the parliament of this Province, any law or usage to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

New York,

Extract of a letter from a ge
Rotterdam to his correspond
City, dated March 22, 180

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Gibraltar,

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an annual sum of Money for the purpose mentioned.

[Passed 16th March, 1808.

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the authority aforesaid, That it shall and Lieutenant Governor, or person administer- e, from time to time to issue his warrant to nce for the payment of such salary as afore- said Receiver General shall account to his for the same, through the Lords Commis- in such manner and form as his Majesty, graciously pleased to direct.

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Passed 16th March, 1808.

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the authority aforesaid, That the due applica- rsuant to the direction of this Act, shall be heirs and successors, through the Lords Treasury for the time being, in such manner and successors shall direct.

ment of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp and for the Exportation thereof.

Passed 16th March, 1808.

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New York, May 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rotterdam to his correspondent in this City, dated March 22, 1808.

"The embargo is not yet raised, and it appears the Emperor's determination to keep all ships until America has declared which side she chooses. Six of the first merchants of Antwerp have been seized and sent to the Temple for holding a communication with the other side. Similar measures have been adopted in Ghent. We hear this day that an insurrection in Prussia against the French soldiers quartered there had taken place, by the farmers, headed by the Prussian Generals, particulars not yet arrived."

Effects of the Embargo.—The collectors of Vermont, adjoining Canada, has informed the President, that the people constantly break through the *Embargo*, and the President has ordered out the militia. This is only the beginning of troubles.

N. Y. Paper.

The ship Agustus, Capt. Chever, arrived at Salem, in 40 days from Leghorn a gentleman who came passenger in her, informs, that they had no accounts of the French and spanish fleets having arrived at Forto Ferrajo—nor was there any positive accounts of them. It had been reported that a large fleet had passed Sicily, where bound, unknown. Off Cape de Gatt, fell in with Capt. Flet, who sailed in co. with him, and informed, that he fell in with a British squadron off Majorca, who were watching a small French fleet at Port Mahon, and had captured four store ships bound to supply them.

The fire in the Island of Trinidad, as mentioned in a late paper, consumed nearly four-fifths of the whole town of Port Spain. Every merchant's store, every baking house, every doctor's and apothecary's shop are entirely destroyed; the public hospitals, old and new government house, and portestant church, shared the same fate. The loss of property is thought to be upwards of one million sterling.

A subscription has been opened at Trinidad for the relief of the sufferers by this fire, at the head of which are the names of his Excellency Brig. General Hislop, Governor of the Islands, and Charles Grant Esq. Collector of the Customs, for one thousand pounds sterling each, an example of beneficence which does infinite honor to the hearts of the donors.

Gibraltar, Feb. 13.

As the most minute circumstances relative to the operations of the Rochefort squadron cannot fail to cause a lively interest among our readers, we have been induced to make some further inquiries relative to it from the American captain alluded to in our last number; and from his log book, we learn, that it was on the 23d inst. he fell in with it, when he was taken in tow by the frigate two seventy-fours keeping constantly on either side, and the brig astern, as he supposes, in case the tow rope should break, to prevent his escape in the night. On the 26th. about 6 P. M. they cast him off, and made all possible sail in for the land being then in lat. 35. 58. Soon after they parted company, a signal was made from the flag ship and answered by the frigate, which immediately shortened sail, hove to, and spoke the American, ordering him to steer S. W. till they should be out of sight. He accordingly hauled his wind to the westward about 2 hours, and then bore away for the Gut. He learned from the frigate that the squadron had been 6 days at sea when he fell in with it. The ships are described as being most wretchedly manned with respect to seamen, with the exception of two seventy-fours which appeared to be very well handled.—They were completely filled with troops, which material circumstance he omitted mentioning in his former declaration.

An Act to continue an Act passed in the forty-fifth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act to afford relief to those persons who may be entitled to claim Lands in this Province, as Heirs or Devisees of the Nominees of the Crown, in cases where no Patent hath issued for such Lands, and further to extend the benefits of the said Act.

Passed 16th March, 1808.

WHEREAS an act passed in the forty-fifth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "an act to afford relief to those persons who may be entitled to claim lands in this Province, as heirs or devisees of the nominees of the crown, in cases where no patent hath issued for such lands," will shortly expire, and it is expedient to continue the said act, and further to extend the benefits thereof; Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "an act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "an act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province," and by the authority of the same, That the said act of the forty-fifth year of his Majesty's reign, and every part thereof, and every clause, matter and thing therein contained, shall be and the same is hereby continued.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the assignee or assignees of the nominee or nominees of the crown to lands in this Province, who is or are dead, or who have left this Province before the passing of this act, without having obtained his Majesty's letters patent for such lands in his, her or their lifetimes, or before he, she or they did leave this Province, may respectively bring their claim or claims for the said lands before the commissioners hereinafter to be appointed, who shall and may and they are hereby authorized to hear and determine the claim or claims of such assignee or assignees, and to report thereupon to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government, in council, in like manner and under the like regulations and restrictions as are in and by the said act passed in the forty-fifth year of his Majesty's reign, and hereby continued, directed to be observed respecting the claim or claims of the heir or heirs, devisee or devisees of the nominee or nominees of the crown to lands, brought before the commissioners under that act, and that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government, in council, to issue his Majesty's letters patent for the lot or lots, parcel or parcels of land specified in the said report to or in trust for such person or persons, his, her or their heirs and assigns, as is or are therein declared, by the said commissioners to be appointed under and by virtue of this act, to be the assignee or assignees of the nominee or nominees of the crown, as aforesaid, to such lot or lots, parcel or parcels of land; and that all and every the provisions, regulations, restrictions, matters and things, which in and by the said act of the forty fifth year of his Majesty's reign, are enacted and contained, of and concerning, or in any wise touching or relating to the claim or claims of the heir or heirs, devisee or devisees of the nominee or nominees of the crown, mentioned in that act, shall be and are hereby extended to the assignee or assignees of such nominee or nominees.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That for the better procuring of evidence to be laid before the commissioners to be appointed under this act, respecting any claim or claims that may be brought before them by virtue thereof, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of this Province, for the time being, to appoint some person in each and every district of this Province to be a commissioner for taking upon oath (which oath the said commissioners are hereby authorized to administer) the testimony of any person or persons relative to such claim or claims to be brought before the said commissioners.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons shall forswear him, her or themselves before any such commissioner, he, she or they shall on conviction thereof, be subject to all the pains and penalties of wilful and corrupt perjury.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of this Province, at any time during the continuance of this act, to issue such and so many commissions under the great seal of this Province to the members of the Executive Council thereof, his Majesty's Chief Justice of the said Province, the Justices of the Court of King's Bench, and such and so many other persons as the said Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government shall think fit, which said commissioners, or any three of them, of whom the said Chief Justice or one of the said Justices shall be one, shall have full power and authority to carry into force and effect all and every the powers and provisions, matters and things, specified and contained in the said act of the forty-fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty, and in this act; and that the said commissioners shall hold their sittings at the same place, and at the like times and in like manner as are specified and declared by the said first mentioned act, respecting the sittings of the said commissioners therein mentioned, under and by virtue of the same.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the clerk of the peace in each and every district of this Province shall once in every three months make a list of the claims set up in his office, specifying the name or names of the claimant or claimants, together with the number of the lot or lots, and the concession or concessions, with the name or names of the township or townships in which the lands so claimed do lie, and affix the said list on some conspicuous part of the court house or place where the courts are usually held at each general quarter sessions.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this act shall be and it is hereby declared to be in force for and during the term of four years, and no longer.

An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the forty-sixth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act to continue an Act passed in the forty third year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act for the better securing to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, the due collection and receipt of certain Duties therein mentioned.

Passed 16th March, 1808.

WHEREAS by an act passed in the forty-sixth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "an act to continue an act passed in the forty third year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "an act for the better securing to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, the due collection and receipt of certain duties therein mentioned," it was thereby enacted that the said act of the parliament of this Province, passed in the forty-third year of his Majesty's reign, should be and the same was thereby continued, and it was thereby further enacted that the said act passed in the forty-sixth year of his Majesty's reign, should be and continue in force for and during the term of two years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, and no longer; And whereas it is thought fit that the said recited act, passed in the forty-third year of his Majesty's reign, should not be subject to any limitation in point of time, but that the same should be made perpetual; Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an act passed in the parliament of Great Britain, entitled "an act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "an act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That so much of the act passed in the forty-sixth year of his Majesty's reign as limits the continuance of the aforesaid act to the term of two years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

An Act to continue an Act passed in the Thirty-third year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act to provide for the appointment of Returning Officers of the several Counties within this Province.

Passed 16th March, 1808.

WHEREAS an act passed in the thirty-third year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "an act to provide for the appointment of returning officers of the several counties within this Province," and which act has since been revived and continued by a certain act entitled "an act to revive and continue an act entitled "an act to provide for the appointment of returning officers for the several counties within this Province," will shortly expire, and it being necessary that the said act passed in the thirty-third year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "an act to provide for the appointment of returning officers of the several counties within this Province," be continued; Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an act passed in the parliament of Great Britain, entitled "an act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "an act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That the said act of the thirty third year of his Majesty's reign, and every part thereof, and every clause, matter and thing therein contained, are by the present act continued for and during the space of four years, and no longer.

An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of Money out of the Provincial Fund, to increase the salary of the Clerk of the Legislative Council and the Clerk of the House of Assembly.

Passed 16th March, 1808.

WHEREAS it is thought expedient to increase the salaries of the Clerks of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly in this Province; Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "an act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "an act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province," and by the authority of the same, That from and out of the rates and duties already raised, levied and collected, or hereafter to be raised, levied and collected, to and for the uses of this Province, there be granted annually, to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, to and for the uses hereinafter expressed, that is to say, the sum of seventy-five pounds to the Clerk of the Legislative Council, and the sum of seventy-five pounds to the Clerk of the House of Assembly, for the time being, in addition to the sums heretofore granted to and for the uses of the said Clerks.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the monies hereby granted to his Majesty for the payment of salaries to the Clerk of the Legislative Council and the Clerk of the House of Assembly, shall be paid by the Receiver General, in discharge of such warrant or warrants as shall for the purposes herein set forth be from time to time issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of this Province, for the time being, and not otherwise, and the said Receiver General shall account to his Majesty for the same through the commissioners of his Majesty's treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as his Majesty shall direct.

Died, on the evening of the twenty-[illegible] December last, in the 83d year of his [illegible] the Revd. John Newton, Rector of St. Mary, Woolnorth, Lombard Street, London. He was 29 years Rector of that Parish, and had formerly been a long time Curate of Olney, Bucks.

To the Freeholders of the East Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe.

WHEREAS his Majesty's Royal Proclamation hath been issued for the purpose of calling together a Legislative Council and House of Assembly for the Province of Upper Canada, and whereas by a certain Act of this Province, passed in the forty eighth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act for the better representation of the Commons of this Province in Parliament, and to repeal part of an Act passed in the fortieth year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act for the more equal representation of the Commons of this Province, and for the better defining the qualification of Electors," it is declared and appointed, that the East Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe shall be represented in the said House of Assembly by one Member; and whereas by a certain Instrument under the Sign Manual, and sealed with the Seal of his Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, I have been nominated and appointed Returning Officer of the East Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe, and whereas by a certain Writ under the Great Seal of Upper Canada, by me received, I am thereby directed to cause one Knight, the most fit and discreet, to be freely and indifferently chosen to represent the said East Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe in Assembly, by those who shall be present at the day of Election.

Now know ye, that by virtue of the said nomination and appointment, and in obedience to His Majesty's said Writ, I shall attend on Wednesday the fifteenth day of June next at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, and proceed to the Election of one Knight to represent the said East Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe in the said House of Assembly, and hereof all Freeholders of the said East Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe are to take notice and attend accordingly.

WM. ALLAN,
Returning Officer for the East Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe.

York, 26th May, 1808.

Notice.

SIX Hundred Cords of Fire Wood are wanted for the use of this Post, to be delivered into the Wood Yard by the 1st November next. Such person or persons inclined to contract for the same or part thereof, will give in their proposals in writing, on or before the 1st June, to GEO. CROOKSHANK,
Commissary.

Commissary's Office,
York, 10th May, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, sole executrix of the last will and testament of the late Paul Marian, baker and innkeeper of York, requests all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payments, and all who have claims thereupon to exhibit them without loss of time. She returns her sincere thanks to the public for past favors, and requests a continuance, as she will continue to carry on the baking business and keep a house of entertainment. JANE MARIAN.

York, 22d April.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being duly appointed administrator to the estate of the late Benjamin Gilbert, of York, innkeeper, requests all persons indebted to the said estate forthwith to pay their accounts, and all persons having claims thereupon are required to present them properly authenticated within three months.

THOS. HAMILTON.

York, 15th April.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOL. XVIII.

THE

[illegible] NUMBER 886.]

Upper Canad

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by [illegible] of GOD, of the the United [illegible] of Great Britain and Irela[illegible] Defender of the Faith:—

To our well beloved and faithful th[illegible] Councillors of our Province of Up[illegible] and to our beloved and faithful [illegible] Citizens and Burgesses of the House[illegible] of our said Province, called and c[illegible] present Provincial Parliament of ou[illegible] vince, and to all our loving Subjec[illegible] these presents may come——Gre

WHEREAS we have thought [illegible] with the advice of our Execu[illegible] cil of our said Province of Upp[illegible] to dissolve this present Provinc[illegible] ment of our said Province, which [illegible] prorogued to Monday the Twen[illegible] day of June next ensuing. We d[illegible] end publish this our Royal Proclam[illegible] do hereby dissolve the said Provinc[illegible] ment accordingly, and the Legisla[illegible] fellows, and the Knights, Citiz[illegible] gesses of the House of Assemb[illegible] charged from their meeting and [illegible] on Monday the said Twenty seve[illegible] July;—And we being desirous an[illegible] as soon as may be, to meet our Pe[illegible] said Province, and to have their [illegible] Provincial Parliament, do here[illegible] known our Royal Will and Pleasu[illegible] a New Provincial Parliament, and [illegible] further declare, that, with the advice [illegible] Executive Council, we have this [illegible] Orders for the issuing our Writs [illegible] for calling a New Provincial Par[illegible] our said Province, which Writs [illegible] teste on Monday the Twenty th[illegible] this present month of May, an[illegible] returnable on Saturday the second [illegible] next ensuing.

IN Testimony whereof, WE h[illegible] these our Letters to be made P[illegible] the Great Seal of our said Prov[illegible] hereunto annexed.—Witness our [illegible] well beloved FRANCIS GORE, [illegible] our Lieutenant Governor of our [illegible] ince at York, in the Province of [illegible] nada, this Twenty-first day of M[illegible] year of our Lord one thousand [illegible] dred and eight, and in the forty-e[illegible] of our Reign.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

To the Freeholders of the E[illegible] of the County of York and t[illegible] ty of Simcoe.

WHEREAS his Majesty's Roy[illegible] mation hath been issued for t[illegible] of calling together a Legislative C[illegible] House of Assembly for the Provi[illegible] per Canada, and whereas by a cer[illegible] this Province, passed in the forty [illegible] of his Majesty's reign, entitled [illegible] the better representation of the C[illegible] this Province in Parliament, and [illegible] part of an Act passed in the forti[illegible] his present Majesty's reign, entitle[illegible] for the more equal representati[illegible] Commons of this Province, and f[illegible] ter defining the qualification of E[illegible] is declared and appointed, that th[illegible]

1809

NG'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

For General Information.

HE Winter Mail will be dispatched from Quebec, for Upper Canada, on the following days, viz.

Monday 2d January, 1809.
Ditto 6th February, do.
Ditto. 6th March, do.
Ditto. 3d April, do.

Mail may be looked for here, from 18 days after the above periods. The coufrom Kingston, is to go on to Niagara out making any ſtay, (unleſs found ne-) at this place; ſo that all perſons will time to prepare their letters by the be returns for Kingſton again.

WM. ALLAN Dy. P. M.

HE Subſcriber informs his cuſtomers and the farmers generally, that he will receive merchantable Wheat at following Mills, viz Lyon & Walker's on Yonge Street, & Miller's in Markham, and at Timothy Rogers's kering; for which he will give at the rate of ſeven ſhilNew York Currency per Buſhel, when received in payfor debts that have been contracted for eighteen Months —— Seven ſhillings and ſix pence N. Y. Cy. per buſhel, ment for debts that have been contracted nine Months pwards; and eight ſhillings or like currency per buſhel, in payment for debts that have been contracted publeto the 1ſt of April laſt, or in exchange for Goods will alſo receive in payment for debts not exceeding months ſtanding, or in exchange for merchandize, the wing articles or Country produce, at the prices affixed h and, and delivered at his Store in York, viz.

OUR, two pounds ſix ſhillings New York currency per Barrel, containing 196 pounds nett.

E and PEASE, ſeven ſhillings N. Y. currency per Buſhel.
DIAN CORN, ſive ſhillings —— ditto —— per Buſhel.
ES, three Shillings —— do. —— ditto —— per Buſhel.
TTER and CHEESE, Price according to the quality.
RK, fifteen dollars per Barrel of 208 pounds Nett, or ix pence N. Y. currency, when not cut up.

h will be given for the above articles at a reduced price, y will be received in Payment of debts, contracted prethe 1ſt of April laſt, upon a reaſonable deduction in rice.

he ſubſcriber regrets that he could not make an arrangewith Mr. J. Bogart; but any Flour manufactured at Mills, and branded with his mark, will be received and a rous price given.

ng the generous prices now offered for all kinds of proſhe ſubſcriber entertains the hope that his friends in the ry, will be enabled to ſettle their accounts of long ſtand-

In juſtice to himſelf, he has to inform thoſe that are debt for goods, has eighteen months paſt, and who will ye ſtit by the advantageous terms offered, that unleſs accounts are diſcharged before the firſt of February next ng, they will be put into the hands of an Attorney for ction.

ould the Embargo continue, he will furniſh his cuſtomers ny perſon recommended by them (if required) in the th of April next, with Pot-Aſh Kettles, at a reaſonable e, and furniſh goods for the purchaſe of Aſhes.

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

B. Any perſon who may wiſh to make a payment in ar, or exchange this article for Goods, ſhould ſuch perſon at greater diſtance from any of the aforementioned Mills from York, his wheat will be received at the Store of the ſcriber in York; whoſe wiſh is to accommodate his cuſ- in every poſſible and reaſonable way.

TO BE LET,

dvantageous terms to a reſponſible tenant,
HE FARM of PETERSFIELD, ſituate within a quarter of a mile of York.—There are on the Premiſes a hundred acres of Land completely clear'd, well fenced and ſtocked;—a long Farm Houſe with a ſtone wall or, Dairy, Stable, Sheep and Cow houſe, Barn, and every convenience neceſſary to make an induſtrious man comfortable.—It will be expected that the Tenant will give good perſecurity for the honeſt performance of his engagement, for the preſervation and care of the ſtock and farming ils.—Propoſals to be made in writing on or before the ay of April next, to Miſs RUSSELL of York.

B. For Sale on the premiſes a ſmall SADDLE HORSE formed, and warranted, fit for a Lady or Gentleman.

ork, 17th Jan. 1809

FOR SALE

The following Lots of Land on very ſonable terms. Purchaſers are reſted, to apply to Mr. John Cameron, o is authoriſed to give the neceſſary ormation, and to negotiate the Sums d Times of payment.

OTS. No. 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, and 23 the 6th Conceſſion of the Townſhip of nitby.—Lot No. 16 in the 6th Conceſn of the Townſhip of Caiſter.—Lot . 22 in the 6th Conceſſion of Vaugh—Lot No. 17 in the 4th Conceſſion Scarborough.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 45.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 886] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1809. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

PROCLAMATION
FOR
PARDONING DESERTERS
FROM
His Majeſty's Regular Land Forces.

WAR OFFICE, Auguſt, 25, 1808.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to THE KING, That there are at this Time ſeveral DESERTERS from the different REGULAR CORPS in HIS MAJESTY'S LAND SERVICE, who might be induced to return to their Duty by an Offer of His Majeſty's GRACIOUS PARDON, and that ſuch an Inſtance of His Royal Clemency would have a due Influence upon their future Behaviour; His Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to grant His FREE PARDON to all DESERTERS from HIS REGULAR LAND FORCES, who ſhall ſurrender themſelves, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER, to the Commanding Officer of any Regiment, or to any of the Superintending Field Officers of the Recruiting Service, whoſe Stations are mentioned in the Margin hereof, or to the Commandant of the Army Depot in the Iſle of Wight.

Such Deſerters, if Able bodied Men and fit for Service, ſhall be ſent to the Regiments from which they reſpectively deſerted, or be appointed to ſuch Regiments in the United Kingdom as His Majeſty may be pleaſed to command; and, when ſo placed, ſhall not be liable to be claimed by any other Corps to which they may formerly have belonged.

Durham
Carliſle
Leeds
Manchester
Nottingham
Ipſwich
Shrewſbury
Birmingham
Hereford
Bedford
Maidſtone
Glouceſter
Southampton
Wells
London

AND WHEREAS many of the ſaid Deſerters may have enliſted in other Regular Corps, and are now ſerving therein, His Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to extend to ſuch Deſerters the Benefit of this Pardon; and to direct that they ſhall continue to ſerve in the Corps wherein they now are, upon declaring themſelves to their reſpective Commanding Officers, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER next, & they ſhall not be liable at any future Time, to be claimed by the Regiments in which they formerly ſerved.

The Magiſtrate to whom any Deſerter from His Majeſty's Regular Forces may ſurrender himſelf, is authorized and required to certify the Day on which ſuch Deſerter ſurrendered himſelf, which Certificate is to continue in Force until the Arrival of the Deſerter at the Head Quarters of the neareſt Military Poſt, provided he proceed at the Rate of Ten Miles a Day, unleſs prevented by Sickneſs, to be certified by ſome Medical Practitioner on the Back of the Magiſtrate's Certificate, or to be otherwiſe proved to the Satisfaction of the Officer Commanding at ſuch Military Poſt.

And with a View to prevent as far as poſſible all Soldiers from Deſertion, after theſe His Majeſty's moſt gracious Intentions ſhall be made known, His Majeſty has been pleaſed to command, that the Name of every Soldier who may hereafter deſert, ſhall be tranſmitted through the Secretary at War to the Church Wardens of the Pariſhes, to which the Deſerters belong; in order that their Names may be expoſed to public View in the Church, or ſuch other conſpicuous Place, as may render it impoſſible for Men, who have been guilty of this Crime, to return home to their friends, on whom they have brought diſgrace by their Miſconduct, without immediate Detection; and His Majeſty has further commanded, that this Meaſure ſhall be made public, that every Soldier may be aſſured, that the greateſt Exertions will be uſed for the Apprehenſion of any Man who may hereafter deſert, and that thoſe who have already been guilty of that Crime, may be aware of the daily Riſk they incur of Detection, and of the moſt ſevere Puniſhment, if they do not immediately avail themſelves of the Pardon held out in this His Majeſty's moſt gracious Proclamation.

Any Soldier who may deſert after theſe His Majeſty's gracious Intentions are made Public, ſhall not be included in the above Pardon, but be proceeded againſt with the utmoſt Severity.

It is to be clearly underſtood, That this Proclamation of Pardon is intended to include all Deſerters from the Army of Reſerve and Additional Force Act, but not to extend to any Deſerter from His Majeſty's Militia Forces

By His Majeſty's Command,
JAS. PULTENEY.

THE COMMANDER OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES in the BRITISH PROVINCES of NORTH AMERICA, having received an Official Copy of the above PROCLAMATION iſſued by His Majeſty's Orders in England and deſirous of affording to all Deſerters the opportunity of availing themſelves of His Majeſty's gracious offer of Pardon, is pleaſed thus to make the ſame public, and to extend the term to which it is limited with reſpect to the Provinces of UPPER and LOWER CANADA to 24th DECEMBER next enſuing, and with reſpect to ſuch perſons as are deſirous of atoning for their paſt miſconduct who may come in from beyond the limits of theſe Provinces, to 24th FEBRUARY, that will be in the year 1809. Deſerters are to ſurrender themſelves to any Field Officer or to any other Officer commanding any Detachment or Military Poſt in either of the aforeſaid Provinces, or to any Magiſtrate near whom they may be; ſuch Magiſtrate being deſired to furniſh them with a Certificate of the date of ſuch ſurrender, which Certificate will be in force in the ſame manner and under the ſame limitations as directed in His Majeſty's Proclamation.

GIVEN AT HEAD QUARTERS,
Quebec, 7th November, 1808.
J. H. CRAIG,
General.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND.
ED. BAYNES,
Adjutant General.

York, Upper Canada, 15th Feby. 1809.

His Excellency the COMMANDER OF THE FORCES has been pleaſed to ſignify to the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of this PROVINCE, that the Time for Deſerters ſurrendering themſelves in the PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, is extended from the 24th of FEBRUARY, to the 24th of APRIL next enſuing.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Govr.

(continued from our last.)

The interdiction of foreign Commerce for an indefinite period, by perpetual Laws, is justly considered as a total annihilation of it. The people of this Country are not accustomed to class among their rights, such enjoyments and privileges as depend on the will of any set of men whatever: under such circumstances they would cease to be the rights of a free people. Yet it is obvious that the acts laying an embargo have suspended their Commercial rights; and if those Acts are Constitutional, these rights can never be restored to without a concurrent act of all the branches of the Federal Government. The events now passing at the seat of Government strongly exemplify the force of this remark. If one branch of the Legislature, should be unanimously inclined to repeal the Embargo and even if be other branch should concur, yet the President of the United States may prevent the passing of an act for such a purpose: and if afterwards only twelve members of the Senate should adopt his Policy and unite in supporting his measures, the Embargo must remain in force. Most certainly the people of this country never intended to subject to the discretionary power of thirteen men, one of their most essential and invaluable rights. If the existence, or the apprehension, of war would justify a Temporary Embargo, the spirit of the Constitution, would demand that it should be imposed for a short and definite period; so as to require from time to time the same concurrence of opinion to continue it, which now is required for its removal.

In the act of Congress passed on the ninth day of January last for enforcing the preceding Embargo act, this Legislature see with extreme pain and perseverance in the system, which has proved so injurious to the Country. But they are still more alarmed from examining some of the provisions of this act, which appear to them hostile to the dignity and independance of this Commonwealth, and subversive of the civil liberty and constitutional rights of its citizens. They see there the rights of individuals subjected to the arbitrary will of an Executive officer, instead of being defined & secured by standing laws: secret and variable instructions and others of the President, entitled to equal respect with the laws of the land: an indefinite and almost unlimited authority given to the officers of the Customs, without any warrant from a civil Magistrate, to search for and seize the property of the Citizens: excessive sureties required of men who are not even charged with any offence; and excessive fines and penalties imposed: individuals exposed to losses and penalties for actions which were lawful at the time of committing them: and the benefits of a trial by Jury in many cases virtually denied. If any Citizen who is aggrieved should apply for redress to the laws and judicial Courts of the Commonwealth, their processes may be impeded, their Officers resisted, and their authority put at defiance, by the Standing army of the United States under the command of any inferior officer, empowered by the President. Thus whenever a petty officer shall be found hardy and adventurous enough to exercise the authority conferred by this act, the sovereignty and independence of the State will be humbled in the dust: or its Government must vindicate by force its dignity and its honor, and may be consequently involved in a civil War.

This Legislature cannot review without the most painful emotions, the measures of the general Government, which they have here been considering. They cannot without the most gloomy apprehensions, contemplate the probable consequences of a perseverance in those measures. They are constrained respectfully, but most unequivocally, to declare their conviction that the several laws before referred to, which interdict the foreign Commerce of the United States, and which have imposed numerous embarrassments on the coasting trade, must have originated in a misconstruction of the Federal Constitution; that they are contrary to the spirit and intention of that instrument; and are not warranted by any of the powers therein given by the People to the Congress of the United States. In the hope of preventing any further evil consequences from these measures, and with the most ardent desire to preserve inviolate the Constitution of these States, and to remove every source of discontent and jealousy among the different members of the Union, this Legislature do solemnly remonstrate against the several acts of Congress for impelling and enforcing the Embargo; and do earnestly request your honorable body to take the same into your most serious consideration, and by repealing them to restore this people to their former enviable state of Freedom, Prosperity, and Happiness.

It is impossible to contemplate the repeal of the several acts relating to the Embargo, without considering the various substitutes for this measure, which have been proposed, and which are now before the Public. This Legislature feel bound to express the strong and decided opinion they entertain on this subject, before any of these proposed measures shall be adopted. The expression of this opinion is required by a just sense of their own rights, and those of the State which they represent; and also by a due regard to the sentiments and feelings of their constituents, which are well known to the individuals of this Legislature, and which are so strongly displayed in the numerous petitions and memorials daily arriving from all parts of the Commonwealth.

The prohibition of all intercourse with France and Great Britain and their respective dependencies, would probably prove fruitless and inefficient, from the extreme difficulty of enforcing its observance; and would thus serve to bring into contempt the laws and government of the country; or if enforced, it would impose embarrassments on Commerce, nearly as fatal as the obstructions created by the present Embargo. It would soon become a restriction only on the orderly and well disposed part of the community; and would furnish opportunities and inducements to the officers of Government, by occasional indulgence and connivance, to promote the interests of their personal or political friends. But in another view of this measure, it appears still more serious and alarming. It is obvious that if the Embargo was removed, our citizens would have but little intercourse with France or her dependencies. The total disregard of the Laws of Nations, and the obligation of treaties, manifested by that Government;—the seizure and detention of Neutral property in all parts of her dominions;—the unprecedented Decrees against Neutral Commerce promulgated at Berlin, at Milan, and at Bayonne; would deter our citizens from adventuring in commerce with her subjects. The proposed non-intercourse therefore would in effect apply solely to Great Britain. The natural tendency of this measure which is undoubtedly foreseen if not intended by some of its advocates, would be to involve the Nation in war with Great Britain, a measure which would necessarily produce a fatal alliance with France.

The project of arming our Merchantmen to resist seizures by either of the Belligerents, appears to manifest a spirit, which when excited in a just cause will always be warmly approved and vigorously supported by the people of Massachusetts. They cannot cease to lament, that some portion of this spirit had not been exhibited in resisting the first outrage on our rights, by the Berlin Decree of November 1806. If our Government had at that time expressed a strong sense of this Outrage on the nation, and a firm resolution to vindicate and maintain its rights, they would have been most cordially and zealously supported by men of all political parties.

The project if adopted now without limitation, however it may be intended by those who propose it, would speedily and inevitably lead to a war with Great Britain. France has comparatively few Cruizers on the Ocean, which is covered by the ships of her enemy. Our vessels would be seldom encountered by those of the former power, while hardly one would escape those of the latter. All our actual collisions would necessarily be with G. Britain, who would thus me made to appear to be the only aggressor; and when the public sensibility was excited by these causes, the dictates of reason, of justice, and of sound policy, would cease to be regarded. It cannot be too often repeated that such a War would necessarily involve a destructive alliance with France; an Alliance which experience has shewn to be more fatal than any war; & which is universally dreaded throughthis part of the United States as highly dangerous to the Independence of the Nation, and hostile to the liberties of the World.

The Legislature of Massachusetts express without reserve their sentiments on the conduct of the two Belligerent Powers of Europe. They cannot be restrained by the audacious and unfounded insinuation, that the people of New England are influenced by undue partiality to either of those Powers. They repel with indignation this slanderous aspersion, which cannot be believed even by those who propagate it. It is refuted by the well known spirit and patriotism of this People; it is disproved by the Annals of our Revolutionary War, and by our whole history to the present day. This State was among the first to resist the encroachment of the British Government at that time; her citizens still retain the same spirit to oppose unjust aggressions from whatever quarter they may attempted. While they cultivate this spirit, the pledge of their Liberties and their Independence; they cherish also those moral habits and religious principles, which distinguished their ancestors, the first settlers of this country. While vindicating their own rights, they are admonished candidly to examine, and religiously to respect, the rights of others. They can never cordially engage in any contest which does not appear to them necessary on the honor and the essential interests of their Country; nor can they appeal with confidence to the God of Armies, in a war which does not appear to them to be just.

With these impressions the Legislature of Massachusetts, have deliberately examined the several Documents respecting the foreign relations of the United States, which were published by Congress for the information of the people. They have impartially weighed & considered the dates, and the contents, of the Maritime Decrees and orders of France, and Great Britain, affecting the Commerce of the United States, and the dispositions of those two Governments as manifested in their correspondence with our public Ministers. The numerous and repeated aggressions on the part of France, displayed in those Documents are as injurious to the honor of the Nation as to the interests of the citizens; violating at once the sacred obligations of our treaty with that Government, and the established principals of the law of nations. The Remonstrances and Complaints of our Minister appear to have been treated with contemptuous silence, or answered only with new outrages; and he seems at last to have abandoned all hope and expectation of influencing that Government by Diplomatic representations; and to have left it to the wisdom and the spirit of the United States, to adopt such other measures as may be necessary to cause their rights to be respected. While France shall maintain this contemptuous indifference and these hostile dispositions, it appears hardly possible to attempt any accomodation with her, which shall not tarnish the honor, and endanger the independence of our Country.

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On the part of Great Britain, there appears from thoſe Documents to be a diſpoſition to cultivate a good underſtanding with this country. They have manifeſted a ſtrong deſire to make atonement and compenſation for injuries that were even unauthorized, and unintentional ; and to adjuſt the reſpective rights and claims of the two Nations on ſuch a baſis as ſhall prevent future Colliſions. If theſe diſpoſitions on her part are ſincere, and we do not ſee in theſe Documents, any reaſon to queſtion their ſincerity, they ſhould undoubtedly be met by a correſpondent diſpoſition on our part. They certainly furniſh an opportunity to attempt a negociation, without any ſacrifice of honorable ſentiment or independent feelings ; and this Legiſlature have great confidence, that ſuch a negociation, conducted in a fair, impartial and candid manner, would ſpeedily reſtore harmony between the two Countries. In conſidering the different Decrees and orders of France and Great Britain, it is obvious that thoſe of the former have been uniformly firſt in order of the time and moſt injurious in their nature. But even if thoſe Nations were, as has been ſometimes aſſerted, on the moſt perfect equality in this reſpect, and if the conduct of each furniſhed ſuch a cauſe of War as would leave only the choice of our adverſary, every motive of policy would induce the United States to ſelect France for her enemy. Without condeſcending to calculate with preciſion the Comparative ability of thoſe two Nations to injure and annoy this country, the preſent ſtate of the World would decide our choice. In one event, we ſhould have the ſatisfaction of aiding in that glorious ſtruggle now carried on in Europe againſt the tyrant of France ; and of aſſiſting to maintain the cauſe of that brave and gallant Nation which has lately thrown off the yoke of her oppreſſor ; and which was among the firſt to promote our exertions in a like cauſe. In the other caſe, we ſhould immediately be arraved on the ſide of France ; we ſhould neceſſarily aid the gigantic ſtrides of her Emperor towards univerſal Domination, and aſſiſt in annihilating the Independence of Nations, and the Freedom of the World.

In Senate, Feb. 17, 1809. Read and accepted. Sent down for concurrence.

HARRISON G. OTIS, Preſident,

House of Repreſentatives, Feb. 18, 1809. Read and Concurred.

TIMOTHY BIGELOW. Speaker.

From the Albany Gazette of March 13, 1809.

CIRCULAR.

Treaſury Department, March 3d, 1809

SIR—I herewith tranſmit a printed copy of an act to interdict the commercial intercourſe between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purpoſes.

The proviſions of the 1ſt and 2d ſections extended to public ſhips and veſſels of France, the regulation already in force in relation to public veſſels of Great Britain.

The 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th ſections, take effect after the 15th day of this month ; after which day, veſſels owned by citizens of the United States may be cleared for any port or place, other than thoſe excepted by the 12th ſection, on giving bond in a ſum double the value of the veſſel and cargo, and in other reſpects complying with the requiſite of the 2d ſection of the act of January laſt. It follows, that the proviſion in the laſt mentioned ſection requiring bond in ſix times the value of the veſſel and cargo is repealed from and after the 15th of this month.

The law remains in full force in relation to veſſels owned by foreigners ; and in addition thereto, bonds in four times the value of the veſſel and cargo muſt be required from ſuch veſſels, whether they ſail in ballaſt or with the cargoes which they had prov in, that they ſhall not proceed to forbidden ports &c in the form preſcribed by the 13th ſection. Not even Engliſh veſſels can, after that day, be cleared for the dominions of England, or French veſſels for the dominions of France. Packets and other veſſels excepted, under the 18 ſect. of the act, may however be permitted to proceed. No foreign veſſel whatever, and whoever bound, can take any cargo on board.

The coaſting trade, is, by the 14th ſect. releaſed from every impediment laid by the embargo laws, ſuch proviſions excepted as are contained in the 15th ſect. All inſtructions therefore, on that ſubject are revoked, and particularly thoſe reſpecting re-ſhipments. Detentions are ſtill however authorized in caſes where there is ſufficient cauſe to apprehend that an evaſion of the law is intended. And the proviſions applicable to diſtricts adjacent to foreign territories remain in force. But you are authorized to grant permiſſion to proceed to New-Orleans, unleſs you have reaſon to believe that there is an intention to invade or violate the laws, in which caſe you will refer the application to this department.

Every country nominally enjoying an independent form of government, (other than Great Britain or France) and not in the actual poſſeſſion of either Great Britain or France, is open by the law, and particularly Holland, Spain, and Portugal, and their colonies ; but you will ſuſpend until the queſtion has been better inveſtigated, granting clearances for any part of the iſland of St. Domingo, or the kingdom of Italy.

Colonies conquered by, and in poſſeſſion of Great Britain or France, are prohibited.

I am yours, reſpectfully,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Collector of the port of Philadelphia.

The Senate of the United States have rejected the additional duty bill ; and have ſtruck out of the appropriation bill the item of one million dollars for fortifications.

Patriotiſm of Rhode Iſland—We have juſt learnt that Reſolutions have paſſed in the Legiſlature of R. Iſland, 37 to 30, diſapproving of the late meaſures of the National Government ; a remonſtrance is contemplated, and expecting to paſs, at their adjournment, in a fortnight.

The Britiſh frigate Horatio, and ſloop of war driver, on the 12th of February, captured after a moſt deſperate action, a French frigate from Guadaloupe—The French captain and 30 men were killed, and the frigate was wholly dismaſted —The Engliſh frigate had her captain, 1ſt lieutenant and 20 men killed, and loſt her main-maſt, mizen-maſt and fore-top maſt —The Britiſh frigate with her prize was ſpoken off Bermuda by the Juniata arrived at Philadelphia from Hamburgh.

From the Boſton Palladium March 7.

GREAT NEWS.

A Gentleman of undoubted veracity has arrived from Barbadoes, who ſailed from that place on the 28th Jan. He informs, that on that day a packet arrived from England, bringing London papers to the 27th of December ; that he heard them read in the Coffee-Houſe, amidſt a large crowd ; that the paper of the 26th, contained an account of a great victory obtained in Spain, over the French, by the combined forces of Britain and Spain — That from 30 to 40,000 Frenchmen, were killed, wounded, or taken priſoners and that the ſurvivors and fugitives, were driven into Biscay, (near France.) The Britiſh loſs was conſiderable, and many officers fell, whoſe names were mentioned in the papers, but are not recollected,

The ſame paper contained an account of the acquittal of Sir *A.* Welleſly, (Sir H. *D*alrymple is undoubtedly meant) for his conduct in Portugal.

The above account was likewiſe confirmed by an arrival from Spain.

The above mentioned gentleman alſo states, that an inſurrection had taken place in the Carraccas a Spaniſh Province. Some *A*riſtocrats wiſhed to declare the *P*rovince independent, but the common people were loyal to Ferdinand VII - and had executed 25 of the oth r party.

Boſton, March 3.

Attack on Martinique—Yeſterday arrived brig Thomas Jeffrey, Captain Power from Dominica, via Halifax.—Left the former place 30th January, and the latter the 25th ult. captain P. informs, that the attack on Martinique was to take place the 31ſt January ; that Sir George Prevoſt was to direct it.——The Governor of Dominica, with all the regular troops in the Iſland, ſailed from that place the evening of the 24th, to join the force from Barbadoes, expected to be off St. Pierres, where the principal landing of the troops would take place, and where, it was generally ſuppoſed, they would meet with a welcome reception.

The attack on Martinique, was for ſomething delayed, owing, it was currently reported and believed, to a difference of opinion between lieutenant General Beckwith, and Sir George Prevoſt, as to the probable reſult ; but by the firſt December Packet arrived at Barbadoes, it was ſaid, Sir George received the appointment of Commander in Chief of the Expedition, and gallantly reſolved upon making an immediate attempt.

The ſchooner Rachel, from Trinidad to Halifax, has arrived at the Vineyard. —The captain ſtates, that the expedition againſt Martinique ſailed from Barbadoes January 28th.

Halifax, Feb. 24.

"The Topas, French frigate of 44 guns, 400 men, and 1500 barrels of flour on board for Guadaloupe, was taken under the batteries of that iſland, by H. M's ſhips Jaſon, Cleopatra, Hazard, and Cherub, on the 23d, ult. The Cleopatra was cloſely engaged with her for half an hour, before the other veſſels came up. The Topaz is the frigate that ſunk the Blanche. The Cleopatra had only two men wounded."

Captain Marſhal, of the Swediſh ſchr. Harriot, who arrived here laſt night in 21 days from St. Bartholomews, informs us, that 2 days before he ſailed, intelligence was received, that the Iſland of Martinique was taken by the Britiſh, under General Prevoſt, excepting Fort Bourbon, which the French had poſſeſſion of.

The Charleſton Times ſays—"There has been a very deſperate action fought between the Africa man of war and about 50 ſail of Daniſh gun boats. The Africa, captain Barrett, ſailed from Carliſcrona on the 14th of October, with about 440 veſſels bound to Gottenburg. The Danes being in expectation of this fleet, collected at Kalmo a large fleet of gun boats ; and the Britiſh commercial fleet, under convoy of the Africa, having arrived of that port, the Daniſh gunboats came out and attacked them. The Africa took immediate meaſures to defend her charge, and gallantly oppoſed the enemy. In the conteſt, however, 3 of the Britiſh ſhips were driven on ſhore, and but for the deſperate manner in which captain Barrett fought his ſhip, many others muſt have ſhared the ſame fate. In this unequal conteſt the Africa has ſuffered very much. At one time 30 of the enemy's boats were engaged upon her together for a conſiderable time. She had 20 killed and 40 wounded. The loſs of the enemy was not known, but it muſt be conſiderable, as the Africa, during the conteſt, was like a perfect vulcano, and ſeveral of the enemy's boats went to the bottom."

A letter received by yeſterday's Mail, dated Wathington March 1ſt, ſtates, that the fortification Bill which paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives, granting one million of dollars, has been negatived in the Senate, only 6 riſing in favor of it.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lots of Land will be sold on moderate terms for Cash, or, if more convenient to the purchaser, Merchantable Barley will be taken in payment, viz.

Lot lettered C. and D. on the North side of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being on a range with the second Concession North of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 Acres each.

Also, the rear of Lot No. 27 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 130 Acres. N B On Lot lettered D. there is an improvement of four Acres, well fenced in, and a house erected thereon. The above Lots are well Watered, and the Land of an excellent quality.—Application to be made to the subscriber, who can give an indisputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.

York, 24th March, 1809.

For Sale at the Printing Office,

The following necessary Blank Forms, viz

BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE, do. with the Bar of Dower, and the Honble. Judge's Certificate; MEMORIALS, INDENTURES OF APPRENTICESHIP, ARBITRATION BONDS, CONDITIONAL ditto. AWARDS, BONDS for the payment of money.

The Subscriber takes the liberty at this time, of reminding his Friends, that the 2d of next month will complete the 2d year of the Gazette—He will be very thankful to such as oblige him, by discharging their accounts at the Printing office.

JOHN CAMERON.

2d March, 1809

An Excellent FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 36 in the First Concession of VAUGHAN, and on Yonge Street. There are 30 acres of improvement, a well built Frame House, and other accommodations thereon.—For the very low terms on which this Farm will be Sold, apply to A. Walker, or John Lyon, on Yonge Street, or at the Printing Office, York.

York Street, 28 March 1809.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at York, 14th March, 1809.

Anderson Peter	
Butcher J. S.	
Camm John	Lewen Lieut.
Comooman Conrade	Lamb Henry
Cozbetis Elizabeth	Lee Henry
Conn John	Mosley Benjamin
Crowther Lieut. 41st	M'Pherson Margar.
Elliot James	Mc. Donell Miles
Eglinton John	M'Laren, Revd. Jas.
Fralick Adam	M'Graw Barbara
Gould Esqr.	Nash Samuel
Goggins Content	Pitt Mary
Humphry Caleb	Parker Ann
Hogg Mary	Parker John
Johnson Andrew	Rablin Jane
Jones Mr.	Ryckman Cornelius
Jackson Nathaniel	Smith William
Kinkaird Alexr.	Trimmu Lenny
	Vernon Gideon.

W. ALLAN, D. P. M.

Sheriff's Office,

York, 14th March, 1809.

Home District, } NOTICE is hereby
To Wit. } given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuesday the eleventh day of April now next ensuing, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs, are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices, shall be to be done.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

The following Lots of LAND will be sold by the Subscriber on very moderate terms, viz.

Lot No 6 In the Second Concession of the Township of Lansdown, District of Johnstown—200 acres
28 In the Third, 21 and the East half of Lot No. 20 in the Fourth Concession of Loughborough, County of Frontenac.—500 acres.
32 and the East half of No. 31 in the 7th Concession of Uxbridge—300 acres.
27 In the First Concession of York—50 acres.
13 and 14 in the 4th Concession of Walpole—400 acres.
12 In the 6th Concession of Woodhouse——200 acres.
9 and the Western half of No. 8 in the 4th Concession of Southwold, County of Suffolk, Western District—300 acres.
12 In the 14th Concession of Townshend, County of Norfolk London District——200 acres.
1 and 2 in the 5th, and No 1 in the 6th Concession of Glanford—600 acres
27 and 28 in the Third Concession of Ancaster—400 acres ——Total 3450 acres.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application to be made to

JOHN M'KAY.

Niagara, 27th Feby 1809

Itch Ointment.

A certain, Safe, and Speedy Cure, prepared by CLAVENDON YOUNGER, Niagara, (late of Geneva, Chemist and Apothecary.)

THIS Ointment infallibly cures that loathsome disorder, the ITCH. Salt Rheum, and all kinds of eruptions on the skin, speedily and without inconvenience. It has an agreeable smell, and is perfectly safe & harmless, so that it may be applied to Infants. Twenty years experience in Great Britain & the United States, has proved its certain efficacy, and the Subscriber assures the Public that he never knew a single instance of its failure, if used according to directions.

Sold by C. Younger, Niagara, and Henry Dean, Merchant, York.

N. B. A list of the Agents appointed to sell this truly valuable Ointment will appear in the papers, in the course of a few days.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

WANTED by the Subscriber 10,000 BUSHELS MERCHANTABLE WHEAT; and in order to accomodate them, it will be received at the following Mills, viz.

At Lyon & Walker's, Yonge Street,
Milliken & Miller's, Markham,
And Timothy Rogers', Pickering.

One DOLLAR per bushel will be given; one half in Cash, if required, and the other half in Merchandize at Cash price, and no advantage taken.

Also, The highest Market Prices for Flour, Corn, Oats, Butter, Cheese and Pork at his Store in York

Having given some of those who are indebted to him a further extent of time to the 15th of February next, the better to enable them to settle their Accounts; he confidently expects that they will avail themselves of the proffered opportunity, otherwise he will be obliged to put into the hands of his Attorney for collection, all Notes and Accounts that may remain unsettled after that period.

HENRY DREAN.

York, 31st January, 1809.

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING.

The Subscriber, takes this method of acquainting the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Town, that he has commenced HAIR DRESSING and CUTTING, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, at the House of Mr. D. Tiers, where he will attend all those who are pleased to favor him with their custom. And will also wait upon those Ladies and Gentlemen, who may wish him to attend at their lodgings. He flatters himself, that from the opportunity he has had of acquiring a perfect knowledge of his business, he will afford general satisfaction.

York, 16th Feb. 1809. ROBERT PALMER

NOTICE.

A HEIFER nearly two years old, remarkably dark Brown in colour, with a white face, has been amongst the Subscriber's cattle since some time in January last.—The owner, may have her again by proving property and paying charges.

JOHN SHUNK.

York, 21st March, 1809.

For General Information.

THE Winter Mail will be dispatched from Quebec, for Upper Canada, on the following days, viz.

Monday 2d January, 1809.
Ditto 6th February, do.
Ditto. 6th March, do.
Ditto. 3d April, do.

Each Mail may be looked for here, from 16 to 18 days after the above periods. The courier from Kingston, is to go on to Niagara without making any stay, (unless found necessary) at this place; so that all persons will have time to prepare their letters by the time he returns for Kingston again.

WM. ALLAN, Dy. P. M.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the Farmers in generl, that he will receive merchantable Wheat at the following Mills, viz. Lyon & Walker's on Yonge Street, Millikin & Miller's in Markham, and at Timothy Rogers's in Pickering: for which he will give at the rate of seven shillings New-York Currency per Bushel, when received in payment for debts that have been contracted for eighteen Months past. — Seven shillings and six pence N. Y. Cy. per bushel, in payment for debts that have been contracted nine Months and upwards; and eight shillings of like currency per bushel, when in payment for debts that have been contracted subsequent to the 1st of April last, or in exchange for Goods

He will also receive in payment for debts not exceeding nine months standing, or in exchange for merchandize, the following articles of Country produce, at the prices affixed to each and, and delivered at his Store in York, viz.

FLOUR, two pounds six shillings New York currency per Barrel, containing 196 pounds nett.
RYE and PEASE, seven shillings N. Y. currency per Bushel.
INDIAN CORN, five shillings ——ditto—— per Bushel.
OATS, three Shillings ——ditto—— per Bushel.
BUTTER and CHEESE, Price according to the quality.
PORK, fifteen dollars per Barrel of 208 pounds Nett, and six pence N. Y. currency, when not cut up.

Cash will be given for the above articles at a reduced price, or they will be received in Payment of debts, contracted previous to the 1st of April last, upon a reasonable deduction in the price.

The subscriber regrets that he could not make an arrangement with Mr. J. Bogart; but any Flour manufactured at his Mills, and branded with his mark, will be received and a generous price given.

From the generous prices now offered for all kinds of produce, the subscriber entertains the hope that his friends in the country, will be enabled to settle their accounts of long standing. In justice to himself, he has to inform those that are in his debt for goods, had eighteen months past, and who will not profit by the advantageous terms offered, that unless their accounts are discharged before the first of February next ensuing, they will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Should the Embargo continue, he will furnish his customers, or any person recommended by them (if required) in the Month of April next, with Pot-Ash Kettles, at a reasonable price, and furnish goods for the purchase of Ashes.

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

N. B. Any person who may wish to make a payment in wheat, or exchange this article for Goods, should such person live at greater distance from any of the aforementioned Mills than from York, his wheat will be received at the Store of the Subscriber in York; whose wish is to accommodate his customers in every possible and reasonable way.

TO BE LET,

on advantageous terms to a responsible tenant,

THE FARM of PETERSFIELD, situate within a quarter of a mile of York.—There are on the Premises about a hundred acres of Land completely cleared, well fenced and stocked;—a long Farm House with a stone wall Cellar, Dairy, Stable, Sheep and Cow house, Barn, and every convenience necessary to make an industrious man comfortable.—It will be expected that the Tenant will give good personal security for the honest performance of his engagement, and for the preservation and care of the stock and farming utensils.—Proposals to be made in writing on or before the first day of April next, to Miss RUSSELL of York.

N. B. For Sale on the premises a small SADDLE HORSE well formed, and warranted, fit for a Lady or Gentleman.

York, 17th Jan. 1809

FOR SALE

The following Lots of Land on very reasonable terms. Purchasers are requested, to apply to Mr. John Cameron, who is authorised to give the necessary information, and to negotiate the Sums and Times of payment.

LOTS. No. 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, and 23 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Whitby.—Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Caister.—Lot No. 22 in the 6th Concession of Vaughan.—Lot No. 17 in the 4th Concession of Scarborough.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOL. XVIII.

TOTAL NUMBER 88

PROCLAMAT
FOR
PARDONING DES
FROM
His Majesty's Regular
WAR OFFICE, A

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Carlisle ted Kingdom
Leeds may be plea
Manchester mand; and, w
Nottingham shall not be
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Shrewsbury to which they
Birmingham have belonge
Hereford AND WH
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Gloucester lar Corps, an
Southampton ing therein,
Wells graciously pl
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G. R.

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 46.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 887.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1809. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANN M.]

PROCLAMATION
FOR
PARDONING DESERTERS
FROM
His Majesty's Regular Land Forces.

WAR OFFICE, August, 25, 1808.

WHEREAS it has been represented to THE KING, That there are at this Time several DESERTERS from the different REGULAR CORPS in HIS MAJESTY'S LAND SERVICE, who might be induced to return to their Duty by an Offer of His Majesty's GRACIOUS PARDON, and that such an Instance of His Royal Clemency would have a due Influence upon their future Behaviour; His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant His FREE PARDON to all DESERTERS from HIS REGULAR LAND FORCES, who shall surrender themselves, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER, to the Commanding Officer of any Regiment, or to any of the Superintending Field Officers of the Recruiting Service, whose Stations are mentioned in the Margin hereof, or to the Commandant of the Army Depot in the Isle of Wight.

Such Deserters, if Able bodied Men and fit for Service, shall be sent to the Regiments from which they respectively deserted, or be appointed to such Regiments in the United Kingdom as His Majesty may be pleased to command; and, when so placed, shall not be liable to be claimed by any other Corps to which they may formerly have belonged.

Durham
Carlisle
Leeds
Manchester
Nottingham
Ipswich
Shrewsbury
Birmingham
Hereford
Bedford
Maidstone
Gloucester
Southampton
Wells
London

AND WHEREAS many of the said Deserters may have enlisted in other Regular Corps, and are now serving therein, His Majesty is graciously pleased to extend to such Deserters the Benefit of this Pardon; and to direct that they shall continue to serve in the Corps wherein they now are, upon declaring themselves to their respective Commanding Officers, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER next, & they shall not be liable at any future Time, to be claimed by the Regiments in which they formerly served.

The Magistrate to whom any Deserter from His Majesty's Regular Forces may surrender himself, is authorized and required to certify the Day on which such Deserter surrendered himself, which Certificate is to continue in Force until the Arrival of the Deserter at the Head Quarters of the nearest Military Post, provided he proceed at the Rate of Ten Miles a Day, unless prevented by Sickness, to be certified by some Medical Practitioner on the Back of the Magistrate's Certificate, or to be otherwise proved to the Satisfaction of the Officer Commanding at such Military Post.

And with a View to prevent as far as possible all Soldiers from Desertion, after these His Majesty's most gracious Intentions shall be made known, His Majesty has been pleased to command, that the Name of every Soldier who may hereafter desert, shall be transmitted through the Secretary at War to the Church Wardens of the Parishes, to which the Deserters belong; in order that their Names may be exposed to public View in the Church, or such other conspicuous Place, as may render it impossible for Men, who have been guilty of this Crime, to return home to their Friends, on whom they have brought disgrace by their Misconduct, without immediate Detection; and His Majesty has further commanded, that this Measure shall be made public, that every Soldier may be assured, that the greatest Exertions will be used for the Apprehension of any Man who may hereafter desert, and that those who have already been guilty of that Crime, may be aware of the daily Risk they incur of Detection, and of the most severe Punishment, if they do not immediately avail themselves of the Pardon held out in this His Majesty's most gracious Proclamation.

Any Soldier who may desert after these His Majesty's gracious Intentions are made Public, shall not be included in the above Pardon, but be proceeded against with the utmost Severity.

It is to be clearly understood, That this Proclamation of Pardon is intended to include all Deserters from the Army of Reserve and Additional Force Act, but not to extend to any Deserter from His Majesty's Militia Forces

By His Majesty's Command,
JAS. PULTENEY.

THE COMMANDER OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES in the BRITISH PROVINCES of NORTH AMERICA, having received an Official Copy of the above PROCLAMATION issued by His Majesty's Orders in England and desirous of affording to all Deserters the opportunity of availing themselves of His Majesty's gracious offer of Pardon, is pleased thus to make the same public, and to extend the term to which it is limited with respect to the Provinces of UPPER and LOWER CANADA to 24th DECEMBER next ensuing, and with respect to such persons as are desirous of atoning for their past misconduct who may come in from beyond the limits of these Provinces, to 24th FEBRUARY, that will be in the year 1809. Deserters are to surrender themselves to any Field Officer or to any other Officer commanding any Detachment or Military Post in either of the aforesaid Provinces, or to any Magistrate near whom they may be; such Magistrate being desired to furnish them with a Certificate of the date of such surrender, which Certificate will be in force in the same manner and under the same limitations as directed in His Majesty's Proclamation.

GIVEN AT HEAD QUARTERS,
Quebec, 7th November, 1808.
J. H. CRAIG.
General.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND.
ED. BAYNES,
Adjutant General.

York, Upper Canada, 15th Feby. 1809.

His Excellency the COMMANDER OF THE FORCES has been pleased to signify to the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of this PROVINCE, that the Time for Deserters surrendering themselves in the PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, is extended from the 24th of FEBRUARY, to the 24th of APRIL next ensuing.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Govr.

An ACT for the continuing for a limited time the Provisional Agreement entered into between this Province and Lower Canada at Montreal, on the fifth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four relative to Duties, also for continuing for a limited time the several Acts of the Parliament of this Province now in force relating thereto.

[Passed 9th of March, 1809.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS an Act passed in the forty-fifth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "an Act to ratify, & confirm certain Provisional Articles of Agreement entered into by the respective Commissioners of this Province & Lower Canada, at Montreal, on the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and four relative to duties, and for carrying the same into effect, also to continue an Act passed in the thirty-ninth year of your Majesty's reign, and continued by an Act passed in the forty-first year of your Majesty's reign, and also to continue an Act passed in the forty-seventh year of your Majesty's reign, intituled, "an Act for granting to his Majesty, his heirs and successors to and for the uses of this Province, the like duties on Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America, as are now paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from the United States of America into the Province of Lower Canada, which Provisional Agreements & Acts will shortly expire, & whereas it is found expedient to continue the same, May it therefore please your Most Excellent Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by & with the advice & consent of the legislative council & assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted & assembled by virtue of & under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled," "An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, & to make further provision for the government of the said Province," & by the authority of the same, That the said Provisional Agreement and the said Acts of the forty fifth and forty-seventh years of his Majesty's Reign, and every part thereof, and every clause, matter and thing therein contained, shall be, and the same are hereby continued.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this Act shall continue to be in force to the Twenty fifth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Eleven and no longer.

An ACT for Quartering and Billeting on certain occasions His Majesty's Troops and the Militia of this Province.

[Passed 9th of March, 1809.]

WHEREAS the laws now in force for Quartering and Billeting His Majesty's Troops, and the Militia of this Province, are not sufficiently applicable to the situation thereof. Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council and assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain intituled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "an Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, when and as often as the said Troops or Militia, shall be on a march within the said Province, each and every householder therein, shall furnish them when required, in manner hereinafter mentioned, with house-room, fire, and utensils for cooking, and in cases of emergency, by actual invasion or otherwise, it shall and may be lawful for the Officer Commanding His Majesty's Troops, or Militia, or in cases where orders cannot be received from him in due time, for the Officer Commanding any Regiment, Battalion or Detachment of Troops or Militia, to direct, and authorize, any officer of the same, having first obtained a warrant for such purpose, from one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, to impress such Horses, Carriages and Oxen as the service may require, for the use of which, the owner or owners thereof, shall be entitled to receive the sum of seven shillings and six pence per day, for every Cart or Carriage, with two Horses or Oxen, during such time as they shall be employed in such service, and when, and so often as the owner of such Team shall send a driver, he shall be allowed a further sum of two shillings and six pence per day.

II. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That when the said Troops or Militia, or any Regiment, Battalion or Detachment of the same, are on a march as aforesaid, the officer commanding such Troops or Militia, or any Regiment, Battalion or Detachment thereof, shall present to one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, the order received by him from the commander of the said Troops or Militia, authorizing him the said Officer Commanding as aforesaid to make, and when upon extraordinary emergencies, such order cannot be obtained, it shall & may be lawful for him the said Officer Commanding as aforesaid, to make a requisition in writing to such Justice to Billet, who shall immediately thereupon, so Billet the said Troops or Militia, as to facilitate their march, and in such manner as may be most commodious to the Inhabitants, and that every Inhabitant Householder, who shall refuse to receive the said Troops or Militia so Billeted on them as aforesaid, shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when the safety of this Province, shall require that the said Troops or Militia, or any Regiment,

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER EXTRA

Friday, 5 o'clock, P. M.

Important Intelligence.—*From our Philadelphia Correspondent we have received proof sheets of late Foreign Intelligence received by the Government dispatch Ship Union, arrived at that Port from Falmouth.—We hasten to give our readers the following prominent articles in an extra sheet.*

Second Edition.

Plymouth Chronicle Office, Jan. 3, 2 o'clock

We stop the press to announce the arrival of the Joseph hired cutter in this Port bringing a confirmation of the statement brought by the Encounter gun brig of the MASSACREE of the FRENCH in MADRID, and that TWENTY SIX THOUSAND FRENCHMEN had Fallen by the knives of the Spaniards in that city.

We find in accounts received from Truro, that Coruna papers had reached that place to the 26th ult.—They mention, that since the defeat of Castanos, a battle had been fought at Tudela, in which the French were much worsted. It is added, that the Spaniards ate the dinner prepared for the French troops.—A Spanish General had been executed for treachery, and a proclamation had been issued, declaring every unmarried man and widower, from 18 to 50, who did not join the levies a traitor to his country. Even the nuns had quitted the Convents and were at work in the trenches.—The same papers also state, that there was much desperate fighting after Bonapare entered Madrid; and adds, that the French have lost 50,000 men since they entered Spain.—They confirm the union of the British Generals and Romana, and state that they were going to march to Valladolid with the view of cutting off the communication between Bonaparte's army at Madrid, and his rear at Astorga.—Coruna is certainly situate at a great distance from Madrid, the principal scene of action; yet we see little reason to discredit the junction of the British troops and Romana, both from antecedent accounts, and local circumstances. The victory said to be obtained by Castanos is not so strongly to be entitled to belief. If any great victory has been obtained by the Spaniards, it is most probably by Palafox, near Saragossa, over Marshal Ney, as the French bulletins are very shy in their mention of that town.

The intelligence received by the French Bulletins, and which was communicated to the public in the Pilot, a London evening paper of great celebrity, contains some favorable, and many unfavorable points. We shall endeavor to state, as briefly as possible, the impression which an attentive perusal of them has left upon our minds.

In the midst of the disasters which Spain has been compelled to endure, it is not a little consolatory to find that the great mass of the Spanish people seem to remain true to themselves, and to the cause in which they are struggling. There is not even an attempt on the part of the enemy to disguise the sentiments of wrath and indignation which are universally felt, particularly among the lower order of the people, at the unprincipled invasion, of which they are the unfortunate, but unwilling victims.

He does now pretend to give out, as was done on the first entry of Joseph into Spain, that he is any where received with enthusiasm or hailed as the sovereign of the people's choice. No public body ran to greet his approach; no venal municipality assemble in the vestibule of his dwelling to welcome his arrival. "The moon indeed may have shone with brightness," but no illumination took place on his entering the capital, but what was caused by the gunner's torches; and the terrific silence of the scene was broken by the shrieks of his murdered subjects.

The Encounter gun brig arrived yesterday from Vigo, after a passage of five days. She

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oes now pretend to give out, as was the firft entry of Joseph into Spain, s any where received with enthufiafm d as the fovereign of the people's No public body ran to greet his ap- no venal municipality aflemble in bule of his dwelling to welcome his "The moon indeed may have fhone ghtnefs," but no illumination took his entering the capital, but what ed by the gunner's torches; and the filence of the fcene was broken by ks of his murdered fubjects.

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Battalion or Detachment of the fame, fhould be Cantoned in any part or parts of the faid Province, then and in fuch cafe, it fhall and may be lawful for one of his Majefty's Juftices of the Peace in the refpective Diftricts, where fuch Troops, or Militia may be cantoned, upon receiving an order from the Commander of the faid Troops or Militia, or by a requifition from the Officer commanding any fuch Cantonment to quarter and Billet, and the faid Juftice is hereby required to quarter and billet, the Officers, Non-Commiffioned Officers, and Privates of the faid Troops or Militia, upon the feveral Inhabitant houfeholders, as near as may be, to the place of Cantonment, fo that the faid Troops or Militia billeted on each Inhabitant houfeholder, fhall not exceed fix in number, avoiding as much as poffible, to incommode the faid Inhabitants, and taking due care to accommodate the faid Troops or Militia, & if any Inhabitant houfeholder, fhall refufe to receive fuch Troops or Militia, fo billeted on him as aforefaid, he fhall for each and every offence, forfeit and pay the fum of forty fhillings. And if any Inhabitant fhall confider himfelf aggrieved by having a greater number of the faid Troops or Militia billeted upon him than he ought to bear in proportion to his neighbours, by the faid Juftice, on complaint being make to two or more Juftices of the Diftrict where fuch Troops or Militia fhall be Cantoned, it fhall and may be lawful, for fuch Juftices, and they are hereby authorized to relieve fuch Inhabitant, by ordering fuch and fo many of the faid Troops or Militia, to be removed and quartered upon fuch other perfon or perfons as they fhall see cause, and fuch other perfon or perfons fhall be obliged under the penalty of forty fhillings, to receive fuch Troops or Militia accordingly. Provided, that no Juftice or Juftices of the Peace having any Military office or Commiffion in the faid Troops or Militia, fhall directly or indirectly, be concerned in the quartering or Billeting of any Officer, Non-Commiffioned Officer, Soldier or Soldiers of the Regiment, Company or Detachment, under the immediate command of fuch Juftice or Juftices.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid*, That when the faid Troops or Militia, or any part of them, fhall be fo Cantoned as aforefaid, any one of his Majefty's Juftices of the Peace, of and in the Diftrict where fuch Cantonment is made, upon receiving an order from the Commander in chief of faid Troops or Militia in that behalf, or a requifition in writing from the officer Commanding that Cantonment, for fuch and fo many Carriages as may be requifite & neceffary for the faid Troops or Militia, fhall & may, & he is hereby required, to iffue his warrant, to fuch perfon or perfons as may be poffeffed of carriages, within his jurisdiction, requiring him or them, to furnifh the fame, for the fervice aforesaid, at and after the rate of payment allowed to Carriages furnifhed to the said Troops or Militia when on a march, herein before mentioned, and if any such person or persons fhall neglect, or refufe, after receiving such warrant, to furnifh his or their Carriage or Carriages, for that service, each and every such person or persons, fhall forfeit and pay the fum of forty fhillings. Provided always, That such Carriage or Carriages, Horfes, or Oxen, or the Carriage or Carriages mentioned in the firft clause of this Act, fhall not be compelled to proceed more than thirty miles, unlefs in cafes where other Carriages, Horfes, or Oxen, cannot immediately be had to replace them.

V. And whereas in cafes of Emergency, it may fometimes become neceffary to provide proper and fpeedy means for the conveyance by water, of the faid Troops or Militia, and alfo of their Ammunition, Provifions and Baggage. Be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforefaid, That any one of his Majefty's Juftices of the Peace, of and in the Diftrict where fuch Troops or Militia, may be either on a march, or in Cantonment, upon receiving an order from the Commander in Chief of the faid Troops or Militia in that behalf, or a requifition in writing from the Officer Commanding any Regiment or Detachment of the fame, for fuch Boats or other craft, as may be requifite for the Conveyance of the faid Troops or Militia, and their Ammunition, Provifions, and Baggage fhall and may, and he is hereby required, to iffue his warrant to fuch perfon or perfons, as may be poffeffed of fuch Boats or other Craft, within his jurifdiction, requiring him or them, to furnifh the fame for that fervice, at and after the rate of payment to be allowed by the faid Juftice, not exceeding the ufual rate of hire for fuch Boats, or other craft, and if any fuch perfon or perfons fhall neglect, or refufe, after receiving fuch warrant, to furnifh his or their Boats, or Craft for that fervice, each and every fuch perfon or perfons, fhall forfeit and pay the fum of five pounds.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid*, That all penalties and forfeitures by this Act inflicted, or authorized to be impofed, fhall be levied and recovered, by diftrefs and fale of the offender's Goods and Chattels, by warrant under the hand and feal of any Juftice of the Peace, and fuch Juftice is hereby impowered and required, to grant the fame upon the confeffion of the party or parties, or upon the evidence of any one or more credible witneffes or witneffes, upon oath, and the overplus if any, of the money arifing by fuch diftrefs and fale, fhall be returned upon demand, to the owner or owners of fuch Goods and Chattels, deducting therefrom the coffs and charges of fuch diftrefs and fale one half of the faid penalties and forfeitures, fhall be paid to the informer, the other half into the hands of his Majefty's Receiver General, to and for the ufe of his Majefty, his heirs and fucceffors, for the public ufes of this Province, and towards the fupport of the Government thereof, to be accounted for to his Majefty, through the Commiffioners of his Treafury, for the time being, and in fuch manner and form as it fhall pleafe his Majefty to direct.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid*, That an Act or Ordinance of the late Province of Quebec, paffed in the twenty feventh year of his Majefty's reign, intituled, "An Ordinance for quartering the Troops upon certain occafions in the country Parifhes, and providing for the conveyance of effects belonging to the Government, be, and the fame is hereby repealed.

brought private letters from thence, dated the 27th ult. which ftate, that a meffenger had left Sir D. Baird's army on the 18th at Benevento, and paffed through Sir J Moore's army on the morning of the 19th—both armies were in good health and fpirits. Gen. Blake has made a ftand, and was collecting his army at Leon. It was confidently aflerted at Vigo, that there had been an infurrection at Madrid, after the French got poffeffion of it, and that the enraged Spaniards had put to death feveral thoufands of the enemy, whofe bodies were piled up in heaps in the ftreets. The lofs of the French in killed and wounded, at Madrid, Saragoffa and Miflatedo, is ftated to be 50,000 men. Thefe letters alfo ftate, that the 15th regiment of light dragoons had fallen in with a regiment of French dragoons, near Rio Seco, and had charged through them, made 200 prifoners, and deftroyed the reft. It was alfo reported that Bonaparte had returned to Paris, on account of an infurrection in La Vendee and La Manche.

LONDON, Dec. 20—31.

Difpatches were on Friday afternoon received from Admiral de Courcy, at Coruna, brought by the Swallow, dated the 23d ult. enclofing letters from Sir David Baird, dated 17th, in which he ftates, that he was on the point of effecting a junction with Sir John Moore, whofe head quarters were then at the diftance of about 24 miles.

Advices from Rio de Janeiro have been received. Sir Sidney Smith retains all his influence, which he exerts to promote and ftrengthen the connexion between the two courts.

The officers both in Sir David Baird's and Sir J. Moore's armies now carry about their baggage themfelves: all public fervants whether as batt-men, fervants, &c. have been taken away—Gen. Moore being determined to have as many muskets as poffible. At firft the Staff grumbled; but lately they faw the neceffity of the meafure. Inftead of every captain and every two fubalterns having each a tent, 7 officers fleep in one tent.

On the 22d Gen. St. Hilaire, who commanded the French garrifon at Berlin, delivered the keys in a very formal manner to Prince Ferdinand of Pruffia. The Court was expected to return by the end of the prefent month.

From the London Statesman.

The following article is copied from laft night's London Gazette:—

At the Court of Queen's Palace, the 21ft of December, 18 8, Prefent, the King's Moft Excellent Majefty in Council:

His Majefty, in virtue of the powers referved to him by two certain Acts, paffed in the forty eighth year of his Majefty's reign, the one intituled "An Act for granting to his Majefty, until the end of the next feffion of Parliament, Duties of Cuftoms on the goods, wares and merchandizes therein enumerated, in furtherance of the provifions of certain Orders in Council;" the others intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majefty, until the end of the next feffion of Parliament, certain duties on the exportation from Ireland, of goods, wares, and merchandize therein enumerated;" is pleafed, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that until further orders fhall be made herein, the operation of the aforefaid Acts be fufpended, as to any duties on exportation granted by the faid Acts fo far as relates to articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any country for the time being, in amity with his Majefty, and from the ports of which the Britifh flag is not excluded, which articles have been, or fhall be imported direct from fuch country into any port or place of the United Kingdom, either in Britifh fhips, or in fhips of the country of which fuch articles are the growth, produce, or manufacture.

And his Majesty is further pleased, with the advice aforesaid, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the operation of the aforesaid Acts be in like manner suspended, as to any duties on the exportation of goods, wares, or merchandize, which have been, or may be condemned as prize:

And the right. hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions according.

W. FAWKENER.

THE ARMY.

It is said that, that excellent officer, Sir A. Wellesley, goes out in command of all the reinforcements going to Spain. With him go—

Maj. Gen. Spencer,		Maj. Gen. Dyott,	
	Murray,		Thewes,
	Ferguson,	Brig. Gen. Ewes,	
	Payne,		Dorrien,
	Cotton,		Duff.

There will shortly be an English army in Spain, to conquer for the Spaniards, even if they will not fight for themselves. Sir J. Moore has very urgently prefsed government to expedite the return of the General Officers attached to the army under his command now in this country, and several of them, among whom is Sir Arthur Wellesley, are making preparations to proceed to Spain immediately.

Besides the Spanish papers which have arrived, we received this morning the Coruna Diary, of the 14th Dec. It contains not a word of news either foreign or domestic; its contents consist of only a long elegy in honor of the gallant Don Francisco Recum, Maj. Gen. in the Spanish army, who being severely wounded in one of the battles in Biscay, died as he was conveying to Coruna on board a Spanish Frigate. There is also a few voluntary contributions.

Reinforcements to the amount of about 10,000 men are forthwith to embark. The troops selected for this purpose are, as we understand, the brigade of Guards from Chatham, and the 87th and 89th regiments. The detachment will immediately embark at Ramsgate. Maj. Gen. Spencer is to command these troops, having under him Maj. Gen. Tilson and Brig. Gen. Campbell. In Ireland, the Royal Dragoons and the second battalion of the 83d are said to be actually on their march to Cork, where they are to embark without delay.

We can assure the public that there is not the least foundation for the assertion made by a Morning paper of yesterday, that it was the intention of Lord Mulgrave to resign the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, previous to the meeting of Parliament.

The Spaniards have a corps of 6,000 men, under General Belestuas, which defends the pass at Costillon-us, in Asturias, and should the enemy advance, near 120,000 peasants are ready to assemble and act against them. They are continually taking prisoners by attacking foraging parties of the French in the Montagna, where the enemy, according to all accounts, are in great distress for provisions.

CAPTURE of MARTINIQUE.

From the St. Thomas Gazette, Feb. 8.

We have been politely favored with the following extract of a letter from Martinique together with the proclamation issued by the Commander in Chief:—

Caffe Navire Bay, Martinique,
5th Feb. 1809.

Our operations go on swimmingly. The fortress of Pigeon Island surrendered yesterday morning at ten o'clock after sustaining a very heavy bombardment; 5 men of the enemy were killed and eleven wounded; 4 officers, and 126 men taken prisoners, and our shipping are all this morning come into this anchorage to land the mortars and artillery for the operation of Fort Desaix. The enemy's force in the two last actions were one half militia, who have suffered severely. Although we have not correctly ascertained it, they allow that they have in hospital 340 regulars wounded, and upwards of 100 militia. They have only 1500 men in the fort, and as we have possession of the whole of the redoubts but one, they cannot stand our fire very long. Gen. Beckwith and his army are on the heights of Mount Surruier. Genl. Maitland we expect here this evening. St. Pierre's will not be summoned until Desaix surrenders.—Villaret has ordered all the Militia to their homes.

LOST,

A SMALL BRASS PADLOCK between York and Mr. Holder's on Yonge Street; whoever brings it within a month, to the Editor, shall receive two Dollars reward.

3d April, 1809.

WANTED, a Pensylvania Waggon in good condition, for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire of William Allan, Esq York.

York, 4th April, 1809.

The following Lots of LAND will be sold by the Subscriber on very moderate terms, viz:

Lot No 6 in the Second Concession of the Township of Lanfdown, District of Johnstown—200 acres.
22 In the Third, 21 and the East half of Lot No. 20 in the Fourth Concession of Loughborough, County of Frontenac.—500 acres.
32 and the East half of No 31 in the 7th Concession of Uxbridge—300 acres.
27 In the First Concession of York—50 acres.
13 and 14 in the 4th Concession of Walpole—400 acres.
12 In the 6th Concession of Woodhouse—200 acres
9 and the Western half of No. 8 in the 4th Concession of Southwold, County of Suffolk, Western District—300 acres.
12 In the 14th Concession of Townthend, County of Norfolk, London District—200 acres
1 and 2 in the 5th, and No. 2 in the 6th Concession of Granford—600 acres
27 and 28 in the Third Concession of Ancaster—400 acres.—Total 3150 acres.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application to be made to

JOHN M'KAY.

Niagara, 27th Feby 1809

Itch Ointment.

A certain, Safe, and Speedy Cure, prepared by CLAVENDON YOUNGER, Niagara, (late of Geneva, Chemist and Apothecary.)

THIS Ointment infallibly cures that loathsome disorder, the ITCH, Salt Rheum, and all kinds of eruptions on the skin, speedily and without inconvenience. It has an agreeable smell, and is perfectly safe & harmless, so that it may be applied to Infants. Twenty years experience in Great Britain & the United States, has proved its certain efficacy, and the Subscriber assures the Public that he never knew a single instance of its failure, if used according to directions.

Sold by C. Younger, Niagara, and Henry Dean, Merchant, York.

N. B. A list of the Agents appointed to sell this truly valuable Ointment will appear in the paper, in the course of a few days.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

WANTED by the Subscriber 10,000 BUSHELS MERCHANTABLE WHEAT; and in order to accomodate them, it will be received at the following Mills, viz.

At Lyon & Walker's, Yonge Street,
Miliken & Miller's, Markham,
And Timothy Rogers', Pickering.

One DOLLAR per Bushel will be given; one half in Cash, if required, and the other half in Merchandize at Cash price, and no advantage taken.

Also, The highest Market Prices for Flour, Corn, Oats, Butter, Cheese and Pork at his Store in York.

Having given some of those who are indebted to him a further extent of time to the 15th of February next, the better to enable them to settle their Accounts; he confidently expects that they will avail themselves of the proffered opportunity, otherwise he will be obliged to put into the hands of his Attorney for collection, all Notes and Accounts that may remain unsettled after that period.

HENRY DREAN.

York, 21st January, 1809.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 14th March, 1809.

Home District, } NOTICE is hereby
To Wit. } given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuesday the eleventh day of April now next ensuing, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs, are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices, shall be to be done.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lots of Land will be sold on moderate terms for Cash, or if more convenient to the purchaser, Merchantable Barley will be taken in payment, viz.

Lots lettered C. and D. on the North side of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being in a range with the second Concession, North of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 Acres each

Also, the rear or Eastermost part of Lot No. 27 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Whitechurch, containing 130 Acres. N B. On Lot lettered D there is an improvement of four Acres, well fenced in, and a house erected thereon. The above Lots are well Watered, and the Land of the excellent quality.—Application to be made to the subscriber, who can give an indisputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.

York, 24th March, 1809.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the Farmers in general, that he will receive merchantable Wheat at the following Mills, viz Lyon & Walker's on Yonge Street, Milliken & Miller's in Markham, and at Timothy Rogers's in Pickering; for which he will give at the rate of seven shillings New-York Currency per Bushel, when received in payment for debts that have been contracted for eighteen Months past.—Seven shillings and six pence N. Y Cy. per bushel, in payment for debts that have been contracted nine Months and upwards; and eight shillings or like currency per bushel, when in payment for debts that have been contracted subsequent to the 1st of April last, or in exchange for Goods.

He will also receive in payment for debts not exceeding nine months standing, or in exchange for merchandize, the following articles of Country produce, at the prices affixed to each and, and delivered at his Store in York, viz.

FLOUR, two pounds six shillings New York currency per Barrel, containing 196 pounds nett.
BYE and PEASE, seven shillings N. Y. currency per Bushel.
INDIAN CORN, five shillings ——ditto——per Bushel.
OATS, three Shillings ——ditto——per Bushel.
BUTTER and CHEESE, Price according to the quality.
PORK, sixteen dollars per Barrel of 208 pounds Nett, and six pence N. Y. currency, when not cut up.

Cash will be given for the above articles at a reduced price, or they will be received in Payment of debts, contracted previous to the 1st of April last, upon a reasonable deduction in the price.

The subscriber regrets that he could not make an arrangement with Mr. J. Bogart; but any Flour manufactured at his Mills, and branded with his mark, will be received and a generous price given.

From the generous prices now offered for all kinds of produce, the subscriber entertains the hope that his friends in the country, will be enabled to settle their accounts of long standing. In justice to himself, he has to inform those that are in his debt for goods, had eighteen months past, and who will not profit by the advantageous terms offered, that unless their accounts are discharged before the first of February next ensuing, they will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Should the Embargo continue, he will furnish his customers or any person recommended by them (if required) in the Month of April next, with Pot-Ash Kettles, at a reasonable price, and furnish goods for the purchase of Ashes.

QUETON ST. GEORGE.

N. B. Any person who may wish to make a payment in wheat, or exchange this article for Goods, should such person live at agreater distance from any of the aforementioned Mills than from York, his wheat will be received at the Store of the Subscriber in York; whose wish is to accommodate his customers in every possible and reasonable way.

AN EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 36, in the First Concession of VAUGHAN, and on Yonge Street.—There are 30 acres of improvement, a well built Frame House, and other accommodations thereon.—For the very low terms on which this Farm will be Sold, apply to A. Walker, or John Lyon, on Yonge Street, or at the Printing Office, York.

Yonge Street, 18th March 1809.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT
MAJESTY.

FOR SALE
following Lots of Land on very
ible terms. Purchasers are re-
d, to apply to Mr. John Cameron,
authorised to give the necessary
ation, and to negotiate the Sums
mes of payment.
. No. 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, and 23
5th Concession of the Township of
y.—Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concef-
f the Township of Caister.—Lot
2 in the 6th Concession of Vaugh-
Lot No. 17 in the 4th Concession
rborough.

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MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XVIII. NUMBER 49.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 890.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1809. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

[Acts passed in the first Session Fifth Parliament continued.]

in the hands of the Receiver General unappropriated, there shall be iſſued & applied the ſum of one thouſand and forty-five pounds four ſhillings and eleven pence farthing, to make good the ſaid ſum of money which has iſſued and advanced in purſuance of the aforeſaid addreſſes.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the due application of the ſaid ſums of money, purſuant to the direction of this Act, ſhall be accounted for to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, through the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury for the time being, in ſuch manner and form as his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors ſhall direct.

An ACT for the Relief of Menoniſts and Tunkers in certain Caſes.

[Paſſed 9th of March, 1809.]

WHEREAS the Religious Societies of the Menoniſts and Tunkers from ſcruples of Conſcience againſt taking an oath, are ſubjected to many inconveniences to themſelves and families as well as to others who may require their evidence; for remedy whereof, Be it enacted by the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "an Act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further proviſion for the government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the paſſing of this Act, every Menoniſt or Tunker in any caſe in which an oath is required by law, or upon any lawful occaſion wherein the affirmation or declaration of a Quaker will by law be admitted, ſhall be, and is hereby permitted to make his or her affirmation or declaration in the ſame manner and form as a Quaker by the laws now in force is required to do, having firſt made the following affirmation or declaration, that is to ſay:—"I A. B. do ſolemnly, ſincerely and truly affirm and declare, that I am one of the Society of Tunkers or Menoniſts," (as the caſe may be) which affirmation or declaration as aforeſaid of any Menoniſt or Tunker, except as hereinafter excepted, is hereby declared to be of the ſame force and effect to all intents and purpoſes in all Courts of Juſtice and other places where by law an oath is or ſhall be allowed, authorized, directed or required, as if ſuch Menoniſt or Tunker had taken an oath in the uſual form, and all and every perſon or perſons who is or are or ſhall be authorized or required to adminiſter any oath required by any law now in force or hereafter to be made, although no expreſs proviſion is made for the purpoſe in any ſuch law, ſhall be, and is or are hereby required to adminiſter ſuch affirmation or declaration.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That if any perſon making ſuch affirmation or declaration ſhall be lawfully convicted of having wilfully, falſely and corruptly affirmed and declared any matter or thing which if the ſame had been depoſed in the uſual form upon oath, would have amounted to wilful and corrupt perjury, every ſuch perſon ſo offending ſhall incur and ſuffer all the pains, penalties, forfeitures and diſabilities as by the laws now in force are to be inflicted on perſons convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That no Menoniſt or Tunker ſhall by virtue of this Act be qualified or permitted to give evidence in any criminal caſes, or to ſerve on juries in criminal caſes, or to hold or enjoy any office or place in the government in this Province, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To all our Loving Subjects, —— Greeting:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the ninth day of March laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the fourteenth day of this preſent month of April, at which time in our town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby countermanding and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the twenty ſecond day of May next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this ſeventh day of April in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty ninth of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

[The following diſpatches were received on the 8th January from General Moore, and Gazetted the 10th.]

Benevento, Dec. 28.

Since I had the honor to addreſs you upon the 16th from Toro, the army has been almoſt conſtantly marching through ſnow, and with cold that has been very intenſe. The weather, within theſe few days has turned to rain, which is more uncomfortable than the cold, and has rendered the roads almoſt impaſſable. The 21ſt the armies reached Sagun; it was neceſſary to halt there in order to refreſh the men, and on account of proviſions. The information I received was, that Marſhal Soult was at Saldana with about 16,000 men, with poſts along the River from Guarde to Garrion.

The army was ordered to march in 2 columns at 8 o'clock on the night of 23d, to

An ACT for granting a sum of Money in aid of the Building a Bridge across the Grand River.

[Passed 9th March, 1809.]

WHEREAS it is expedient for the safety of his Majesty's subjects that a Bridge be erected across the Grand River, in the County of Haldimand, in the District of Niagara; Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "an Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That the Justices of the Peace or the majority of them, in General Quarter Sessions assembled, in and for the District aforesaid, shall have full power, and they are hereby authorized and impowerd to contract with any person or persons to build a Bridge of durable timber across the Grand River, at the most convenient place near the fording place, at the house of the widow of the late Isaac Brant.

II. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the person or persons so contracting with the Justices of the Peace as aforesaid, shall give security to the said Justices of the Peace, to erect a good and sufficient Bridge, binding the person or persons so contracting, to complete the same within Two years from and after the passing of this Act, and that the same shall stand not less than three years from the time that it may be completed and approved of by the Certificate of any two Justices of the Peace for the said District.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That a sum of money shall be appropriated and paid out of the provincial funds towards building the said Bridge, not exceeding the sum of Two hundred and fifty pounds, to be paid to the order of the Justices of the Peace in Quarter Sessions assembled, to the person or persons contracting to build the same: Provided always, that unless sufficient security shall be given by the person or persons contracting to build the said Bridge as is herein before required, it shall not be lawful to issue any warrant or warrants for the payment of the sum allowed to be applied by virtue of this Act.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawfull for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or person administering the government of this Province, to issue a warrant or warrants to the Receiver General to pay the said sum of Two hundred and fifty pounds out of any monies in his hands applicable to the uses of this Province.

An ACT to repeal and amend certain parts of an Act passed in the thirty sixth year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled, an Act for the better regulation of certain coins current in this Province, to equalize them to the standard weight and value of the like Coins in the Province of Lower Canada.

[Passed 9th of March, 1809.]

WHEREAS an Act passed in the Parliament of this Province in the thirty sixth year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled, "an Act for the better regulation of certain Coins current in this Province" which it is found expedient to alter and amend in order to equalize them to the current value of the like coins in the Province of Lower Canada. Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council and assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain intituled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "an Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That so much of the first clause of the above recited Act, by which it is enacted that the value of the Milled Doubloon or four Pistole piece of Spain, weighing seventeen pennyweights Troy, shall pass current and be deemed a legal tender in payment of all debts and demands whatsoever in this Province for three pounds and fourteen shillings, and the French Louis D'or piece coined before the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, weighing five pennyweights and four grains, at one pound two shillings and expence, and the French Pistole piece, coined before the same year, weighing four pennyweights and four grains, at eighteen shillings. Also the second and eighth clauses of the said recited Act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this Act, the gold coins hereinafter mentioned, shall pass current and be deemed a legal tender in payment of all debts and demands whatsoever in this Province, at the weights and rates following, that is to say, the milled Doubloon or four Pistole piece of Spain, weighing seventeen pennyweights Troy, at three pounds fourteen shillings and six pence, the French Louis D'or coined before the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, weighing five pennyweights and four grains at one pound two shillings and eight pence, and the French Pistole piece coined before the same year, weighing four pennyweights and four grains, at eighteen shillings and three pence, and all the higher and lower denominations of the said gold coins shall also pass current and be deemed a legal t
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A.

TABLE

Exhibiting the value of British, Portugal and American Gold when weighed in Bulk.

Grains.	Pennyweights.	Ozs	Pounds	Grs.	Value.	Dwt	Value.	Ozs	Value.	lb.	Value.

B.

TABLE

Of French and Spanish Gold at 87/0½ per ounce.

Grains.	Value.	Dwt	Value.	Ozs	Value.	lb.	Value.

force the bridge at Garrion, from thence to proceed to Saldana. At 6 o'clock that evening, I received information that considerable reinforcements had arrived at Garrion from Palencia and a letter from the Marquis de la Romana informed me that the French were advancing from Madrid either to Valladolid or Salamanca. It was evident it was too late to prosecute the attempt upon Soult, that I must be satisfied with the division, I had occasioned, and that I had no time to lose to secure my retreat.

The next morning Lieut. Gen. Hope, with his own division and that of Lieut. General Fraser marched to Majorgo. Lieut Sir D. Baird with his division to pass the river at Valmira, and followed Lieut. Gen. Hope on the 25th with the reserve, and the light brigades, by Malgora, Villeras, to Benevento. The cavalry under Lord Paget followed the reserve on the 26th; both the latter corps entered this place yesterday. We continue our march on Astorgo. Generals Hope and Fraser are already gone on; Sir David Baird proceeds to-morrow from Valencia; and I shall leave this with the reserve at the same time; Lord Paget will remain with the cavalry, to give us notice of the approach of the enemy; hitherto their infantry have not come up, but they are near, and the cavalry is round us in great numbers, they are checked by our cavalry, which have obtained, by their spirit and enterprize, an ascendency over that of the French, which nothing but great superiority of numbers on their part will get the better of.

The diversion made by our march on Sabagun, though at great risk to ourselves, has been complete; it remains to be seen what advantage the Spaniards in the South will be able to take of it, but the march of the French on Badajoz, was stopped when his advanced guard had reached Talaveira de la Reine, and every thing disposable is now turned into this direction.

The only part of the army which has been hitherto engaged with the enemy, has been the cavalry, and it is impossible for me to say too much in their praise. I mentioned to your lordship in my letter of the 26th the success which Brigadier General Stewart had met with in defeating a detatchment of cavalry at Rueda. Since that, few days have passed without his taking or killing different parties of the French, generally superior in force to those which attacked them. On the march to Sahagun Lord Paget had information of 6 or 700 cavalry being in that town. He marched on the night of the 20th from some villages where he was posted in front of the enemy at Majorga with the tenth and fifteenth hussars. The tenth marched at night to the town, whilst Lord Paget with the fifteenth endeavored to turn it. Unfortunately he fell in with a patrole one of whom escaped and gave the alarm. By this means the French had time to form on the outside of the town before Lord Paget got round. He immediately charged them, beat them, and took from 140 to 150 prisoners, among them were two Lieutenant Colonels, and eleven officers, with the loss on our side of 6 or 8 men, and perhaps 20 wounded.

There have been taken by the cavalry from 4 to 500 French, besides a considerable number killed; this since we began our march from Salamanca. On his march from Sahagun on the 20th, Lord Paget, with two squadrons of the 10th, attacked a detachment of cavalry at Majorga, killed 20 and took about 100 prisoners. Our troops and cavalry is very superior in quality to any the French have, and the right spirit has been infused into them by the example and instructions of their two leaders, Lord Paget and Brigadier Gen. Stewart.

Astorga, Dec. 31.

I arrived here yesterday. Maj. Gen. Fraser, with his division, will be at Villa Franca this day, and will proceed on to Lugo.——Lieut. Gen. Hope with his division, stopped yesterday two leagues from this, and proceeds

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Astorga, Dec. 31.

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sent and be deemed a legal tender in payment of all debts and demands whatsoever in this Province, in the same proportions respectively.

III. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That for every grain which any piece of British, Portugal or American gold coins, shall weigh more than the standard required by the before recited Acts when weighed by the single piece, there shall be allowed and added in all payments, two pence and one farthing currency, and for every grain which any piece of the same shall respectively weigh less than the standard aforesaid, there shall be allowed and deducted in all payments, two pence and one farthing currency, and for every grain which any Spanish or French Gold coins shall respectively weigh more than the standard aforesaid, when weighed by the single piece, there shall be allowed and added in all payments, two pence and one fifth of a penny currency, and for every grain which any piece of the same shall respectively weigh less than the standard aforesaid, there shall be allowed and deducted in all payments, two pence and one fifth of a penny currency.

IV. And whereas it would be a great facility in making payments, if Gold coin in certain cases was weighed in bulk and not by the single piece as herein before mentioned. Be it therefore enacted by the author aforesaid, that in every payment exceeding the sum of twenty pounds currency, which shall be made in Gold coin, after the passing of this Act, where one of the party making or receiving the same shall require, if such Gold shall be weighed in bulk and not by the single piece, that is to say, the Gold coin of Great Britain, Portugal and America together, and that of Spain and France together, and the Gold coins of Great Britain, Portugal and America shall be computed at the rate of eighty nine shillings currency, for each ounce Troy, according to the table hereunto annexed, marked A. and that of Spain and France, at the rate of eighty seven shillings and eight pence halfpenny currency for each ounce Troy, according to the table hereunto annexed marked B. and on each of such weighings, a deduction shall be made of one half of a grain Troy for each piece of Gold coin so weighed, as a compensation to the receiver or receivers for the loss that may accrue to him, her, or them in afterwards paying away the same by the single piece, which deduction shall be computed respectively at the rates aforesaid, or according to the table aforesaid, to which the description or descriptions of the Gold coin so weighed may belong.

A.

TABLE

Exhibiting the value of British, Portugal and American Gold when weighed in Bulk.

Grains.	Pennyweights.	Ozs	Pounds	Ozs.	Value.	Dwt.	Value.	Ozs.	Value.	lb.	Value.
	Parts.	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Shillings	Pounds	Pounds
	Farthings.	Shillings	Shillings	Shillings	Shillings	Shillings	Shillings	Shillings	Pence	Shillings	Shillings
	Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence	Farthings	Pence	Pence
	Shillings										
	Pounds										

FOR every Grain over or under, when weighed by the single piece, add or deduct as the case may be, one half of a Grain to be deducted for each piece so weighed, the value of which deduction may be easily found in the Table.

B.

TABLE

Of French and Spanish Gold at 87/8½ per ounce.

Grains.	Pennyweights.	Ozs	Pounds	Ozs.	Value.	Dwt.	Value.	Ozs.	Value.	lb.	Value.
	Parts.	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Shillings	Pounds	Pounds
	Farthings.	Shillings	Shillings	Shillings	Shillings	Shillings	Shillings	Shillings	Pence	Shillings	Shillings
	Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence	Farthings	Pence	Pence
	Shillings										
	Pounds										

FOR every Grain over or under, when weighed by the single piece, add or deduct as the case may be, one half of a Grain to be deducted for each piece so weighed, the value of which deduction may be easily found in the Table.

this morning, followed by Sir David Baird. The two flank brigades go by the road of Penefiada. I shall follow with the reserve and cavalry, to Villa Franca, either this night or to morrow morning, according as I hear the approach of the French. The morning I marched from Benevento, 7 squadrons of Bonaparte's guards, passed the river at a ford above the bridge. They were attacked by Brig. Gen. Stewart at the head of the piquets of the 18th and 3d German Light Dragoons, and driven across the ford. Their colonel a general of division, Lefebvre, was taken, together with about 70 officers and men.

The affair was well contested. The numbers with which Brig. Gen. Stewart attacked, were inferior to the French, which was the corps of the greatest character in their army; but the superiority of the British was, I am told, very conspicuous. I enclose for your Lordship's satisfaction, Lord Paget's report of it.

Benevento, Dec. 29.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that about 9 o'clock this morning I received a report that the enemy's cavalry was in the act of crossing the river at the ford near the bridge. I immediately sent down the piquets [illegible] and Lieut. Colonel Otway, of the 18th. Having left orders that the cavalry should repair to their alarm posts, I went forward to reconnoitre, and found four squadron of Imperial guards formed and skirmishing with the piquets and other cavalry in the act of passing. I sent for the 10th Hussars, who having arrived, Brig. Gen. Stewart immediately placed himself at the head of the piquets and with utmost gallantry attached. The 10th Hussars supported in the most perfect manner.

The result of the affair, as far as I have been able to collect, about thirty killed, 25 wounded, seventy prisoners, and about the same number of horses.

It is impossible for me to avoid speaking in the highest terms of all those engaged.—Lt. Col. Otway, and Major Bagwell headed the respective night pickets. The latter is slightly wounded. The utmost zeal was conspicuous in the whole of my Staff; and I had many volunteers from head quarters, and other officers of your army. Amongst the prisoners is the general of division Lefebvre (who commanded the cavalry of the Imperial Guards,) and two captains. Our loss is I fear, near fifty men killed and wounded. I will send a return the moment I collect the reports. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) PAGET, Lieut. Gen.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir John Moore, K. B.

I have forwarded the prisoners to Benizo. On the other side of the river the enemy formed again, and at this instant three guns of captain Donovan's troops arrived, which did considerable execution.

Translated from Spanish papers.

Seville, Dec. 31.—Extract from the official intelligence received this day.

The English have beaten a division of French of 6000 men at Saldano, and on the 23d inst. entered Sahogun with 163 prisoners, 9 pieces of cannon and 100 horses, with a French general. The Marquis of Romana is at Gallitilen, after having beaten another division of 6000 men. The English beat another division of 15,000 men at Carrion.—The greatest harmony prevails in the combined army; the English having witnessed the energy of our generals, begin to manifest the intention to support our cause.

Carolina, Dec. 28.—Extract from the official dispatches of Despena-Perros:

We have seized here a mail from Madrid, which has been sent to the Central Junta. In it was found the new breviary for the Spanish Clergy.—Doubtless it will not enjoin fe-

stivities to our lady of Pilar, not announce the apparition of St. Jago, as in former times when the Spaniards were fighting for their religion and liberty. Napoleon and his brother are either in Madrid or its vicinity.

A courier who had been with dispatches to the duke of Infantado, has just arrived here, and informs us, that the Marquis of Romana was in Somosierra, in consequence of which Napoleon had left Madrid for that point, with 30,000 men—That the 3000 French who were at Aranjuez, the 4,000 at La Manca, and the 12,000 at Toledo, had marched for Madrid; and that the advanced party of the duke of Infantado, compoled of 8000 men, was at Aranjuez. The whole of that army amounts to 18,000 foot and 2000 horse.—These advices conclude with the information of Cuesta having collected an army in Estremadura of 40,000 men.

January—By the mail of this morning we have a confirmation of the defeat of the French at Santo Christi del Caloco, about 10 leagues from Madrid, beyond the passes of the Guadarama, between Espinum and Villa Castin, on the road to Valladolid, with the loss of 20 waggons loaded with silver—No mention is made of the number killed or taken prisoners, but we are assured that the general Bassiere, a favorite of Napoleon, had retired from action severely wounded, and there were in Madrid but 2 or 3,000 French troops as a garrison.

Cordova, Dec. 31.—A colonel belonging to an American company of guards, has passed as a courier through this place—He informs us, that the abandoned posts of the Duke of Infantado engaged the enemy at Alenza de Hucte, and although double in number to our troops, they were beaten with the loss of 20 dragoons, and a booty of 300, 000 rials, which have been distributed among the victors.

January 3.—A lieutenant colonel of volunteers has passed through this city with dispatches—He informs us, that the advanced parties of the army of Despena Perros had brought in 81 prisoners taken at Tembleque, and that he had seen a letter from Miranares to General Palacois, delivered on the 2d inst. advising that the Marquis of Romana, with 50,000 English and 30,000 Spaniards, had beaten the French, killing 14. 000 men, and taking 16,000 prisoners.

Jan. 6.—Frequent couriers have passed within these few days. We have the pleasure to find that the account of the defeat of the French has not been contradicted by any of them—It may not have been as complete as represented by some advices, but it must have been important inasmuch as the enemy is concentrating his force at Madrid, abandoning on one side the points of Ocana, Ypresa and Aranjuez, and the advantageous positions of Somosierra and Guadarama on the other. Our army of Carolina must have advanced towards Madrid, to act in concert with the others in the total destruction of our cruel and perfidious enemies.

For the benefit of the Public, or such as are afflicted with Rheumatic complaints.

HAVING been severely afflicted with the Rheumatism for fifteen years past, and for the space of ten months in the year 1808 confined alternately to my bed and crutches, trying every thing I could hear of in the course of my illness for relief, with little or no effect, I was induced, through recommendation, to use the mineral waters in Scarborough.—I was conveyed thither with great difficulty & pain, but after drinking freely of these waters and bathing therewith, could in the course of four days, walk without the assistance of crutches, and have gradually recovered my wonted activity, having now no pain or symptom of Rheumatic complaint.

Some time after quitting the use of the waters, by getting wet I had a relapse; but on a further application to them received immediate relief.—

Persons using these waters, are advised to use them freely both internally and externally.

Since my experiments, a number of my neighbours have tried the above waters, with very beneficial effects.—Aged persons, I think may use them with safety, being myself sixty years of age, and in a weakly state when I made the experiment.

GIDN. VERNON.

Whitchurch, 3d Apl. 1809.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the goods and chattels of Ely Playter, I have taken in execution one Horse, one Cow, one Sleigh and Harness, six bushels Wheat, three thousand feet Inch Boards, one Silver Watch.—Also, by virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of his Majesty's District Court against the goods and chattels of Henry Hale, I have taken in execution six large Silver Spoons, six table Plates, two Dishes, two Bowls, one elm Chest, five sets white cotton Window Curtains, one Pine Table.

All the above property will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the Sixth day of May next ensuing, at the House of Mr. John Campbell, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, for ready Cash only.

MILES MACDONELL, Sheriff.

York, 24th April, 1809.

CEDAR PACKETS WANTED.

To enclose the Goal of the Home District.—Any Person or Persons willing to furnish them, are requested to give in their proposals to Alexander Wood, of the Town of York, Esquire, who is authorized to contract for the same.

THOS. RIDOUT,
Clerk of the Peace, Home District.

York, 22d April, 1809.

Hemp Seed.

WANTED, a quantity of Fresh HEMP-SEED, for which Three Dollars per Bushel (in Cash or Goods) will be given at the Store of Alexr. Wood, Esq. or by

WM BOND.

N. B. None will be received after the first of June next; the seed must be of last years growth, nor need any be offered of the growth of any former year, as the person offering the same for sale will have to be qualified under oath, that the seed offered is bona fide of the growth and produce of 1808.

HEMP PLANTS.

The season of the year is fast approaching when the plants of this highly valuable article will vegetate spontaneously, which never fails on ground where it has once been suffered to come to maturity; & it is to be hoped, that the Farmers throughout this District will protect as many of the plants as possible, as a liberal price will be given for Fresh Seed by

WM BOND.

York, 11th April, 1809.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Town Lot No. 24, South side of Duke Street, in the Town of York, containing one fifth of an Acre; for which an indisputable title will be given. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber

THOS. HAMILTON, Broker.

York, 17th April, 1809.

LOST,

A SMALL BRASS PADLOCK between York and Mr. Holder's on Yonge Street; whoever brings it within a month, to the Editor, shall receive two Dollars reward.

3d April, 1809.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 22, in front of Lake Simcoe, commonly called Cook's Bay, containing 200 Acres or thereabouts, 30 acres of which are under good improvement.—The Soil requires no praise, being well known to be a good soil, and beautiful situation; Salmon trout and white fish are caught in great abundance.

A good and sufficient title to the above Land will be given.

JAMES O. ROCHE.

Niagara, 14th April, 1809.

To be Sold or Let,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Esquire.—A Purchaser or Tenant may have immediate possession by applying to Elisha Beman, Esquire, or the Subscriber. ALEXR. WOOD.

York, 9th 1809.

Itch Ointment.

A certain, Safe, and Speedy Cure, prepared by CLAVENDON YOUNGER, Niagara, (late of Geneva, Chemist and Apothecary.)

THIS Ointment infallibly cures that loathsome disorder, the ITCH, Salt Rheum, and all kinds of eruptions on the skin, speedily and without inconvenience. It has an agreeable smell, and is perfectly safe & harmless, so that it may be applied to Infants. Twenty years experience in Great Britain & the United States, has proved its certain efficacy, and the Subscriber assures the Public that he never knew a single instance of its failure, if used according to directions.

Sold by C. Younger, Niagara, and Henry Dream, Merchant, York.

N. B. A list of the Agents appointed to sell this truly valuable Ointment will appear in the paper, in the course of a few days.

The following Lots of LAND will be sold by the Subscriber on very moderate terms, viz.

Lot No 6 in the Second Concession of the Township of Lansdown, District of Johnstown—200 acres.
22 In the Third, 21 and the East half of Lot No. 20 in the Fourth Concession of Loughborough, County of Frontenac.—500 acres.
32 and the East half of No. 31 in the 7th Concession of Uxbridge—300 acres.
27 In the First Concession of York—50 acres.
23 and 24 in the 4th Concession of Wilmot—400 acres.
12 In the 6th Concession of Woodhouse——200 acres.
9 and the Western half of No. 8 in the 4th Concession of Southwold, County of Suffolk, Western District—300 acres.
12 In the 13th Concession of Townsend, County of Norfolk, London District.—200 acres.
1 and 2 in the 5th, and No. 1 in the 6th Concession of Glanford—600 acres.
27 and 28 in the Third Concession of Ancaster—400 acres.——Total 3150 acres.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application to be made to

JOHN McKAY.

Niagara, 25th Febr 1809

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lots of Land will be sold on moderate terms for Cash, or, if more convenient to the purchaser, Merchantable Barley will be taken in payment, viz.

Lots lettered C and D, on the North side of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being in a range with the second Concession, North of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 Acres each.

Also, the rear or Easternmost part of Lot No. 27 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 150 Acres. N B. On Lot lettered D. there is an improvement of four Acres, well fenced in, and a house erected thereon. The above Lots are well Watered, and the Land of an excellent quality.—Application to be made to the subscriber, who can give an indisputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.

York, 24th March, 1809.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOL. XVIII.

TH

TOTAL NUMBER 892

Proclamati

GEORGE THE THIRD, of GOD, of the Unit of Great Britain and I Defender of the Faith

To all our Loving Subjects,—

WHEREAS by our Proclam date the ninth day We thought fit by and with th Executive Council to prorogu cial Parliament until the fourte present month of April, at our town of York, you were restrained to appear; but WE t Royal consideration the ease ence of our loving subjects, fit by and with the advice of Council, to relieve you and your attendance at the time a conveking and by these pres you and each of you, that on conday of May next ensuing, our Provincial Parliament York, there to take into co state and welfare of our Pr per Canada and therein to necessary; herein fail not.

IN Test mony whereof, W these our Letters to be mad the Great Seal of our said hereunto affixed.—Witness well beloved FRANCIS GO our Lieutenant Governor of ince at York, this seventh d the year of our Lord one thou dred and nine, and in the for Reign.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamati

FRANCIS GORE, Esqu ant Governor of the Pr per Canada, &c. &c. &

WHEREAS by an Act pa ty fourth year of the r sent Majesty, intitled, "An ing to His Majesty, a cert ney, for the further enc the Growth and Cultiva within this Province, and thereof;" It is (among oth ers,) that at any time or times of the said Act, it should and ful for the Governor, Lieute or Person administering the G and with the advice and consi cutive Council of this Provin or more Proclamations, and such and so many persons i

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, the well enclosed Lots and Orchard of the Subscriber, situate about the center of this Town, and some valuable land between this and the Head of the Lake.—Apply to the subscriber, or to John Cameron.

JOHN VANZANTEE.

York, 9th May, 1809.

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WM. BOND.

York 11th April, 1809.

For Sale at the Printing Office,

The following necessary Blank Forms, viz

BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE, do. with the Bar of Dower, and the Honble. Judge's Certificate; MEMORIALS, INDENTURES OF APPRENTICESHIP, ARBITRATION BONDS, CONDITIONAL ditto AWARDS, BONDS for the payment of money.

YORK—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 2.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 894] SATURDAY JUNE 3, 1809. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To all our Loving Subjects,—Greeting:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the seventh day of April last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-second day of this present month of May, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twenty-ninth day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this Tenth Day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty ninth of our Reign. F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.

YORK, 3rd May, 1809

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Commissioners for the Roads in the several Districts of this Province, under the Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature, viz.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The Revd. John Strachan,—David Sheek, Joseph Anderson, Esquires.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN.

Thomas Fraser, Solomon Jones, Peter Drummond Esquires.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

The Hon: Richd. Cartwright, Alexr. Fisher, John Cummings, Esquires.

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

Robert Baldwin, Alexr. Fletcher, Elias Jones, Esquires.

HOME DISTRICT.

Samuel Smith, Wm. Graham, Richd. Beasley, Esquires = Mr. Thomas Hamilton.

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA.

Joseph Edwards, Richard Hatt, Samuel Street, Esquires.

DISTRICT OF LONDON.

Daniel Springer, John Teigh, Thos. Welsh, Esquires.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

John McGregor, Robert Richardson, Alexr. Duff, Esquires.

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

Agent for Purchases Office.

YORK, 2d June, 1809

NOTICE is hereby given, to such person or persons who may be willing to supply FRESH BEEF of good quality, to the Troops and Military Departments stationed at York, Kingston, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg, from the 25th September to the 31st December, 1809; to deliver in their proposals, with the name of their security, immediately, to the Agent for Purchases, at York.

Proposals will in like manner be received, for supplying the abovementioned Posts with Fresh Beef of good quality, from the first January to the 24th day of March, 1810.

The lowest price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be stated in each of these proposals, for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the commissary at each post, by the quarter, who will, immediately pay for the same in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commissary will also once in every fifteen days (if required,) deliver to the Contractor, a distribution of the quantity of Beef, required for the fifteen days following.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for purchases.

BARBADOES, Feb. 7.

We have infinite pleasure in this day following up the account given in our last of the safe and successful landing of our forces at Martinique, by a more particular detail of their proceedings and progress in the reduction of that important Island. The accounts that we have been put in possession of, although not idly boasting any official authority, are sufficiently authentic to satisfy us as to their just claim to our confidence; and with this impression on our minds, we offer our warm and hearty congratulations to both service on the enterprise, on the rapid progress of success that has attended their zeal, perseverance, and courage, and look forward to a speedy termination of their toil and danger, in a glorious conquest of the whole Island!

The expedition arrived off Martinique on Sunday 29th January, but the land when first made was supposed to be St. Lucia, and the fleet was near the Carval Rock off the N. point of the Island, before the mistake was discovered, a very strong current having swept them far to windward, which compelled them to haul off for that night. On the morning of the 30th, the signal being given to make sail, they separated in two divisions, the Acasta hoisting a broad pendant, and leading that with the division of the army under the Commander in chief and Sir G. Prevost, intended to effect a landing in Bay Robert; while the Admiral proceeded with that under Major General Maitland, round Maran, and entered the Bay of St. Luce.

At noon on the 30th, the first division of the fleet entered Robert (a most spacious harbour on the N. E. coast of the Island, but difficult of access,) and commodore Beaver (of the Acasta,) with three armed launches, having approached and reconnoitered the shore, and all the preparations for landing the troops being instantly in readiness, at three o'clock in the afternoon Sir G. Prevost and Brigadier General Hoghton, with the first brigade of this part of the Army, consisting of the 7th regt. under Lieut. Colonel Ellis, and five companies of the 1st W. I. Regt. under Lieut. Colonel Tolley, landed in a most orderly and regular manner, without any opposition, the inhabitants of the village and neighborhood even meeting them on the beach with welcomes o the Country! At about half past five, Lieut. Gen. Beckwith (Commander in chief,) with Brig. Gen. Colville, and the second brigade, consisting of the 8th regt. under Major Maxwell, the 13th under Lieut. Col. Keane, and four companies of the 1st W. I. regt. under Major Clifton, also landed; at which time Sir Geo. Prevost with the first brigade had marched forward, and was far advanced in the country; and the reserve commanded by Lt. Col. Blackwell, consisting of the 3d batt. 60th regt. under Major Mackey, and the flank companies of the 25th regt. and 4th batt. 60th, with the 4th W. India, having been also landed, the Com-

mander in Chief proceeded with his brigade as far as Papin, about seven miles from Robert, Sir George Prevoft being ſtill farther advanced. On the following morning (the 31ſt. Captain Dick of his Majeſty's ſhip Penelope, with one Lieut. three Midſhipmen and 45 ſailors, and 3 Marine officers and 55 marines, left Robert for the attack of Trinity, which ſurrendered upon their approach; and thus far the whole of this part of the expedition proceeded with uninterrupted ſucceſs.

The landing of the ſecond diviſion of the Army commanded by Major General Maitland, conducted immediately by Sir Alexander Cochrane, was alſo effected on the 30th, the Admiral leading the fleet into the Bay of St. Luce; which being defended by two batteries that threatened to annoy the troops, he inſtantly diſpatched 60 marines to drive the Enemy from them, and they accompliſhed their purpoſe in the moſt effectual manner, having after ſpiking the guns and throwing them down the Hill, broken up the carriages and platform, and returned with the loſs of only one man, ſuppoſed to be drowned. The landing of the troops immediately proceeded, Major General Maitland with Lieut. Col. Barnes and his firſt brigade, conſiſting of the 63d Regt. under Lieut. Colonel Fairclough, and York Rangers under Major Henderſon, being debarked at a little after eight in the morning; and before ten, followed by the ſecond brigade, commanded by Lt. Colonel Riall conſiſting of the flank companies of the 15th and 46th regiments under Major Payne, the 15th regiment under Major Davidſon, York L. I. Volunteers under Lieutenant Colonel Streicher, and 8th W. I. regiment under Lieut. Col. Prevoſt—the reſerve commanded by Lt. Colonel M'Nair, conſiſting of the 90th regiment under Major Wright, and 3d W. India under Major Allan ſoon after following. While theſe brigades were landing, the enemy ſet fire to the Carnation ſloop of War (lately captured from us) lying in Marna Bay and totally deſtroyed her;—the troops mean time commenced their march, and with great gallantry reached the heights leading to Point Borgneſe and Cape Solomon, and the Fort on the latter was taken poſſeſſion of by Major Henderſon, and the guns of it being rendered uſeleſs, he proceeded with his Corps, and took up a poſition directly in the rear of Pigeon Iſland; in his progreſs to which (ſome accounts ſtate) he made 200 of the Militia priſoners. A 13 inch mortar being got up the height, and brought to bear on the enemy, it was opened with much apparent effect on the morning of the 31ſt, Major Henderſon with a party of ſharp ſhooters being at the ſame time advantageouſly poſted within 300 yards of the enemy's works, and conſiderably annoying with muſketry and Shrapnel ſhells.—The fire of the enemy was vigorouſly returned on this poſt, and they often threw four or five ſhells to each one of ours, but not with much effect, although unfortunately two ſeamen of the Pompee employed in the Battery were killed by the burſting of one of them; and by that of another, Sir A. Cochrane, on a visit to them, had nearly ſhared the ſame fate.

While theſe operations were carrying on in this quarter, the Enemy, who had upon our firſt approach burnt the Carnation, now alſo deſtroyed the Favorite ſloop of war lying at *St.* Pierre, which captain Naiper, of the Recruit, had orders to cut out; and the Admiral with the principal part of his Squadron having after leaving ſeveral veſſels in advantageous ſituations for keeping up a communication with the army and ſupplying them with ſtores and proviſions, taking up anchorage at Petit Anced'Arlat and being informed that the Enemy's frigate Amphitrite was ordered from the Carenage round to Pigeon Iſland, with a view of diſlodging our party from the mortar battery, he ſent in two frigates and brig to intercept her, and during the night they worked up into the Bay, and brought up beyond Pigeon Iſland; which the enemy diſcovering, they ſet fire to their frigate, and ſhe was ſpeedily conſumed—giving, by thus prematurely deſtroying their veſſels, the ſtrongeſt demonſtration of the apprehenſion and diſmay into which they have been thrown.

The one mortar battery that had opened on Pigeon Iſland on the 31ſt, and with the co-operation of Major Henderſon's brigade had been conſtantly annoying the Enemy, had alſo the happy effect alſo of diverting their attention of the proceedings of our Engineers, who in the mean time had been indefatigably employed in conſtructing a battery of five mortars and three howitzers on a more commanding eminence; in effecting which our ſeamen diſplayed a perſeverance and underwent a fatigue and labor almoſt peculiar to themſelves, this height being hitherto conſidered inacceſſable.—Sir C. Shipley was ſuperintending and directing this battery in perſon, the works of which were entirely covered by a thick wood fronting the harbor, and completely ſcreened it from the view of the enemy at Pigeon Iſland; it was in great progreſs on the 3d inſtant, and ſo far completed, that a party of ſeamen had gone on to the heights for the purpoſe of felling the wood during the night, and the whole line of battery was intended to be opened on the following morning. So advantageous was this poſition for diſlodging the Enemy, that it was confidently expected they would, within twenty four hours after the battery was opened, be compelled to ſurrender Pigeon Iſland, a poſt ſeemed deſigned by nature for defending the grand harbour of the Iſland, which would conſequently be then completely open to our fleet. During the operations carrying on here, and the progreſs for a more effectual attack on the Enemy's ſtrong poſition of Pigeon Iſland, Major Gen. Maitland with the main body of his diviſion of the Army had advanced as far as Lamentin; while Gen. Beckwith and Sir G. Prevoſt had proceeded towards Bruno, and Sourrier, both brigades of this diviſion having frequent ſkirmiſhes with the enemy in their march. On the ſecond inſt. they came to a more general battle with the enemy in the neighbourhood of Sourrier, an important height that in ſome meaſure commands the redoubts or advanced works of Fort Bourbon—The particulars of this affair had not been further aſcertained, when the laſt advices left the neighbourhood of Fort Royal Bay, than that our troops had made themſelves maſters of this poſition having defeated the Enemy with the loſs of nearly 300 men, and of a few on our part, among whom are particularly regretted, Lt. Col. Taylor Dept. Adjt. Gen.) killed; and Lt. Col. Pakenham and Major Maxwell, wounded.

The lateſt accounts are of the 3d inſt. and are up to the evening of that day (Friday laſt) at which period, and at the very moment of the departure of the veſſel arrived from the ſcene of action, the Poſtſcript to one letter adds, that "Pigeon Iſland had ſurrendered."

LONDON, March 28.

A flag of Truce arrived yeſterday afternoon at Dover, with a Ruſſian meſſenger on board—He came from Boulonge in a French ſchooner, and his name is De Saſs—He left Ruſſia the latter end of February.—At ſeven o'clock laſt night he ſet off for London in a poſt chaiſe and four, and arrived in town this morning.—The flag of truce returned to Boulogne as ſoon as ſhe had landed him.—It is ſuppoſed by ſome, that he is the bearer of another joint overture from France and Ruſſia: but had that been the caſe, he would have been diſpatched from Paris, and not from *St.* Peterſburgh.—Others aſſert that he is come with diſpatches for the Ruſſian Admiral.

The Succeſs frigate arrived yeſterday at Portſmouth with diſpatches of importance from Lord Collingwood; the nature of them has not tranſpired. She brought over two meſſengers, ſaid to have come from Vienna by the way of Trieſte, with diſpatches from the Auſtrian Cabinet. The Succeſs ſailed from Malta on the 2d and touched at no port in her paſſage. She was put under quarantine as ſoon as ſhe arrived.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.

London, March 28.

A freſh expedition is preparing with activity, conſiſting chiefly of cavalry. Two brigades are under orders for embarkation, one of light dragoons, to be commanded by Major Gen. Stewart, and one of heavy Horſe, Major Gen. Payne. The 7th, 10th and 15th regiments, we underſtand, are to compoſe the former, and they are to be ſupplied with horſes from the 13th and two other regiments. The 3d and 4th Dragoon Guards, and part of the Hanoverian Legion go with Gen. Payne. The men diſmounted from the 13th and other regiments, to ſupply horſes to the 7th, 10th and 15th. in place of thoſe loſt in Spain during the late campaign, are to be ſent to India, and will probably proceed thither in the fleet to be diſpatched in April.

The French, as appears by the Paris paper to the 20th, did not make their formal entry into Saragoſſa till the 5th inſt. though its ſurrender is ſaid to have taken place on the 21ſt of laſt month. The account of General Palafox's death is contradicted. Long may he be preſerved to his country, of which he is ſo bright an ornament!

It is announced in the laſt letters from Cadiz, which are of the 10th inſt. that tranquility has been reſtored in that city; & that the ſeveral perſons confined in the Capuchin Convent, on the charge of treaſon, are to be brought to a ſpeedy trial. Upon this ſuppoſed an intereſting Proclamation has been Publiſhed by the Supreme Junta to the people of Cadiz. It aſſerts the innocence of the Marquis de Villel; and in order to prove it more fully, ſtates that the Commiſſioners who are to examine his conduct are not to be choſen out of their own body, but out of perſons indifferent to his perſon, and partial only to the cauſe of their country. His papers are ſaid to have diſcovered no ſymptoms of treaſon, having been ſubjected to the inſpection of Gen. Jones, the perſon in whom more than others the people place the greateſt confidence. At the commencement of the diſturbances, Gen. Mackenzie was invited to land with his troops, in order to aid the popular cauſe; an interference which he very properly declined.

Admiral Purvis is ſaid, at the date of the above letters, to have been employed in aſſiſting to fit out the ſhips of war in Cadiz, & preparations for the defence of the town were daily continued.

General Sherbrooke, we underſtand, proceeded in the firſt inſtance to Cadiz, but af-

ter a communication with the Br
ral, proceeded immediately to Li
he arrived with his expedition
inſt. and on the following day
kenzie's corps alſo reached the
the ſame place.—Major Gen.
his Brigade, 87th and 88th regi
Brigadier Gen. Campbell, with
of guards, were to diſembark on

"Liſbon, M

"Between 3 and 4,000 troops
yeſterday from Cork, under the c
Gen. Sherbrooke; and the troop
ſent to Cadiz are returned. Pa
my is encamped here--Seven thou
troops are ſaid to have entered C
29th Regiment is returned from

"M

"Nothing particular has tran
I laſt wrote you. We conſider ou
ſeſſly ſecure for the preſent, an
to expect large reinforcements fro
I believe our preſent Britiſh mil
in this neighbourhood conſiſts
men. Tranſport boats have be
the river within theſe few days wi
proviſions for 20,000 men. A
tranſport ſhips ſails for England
next."

Paris, M

The laſt news from Saragoſſa
the report of the death of Palaf
ven ſtate that he is quite recove
Count de Fuentes continues dan
in conſequence of his long confin
dungeon by the inſurgents.

THE FLEETS.

London, M

Letters are received from the
Sir T. Duckworth, K B. which ſh
took with him from the Liſbon
Norge 74, Elizabeth 74 Buffalo
queron 74, making his fleet 13
line and four frigates. It is un
the gallant Admiral means to divi
into two ſquadrons, one to be d
the B[illegible]s, and himſelf will pr
the other diviſion to the Weſt Indi
of the l'Orient ſquadron

By a veſſel (the Nelſon) arrive
mouth, letters have been received
inſt. from Oporto. At that period
troops had made their appearance
gal, nor was there any apprehen
tained of their immediate arrival.
vernment of Oporto was adoptin
vigorous meaſures to reſiſt the en
ſo far from party feuds prevailing
the northern provinces, the re
keep out the French was as grea
former period. On the 10th inſt.
frigate arrived at Oporto, with a
arms, ammunition, &c. from Liſb
Boadicia, with Mr. Jeffery, the ne
General on board alſo arrived the
ter an interview with the Governo
tinued his voyage to Liſbon. Th
bound fleet, conſiſting of about 4
left the port, and moſt of them
the bar in ſafety. Every exertio
ing to load them as expeditiouſly

Ma

Capt. Maſon (an American) ſta
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Extract of a letter from an offi
ſquadron off Rochefort, dated
1809.—"We are this day mooring
in a half moon line of battle, w

ire of the veſſel arrived from the
ion, the Poſtſcript to one letter
Pigeon Iſland had ſurrendered."

ONDON, March 28.
Truce arrived yeſterday afternoon
ith a Ruſſian meſſenger on board
rom Boulonge in a French ſchoo-
name is De Saſa—He left Ruſſia
nd of February.—At ſeven o-
ght he ſet off for London in a
nd four, and arrived in town this
The flag of truce returned to
ſoon as ſhe had landed him.—It
by ſome, that he is the bearer of
t overture from France and Ruſ-
d that been the caſe, he would
diſpatched from Paris, and not
erſburgh.—Others aſſert that he
th diſpatches for the Ruſſian

ceſs frigate arrived yeſterday at
with diſpatches of importance
Collingwood; the nature of them
ſpired. She brought over two
ſaid to have come from Vienna
of Trieſte, with diſpatches from
n Cabinet. The Succeſs ſailed
on the 2d and touched at no port
ge. She was put under quaran-
as ſhe arrived.

IN and PORTUGAL.
London, March 28.
xpedition is preparing with a-
ing chiefly of cavalry. Two bri-
der orders for embarkation, one
goons, to be commanded by Ma-
wart, and one of heavy Horſe,
Payne. The 7th, 10th and 15th
we underſtand, are to compoſe
and they are to be ſupplied with
the 13th and two other regi-
e 3d and 4th Dragoon Guards,
he Hanoverian Legion go with
The men diſmounted from the
her regiments, to ſupply horſes
10th and 15th. in place of thoſe
during the late campaign, are
India, and will probably pro-
in the fleet to be diſpatched in

ch, as appears by the Paris paper
did not make their formal entry
ſſa till the 5th inſt. though its
ſaid to have taken place on the
nonth. The account of Gene-
death is contradicted. Long
reſerved to his country, of which
ht an ornament!
ounced in the laſt letters from
are of the 10th inſt. that tran-
een reſtored in that city; & that
perſons confined in the Capu-
t, on the charge of treaſon, are
t to a ſpeedy trial. Upon this
tereſting Proclamation has been
the Supreme Junta to the peo-
It aſſerts the innocence of the
Villel; and in order to prove it
ſtates that the Commiſſioners
amine his conduct are not to be
their own body, but out of
ferent to his perſon, and partial
auſe of their country. His pa-
o have diſcovered no ſymptoms
ving been ſubjected to the in-
Gen. Jones, the perſon in whom
hers the people place the greate-
At the commencement of
ees, Gen. Mackenzie was invit-
with his troops, in order to aid
uſe; an interference which he
declined.
urvis is ſaid, at the date of the
to have been employed in as-
ut the ſhips of war in Cadiz, &
for the defence of the town
ntinued.
erbrooke, we underſtand, pro-
firſt inſtance to Cadiz, but af-

ter a communication with the Britiſh Admiral, proceeded immediately to Liſbon, where he arrived with his expedition on the 12th inſt. and on the following day Gen. Mackenzie's corps alſo reached the Tagus from the ſame place.—Major Gen. Tilſon, with his Brigade, 87th and 88th regiments, and Brigadier Gen. Campbell, with the Brigade of guards, were to diſembark on the 13th.

"Liſbon, March 13.

"Between 3 and 4,000 troops arrived here yeſterday from Cork, under the command of Gen. Sherbrooke; and the troops that were ſent to Cadiz are returned. Part of our army is encamped here—Seven thouſand french troops are ſaid to have entered Chaves. The 29th Regiment is returned from Cadiz.

"March 17.

"Nothing particular has tranſpired ſince I laſt wrote you. We conſider ourſelves perfectly ſecure for the preſent, and continue to expect large reinforcements from England. I believe our preſent Britiſh military force in this neighbourhood conſiſts of 26,000 men. Tranſport boats have been ſent up the river within theſe few days with 4 months proviſions for 20,000 men. A convoy of tranſport ſhips ſails for England on Monday next."

Paris, March 18.

The laſt news from Saragoſſa contradicts the report of the death of Palafox; they even ſtate that he is quite recovered. The Count de Fuentes continues dangerouſly ill in conſequence of his long confinement in a dungeon by the inſurgents.

THE FLEETS.

London, March 25.

Letters are received from the fleet under Sir T. Duckworth, K. B. which ſtate that he took with him from the Liſbon ſtation the Norge 74, Elizabeth 74, Buffleur 98, & Conqueror 74, making his fleet 13 ſail of the line and four frigates. It is underſtood that the gallant Admiral means to divide his fleet into two ſquadrons, one to be detached to the Baltic, and himſelf will proceed with the other diviſion to the Weſt Indies in ſearch of the l'Orient ſquadron.

By a veſſel (the Nelſon) arrived at Plymouth, letters have been received of the 11th inſt. from Oporto. At that period no French troops had made their appearance in Portugal, nor was there any apprehenſion entertained of their immediate arrival. The government of Oporto was adopting the moſt vigorous meaſures to reſiſt the enemy; and ſo far from party feuds prevailing in any of the northern provinces, the reſolution to keep out the French was as great as at any former period. On the 10th inſt. the Venus frigate arrived at Oporto, with a ſupply of arms, ammunition, &c. from Liſbon. The Boadicia, with Mr. Jeffery, the new Conſul-General on board alſo arrived there; but after an interview with the Governor, he continued his voyage to Liſbon. The outward bound fleet, conſiſting of about 40 ſail, had left the port, and moſt of them had paſſed the bar in ſafety. Every exertion was making to load them as expeditiouſly as poſſible.

March 28.

Capt. Maſon (an American) ſtates, that he was boarded by a 74, (the Warſpite) one of Sir J. Duckworth's ſquadron, off Cape St. Vincent, and that on the night of the day before, he was hailed by a line of battle ſhip in French. The people on board appeared to be in great confuſion, and deſired him to heave to, but Capt. Maſon, ſeeing, that the French man of war could not readily take her ſail in, purſued his courſe: and on the following morning he ſaw two ſail of the line, ſteering for the Gut of Gibraltar. This intelligence Capt. Maſon communicated to the Warſpite.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the ſquadron off Rochefort, dated March 18, 1809.—"We are this day mooring our ſhips in a half moon line of battle, within four miles of the enemy's ſhips, and our frigates half way in advance, ſo that it is impoſſible for the Frenchmen to get out without bringing us to action. They have one three decked ſhip, and ten two deckers. We have the ſame, but I am afraid they will not engage us, and that it will be a long blockade. It is ſaid that the Commander in Chief is determined to lay at anchor, blow high or low, ſo that the raſcals cannot eſcape."

THE DUKE OF YORK.

Horſe Guards, March 18.—Field Marſhal His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, having requeſted permiſſion to reſign his ſituation on the Staff, as Commander in Chief of the Army, and his Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed to accept his Royal Highneſs's Reſignation, his Majeſty has commanded it to be announced to the Army, that he has appointed General Sir David Dundas, K. B. to be Commander in Chief of his Army, with the ſame Authority with which his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York held that Command.

By his Majeſty's Command,
HARRY CALVERT, Ad. Gen. to the Forces.

Horſe Guards, March 20.—The Commander in Chief has received the King's Command to make known to the Army, that his Majeſty has thought fit to command that the following regulations ſhall hereafter be ſtrictly obſerved in regard to promotions in the army, and appointments on the Staff, viz.

"No officer ſhall be promoted to the rank of Captain, until he has been three years a Subaltern.

"No officer ſhall be promoted to the rank of Field officer until he has been ſeven years in the ſervice, in which he ſhall have been at leaſt two years a Captain.

"No officer ſhall be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, until he has been nine years in the ſervice, of which he ſhall have been at leaſt two years a Major.

"No officer ſhall be allowed to fill any Staff appointment, that of Aid-de-Camp excepted, until he has been one year a Captain."

By the Commander in Chief's Command,
HARRY CALVERT, Adj. Gen.

On Saturday morning his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York left town on a viſit to their Majeſties at Windſor, and in the evening returned to his houſe in the Stable Yard, where he entertained with an elegant dinner Sir David Dundas, and a numerous party of military officers.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 27.

Mr. ROSE ſtated, from an account which had been preſented to the Houſe of the general return of the exports and imports for the year, ending 5th January, 1809, that notwithſtanding the Embargoes and other meaſures of the American Government, that the exports of Britiſh manufactures, for the laſt year exceeded that of the preceding year by nearly a million and a half, and that it had been very nearly equal to the beſt years which the country had ever known.

A paſſenger in the ſhip United States, arrived at Alexandria, informs, that before he ſailed from St. Bartholomews, a gentleman came on board and informed that a veſſel had juſt arrived from St. Thomas, which brought accounts of the capture of St. Domingo by the Britiſh.—It was expected that Guadaloupe would not ſtand out long, the Britiſh had commenced the bombardment.

N. N. Speciator.

From Spain.—A letter received in Philadelphia, from Havanna, the 27th April, ſays, "This day a veſſel arrived here in a ſhort paſſage from Teneriffe, which brings the account that all Catalonia was once more in poſſeſſion of the Spaniſh patriots."

From a late London Paper.

Some few days ſince Carliſle gaol was again broken open, when the notorious Naylor, along with three priſoners, viz. White, Row and Barnes, made their eſcape. The manner in which this undertaking was atchieved, diſplayed much ingenuity and courage, and gives ſome conſiſtency to the bravado of Naylor himſelf, that no gaol in England but Lancaſter could hold him. Since his laſt return to the place of his confinement, he was loaded with above 60 pounds weight of iron, only eight pounds ſhort of that which the famous Baron Trenck had to ſuſtain while confined in his dungeon at Magdeburg. He was chained to the wall, frequently handcuffed, and generally thin bolted and neck bolted. Under all theſe diſheartening circumſtances, he effected his eſcape merely by means of two iron bars, which had been wrenched from the windows of the cell. With theſe implements, he with the help of his fellow priſoners, forced the flags from beneath the door (each ſtone being ſunk a great depth) and proceeding forward, made a hole ſufficient to admit one perſon at a time. Having accompliſhed this, they ſcaled the iron paliſade, and the outermoſt wall of the priſon, and got clear off. The ingenuity of Naylor, as a priſon breaker, has long been known; ſome years ago, when confined in Richmond priſon, in Yorkſhire, he removed a ſtone from under the door of his cell, which was above a ton weight, by taking away the earth from below it, when it ſunk down, leaving the iron work that ſecured it, and gave him room to free himſelf.

LIGHTENING.—On the 13th September, the Sultan, of 74 guns, Capt. Griffith, lying at Port Mahon, Minorca, was ſtruck with lightening, in a way that was truly awful and terrific. The officers were at dinner, when in a moment the ſhip received a dreadful ſhock, as tho' a ball of fire had ſtruck her, and had gone quite through, making an exploſion in its paſſage as loud as the exploſion of a quantity of gun powder. The officers, as it were, involuntarily ruſhed out of their cabins, and diſcovered that it had ſtruck the jib-boom, killed ſeven men, badly wounded three others, and, conducted by ſome of the iron work, ran along the jib boom, tore it to pieces, ſtruck the cap of the bowſprit, ſhivered it, and then fell into the water. The 3 poor fellows who were wounded were dreadfully mangled. The unfortunate ſufferers were ſome of the beſt ſeamen in the ſhip. [*Lond. paper.*

SWINDLING.—On ſaturday ſe'nnight a young lady of reſpectability, whoſe reſidence is in Vere ſtreet, Oxford road, was familiarly accoſted at the corner of the ſtreet by a gentleman dreſſed *a la militaire*; ſaying, "Madam, I beg your pardon, but I believe you are Miſs M.?" On receiving an anſwer in the affirmative, he informed the lady that he had juſt come from Dublin, and was charged by her brother, who is a military gentleman, at preſent quartered in that city, with the delivery of certain letters and commiſſions to her mother, adding, that he himſelf was a captain in the ſame regiment. The lady expreſſed her gladneſs at hearing the joyful news, and requeſted that he would do her mother & her the honor of dining with them on Monday, when he would have an opportunity of delivering all his letters, &c.

to her mother, who was then out of town on a visit. After the usual ceremony of *good bye*, this son of Mars immediately proceeded to the lady's residence, and having told the servant maid a plausible tale, he was readily admitted. Having remained alone in the house upwards of an hour, in expectation of the young lady's return, as he pretended, he called the servant, and informed him that he was under the necessity of making a call in another part of the town, but would certainly return to drink tea by six o'clock. He thus escaped without suspicion; but the young lady, on her return from her walk, was not a little surprised and vexed to find that her military beau, her new acquired acquaintance, had purloined from her mother's coffers, a gold watch, and various other articles of plate. — Every search to discover the swindler has hitherto proved unsuccessful.—*ibid.*



THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the Town of York and its vicinity, that he has established a Shop, one door West of Alexr. Wood, Esqr. on King Street, where he carries on the BOOT and SHOEMAKING BUSINESS in its various branches; those who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner and newest fashion.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, 2d June, 1809.

THE "Subscribers having received advice from his Correspondents in New York, informs his Friends and Customers that he set sets out about the 10th inst. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF INDIA GOODS, &c.

York, 3d June, 1809 QUETTON St. GEORGE.

FOR SALE.

The Humber MILLS,

OR one Half Share of the Mills known by the name of COOPER's MILLS, with from two to 700 acres of Land lying on both sides of the River adjoining the Mills, including a good and well improved Farm, a well finished HOUSE, 6 rooms on a floor and 6 fire places; well filled in with brick, and about 40 acres cultivated Land a good frame Barn, &c.—One half of the purchase money paid down will induce the subscriber to give a liberal Credit for the remainder, or take wild Lands in good situations; and the reasons which induce him to sell will also induce him to sell cheap.

The situation will recommend itself on a view thereof.

☞ All kinds of Lumber may be had as usual.—27th May, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the Estate of the late Capt. JOSEPH BRANT, deceased, are requested to send in their accounts duly authenticated, and all those indebted to the Estate are requested to make payment without delay.

A. JONES, one of the Executors to the Estate of the late Capt. Brant.

Nelson, 18th May, 1809.

HALF PAY.

OFFICERS on Half Pay, of the British American Forces, claiming a batement or exemption under the Property Act, as having an income under 150l. per annum, are desired to take notice, that the affidavits required for this purpose, must comprehend the whole of the period for which half pay is claimed; consequently the Affidavit taken in June, must state from the 6th of April of the year preceding: But should any change n a person's income prevent him from adopting the letter of the form prescribed, an alteration accordingly will be admitted.

Officers are further apprized, that if the Affidavits of Income do not regularly accompany the usual half yearly papers, their half pay cannot be issued to their Agents, otherwise than subject to a deduction of ten per cent.

J. HALE,

Dep. Paymaster Genl. in Canada.

Quebec, March 3, 1809

A Farm for Sale

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with fourteen acres Improvement and a House, is well watered, with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be sold very cheap, and immediate possession given with a clear Title.—Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHRY Carpenter, York, May 24th, 1809.

BY virtue of a Writ of fi. fa. issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels of Hill and Lawrence, at the suit of William Allan, Esq. I have taken in execution one dark bay stud horse, one sorrel mare, and three pair of oxen, all which property I shall sell at Public Auction on Tuesday the thirteenth day of June ensuing, at the House of Mr. John Campbell.——Sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

MILES MACDONELL, Shff.

York, 23d May, 1809.

An Excellent FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 36, in the First Concession of VAUGHAN, and on Yonge Street.—There are 30 acres of improvement, a well built Frame House, and other accommodations thereon.—For the very low terms on which this Farm will be Sold, apply to A. Walker, or John Lyon, on Yonge Street, or at the Printing Office, York.

Yonge Street, 18th March 1809.

Itch Ointment.

A certain, Safe, and Speedy Cure, prepared by CLAVENDON YOUNGER, Niagara, (late of Geneva, Chemist and Apothecary.)

THIS Ointment infallibly cures that loathsome disorder, the ITCH. Salt Rheum, and all kinds of eruptions on the skin, speedily and without inconvenience. It has an agreeable smell, and is perfectly safe & harmless, so that it may be applied to Infants. Twenty years experience in Great Britain & the United States, has proved its certain efficacy, and the Subscriber assures the Public that he never knew a single instance of its failure, if used according to directions.

Sold by C. Younger, Niagara, and Henry Dean, Merchant, York.

N. B. A list of the Agents appointed to sell this truly valuable Ointment will appear in the paper, in the course of a few days.

The following Lots of LAND will be sold by the Subscriber on very moderate terms, viz.

Lot No 6 In the Second Concession of the Township of Lansdown, District of Johnstown—200 acres.
22 In the Third, 21 and the East half of Lot No. 20 in the Fourth Concession of Loughborough, County of Frontenac.—500 acres.
32 and the East half of No. 31 in the 7th Concession of Uxbridge—300 acres.
27 In the First Concession of York—50 acres.
13 and 14 in the 4th Concession of Walpole—400 acres.
12 In the 6th Concession of Woodhouse.——200 acres.
9 and the Western half of No. 8 in the 4th Concession of Southwold, County of Suffolk, Western District—300 acres.
12 In the 14th Concession of Townshend, County of Norfolk, London District.—200 acres.
1 and 2 in the 5th, and No. 1 in the 6th Concession of Glanford—600 acres
27 and 28 in the Third Concession of Ancaster—400 acres.——Total 3150 acres.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application to be made to

JOHN M'KAY.

Niagara, 27th Feby. 1809.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, the well enclosed Lots and Orchard of the Subscriber, situate about the center of this Town, and some valuable land between this and the Head of the Lake.—Apply to the subscriber, or to John Cameron

JOHN VANZANTEE.

York, 9th May, 1809.

CEDAR PICKETS WANTED.

To enclose the Gaol of the Home District.—Any Person or Persons willing to furnish them, are requested to give in their proposals to Alexander Wood, of the Town of York, Esquire, who is authorized to contract for the same.

THOs. RIDOUT,

Clerk of the Peace, Home District.

York, 22d April, 1809.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lots of Land will be sold on moderate terms for Cash, or if more convenient to the purchaser, Merchantable Barley will be taken in payment, viz.

Lots lettered C. and D. on the North side of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being in a range with the second Concession, North of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 Acres each.

Also, the rear or Easternmost part of Lot No. 27 in the 5th Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 170 Acres. N. B. On Lot lettered D. there is an improvement of four Acres, well fenced in, and a house erected thereon. The above Lots are well Watered, and the Land of an excellent quality.—Application to be made to the subscriber who can give an indisputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.

York, 24th March, 1809.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Town Lot No. 24, South side of Duke Street, in the Town of York, containing one fifth of an Acre; for which an indisputable title will be given. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber.

THOS. HAMILTON, Broker.

York, 17th April, 1809.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 22, in front of Lake Simcoe, commonly called Cook's Bay, containing 200 Acres or thereabouts, 30 acres of which are under good improvement.—This Land requires no praise, being well known to be a good soil, and beautiful situation; Salmon trout and white fish are caught in great abundance.

A good and sufficient title to the above Land will be given.

JAMES O. ROCHE.

Niagara, 14th April, 1809.

To be Sold or Let,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Esquire.—A Purchaser or Tenant may have immediate possession by applying to Elisha Beman, Esquire, or the Subscriber, ALEXr. WOOD.

York, 9th 1809.

VOL. XIX.

TH

TOTAL NUMBER 895.

Proclamati

GEORGE THE THIRD, of GOD, of the Unit of Great Britain and I Defender of the Faith

To all our Loving Subjects,—

WHEREAS by our Proclam date the seventh day We thought fit by and with th Executive Council to prorogu cial Parliament until the twenty this present month of May, at our town of York, you were strained to appear; but WE t Royal confideration the cafe ence of our loving fubjects, fi by and with the advice of Council, to relieve you and e your attendance at the time af convening and by thefe prefe you and each of you, that on ninth day of June next enfuing in our Provincial Parliament Y rk, there to take into co ftate and welfare of our Pr per Canada and therein to n neceffary; herein fail not.

IN Teft mony whereof, W thefe our Letters to be mad the Great Seal of our faid P hereunto affixed.— Witnefs well beloved FRANCIS GO our Lieutenant Governor of ince at York, this Tenth D the year of our Lord one thou dred and nine, and in the fort Reign.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Lieutenant Governor's

YORK.

HIS Excellency the Lieute has been pleafed to appoint t tioned Gentlemen to be Con the Roads in the feveral Diftri vince, under the Act paffed in of the Legiflature, viz.

EASTERN DISTRI

The Revd. John Strachan,—David Shee fon, Efquires.

DISTRICT OF JOHNST

Thomas Frafer, Solomon Jones, Peter De

MIDLAND DISTRI

The Hon. Richd Cartwright, Aear Fi mings, Efquires.

"DISTRICT OF NEWC

Robert Baldwin, Alexr. Fletcher, Elias

HOME DISTRI

Samuel Smith, Wm. Graham, Richd. B Mr. Thomas Hamilton.

DISTRICT OF NIAG

Joseph Edwards, Richard Hatt, Samuel

DISTRICT OF LON

Daniel Springer, John Yeigh, Thos. Wa

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York, 17th April, 1809.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 22, in front of Lake Simcoe, commonly called Cook's Bay, containing 200 Acres or thereabouts, 30 acres of which are under good improvement.—This Land requires no praiſe, being well known to be a good ſoil, and beautiful ſituation; Salmon trout and white fiſh are caught in great abundance.

A good and ſufficient title to the above Land will be given.

JAMES O. ROCHE.

Niagara, 14th April, 1809.

To be Sold or Let,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Eſquire.—A Purchaſer or Tenant may have immediate poſſeſſion by applying to Elisha Beman, Eſquire, or the Subſcriber, ALEXR. WOOD.

York, 9th 1809.

G. R.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 3.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 895.] SATURDAY, JUNE, 10, 1809. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To all our Loving Subjects,——Greeting:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the ſeventh day of April laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-ſecond day of this preſent month of May, at which time in our town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby conviking and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twenty-ninth day of June next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this Tenth Day of May in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty ninth of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.

YORK, 31ſt May, 1809

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Commiſſioners for the Roads in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

EASTERN DISTRICT.
The Revd. John Strachan,—David Sheek, Joſeph Anderſon, Eſquires.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN.
Thomas Fraſer, Solomon Jones, Peter Drummond Eſquires.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.
The Hon. Richd. Cartwright, Alexr. Fiſher, John Cummings, Eſquires.

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.
Robert Baldwin, Alexr. Fletcher, Elias Jones, Eſquires.

HOME DISTRICT.
Samuel Smith, Wm. Graham, Richd. Beaſley, Eſquires.—Mr. Thomas Hamilton.

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA.
Joſeph Edwards, Richard Hatt, Samuel Street, Eſquires.

DISTRICT OF LONDON.
Daniel Springer, John Yeigh, Thos. Welſh, Eſquires.

WESTERN DISTRICT.
John McGregor, Robert Richardſon, Alex. Duff, Eſquires.

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

Agent for Purchaſes Office.

YORK, 2d June, 1809

NOTICE is hereby given, to ſuch perſon or perſons who may be willing to ſupply FRESH BEEF of good quality, to the Troops and Military Departments ſtationed at York, Kingſton, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburg, from the 25th September to the 31ſt December, 1809; to deliver in their propoſals, with the name of their ſecurity, immediately, to the Agent for Purchaſes, at York.

Propoſals will in like manner be received, for ſupplying the abovementioned Poſts with Freſh Beef of good quality, from the firſt January to the 24th day of March, 1810.

The loweſt price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be ſtated in each of theſe propoſals, for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the commiſſary at each poſt, by the quarter, who will, immediately pay for the ſame in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commiſſary will alſo once in every fifteen days (if required,) deliver to the Contractor, a diſtribution of the quantity of Beef, required for the fifteen days following.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for purchaſes.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty fourth year of the reign of His preſent Majeſty, intitled, "An Act for granting to His Majeſty, a certain ſum of Money, for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the exportation thereof;" It is (among other things enacted,) that at any time or times after the paſſing of the ſaid Act, it ſhould and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhould ſeem meet, as Commiſſioners for the purchaſing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of this Province. And whereas by an Act paſſed in the forty eighth year of the reign of His preſent Majeſty, intitled, "An Act for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the exportation thereof;" It is enacted, that the ſum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shillings per Ton, ſhould be the rate or price for good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter purchaſed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Acts.

NOW KNOW ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, do, by virtue of the ſaid hereinbefore firſt recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, conſtitute and appoint, the Honorable James Baby, the Honorable Richard Cartwright, the Honorable Robert Hamilton, Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot, of Port Talbot, Eſq. and William Allan, of York, Eſquire, in the ſaid Province reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners or any one or more of them are, and is hereby reſpectively authoriſed & empowered, to purchaſe ſuch Hemp, at & under the price or rate in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Proviſos contained in and according to the Statutes, in ſuch caſe made and provided; And to do, perform and execute all ſuch other matters & things, as they are authoriſed and required to do, in and by the ſaid recited Acts.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty-ninth year of His Majeſty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

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

Lateſt Foreign News.

Seleſtions from London papers to the 25th of March, received by the ſhip Ann, from Ramſgate.

LONDON, March 20.

On Saturday night diſpatches were received at the Foreign Office from France—they were brought over by a flag of truce, which arrived at Dover on Sa-

turday morning at 3 o'clock, and immediately ſtood out to ſea again. The ſubject of this communication has not tranſpired—Peace is naturally the firſt idea which will ſuggeſt itſelf to the public—but of that moſt deſirable event we apprehend not the ſlighteſt expectation at this criſis can be entertained. The general opinion at Dover is, that ſome negociation reſpecting an exchange of priſoners is on foot, between the governments of France and England.

Admiral Lord Gambier arrived off Rochefort on the 7th inſt, with the Caledonia, Tonnant, Illuſtrious, Bellona, & ſeveral frigates and ſloops. On the day following the Reſolution joined company. The line of battle ſhip which was driven on ſhore, is lying on the ſhoal with all her maſts gone; and there is not the leaſt probability of getting her off. One of the frigates that went on ſhore is got off, and is refitting.—The French frigates L'Italienne, La Calypſo, and Le Furieuſe, are totally loſt.

Commencement of hoſtilities between Auſtria and France.

Courier Office: 4 *o'clock.*

Private letters from Holland of the 17th, have been received which ſtate that hoſtilities have actually commenced between France and Auſtria near Trieſte. The French are ſuppoſed to have made an attempt to get poſſeſſion of Trieſte.—The Auſtrians puſhed on and came up with them near the city, an engagement took place in which the French were defeated.

The amount of the force on each ſide is not known.

The Auſtrians are alſo ſaid to have marched a body of troops into Dreſden.

Liverpool Globe Office, March 23, 2 *o'clock, P. M.*—The Telegraph has juſt announced, that a courier is on the road with important diſpatches from Spain, who may arrive in town in the courſe of the day.

"Government have received diſpatches by the Scout and Peacock, communicating the favorable appearance in Spain.

"The French have been driven out of Vigo by the inhabitants *en maſſe*, with bayonets, daggers, bludgeons, &c. Great numbers were maſſacred.

"The reports of Auſtria oppoſing France ſeem to gather ſtrength—though no act of hoſtility has taken place. Ruſſia ſtill keeps aloof, undetermined whether to join Auſtria or France in the new war.

"Further reinforcements are to be ſent to the South of Spain.

"Bonaparte was in Paris at the laſt dates.

"Sir David Dundas holds the office of Commander in Chief, at preſent; though it is highly probable, that the office will in a ſhort time be put in the hands of Commiſſioners, ſomewhat ſimilar to the Admiralty."

"Regular convoys are eſtabliſhed by the Admiralty to and from North America, to ſail from England 20th March, April. 10, May 10, June 10, July 10, Auguſt 5: and from Halifax and Quebec, 25th of each month to October. Alſo from Halifax to the Weſt Indies, windward, leeward, monthly, and back again."

March 25.

Letters dated the 21ſt inſt have been received from Holland. They do not corroborate the previous accounts received through the ſame channel, of hoſtilities having actually commenced between Auſtria and France. The extreme caution they obſerve in adverting to the occurrences as a proof of the rigorous precautions which have been adopted to prevent intelligence of the real ſtate of the country being tranſmitted to this. By a compariſon of their contents, however, the following particulars may be collected and relied on. The Auſtrian armies are univerſally in motion; and are far more numerous, formidable and better organized, than they have been repreſented in the papers under the control of the tyrant. They have arrived before now, amply and better ſupplied than in any former campaign, with every article eſſential to a vigorous proſecution of hoſtilities, at their reſpective places of deſtination, and probably ſuſtained already the firſt ſhock of the enemy.—The nomination of the Arch Duke Charles to the Chief and uncontrouled command of the reſpective armies, has produced the higheſt confidence in the officer and ſoldier, and diffuſed among every claſs of Auſtrian ſubjects the moſt ſanguine hopes of ſucceſs. He places himſelf at the head of that force, whatever it may be, which ſhall be oppoſed to that command by Bonaparte in perſon.—The higheſt unanimity prevails in every province in Auſtria, and a cheerful ſubmiſſion to meaſures propoſed by government in this important juncture, diſtinguiſhes the conduct of the peaſant as well as that of the nobleman and merchant.—The militia evince as much zeal and alacrity as regular corps, and the Hungarians ſo often the terror, and in a criſis almoſt equally dangerous, the laſt prop of the empire, diſplay as much order or the preſent occaſion as hey did in that memorable one, when they ſtepped forward to ſupport the rights of Maria Thereſa againſt the united efforts of Pruſſia, France Spain and Bavaria.

We underſtand that the 3d, 4th, and 10th regiments of cavalry are immediately to be embarked for Liſbon, & theſe are to be followed by the heavy horſe of the German Legion.

London, March 13.

An order of Council has been Gazetted, declaring the Iſles of France and Bourbon, in a ſtate of the moſt rigorous blockade.

Swediſh papers to the 7th inſtant, announce the fixed determination of his Swediſh Majeſty to proſecute the war with Ruſſia.

Rumour has confidently ſtated, that the ſquadron eſcaped from L'Orient has the Spaniſh Ex Royal Family on board; and is bound to South America with them. ☞ As it is probable this ſquadron has arrived in the Weſt Indies, this rumor was unfounded.

The celebrated Expoſe by Cevallos, of the conduct of Bonaparte towards the Royal Family of Spain, has been publiſhed, in a cheap form in Vienna; and is circulating through all the North of Europe. Its peruſal is ſaid to have had an excellent effect in Peterſburgh. The Paris Moniteur is extremely angry with the Auſtrian Emperor for permitting ſuch "cruelties" to be publiſhed in his dominions.

March 14. Ruſſia is ſaid to be changing her politics once more. A Ruſſian meſſenger has arrived here from St. Peterſburgh, miniſters are ſtated to have received intelligence from St. Peterſburgh, decidedly auſpicious to our intereſt.—M. De Tiltikoff has been reappointed Miniſter of Foreign Affairs.

March 18.—Lord Gambier with five ſail of the line, has joined the ſquadron which was watching the Breſt fleet in rochefort waters. We have now twelve ſail of the line, and a great number of frigates on that duty. This diverſion, as the French call it, has not afforded them much fun, for it has coſt them a ſhip of the line, and three fine frigates.—The Warſaw of 80 guns, L'Italienne, La Calipſo, and La Furieuſe frigates.

Statement of the effective force, in rank and file, of the Britiſh Regular Army.

Adjutant-General's Office, Jan. 26, 1809.

Cavalry,	27,356	
Britiſh numbered Infantry Regiments,	138,455	
Unnumbered Regiments,	15,448	
Foreign Corps,	28,039	
Ceylon Cavalry, Gun Lascars at Ceylon, Black Pioneers at Jamaica: unnumbered men at the army depot,	1,316	
		210,614
Militia of England,	53,262—	
Scotland, 6,917--Ireland, 21,398		81,577
Grand Total,		292,191

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

London, March, 25.

The whole amount of force of which France has the abſolute command may be taken at 400,000 men—Of this number about 100,000 men we ſuppoſe, are in Spain, perhaps more, for there were three whole diviſions employed againſt Saragoſſa alone, about 60,000 men. The amount of the troops in Italy has been eſtimated at 80,000 men—Perhaps there are in the Sileſian fortreſſes and in Dantzic about 20,000 men. What the amount of the French force in Germany under Barnadotte may be, and which we ſuppoſe has by this time begun its march Southward, we know not. Oudinot's corps was the firſt that approached the Bavarian frontiers—it is ſtated to be about 50,000, the laſt Paris Papers having ſtated that 40,000 men had lately marched from Paris to join Oudinot. This diviſion occupied a line along the Lech from the Danube to Auſburg, and was deſtined to puſh on immediately to the Iser to prevent Munich from being ſurpriſed by the Auſtrians. Mean while the Bavarian force of 12,000 men under Gen. Wrede, were to occupy the valuable paſſes of that Country. The amount of the contingents of the Rhenish Confederacy may be eſtimated at 50,000 men, of which number Saxony and Bavaria furniſh three-fifths.

Excluſive of this force we ſuppoſe France has at this moment in Germany 100,000 men—who are all, or nearly all, in Bavaria.—What Bonaparte's plan of attack may be, and

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where the firſt and chief preſſure of the war will be, we are unable to do more than conjecture. At preſent it muſt be confeſſed the march of the troops ſeem for the moſt part directed towards Germany. But we are very ſcantily informed with reſpect to the military preparations in Italy, and we ſurpriſed at the recent intelligence of a French corps of 20,000 men being ſo near Trieſte as to attempt to take that town by ſurpriſe.

Of the Auſtrian force we have received more details than of the French, but we are almoſt as little able to ſtate the amount of it with accuracy. While the French accounts would reduce it below 150,000, the Auſtrians ſwell it to 400,000. Neither of theſe is perhaps correct. We eſtimate the amount of it at 250,000; and this force as far as we are informed, is extremely well appointed. The Hungarian levies we do not include in this ſtatement. This force is diſtributed in the following manner.

By the laſt accounts they had not advanced further than the right Bank of the Inn—But the Archduke Charles was at Prague, and a large force was aſſembled at Egra evidently to overawe Saxony, and probably to ſeize Dreſden. The operations againſt Dreſden muſt be combined with the operations on the Inn: and the advantage of the poſition at Dreſden or at Egra, would be to iſolate Saxony from the Confederacy of the Rhine, and prevent her from ſending off her troops to join the French—to alarm the Saxon Princes, and deter them from furniſhing their contingent"—to cut off the French in Sileſia and Dantzic from the main French army—to give the hand to Pruſſia, and enable her to put her force in motion, if ſhe be ſo diſpoſed. —Whilſt the Archduke is at Prague, and a ſecond Auſtrian diviſion is on the Inn, the Archduke John has moved down to Salzburg, with a view to the firſt of making a rapid movement againſt the Tyrol, whoſe inhabitants are ſo well diſpoſed to the Houſe of Auſtria. Could the Tyrol be wreſted from Bavaria, it would be of ſignal advantage. The main part of the Auſtrian army covers Vienna. In the mean time the Hungarians are arming their levies with great ſpirit and activity and they will be ſtationed on the frontiers of Styria.

March 27.

Dutch papers have been received to the 22d inſt. and though they do not announce the commencement of hoſtilities, they afford us additional proofs that war is inevitable. The firſt column of Oudinot's army, 30,000 ſtrong, is now at Auſburgh. The ſecond column filed off through Ulm on the 18th, and proceeded in the ſame direction. The number of French in Germany including the Rheniſh contingents, is eſtimated at 180,000 men. The Auſtrian troops are encamped at Egra, in Bohemia, Linz, in Upper Auſtria, and an the ſide of Italy. Conſiderable apprehenſions are entertained in Saxony on account of the contiguity of the Auſtrian army, and the treaſures and Archives have been ſent off in great haſte from Dreſden. From Ruſſia we have not yet ſufficient information to aſſert that ſhe will take part with Auſtria; but we have a ſtrong belief that the will. Count Wimoden an Auſtrian Officer, is repoſted to be gone to Turkey, to arrange with the Ruſſian General the march of the Ruſſian army from Turkey into Gallicia.

PARIS, March 16.

The Emperor arrived at Rambouillet, on the 14th, at eight in the evening. Prince Alexander Kourakin, and a great number of courtiers, have repaired thither.

The following day their Majeſties rode out with Prince Kourakin in a carriage. The Emperor returned on the 15th.

From private letters we learn that the greateſt activity is employed in the arſenal at Ferrol.

On the 10th, paſſed through Nancy, Count de Paris, Major General and Chamberlain of the Emperor of Auſtria, as Courier on his way to Paris; Colonel de Gervais, Ruſſian Counſellor of State; on his way to St. Peterſburgh; Colonel de Berpiger, returning to Stutgard; and Ildi Bey, with diſpatches for the Ambaſſador of Perſia, going to Paris. Marſhal Kellerman is arrived at Pau.

Our Papers remark, that the Prince of Schwartzenberch has been received at St. Peterſburgh with all the ceremony and etiquette required, but with no particular marks of favor; he was not invited to the Hermitage.

March 17.

Yeſterday's Moniteur has the following: General Andreoſſi, Ambaſſador from France to Vienna, is arrived at Paris on leave of abſence.—He left behind him, to tranſact his affairs, M. Dobrin, his firſt Secretary of Legation. On his arrival he had an interview with the Emperor.

This morning Colonel Gorgoly, Aid-de-Camp of the Emperor of Ruſſia, arrived here; he left Peterſburgh on the 1ſt inſt. The Emperor invited him inſtantly to accompany him to the chace, and alſo to dine with him.

Our lateſt intelligence from Auſtria announces that in imitation of the Spaniards, the Students of the Univerſities and high ſchools had offered to ſerve their country in ſeparate regiments, which offer the Government had accepted. A number of officers in the Auſtrian army born ſubjects of the Princes of the Rhenith League, had on the other hand, demanded their diſmiſſion, being unwilling to fight againſt their countrymen.

In Auſtria, the military preparations ſtill continue. Beſide the camp forming at Egra, in Bohemia, at Lintz Upper Auſtria, and on the ſide of Italy, it is alſo ſaid, that a fourth army is to be formed in the territory of Salzburg.

In Bavaria, by way of precaution, orders had been given to empty the Houſes of Correction of Munich and Ingolſtad, of their Magazines, and bring them to Auſburg.

In the laſt Vienna Cours Courant, the writer goes ſo far as to aſſert, that the peace with England was not compelled by a freſh inſurrection of the Janiſſaries, and that it was equally falſe that the Ruſſian Commander had, on that account, broken connexion with the Turkiſh provinces.

Dreſden, March 7.

We have ſuffered great alarm here, on account of the movements of the Auſtrian army, and with great rapidity the treaſures of Das Gruene Gewoelbe, (the green vault) were tranſported to the impregnable fortreſs of Konigſtein. The fortifications of the town were repaired, and the army put on its war eſtabliſhment; but our apprehenſions have in a great meaſure paſſed over. The Auſtrian army, we hear, in Bohemia is collecting towards Franconia, and it is ſaid. Auſtria will not in this war, act offenſively. We do not flatter ourſelves, that peace will be maintained; but in the mean while, we gain time for the return of our army from Dantzic, and of the auxiliaries of our mighty ally.

Paſſau, March. 7.

At Branuau the fortifications are repairing with the greateſt activity. Between Lenz and the Auſtrian frontiers are no great number of Auſtrian troops, but between that town and Vienna, is a numerous army. At Salſburgh are ſcarcely 8000 Auſtrian troops.

Ulm, March 10.

The firſt column of General Oudinot's army which conſiſts of 30,000 men, paſſed the Danube between the 2d and 27th of February and proceeded in the direction of Auſburg. The ſecond column has been filing off thro' this city ſince the 1ſt inſt. and purſues the ſame rout. A conſiderable part of the artillery attached to this army, alſo paſſed thro' beſides a detachment of artillery from the grand park at Erfurth.

The Duke of Auerſtadt's army in Bayreuth, of which 7000 cavalry are paſſing the Danube for Bavaria, and thoſe of Oudinot, Bavaria, Wirtemberg, and Baden, which will be immediately united for the protection of this country, are eſtimated at 160,000 men; and this force is excluſive of the contingents of Saxony, Weſtphalia and the other Confederates.

March 13.

The Marſhal Duke of Auerſtadt is arrived here. It is reported that this place is to be the head quarters of the Rhine army. From the Tyrol we learn, that a conſiderable French army is entering the Venetian territory.

From Munich of the 8th inſtant, we hear that Andreoſſi has taken the *ultimatum* of the Auſtrian Court to Paris. From Carlsruhe we hear that on the 9th further French troops were arrived on the right bank of the Rhine. At Straſburgh a conſiderable corps of cavalry was arrived.

London Elbe, March 14.

Letters from Leipzic of the 6th ſtate, that a number of waggons with royal effects and ſtate archives, had arrived there from Dreſden.

(From the Delit Courant of March 21.)

" In Auſtria, all Newſpapers publiſhed in France, or the Confederation of the Rhine, have been prohibited.

" It is ſaid that the Duke of Auerſtadt (Davouſt) is appointed Commander in Chief of the French army in Germany, which, including the troops of the Confederation of the Rhine, amount to 180,000 men, and that the head quarters are removed to Wurzburg; that the diviſion of Boudet and Molitor paſſed the Rhine by Huntingen, and 20,000 other French troops had entered the Black Forreſt by Oniebis; and that the diviſion of Legrand was to return from France, and repair to Nuremberg."

Paris, March 18.

They write from Vienna, that Gen. Count Bellegarde has ſet out for Crawcow. A great number of Generals and Staff Officers quitted the capital on the 3d, for different deſtinations. In Bohemia and Moravia ſeveral great Noblemen have requeſted to ſerve as volunteers. A Poet at Vienna is employed in compoſing war-ſongs.

It is ſtrongly reported that inſtead of a proclamation by the Emperor Francis, France has declared war againſt Auſtria, and that the declaration was publiſhed at Paris on the 17th inſt.

The treaty between Great Britain and Spain, we underſtand, was ſigned on Wedneſday; but ſome articles not yet preciſely adjuſted, are left for future arrangement.

It is ſtated, that Vigo and ſome other harbours of Gallacia are now open to Engliſh ſhips. The communication with the ports of Aſturias has not been obſtructed by the enemy, ſince his appearance on the Northern ſhores of the Douro.

Saragoſſa.—It appears that Saragoſſa was not wholly ſubdued, until after the garriſon had ſuſtained 150 attacks, which were made night and day without intermiſſion, for 45 days. In this memorable ſiege, the French are preſumed to have loſt nearly 30,000 men; and to have encountered from the unexampled bravery of the inhabitants, every kind of oppoſition which human ingenuity, ſtimulated by patriotiſm and the thirſt of vengeance, could deviſe. After the firſt breach was made, which was about 30 days before its final reduction, the aſſailants were ſo powerfully oppoſed in the ſtreets, and from the houſes, as to defeat the execution of any immediate ſurrender of the place—they were compelled to conquer ſtreet by ſtreet, and houſe by houſe—for every houſe was a fortreſs, and was defended until blown up.—The details of this ſiege are highly intereſting preſenting a daily journal of operations for 30 days, in which the French were unremittingly engaged in fighting the inhabitants, and deſtroying their dwellings; one by one. Such unexampled heroiſm, is without precedent in the annals of hiſtory.

Spain.—Important and interesting intelligence was received this morning by government. The precise particulars we have not been able to learn, but the news is from the Eastern Provinces of Spain, where the Spaniards have gained some signal advantages over the enemy. Not only the strong city of Barcelona, the capital of Catalonia, but Mount Joy, the fort by which it is defended, situate on a Rocky mountain about a mile to the West of the city, has surrendered to the Patriots under General Reding. This success was followed by the immediate retreat of the French not only from the whole of Catalonia, but from all the Eastern Provinces of the Peninsula; and a solemn thanksgiving had in consequence been observed throughout the Spanish armies.

In one of the neighbouring provinces, in which the French had attempted to rally, report says, they were again attacked by the Spanish peasantry, who after three days hard fighting, had entirely annihilated the whole body.

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The utmost possible exertions is making in every department in the Dock-yards, in order to equip a fleet for the Baltic.

NEW YORK. May 22.

By the brig Lydia, captain Parsons, in 13 days from St. Bartholomews, we learn that on the 14 h of April, Admiral Cochrane landed his troops and took possession of the Saints. At half past 2 at night, the three French men of war, cut their cables and put to sea, and were pursued by a division of Admiral Cochrane's fleet, consisting of the Pompey, of 74 guns, Latona and Acasta frigates, which came up with the French line of battle ship D'Hautpault, and after an action of 3 hours, the French ship struck her colors and surrendered to the British. Admiral Cochrane in the Northumberland, with 2 74's and a tender had arrived at St. Bartholomews; and the prize, we understand, was ordered to St. Kitts. Passengers in the Lydia, the Doctor and the purser of the French ship D'Hautpault, which was captured by the British.

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VOL. XIX. NUMBER 4.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 896] SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1809. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To all our Loving Subjects, ... Greeting:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the feventh day of April laft, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fecond day of this prefent month of May, at which time in our town of York, you were held and conftrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal conffideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking and by thefe prefents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twenty-ninth day of June next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conffideration the ftate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may feem neceffary; herein fail not.

IN Teftimony whereof, WE have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed.— Witnefs our trufty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Efquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province at York, this Tenth Day of May in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty ninth of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.

YORK, 31ft May, 1809.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleafed to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Commiffioners for the Roads in the feveral Diftricts of this Province, under the Act paffed in the laft Seffion of the Legiflature, viz.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The Revd. John Strachan,—David Sherk, Joseph Anderfon, Efquires.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN.

Thomas Fraser, Solomon Jones, Peter Drummond Efquires.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

The Hon. Richd. Cartwright, Alexr. Fifher, John Cumming, Efquires.

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

Robert Baldwin, Alexr. Fletcher, Elias Jones, Efquires.

HOME DISTRICT.

Samuel Smith, Wm. Graham, Richd. Beasley, Efquires.—Mr. Thomas Hamilton.

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA.

Joseph Edwards, Richard Hatt, Samuel Street, Efquires.

DISTRICT OF LONDON.

Daniel Springer, John Teigh, Thos. Welch, Efquires.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

John McGregor, Robert Richardson, Alexr. Duff, Efquires.

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

Agent for Purchases Office.

YORK, 2d June, 1809

NOTICE is hereby given, to fuch perfon or perfons who may be willing to fupply FRESH BEEF of good quality, to the Troops and Military Departments ftationed at York, Kingfton, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherftburg, from the 25th September to the 31ft December, 1809; to deliver in their propofals, with the name of their fecurity, immediately, to the Agent for Purchafes, at York.

Propofals will in like manner be received, for fupplying the abovementioned Poffs with Freth Beef of good quality, from the firft January to the 24th day of March, 1810.

The loweft price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be ftated in each of thefe propofals, for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the commiffary at each poft, by the quarter, who will, immediately pay for the fame in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commiffary will alfo once in every fifteen days (if required,) deliver to the Contractor, a diftribution of the quantity of Beef, required for the fifteen days following.

JOHN McGILL,
Agent for purchases.

Proclamation

FRANCIS GORE, Efquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by an Act paffed in the forty fourth year of the reign of His prefent Majefty, intitled, "An Act for granting to His Majefty, a certain fum of Money, for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the exportation thereof;" It is (among other things enacted,) that at any time or times after the paffing of the faid Act, it fhould and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perfon adminiftering the Government, by and with the advice and confent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iffue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name fuch and fo many perfons within the Province as to him fhould feem meet, as Commiffioners for the purchafing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of this Province. And whereas by an Act paffed in the forty eighth year of the reign of His prefent Majefty, intitled, "An Act for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the exportation thereof;" it is enacted, that the fum of Sixty two Pounds and Ten Shillings per Ton, fhould be the rate or price for good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter purchafed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

NOW KNOW ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Efquire, Lieutenant Governor of the faid Province of Upper Canada, do, by virtue of the faid hereinbefore firft recited Act, and by and with the advice and confent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, conftitute and appoint, the Honorable James Baby, the Honorable Richard Cartwright, the Honorable Robert Hamilton, Members of the Legiflative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot, of Port Talbot, Efq. and William Allan, of York, Efquire, in the faid Province refpectively, to be Commiffioners for the purchafing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province, which faid Commiffioners or any one or more of them are, and is hereby refpectively authorifed & empowered, to purchafe fuch Hemp, at fuch a rate the price or rate in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provifos contained in and according to the Statutes, in fuch cafe made and provided; And to do, perform and execute all fuch other matters & things, as they are authorifed and required to do, in and by the faid recited Acts.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty-ninth year of His Majefty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

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

HALF PAY.

OFFICERS on Half Pay, of the Britifh American Forces, claiming a batement or exemption under the Property Act, as having an income under 150l. per annum, are defired to take notice, that the affidavits required for this purpofe, muft comprehend the whole of the period for which half pay is claimed; confequently the Affidavit taken in June, muft ftate from the 6th of April of the

year preceding: But should any change in a person's income prevent him from adopting the letter of the form prescribed, an alteration accordingly will be admitted.

Officers are further apprized, that if the Affidavits of Income do not regularly accompany the usual half yearly papers, their half pay cannot be issued to their Agents, otherwise than subject to a deduction of ten per cent.

J. HALE,
Dep. Paymaster Genl. in Canada.
Quebec, March 3, 1809.

New View of the Battle of Tudela.—We lately published a concise account of this decisive battle, by General Palafox. We now give a more detailed account than that of Castanos himself, and undoubtedly a more correct one. It was addressed to General Palafox by General O'Neill. We will introduce it by some very remarks of the Editor of the London Globe.—*Free. Journal.*

"We give this day an official account of the battle of Tudela. It is written by gen. O'Neill, who commanded the left wing of the Spanish army.—He attributes the defeat of the Patriots to the confusion and contradictory orders of Castanos, and to his retreat with the centre of the army, at the very moment the efforts of the left wing were crowned with complete success. The charge if it does not amount to treachery and cowardice, represents him as totally unfit for the command of an army. There thus appears to have been good ground for the removal of General Castanos, and the appointment of the Duke Infantado in his place. While we recognise and we deplore the unequal conflict which is carrying on beyond the Pyrenees, we are far from joining in any reproaches on the apathy, the difference or the want of national character and energy in the Spanish people!—They have betrayed no want of those qualities which were manifested by their ancestors under Sertorius and Viriatus, or, in more modern ages, by Palagius, and by the Cid. Under circumstances of unexampled depression, betrayed by their own imbecile sovereign, and surrendered up by his infamous ministers: the keys of the kingdom put into Bonaparte's possession; the capital occupied by his troops; the Spanish armies sent to fight a Corsican's battles at the other extremity of Europe; the monarchy thus disarmed, and the young king, together with all the Royal Family seized, detained and imprisoned by the invader; in this desperate position, the Spaniards did not imitate the example set them in Austria, or in Prussia.—Uncertain even of assistance, or of co-operation from England, they rose against their oppressors. They have fought and bled, nor are they yet subdued.—We venture even to say, that if the contest had been of an ordinary nature; if it had been a war against Louis the fourteenth, or against any of the ancient governments of Europe, they would have triumphed.—*Globe.*

"*From the Spanish papers.*

"GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

"*Published at Saragossa, Saturday, Dec. 3.*

"In consequence of the actual situation of this city, threatened with a siege by the enemy, it has been, until now found impossible to lay before the public an official account of the details of the attack and ultimate battle fought at Tudela, on the 22d ult.; a battle, equally fatal and glorious to this army, which supported by its own strength, and its own valor, maintained the contest for eight hours in the midst of the most dreadful fire. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the number of heroic achievements performed by the officers and soldiers, whilst one half of the army was defending their posts with distinguished intrepidity, and the other was maintaining the contest with the bayonet, until the number of slain on both sides left scarcely room for action, and both the contending armies retired. The captain general of this excellent army of reserve has received the following detail dispatched from Lieutenant General Don Juan O'Neill, who commanded the troops in the engagement, from Illueca, whither he retired with field marshal D. Felippe S., March :—

"*Most Excellent Seignor,*

A few hours after my conference with your excellency, at Caparoso, respecting the good condition of the troops under my command, at that important point, from the superiority which they conceived themselves to possess over the enemy, who, for so long a period, had not dared to attack us, and from advantages of greater magnitude, which they anticipated in the direction of Pampeluna: and where your excellency convinced of the necessity of not permitting a favorable opportunity to pass, or executing designs in which I cordially concurred, proceeded to consult with the captain general of the centre, I received a dispatch from the captain general of the army of the centre and the representatives of the Supreme Central Junta, D. Francisco Palafox, dated the 21st instant, informing me of the extreme urgency that all my troops should immediately put themselves in motion, and proceed by way of Tudela, to the right of the line, which was to be formed upon Cascante and Tarragona, as far as the heights of Moncayo; and charging me not to lose a moment, since they had given orders for the march of the army of the centre, and were on the point of attacking and defeating the enemy, in order to save that army;—an object, the attainment of which would be of the greatest importance to Spain, and totally disconcert the plans of the enemy.

"Surprised at the novelty of this dispatch, so completely at variance with the plan we had agreed upon at Caparoso the day before, I sent to inform your excellency, and before I had received your answer, your dispatch, dated at Tudela on the same day (the 21st), reached me, directing, that in consequence of what the captain general of the centre had stated to you, I should, the instant I received it, march with the whole of my army, and the troops belonging to the centre attached to it, to Tudela, there to fix my head quarters, it being understood that the troops that occupied the posts of the Cintruenego, Calahorra, and the other parts of the Ebro, were already on their march for Borja and Tarazona and consequently that any delay might be very injurious, and expose the army to be turned in that quarter. On the same day as my troops were just setting off, I received your excellency's answer, confirming your previous order, in consequence of the army of the centre, having already commenced its movement.

"I cannot describe to your excellency the exultation felt by the troops under my command, in consequence of this retrograde movement, as all of them, previously animated by the preceding fortunate movement, found all their hopes frustrated, and saw themselves removed from the advanced situation that they always occupied in front of the enemy. An event so unexpected disheartened them; and in order to inspire them with the same degree of valor which they had hitherto manifested, and to prevent the fatal consequences of which I was apprehensive, I exerted by authority, accompanying it with the most energetic persuasion, and shewing them the order of this evening, according to which the safety of the whole army depended upon our retrograde movement, and in short, telling them that it was the result of the express orders of your excellency, and must be obeyed.

"This representation in some degree, tranquilized them, and I proceeded with my troops to Tudela, where your excellency the seignior representative, and the captain general of the army of the centre, were already arrived. At nine in the morning of the following day, (the 23d,) colonel Don F. Perena sent to inform me, that two columns of the enemy were deploying in front of Ablitas. —In consequence of this intelligence, and the captain general of the army of the centre having the preceding evening, informed me, that the enemy had entered Cintruenego I ordered the *gererale* to be beaten, apprising at the same time, the captain general, that as commander in chief, he might make the necessary dispositions. He ordered some reinforcements to advance, and soon after caused General St. Mark to do the same on the left, sending various corps of my division to the heights of Santa Barbara, to reinforce that important point and to support the troops already occupying it, belonging to the division of General Rocha.

"As he left me on high road, with the remainder of my troops, I sent him my aid-de-camp, D. B. Galabert, to ascertain what I was to do, as the engagement was already begun. His answer was that I should proceed to the centre of the line, where he was posted.—Soon after, he ordered the remainder of the troops to join him, and he assigned me the command of the whole of the left wing. When I arrived I found the heights on the left occupied by the enemy, who threatened to turn us; but having received his order to attack them, and an assurance that the division of general La Pena would advance to my assistance, I determined to execute the attack by *echellons* of battalions. The battalion of the Royal Spanish guards commenced it with such unexampled gallantry, that the enemy instantly abandoned that important post, leaving the field of battle covered with dead bodies. The same success attended the attack in front, by the regiments of the volunteers of Castile and Segorbia. While I was indulging in the satisfaction produced by our success, and considering the battle gained, two orderly officers of cavalry came to desire me, on the part of the captain general, not to be alarmed by the appearance of a column of infantry, with a considerable body of cavalry who were advancing on the left, as they were the troops of general la Pena, coming from Cascante. Congratulating myself upon this aid, which would have decided the battle in our favor. I rode along my left to direct Gen. St. Marck to continue the attack in the same order, when that general surprised me by telling me it was necessary we should retreat, as our right had been forced, that the enemy were in Tudela, and that all the troops that occupied the centre of one position had retreated. This intelligence astonished me the more, as the captain general had sent me no information of this event, a circumstance which appeared to me impossible; but a firing being heard in the rear of the olive plantation, I was convinced of the fact.—In this melancholy situation, the division of general la Pena not having moved, and that which was announced as his division proving to be a corps of the enemy, of about 8000 infantry and 2000 cavalry, I gave directions for retreating in the best possible order; placing the second regiment of Valencia in an oblique position to cover the retreat of our troops.—The troops were surrounded on all sides, but they gallantly cut their way with the bayonet. I put myself at their head, and found general St. Marck with the cavalry to protect this daring; and only resource that was left to us. The general discharged this trust with the same exactness that he did every other duty confided to him during the action. I can assure your excellency, that I never witnessed an occasion in which all the officers and soldiers more completely performed their duty; but of those who were under my orders, I ought to make particular mention of the third battalion of the Royal Spanish guards, and the regiments of Castile, Segorbia, and Turia, D. M. Valasco commander of the artillery of my division; D. A. Ulloa, commander of general D. R. Del Pino, who, though fu the enemy, spiked a part of the ar they could not bring off, are we titled to consideration for having troyed three columns of the ene

"The enemy's loss cannot 8000 men, as we may assure our they admitted it exceeded 4000. yet received all the returns of the side, but I doubt whether it amou in killed, wounded and missing. tisfaction of having saved half Jery, which was brought off, by r impracticable, and of having been tator of every thing that passe moment. I can assure you, that fortunate event, all those under mand have done their duty to the country; and that had the cap ordered the army of the centre to it would, beyond all doubt, have most glorious day for his arms, any recorded in the history of this

"May God preserve your excel years.

JUAN O'

"Illueca, Nov. 24, 1808.

"*To his Excellency Seignor Don Josep*

Extract of a letter from Cadi
3d of April 1809.

Ships are in great demand he ly all the vessels in port are tak the transport service, to carry prisoners to the Island of Mino Junta allows about or will allo ship of 200 tons, 400 dollars a t a convoy of 3 or 4 ships of the 4 or 5 frigates and sloops of war, furing the ship, &c. The Fren is stationed at Madrid, the Spa British are combined at Seville battle was fought a few days a particulars is is impossible to le though the Spaniards report it ble to themselves—they appear spirits here, but any thing unf is never known publicly, but m neral information appear at time ed. — It is generally reported German powers have declared gainst Bonaparte The Moors red to the service of Perdin 7th, 50,000 troops completely eq A great revolution has taken p mong the Portuguese, many of th ding characters have been disc corresponding with Bonaparte have been generally killed—the g ment is under a British General own choice. Many of the confi Spanish officers have gone to Ma joined the French army.

By the schooner Mary Ann, Jones, from St. Bartholomews, w that the French ship D'Hautpoit guns, captured by the Pompey an gates, arrived at St. Bartholomews 3d of May.

SEVILLE, Ap

From the Army of Estremadura.

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"The enemy's loss cannot be less than
8000 men, as we may assure ourselves, when
they admitted it exceeded 4000. I have not
yet received all the returns of the loss on our
side, but I doubt whether it amounts to 2000
in killed, wounded and missing. I have the
satisfaction of having saved half of the artil-
lery, which was brought off, by routes almost
impracticable, and of having been a near spec-
tator of every thing that passed to the last
moment. I can assure you, that in this un-
fortunate event, all those under my com-
mand have done their duty to their king and
country; and that had the captain general
ordered the army of the centre to support us,
it would, beyond all doubt, have been the
most glorious day for his majesty's arms, of
any recorded in the history of this war.

"May God preserve your excellency many
years.

JUAN O'NEILL.

"Illueca, Nov. 24, 1808.

"*To his Excellency Seignor Don Joseph Palafox.*"

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated
3d of April 1809.

Ships are in great demand here; most
ly all the vessels in port are taken up in
the transport service, to carry French
prisoners to the Island of Minorca; the
Junta allows about or will allow for a
ship of 200 tons, 400 dollars a trip, with
a convoy of 3 or 4 ships of the line, and
4 or 5 frigates and sloops of war, with in-
suring the ship, &c. The French army
is stationed at Madrid, the Spanish and
British are combined at Seville; a great
battle was fought a few days since, the
particulars it is impossible to learn, al-
though the Spaniards report it favora-
ble to themselves—they appear in high
spirits here, but any thing unfavorable
is never known publicly, but men of ge-
neral information appear at times alarm-
ed. — It is generally reported that the
German powers have declared war a-
gainst Bonaparte. The Moors have of-
fered to the service of Ferdinand the
7th, 50,000 troops completely equipped.
A great revolution has taken place a-
mong the Portuguese, many of their lea-
ding characters have been discovered
corresponding with Bonaparte, they
have been generally killed—the govern-
ment is under a British General of their
own choice. Many of the confidential
Spanish officers have gone to Madrid &
joined the French army.

By the schooner Mary Ann, Captain
Jones, from St. Bartholomews, we learn
that the French ship D'Hautpoit, of 84
guns, captured by the Pompey and 2 fri-
gates, arrived at St. Bartholomews on the
3d of May.

SEVILLE, April 1.

From the Army of Estremadura.

The general in chief of the army of Estre-
madura, [Gen. Cuesta] is posted at Berlanga
with the whole of the divisions of his army,
at which place likewise is posted the troops
which were nigh Guadaloupe, but were not
in the battle of Medellin, and the troops that
were scattered in consequence of it. Till
the 29th March the enemy had not passed
the Don Benito and la Serena. General
Cuesta, although wounded in the battle, yet
with that activity and enterprize which cha
racterize him, continued profiting of every
opportunity to observe the French, and de-
fend the capital, in case of an attack upon it.

The Supreme Junta which is so much in-
terested in the preservation of this worthy
general, has ordered him hence forward to
declare the state of his health.

Remarkable Funeral.—On Saturday
last, was interred in the burial ground of
St. Martin in the Fields, the Remains of
Hugh Hewson, who died at the advanced
age of 85.——The deceased was a man
of no small celebrity, though no funeral
escutcheons adorned his hearse, or heir
expectant graced his obsequies. He was
no less a personage than the identical
Hugh Strap, whom Dr. Smollet has ren-
dered so conspicuously interesting in his
life and adventures of Roderick Random,
and for upwards of forty years had kept a
hair dresser's shop in the above parish.
—The deceased was a very intelligent
man, and took delight in recounting the
adventures of his early life.—He spoke
with pleasure of the time he passed in the
service of the Doctor, and it was his pride,
as well as boast to say that he had been
educated in the same Seminary with so
learned and distinguished a character.
His shop was hung round with latin quo-
tations, and he would frequently point
out to his customers and acquaintances,
the several scenes in Roderick Random,
pertaining to himself, which had their
foundation, not in the Doctor's invent-
ive fancy, but in truth and reality.——
The meeting in a barber's shop at New-
castle upon Tyne, the subsequent mistake
at the inn, their arrival together in Lon-
don, and the assistance they experienced
from Strap's friend, were all of that de-
scription.—We understand the deceased
had left behind him an interlined copy of
Roderick Random, pointing out these
facts, shewing how far they were indebted
to the genius of the Doctor, and to what
extent they were bottomed in reality.
The deceased could never succeed in gain-
ing more than a respectable subsistence by
his trade, but he possessed an independence
of mind superior to his humble condition.
Of late years he was employed as a keeper
of the Promenade in Vallier's Walk,
Adelphia, and was much noticed and re-
spected by the inhabitants who frequent-
ed that place.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Feb. 27.

Pearson V Taylor.—This was an action
of slander, for calling the plaintiff a rogue,
a thief and a robber. The plaintiff and
defendant were both officers of excise,
and a quarrel about shutting a door,
when the defendant called the plaintiff a
liar, and said he was a d——d scoun-
drel. The plaintiff said he supposed he
would also call him a robber and a thief.
This he accordingly did.

Mr. Garrow, for the defendant, ex-
plained the words in rather a curious
sense. He said that the plaintiff was a
hyprocritical, canting Methodist preacher,
and that the defendant in allusion to the
10th Chapter of St. John, v. 1st. called
him a robber, because it is there said,
"He that entereth not by the door into
the sheepfold, but climbeth up some o-
ther way, the same is a thief and a robber."

The jury gave a verdict for the plain-
tiff—Damages, 1s.

[From the Baptist Magazine.]

THE DOVE.

The following very extraordinary circum-
stance, respecting the Conduct of a *Dove*, may
be relied on as a fact.—It took place on the
first Lord's day in August last, in the Baptist
Meeting House in Fowler, in the state of Ver
mont, in the time of public service:—con-
sequently several hundred people were wit-
nesses of this singular event.

"The Rev. Mr. Beal, pastor of the Bap-
tist Church was called upon in the intermiss-
on to Baptize. He preached to the people
that day from Psalm. xcii. 1. 2. and in illus-
trating his subject he took occasion to bring
into view the descent of the Holy Ghost, in
bodily shape like a Dove, on the head of our
glorious Redeemer, at his baptism. Before
he had done with the subject, a Dove flew
into the door of the meeting house & lit up-
on the cornice over the pulpit, and soon ho-
vered down and lit upon the top of the speak
er's head: from thence it went down on to
his right shoulder. After sitting there some
time, it walked across the back of his neck
on the left shoulder. At length it walked
out upon his left arm, (that being at the
time extended) from which it hovered down,
and sat upon the Bible before him.—After
sitting on the Bible for some time, it spread
its wings and flew out of one of the gallery
windows.

"It was judged that the time that this in-
nocent bird stayed upon, & about the
Preacher, was half an hour.—It did not ap-
pear to break, but rather help his ideas in
preaching. It had a most solemnizing ef-
fect on his mind, also, as was thought, on the
whole assembly. It occasioned (says the
writer from whom this extract is taken) much
talk in this vicinity. But the END God had
in this providential occurrence is yet kept a
secret."

We have thus simply narrated the above
fact, and leave the reader to make his own
comments upon it.

ODE TO INNOCENCE.

By the Rev. Doctor JOHN OGILVIE.

'Twas when the flow declining ray,
Had ting'd the cloud with ev'ning gold,
No warbler pour'd the melting lay,
No sound disturb'd the sleeping fold.

When by a murm'ring till reclin'd
So rapt in thought a wand'ring swain;
Calm peace compos'd his musing mind;
And thus he rais'd the flowing strain:

'Hail! INNOCENCE! celestial maid!
'What joys thy blushing charms reveal!
'Sweet, as the arbour's cooling shade,
'And milder than the vernal gale.

'On thee attends a radiant choir,
'Soft-smiling Peace, and downy Rest:
'With love that prompts the tuneful lyre,
'And hope, that soothes the throbbing breast.

'O Sent from Heav'n to haunt the grove,
'Where squinting Envy ne'er can come!
'Not pines the cheek with luckless Love,
'Nor Anguish chills the living bloom.

'But spotless Beauty, rob'd in white,
'Sits on you moss-grown hill reclin'd;
'Serene as Heavn'n's unsullied light,
'And pure as Delia's gentle mind.

'Grant, Heav'nly Pow'r! thy peaceful sway
'May still my ruder thoughts controul;
'Thy hand to point my dubious way,
'Thy voice to soothe the melting soul!

'For in the shady sweet retreat
'Let thought beguile the ling'ring hour;

" Let Quiet court the mossy seat,
" And twining oliver from the bow'r!

" Let dove-ey'd peace her wreath bestow,
" And oft sit list'ning in the dale,
" While night's sweet wasble from the bough
" Tells to the grove her plaintive tale.

" Soft as in Delia's snowy breast,
" Let each consenting passion move;
" Let Angels watch its silent rest,
" And all its blissful dreams be Love!"

COMMISSARY's OFFICE,
York, 15th June, 1809.

Four Hundred Cords of FIRE WOOD

WANTED for the use of this Post, to be delivered by the 1st November next, such person or persons willing to Contract for the same, or part thereof, will give in their proposals in writing on or before the 1st July next, to

GEO: CROOKSHANK,
Commissary.

THE Subscriber having received advice from his Correspondents in New York, informs his Friends and Customers that he expects on or about the 10th inst A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF INDIA GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. York, 3d June, 1809 QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

ANY Person or Persons disposed to contract for building a Bridge across the Low Land adjoining the Don Bridge, are requested to give in their Terms and Proposals to the Subscriber. THOS. HAMILTON.
York, 9th June, 1809.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 9th June, 1809.

Home District, To Wit. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuesday the eleventh day of July now next ensuing, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs, are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices, shall be to be done.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

MALT HOUSE, BREWERY, &c.

For SALE by PRIVATE CONTRACT;

WHICH if not sold by the first of AUGUST next ensuing, will be rented to a Good Tenant, — The Premises consist of a complete PLANT for MALTING, BREW HOUSE, WORKING TUBS, COOLERS, Two KILNS for Drying Malt, a GRANARY, PUMPS, a PATENT BREWING MALT MILL, Two Good Wells of Water, Stable, &c.

The Boiler was set up a new last Summer.—The Utensils are adapted to manufacturing Thirty Barrels of Beer Weekly with ease, which has been repeatedly done.—The whole of this Establishment has been perfected within these Nine Years. — There are likewise Two STILLS, with Worms, &c. complete.

A TAN HOUSE, completely fitted up, with an Excellent Horse Mill for Grinding Bark, and nearly adjoining the Tan House a small Dwelling House, to lodge and accommodate the workmen, or others.

A SLAUGHTER HOUSE complete—in this House there is a Chimney built, and a sufficiency of room for the reception and operation of Two Stills or any size, with a never failing Well of Water in the Building.

There are nearly Three Acres of Cultivated Garden Ground, in high Order, on which the above Buildings, &c. are erected, together with a Good DWELLING HOUSE, convenient, and in perfect repair.——The whole whereof are situate in the Town of York, the Capital of Upper Canada.—The Proprietor thinks it unnecessary to make any Encomiums, as to those who are inclined to Purchase or Rent will naturally view the Premises.

N. B. There is Malt on hand to begin Brewing with, and Hops sufficient for a Season; there are also Hydes and Bark to commence Business in the Tannery.

☞ The Subscriber wishes also to dispose of the following Lots of Land, viz.—13 and 14, Sixth Concession of Whitchurch.—No. 14, in the Seventh Concession (on one of these Lots, are remaining the vestiges of a large and ancient Fortification) this Lot is remarkably well watered—also Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession of York, within three Miles of the Town; on this Lot there has been Ten Acres cleared, and there is one of the best Mill Seats in this Province, and upwards of a Hundred Acres Bottom Land.

ROBT. HENDERSON.

York, 8th June, 1809.

All those who are indebted to the Subscriber either by Note, Account, or otherwise, are hereby required to make payment without further delay, and those to whom he may be indebted will please to call for payment.

R. H.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the Estate of the late Capt. JOSEPH BRANT, deceased, are requested to send in their accounts duly authenticated, and all those indebted to the Estate are requested to make payment without delay.

A. JONES, one of the Executors to the Estate of the late Capt. Brant.

Nelson, 18th May, 1809.



THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the Town of York and its vicinity, that he has established a Shop, one door West of Alexr. Wood, Esqr. on King Street, where he carries on the BOOT and SHOEMAKING BUSINESS in its various branches; those who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner and newest fashion.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.
York, 2d June, 1809.

FOR SALE.

The Humber MILLS,

OR one Half Share of the Mills known by the name of COOPER'S MILLS, with from two to 700 acres of Land lying on both sides of the River adjoining the Mills, including a good and well improved Farm, a well finished HOUSE, 6 rooms on a floor and 6 fire places; well filled in with brick, and about 40 acres cultivated Land a good frame Barn, &c.—One half of the purchase money paid down will induce the subscriber to give a liberal Credit for the remainder, or take wild Lands in good situations; and the reasons which induce him to sell will also induce him to sell cheap.

The situation will recommend itself on a view thereof.

☞ All kinds of Lumber may be had as usual.—27th May, 1809.

A FARM FOR SALE.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with fourteen acres Improvement and a House, is well watered, with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be sold very cheap, and immediate possession given with a clear Title.—Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHRY Carpenter, York, May 24th, 1809.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lots of Land will be sold on moderate terms for Cash, or, if more convenient to the purchaser, Merchantable Barley will be taken in payment, viz.

Lots lettered C. and D. on the North side of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being in a range with the second Concession, North of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 Acres each.

Also, the rear of Eastermost part of Lot No. 27 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 130 Acres. N. B. On Lot lettered D there is an improvement of four Acres, well fenced in, and a house erected thereon. The above Lots are well Watered, and the Land of an excellent quality.—Application to be made to the subscriber, who can give an indisputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.

CEDAR PICKETS WANTED.

To enclose the Gaol of the Home District. —Any Person or Persons willing to furnish them, are requested to give in their proposals to Alexander Wood, of the Town of York, Esquire, who is authorized to contract for the same.

THOS. RIDOUT,
Clerk of the Peace, Home District.
York, 22d April, 1809.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, the well enclosed Lots and Orchard of the Subscriber, situate about the center of this Town, and some valuable land between this and the Head of the Lake.—Apply to the subscriber, or to John Cameron

JOHN VANZANTEE.
York, 9th May, 1809.

The following Lots of LAND will be sold by the Subscriber on very moderate terms, viz.

Lot No 6 In the Second Concession of the Township of Lansdown, District of Johnstown—200 acres.
22 In the Third, 21 and the East half of Lot No. 22 in the Fourth Concession of Loughborough, County of Frontenac.—500 acres.
32 and the East half of No. 31 in the 7th Concession of Uxbridge—300 acres.
27 In the First Concession of York—50 acres.
13 and 14 in the 4th Concession of Walpole—400 acres.
12 In the 8th Concession of Woodhouse.—200 acres.
19 and the Western half of No. 1 in the 4th Concession of Southwold, County of Suffolk, Western District—300 acres.
12 In the 14th Concession of Townshend, County of Norfolk, London District.—200 acres.
1 and 2 in the 5th, and No. 1 in the 6th Concession of Glanford—600 acres
27 and 28 in the Third Concession of Ancaster—400 acres.—Total 3150 acres.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application to be made to

JOHN M'KAY.

Niagara, 27th Feby 1809

To be Sold or Let,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Esquire.—A Purchaser or Tenant may have immediate possession by applying to Elisha Beman, Esquire, or the Subscriber, ALEXR. WOOD.
York, 9th 1809.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession—
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
E. 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the - 9th do.—360 acres in the township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 22 centre
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—830 Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - 9th do.—630 acres in the township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 2d—500 in King.
17 - - - 34
14 - - - 5th—400 acres in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several Townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an indisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.
York, 19th June, 1807.

An Excellent FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 36, in the First Concession of VAUGHAN, and on Yonge Street.—There are 30 acres of improvement, a well built Frame House, and other accommodations thereon.—For the very low terms on which this Farm will be Sold, apply to A. Walker, or John Lyon, on Yonge Street, or at the Printing Office, York.

Yonge Street, 18th March 1809.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT
MAJESTY.

R PICKETS WANTED.
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requeſted to give in their propo-
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9 in the Fourth Conceſſion of Loughborough,
County of Frontenac.—500 acres.
nd the Eaſt half of No. 31 in the 7th Conceſ-
ion of Uxbridge—300 acres.
n the Firſt Conceſſion of York—50 acres.
nd 14 in the 4th Conceſſion of Waſpaſe—
300 acres.
n the 6th Conceſſion of Woodhouſe ——200
cres.
nd the Weſtern half of No. 8 in the 4th Con-
ceſſion of Southwold, County of Suffolk, Weſt-
rn Diſtrict—300 acres.
n the 14th Conceſſion of Townſhend, County
f Norfolk, London Diſtrict.—200 acres.
nd 2 in the 5th, and No. 1 in the 6th Conceſ-
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7th Feby 1809

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and Southern ½ of 24 - 2d concer
- - 7th do.
- - 8th do.
- - 10 do.—850
Acres in the Township of Burford.
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11 and 12 - - 7th do.
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TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT
MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 6.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 898 | SATURDAY, JULY, 1 1809. | FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the 29th day of this preſent month of June, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Tenth day of May laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty ninth day of this preſent month of June, at which time in our town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Fifth day of Auguſt next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.— Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this twenty-third day of June in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty ninth of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty fourth year of the reign of His preſent Majeſty, intitled, "An Act for granting to His Majeſty, a certain ſum of Money, for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the exportation thereof;" It is (among other things enacted,) that at any time or times after the paſſing of the ſaid Act, it ſhould and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhould ſeem meet, as Commiſſioners for the purchaſing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of this Province. And whereas by an Act paſſed in the forty-eighth year of the reign of His preſent Majeſty, intitled, "An Act for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the exportation thereof;" it is enacted, that the ſum of Sixty two Pounds and Ten Shillings per Ton, ſhould be the rate or price for good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter purchaſed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Acts.

NOW KNOW ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, do, by virtue of the ſaid hereinbefore firſt recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, conſtitute and appoint, the Honorable James Baby, the Honorable Richard Cartwright, the Honorable Robert Hamilton, Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot, of Port Talbot, Eſq. and William Allan, of York, Eſquire, in the ſaid Province reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners or any one or more of them are, and is hereby reſpectively authoriſed & empowered, to purchaſe ſuch Hemp, at & after the price or rate in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Proviſos contained in and according to the Statutes, in ſuch caſe made and provided; And to do, perform and execute all ſuch other matters & things, as they are authoriſed and required to do, in and by the ſaid recited Acts.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty-ninth year of His Majeſty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.
YORK, 31ſt May, 1809.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Commiſſioners for the Roads in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

EASTERN DISTRICT.
The Revd. John Strachan,—David Sheek, Joſeph Anderſon, Eſquires.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN.
Thomas Fraſer, Solomon Jones, Peter Drummond Eſquires.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.
The Hon. Richd. Cartwright, Alexr. Fiſher, John Cummings, Eſquires.

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.
Robert Baldwin, Alexr. Fletcher, Elias Jarvis Eſquires.

HOME DISTRICT.
Samuel Smith, Wm. Graham, Richd Beaſley, Eſquires—Mr. Thomas Hamilton.

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA.
Joſeph Edwards, Richard Hatt, Samuel Street, Eſquires.

DISTRICT OF LONDON.
Daniel Springer, John Yeigh, Thos. Weſtt, Eſquires.

WESTERN DISTRICT.
John McGregor, Robert Richardſon, Alex. Duff, Eſquires.

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

Agent for Purchaſes Office.
YORK, 2d June—1809.

NOTICE is hereby given, to ſuch perſon or perſons who may be willing to ſupply FRESH BEEF of good quality, to the Troops and Military Departments ſtationed at York, Kingſton, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburg, from the 25th September to the 31ſt. December, 1809; to deliver in their propoſals, with the name of their ſecurity, immediately, to the Agent for Purchaſes, at York.

Propoſals will in like manner be received, for ſupplying the abovementioned Poſts with Freſh Beef of good quality, from the firſt January to the 24th day of March, 1810.

The loweſt price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be ſtated in each of theſe propoſals, for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the commiſſary at each poſt, by the quarter, who will, immediately pay for the ſame in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commiſſary will alſo once in every fifteen days (if required,) deliver to the Contractor, a diſtribution of the quantity of Beef, required for the fifteen days following.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for purchaſes.

HALF PAY.

OFFICERS on Half Pay, of the Britiſh American Forces, claiming a batement or exemption under the Property Act, as having an income under 150l. per annum, are deſired to take notice, that the affidavits required for this purpoſe, muſt comprehend the whole of the period for which half pay is claimed; conſequently the Affidavit taken in June, muſt ſtate from the 6th of April of the year preceding: But ſhould any change n a perſon's income prevent him from adopting the letter of the form preſcribed, an alteration accordingly will be admitted.

Officers are further apprized, that if the Affidavits of Income do not regularly accompany the usual half yearly papers, their half pay cannot be iſſued to their Agents, otherwiſe than ſubject to a deduction of ten per cent.

J. HALE,
Dep. Paymaſter Genl. in Canada.

Quebec, March 3, 1809

YORK, 23d Ju. 6, 1809.

DAYS when the COMMISSIONS of OYER and TERMINER, ASSIZE and NISI PRIUS are to be opened in the reſpective Diſtricts of this Province, du ing the enſuing Circuit.

Diſtrict of Newcaſtle, at the Court Houſe, Monday Auguſt 14
Midland Diſtrict, at Kingſton, Monday Auguſt 21.
Diſtrict of Johnſtown, at Johnſtown, Monday Auguſt 28.
Diſtrict of Cornwall, at Cornwall, Monday Sept 4th.
Diſtrict of London, at Charlotteville, Monday Sept. 4th.
Weſtern Diſtrict, at Sandwich, Wednesday Sept. 13th
Diſtrict of Niagara, at Niagara, Tueſday September 26th.

FROM THE LONDON SUN, April 1.

Swedish Revolution —Extract of a letter dated Stockholm, March 17.—"You will probably have heard before now of the revolution here. The King arrived in the city from his country ſeat at Aga, at ſeven in the evening of the 12th; he ſlept in town. In the morning of the 12th, the guards marched out of town, and the king and royal family were to join them on the 13th, in order to proceed towards the inſurgents.—On the 12th, at twelve o'clock the time appointed for the carriage to be at that place, maj. gen. Adlercruiz, col. Jagerhorn, and others, went to the king's apartment, and Adlercreutz told the king that he muſt not depart. The king drew his ſword, and on their laying hold of his perſon, he defended himſelf bravely, and was on the point of killing Adlercreutz No ſoldiers were in the palace, becauſe it was reported that the king had at night returned to Haga.

In the next room to that where he was, was a ſervant called a cambet hazard of the king whoſe name is Seding. On hearing the noiſe in the room, he wiſhed to open the door, but it was locked; he then broke open the door, and with his ſabre in hand was going to cut Adlercreutz down, but the ſabre was wreſted from his hand. In the mean time the unfortunate monarch, without hat or ſword, ran down the ſo called Queen's Stairs; there they followed him and he took away the ſword from col. Mehrn, and cut the hand of the count Snoiſky. He defended himſelf a long time, but at laſt, almoſt fainting, they carried him up to his room. He expreſſed at firſt, his aſtoniſhment at their conduct, and ſtill kept ſaying that his principals are and will ever remain the ſame. In the night he was carried out to Drottingholm. On the 13th, a great force of the cuiraſſiers and artillery was ſent to Huga, where the queen and her children were, and ſtill are.

Adlercruetz was immediately appointed the commander, adjutant general and field marſhal; count Klingspor, lord governor of Stockholm, count Ugglas, has loſt his place; every thing is quiet here. A publication was iſſued on the 13th, that all taverns and public houſes ſhould be ſhut up preciſely at nine o'clock in the evening; and the duty laid on by the king for carrying on the war, was taken off. The regiment of the king's body guard, which was diſgraced in Finland, have received their colors, and are re inſtated in their rank.—The queen and her children are not allowed to ſee the king, and, in a word, no one is allowed to come near the caſtle, where a great number of guns are placed. A Diet is appointed for the 1ſt of May.—The Duke of Sudermania, it is ſaid, will keep on friendly terms with England; but I hardly think Bonaparte will ſuffer it. Major Delagrange is ſent to Denmark, and from thence to Paris; Major Arfvedson to St. Peterſburgh; and a meſſenger from the Secretary of State's Office to England.—I have ſpoken to one of the perſons who attended one day on the king at Drottengholm; he told me that the king ate but little, and that he often went backwark and forward and claſped his hands together, and lifted up his eyes, as if he were praying. Thus this monarch, adored in proſperity, is abandoned by all.—God help him."

London, April 5.

General Dupont, who ſurrendered to the Spaniards under Cueſta, is ſaid to have been brought to Trial and condemned to Death. He was ſhot by torch-light. This puniſhment is underſtood to have produced much murmuring among the French Officers.

April 8.

There was a report this morning that the Delecstiana under General Fall, had ſucceeded in releaſing the King of Sweden from his confinement, and in reinſtating him upon his Throne—that the Duke of Sudermania had fled towards Finland to take refuge in the Ruſſian territories. We know not on what authority this rumour reſts. We have not heard of any arrivals from Sweden ſince the 28th ult.

BRITISH NAVY TO APRIL 1.

At ſea 95 of the line, 10 50's, 135 frigates, 114 ſloops, 256 gun brigs—610.

In Port and fitting, 24 of the line, 5 50's, 26 frigates, 57 ſloops, 49 gun brigs—191.

Guard ſhips of the line, 2 50's 3 frigates, 44 ſloops, 1 gun brig—10.

Hoſpital and priſe ſhips, 35 of the line, 5 50's. 11 frigates, 9 ſloops, 1 gun brig—54.—Total in commiſſion, 841.

Building, 50 of the line, 20 frigates, 20 ſloops, 10 gun brigs—100.

In ordinary, 54 of the line, 13 50's, 57 frigates, 46 ſloops, 30 gun brigs—200.

Grand Total, 264 of the line, 25 50's 252 frigates, 243 ſloops, 247 gun brigs—1141.

From the London Monthly Repository.

African Inſtitution.—The Earl of Moira having informed the meeting, in a very impreſsive ſpeech, of his having recently learnt that Sir Sir Sidney Smith had been presented by the Prince Regent of Portugal with an eſtate, and with a number of Negro Slaves, to be employed in cultivating it, and that the uſe Sir Sidney Smith had made of this gift was immediately to liberate the ſlaves, and to allot to each of them a portion of this eſtate, to be cultivated by them as free laborers, for their own excluſive benefit:

It was reſolved unanimouſly, on motion of Mr. Wilberforce,—that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter (the patron and Preſident of the *Society*) be requeſted to communicate to Sir Sidney Smith the high ſenſe entertained by this meeting, of his admirable judgement and liberality in the above inſtance, and to return him their warmeſt thanks for a conduct, which is ſo truly honorable to the Britiſh name and character, and which may be expected in the way of example to be productive of the happieſt effects.

We wiſh by quoting the above reſolution, to expreſs our admiration of Sir Sidney's conduct. Without meaning any diſreſpect to the military profeſſion, we could almoſt hope that he may be leſs known hereafter by the appellation of the *Hero of Acre*, than by that of THE PHILANTHROPIST OF THE BRAZILS.

Philadelphia May 24.

At a late hour laſt evening, we received Engliſh Papers to the 10th ult. Upon a haſty peruſal, we are only able to give the following:

It is reported that Maſſena has been killed by Bonaparte in a fit of paſſion, though other accounts ſay it was by accident.

Accounts are received from Paris on the 28th March, that Bonaparte had not left that place—but that he would probably ſet off after an extraordinary meeting that was to be held of the Senate. Troops are pouring into Germany from all parts.

A paper of the 4th mentions reports being received of actions between the French and Auſtrians, but later papers give no confirmation of them and it only appears that preparations are going on vigorouſly between them.

A paper of the 4th, ſays,—Two expeditions are intended—one has juſt ſailed from Cork—the other will ſail from Portſmouth in a few days—one is intended for Portugal the other unknown.

The papers contain a variety of paragraphs from Spain and Portugal, but none ſo late as received, nor of any great moment, which the want of time and room obliges us to poſtpone till our next.

Abercrombie's Monument.—The monument voted by the Britiſh Parliament to the illuſtrious and lamented General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, has been lately erected in its deſtined ſituation in St. Paul's Cathedral. It is compoſed of a group of figures larger than common life, and conſiſting of the general fainting in battle from loſs of blood, and falling from his horſe, but his fall arreſted or caught by a *Highland Soldier*, who is repreſented in the action of running by the ſide of the horſe, to keep pace with his ſpeed, and received his dying general in his arms. Beneath the elevated feet of the horſe is alſo a *dying soldier* graſping a French ſtandard.

The compoſition of this monument is ſimply hiſtorical, without introduction of allegory. The only emblamatic ornament is a pair of Sphinxes, placed at the baſe of the pedeſtal, one on each ſide of

the Monument, and in country in which the hero fell.

The principal group in on is adjudged to be one which has yet occupied a p thedral. Every part bear ture, and every part excite faithful Highlander is a gure, the dreſs is judicious the diſplay of the action, a of the attitude is without a diſtortion of the limbs. countenance of the faintin ficiently explanatory of hi tion without attempting grandeur of expreſſion, an out grimace or caricatur is the ſculptor.

Mechanism.—A Germa the name of Maelzi, is now Paris, an automaton of a ſtruction The figure ex peter in the uniform of th French Imperial Guards, a of command raiſes the mouth and plays ſome exqu martial muſic. The whole niſm is contained in the c tomaton, its feet reſt upon a b caſtors are affixed, and moves it from place to pla hibition room, to ſhew that t municution with any other a this reſpect it is ſuperior t ted automaton fluteplayer o ſon, which once made ſo m Europe: this latter figure re a wall, behind which ſome machinery was ſuppoſed to The moſt wonderful part of automaton, is the effect pr lips of the figure upon the t are made to exhibit all th touch peculiar to the lips body. No jarring or crack nery is to be heard, althou applied cloſe to the body of ton, nor can any muſical ſo ted unleſs when the trumpet the mouth. At the concluſi hibition M. Maelzi ſits do forte, and his trumpeter pe companiment of ſeveral pi with all the preciſion of a former.—This artiſt has here guiſhed himſelf by ſeveral i on muſical inſtruments.

PORT OF QUEBEC. AR
May 23, Ship Proſpect, Wm. from New-Caſtle, in B to Mr. Uſborne. Ship Stephenſon, 7 weeks fr ballaſt, addreſſed to M Dundee, Robert And from Dundee, in ballaſ W. Henderſon & Co. Roger Pattiſon, 10 we don, in ballaſt, addreſ borne, paſſengers Mr. Brig Eliza, W. Dutchie Peterhead, in ballaſt, vine and Co. Brig Br Chambers, tailed 9th A Caſtle, in ballaſt, addre kinſon. Brig Counte D. Soutter, failed 8 Dundee in ballaſt, addre & Co. Brig Aoven ſon, failed 5th April

iately to liberate the slaves, and to al-
each of them a portion of this estate,
ultivated by them as free laborers, for
wn exclusive benefit:

as resolved unanimously, on motion
Wilberforce,—that his Royal High-
e Duke of Gloucester (the patron and
t of the Society) be requested to com-
te to Sir Sidney Smith the high sense
ned by this meeting, of his admira-
gement and liberality in the above
, and to return him their warmest
for a conduct, which is so truly ho-
to the British name and character,
ich may be expected in the way of
to be productive of the happiest ef-

ish by quoting the above resolution,
s our admiration of Sir Sidney's con-
Without meaning any disrespect to
tary profession, we could almost hope
may be less known hereafter by the
on of the *Hero of Acre*, than by that
PHILANTHROPIST OF THE BRAZILS.

Philadelphia May 24.

late hour last evening, we receiv-
lish Papers to the 10th ult. Up-
ly perusal, we are only able to
e following:

reported that Massena has been
by Bonaparte in a fit of passion,
other accounts say it was by ac-

unts are received from Paris on
h March, that Bonaparte had not
place—but that he would pro-
et off after an extraordinary
that was to be held of the Sen-
roops are pouring into Germa-
all parts.

per of the 4th mentions reports
ceived of actions between the
and Austrians, but later papers
confirmation of them and it on-
rs that preparations are going
rously between them.

per of the 4th, says,—Two ex-
s are intended—one has just
m Cork—the other will sail
rtsmouth in a few days—one is
for Portugal the other un-

pers contain a variety of para-
om Spain and Portugal, but
ate as received, nor of any
ment, which the want of time
obliges us to postpone till our

---

mbie's Monument.—The monu-
d by the British Parliament to
ous and lamented General Sir
rcrombie, has been lately erec-
tiestlined situation in St. Paul's
It is composed of a group
larger than common life, and
of the general fainting in battle
of blood, and falling from his
his fall arrested or caught by
Soldier, who is represented in
of running by the side of the
ep pace with his speed, and re-
lying general in his arms. Be-
evated feet of the horse is also
ter grasping a French stand-

position of this monument is
rical, without introduction of
The only emblamatic orna-
air of Sphinxes, placed at the
pedestal, one on each side of

the Monument, and indicative of the country in which the hero conquered and fell.

The principal group in this composition is adjudged to be one of the happiest which has yet occupied a place in the Cathedral. Every part bears the air of nature, and every part excites interest. The faithful Highlander is a well studied figure, the dress is judiciously arranged for the display of the action, and the energy of the attitude is without any disagreeable distortion of the limbs. The posture and countenance of the fainting hero are sufficiently explanatory of his actual condition without attempting any romantic grandeur of expression, and equally without grimace or caricature. *Westmacott* is the sculptor.

Mechanism.—A German Mechanic, of the name of Maelzi, is now exhibiting at Paris, an automaton of a singular construction. The figure exhibits a Trumpeter in the uniform of the Band of the French Imperial Guards, and at the word of command raises the Trumpet to its mouth and plays some exquisite pieces of martial music. The whole of the mechanism is contained in the chest of the automaton, its feet rest upon a board to which castors are affixed, and the proprietor moves it from place to place, in the exhibition room, to shew that there is no communication with any other apartment. In this respect it is superior to the celebrated automaton fluteplayer of M. Vancanson, which once made so much noise in Europe: this latter figure reclined against a wall, behind which some complicated machinery was supposed to be placed.—The most wonderful part of M. Maelzie's automaton, is the effect produced by the lips of the figure upon the trumpet, which are made to exhibit all the delicacy of touch peculiar to the lips of the human body. No jarring or cracking of machinery is to be heard, although the ear be applied close to the body of the automaton, nor can any musical sound be emitted unless when the trumpet is applied to the mouth. At the conclusion of the exhibition M. Maelzi sits down to a piano forte, and his trumpeter performs an accompaniment of several pieces of music with all the precision of a first rate performer.—This artist has heretofore distinguished himself by several improvements on musical instruments.

PORT OF QUEBEC ARRIVED.

May 23. Ship Prospect, Wm. Wake, 43 days from Newcastle, in Ballast, addressed to Mr. Usborne. Ship Hero, Samuel Stephenson, 7 weeks from London, in ballast, addressed to Mure & Co. Brig Dundee, Robert Anderson, 50 days from Dundee, in ballast, addressed to W. Henderson & Co. Brig Betsey, Roger Pattison, 10 weeks from London, in ballast, addressed to M. Usborne, passengers Mr. Jas. Capper. Brig Eliza, W. Dutchie, 6 weeks from Peterhead, in ballast, addressed to Irvine and Co. Brig British King, W. Chambers, sailed 9th April from Newcastle, in ballast, addressed to A. Atkinson. Brig Countess of Melville, D. Soutter, sailed 8th April from Dundee in ballast, addressed to Wilson & Co. Brig Adventure, A. Adamson, sailed 5th April from Kirkaldy, in ballast, addressed to Wilson & Co. Schr. Chance, John Martin 33 days from St. Johns Newfoundland, Rum and Cordage, addressed to G. & W. Hamilton. Schr. Mary, Wm. M'Ilot sailed 26th April from Halifax, cargo Rum, Sugar, Coffee, Tea and Hides, addressed to Mr. Delamare, passengers, Andrew Tebio.

25 Brig Neptune, Jas Neal 52 days from Greenock, bale goods, addressed to Irvine & Co. Brig Speedwell, J. Higginbottom 76 days from Kingston (Jamaica) cargo Rum, Coffee, Pimento, &c. addressed to Munro and Bell, passengers four. Brig Lansdale, Frs. Fither 55 days from Liverpool Salt, Hardware and Earthen ware addressed to Irvine and Co.

May 27. Barque Myrtle, J. Popplewell 10 weeks from London, merchandize addressed to Patterson and Co. passenger, Mr. Hoyts. Brig Margaret, J. Brown 10 weeks from Liverpool, Salt Iron, and Earthenware, addressed to G. Hamilton. Brig Oreah, Robert Bruce 45 days from New Castle, Coals and Earthenware, addressed to D Anderson & Co. Brig Dwina, W. Penny 6 weeks from Peterhead in ballast, addressed to Order. Brig Polly, A. Sandale, 52 days from Leven in ballast, addressed to F. & W. Hunter. Brig Adventure, —— Linton 59 days from London, in ballast, addressed to Jos. Flowers. Brig Favorite, Jas. Cray, 64 days from Avie, Coals, addressed to John Brown, passengers John Brown and Janet Andrews. Brig Wm. & Mary, D. Thompson 7 weeks from Kirkaldy in ballast, addressed to Mels. Hart. Ship Dorset, A Spencer, sailed 13th March from Portsmouth 12th of April from Fayal, in ballast, addressed to Mure & Co. passengers, Thomas Dennison and family. Ship Lady Cremoine, R. Johnson 66 days from Mary Port, in ballast addressed to Order.

28. Ship Elizabeth, R Shelton 70 days from London, in ballast, addressed to Mr. Usborne. Ship Bois, John Flim 42 days from Liverpool, cargo goods, addressed to Hoyle & Co. Ship Betsey, W. Donoho 6 weeks from Dublin, in ballast addressed to G. Hamilton. Ship Dispatch, Wm Scott 9 weeks from Dublin in ballast, addressed to G. Hamilton, passengers, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Christer. Ship Sarah, S. M'Millan 51 days from Liverpool Salt addressed to G Hamilton. Ship Lark, W. Seller sailed 14th of April from Peterhead, in ballast, addressed to D. Anderson. Schr. Retrieve, Jas. Tuzo 40 days from St. Vincents, Rum & Molasses addressed to Irvine & Co. Brig Portland, Thomas Robinson, 8 weeks from Workington, in ballast addressed to G. Hamilton. Ship Mary Francis, Ths. Atkinson, 54 days from Hull, in ballast addressed to Mr. Flowers. Brig Hope, J. Featherstone, 6 weeks from Madeira, cargo Wine, addressed to Order, Mr. K. Bonds.

29. Ship Young William, D. Stephenson 3 months from London, in ballast addressed to Mr. Usborne, passengers, K. Dubin & J. Mullany. Brig Sally, H. Maffey 88 days from Newcastle, in ballast, addressed to Irvine & Co. Brig Devonshire, John Pike, 23 days from St. Johns Newfoundland. Rum, Wine, & Molasses addressed to Coltman & Co. passenger John Walsh. Brig Amphrion, J. Benn, 8 weeks from Greenock, Goods addressed to Order, passengers T. Lee & Jas. M'Neal. Ship Sally, Jas. Corker, 50 days from Liverpool cargo Salt & Bottles, addressed to D. Anderson & Co. Ship Geo. & Margaret, J. Thompson, 60 days from London, in ballast, addressed to Mr. Burns. Ship Queen, R. Wilson 2 months from London, in ballast, addressed to Mure & Co. Ship Watson J. Thompson, 61 days from Greenock in Ballast, addressed to J. Coltman, passengers, J. Grant & J. Coltman. Brig Tiger, J. Smith, 7 weeks from West Wemy's, cargo Coals and goods, addressed to Order, passengers, J. Hill. Brig William, R. Graham, 60 days from Kirkaldy, cargo Earthenware & Goods addressed to Monro & Bell, passenger, John Menzies. Brig Robert, James Johnston, 8 weeks from Irvine, Earthenware & Goods, addressed to Order. Brig Harmony, A. Robertson, 43 days from Sunderland, cargo, Earthenware & Goods addressed to D. Anderson and Co. Brig Sileno J. Scholes, 8 weeks from Hull, in ballast, addressed to G. Hamilton, passengers, T. Wilson & Robt Wallace. Brig Elizabeth, T. Bell, 53 days from Kirkaldy, in Ballast, addressed to Mr. J Rois, passenger, A. Yule. Brig Minerva, Walter Bennett, 52 days from W. Wemy's, in Ballast addressed to Mr. J. Stuart. Ship Zephyr J. Peacock, 6 weeks from London, in ballast addressed to Mure & Co. Ship Mary, George Salmon, 52 days from London, general cargo, addressed to N. W. Company, passengers, Alexr. Hall, Stuart, Grove, A Forbes and George Hall. Brig Commerce, D. Dunbar, 32 days from Bermuda, cargo, Rum, addressed to Irvine & Co. Brig Agnes, J. Morison, sailed 1 April from Liverpool, Dry Goods, addressed to Hyde, Henderson & Gibb, passenger Richard Green.

Brig Jean, J. Smith, sailed 1st April from Liverpool, cargo Dry Goods addressed to Patterson & Grant, passengers, three laborers. Brig Frederick, Thos. Curry, 53 days from Hull, Sundries, addressed to W. Henderson & Co, passenger, B. Ainsworth. Ship Ann, J. Norman, 1 weeks from London, cargo merchandize, address to Flowers & Co. passengers, Geo. Wilson & Henry Hadley. Brig Fawcett, Wm. Athley 9 weeks from Liverpool, Salt, addressed to Mr. G. Sims. Brig Seaton, J. Scott, 10 weeks from Liverpool cargo, Salt addressed to Order. Brig John, W. Bagerson, 7 weeks from Liverpool, Sundries addressed to Mure and Co.

June 1 Brig Christian, J. Peterson, 8 weeks from Leith in ballast, addressed to F. & W. Hunter. Brig Joseph, James Moore 4 days from London, Goods address. to Mr. Atkinson.

YORK, JULY 1, 1809.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

A child (named Jenkins) aged about 5 years, living with a Mr. Pollard, at present of the New Purchase, wandered about a fortnight ago to the woods, accompanied by a small dog. From 20 to 40 people were indefatigable in search of the woods for the discovery of the child; after seven days absence the child returned emaciated, and excessively excoriated, apprehended it is understood from the ravages of the Musquetoes, &c. The Dog had not returned, it is supposed he became the victim of Hunger. The Child from its youth, is unable to account for its manner of living, or the latter fate of the dog.

LONDON. April 25.

Some letters have been received from Holland, which ſtate that the Archduke Charles, at the head of 50,000 men, has got poſſeſſion of Munich. We are inclined to believe this intelligence. It is certain that the king of Bavaria fled from Munich with all poſſible ſpeed as ſoon as he heard of the Auſtrians having paſſed the Inn. The paſſage was effected ſooner that the Dutch papers allow.—We have before us a Paris paper which aſſerts that private letters from Auſburgh, announce the paſſage to have taken place on the 6th, in the environs of Mulhdorff—Mulhdorff is the direct Road to Munich.

April 26.

The intelligence in the letters from L ſbon is contradictory.—Some aſſert that Soult had advanced on the 4th from Oporto in two diviſions, 50,000 ſtrong, within 30 miles of Liſbon, and that in conſequence of the immenſe ſuperiority of the enemy, (for whilſt Soult was advancing in one direction, Victor was advancing in another), preparations had been made for the embarkation of our troops.—Others affirm that an army had marched from Liſbon to give battle to Soult, and that Marſhal Beresford, with 40,000 Portuguese troops had taken an advantageous poſition for covering L ſbon—that the French had been driven from Oporto, and that great hopes were entertained of compelling Soult to ſurrender.—not at all improbable. If Soult determined upon proceeding againſt L ſbon with all poſſible rapidity, combining his march with the movement of Victor from the Eaſtern frontier he would leave but a ſmall force in Oporto, which would not be able to make any ſucceſſful reſiſtance to the force that might be brought againſt it. But it is not upon Oporto that our eyes are fixed with a great attention at preſent. They are fixed upon Soult, and the Britiſh army, which we believe are marching to meet each other, and from whoſe meeting we truſt will ſpring another laurel to bind round the brows of the Britiſh ſoldier.

May 3.

A letter has been received from Charante, giving a dreadful deſcription of the battle in Baſque Roads. The mouth of the river Charante is entirely choaked with wrecks of the French ſhips.—The enemy have loſt 3,000 killed, beſides a great many wounded.

THE ſubſcriber being Indebted to John Gray, Eſqr. Merchant in Montreal in a Sum of Money, and as Merchants have always occaſion for their money, he wiſhes to diſcharge ſaid debt as ſpeedily as poſſible; would therefore ſell Five or Six Thouſand Acres of his land in the Townſhip of Norwich near Lake Erie in the Long Point ſettlement at the low price of half a Dollar per Acre.

Such as wiſh to purchaſe will please to call on him at York, and he will ſhew them the Map of, and the King's Deed for the Land, the quality of which is moſt excellent, and for the goodneſs of the Title unqueſtionable ſecurity will be given.

He has alſo Twelve Hundred Acres of choice Land in the Townſhip of Whitby adjoining Lake Ontario, which he would ſell at Two Dollars per Acre for the above purpoſe.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 27th June, 1809

For Sale.

AS Valuable a Farm and Mill Seat as in the Province of Upper Canada, in the centre of a fine wheat country at the head of Lake Ontario; and within three miles of the water navigation thereof: About one third of which is meadow Land the greateſt part can be watered at pleaſure by ſprings, the reſt is the beſt kind of loom land. On the concern there is a good quarry of building ſtone, lime ſtone, excellent timber, and an appearance of a large body of Iron Ore.

The Mill-Seat commands a fall of thirty ſix feet, with abundance of water for turning a Grift Mill with twenty run of ſtone; on which is erected a Saw Mill capable of ſawing five thouſand feet of boards every twenty four hours, and can be well ſupplied with Pine, Oak, Cherry, &c. &c. on the concern is alſo erected a dwelling houſe forty ſix feet by twenty four, containing two parlours, four bed rooms and a kitchen adjoining, alſo a frame barn thirty feet by forty ſix, a ſmall houſe for a miller, with ſeveral other uſeful buildings; between fifty and ſixty Acres is cleared and under good fence, and about thirty more is chopped ready for logging. For further particulars apply to the Printer.

N. B. The purchaſer will be accommodated with 2 or 4 hundred acres of Land: or, the proprietor would be willing to put a part or the whole of the concern as a ſhare in a commercial undertaking, the ſituation being well adapted to trade.

MALT HOUSE, BREWERY, &c.

For SALE by PRIVATE CONTRACT;

WHICH if not ſold by the firſt of AUGUST next enſuing, will be rented to a Good Tenant.—The Premiſes conſiſt of a complete PLANT for MALTING, BREW HOUSE, WORKING TUBS, COOLERS, Two KILNS for Drying Malt, a GRANARY, PUMPS, a PATENT BREWING MALT MILL, Two Good Wells of Water, Stable, &c.

The Boiler was ſet up a new laſt Summer.—The Utenſils are adapted to manufacturing Thirty Barrels of Beer Weekly with eaſe, which has been repeatedly done.—The whole of this Eſtabliſhment has been perfected within theſe Nine Years.—There are likewiſe Two STILLS, with Worms, &c. complete.

A TAN HOUSE, completely fitted up, with an Excellent Horſe Mill for Grinding Bark, and nearly adjoining the Tan Houſe a ſmall Dwelling Houſe, to lodge and accommodate the workmen, or others.

A SLAUGHTER HOUSE complete—in this Houſe there is a Chimney built, and a ſufficiency of room for the reception and operation of Two Stills of any ſize, with a never failing Well of Water in the Building.

There are nearly Three Acres of Cultivated Garden Ground, in high Order, on which the above Buildings, &c. are erected, together with a Good DWELLING HOUSE, convenient, and in perfect repair.—The whole whereof are ſituate in the Town of York, the Capital of Upper Canada.—The Proprietor thinks it unneceſſary to make any Encomiums, as thoſe who are inclined to Purchaſe or Rent will naturally view the Premiſes

N. B. There is Malt on hand to begin Brewing with, and Hops ſufficient for a Seaſon; there are alſo Hydes and Bark to commence Buſineſs in the Tannery.

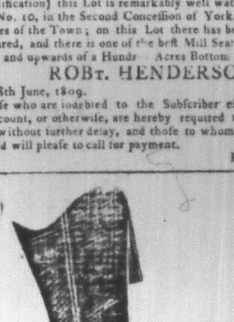
☞ The Subſcriber wiſhes alſo to diſpoſe of the following Lots of Land, viz.—13 and 14, Sixth Conceſſion of Whitchurch.—No 14, in the Seventh Conceſſion (on one of theſe Lots, are remaining the veſtiges of a large and ancient Fortification) this Lot is remarkably well watered:—alſo Lot No. 10, in the Second Conceſſion of York, within three Miles of the Town; on this Lot there has been Ten Acres cleared, and there is one of the beſt Mill Seats in this Province, and upwards of a Hundred Acres Bottom Land.

ROBT. HENDERSON.

York, 8th June, 1809.

All thoſe who are indebted to the Subſcriber either by Note, Account, or otherwiſe, are hereby required to make payment without further delay, and thoſe to whom he may be indebted will pleaſe to call for payment.

R. H.



THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the Town of York and its vicinity, that he has eſtabliſhed a Shop, one door Weſt of Alexr. Wood, Eſqr. on King Street, where he carries on the BOOT and SHOEMAKING BUSINESS in its various branches; thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done in the beſt manner and neweſt faſhion.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, 2d June, 1809.

FOR SALE.

The Humber MILLS,

OR one Half Share of the Mills known by the name of COOPER'S MILLS, with from two to 700 acres of Land lying on both ſides of the River adjoining the Mills, including a good and well improved Farm, a well finiſhed HOUSE, 6 rooms on a floor and 6 fire places; well filled in with brick, and about 40 acres cultivated Land a good frame Barn, &c.—One half of the purchaſe money paid down will induce the ſubſcriber to give a liberal Credit for the remainder, or take wild Lands in good ſituations; and the reaſons which induce him to ſell will alſo induce him to ſell cheap.

The ſituation will recommend itſelf on a view thereof.

☞ All kinds of Lumber may be had as uſual.—27th May, 1809.

CEDAR PICKETS WANTED.

To encloſe the Gaol of the Home Diſtrict.—Any Perſon or Perſons willing to furniſh them, are requeſted to give in their propoſals to Alexander Wood, of the Town of York, Eſquire, who is authorized to contract for the ſame.

THOS. RIDOUT,
Clerk of the Peace, Home Diſtrict.

York, 22d April, 1809.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, the well encloſed Lots and Orchard of the Subſcriber, ſituate about the center of this Town, and ſome valuable land between this and the Head of the Lake.—Apply to the ſubſcriber, or to John Cameron

JOHN VANZANTEE.

York, 9th May, 1809.

The following Lots of LAND will be ſold by the Subſcriber on very moderate terms, viz.

Lot No. 6 In the Second Conceſſion of the Townſhip of Lanſdown, Diſtrict of Johnſtown—200 acres.
22 In the Third, 21 and the Eaſt half of Lot No. 20 in the Fourth Conceſſion of Loughborough, County of Frontenac.—500 acres.
32 and the Eaſt half of No 31 in the 7th Conceſſion of Uxbridge—300 acres.
27 In the Firſt Conceſſion of York—50 acres.
13 and 14 in the 4th Conceſſion of Walpole—400 acres.
12 In the 6th Conceſſion of Woodhouſe—200 acres.
9 and the Weſtern half of No. 8 in the 4th Conceſſion of Southwold, County of Suffolk, Weſtern Diſtrict—300 acres.
12 In the 14th Conceſſion of Townſhend, County of Norfolk, London Diſtrict.—200 acres.
2 and 2 in the 5th, and No. 1 in the 6th Conceſſion of Glanford—600 acres
27 and 28 in the Third Conceſſion of Ancaſter—400 acres.—Total 3150 acres.

For further particulars and conditions of ſale, application to be made to

JOHN M'KAY.

Niagara, 27th Feby 1809

To be Sold or Let,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Eſquire.—A Purchaſer or Tenant may have immediate poſſeſſion by applying to Enſn. Beman, Eſquire, or the Subſcriber, ALEXR. WOOD.

York, 9th 1809.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for caſh, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion.—
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do
North half of 24 in the 5th do.—360 acres in the Townſhip of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 2d conceſſ
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—850 Acres in the Townſhip of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - 9th do.—600 acres in the Townſhip of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 2d—500 in King.
17 - - 3d
14 - - 5th—400 acres in the Townſhip of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperiour—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

An Excellent FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 36, in the Firſt Conceſſion of VAUGHAN, and on Yonge Street—There are 30 acres of improvement, a well built Frame Houſe, and other accommodations thereon.—For the very low terms on which this Farm will be Sold, apply to A. Walker, or John Lyon, on Yonge Street, or at the Printing Office, York.

Yonge Street, 18th March 1809.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOL. XIX.

TH

TOTAL NUMBER 900

Proclamat

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c.

To our beloved and faithful Subjects of our Province of Upper Canada, to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Members of our Parliament at our Town of York, and to all others whom it may concern, Greeting:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Tenth day of [illegible] We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the [illegible] this preſent month of June, as by our ſaid Proclamation of York, you were thereby commanded and ſtrained to appear; but WE nevertheleſs Royal conſideration [illegible] ence of our loving ſubjects, fit by and with the advice of our Council, to relieve you and your attendance at the time aforeſaid, conſulting and by theſe preſents do prorogue you and each of you, the ſaid Parliament to the day of Auguſt next enſuing, to be holden at our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do and paſs ſuch things as ſhall be neceſſary; hereof fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this twenty ſixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty ninth Year of our Reign.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamat

FRANCIS GORE, Eſq
ant Governor of the P
per Canada, &c. &c

WHEREAS by an Act p
ty fourth year of the
ſent Majeſty, intitled, 'An
"ing to His Majeſty, a cer
"ney, for the further en
"the Growth and Culti
"within this Province, and
"thereof;" It is (among
ed,) that at any time or

CEDAR PICKETS WANTED.

enclose the Gaol of the Home Diſtrict. py Perſon or Perſons willing to furniſh , are requeſted to give in their propo- to Alexander Wood, of the Town of , Eſquire, who is authorized to con- for the ſame.

THOs. RIDOUT,
Clerk of the Peace, Home Diſtrict.
ork, 22d April, 1809.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

R Sale, the well enclosed Lots and Orch- d of the Subſcriber, ſituate about the er of this Town, and ſome valuable land een this and the Head of the Lake.— y to the ſubſcriber, or to John Cameron

JOHN VANZANTEE.
ork, 9th May, 1809.

following Lots of LAND will be ld by the Subſcriber on very mode- ate terms, viz.

o. 6 In the Second Conceſſion of the Townſhip of Lanſdown, Diſtrict of Johnſtown—200 acres.
22 In the Third, 21 and the Eaſt half of Lot No. 20 in the Fourth Conceſſion of Loughborough, County of Frontenac.—500 acres.
32 and the Eaſt half of No 31 in the 7th Conceſſion of Uxbridge—300 acres.
27 In the Firſt Conceſſion of York—50 acres.
13 and 14 in the 4th Conceſſion of Walpole—400 acres.
12 In the 6th Conceſſion of Woodhouſe —200 acres.
9 and the Weſtern half of No. 8 in the 4th Conceſſion of Southwold, County of Suffolk, Weſtern Diſtrict—300 acres.
12 In the 14th Conceſſion of Townſhend, County of Norfolk, London Diſtrict.—200 acres.
1 and 2 in the 5th, and No. 1 in the 6th Conceſſion of Glanford—600 acres
27 and 28 in the Third Conceſſion of Ancaſter—400 acres.—Total 3150 acres.

For further particulars and conditi- of ſale, application to be made to

JOHN M'KAY.
gara, 27th Feby 1809

To be Sold or Let,

HE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Eſquire.—A Pur- er or Tenant may have immediate poſ- on by applying to Enos Boman, Eſquire, he Subſcriber, ALEXR. WOOD.
rk, 9 1809.

Lands For Sale.

HE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for viz.

No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion—
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do
North half of 24 in the 5th do.—3600 acres in the townſhip of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 21 concer
22 - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—850 Acres in the townſhip of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - 9th do.—600 acres in the townſhip of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 2d—500 in King.
17 - - - 3d
24 - - - 5th—400 acres in the townſhip of Markham.

e above Lands having been taken up at an early period the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſup- the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperiour— rticulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an un- able title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.
rk, 19th June, 1807.

An Excellent FARM FOR SALE.

OT No. 36, in the Firſt Conceſſion of VAUGHAN, and on Yonge Street— ere are 30 acres of improvement, a well t Frame Houſe, and other accommoda- s thereon.—For the very low terms on ch this Farm will be Sold, apply to A. iker, or John Lyon, on Yonge Street, or e Printing Office, York.
onge Street, 18th March 1809.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
NTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 8.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 909] SATURDAY, JULY, 15 1809. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the 29th day of this preſent month of June to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you —GREETING :—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Tenth day of May laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty ninth day of this preſent month of June, at which time in our town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear ; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Fifth day of Auguſt next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary ; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.— Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this twenty third day of June in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty ninth of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation

FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c &c.

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty fourth year of the reign of His preſent Majeſty, intitled, "An Act for granting to His Majeſty, a certain ſum of Money, for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the exportation thereof;" It is (among other things enacted,) that at any time or times after the paſſing of the ſaid Act, it ſhall and might be awful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhould ſeem meet, as Commiſſioners for the purchaſing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of this Province. And whereas by an Act paſſed in the forty-eighth year of the reign of His preſent Majeſty, intitled, "An Act for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the exportation thereof;" it is enacted, that the ſum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shillings per Ton ſhould be the rate or price for good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be delivered unto and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

NOW KNOW ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, do, by virtue of the ſaid hereinbefore firſt recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, conſtitute and appoint, the Honorable James Baby, the Honorable Richard Cartwright, the Honorable Robert Hamilton, Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot, of Port Talbot, Eſq. and William Allan, of York, Eſquire, in the ſaid Province reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners or any one or more of them are, and is hereby reſpectively authoriſed & empowered, to purchaſe ſuch Hemp, at & after the price or rate in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Proviſos contained in and according to the Statutes, in ſuch caſe made and provided ; And to do, perform and execute all ſuch other matters & things, as they are authorized and required to do, in and by the ſaid recited Acts.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty-ninth year of His Majeſty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE.
Lieut. Governor.

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

Lieutenant Governor's Office.
YORK, 31ſt May, 1809.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Commiſſioners for the Roads in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

EASTERN DISTRICT.
The Revd. John Strachan,—David Sherk, Joſeph Anderſon, Eſquires.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN.
Thomas Fraſer, Solomon Jones, Peter Drummond Eſquires,

MIDLAND DISTRICT.
The Hon Richd. Cartwright, Alexr Fiſher, John Cumming, Eſquires.

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.
Robert Baldwin, Alexr Fletcher, Elias Jones, Eſquires.

HOME DISTRICT.
Samuel Smith, Wm Graham, Richd Beaſley, Eſquires & Mr. Thomas Hamilton.

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA.
Joſeph Edwards, Richard Hatt, Samuel Street, Eſquires

DISTRICT OF LONDON.
Daniel Springer, John Veigh, Thos. Welch, Eſquires.

WESTERN DISTRICT.
John McGregor, Robert Richardſon, Alex Doſt, Eſquires.

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

Agent for Purchaſes Office
YORK, 2d June 1809

NOTICE is hereby given, to ſuch perſon or perſons who may be willing to ſupply FRESH BEEF of good quality, to the Troops and Military Departments ſtationed at York, Kingſton, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburg, from the 25th September to the 31ſt December, 1809 ; to deliver in their propoſals, with the name of their ſecurity, immediately, to the Agent for Purchaſes, at York.

Propoſals will in like manner be received, for ſupplying the abovementioned Poſts with Freſh Beef of good quality, from the firſt January to the 24th day of March, 1810.

The loweſt price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be ſtated in each of theſe propoſals, for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the commiſſary at each poſt, by the quarter, who will, immediately pay for the ſame in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commiſſary will alſo once in every fifteen days (if required,) deliver to the Contractor, a diſtribution of the quantity of Beef, required for the fifteen days following.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for purchaſes.

HALF PAY.

OFFICERS on Half Pay, of the British American Forces, claiming a batement or exemption under the Property Act, as having an income under 150l. per annum, are desired to take notice, that the affidavits required for this purpose, must comprehend the whole of the period for which half pay is claimed; consequently the Affidavit taken in June, must state from the 6th of April of the year preceding: But should any change in a person's income prevent him from adopting the letter of the form prescribed, an alteration accordingly will be admitted.

Officers are further apprized, that if the Affidavits of Income do not regularly accompany the usual half yearly papers, their half pay cannot be issued to their Agents, otherwise than subject to a deduction of ten per cent.

J. HALE,
Dep. Paymaster Genl. in Canada.

Quebec, March 3, 1809

YORK, 23d June, 1809.

DAYS when the COMMISSIONS of OYER and TERMINER, ASSIZE and NISI PRIUS are to be opened in the respective Districts of this Province, during the ensuing Circuit.

District of Newcastle, at the Court House, Monday August 14.
Midland District, at Kingston, Monday August 21.
District of Johnstown, at Johnstown, Monday August 28.
District of Cornwall, at Cornwall, Monday Sept 4th.
District of London, at Charlotteville, Monday Sept. 4th.
Western District, at Sandwich, Wednesday Sept, 13th.
District of Niagara, at Niagara, Tuesday September 26th.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.
York, 11th July, 1809.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint John Erskin, jun. Esquire, to be Collector of the Customs at the Island of St. Josephs.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.
Admiralty Office, April 21.

Sir Harry Neal, Bart. first captain to Admiral lord Gambier, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels employed in the Channel soundings, &c. arrived here this morning, with a dispatch from his lordship to the honorable William Wellesley Pole, of which the following is a copy.

Caledonia, at anchor in Basque Roads, April 14, 1809.

SIR,

The Almighty's favor to his Majesty and the nation has been strongly marked in the success he has been pleased to give to the operations of his Majesty's fleet under my command; and I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, that the four ships of the enemy named in the margin* have been destroyed at their anchorage, and several others from getting on shore, if not rendered altogether unserviceable, are at least disabled for a considerable time.

The arrangements of the fire vessels placed under the direction of captain the right honorable lord Cochrane, were made as fully as the state of the weather would admit, according to his lordship's plan, on the evening of the 11th instant, and at 8 o'clock on the same night they proceeded to the attack under a favorable strong wind from the Northward, and flood tide, (preceded by some vessels filled with powder and shells, as proposed by his lordship with a view to explosion) and led on in the most undaunted and determined manner by captain Wooldridge, in the Mediator fire ship, the others following in succession; but owing to the darkness of the night, several mistook their course and failed.

On their approach to the enemy's ships it was discovered that a boom was placed in the front of their line for a defence.—This, however, the weight of the Mediator soon broke, and the usual intrepidity and bravery of british seamen overcame all difficulties.—Advancing under a heavy fire from the forts in the Isle of Aix, as well as from the enemy's ships, most of which cut or slipt their cables, and from the confined anchorage got on shore, and avoided taking fire.

At day light the following morning, Lord Cochrane communicated to me by telegraph, that seven of the enemy's ships were on shore, and might be destroyed.—I immediately made the signal for the fleet to unmoor and weigh, intending to proceed with it to effect their destruction. The wind, however, being from the northward, and the flood tide running, rendered it too hazardous to run into Aix Roads (from its shallow water.) I therefore anchored again, at the distance of about three miles from the forts on the island.

As the tide suited, the enemy again evinced great activity in endeavoring to warp their ships, (which had grounded) into deep water, and succeeded in getting all but five of the line towards the entrance of the Charante before it became practicable to attack them.

I gave orders to captain Bligh of the Valiant to proceed with that ship, the Revenge, frigates, bombs, and small vessels, named in the margin,† to anchor near the Boyart Shoal in readiness to begin the attack. At 20 minutes past 1 P. M. Lord Cochrane advanced in the Imperieuse with his accustomed gallantry and spirit, and opened a well directed fire upon the Calcutta, which struck her colors to the Imperieuse; the ships and vessels above mentioned soon after joined in the attack upon the Ville de Varsovie & Aquilon, and obliged them, before five o'clock, after sustaining a heavy cannonade to strike their colours, when they were taken possession of by the boats of the advanced squadron. As soon as the prisoners were removed, they were set on fire, as was also the Tonnerre, a short time after by the enemy.

I afterwards detached Rear Admiral the Hon. Robert Stopford in the Cæsar with the Theseus, three additional fire ships (which were hastily prepared in the course of the day) and all the boats of the fleet, with Mr. Congreve's rockets, to conduct the further operations of the night against any of the ships which lay exposed to an attack.—On the morning of the 13th, the rear admiral reported to me, that as the Cæsar and other line of battle ships had grounded, and were in a dangerous situation, he thought it adviseable to order them all out, particularly as the remaining part of the service could be performed by frigates only; and I was happy to find that they were extricated from their perilous situation.

Captain Bligh has since informed me, that it was found impracticable to destroy the three decked ship, and the others which were lying near the entrance of the Charante, as the former being the outer one, was protected by three lines of boats placed in advance from her.

This ship and all the others, except 4 of the line and a frigate, have now moved up the river Charante. If any further attempt to destroy them is practicable, I shall not fail to use every means in my power to accomplish it.

I have great satisfaction in stating to their lordships how much I feel obliged to the zealous co-operation of Rear-Admiral Stopford, under whose arrangement the boats of the fleet were placed; and I must also express to their lordships the high sense I have of the assistance I received from the abilities and unremitted attention of Sir Harry Neal, Bart. the captain of the fleet, as well as of the animated exertions of the captains, officers, seamen, and marines under my command, and their forwardness to volunteer upon any service that migh. be allotted to them; particularly the zeal and activity shown by the captains of the line of battle ships in preparing the fire vessels.

I cannot speak in sufficient terms of admiration and applause of the vigorous and gallant attack made by Lord Cochrane upon the French line of battle ships which were on shore, as well of his judicious manner of approaching them, and placing his ship in the position most advantageous to annoy the enemy, and preserve his own ship, which could not be exceeded by any feat of volour hitherto atchieved by the British Navy.

It is due to the rear admiral & Sir Harry Neal, that I should here take the opportunity of acquainting their lordships of the handsome and earnest manner in which both these meritorious officers had volunteered their services before the arrival of lord Cochrane, to undertake an attack upon the enemy with fire ships; and had not their Lordships fixed upon him to conduct the enterprize, I have full confidence that the result of their efforts would have been highly creditable to them.

I should feel that I did not do justice to the services of captain Godfrey, of the Ætna, in bombarding the enemy's ships on the 12th, and nearly all the day of the 13th, if I did not recommend him to your lordship's notice; and I cannot omit bearing due testimony to the anxious desire expressed by Mr. Congreve to be employed wherever I might conceive his services the management of the rockets would be useful; some of them were placed in the fire ships with effect, and I have every reason to be satisfied with the artillerymen and others who had the management of them, under Mr. Congreve's direction.

I send herewith a return of killed, wounded and missing of the fleet, which I am happy to observe is comparatively small. I have not yet received the returns of the number of prisoners taken, but I conceive they amount to between 4 and 500.

I have charged Sir Harry Neal with this dispatch (by the Imperieuse) and I beg leave to refer their lordships to him,

as also to Lord Cochra
particulars of which the
informed.

I have the honor t

April 15.—(T. S.)—
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List of Killed, wounded, an
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Cæsar, killed 3; wo
Theseus, wounded 3
Imperieuse, kille 3;
Revenge, killed 3; w
Mediator, killed 1, w
N. B. The last four blo
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Gibraltar, wounded 1.
Total, 2 Officers, 8 me
26 men, wounded; one
46.

Received since the abo
Beagle, wounded 1.
wounded 1.

* Ville de Varsovie, 80 gu
quion, 74 guns; and Calcutta, 56
† Indefatigable, Aigle, Emera
bomb, Insolent gun brig, Conflict
Growler

From Bell's Weekly Mes

War between Austri
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Government:

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I have the honor to be, &c.

GAMBIER.

April 15 —(P. S.)—This morning 3 of the enemy's line of battle ſhips were obſerved to be ſtill on ſhore under Fouras, and one of them is in a dangerous ſituation.——One of their frigates, (L'Indienne) alſo on ſhore, has fallen over, and they are now diſmantling her. As the tides will take her off in a day or two, there is every probability that ſhe will be deſtroyed.

Since writing the foregoing, I have learnt, that the hon. lieutenant colonel Cochrane (Lord Cochrane's brother) and lieutenant Biſſet, of the navy, were volunteers in the Impericuſe, and rendered themſelves extremely uſeful, the former by commanding ſome of her guns on the maindeck, and the latter in conducting one of the exploſion veſſels.

Liſt of Killed, wounded, and miſſing, in the fleet under Lord Gambier.

Caledonia, wounded 1
Cæſar, killed 3; miſſing 1.
Theſeus, wounded 3
Imperieuſe, killed 3; wounded 11.
Revenge, killed 3; wounded 15
Mediator, killed 1, wounded 4.

N. B. The laſt four blown out of the Mediator after ſhe was ſet on fire.

Gibraltar, wounded 1.

Total, 2 Officers, 8 men killed; 9 officers, 26 men, wounded; one man miſſing—total 46.

GAMBIER.

Received ſince the above was written.

Beagle, wounded 1.
Æolus wounded 1.

* Ville de Varsovie, (80 guns); Tonnere, 74 guns; Aquilon, 74 guns; and Calcutta, 56 guns.

† Indefatigable, Aigle, Emerand, Pallas, Beagle, Æolus bomb, Inſolent gun brig, Conflict, Encounter, Fervent, and Growler

From Bell's Weekly Meſſenger of April 23.

War between Auſtria and France is no longer doubtful. We lay before our readers the following noble Proclamation of the Archduke Charles, juſt received by Government:

"*Vienna, April* 6.

"The protection of our country calls us to new exploits. As long as it was poſſible to preſerve peace by means of ſacrifices, and as long as theſe ſacrifices were conſiſtent with the ſecurity of the ſtate, and with the welfare of the people, the heart of our bountiful ſovereign ſuppreſſes every painful feeling in ſilence; but when all endeavors to preſerve happy independence from the inſatiable ambition of a foreign conqueror prove fruitleſs, when nations are falling around us, and when lawful ſovereigns are torn from the hearts of their ſubjects, when in fine the danger of univerſal ſubjugation threatens even the happy ſtates of Auſtria, and their peaceable fortunate inhabitants; then does our country demand its deliverance from us, and we ſtand forth in its defence.

"On you, my dear brother ſoldiers, are fixed the eyes of the univerſe, and of all thoſe who ſtill feel for national honor and national proſperity. You ſhall not ſhare the diſgrace of becoming tools of oppreſſion. You ſhall not carry on the endleſs wars of ambition under diſtant climes. ——Your blood ſhall never flow for foreign intereſts and foreign covetouſneſs; nor on you ſhall the curſe alight to annihilate innocent nations; and over the bodies of the ſlaughtered defenders of their country to pave the way for a foreigner to the uſurped throne. A happier lot awaits you; the liberties of Europe has taken refuge under our banners. Your victories will looſe its fetters, and your brothers in Germany, yet in the ranks of the enemy, long for their deliverance. You are engaged in a juſt cauſe, otherwiſe I ſhould not appear at your head.

"On the fields of Ulm and Marengo, where of the enemy ſo often remind us with oſtentatious pride, on theſe fields will we renew the glorious deeds of Wurtsburgh and Oſtrach, of Liptengen (Stockach) and Zurich, of Verona, of the Trebbia and Novi.—We will conquer a laſting peace for our country; but the great end is not to be attained without great virtues. Unconditional ſubordination, ſtrict diſcipline, perſevering courage, and unſhaken ſteadineſs in danger, are the companions of true fortitude. Only a union of will and a joint co-operation of the whole lead to victory.

"My ſovereign and brother has inveſted me with extenſive powers, to reward and to puniſh. I will be every where in the middle of you, and you ſhall receive the firſt thanks of your country from your general on the field of battle. The patriotiſm of many of the Auſtrian Nobility has anticipated your wants; this is a pledge to me for the fulleſt meaſure of the public gratitude; but puniſhment ſhall alſo, with inflexible rigor, fall on every breach of duty: merit ſhall meet with reward, and offence with admadverſion, without diſtinction of perſon or rank; branded with diſgrace ſhall the worthleſs perſon be caſt out to whom life is dearer than his and our honor. Adorned with the marks of public eſteem will I preſent to our ſovereign, to the world, thoſe brave men who have deſerved well of their country, and whoſe names I will ever carry in my heart.

"There remains no conſideration which I muſt put you in mind of; the ſoldier is only formidable to the enemy in arms; civil virtues muſt not be ſtrangers to him; out of the field of battle, towards the unarmed citizens and peaſants, he is moderate, compaſſionate and humane; he knows the evils of war, and ſtrives to lighten them. I will puniſh every wanton exceſs with ſo much greater ſeverity, as it is not the intention of our monarch to oppreſs neighboring countries, but to deliver them from their oppreſſors, and to form with their princes a powerful bond in order to bring about a laſting peace, and to maintain the general welfare and ſecurity. Soon will foreign troops in ſtrict unison with us attack the common enemy. Then, brave companions in arms!—honor and ſupport them as your brothers;—not by vain glorious high words, but by manly deeds do honor to the warrior; by intrepidity before the enemy you muſt ſhow yourſelves to be the firſt ſoldiers.

"Thus then ſhall I one day lead you back to your country, followed by the reſpect of the enemy, and by the gratitude of foreign nations, after having ſecured by your arms an honorable peace, when the ſatisfaction of our monarch, the approbation of the world, the rewards of valor, the bleſſings of our fellow-citizens, and the conſciouſneſs of deſerved repoſe await you.

"CHARLES, Archduke, Generaliſſimo."

The Britiſh took 800 French ſoldiers priſoners in the capture of the Saints, W. Indies.

The killed, wounded and miſſing of the Britiſh in the capture of the Saints is ſtated at 7—of the French at 200. Between 2 and 300 of the priſoners the Britiſh made at their requeſt, were permitted to enter the Britiſh ſervice. They were chiefly Germans.

The Emperor Napoleon has preſented to his Majeſty the King of Denmark 300 pieces of heavy ordnance, with the ammunition, belonging to the fortreſs of Stralſund, which is now razed.

Baron Von Eſſen will go as ambaſſador extraordinary from Denmark to Paris. A Ruſſian ambaſſador is alſo expected at the Swediſh capital.

London Paper.

AARON BURR AND MIRANDA.

The Spaniſh Junta Ambaſſador at London (Apodoca) having made repreſentations to the Britiſh miniſter for foreign affairs, that ſeveral perſons were in London who had in hand an enterpriſe againſt the Spaniſh colonies in South America, Miranda and Burr were particularly named; the former however contrived to obtain a paſſage in a veſſel bound to St. Chriſtophers, for which place it is ſaid he departed; Aaron Burr who was alſo ſummoned to appear did not make his eſcape, but preſented himſelf according to the Summons; and was notified that he muſt depart from England; he diſclaimed all connexion or participation with any deſign againſt the Spaniſh colonies, and claimed as a Britiſh ſubject, under magna charta, to remain unmoleſted in the country, to which he owed and avowed allegiance.

Upon it's being urged that he was an American citizen, and that he held a ſtation which put his character of an American beyond queſtion; he diſclaimed the character of an American citizen, and aſſerted that he was entitled to protection by his birth, under the Britiſh government, long before the Independence of America: and that although the Britiſh government might conniver at, it he maintained that the principles of Britiſh law and policy never admitted of expatriation; and could not refuſe to recognize the right of any ſubject born within the realm or its colonies.

He was nevertheleſs adviſed that he muſt depart the realm.

He thereupon ſignified that it was out of his power; that he was deſtitute of the funds requiſite to defray the expenſes of his removal, or diſcharge the obligations which he had already incurred.

Whether the funds were advanced or not, we have not learnt—but he was accompanied to one of the ports on the North Sea, and ſhipt for the continent.

We heard ſeveral weeks ago that he had taken his paſſage for the iſland of St. Chriſtophers, and was deſtined for Trinidad.

Bell's Weekly Meſſenger.

Port of Quebec. Arrived.

June 9. Ship Trihowney Planters, John Fell, 55 days from London, in ballaſt, addreſſed to Mure & Co. Brig Robert, John Bigg, 4 days from Grenada, cargo Rum Sugar and Moloſſes, addreſſed to Irvine & Co. Brig Alex ander, Thomas Turnbull, 8 weeks from New-Caſtle, ſundry goods addreſſed to order. Brig Harriet Catland, Mr. Owen, 69 days from Liverpool, Sait, addreſſed to Mr. Walker of Montreal. Brig Hannah,

Wm. Smith, 65 days from New-Caſtle, cargo Coals, addreſſed to D. Anderſon. Brig Tryal, John Thompſon, 57 days from Liverpool, cargo Salt and merchandize addreſſed to Jas. Heath, paſſenger Mr. Tipton.

FOR SALE.

THAT very valuable Lot and improvement, on Yonge Street belonging to the ſubſcriber. For the accommodation of a purchaſer a large Stock of cattle, Sheep, &c. will either be ſold or let therewith, and the moſt favorable terms entered into.

The improvement (100 Acres clear'd and in high cultivation) with the Diſtillery, Still, and Buildings thereon, render the purchaſe a very deſirable one. Alſo, one half of the Mills known as Lyon & Walker's Mills on Yonge Street; they being ſituate on an excellent lot of 210 Acres, have a large proportion of Pine timber. For particulars, apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or at the Printing Office

JOHN LYON.

York, July 5th, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber, proprietor of Lot No 19 in the ſecond Conceſſion of the Township of Etobicoke, gives notice that he will legally proſecute any Treſpaſſer on his land property; any perſons pretending to be claimants, or having any controverſy which reſpect the ſaid lot, are deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber

MOSES DEWAR.

York, July 6th, 1809.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street, about ſix miles and a half from Town. For particulars apply to

SAMUEL HERON.

York, July 6th, 1809.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 22, in the ſixth Conceſſion of the Township of York, Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, alſo Lot No. 35 in the fifth Conceſſion of the Township of North Gwillembury; an indiſputable title will be given. For particulars inquire of The Hamilton, York.

York, 6th July, 1809.

THE ſubſcriber being indebted to John Gray, Eſqr. Merchant in Montreal in a Sum of Money, and as Merchants have always occaſion for their money, he wiſhes to diſcharge ſaid debt as ſpeedily as poſſible; would therefore ſell Five or Six Thouſand Acres of his land in the Township of Norwich near Lake Erie in the Long Point ſettlement at the low price of half a Dollar per Acre.

Such as wiſh to purchaſe will pleaſe to call on him at York, and he will ſhew them the Map of, and the King's Deed for the Land, the quality of which is moſt excellent, and for the goodneſs of the Title unqueſtionable ſecurity will be given.

He has alſo Twelve Hundred Acres of choice Land in the Township of Whitby adjoining Lake Ontario, which he would ſell at Two Dollars per Acre for the above purpoſe.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 27th June, 1809.

For Sale.

AS Valuable a Farm and Mill Seat as in the Province of Upper Canada, in the centre of a fine wheat country at the head of Lake Ontario; and within three miles of the water navigation thereof: About one third of which is meadow Land the greateſt part can be watered it's cauſe by ſprings, the reſt is of beſt kind of loom land. Alſo the concern there is a good quarry of building ſtone, lime ſtone, excellent timber, and an appearance of a large body of Iron Ore.

The Mill-Seat commands a fall of thirty ſix feet, with abundance of water for turning a Griſt Mill with twenty pair of ſtone; on which is erected a Saw Mill capable of ſawing five thouſand feet of boards every twenty four hours, and can be well ſupplied with Pine, Oak, Cherry, &c. &c. on the concern is alſo erected a dwelling houſe forty ſix feet by twenty four, containing two parlours, four bed rooms and a kitchen adjoining, alſo a frame barn thirty feet by forty ſix, a ſmall houſe for a miller, with ſeveral other uſeful buildings; between fifty and ſixty Acres is cleared and under good fence, and about thirty more is chopped ready for logging. For further particulars apply to the Printer.

N. B. The purchaſer will be accommodated with 2 or 4 hundred acres of Land; or, the proprietor would be willing to put a part or the whole of the concern as a ſhare in a commercial undertaking, the ſituation being well adapted to trade.

To be Sold.

LOT No. 22, in front of Lake Simcoe, commonly called Cook's Bay, containing 200 Acres or thereabouts, 30 acres of which are under good improvement.—This Land requires no praiſe, being well known to be a good ſoil, and beautiful ſituation; Salmon trout and white fiſh are caught in great abundance.

A good and ſufficient title to the above Land will be given.

JAMES O. ROCHE.

Niagara, 14th April, 1809.

A FARM FOR SALE.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with fourteen acres Improvement and a Houſe, is well watered, with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be ſold very cheap, and immediate poſſeſſion given with a clear Title.—Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHRY Carpenter, York May 24th, 1809.

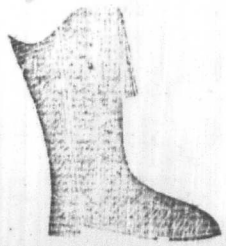
Lands for Sale.

THE following Lots of Land will be ſold on moderate terms for Cash, or if more convenient to the purchaſer, Merchantable Barley will be taken in payment, viz.

Lot lettered C and D on the North ſide of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being in a range with the ſecond Conceſſion, North of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 Acres each.

Alſo, the rear of Eaſterneſt part of Lot No. 27 in the 7th Conceſſion of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 130 Acres. N B On Lot lettered D there is an improvement of four Acres, well fenced in, and a houſe erected thereon. The above Lots are well Watered, and the Land of an excellent quality.—Application to be made to the ſubſcriber, who can give an indiſputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.



THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the Town of York and its vicinity, that he has eſtabliſhed a Shop, one door Weſt of Alexr. Wood, Eſqr. on King Street, where he carries on the BOOT and SHOEMAKING BUSINESS in its various branches; thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done in the beſt manner and neweſt faſhion.

DANIEL B WALLIS.

York, 2d June, 1809.

FOR SALE.

The Humber MILLS,

OR one Half Share of the Mills known by the name of COOPER's MILLS, with from two to 7[illegible] acres of Land lying on both ſides of the River adjoining the Mills, including a good and well improved Farm, a well finiſhed HOUSE, 6 rooms on a floor and 6 fire places; well filled in with brick, and about 40 acres cultivated Land a good frame Barn, &c.—One half of the purchaſe money paid down will induce the ſubſcriber to give a liberal Credit for the remainder, or take wild Lands in good ſituations, and the reaſons which induce him to ſell will alſo induce him to ſell cheap.

The ſituation will recommend itſelf on a view thereof.

Alſo, a complete Merchant Built and every thing neceſſary for a ſecond pair of Stones.

☞ All kinds of Lumber may be had as uſual.—27th May, 1809.

FOR SALE

The following Lots of Land on very reaſonable terms. Purchaſers are requeſted, to apply to Mr. John Cameron, who is authoriſed to give the neceſſary information, and to negotiate the Sums and Times of payment.

LOTS. No. 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, and 23 in the 6th Conceſſion of the Township of Whitby.—Lot No. 16 in the 6th Conceſſion of the Township of Caiſter.—Lot No. 22 in the 6th Conceſſion of Vaughan.—Lot No. 17 in the 4th Conceſſion of Scarborough.

CEDAR PICKETS WANTED.

To enclose the Gaol of the Home Diſtrict.—Any Perſon or Perſons willing to furniſh them, are requeſted to give in their propoſals to Alexander Wood, of the Town of York, Eſquire, who is authorized to contract for the ſame.

THOs. RIDOUT,
Clerk of the Peace, Home Diſtrict.

York, 22d April, 1809.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, the well enclosed Lots and Orchard of the Subſcriber, ſituate about the center of this Town, and ſome valuable land between this and the Head of the Lake.—Apply to the ſubſcriber, or to John Cameron

JOHN VANZANTEE.

York, 9th May, 1809.

The following Lots of LAND will be ſold by the Subſcriber on very moderate terms, viz.

Lot No. 6 In the Second Conceſſion of the Township of Lanſdown, Diſtrict of Johnſtown—200 acres.
22 In the Third, 21 and the Eaſt half of Lot No. 20 in the Fourth Conceſſion of Loughborough, County of Frontenac.—300 acres.
32 and the Eaſt half of No 31 in the 7th Conceſſion of Oxbridge—300 acres.
27 In the Firſt Conceſſion of York—50 acres.
13 and 14 in the 4th Conceſſion of Wa[illegible]—400 acres.
12 In the 6th Conceſſion of Woodhouſe.—200 acres.
9 and the Weſtern half of No. 8 in the 4th Conceſſion of Southwold, County of Suffolk, Weſtern Diſtrict—300 acres.
22 In the 14th Conceſſion of Townſhend, County of Norfolk, London Diſtrict.—200 acres.
1 and 2 in the 5th, and No. 1 in the 6th Conceſſion of Granford—[illegible] acres.
27 and 28 in the Third Conceſſion of Anceſter—400 acres.—Total 3150 acres.

For further particulars and conditions of ſale, application to be made to

JOHN M'KAY.

Niagara, 27th Feby 1809

To be Sold or Let,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Eſquire.—A Purchaſer or Tenant may have immediate poſſeſſion by applying to Emila Beman, Eſquire, or the Subſcriber, ALEXR. WOOD.

York, 9th May, 1809.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion—
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the - - 5th do.—3600 acres in the Township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - - 2d concer
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - - 9th do.—600 acres in the Township of Glanford.
19, 20 and South half of 22 - - 2d—300 in King.
17 - - - 3d
14 - - - 5th—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperior—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

An Excellent FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 36, in the Firſt Conceſſion of VAUGHAN, and on Yonge Street.—There are 30 acres of improvement, a well built Frame Houſe, and other accommodations thereon.—For the very low terms on which this Farm will be Sold, apply to A. Walker, or John Lyon, on Yonge Street, or at the Printing Office, York.

Yonge Street, 18th March 1809.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOL. XIX.

TH

TOTAL NUMBER 901

Proclamati

GEORGE THE THIRD
of GOD, of the Un
of Great Britain and
Defender of the Faith

To our beloved and faithful
ſellors of our Province of
to our Knights, Citizens
of our ſaid Province, to t
Hauant at our Town of Yor
of this preſent month of J
aſſembled, held, called and
of you ——— GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proc
date the Tenth day
We thought fit by and with
Executive Council to prorog
cial Parliament until the
this preſent month of Jun
our town of York, you w
ſtrained to appear; but W
Royal conſideration the
coce of our loving ſubjec
fit by and with the advice
Council, to relieve you
your attendance at the ſ
convoking and by their
you and each of you,
day of Auguſt next enſui
in our Province of Par
York, there to take into
ſtate and welfare of our
per Canada and thereon
neceſſary; wherein fail not,

IN Teſtimony whereo
theſe our Letters to be
the Great Seal of our ſ
hereunto affixed.—Wit
well beloved FRANCIS
our Lieutenant Governo
ince at York, this twenty
the year of our Lord one
dred and nine, and in the
Reign.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary

Proclam

FRANCIS GORE,
ant Governor of th
per Canada, &c. &

WHEREAS by an A
ty fourth year of
ſent Majeſty, intitled,
" ing to His Majeſty,
" ney, for the ſuppo
" the Growth and C
" within this Province
" thereof;" It is (amo
ed,) that at any time or

EDAR PICKETS WANTED.
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... Perſon or Perſons willing to furniſh
... are requeſted to give in their propo-
... Alexander Word, of the Town of
... Eſquire, who is authorized to con-
... the ſame.
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Clerk of the Peace, Home Diſtrict.
... 22d April, 1809.

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... this and the Head of the Lake.—
... to the Subſcriber, or to John Cameron
JOHN VANZANTEE.
... 9th May, 1809.

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... terms, viz.
... in the Second Conceſſion of the Township of
... Eaſtown, Diſtrict of Johnſtown — 200 acres.
... 22 ... the Third, 24 and the Eaſt half of Lot No.
... 25 in the Fourth Conceſſion of Loughborough,
... County of Frontenac — 300 acres.
... the Eaſt half of No. 23 in the 5th Conceſ-
... ſion of Pittſburgh — 200 acres.
... the Weſt half of No. 24 in the 4th Conceſſion of York — 200
... acres.
... 23, 24 in the 4th Conceſſion of Woodhouſe — 200
... acres.
... and the Weſterly half of No. 8 in the 9th Con-
... ceſſion of Southwold, County of Suffolk, Weſ-
... tern Diſtrict — 300 acres.
... In the 14th Conceſſion of Townſhend, County
... of Norfolk, London Diſtrict — 200 acres.
... 1 and 2 in the 9th, and No. 1 in the 6th Conceſſion
... of Gwillimbury — 600 acres.
... 27 and 28 in the 1ſt Conceſſion of Ancaſter —
... 400 acres — Total 3150 acres.
For further particulars and condi-
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... 27th Feby 1809.

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ſeſſion by applying to Enos Benton, Eſquire,
Scarborough. ALEXR. WOOD.
... 9th May, 1809.

Lands For Sale.
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... 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion —
... 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.
... 23, 24 - - 8th do.
... weſt half of 24 in the - - 9th do. — 360
... acres in the Township of Blenheim.
... and Southerly 3 of 24 - - 2d conceſſion
... 22 - - 7th do.
... 4 - - 8th do.
... 4 - - 10 do. — 850
... Acres in the Township of Barford.
... 22, 23 and 24 - - 5th — 600 acres
... in Whitby.
... 10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
... Broken Lot No. 14 - - 9th do. — 600
... acres in the Township of Glanford.
... 20, 21 and South half of 22 - 2d — 300 in
... Ancaſter.
... - - 3d
... - - 5th — 400 acres
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... or John Lyon, on Yonge Street, or
... Dunbar, Oſnabruck.
... Street, 16th March 1809.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
... TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT
MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 9.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 991.] SATURDAY, JULY, 22 1809. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the 29th day of this preſent month of June to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you —GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Tenth day of May laſt We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty ninth day of this preſent month of June at which time in our town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Fifth day of Auguſt next enſuing, you meet us in our Province Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the State and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.— Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this twenty third day of June in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty ninth of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty fourth year of the reign of His preſent Majeſty, intitled, "An Act for granting to His Majeſty, a certain ſum of Money, for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the exportation thereof;" It is (among other things enacted,) that at any time or times after the paſſing of the ſaid Act, it ſhould and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamations, and thereby to name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhould ſeem meet, as Commiſſioners for the purchaſing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of this Province. And whereas by an Act paſſed in the forty-eighth year of the reign of His preſent Majeſty, intitled, "An Act for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the exportation thereof;" It is enacted, "that the ſum of Sixty Pounds and Ten Shillings per Ton ſhould be the rate or price for good and merchantable Hemp, which might be ſhewn or produced under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

NOW KNOW ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That I, FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, do, by virtue of the ſaid hereinbefore firſt recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, conſtitute and appoint, the Honorable James Baby, the Honorable Richard Cartwright, the Honorable Robert Hamilton, Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot, of Port Talbot, Eſq. and William Allan, of York, Eſquire, in the ſaid Province reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners or any one or more of them are, and is hereby reſpectively authoriſed & empowered, to purchaſe ſuch Hemp, at & after the price or rate in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Proviſos contained in and according to the Statutes, in ſuch caſe made and provided; And to do, perform and execute all ſuch other matters & things, as they are authoriſed and required to do, in and by the ſaid recited Acts.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty-ninth year of His Majeſty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

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

Lieutenant Governor's Office.
YORK, 31ſt May, 1809.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Commiſſioners for the Roads in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

EASTERN DISTRICT.
The Revd. John Strachan,—David Sheek, Joſeph Anderſon, Eſquires.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN.
Thomas Fraſer, Solomon Jones, Peter Drummond Eſquires.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.
The Hon Richd. Cartwright, Alexr. Fraſer, John Cummings, Eſquires.

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.
Robert Baldwin, Alexr. Fraſer, Elias Jones, Eſquires.

HOME DISTRICT.
Samuel Smith, Wm. Graham, Richd. Beaſley, Eſquires — Mr. Thomas Hamilton.

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA.
Joſeph Edwards, Richard Hatt, Samuel Street, Eſquires

DISTRICT OF LONDON.
Daniel Springer, John Veith, Thos. Welch, Eſquires.

WESTERN DISTRICT.
John McGregor, Robert Richardſon, Alex Dod, Eſquires.

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

Agent for Purchaſes Office.
YORK, 21 June 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given, to ſuch perſon or perſons who may be willing to ſupply FRESH BEEF of good quality, to the Troops and Military Departments ſtationed at York, Kingſton, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburg, from the 25th September to the 31ſt December, 1809; to deliver in their propoſals, with the name of their ſecurity, immediately, to the Agent for Purchaſes, at York.

Propoſals will in like manner be received, for ſupplying the abovementioned Poſts with Freſh Beef of good quality, from the firſt January to the 24th day of March, 1810.

The loweſt price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be ſtated in each of theſe propoſals, for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the commiſſary at each poſt, by the quarter, who will, immediately pay for the ſame in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commiſſary will alſo once in every fifteen days (if required,) deliver to the Contractor, a diſtribution of the quantity of Beef, required for the fifteen days following.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for purchaſes.

HALF PAY.

OFFICERS on Half Pay, of the British American Forces, claiming a bateement or exemption under the Property Act, as having an income under 150l. per annum, are defired to take notice, that the affidavits required for this purpofe, muft comprehend the whole of the period for which half pay is claimed; conſequently the Affidavit taken in June, muſt ſtate from the 6th of April of the year preceding: But ſhould any change in a perſon's income prevent him from adopting the letter of the form preſcribed, an alteration accordingly will be admitted.

Officers are further apprized, that if the Affidavits of Income do not regularly accompany the uſual half yearly papers, their half pay cannot be iſſued to their Agents, otherwiſe than ſubject to a deduction of ten per cent.

J. HALE,
Dep. Paymaſter Genl. in Canada.
Quebec, March 3, 1809.

YORK, 23d June, 1809.

DAYS when the COMMISSIONS of OYER and TERMINER, ASSIZE and NISI PRIUS are to be opened in the reſpective Diſtricts of this Province, during the enſuing Circuit.

Diſtrict of Newcaſtle, at the Court Houſe, Monday Auguſt 14.
Midland Diſtrict, at Kingſton, Monday Auguſt 21.
Diſtrict of Johnſtown, at Johnſtown, Monday Auguſt 28.
Diſtrict of Cornwall, at Cornwall, Monday Sept 4th.
Diſtrict of Lonſdo, at Charlotteville, Monday Sept. 4th.
Weſtern Diſtrict, at Sandwich, Wedneſday Sept. 13th.
Diſtrict of Niagara, at Niagara, Tueſday September 26th.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.
York, 11th July, 1809

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint John Aſkin, jun. Eſquire, to be Collector of the Cuſtoms at the Iſland of St. Joſephs.

New-York, July 1.

Lateſt Foreign News.—By the Boſton mail of to day we have received from our correſpondent in Portugal, a file of Liſbon newſpapers up to the 17th of May; the laſt of which contains the particulars of an engagement between the allies and the French, in which the latter were completely defeated; but the late hour at which the mail arrived, rendered it impracticable to procure a tranſlation for this evening. Theſe papers confirm the late intelligence that Bonaparte was haſtily withdrawing his troops from Spain.

Boſton, June 29.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

By the arrival yeſterday of the brig Favorite, captain Tracy, in 37 days from Liſbon, we have been favored with papers of that city to the 16th May. They ſpeak favorably of the ſtate of the combined Engliſh and Portuguese troops—that they had been ſo greatly encreaſed and diſciplined as to afford the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of ſafety to the inhabitants; that buſineſs had revived, and the public houſes again opened for the amuſement and accommodation of the people: that the Theatre was opened on the 14th May, for the firſt time ſince the departure of the Prince Regent.—Of the military operations of the armies and other information, the following ſketch from the lateſt date, will furniſh examples:—

Liſbon, May 16.

"Authentic letters from Lamego, of the date of the 9th current (May) affirm that the Portugueſe have rendered themſelves maſters of the paſſage of Regoa, and of other ſtrong poſitions on the oppoſite ſide of the Duero, and that our troops in conſequence have a free paſſage to the other ſide of the river.—The French have not given us battle.

"By a veſſel which ſailed from Oporto to Brazil and which has been obliged to enter the Tagus, we are aſſured that the French have retired from Amaranta, to take a poſition on the Duero.—In a few days we expect to give details of an action which cannot fail to take place.

"The captain of the ſame ſhip reports, that the Province of Gallicia has recovered its liberty;—that the French are ſhut up in the fort of Corunna, and that the troops of Romana ſurround them, and that there is no doubt that they will be obliged to ſurrender in a few days.

Copy of a diſpatch from Gen. Beresford, to his Excellency Pereira Forja.

"I have the honor to communicate to your Excellency, that on the 9th of May, I had caused a detachment to advance to take a favorable poſition between Amarnta and Mezao Frio, which are occupied by the French, having met with no other enemy than a ſmall detachment who fled.—I had an opportunity of placing four pieces of cannon in an excellent poſition. I ordered a conſtant fire upon the diviſion of the enemy, who at the end of two hours beat a retreat in great disorder. Major Harding, whom I had ſent to obſerve the effect of their fire, reports to have ſeen the French carry off five waggons of wounded. Their force conſiſted of 2500 infantry, and 500 cavalry commanded by Gen. Loiſon. I have ordered a reinforcement commanded by Gen. Francisco de Silveira, to keep this poſition, and to cut off the communication between Amaranta and Mezao Frio. The conduct of the enemy was horrible, having burnt all the villages and huts in his retreat. (Signed) BERESFORD.

Head-Quarters at Lumago, 11th May.

Copy of a letter, dated the 11th of May, at the advanced poſts.

"I have the honor of informing your Excellency that the French have abandoned Mezao Frio,—I ſhall do my utmoſt to maintain the good poſition I have taken.—By the advices that I have received I can ſay that the French have loſt 30 cavalry and 30 infantry, and that they have had a great number wounded and have abandoned one ammunition waggon and a great quantity of waggons loaded with proviſions.

(Signed)
FRANCISCO DE SILVEIRA.

Copy of a letter from his Excellency M. Villiers, miniſter of his Britiſh Majeſty to his Excellency Pereira Forjas, May 11th.

"I have this inſtant received the news that the troops commanded by Sir Arthur Welleſley have completely beaten the French to the number of 4000—The 16th Portugueſe regiment diſtinguiſhed themſelves—We have obliged the enemy to abandon their poſitions."

The following article is received in a letter from Liſbon, dated on the 17th of May:—"There have been been great rejoicings here to day, on account, as I underſtand by the Guards, of the French being defeated at, or near, Oporto."

In confirmation of the above intelligence, Capt. Stacy verbally reports, that the day previous to his departure, (18th May) official accounts were received of the retaking of Oporto by the Engliſh & Portugueſe troops;—that the French had retreated ſome miles from the city; but their communication with Spain being completely cut off, and ſurrounded by a ſuperior force, news was momently expected of their unconditional ſurrender and that great rejoicings and illuminations had taken place in conſequence of this agreeable intelligence; Capt. Stacy alſo reports, that the armies were in high ſpirits; and that the greateſt good will & unanimity exiſted between the Engliſh and Portugueſe armies.

A veſſel had juſt arrived from England bringing the agreeable intelligence of a final adjuſtment of our differences with England. Capt. Stacy did not underſtand that they had been officially received.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, May 17.

"We have juſt received the glorious news that Oporto is retaken by the Engliſh; the retreat of the French is cut off, and their ſurrender as priſoners of war is inevitable."

Philadelphia, June 28.

Lateſt and moſt important intelligence from Spain.

We are indebted to a paſſenger on board the brig Expectation, captain Turner, in 11 days from Laguira, for the following intelligence.

Two days previous to the departure of the brig from Laguira, accounts were received of the arrival of a ſchooner in Porto Cavello, which left Cadiz on the 10th of May—at that date, all Catalonia had been evacuated by the French, and the patriots were in poſſeſſion of Barcelona and Fort Montjuy. The French troops who had been within twenty leagues of Seville, had retreated to Madrid.

The Miniſterial Gazette likewiſe contained the pleaſing intelligence of a ſevere engagement having taken place between the French and Auſtrians, in which the latter were completely victorious, the former having loſt thirty thouſand, killed, wounded and priſoners. Rumours were in circulation that Joſeph Bonaparte had left Madrid for Paris.

From Martinique.

Capt. Somerſell, in 13 days from Martinique, informs, that the inhabitants were all peaceable, and well diſpoſed towards the new government.—No attack has yet been made on Guadaloupe by the Britiſh.—A Britiſh ſquadron was blocking it as late as the 1ſt of June.

London May 6.

Letters, received from Holland, mention a report of the King of Saxony having been arreſted by order of Bonaparte, on ſuſpicion of having carried on a ſecret correſpondence with the Emperor of Auſtria, but this is not confirmed.

Extract of a letter from the
5th June.

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The total loſs of the Frenc
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LONDON PARAGR

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Extract of a letter from the Havanna, dated 5th June.

"The news from Spain by a Kings packet brig juſt arrived, is very favorable. La Romana has taken Tuy in Gallicia, and beſides the killed and wounded of the enemy, he has made 2500 priſoners : we have great hopes of the ultimate ſucceſs of the Patriot cauſe in Spain."

Lateſt from Liſbon—Captain O'Connor ſailed from Madeira on the 17th of May. On the 16th a Portuguese brig arrived there in 4 days from Liſbon, with diſpatches for the Goveanor, the contents of which had not tranſpired. We learn verbally that Liſbon remained in poſſeſſion of the Portuguese and Britiſh, who felt themſelves perfectly ſecure from any attack of the French : having ſent up the Tagus ſeveral gun brigs and veſſels that drew little water, in order to prevent the paſſage of the French, ſhould they make their appearance.

Extract of a letter received from Madeira dated 17th May.

"A veſſel arrived here yeſterday, in four days from Liſbon, and brought accounts that the Portuguese and Britiſh were all in high ſpirits in Liſbon—that Sir Arthur W. had marched with a brave army to attack the enemy that were encamped at Oporto—On the arrival of the Britiſh army before Oporto the French Commander, offered to capitulate, but Sir Arthur Weilesly would not accede to the terms offered by the French, and it was ſuppoſed the whole garriſon would ſurrender to the Britiſh, as they had not 3 days proviſion.

By an order of the Supreme Junta of Spain, the Vice Royalties of New Spain, Peru, New Grenada, and Buenos Ayres, the Independent Military Government of Cuba, Porto Rico, Guatimala, and Chili, and the Provinces of Venezula and Philippines, are called upon to ſend Repreſentatives to ſet in the Junta—each Vice Royalty, &c. &c. to ſend one Deputy.

The total loſs of the French in Spain and Portugal, to the end of March, amounts to one hundred and ſixty three thouſand men.

LONDON PARAGRAPHS.

A very ſingular circumſtance occurred on Friday night laſt to a ſon of Mr. Brooks, Staplehurſt, about nine years of age.—In his ſleep he went out of the garret window in which he uſually ſlept, got to the roof of the houſe, about the diſtance of ten feet over, and down the other ſide near forty feet, and jumped off full ſix feet from the ground ; he then went to a neighbouring houſe, two fields diſtant, called up the people, who were much alarmed at the noiſe he made, told them his fathers houſe was falling down, as the roof had fallen in, and the horſes were running out of the ſtables over ſome ſtubble ſtacks to get away ; the people of the houſe actually got up, knowing the voice of the boy, with the greateſt agitation of mind came down to him, and found him with nothing on but his ſhirt—they with difficulty awaked him, being himſelf conſiderably alarmed when diſcovering his ſituation.—The boy being hence aſked his feelings during the night's excurſion, ſays, he perfectly remembers when he got into his father's garden at the houſe, he looked up and thought himſelf out of danger from the ruins, and ſaw the horſes running away ; he went over two hedges, and only once pricked his foot, and got no other bruiſes whatever.—He was the next day perfectly well, and his friends have placed iron bars at the window to prevent the like in future.

Major Napier, who has lately returned from Corunna, ſtates, that after having been ſurrounded and wounded by the enemy, his life was ſaved by a French drummer, who for that act received a mark of diſtinction, always granted upon ſuch occaſions in the French army. When taken to Marſhal Soult's quarters, he received the attention his ſituation required ; the Marſhal's own ſurgeon was ordered to attend him, and he was deſired to draw for what money he choſe. The French Officers ſpoke in the higheſt terms of the Engliſh, and declared that they were as generous to their priſoners, as they were brave in the field. The French ſoldiers of every deſcription alſo ſpoke with the higheſt reſpect of Sir John Moore, for whoſe military talents, and maſterly retreat they expreſſed the greateſt admiration, and Marſhal Soult ordered an inſcribed ſtone to be placed on the ſpot where he received his mortal wound, as a tribute of reſpect to his memory.

A late publication makes the number of inhabitants on this globe to be 896 millions.—Of theſe, 226 millions are Chriſtians, that is, people generally denominated Chriſtians ; 10 millions of Jews, 210 millions of Mahometans, and 460 millions of Pagans. Of thoſe profeſſing the Chriſtian religion, there are 50 millions of Proteſtants, 30 millions of the Greek and Armenian Churches, and 90 millions of Catholics. If we calculate with the ancients, that a generation laſts 30 years, in that ſpace 896,000,000 will be born and die ; conſequently, 81 76 muſt be dropping into eternity every day : 34 7 every hour, or about 36 every minute.

The Miniſter of the French Treaſury, in the printed budget, felicitates his Emperor on the plunder and extortions of the army, in the following terms :—"Your Majeſty, Sire ! has protected your people both from the scourge and the burthen of war ; your armies have added to their harveſt of glory, one of FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION, which has aſſured their ſupport, their clothing, and their pay." If the Tyrant of Europe carry the ſcourge of war into Germany, as he has threatened to do, he will find it difficult to levy contributions, and maintain his army at free quarters.

An elderly lady, of the name of Pickering, died lately at Hackney, England, of a cancer in her nose, occaſioned by frequently picking her ear with the point of her ſciſſars.

On Saturday noon, John Wood, a native of Scotland, and a rigger by profeſſion, fell from the main yard of the India Packet into the hold, a height of 60 or 70 feet, and pitched with his bare head upon the ſtone ballaſt ; yet, to the aſtoniſhment of every perſon who ſaw him, he was taken up alive, carried to the Hoſpital, and there is good reaſon to hope that he will recover—a memorable inſtance of preſervation from death.
N. Y. Spect.

Peach Trees.—The following uſeful information is communicated for publication, for the benefit of thoſe who are in the habit of propagating the peach tree, by a gentleman of Newport (R. I.) who has been twice in South America :—The preventive againſt the ravages of the inſects which infeſt the peach tree in South America, found moſt effectual, is ſimply binding a piece of raw hide round the trunk of the tree, juſt above the ſurface of the earth. The hair ſide of the hide is placed outwards. *ib.*

Account of the progreſs of Herrings from the North Seas.

The north-pole is the native country of fiſh of paſſage, ſuch as herring, mackarel, plaice, &c. The ice which covers the ſeas that ſurround it, and never thaws, affords in thoſe places a peaceable retreat, which favours the aſtoniſhing fruitfulneſs of this little fiſh. The large ſpecies of fiſh, eſpecially thoſe that are voracious, want a free air for reſpiration, and cannot purſue the ſmaller ſort into their ſanctuaries, where they multiply ſo prodigiouſly, that at laſt for want of ſubſiſtence, they are forced to quit their retreat, in order to ſeek their food elſewhere. The large fiſh do not fail to wait for them at the extremity of the ice, toward the time of their migration ; they devour all they can catch, drive them cloſe into the coaſts, and purſue them in their route, while the birds of prey pour down upon them from every quarter. In conſequence of this perſecution, their march is always in columns, which are commonly as thick as they are broad. With regard to the herrings—they quit the ice of the north in the beginning of the year ; but the prodigious column which they form ſoon divides into two wings ; the right moves weſtward, ſo as to be near Iceland in the month of March ; the left—bends its courſe eaſterly, and comes down the north ſea to a certain latitude, where it divides into two other wings, the eaſterмoſt of which, pointing to the nothern cape, coaſts along Norway ; from whence it ſends off a diviſion by the ſtrait of the Sound into the Baltic, and another towards the country of Holſtein, Bremen, &c. and thence into the Zuyderzee. The weſtern wing, which is the ſtrongeſt, falls directly upon the iſles of Shetland and the Orkneys, and thither the Dutch go to wait the coming. All that eſcapes theſe dexterous fiſhers, continue their rout towards Scotland, and dividing again into two columns, one paſſes to the eaſt of it, and goes round England, detaching numerous diviſions to the coaſts of Friefland, Holland, Zeland Flanders and France, while the other moves to the weſtward of Scotland and Ireland. The remains of the whole weſtern wing, which have eſcaped the nets of the fiſhers, and the voracity of other fiſh and fowl, having at length rallied in the Channel, the column is formed anew, and then iſſues into the ocean ; from which, (without ſhewing itſelf again on the coaſt) it regains, like the firſt weſtern wing, towards winter, the polar ice ; under the protection of which, it repairs the loſs which the species has ſuffered ſince they abandoned it.

TO THE
MEMORY OF GENERAL SIR JOHN MOORE.

As muſing the centinel ſtood on his ſtation,
Whilſt friends and companions are ſlumbering ſecure;
He ſighs o'er the fall of the flower of the nation,
The generous — the brave — the illuſtrious MOORE.
Now pale is his viſage, and altered each feature,
For peaceful he ſlumbers beyond the ſalt wave ;
Whilſt gently the ſew, the kind tribute of nature,
Is ſhed o'er the green-growing ſkirts of his grave.
His country ſtill grateful, his memory may cherish,
And fond admiration may ever rear his name ;
The laurels he won, ſtill through ages may flourish,
But when ſhall he hear the ſweet ſound of his fame ?
But why thus reflect o'er the fate that is glorious,
And why thus lament o'er the fall of the brave ?
For death, though repuls'd, ſhall at laſt be victorious,
And fearleſs, and fearleſs, muſt ſink to the grave.
As an oak, ſo he ſtood, in the dread hour of danger,
When, waving, its branches reſound in the gale ;
As the Sun, ſo he ſank, in the land of the ſtranger,
When glorious, it ſets o'er you weſtern blue vale.
Then Fame, to the tow'rs of thy gay gilded temple,
His honours diſpatch on thy grey ſtately wing ;
For the Soldier, inſpir'd by his Gen'ral's example,
Bra'es danger and death, for his country and King.

N. C. O. 1ſt Regt. L. L. M.
Glaſgow, 28th March, 1809.

At the moment the Gazette was put to press—papers from New-York to the 5th inst. were received; they contain no additional news of particular interest. Our united successes in Portugal are detailed, &c.—The Italian troops in large numbers are deserting the French service and joining with the Patriots.

Erratum, in the last Gazette, for John Erskin Jun. Esqr. appointed Collector of the Customs at the Island of St. Josephs—read John Askin Jun. Esq.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Minister and Churchwardens give notice that, a subscription paper being nearly closed for the purpose of erecting a Gallery in the West end of the Church, they are now ready to enter into a contract with any person or persons who may be inclined to undertake the work.

Proposals will be received by Thomas Ridout Esqr. with whom a plan of the work is deposited, and who will give the preference to the most reasonable proposals.

York, July 19th, 1803.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

THAT valuable Farm situate in the Township of Markham, being Lot No. 30 in the 5th Concession, with about 70 Acres well cleared and fenced; the soil is excellent. Any person wishing to purchase can take a view of the premises, as it will be sold at Auction on Saturday the second day of September next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, on the premises by

THOS. HAMILTON, Auctioneer.

York, 21st June, 1803.

FOR SALE.

THAT very valuable Lot and improvement, on Yonge Street belonging to the subscriber. For the accommodation of a purchaser a large Stock of cattle, Sheep, &c. will either be sold or let therewith, and the most favorable terms entered into.

The improvements (100 Acres cleared and in high cultivation) with the Distillery, Stills, and Buildings thereon, render the purchase a very desirable one. Also, one half of the Mills known as Lyon & Walker's Mills on Yonge Street; they being situate on an excellent lot of 210 Acres, have a large proportion of Pine timber. For particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises, or at the Printing Office.

JOHN LYON.

York, July 5th, 1803.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street, about six miles and a half from Town. For particulars apply to

SAMUEL HERON.

York, July 6th, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and Customers, that the advance in the price of Flour, has obliged them to advance the price of their Bread.—On Monday the 25th Instant, the 4 lb. Loaf will be sold at 1/6 New York Currency.

JORDAN POST Junr.
JOHN JORDEN.

THE subscriber being Indebted to John Gray, Esqr. Merchant in Montreal in a Sum of Money, and as Merchants have always occasion for their money, he wishes to discharge said debt as speedily as possible; would therefore sell Five or Six Thousand Acres of his land in the Township of Norwich near Lake Erie in the Long Point settlement at the low price of half a Dollar per Acre.

Such as wish to purchase will please to call on him at York, and he will shew them the Maps, and the King's Deed for the Lands, the Quality of which is most excellent, and for the Goodness of the Title unquestionable security will be given.

He has also Twelve Hundred Acres of choice Land in the Township of Wilmot adjoining Lake Ontario, which he would sell at Two Dollars per Acre for the above purpose.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 27th June, 1803.

To be Sold.

LOT No. 22, in front to Lake Simcoe, commonly called Cook's Bay, containing 200 Acres of which 30 Acres are under good improvement.—This Land requires no praise, being well known to be a good soil, and beautiful situation; Salmon trout and white fish are caught in great abundance.

A good and sufficient title to the above Land will be given.

JAMES O. ROCHE.

Niagara, 14th April, 1803.

FOR SALE.

AN Excellent MALT-MILL, apply at the Printing Office.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 22, in the sixth Concession of the Township of York, West side of Yonge Street, also Lot No. 3, in the fifth Concession of the Township of North Gwillembury; an indisputable title will be given. For particulars enquire of The Hamilton, York.

York, 6th July, 1803.

MALT HOUSE, BREWERY, &c.

For SALE by PRIVATE CONTRACT;

WHICH if not sold by the first of AUGUST next ensuing, will be rented to a Good Tenant.—The Premises consist of a complete PLANT for MALTING, BREW HOUSE, WORKING TUBS, COOLERS, Two KILNS for Drying Malt, 2 GRANARY, PUMPS, a PATENT BREWING MALT MILL, Two Good Wells of Water, Stable, &c.

The Boiler was set up a new last Summer.—The Utensils are adapted to manufacturing Thirty Barrels of Beer Weekly with ease, which has been repeatedly done.—The whole of this Establishment has been perfected within these Nine Years.—There are likewise Two STILLS, with Worms, &c. complete.

A TAN HOUSE, completely fitted up, with an Excellent Horse Mill for Grinding Bark, and nearly adjoining the Tan House a small Dwelling House, to lodge and accommodate the workmen, or others.

A SLAUGHTER HOUSE complete—in this House there is a Chimney built, and a sufficiency of room for the reception and operation of Two Stills of any size, with a never failing Well of Water in the Building.

There are nearly Three Acres of Cultivated Garden Ground, in high Order, on which the above Buildings, &c. are erected, together with a Good DWELLING HOUSE, convenient, and in perfect repair.—The whole whereof are situate in the Town of York, the Capital of Upper Canada.—The Proprietor thinks it unnecessary to make any Encomiums, as those who are inclined to Purchase or Rent will naturally view the Premises.

N. B. There is Malt on hand to begin Brewing with, and Hops sufficient for a Season; there are also Hydes and Bark to commence Business in the Tannery.

☞ The Subscriber wishes also to dispose of the following Lots of Land, viz.—13 and 14, Sixth Concession of Whitchurch.—No 14, in the Seventh Concession (on one of these Lots, are remaining the vestiges of a large and ancient Fortification;) this Lot is remarkably well watered;—also Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession of York, within three Miles of the Town; on this Lot there has been Ten Acres cleared, and there is one of the best Mill Seats in this Province, and upwards of a Hundred Acres Bottom Land.

ROBT. HENDERSON.

York, 8th June, 1803.

All those who are indebted to the Subscriber either by Note, Account, or otherwise, are hereby required to make payment without further delay, and those to whom he may be indebted will please to call for payment.

R. H.

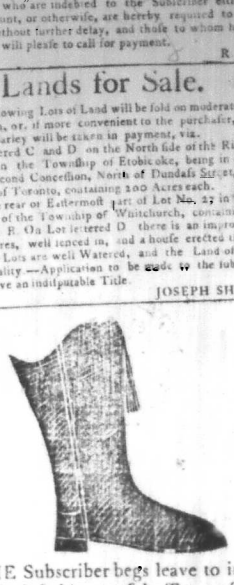
Lands for Sale.

THE following Lots of Land will be sold on moderate terms for Cash, or, if more convenient to the purchaser, Merchantable Barley will be taken in payment, viz.

Lots lettered C and D on the North side of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being in a range with the second Concession, North of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 Acres each.

Also, the rear or Easternmost part of Lot No. 25 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 130 Acres. N. B. On Lot lettered D there is an improvement of four Acres, well fenced in, and a house erected thereon. The above Lots are well Watered, and the Land of an excellent quality.—Application to be made to the subscriber, who can give an indisputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.



THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the Town of York and its vicinity, that he has established a Shop, one door West of Alexr. Wood, Esqr. on King Street, where he carries on the BOOT and SHOEMAKING BUSINESS in its various branches; those who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner and newest fashion.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, 2d June, 1803.

ANY person who can procure a few of the young of the Wood Ducks of this country, and bring them to the Printer, will receive a generous compensation.

York, 21st July.

A FARM FOR SALE.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with fourteen acres Improvement and a House, is well watered, with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be sold very cheap, and immediate possession given with a clear Title.—Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHRY Carpenter, York, May 24th, 1803.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, the well enclosed Lots and Orchard of the Subscriber, situate about the center of this Town, and some valuable land between this and the Head of the Lake.—Apply to the subscriber, or to John Cameron

JOHN VANZANTEE.

York, 9th May, 1803.

The following Lots of LAND will be sold by the Subscriber on very moderate terms, viz.

Lot No. 6 in the Second Concession of the Township of Lansdown, District of Johnstown—200 acres.
22 In the Third, 21 and the East half of Lot No. 20 in the Fourth Concession of Loughborough, County of Frontenac.—500 acres.
32 and the East half of No 31 in the 7th Concession of Uxbridge—300 acres.
27 In the First Concession of York—50 acres.
13 and 14 in the 4th Concession of Walpole—400 acres.
12 In the 6th Concession of Woodhouse——200 acres.
9 and the Western half of No. 8 in the 4th Concession of Southwold, County of Suffolk, Western District—300 acres.
12 In the 14th Concession of Townshend, County of Norfolk, London District.—200 acres.
1 and 2 in the 5th, and No 1 in the 6th Concession of Glanford—600 acres
27 and 28 in the Third Concession of Ancaster—400 acres.—Total 3150 acres

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application to be made to

JOHN M'KAY.

Niagara, 27th Feby 1803

To be Sold or Let,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Esquire.—A Purchaser or Tenant may have immediate possession by applying to Elisha Beman, Esquire, or the Subscriber, ALEXR. WOOD.

York, 9th May, 1803.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession—
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the 5th do.—360 acres in the Township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 2d concer
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - 9th do.—600 acres in the Township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - 2d—500 in King.
17 - - 3d
14 - - 5th—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several Townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1803.

An Excellent FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 36, in the First Concession of VAUGHAN, and on Yonge Street—There are 30 acres of improvements, a well built Frame House, and other accommodations thereon.—For the very low terms on which this Farm will be Sold, apply to A. Walker, or John Lyon, on Yonge Street, or at the Printing Office, York.

Yonge Street, 18th March 1803.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

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27 In the Firft Conceffion of York—50 acres.
13 and 14 in the 4th Conceffion of Walpole— 400 acres.
12 In the 6th Conceffion of Woodhouſe —200 acres.
9 and the Weſtern half of No. 8 in the 4th Conceffion of Southwold, County of Suffolk, Weſtern Diſtrict—300 acres.
12 In the 14th Conceffion of Townſend, County of Norfolk, London Diſtrict.—200 acres.
1 and 2 in the 5th, and No. 1 in the 6th Conceffion of Glanford—600 acres
27 and 28 in the Third Conceffion of Anceſter— 400 acres.—Total 3150 acres.

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HE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for viz.

No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion—
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the - - 5th do.—3600
acres in the Township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - - 2d concer
22 - - - 7th do.
4 - - - 8th do.
4 - - - 10 do—850
Acres in the Township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - - 5th—600 acres
in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - - 9th do.—600
acres in the Township of Glanford.
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ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

An Excellent FARM FOR SALE.

OT No. 36, in the Firſt Conceſſion of VAUGHAN, and on Yonge Street— here are 30 acres of improvement, a well ilt Frame Houſe, and other accommoda- ons thereon.—For the very low terms on hich this Farm will be Sold, apply to A. Walker, or John Lyon, on Yonge Street, or the Printing Office, York.

Yonge Street, 18th March 1809.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY JOHN CAMERON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 10.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 502.] SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1809. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Fifth day of Auguſt now next enſuing, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you —GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-third day of June last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Fifth day of Auguſt, now next enſuing, at which time in our town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twelfth day of September next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.— Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this twenty eighth day of July in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty ninth of our Reign. F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty fourth year of the reign of His preſent Majeſty, intitled, "An Act for granting to His Majeſty, a certain ſum of Money, for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the exportation thereof;" It is (among other things enacted,) that at any time or times after the paſſing of the ſaid Act, it ſhall and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamations, and thereby to name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhould ſeem meet, as Commiſſioners for the purchaſing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of this Province. And whereas by an Act paſſed in the forty-eighth year of the reign of His preſent Majeſty, intitled, "An Act for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the exportation thereof;" it is enacted, that the ſum of Six Pounds and Ten Shillings per Ton, ſhould be the higheſt price to be paid and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter purchaſed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

NOW KNOW ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That I FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, do, by virtue of the ſaid hereinbefore firſt recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, conſtitute and appoint, the Honorable James Baby, the Honorable Richard Cartwright, the Honorable Robert Hamilton, Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot, of Port Talbot, Eſq. and William Allan, of York, Eſquire, to the ſaid Province reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners or any one or more of them are, and is hereby reſpectively authoriſed & empowered, to purchaſe ſuch Hemp, at & after the price or rate in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Proviſos contained in and according to the Statutes, in ſuch caſe made and provided; And to do, perform and execute all ſuch other matters & things, as they are authoriſed and required to do, in and by the ſaid recited Acts.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty-ninth year of His Majeſty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

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

Lieutenant Governor's Office.

YORK, 31ſt May, 1809

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Commiſſioners for the Roads in the ſeveral Diſtricts of the Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

EASTERN DISTRICT.
The Revd. John Strachan.—David Sherk, Joſeph Anderſon, Eſquires.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN
Thomas Fraſer, Solomon Jones, Peter Drummond Eſquires.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.
The Hon. Richd. Cartwright, Alexr. Fraſer, John Cummings, Eſquires.

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE
Robert Baldwin, Alexr. Fletcher, Elias Jones, Eſquires.

HOME DISTRICT.
Samuel Smith, Wm. Graham, Richd. Pendry, Eſquires.—Mr. Thomas Hamilton.

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA
Joſh. Edwards, Richard Hatt, Samuel Street, Eſquires

DISTRICT OF LONDON.
Daniel Springer, John Veigh, Thos. Welſh, Eſquires.

WESTERN DISTRICT.
John McGregor, Robert Richardſon, Alex Duff, Eſquires.

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

Agent for Purchaſes Office

YORK, 21 June 1809

NOTICE is hereby given, to ſuch perſon or perſons who may be willing to ſupply FRESH BEEF of good quality, to the Troops and Military Departments ſtationed at York, Kingſton, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburg, from the 25th September to the 31ſt December, 1809; to deliver in their propoſals, with the name of their ſecurity, immediately, to the Agent for Purchaſes, at York.

Propoſals will in like manner be received, for ſupplying the above mentioned Poſts with Freſh Beef of good quality, from the firſt January to the 24th day of March, 1810.

The loweſt price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be ſtated in each of theſe propoſals, for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the commiſſary at each poſt, by the quarter, who will, immediately pay for the ſame in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commiſſary will alſo once in every fifteen days (if required,) deliver to the Contractor, a diſtribution of the quantity of Beef, required for the fifteen days following.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for purchaſes.

n?

Lateſt Foreign News.

LONDON, 16th May.—The French garriſon of Martinique were according to terms of the capitulation, carried to a French port, (Quiberoon) but as the French Government would not receive them agreeable to the ſtipulation, entered into, viz. to be exchanged man for man, and officer for officer, according to their rank, the whole Garriſon have been brought to England, and arrived yeſterday evening at Portſmouth.

Yeſterday Hamburg Papers to the 7th inſt. reached Town. They confirm the account of the capture of Warſaw by the Auſtrians.—Reports are circulated on the Continent with great induſtry, by the French agents, that the Ruſſians are going to take an active part againſt Auſtria, and that 70,000 Ruſſians are on the point of entering Gallicia. We are very much inclined to believe that Ruſſia will not take an active part againſt Auſtria; but even if ſhe were inclined to do it, ſhe has not we are convinced, a diſposable force of 70,000 men on the Frontiers of Gallicia.

DRESDEN, April 30—The Saxon army, under the Prince of Ponte Corvo, is at this moment on its march to Bohemia by Egra.

This city is again placed in a ſtate of defence, to ſecure it againſt the poſſible advance of the hoſtile corps.

Bucharеſt,—April 2.—About 70 000 Ruſſians are in Motion towards the Danube.

PRAGUE, April 28—His Majeſty has appointed Viſcount Von Wallis, Land Commiſſary-General in Bohemia. This nobleman has ſubſcribed 20,000 guilders in aid of the means adopted for increaſing the heavy cavalry, and this day he iſſued a Proclamation, in which among other things, he ſays—

The unexpected reſult of the ſanguinary battle of the 22d. is known. After an almoſt uninterrupted conteſt of five days a great ſuperiority of cavalry, on the evening of the 22d. decided the actions unfavorably for our arms. Diſaſters in war are unavoidable. The meaſures of defence, however, muſt not be relaxed. His Majeſty has appointed me Land Commiſſary General in the ſame manner as I filled that dignity in 1805, and has been pleaſed to empower me to enjoin the execution of this office with the command of the troops, and alſo to direct the zeal of the inhabitants of Bohemia to the augmentation of the army. Born a Bohemian, I ſhall, in a few days, in compliance with His Majeſty's commands, join the army myſelf. &c,

LETTER

From Bonaparte to the Duke of Sudermania.

"My Brother,

I have received your Royal Highneſs's letter of the 17 h of March. You are right to believe that I wiſh Sweden to enjoy tranquility, happineſs and peace with her neighbors, neither Ruſſia, Denmark nor myſelf, were eager to wage war againſt Sweden, but on the contrary, did every thing in our power to ward off diſaſters which it was eaſy to foreſee. I have taken the earlieſt opportunity to acquaint thoſe Courts with your Royal Highneſs's ſentiments and views, and truſt that they will perfectly agree with me in opinion, and that it will not be our fault if Sweden ſhould not be reſtored to the enjoyment of happineſs and peace.

As ſoon as I ſhall be informed of the intentions of my allies, I will not fail to communicate them to your Royal Highneſs. In the mean time, you will not entertain one doubt of the reſpect which I entertain for your nation—I ſay with for its happineſs—and of the high eſteem with which your character and virtues have inſpired me for your Royal Highneſs.

I pray to God to keep you, my brother, in his holy guard.

Your good Brother.

NAPOLEON."

LEIPZIC, April 30—We have received certain intelligence that the Prince of Ponte Corvo will this day enter Bohemia, while the Duke of Auritadt at the ſame time advanced through the Upper Palatinate.

LONDON May 18.—Laſt night Dutch papers to the 14th inſt. reached town. They contain the Fourth Bulletin of the French army, which is dated from Brannau, the 1st of May.

It was reported a few days ago that the progreſs of the Auſtrians in Poland was ſanctioned by the Emperor Alexander, and that the latter had ſince declared againſt France. This Report was again in circulation yeſterday; but we have not heard any thing to induce us to rely upon its authenticity.

Yeſterday Marquis Wellesley took leave of his Majeſty, previous to his leaving England, upon his Embaſſy to Spain.

PARIS, May 9—Intelligence of the 6th and 7th, received from Italy by the Telegraph, ſtates, that the Viceroy was on the point of purſuing the Auſtrian army, which had precipitately fled. On the 4th, the head Quarters of the Viceroy were at Treviſo, and the country between Milan and Venice is quite free.

Letters from Havanna mention the arrival of the St. Paula, of 74 guns, from Vera Cruz, with ſeven millions of Dollars for the uſe fo the Spaniſh Patriots, and two millions for Havanna; and that Mr. Anderſon, the American agent, had been ordered by government to quit the iſland.

Lateſt from Portugal.

The brig Two Brothers, Captain Gardner, had arrived at Beverly, in 37 days from Liſbon. Her accounts ought to have been to the 28th May, ten or twelve days lateſt.—We have not received either papers or letters by her; but learn, that the French were ſaid to be in conſiderable force about 200 miles from Liſbon; and that the Engliſh and Portugueſe army (amounting it is ſaid, to about 45,000 men) continued in high ſpirits.

Since writing the above, we have ſeen a letter from which the following is an extract:

"*Liſbon, May* 27, 1809.

"This Kingdom is nearly entirely free of the enemy, who has been driven to the neceſſity of eſcaping to Spain. Very ſanguine hopes are entertained that this country is perfectly ſafe, as long as Auſtria is able to cope with the French power."

Liſbon May 13.

The 14th inſt. being the anniverſary of the birth of the Prince Regent, who is as much the ſovereign of our choice, as he is by inheritance, it was celebrated in a brilliant manner. The ſhips were dreſſed, and ſaluted; the troops were in full dreſs on parade, and fired a fue de joie; and the Caſtle, Theatre, &c. were illuminated at night.

We have accounts that the inhabitants of Vienna (a Portugueſe ſeaport) have riſen againſt the French; and that Tuy, Valencia, and all the Diſtrict between the rivers Lime and Minho is again in the power of its lawful ſovereigns.

The laſt papers from Seville mention that they have accounts there of an inſurrection at Marſeilles and Toulon.

Tarragona, April 10.

General Joachim Blake, Commander of the Diviſion of Tortola, has written to our General Reding, under date of April 4, at Tortoſa, an account of ſeveral ſmall affairs in which the Patriots have been ſucceſsful.

The accounts from Tarragona are to April 17, on which day, a very animating Proclamation was iſſued by Gen. Reding. The French appear to make no progreſs in the South of Spain.——In the middle of March, they were about to take Tarragona.

News, April 4.

We have juſt learnt that between 500 and 2000 of the Gallo Italian troops in this Province have deſerted, and joined the brave Patriots at Tarragona.

The Seville dates are to April 26—ſeveral days the lateſt. The Spaniſh Junta was ſtill there, and had juſt iſſued a Proclamation, which ſhews that their confidence of eventual ſucceſs, and their deteſtation of thoſe who are endeavoring to force a King upon them is undiminiſhed.

Francisco Palafox, brother probably of the immortal hero of Saragoſſa, has publiſhed an animating addreſs to the brave Aragonese.

Letters from the Spaniſh Gen. Cueſta are to April 19.

Joſeph Bonaparte ſoi disant King of Spain has written a letter to the Supreme Junta, lamenting the conteſt in Spain, and the misfortunes it had produced, and propoſing that Commiſſioners ſhould be appointed to negociate for tranquilizing the country.

The Junta anſwered, that all their calamities were attributed to the criminal ambition of the Bonapartes: that Joſeph would reſtore tranquility if he pleaſed by withdrawing the French troops and himſelf, and returning to the country the ſovereign it acknowledged; and they had made oath to accept of no other terms.

The Portugueſe paper has many accounts of donations for carrying on the war for their independence.

BOSTON, July 1.

Further from Portugal.

Since Wedneſday, an arrival from Liſbon has given additional evidence of the change of affairs in Portugal;—and food for hope that the patriotic cauſe in Spain is not ſo deſperate as it had appeared. After the battle of Corunna, Marſhal Soult overran Gallicia, entered Portugal and took poſſeſſion of Oporto. Soon after it was obſerved, that his progreſs had become ſlow and cautious, and indicated either that he had become too weak to attempt Liſbon, and was waiting reinforcements, or that ſome unexpected obſtacles, ſuch as want of ſupplies, ſickneſs, &c. had interpoſed to check his career. We have no regular details of his operations; but it appears, he did not croſs the Douro. The Engliſh and Portugueſe ſeeing his ſituation, advanced from Liſbon to harraſs him. Gen. Beresford, it ſeems, made a *feint* to menace the French flank by a *detour* to the right, and by actually ſending a party, under the Portugueſe Gen. Silviera, acroſs the Douro, near Lamego, 50 miles above Oporto, to drive in the French outpoſts, and to occupy a poſition near Amarenta, in the rear of the French. Another column probably commanded

by General Wellesley, appr
towards Oporto.—On the
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to be the Imperial ſchooner
of three ſix pounders and a
on the ſwivel, with 65 men,
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the Havanna, valuably la
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from St. Thomas's for St. I
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From the Havana Packe

Committee of Vigilance o

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r column probably commanded by General Welleſley, approached direct towards Oporto.—On the 11th General Beresford was at Lamego; on the 12th the combined Engliſh and Portugueſe force was at Villa Nova, on the ſide of the Douro oppoſite Oporto; where the paſſage of that river was effected, the French attacked, driven from the banks, compelled to evacuate Oporto, and take refuge in the highlands towards Gallicia. One letter mentions that General Silviera was defeated.—It is not improbable that Soult in his retreat, encountered Silviera, overpowered and defeated him; and that the Portugueſe Chief was afterwards reinforced by the Britiſh, who are ſtrong in cavalry and that in his turn, he became the victor. As we are well aſſured, that Gen. Romana had been overrunning Gallicia; and that the patriots of that Province were at length rouſed to arms, and had taken Vigo; it is not probable that all the courage and generalſhip of the Duke of Dalmatia, though it will do much, will be able to extricate him; or prevent the neceſſity of his ſurrender.

The accounts from Spain by this arrival are more "joyous than grievous."—At the laſt dates Seville, Tarragona, &c. remained in the hands of the patriots; and the French, inſtead of being thundering at the gates of Cadiz, had not croſſed the Brown Mountains neither from La Mancha nor Eſtremadura. The Supreme Junta ſtill held the language of confidence; and the French movements appeared ſpiritleſs.

We have not an additional word from the North of Europe.

Letters from Martinique ſtate, that the Britiſh expedition againſt Guadaloupe was in forwardneſs.

Naſſau, (N. P.) June 5.

Arrived, H. B. M. brig Variable, lieutenant Yates: and the French ſchooner la Sentinelle, her prize—Off the Little Caicos on the 12th ult. the Variable deſcried a large armed ſchooner, ſuppoſed to be an enemy. Lieutenant Yates immediately made all ſail in chaſe, and continued it for ſix hours, when he came up with her, ſhe inſtantly ſtruck, and proved to be the Imperial ſchooner la Sentinelle, of three ſix pounders and an 18 pounder on the ſwivel, with 65 men, belonging to the city of St. Domingo. She had been out 25 days, during which time ſhe made prize of a Spaniſh brig from old Spain to the Havanna, valuably laden with hiks, laces, &c. and a ſchooner and a ſloop from St. Thomas's for St. Domingo. The cargoes from theſe veſſels were all taken on board la Sentinelle and they were burnt. The prize arrived here on Saturday.

From the Havanna Packet of June 15

Committee of Vigilance of Havanna.

On the propoſal of the deputies, the count of Salvivar and D. Joſeph Maria de Aenes, this committe reſolved at its ſeſſion on the 9th inſt. that public notice ſhould be given, That the 20th of the preſent month is fixed as the peremptory and final period for the embarkation of the French who are to leave this Iſland; it being underſtood that ſuch as ſhall not have done ſo, ſhall next day be placed on board his Majeſty's ſhip Olivia in this bay. And the inhabitants of this city are notified that thoſe who know of the ſaid French being concealed, ſhall give information to the Commiſſary of the ward in which the houſe is ſituated; and alſo the houſe-keepers and inhabitants will take notice, that if they do not give information, as is expected from them, they will ſuffer the penalty due to their offence.

By the Revolution, Love, arrived at Philadelphia from Teneriffe, we learn, that the accounts from Spain received there were highly favorable to the cauſe of the Patriots. Some time previous to his ſailing, the advices from Cadiz were down to the beginning of May. Fifteen hundred French priſoners had arrived at Teneriffe, and orders were iſſued for receiving an additional number.

At the ſame moment that Bonaparte is diſſolving the monaſteries and nunneries of Spain, thereby captivating thoſe diſciples of Dr. Pangloſs, who in a ſmall modicum of incidental good, finds an apology for all the evils he inflicts on mankind, it is not a little ſurpriſing that he ſhould have revived the ſyſtem of religious ſeclution in France. By a decree of the 29th of March, two nunneries are eſtabliſhed, one at Ecouen, to receive 300 young ladies; the other, containing an equal number, at St. Denis. They are to conſiſt of daughters, ſiſters, neices, or couſins german, of members of the Legion of Honor.—The only perſons of the maſculine gender who are to have acceſs to theſe damſels are, the *Princes of the Blood Imperial*, and the *Grand Dignitaries of the Empire.*

It is ſaid, that ſome improvements in the army are meditated by Sir D. Dundaſs. There is to be a repeal of all the numberleſs orders relative to dreſs, which is in future to be ſimple and uniform, and of the cheapeſt materials; in every corps throughout the army, in cavalry regiments and guards, as well as in the regiments of the line. No officers, with the exception of field officers, are to wear two epaulets. There is alſo to be a ſmall reduction of our cavalry force; and a conſiderable reduction of the foot guards, which will be allowed to drop to the original number, 3 regiments or 3 battalions for duty in London.

The daughter of Addiſon, by Lady Warwick, who died a few years ago, left 500l. for raiſing a monument to his memory. Lord Bradford one of her executors, allotted the taſk to Mr. Weſtmacott, adding 500l. to the bequeſt: and a fine ſtatue of Addiſon is now placed in Poet's Corner, Weſtminſter-Abbey.

A Watchmaker in Dublin, has diſcovered by repeated experiments, that plantina poſſeſſes, on account of its imperceptible expanſion, a great ſuperiority over other materials for making the pendulum ſpring of watches, and alſo compenſation curbs. Arſenic muſt not be employed in conſolidating it, as it then would be liable to expanſion.

A patent has been taken out for making iron caſks or tanks, as ſubſtitutes for the wooden caſks on ſhipboard. The advantages are ſaid to be theſe; the iron tanks being made either ſquare or octangular, will occupy one third leſs ſtowage, and are five times as durable as the wooden veſſels now in uſe; they will prevent all leakage, as well as all damage from rats and inſects. We underſtand that a trial is about to be made, on a large ſcale in ſome veſſels now going to the South-Sea Fiſhery. The preſent high price of ſtaves is greatly in favor of this ſpeculation.

After the relation of ſome circumſtances which attended the dying moments of the deteſtable and chriſtian T. Paine, the laſt moments of the virtuous ADDISON. are contraſted in the following terms, in the N. Y. Spectator.

"At the cloſe of his life, and with the beſt views of his diſſolution, he ſent for his ſtepſon, the young Earl of Warwick. Of his interview with the young Earl, Dr. Young has given the following account.

After a long and manly, but vain ſtruggle with his diſtemper, he diſmiſſed his Phyſicians, and with them all hopes of life. But with his hopes of life he diſmiſſed not his concern for the living, but ſent for a youth nearly related, and finely accompliſhed, but not above being the better for good impreſſions from a dying friend. He came; but life now glimmering in the ſocket, the dying friend was ſilent; after a decent and proper pauſe, the youth ſaid "dear Sir! you ſent for me; I believe and hope that you have ſome commands; I ſhall hold them in ſacred." May ſtanding ſtars not only hear, but feel the reply! ſtrongly graſping the youth's hand, "*See in what peace a chriſtian can die*" He ſpake with difficulty and ſoon expired."

One of the Sources of injuſtice is flander.

There are men who would not game another out of his money, nor forge a Deed, though they could obtain his eſtate with ſecurity, nor run him through the body; yet ſhall without ſcruple butcher his reputation with ſlander. An unbecoming levity of converſation and behaviour is natural to many, who thereby do great harm without once being aware of it; but this, though a great evil in ſociety, is innocence if compared with the malevolence of others. There are men of ſuch ra[illegible]corous hearts, of ſuch malicious natures, that they ſeem to have nothing human but the form; wretches, who to gratify their ſpleen, or to indulge a pique, tear in pieces the good name of thoſe whoſe merit is perhaps ſuperior to their own.

All the moral writers condemn this cenſuring, cruel humour; and a celebrated Dramatic Poet* deſcribes very beautifully the ſuperior loſs of reputation to that of riches. A man that is robbed on the highway ſees his loſs, and knows the worſt of it; but he who is levelled at from afar, or receives a ſtab in the dark, neither diſcovers his enemy nor knows where the miſchief will end.

* He who ſteals my purſe, ſteals trafh.
'Twas mine, 'tis his; and has been a ſlave to thouſands:
But he who ſtiches from me, my good name,
Robs me of that, which not enriches him,
But makes me poor indeed ——Shakeſpeare.

The following Impromptu has been publiſhed, on Bonaparte's politeneſs in ſending over packets of Bulletins:

WE thank you for theſe Bulletins,
Great Emperor & King and Sir;
And hope you long may have them to
A Bulletin yourſelf! Lon. Paper.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.

York, 22d July, 1809.

THE Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint William Willcocks and William Warren Baldwin Esquires, to be Judges of the Home District Court.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

ON Saturday the fifth day of August next, at the Auction Room of the Subscriber, an Assortment of Houshold Furniture, with some Books and ready made Clothes, and a number of other articles too numerous to insert.—Sale to begin at Ten o'clock.

THOS. HAMILTON, Auctr.

York, 24th July, 1809.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the Shop in this Town, lately occupied by Mr Jordan Post Watchmaker; where he now carries on the SILVER SMITHS BUSINESS in its various branches. Any orders in this line with which he may be favored, will be gratefully attended to and executed with neatness and dispatch.

JAMES LOCKWOOD.

☞ Cash pair for old Pewter, Copper, &c.

York, 26th July, 1809.

FOR SALE

Five Hundred Acres of Excellent Land,

BEING composed of Lots No. 7 & 8 in the 2d Concession, and the rear half of Lot No 7 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Darlington; an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. For particulars enquire at the Printing Office in York, or to the subscriber at Niagara.

WILLIAM D. MILLER.

York, 25th July, 1809.

Information Wanted.

A Small Keg having been exchanged sometime in October last, between Montreal and Kingston, or at one of those places; any person who has got the wrong Keg, will please give information to the Printer of this paper, so that they may be exchanged.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Minister and Churchwardens give notice that, a subscription paper being nearly closed for the purpose of erecting a Gallery in the West end of the Church, they are now ready to enter into a contract with any person or persons who may be inclined to undertake the work.

Proposals will be received by Thomas Ridout Esqr. with whom a plan of the work is deposited, and who will give the preference to the most reasonable proposals.

York, July 19th, 1809.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION

THAT valuable Farm situate in the Township of Markham, being Lot No. 7 in the 5th Concession, with about 30 Acres well cleared and fenced; the soil is excellent. Any person wishing to purchase can take a view of the premises, as it will be sold at Auction on Saturday the second day of September next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, on the premises by

THOS. HAMILTON, Auctioneer.

York, 21st June, 1809.

FOR SALE.

THAT very valuable Lot and improvement, on Yonge Street belonging to the subscriber. For the accommodation of a purchaser a large Stock of cattle, Sheep, &c. will either be sold or let therewith, and the most favorable terms entered into.

The improvements (100 Acres cleared and in high cultivation) with the Dwelling, Stills, and Buildings thereon, render the purchase a very desirable one. Also, one half of the Mills known as Lyon & Walker's Mills on Yonge Street; they being situate on an excellent lot of 210 Acres, have a large proportion of Pine timber. For particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises, or at the Printing Office.

JOHN LYON.

York, July 5th, 1809.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street, about six miles and a half from Town. For particulars apply to

SAMUEL HERON.

York, July 6th, 1809.

THE subscriber being Indebted to John Gray, Esqr. Merchant in Montreal in a Sum of Money, and as Merchants have always occasion for their money, he wishes to discharge said debt as speedily as possible, would therefore sell Five or Six Thousand Acres of his land in the Township of Norwich near Lake Erie in the Long Point settlement at the low price of half a Dollar per Acre.

Those who wish to purchase will please to call on him at York, and he will shew them the Map of, and the King's Deed for the Land, the quality of which is most excellent, and for the goodness of the Title unquestionable security will be given.

He has also Twelve Hundred Acres of choice Land in the Township of Whitby adjoining Lake Ontario, which he would sell, Two Dollars per Acre for the above purpose.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 27th June, 1809.

FOR SALE,

AN Excellent MALT MILL, apply at the Printing Office.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 22 in the sixth Concession of the Township of York, West side of Yonge Street, also Lot No. 3, in the fifth Concession of the Township of North Gwillimbury, an indisputable title will be given. For particulars enquire of Ths Hamilton, York.

York, 6th July, 1809.

MALT HOUSE, BREWERY, &c.

For SALE by PRIVATE CONTRACT;

WHICH if not sold by the first of AUGUST next ensuing, will be rented to a Good Tenant.—The Premises consist of a complete PLANT for MALTING, BREW HOUSE, WORKING TUBS, COOLERS, Two KILNS for Drying Malt, a GRANARY, PUMPS, a PATENT BREWING MALT MILL, Two Good Wells of Water, Stable, &c.

The Boiler was fix up a new last Summer.—The Utensils are adapted to manufacturing Thirty Barrels of Beer Weekly with ease, which has been repeatedly done.—The whole of this Establishment has been perfected within these Nine Years.—There are likewise Two STILLS, with Worms, &c. complete.

A TAN HOUSE, completely fitted up, with an Excellent Horse Mill for Grinding Bark, and nearly adjoining the Tan House a small Dwelling House, to lodge and accommodate the workmen, or others.

A SLAUGHTER HOUSE complete—in this House there is a Chimney built, and a sufficiency of room for the reception and operation of Two Stills of any size, with a never failing Well of Water in the Building.

There are nearly Three Acres of Cultivated Garden Ground, in high Order, on which the above Buildings, &c. are erected, together with a Good DWELLING HOUSE, convenient, and in perfect repair.—The whole will be sold entire or in Lots, as may suit the Purchaser.

The Premises are situate in the Town of York, the Capital of Upper Canada.—The Proprietor thinks it unnecessary to make any Encomiums, as whole will; are inclined to Purchase or Rent will naturally view the Premises.

N. B. There is Malt on hand to begin Brewing with, and Hops sufficient for a Season; there are also Hyde, and Bark to commence Business in the Tannery.

☞ The Subscriber wishes also to dispose of the following Lots of Land, viz.—13 and 14, Sixth Concession of Whitchurch.—No 14, in the Seventh Concession (on one of these Lots, are remaining the vestiges of a large and ancient Fortification) this Lot is remarkably well watered:—also Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession of York, within three Miles of the Town; on this Lot there has been Ten Acres cleared, and there is one of the best Mill Seats in this Province, and upwards of a Hundred Acres Bottom Land.

ROBT. HENDERSON.

York, 8th June, 1809.

All those who are indebted to the Subscriber either by Note, Account, or otherwise, are hereby required to make payment without further delay, and those to whom he may be indebted will please to call for payment. R. H.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lots of Land will be sold on moderate terms for Cash, or, if more convenient to the purchaser, Merchantable Barley will be taken in payment, viz.

Lot lettered C and D on the North side of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of Etobicoke, being in a range with the second Concession, North of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, containing 200 Acres each.

Also, the rear or Eastermost part of Lot No. 27 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, containing 130 Acres. N B. On Lot lettered D there is an improvement of four Acres, well fenced in, and a house erected thereon. The above Lots are well Watered, and the Land of an excellent quality.—Application to be made to the subscriber, who can give an indisputable Title.

JOSEPH SHAW.

FOR SALE.

AS Valuable a Farm and Mill Seat as in the Province of Upper Canada, in the centre of a fine wheat country at the head of Lake Ontario; and within three miles of the water navigation thereof: About one third of which is meadow Land the greatest part can be watered at pleasure by springs, the rest is the best kind of loom land. On the concern there is a good quarry of building stone, lime Stone, excellent timber, and an appearance of a large body of Iron Ore.

The Mill-Seat commands a fall of thirty six feet, with abundance of water for turning a Grist Mill with twenty run of stones; on which is erected a Saw Mill capable of sawing five thousand feet of boards every twenty four hours, and can be well supplied with Pine, Oak, Cherry, &c. &c. on the concern is also erected a dwelling house forty six feet by twenty four, containing two parlours, four bed rooms and a kitchen a joining, also a frame barn thirty feet by forty six, a small house for a miller, with several other useful buildings; between fifty and sixty Acres is cleared and under good fence, and about thirty more is chopped ready for logging. For further particulars apply to the Printer.

N. B. The purchaser will be accommodated with 2 or 4 hundred acres of Land: or, the proprietor would be willing to put a part or the whole of the concern on a share in a commercial undertaking, the situation being well adapted to trade.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and Customers, that the advance in the price of Flour, has obliged them to advance the price of their Bread.—On Monday the 24th Instant, the 4 lb. Loaf will be sold at 1/6 New York Currency.

JORDAN POST, Junr.
JOHN JORDEN.

ANY person who can procure a few of the young of the Wood Ducks of this country, and bring them to the Printer, will receive a generous Compensation.

York, 21st July.

A FARM FOR SALE.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with fourteen acres Improvement and a House, is well watered, with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be sold very cheap, and immediate possession given with a clear Title.—Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHREY Carpenter, York, May 24th, 1809.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, the well enclosed Lots and Orchard of the Subscriber, situate about the center of this Town, and some valuable land between this and the Head of the Lake.—Apply to the subscriber, or to John Cameron.

JOHN VANZANTEE.

York, 9th May, 1809.

The following Lots of LAND will be sold by the Subscriber on very moderate terms, viz.

Lot No. 6 In the Second Concession of the Township of Landtown, District of Johnstown—200 acres.
22 In the Th , 21 and the East half of Lot No. 20 in the Fourth Concession of [illegible] County of Prescott.—300 acres.
32 and the East half of No. 31 in the 7th Concession of Uxbridge—300 acres.
27 In the First Concession of York—50 acres.
13 and 14 in the 4th Concession of Walpole—400 acres.
22 In the 6th Concession of Woodhouse——200 acres.
9 and the Western half of No. 8 in the 4th Concession of Southwold, County of Suffolk, Western District—300 acres.
22 In the 13th Concession of Townsend, County of Norfolk, London District—200 acres.
1 and 2 in the 5th, and No. 1 in the 6th Concession of Granford—600 acres.
27 and 28 in the Third Concession of Ancaster—400 acres.——Total 3150 acres.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application to be made to

JOHN M'KAY.

Niagara, 27th Feby. 1809.

To be Sold or Let,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Esquire.—A Purchaser or Tenant may have immediate possession by applying to Elisha Beman, Esquire, or the Subscriber, ALEXR. WOOD.

York, 9th May, 1809.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession
1, 5, 9, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the - - 5th do.—300 acres in the Township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - - 2d concession
22 - - 7th do.
4 = = 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—830 Acres in the Township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - - 5th do.—600 acres in the Township of Gianford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - - 2d—300 in King.
17 - - 3d
14 - - 5th—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several Townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an indisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1809.

An Excellent FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 36, in the First Concession of VAUGHAN, and on Yonge Street.—There are 30 acres of improvement, a well built Frame House, and other accommodations thereon.—For the very low terms on which this Farm will be Sold, apply to A. Walker, or John Lyon, on Yonge Street, or at the Printing Office, York.

Yonge Street, 18th March 1809.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOL. XIX.

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TOTAL NUMBER [illegible]

Proclama

GEORGE THE THIR
of GOD, of the U
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Defender of the Fai

*To our beloved and faith
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to our Knights, Citi
of our said Pro
liament at our town of Yo
of August now next en
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of you —GREETING:—*

WHEREAS by our Proc
date the twenty third
We thought fit by and with
Executive Council to prog
ent Parliament until th
August, now next ensuing,
our town of York, you we
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Council, to relieve you and
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day of September next, and
in our Provincial Parliamen
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IN Teftimony whereof,
thefe our Letters to be m
the Great Seal of our fai
hereunto affixed.—Witne
well beloved FRANCIS
our Lieutenant Governor
ince at York, this twenty ei
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Reign.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamat

FRANCIS GORE, Eſq
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per Canada, &c. &c.

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York, 9th May, 1809.

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Lot No. 6 In the Second Conceſſion of the Township of Landſtown, Diſtrict of Johnſtown—200 acres.
22 In the Third, 21 and the Eaſt half of Lot No. 20 in the Fourth Conceſſion of Loughborough, County of Frontenac.—500 acres.
32 and the Eaſt half of No 31 in the 7th Conceſſion of Urbridge—300 acres.
27 In the Firſt Conceſſion of York—50 acres.
13 and 14 in the 4th Conceſſion of Walpole——400 acres.
12 In the 6th Conceſſion of Woodhouſe ——200 acres.
9 and the Weſtern half of No. 8 in the 4th Conceſſion of Southwold, County of Suffolk, Weſtern Diſtrict—300 acres.
12 In the 13th Conceſſion of Townſend, County of Norfolk, London Diſtrict.—200 acres.
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1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the - - 5th do.—360 acres in the Township of Bienheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - - 2d concer
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—850 Acres in the township of Burford.
23, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres in Wintby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 24 - - 5th do.—600 acres in the Township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - - 22—500 in King.
17 - - 34
24 - - 5th—400 acres in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period in the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperior—Any particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an indubitable title.

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York on Yonge Street, 16th March 1809.

YORK—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 11.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 908.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1809. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Fifth day of Auguſt now next enſuing, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty third day of June laſt We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Fifth day of Auguſt, now next enſuing, at which time in our town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twelfth day of September next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this twenty eight day of July in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty ninth of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty fourth year of the reign of His preſent Majeſty, intitled, "An Act for granting to His Majeſty, a certain ſum of Money, for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the exportation thereof;" It is (among other things enacted,) that at any time or times after the paſſing of the ſaid Act, it ſhould and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhould ſeem meet, as Commiſſioners for the purchaſing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of this Province. And whereas by an Act paſſed in the forty-eighth year of the reign of His preſent Majeſty, intitled, "An Act for the further encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the exportation thereof;" it is enacted, that he ſhould pay Twenty Pounds and Ten Shillings per Ton, ſhould be the rate or price for good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be the eaſter purchaſed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

NOW KNOW ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That I FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, do, by virtue of the ſaid hereinbefore firſt recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, conſtitute and appoint, the Honorable James Baby, the Honorable Richard Cartwright, the Honorable Robert Hamilton, Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot, of Port Talbot, Eſq. and William Allan, of York, Eſquire, in the ſaid Province reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the purchaſing of merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners or any one or more of them are, and is hereby reſpectively authoriſed & empowered, to purchaſe ſuch Hemp, at & after the price or rate in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Proviſos contained in and according to the Statutes, in ſuch caſe made and provided; And to do, perform and execute all ſuch other matters & things, as they are authoriſed and required to do, in and by the ſaid recited Acts.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty-ninth year of His Majeſty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE.
Lieut. Governor.

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

Lieutenant Governor's Office.
YORK, 31ſt May, 1809

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Commiſſioners for the Roads in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

EASTERN DISTRICT.
The Revd. John Stuart, Eſq.—David Sheek, Joſeph Anderſon, Eſquires.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN.
Thomas Fraſer, Solomon Jones, Peter Drummond Eſquires,

MIDLAND DISTRICT.
The Hon. Richd. Cartwright, Alexr. Fraſer, John Cummings, Eſquires.

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE
Robert Baldwin, Alexr. Fletcher, Elias Jones, Eſquires.

HOME DISTRICT.
Samuel Smith, Wm. Graham, Richd. Bradley, Eſquires & Mr. Thomas Hamilton.

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA.
Joſeph Edwards, Richard Hatt, Samuel Street, Eſquires

DISTRICT OF LONDON.
Daniel Springer, John Veigh, Thos. Welch, Eſquires.

WESTERN DISTRICT.
John McGregor, Robert Richardſon, Alex Duff, Eſquires.

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

Agent for Purchaſes Office
YORK, 2d June 1809

NOTICE is hereby given, to ſuch perſon or perſons who may be willing to ſupply FRESH BEEF of good quality, to the Troops and Military Departments ſtationed at York, Kingſton, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburg, from the 25th September to the 31ſt December, 1809, to deliver in their propoſals, with the name of their ſecurity, immediately, to the Agent for Purchaſes, at York

Propoſals will in like manner be received, for ſupplying the above mentioned Poſts with Freſh Beef of good quality, from the firſt January to the 24th day of March, 1810.

The loweſt price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be ſtated in each of theſe propoſals, for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the commiſſary at each poſt, by the quarter, who will, immediately pay for the ſame in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commiſſary will alſo once in every fifteen days (if required,) deliver to the Contractor, a diſtribution of the quantity of Beef, required for the fifteen days following.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for purchaſes.

Lateſt Foreign News.

New York, July 10.

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS,

FROM LISBON AND CADIZ.

Capt Hague, of the ſhip Paragon, ſailed from Liſbon on the 7th June, and informs us that the news of the ſurrender of Oporto to the Engliſh, whereby a French army of of 25,000 troops were made priſoners, reached Liſbon on the firſt of June; and that, in conſequence thereof, the Britiſh merchants, &c. who had left Oporto previous to the French taking poſſeſſion of it, were returning.

It was alſo reported, that the Auſtrians had obtained a complote victory over the French in which the latter loſt 25,000 men, including the killed, wounded and priſoners.

A conſiderable force of cavalry arrived at Liſbon on the 2d of June from England, deſtined for the interior of Portugal; and it was ſuppoſed they would proceed to Spain. The Britiſh and Spaniards were uſing every exertion to clear the country of French, and it was ſuppoſed they would completely effect their object, calculating that Auſtria would find ſufficient employment for the army of Bonaparte. It was alſo reported at Liſbon, that Ruſſia had declared war againſt France.

Captain Johnſon, of the ſhip Caroline from Cadiz, informs us that he had a Seville Gazette, which he underſtood contained the Ruſſian declaration of war, but that he was boarded on his paſſage by a Britiſh frigate, and gave it to the boarding officer.

A Britiſh brig of war had arrived at Liſbon from Malta, and brought advices that on the 16th of April a ſevere battle was fought on the Tyrol between the Auſtrians and French, that the advanced guard of the Auſtrian army, conſiſting of 25,000 men, was twice repulſed by the French army of 50,000 men, under command of Prince Eugene Beauharnois that the Arckduke John came up with a corps of reſerve of 20,000 men, and entirely defeated the French, who loſt 20,000 killed, wounded, and taken priſoners, among the wounded was Eugene Beauharnois.

St. Andero has been retaken by the Spaniards.

Marſhal Soult, whoſe army ſurrendered to the Britiſh and Portugueſe, has made his eſcape.

By the ſhip Caroline, 39 days from Cadiz, Seville Gazettes to the 28th of May are received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiſer; and by the Paragon, from Liſbon, Portugueſe papers to the 5th of June; from which the following articles are tranſlated.

Extraordinary Gazette of the Government.

Seville, May 27, 1809.

By Official Letters received from Trieſte, dated 20th April, the Supreme Central Junta have advice of the Archduke John having beaten the French army of 50,000 men, under the command of the Vice Roy of Italy, Beauhornois, at Saſille, Poria, and Corneglíano.

They have alſo received officially through the ſame channel, advice of RUSSIA having declared in favor of AUSTRIA, againſt FRANCE.

Liſbon, June 1.

The Army commanded by General Romana, attacked the French at Meira, and followed them to Paradas. Here the enemy hid themſelves in a foreſt, which we ſurrounded, fired on them and killed many. They then retreated to Lugo, leaving in our hands 8 pieces of cannon, &c. Our troops followed the enemy to the gates, ſurrounded the city, placing ſtrong detachments at the gates, expecting that it will ſurrender by capitulation or compuiſion. Fortunately the apoſtate Mozzriado, who has ſo long been praiſing king Joſeph in Aſtorga, is now ſhut up in Lugo.

P. S. This day at 7 o'clock in the evening we have received the official account of the retaking of Lugo, by Marſhal Nicola Mahi, ſecond in command of the left, and commander in chief in the abſence of the Marquis of Romana. In this glorious action, the reſiſtance made by the enemy was obſtinate, but they were defeated after looſing 4000, men, in killed wounded and priſoners.

June 2.

Letters from Elvas of the 28th ult. mention that General Cueſta had advanced his head quarters from Monalterio to Fuerte del Marſtre.

The Dutch Papers mention a battle in Polonid; Archduke Ferdinand commanded there, but ſay nothing of its reſult, a convincing proof that the French were defeated, and it is believed that Monsovia had fallen into his hands.

We learn from Seville, that it is certain, that peace has been made between Ruſſia and England, and that Ruſſia has entered into the coalition againſt the grand usurper of Europe. With impatience, we expect a confirmation, as we have good reaſon to give credit to this news which is given by Col. Alava, who had arrived at Seville. In England, this event, as late as the 13th of May, was conſidered probable.

June 4.

Account of the battle fought on the 16th of April, near Fontanafreda.

In their retreat the French left one regiment of the line, No. 35, in Padernone. This regiment commanded by adjutant-general Dagomir and Col. Breſſieau, was ſurpriſed by a ſtrong body of Auſtrians, and compelled to ſurrender.

The Auſtrians in their march met in Saſille a French army of 35,000 men, commanded by the Vice-Roy Eugene Beauharnois, and the General of Brigade Gillet, with 80 pieces of artillery, which together with the reinforcements brought by general Cervelloni, who came from Italy with 15,000 men, making a total of 50,000 men. The Auſtrians commanded by the Archduke John commenced the attack with an army of 35,000 and were twice obliged to fall back; but having been joined by 20,000 men from the Tyrol, from Seravale, and Ceuada, of infantry and cavalry, attacked the French army in the rear. The French army was thus placed between two fires. The battle laſted the whole day of the 16th. The French after loſing a great number of men abandoned the field to the victorious Auſtrians. Scarcely 15,000 men eſcaped, whoſe retreat was favored by the conflagration of the village Ronco, which they ſet on fire to favor their retreat. The loſs of the enemy was in killed, wounded and prisoners, upwards of 20,000 men. The Vice Roy was wounded, a general Serras was made priſoner with a number of officers of rank. The Italian regiment called Velites laid down their arms but were afterwards compelled by the French cavalry to take them up again. Soon after this regiment was deſtroyed by the Auſtrian cavalry. The loſs of the Auſtrians was conſiderable. General Gindlay was wounded after having two horſes killed under him. Many of the ſtaff officers were killed and wounded, Some of the regiments remain with very few officers, moſt of them having fallen in the action.

The Auſtrian army continued advancing. In ſhort the field was left completely in the power of the Auſtrians. Upwards of 5000 wounded French men have been found between Saſille and Paderone, amongſt whom is General Desaix, who was wounded and made priſoner in the firſt action, and was ſent to the houſe of Signior Galvani.

Lateſt from England.—Halifax papers received at Boſton on Sunday laſt, contain London news to the 10th of May. The only article which the Boſton papers contain, beſide the French bulletins, is the following from a London paper of the 10th.

LONDON May 10.

It is with the utmoſt ſatisfaction that we announce to our readers the arrival of Prince Strahremberg in town, as ambaſſador from the Court of Vienna. His Highness arrived in London about twelve o'clock this day, and immediately had an interview with Mr. Canning. He came through Holland, and after escaping innumerable dangers, was picked up in a fiſhing boat by one of our cruisers. The intelligence which he has brought reſpecting the operations in Bavaria, we are happy to say, differ moſt materially from the accounts given in the French Bulletins. He says, that the loſſes ſuſtained by the French in the ſeveral actions, were quite as great as thoſe of the Auſtrians, and that as late as the 28th ultimo, the Fr. were unable to advance, having ſuffered ſo ſeverely.—His Highness is in high ſpirits, and by no means conſiders the advantages which the French obtained as deciſive of the fate of the campaign. He alſo ſtates, that in Italy, the Auſtrians had obtained ſome very important advantages, and that the whole population of the Tyrol have riſen to a man in favor of Auſtria.

We have received a letter from our correſpondent, dated Liſbon, June 5, enclo-ſing a paper of that city of the 4th, ſtating the arrival of a Britiſh brig in fifteen days from Malta. with the official news of the declaration of war on the part of Ruſſia againſt France——Our Correſpondent alſo notices, in a triumphant ſtrain, the brilliant ſucceſs of the Auſtrians on the Tyrol, and the ſurrender of the Fr. army in Portugal, to the Britiſh and Portuguese troop. Soult, with a few of his troops, had it is ſaid, made their escape. This, with the taking of Oporto and St. Anuero, occaſioned the rejoicing at Cadiz.

N. Y. Spectator.

LONDON, May 12.

If the Archduke Charles has not ſucceeded at the outſet ſo fully as we could wiſh, though he is far from being overwhelmed with any thing like a diſaſterous defeat, or ſuffering any thing but what may be retrieved; we have the conſolation to know that the Archduke Ferdinand has taken Warſaw which is at preſent his head quarters. He had, under him 40,000 men. The archduke Charles has under his command, an army of 110,000 men, independent of any loſſes he may have ſuffered in the late actions. The Auſtrian army is in nine diviſions of about 32,000 each. Bellegrade has the firſt—the Archduke Ferdinand the ſecond—the Archduke Charles has three—the Archduke Louis two—the Archduke John two. There is beſides a Militia, which forms an army of reſerve. The Auſtrians behaved very bravely in the late conflict with the French.

May 15.

We have nothing to add to the accounts we published on Saturday of the capture of Warſaw, by the Auſtrian army of the Archduke Ferdinand, except that a Poliſh regiment laid down their arms at Tarcyn, and that the garriſon of Warſaw, on its retreat to Kalish, had been purſued for two days, and that many priſoners were taken.

In Germany, we learn by advices brought on Saturday by an Auſtrian meſſenger, who left Holigoland on the 7th inſt. that the Archduke Charles, ſo late as the 28th ult. continued on the Rugen between Champ and Stollway, where he was joined by the diviſions of gens. Kienau and Bellegrade, and a

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*Proclamation of General Gellechi
ants of Tyrol.*

Tyrolians!

If you are yet, what you
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have enjoyed under the bene
Auſtria, if the voice of a Ge
acknowledge as one of yours,
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victory of Feldkirch which
year rendered ſecure from att
tiets from Arleberg, to the
Bendil, if all this is not ex
your memory, hear what I a
hear and be penetrated.

Your legitimate Lord, I ou
father, ſeeks you, come and
under his banners, his heart b
under foreign domination,
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Auſtrian armies more num
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your country, look upon the
children of the ſame father,
and follow the example of
render homage to the Auſtria
word, behave in every thin
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of Europe.

Tyrolians! God is with
ſeek new conqueſts, but w
to the boſom of our Imperi
father, brethren who have
from him: nothing will reſi
for our happineſs and for the
our exiſtence. Believe me I
with us.

(Signed)
Baron of Jellachich, de Buzin
Chevalier of the order Ma
And Field Marſhal Imperi

Revolution at Buenos Ay

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LONDON May 10.

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corps of reserve under general Norman. The divifions of generals Hellier, St. Vincent, & Kienmayer had alfo joined him, and this augmented the army under the immediate command of the Archduke, to 160,000 men. Wurtzburgh is reported to have been occupied by a detachment under count Klenau, and it was added that another corps had taken poffeffion of Dresden. We know not what degree of credit to attach to thefe ftatements but hope they will prove correct. At all events we truft that Bonaparte, will fhortly have to repent of his temerity in having advanced fo far, leaving in a manner the formidable army of the Archduke Charles in his rear, and in this hope we are encouraged, by all the private advices received by the laft conveyance.

The Emperor of Auftria we are happy to find, is not in the leaft difmayed by the refult of the firft operations in Bavaria. His Imperial majefty has iffued a proclamation from Lintz, in which he calls out the fecond or referve militia, intending to place himfelf at their head—The Hungarian inſurrection army had been aſſembled at Preſburgh, and every meaſure of his government evinces a determination and energy correſponding with the danger which menaces his throne.

Private advices ſtate that the inſurrection in Heſſia has become very formidable.

Proclamation of General Gellechick, to the inhabitants of Tyrol.

Tyrolians!

If you are yet, what you have been, not long ago, if you remember the happineſs, the proſperity, and the true liberty which you have enjoyed under the beneficient ſceptre of Auſtria, if the voice of a General whom you acknowledge as one of yours, when in 1799 he ſaved you from imminent danger, by the victory of Feldkirch which the following year rendered ſecure from attack, your frontiers from Arlberg, to the valley of Kiratendil, if all this is not extinguiſhed from your memory, hear what I am going to ſay, hear and be penetrated.

Your legitimate Lord, I ought to ſay your father, ſeeks you, come and place yourſelves under his banners, his heart bleeds to ſee you under foreign domination, you his faithful ones return to the children of Auſtria, do not miſunderſtand this precious title!

Auſtrian armies more numerous than ever, more animated and more patriotic will enter your country, look upon them as brethern as children of the ſame father, unite with them and follow the example of the people who render homage to the Auſtrian throne. In a word, behave in every thing ſo as you have done, recently to the admiration of the whole of Europe.

Tyrolians! God is with us, we do not ſeek new conqueſts, but we will bring back to the boſom of our Imperial and gracious father, brethren who have been detached from him: nothing will reſiſt us, if we unite for our happineſs and for the preſervation of our exiſtence. Believe me Tyrolians God is with us.

(Signed) FRANCIS.

Baron of Jellachich, de Bazin,
Chevalier of the order Maria Theresa,
And Field Marſhal Imperial and Royal.

Revolution at Buenos Ayres.—We have long ſuſpected that Liniers was exerting himſelf to the utmoſt in favor of the family of Bonaparte, and we now learn by letters from Rio Janiero, of the late date of February 6, that a revolution took place on the 1ſt of January, in which Liniers triumphed, and is now completely maſter as Viceroy of the city. It ſeems that the marriage of his daughter with a young man of the name of Perichon, which was contrary to law, diſguſted the people generally, who were beſides, very deſirous to elect a Junta, in imitation of Seville. The Cabildo met, and the uſual elections took place on the firſt January; after it previous to diſpoſitions having been made by arming, &c. on both ſides, to decide the matter by force, in caſe of neceſſity, a negociation took place between the Cabildo and Liniers, regarding his laying down the ſovereign authority. At length the heads of that body went to the Fueſte to treat perſonally with the Viceroy, when up went the draw-bridge, and they were quickly marched through the Puerto del Sucorro to the water ſide, put on board a ſchooner, and have been ſent off, nobody knows where; but it is ſuppoſed that the voyage was not a long one, ſince it is now known there were very few proviſions on board. The names of thoſe who then put themſelves into the trap are—Alzaga Villamuva, St. Coloma, Varcia, and another.

As a proof that this revolution is altogether in favor of France, we need only ſtate, that the above mentioned Perichon is a Frenchman by birth, and is the Perſon who was charged by Liniers with diſpatches for Bonaparte, giving an account of his defence of Buenos Ayres againſt the Britiſh under Whitelocke, and was, on his return from France through Spain, on his way back to South America, in May or June of laſt year, apprehended in Andaluſia, by order of the Junta of Seville, and confined in Cadiz, from whence it would appear he effected his eſcape.

The event which has thus taken place, though unfortunate for the patriotic cauſe of Spain, has removed every difficulty which obſtructed the courſe of operations that it might behove the Government of this country to purſue, in concert with the Prince of the Brazils. Monte Video ſtill holds out againſt Liniers, and muſt be prevented from falling under his authority, or the whole of Spaniſh America may be loſt.

It is to be apprehended, that the Fr. ſquadron which ſailed ſome time ſince from L'Orient, may have proceeded to the Rio de la Plata. *Bells Meſſenger.*

Ingenuous Invention—On Tueſday, Lt. Brown, of the Royal Navy, croſſed the Thames, and paſſed through one of the arches of Weſtminſter bridge in the preſence of ſome thouſand ſpectators in a canvaſs batteau, invented by Col. Brown, of St. Vincent's for the uſe of the army with 30 perſons.

This military batteau is made of prepared canvaſs, ſo as to be impervious to water.—It is 17 feet long, 3 wide, and 3 deep, and when loaded with 30 perſons, only draws three inches water. It is capable of conveying 100 ſoldiers, with their arms, accoutrements and baggage, across the wideſt river provided they lay down, and ſo if fitting.

This batteau weighs only ſixty pounds and can be fitted up and taken to pieces in three minutes ſo that it forms an eaſy load for a man on a march.

Two laſhed together, are capable of conveying the heaviest piece of ordinance; and a number connected together, form a bridge for the paſſage of cavalry.

This invention of Colonel Brown's has been highly approved of by the Duke of York, Lord Moira, Lord Mulgrave, Ld. Chatham, and Sir Arthur Welleſly. The Colonel, we underſtand is fitting up one of his batteaux with two 6 pounders, one in the head and the other in the ſtern.—*London Paper of April 15.*

Longevity.—There died in February, 1805, at Cloves, near Athenry, in Ireland, of a ſhort illneſs, Dennis Conrohee, of Ballendangin, aged 117 years.—The life of this man was remarkable, not only for its duration, but from its exemption from moſt of the evils of humanity. He retained his mental and corporeal faculties in full vigor to the laſt.—Three weeks before his death he walked out and home 26 miles in one day, and read the ſmalleſt print without glaſſes as diſtinctly and eaſily as a boy of 16. Two days previous to his death, he never remembered to have any complaint or ſickneſs whatever, tooth-ache only excepted. The firſt fifty years of his life paſſed entirely from even the tooth-ache. After that period his teeth began to decay; but in the courſe of 15 years a new ſet appeared, of which he continued in poſſeſſion till his death.

Of his moral character, it is only recorded, that he was ſtedfaſtly an honeſt man; ſober, regular, and perfectly upright in his deport,—His mind was naturally ſtrong and acute, not diſciplined by literary education, but enriched by obſervation and experience. He ſpent his life in the cultivation of the ſame farm, the property of which he had acquired early in life, and bent his attention chiefly to agriculture, in which he was generally allowed to be eminently proficient.—He was one of the earlieſt who introduced and propagated the potatoe, which he cultivated for the laſt ſeventy years.

He was ſeven times married.—He was firſt married at the age of 21. With his laſt wife who ſurvived him, he lived longer than the previous ones, that is, 26 years, having married her when nine-y three years old. In general they were ſhort lived, and were young women of his immediate neighborhood.—The years of his widowhood, had, taken together, amounted to 11.—All the children born to him were 48 which is on an average, one for every two years, ſince the firſt year of his marriage.—He had three ſets of twins; and his third wife bore him eleven children in twelve years.

His grand children were in number 236, which is a little more than 5 to each child.—His great-grand children amounted to 944, which is more proportionally, than 8 to each child. He had 25 great-great-grand children, the oldeſt of whom is now 4 years old. Of 1253 deſcendants of his body, 487 ſurvived him.

By his laſt wife he had 6 ſons, the youngeſt of whom is a fine lad of 18.

Theſe facts are extracted from a regiſter kept by the old man, of the names, births, marriages, deaths, and general ſituation of his wives and deſcendants. The keeping of this regiſter was his principal amuſement; and his deſcendants being ſcattered far and wide over the earth, he took great pains in making the liſt as complete.

YORK, AUGUST 5, 1809.

WE this week, have received the Light Houſe on Gibraltar Point ſo far finiſhed, as to be applied to its original purpoſe. This Beacon is eſſentially material to our Lake navigation, and to the protection ſeverally of veſſels, and their crews and paſſengers, muſt be generally acceptable, and much approved of. The Building from being ſubſtantially conſtructed of handſome Stone, holds out a ſtrong preſumption, that its duration will long ensure as well its great utility, as is known neceſſity. The view from the Garriſon and Town, being in a great meaſure bounded by the Timber growing on the Peninſula, to obviate it and to remedy the

privation, his Excellency has directed (in addition to the intention of its common use) that signals be hoisted at the Light House, whenever a veſſel bears in ſight of it, for the deſired information of perſons here, in any wiſe intereſted.

The Papers received yeſterday evening, contain various reports, ſome particularly flattering, and others unfavorable to the operations in Germany.—The Capture of the Toulon Fleet by Lord Collingwood, is the only article now extracted; the next weeks Gazette will give the general details.

New-York, July 18.

CAPTURE OF THE TOULON FLEET.

Captain Datheill, of the ſloop Henry, 8 days from Bermuda, (arrived here on Sunday) informs us, he left Martinique on the 27th of June, and on that day advices were received there of the capture of the Toulon fleet, by Lord Collingwood, conſiſting of 5 ſail of the line, 6 or 7 frigates, and 30 transports, with the French garriſon of Barcelona on board.—They were ſent into Gibraltar.

A veſſel arrived at Martinique, having ſpoken on her paſſage, an American ſhip from Gibraltar, the captain of which ſtated, that Lord Collingwood arrived at Gibraltar previous to his ſailing, with the French fleet.

A letter received from St. Croix, by the Richard, of the 2d of July, confirms the above account of the capture of the French fleet.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the Shop in this Town, lately occupied by Mr. Jordan Poſt, Watchmaker; where he now carries on the TIN and SILVER SMITHS BUSINESS in their various branches. He has now on hand a great variety of uſeful Tin utenſils. Store keepers either in the Town or country, will be ſupplied at a large diſcount from the retail prices. Any orders in this line with which he may be favored, will be gratefully attended to and executed with neatneſs and diſpatch.

JAMES LOCKWOOD.

☞Caſh paid for old Silver, Copper, Pewter, & Lead.

York, 4th Auguſt, 1809.



THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the Town of York and its vicinity, that he has eſtabliſhed a Shop, one door Weſt of Alexr. Wood, Eſqr. on King Street, where he carries on the BOOT and SHOEMAKING BUSINESS in its various branches; thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done in the beſt manner and neweſt faſhion.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, 2d Jun., 1809

FOR SALE.

THAT very valuable Lot and improvement, on Yonge Street belonging to the ſubſcriber. For the accommodation of a purchaſer a large Stock of cattle, ſheep, &c. will either be ſold or let therewith, and the moſt favorable terms entered into.

The improvements (100 Acres cleared and in high cultivation) with the Diſtillery, Stills, and Buildings thereon, render the purchaſe a very deſirable one. Alſo, one half of the Mills known as Lyon & Walker's Mills on Yonge Street; the ſame being ſituate on an exchange of 210 Acres, have a large portion of the ſtones. For particulars, apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or at the Printing Office

York, July 5th, 1809. JOHN LYON.

FOR SALE

Five Hundred Acres of Excellent Land,

BEING compoſed of Lots No. 7 & 8 in the 2d Conceſſion, and the rear half of Lot No. 7 in the 3d Conceſſion of the Township of Darlington; an indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer. For particulars enquire at the Printing Office in York, or to the ſubſcriber at Niagara.

WILLIAM D. MILLER.

York, 25th July, 1809.

Information Wanted.

A Small Keg having been exchanged ſometime in October laſt, between Montreal and Kingſton, or at one of thoſe places; any perſon who has got the wrong Keg, will pleaſe give information to the Printer of this paper, ſo that they may be exchanged.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Miniſter and Churchwardens give notice that, a ſubſcription paper being nearly cloſed for the purpoſe of erecting a Gallery in the Weſt end of the Church, they are now ready to enter into a contract with any perſon or perſons who may be inclined to undertake the work.

Propoſals will be received by Thomas Ridout Eſqr. with whom a plan of the work is depoſited, and who will give the preference to the moſt reaſonable propoſals.

York, July 19th, 1803.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street, about ſix miles and a half from Town. For particulars apply to

SAMUEL HERON.

York, July 6th, 1809

THE ſubſcriber being Indebted to John Gray, Eſqr. Merchant in Montreal in a Sum of Money, and as Merchants have always occaſion for their money, he wiſhes to diſcharge ſaid debt as ſpeedily as poſſible; would therefore ſell Five or Six Thouſand Acres of his land in the Township of Norwich near Lake Erie in the Long Point ſettlement at the low price of half a Dollar per Acre.

Such as wiſh to purchaſe will pleaſe to call on him at York, and he will ſhew them the Map of, and the King's Deed for the Land, the quality of which is moſt excellent, and for the goodneſs of the Title unqueſtionable ſecurity will be given.

He has alſo Twelve Hundred Acres of choice Land in the Township of Whitby adjoining Lake Ontario, which he would ſell at Two Dollars per Acre for the above purpoſe.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 27th June, 1809

FOR SALE.

AS Valuable a Farm and Mill Seat as in the Province of Upper Canada, in the centre of a fine wheat country at the head of Lake Ontario; and within three miles of the water navigation thereof: About one third of which is meadow Land the greateſt part can be watered at pleaſure by ſprings, the reſt is the beſt kind of loom land. On the concern there is a good quarry of building ſtone, lime ſtone, excellent timber, and an appearance of a large body of Iron Ore.

The Mill-Seat commands a fall of thirty ſix feet, with abundance of water for turning a Grift Mill with twenty run of ſtone; on which is erected a Saw Mill capable of ſawing five thouſand feet of boards every twenty four hours, and can be well ſupplied with Pine, Oak, Cherry, &c. &c. on the concern is alſo erected a dwelling houſe forty ſix feet by twenty four, containing two parlours, four bed rooms and a kitchen adjoining, alſo a frame barn thirty feet by forty ſix, a ſmall houſe for a miller, with ſeveral other uſeful buildings; between fifty and ſixty Acres is cleared and under good fence, and about thirty more is chopped ready for logging. For further particulars apply to the Printer.

N. B. The purchaſer will be accommodated with 2 or 4 hundred acres of Land; or, the proprietor would be willing to put a part or the whole of the concern as a ſhare in a commercial undertaking, the ſituation being well adapted to trade

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FOR SALE.

LOT No. 22, in the ſixth Conceſſion of the Township of York, Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, alſo Lot No. 3, in the fifth Conceſſion of the Township of North Gwillimbury; an indiſputable title will be given. For particulars enquire of Thos Hamilton, York.

York 6th July, 1809.

To be Sold.

LOT No. 22, in front of Lake Simcoe, commonly called Cook's Bay, containing 200 Acres or thereabouts, 30 acres of which are under good improvement.—This Land requires no praiſe, being well known to be a good ſoil, and beautiful ſituation; Salmon trout and white fiſh are caught in great abundance.

A good and ſufficient title to the above Land will be given.

JAMES O. ROCHE.

Niagara, 14th April, 1809.

ANY perſon who can procure a few of the young of the Wood Ducks of this country, and bring them to the Printer, will receive a generous compenſation.

York, 21ſt July.

A FARM FOR SALE.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with fourteen acres Improvement, a Houſe, is well watered, with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, ſituate on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be ſold very cheap, and immediate poſſeſſion given with a clear Title.—Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHRY Carpenter, York, May 24th, 1809.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, the well enciloſed Lots and Orchard of the Subſcriber, ſituate about the center of this Town, and ſome valuable land between this and the Head of the Lake.—Apply to the ſubſcriber, or to John Cameron

JOHN VANZANTEE.

York, 9th May, 1809.

The following Lots of LAND will be ſold by the Subſcriber on very moderate terms, viz.

Lot No. 6 in the Second Conceſſion of the Township of Lanſdown, Diſtrict of Johnſtown—200 acres.
22 In the Third, 21 and the Eaſt half of Lot No. 20 in the Fourth Conceſſion of Loughborough, County of Frontenac.—500 acres.
32 and the Eaſt half of No. 31 in the 7th Conceſſion of Uxbridge—300 acres.
27 In the Firſt Conceſſion of York—50 acres.
13 and 14 in the 4th Conceſſion of Walpole—400 acres.
12 In the 6th Conceſſion of Woodhouſe——200 acres.
9 and the Weſtern half of No. 8 in the 4th Conceſſion of Southwold, County of Suffolk, Weſtern Diſtrict—300 acres.
12 In the 14th Conceſſion of Townſend, County of Norfolk, London Diſtrict.—200 acres.
1 and 2 in the 5th, and No. 1 in the 6th Conceſſion of Grantham—600 acres
27 and 28 in the Third Conceſſion of Ancaſter—400 acres.—Total 3150 acres.

For further particulars and conditions of ſale, application to be made to

JOHN M'KAY.

Niagara, 27th Feby 1809

To be Sold or Let,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Eſquire.—A Purchaſer or Tenant may have immediate poſſeſſion by applying to Elisha Beman, Eſquire, or the Subſcriber, ALEXR. WOOD.

York, 9th May, 1809.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion
1, 3, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the - 5th do.—360 acres in the Township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 = 20 concer
22 - 7th do.
24 = - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - 9th do.—650 acres in the Township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - 2d—500 in King.
17 " - - 3d
14 - - - 5th—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Land having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral Townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be hoped the ſituations are eligible, and the ſoil ſuperior—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1809.

An Excellent FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 36, in the Firſt Conceſſion of VAUGHAN, and on Yonge Street.—There are 30 acres of improvement, a well built Frame Houſe, and other accommodations thereon.—For the very low terms on which this Farm will be Sold, apply to A. Walker, or John Lyon, on Yonge Street, or at the Printing Office, York.

Yonge Street, 18th March 1809.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY JOHN CAMERON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

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YORK.—PRINTED, BY JOHN CAMERON, ER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 12.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 904. SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1809. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Fifth day of Auguſt now next enſuing, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty third day of June laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Fifth day of Auguſt, now next enſuing, at which time in our town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby countermanding and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twelfth day of September next enſuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this twenty eight day of July in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty ninth of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Agent for Purchaſes Office.

YORK, 2d June 1809

NOTICE is hereby given, to ſuch perſon or perſons who may be willing to ſupply FRESH BEEF of good quality, to the Troops and Military Departments ſtationed at York, Kingſton, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburg, from the 25th September to the 31ſt December, 1809; to deliver in their propoſals, with the name of their ſecurity, immediately, to the Agent for Purchaſes, at York.

Propoſals will in like manner be received, for ſupplying the abovementioned Poſts with Freſh Beef of good quality, from the firſt January to the 24th day of March, 1810.

The loweſt price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be ſtated in each of theſe propoſals, for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the commiſſary at each poſt, by the quarter, who will, immediately pay for the ſame in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commiſſary will alſo once in every fifteen days (if required,) deliver to the Contractor, a diſtribution of the quantity of Beef, required for the fifteen days following.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for purchaſes.

Lateſt Foreign News.

From London Papers of 20th May.

The German papers contain the 7th, 8th and 9th Auſtrian Official Reports. Theſe admit, that the French had in general, the advantage, though not to the extent which their Bulletins hold out; and if credit can be given to the ſubſequent intelligence received by way of Hamburg, the Archduke Chs. has been eminently ſucceſsful. He is ſtated after 3 days hard fighting, to have driven the enemy 30 miles back, and to have taken or deſtroyed upwards of 40,000 of their troops. In Italy, the Archduke John is ſaid to have gained on the 15th and 16th ult. a deciſive victory over the French; who loſt 8000 killed and 10,000 wounded and taken; 20 pieces of cannon and 3 Eagles were taken. The Auſtrians loſt 10,000 men, killed wounded & priſoners.

Jerome Bonaparte has iſſued a proclamation, ordering the inhabitants of Weſtphalia, Heſſia and Saxony, to be deprived of every offenſive weapon—even of knives, forks, &c.

In Spain, the cauſe of the Patriots has aſſumed a more favorable aſpect than for ſome time paſt. The French are conſtantly marching off a part of their army for Italy.

The French General Laſon, was killed in the ſtreets of Oporto, by ſome Portugueſe ſoldiers.

By an official diſpatch from the Auſtrian Gen. Tanis, we learn that the inhabitants of the Tyrol, have with the utmoſt enthuſiaſm, riſen in favor of Auſtria; and have defeated the Bavarian troops in ſeveral engagements. Two Generals, and about 12,000 Bavarians, have been taken priſoners.

A letter has been received in this city via Leguita, dated Cadiz May 30th, which confirms the accounts of the Spaniſh and Auſtrians ſucceſſes—repeats the evacuation of Catalonia by the French—and ſays, that ſucceſs & the diſtreſs of the French troops in Andaluſia, from the plague, that they had ſolicited relief in medicines, from the Spaniſh Government.

ELSINORE April 17.

Admiral Saumarez has arrived before Gottenburg with 8 ſail of the line.

From recent intelligence we learn, that the Ruſſians have left the frontiers of Sweden.—General Armfeldt has again taken the command of the weſtern army.

CASSEL, April 29.

An inſurrection of a ſerious nature has broken out in the departments of Fulda and Werra. The king (Jerome Bonaparte) found it neceſſary to take meaſures effectually to quell the ſame

Supplement extraordinary to the priviledged Gazette of Prague.

"On the 23d April, at nine in the evening, Count Aversperg, Adjutant General to his Imperial Highneſs the Generaliſſimo, arrived at his Majeſty's head quarters at Scharding. He was ſent on the 22d from the field of battle.——The two Chiefs and their armies advanced that day to combat each other. Success was on the ſide of the Auſtrians.—The Generaliſſimo cauſed the poſt of Abbach, on the Leber to be attacked, for which we had contended the preceding evening, & he carried it.——The third corps of the army took Faipont. Whilſt the right wing of the Auſtrian army was victorious, the enemy ſucceeded in getting poſſeſſion of Echmuhl,—but the preſence of the Generaliſſimo reſtored order, and thus ended a battle which had laſted five days without interruption.—We have in this and other previous affairs, taken a great number of priſoners, among whom is a Lieutenant General under the orders of Marſhal Davout. The loſs on both ſides has been great. We have ſeveral Generals and officers of the Etat Major wounded. The firſt corps of the army has advanced to the Hemmenau, and touches the grand army by Abbach.

LONDON, May 18.

Orders from the Admiralty were received at Plymouth on Saturday, to fit out all the ſmall veſſels of war in that port which were deemed capable of being rendered fit for ſervice, and to afford every facility and encouragement to the fitting out of privateers.—So urgent was this order, that numbers of Shipwrights were ordered to work on Sunday.

On Saturday an Auſtrian Meſſenger arrived charged with diſpatches from M. Stuart, the Britiſh envoy at that Court; the accounts he

brings are favorable; the Arch Duke Charles has been re enforced by the corps of Generals Bellgarde and Klenau, as well as by several others, which has augmented his army to 160,000 men. Wertzberg and Dresden are also said to be occupied by the Auſtrians. The capture of Warsaw is confirmed, and the accounts from Italy are not leſs gratifying. The ſpirit of diſcontent begins to manifeſt itſelf throughout Heſſia, Hanover, Brunswick Watteravia, and Turengia—Colonel Doenberg, of the Weſtphalian Rangers, is reported to direct the operations of the malcontents, and is ſaid to be at the head of a numerous and well organized force.

May 18.

Lieutenant Gen. Ed. Morriſon goes to Jamaica.

The Marquis of Aſtorga is appointed Preſident of the Supreme Central Junta in Spain.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Court of the Queen's Palace, the 24th May, 1809.

Preſent the King's moſt excellent Majeſty in Council.

Whereas his Majeſty was pleaſed, by his order in Council of the 26th of April laſt, to declare certain ports and places of the countries which have been lately ſtyled the Kingdom of Holland, to be ſubject to the reſtrictions incident to a ſtrict & rigorous blockade, as continued from his Majeſty's former order of the 11th November 1807, and whereas advices has been received of a certain proviſional agreement entered into by his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary in America, with the Government of the United States, whereby it is underſtood that his Majeſty's Orders in Council of the 7th of January and of the 11th November, 1807, ſhall be withdrawn, ſo far as it reſpects the United States, on the 10th of June next.

And whereas, although the ſaid proviſional agreement is not ſuch as *was authorized by his Majeſty's inſtructions, or ſuch as his Majeſty can approve*, it may already have happened, or may happen, that perſons being citizens of the ſaid U. States may be led, by a reliance on the ſaid proviſional agreement, to engage in a trade with and to the ſaid ports and places in Holland, contrary to, and in violation of the reſtrictions impoſed by the ſaid Orders of the 7th Jan and of the 11th of November, 1807, as altered by the Order of the 26th of April laſt; his Majeſty, in order to prevent any inconveniences that may enſue from the circumſtance above recited, is pleaſed by and with the advice of his privy council to order, and it is hereby ordered, That the ſeveral orders ſhall be ſuſpended, ſo far as is neceſſary for the protection of veſſels of the U. S. ſailing under the faith of the ſaid proviſional agreement, videlicit, That after the 9th day of June next, no veſſel of the United States which ſhall have cleared out between the 19th of April laſt and the 20th of July enſuing, for any of the ports of Holland aforeſaid, from any port of the U. States, ſhall be moleſted or interrupted in her voyage by the Commanders of his Majeſty's ſhips or privateers.

And it is further ordered, That no veſſel of the United States, which ſhall have cleared out from any port in America Previous to the 20th of July next, for any permitted port, and ſhall, during her voyage have changed her deſtination, in conſequence of information of the ſaid proviſional agreement, and ſhall be proceeding to any of the ports of Holland aforeſaid, ſhall not be moleſted or interrupted by the commanders of any of his Majeſty's ſhips of privateers, unleſs ſuch veſſels ſhall have been informed of this order on her voyage, and ſhall have been warned not to proceed to any of the ports of Holland aforeſaid, and ſhall, notwithſtanding ſuch warning, be found attempting to proceed to any ſuch ports.

And it is further ordered, That after the ſaid ninth day of June next, no veſſel of the ſaid United States, which ſhall have cleared out or be detained to any of the ports of Holland from any other port of place not ſubject to the reſtrictions of the ſaid order of the 26th of April laſt, after notice of ſuch proviſional agreement as aforeſaid, ſhall be moleſted or interrupted in her voyage by the commanders of his Majeſty's ſhips or privateers.—Provided ſuch veſſel ſhall have ſo cleared out previous to actual notice of this Order at ſuch place of clearance, or in default of proof of actual notice, previous to the like periods of time after the date of this Order, as are fixed for conſtructive notice of his Majeſty's Orders of the 11th November 1807, by the Order of the 25th Nov. 1808, and the 18th May 1808, at certain places and latitudes therein mentioned, unleſs ſuch veſſel ſhall have been informed of this Order on her voyage, and warned by any of his Majeſty's ſhips or privateers not to proceed to any port of Holland, and ſhall, notwithſtanding ſuch warning, attempt to proceed to any ſuch port.

And his Majeſty is pleaſed further to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the ſeveral orders of the 7th January and 11th November, 1807, as altered by the ſaid order of the 26th April laſt, ſhall alſo be ſuſpended ſo far as is neceſſary for the protection of veſſels of the ſaid United States, which ſhall clear out to any ports not declared to be under the reſtriction of blockade from any port of Holland, between the ninth day of June and the firſt day of July next; provided always, that nothing that is contained in the preſent Order ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend to protect any veſſels or their cargoes, that may be liable to condemnation or detention for any other cauſe than the violation of the aforeſaid Orders of the 7th of January and the 11th of November, 1807, as altered by the ſaid Order of the 26th of April laſt.

Provided alſo, that nothing in this Order contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to protect any veſſel which ſhall attempt to enter any port actually blockaded by any of his Majeſty's ſhips of war.

And the Right Honorable the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to give the neceſſary directions herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

STEPH COTTRELL.

May 29.

It appears from the Gazette of Saturday night, that Mr. Erſkine is recalled from America. Mr. Jackſon is appointed Miniſter to the United States, and will ſet out upon his miſſion without delay.

The Gazette alſo contains an account of the occupation of the Daniſh Iſland of Anholt, in the Baltic, by a Britiſh force.

We underſtand that the Marquis Wellesley's Embaſſy to Spain is merely complimentary. He is to remain only two months with the Junta; and his brother the Hon. Henry Wellesley, is, we hear, to ſucceed Mr. Frere as Envoy extraordinary, and Miniſter Plenipotentiary.

It is reported that the Emperor Alexander refuſed to ſee the Envoy ſent to him by the Duke of Sudermania, and had ordered the renewal of hoſtilities.

The Falmouth paper received this day, ſays under the date of the 27th inſtant—"A rumour has reached us of the ſurrender of the whole of Soult's army to Sir Arthur Wellesley; but we know not what credit is due to it."

A veſſel is arrived at Penzance, that ſpoke a ſhip on Wednesday from Cadiz, who informed, that Madrid was in poſſeſſion of the Spaniards.

Boſton, July 14.

Capt. Bartlette, who arrived laſt evening from Cadiz, ſailed thence May 30. There were great rejoicings at Cadiz in conſequence of the recovery of St. Audero, and the victories in Italy and Portugal. It was reported that the French had evacuated Barcelona, and that General Blake had made 3000 priſoners.

Letters from Algiers, ſtate that all the natives of France, ſettled in that city, have been put in Irons.

SEVILLE, May 25.

The Junta have decreed that the Cortes of the nation, (National Aſſembly) ſhall be convened.

The Supreme Junta have decreed, that there ſhall be an annual religious ſervice to invoke benedictions on King Ferdinand; and to perpetuate the remembrance of the tyrannical conduct of Napolean Bonaparte.

The Spaniſh papers contain many accounts of ſmall military affairs in which the patriots were ſucceſsful.

The Spaniſh Admiral Maſſerede, who joined the French againſt King Ferdinand, and who was ſent by Joſeph Bonoparte to command the Spaniſh ſquadron which the French took at Ferrol—is ſaid to have been caught by the Patriots at Lugo.

Bridgetown, (Barbadoes) June, 27.

The war in Auſtria, (and it is ſome conſolation,) places Spain under the moſt auſpicious circumſtances; and aided by the genius of Britain, the expulſion of the French from that important country might reaſonably be hoped for, did not the artifices of the modern Machiavels in the uſurper's train effect all the purpoſes of treaſon.

Portugal, preſents, upon the whole an aſpect more pleaſing and proſperous.—A great army, under a great commander, is now in the very heart of that country, and with the Britiſh ſpirit following ſo cloſe upon the heels of the retreating enemy, that long ere this we willingly purſuade ourſelves, the ſubjugatory invaders have been completely conquered or expelled.

Our government for the aſſiſtance of Portugal, has granted a loan of 600,000l. to the Prince Regent, ſecured on the revenues of the Iſland of Madeira.

The French Government, we find, have refuſed the exchange of the priſoners taken at Martinique; and in conſequence, they have been carried to England, the Belleiſle and Ulyſſes, with ſeveral tranſports, having arrived at Plymouth with them from Oberon Bay.

His Majeſty's frigate Alcmene has been loſt of Nantz, on the coaſt of France; and we further regret to ſtate that, by accounts from Leeward, one of our frigates (ſuppoſed the Gloire) is on ſhore off Mariegalante, and is feared will be loſt.

The London papers ſpeak of a probable change in the Miniſtry, in which the Duke of Portland, Earl Camden, and Lord Mulgrave, will be ſucceeded by Earl Grey, the Duke of Bedford, and Mr. George Ponſonby.

The Britiſh Naval force in the Baltic has been conſiderably augmented. Rear-Admiral Pickmor, in the St. George, has been ſent to join Sir James Saumarez on that ſtation. Some operations of great extent were expected to be carried on immediately againſt Ruſſia, in the event of her taking part againſt Auſtria; which England hoped to deter her from, and in order to conciliate her, the Ruſſian Admiral Siniavin, and the crews of the ſquadron, pledged by the convention of Cintra, have been ſent home.

Quebec, 24, July.

We have been favored with a haſty peruſal of a Dublin paper, of the 27th of May, containing a long official account, from Sir A. Wellesley, of his different actions with the army of Marſhal Soult in Portugal. We were allowed only time to copy the following editorial remarks.——"Dublin, May 27. Three Victories gained by our Army under General Wellesley, and the conquest of Oporto.

We felicitate ourselves that it
lot to announce to the Irish natio
of victories, obtained by our gall
man. Sir Arthur Wellesley, over
Soult. We congratulate the pub
event which maintains the honor
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Boston.

TENTH FRENCH BULLE

FRENSD ..FF.

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and Portugal. It was reported
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l Blake had made 3000 prisoners,
om Algiers, state that all the na-
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Irons.

SEVILLE, May 25.

n have decreed that the Cortes of
(National Assembly) shall be

reme Junta have decreed, that
e an annual religious service to
dictions on King Ferdinand; and
e the remembrance of the tyran-
et of Napolean Bonaparte.

ish papers contain many accounts
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ish Admiral Musserede, who join-
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t by Joseph Bonoparte to com-
panish squadron which the French
ol—is said to have been caught by
at Lugo.

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town, (Barbadoes) June, 27.

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, and the conquest of Oporto.

We felicitate ourselves that it falls to our lot to announce to the Irish nation, a series of victories, obtained by our gallant country man. Sir Arthur Wellesley, over the army of Soult. We congratulate the public upon an event which maintains the honor of the British army in its proper lustre; which is not acquired by favorable contingences, nor produced by adventitious advantages; but is the rough and glorious earnings of undaunted courage and incomparable discipline, led on by enterprise and military genius, in the commander. The London Gazette Extraordinary which we exclusively received this day is the document of honour and victory, upon which we now found the intelligence we are submitting. It will speak for itself the emphatic eulogium which feats of bravery & hardihood in arms deserve.

So great was the ardour of our troops to encounter the enemy, that they travelled 80 miles in four days."

Letters from Havanna to the 5th June have been received:——They announce the receipt of news from Spain, by a King's Packet that general Romana had taken Bay in Gallicia, and 25,000 French. By our last accounts from Spain, via England, Romana was at Gijon, about 180 miles from Bay.—That the patriotic cause in Spain was flourishing, and great hopes entertained of its final success. The British King's birth day was celebrated at Havanna, in magnificent style.

Boston, July 21.

TENTH FRENCH BULLETIN.

FRENSDORFF. May 23.

After describing the town of the Danube at Ebendorff, the Bulletin states, that on the night of the 20th. the Emperor crossed the Danube, accompanied by Berthier, Massena, and Lasnes—they took a position on the 21st, on the left bank, the right wing was at the village of Essling, and the left at Grossaspren. Both these villages were taken. At four in the afternoon, on the 21st. the enemy shewed themselves, and attempted to drive our advanced guard into the river—Vain attempt!

The Duke of Rivoli was first attacked at Grossaspren, by Bellegarde—He manoeuvred with Milton's and Legrad's divisions, and rendered all their attacks abortive—The Duke of Montebello defended Essling—The Duke of Istria covered the flank with cavalry. The action was severe. The enemy having two hundred cannon and 90,000 men, being the remains of their armies.

General D'Espagne, divided his corps into squares, but he was killed with a musket ball at the head of his troops, and General Foulers was also killed. General Nansouty arrived in the evening on the field of battle, and distinguished himself highly. At eight in the evening the battle ended, and we remained masters of the field. During the night Oudinot's corps, Hillaire's division, and two brigades of cavalry, crossed from the right bank to the left. On the 21st, at 4 P. M. the Duke of Rivoli was engaged with the enemy, who made several successive attacks on the village; but Rivoli at last completely defeated them.——The enemy occupying a large space between the right and left wings, we took the resolution of penetrating their centre. The Duke of Montebello headed the charge, Oudinot was on the left, St. Hillaire, in the centre, and Boudet on the right. The centre of the enemy could not withstand us; in a moment all was overthrown.

The Duke of Istria made several fine charges. It seemed all over with the Austrian army, when at seven in the morning an Aid de-camp of the Emperor came to inform him that the the rising of the Danube had drifted a great number of trees and booms, which in consequence of the events at Vienna, had been cut down and laid on the bank, and that they had broken down the brioges which communicated from the right bank with the little island Inder Lobau.

All the reverse troops which were advancing were upon the right bank, as also part of our heavy cavalry, and all Auerstadt's corps. In consequence of this shocking accident the emperor resolved to stop the troops from advancing. He ordered the Duke of Montebello to stop on the field of battle, and take his position with the left wing against a curtain which the Duke of Rivoli covered, and his right wing at Essling. The cannon, infantry, and cattridges which belonged to our parks, could not be brought over. The enemy was in the greatest disorder just at the moment when he learnt our bridges had been broken down. The slackening of our fire and the concentrating of our forces, left him no doubt respecting the unforeseen accident that had happened. All his cannon and artillery equipage, were again brought in line, and from 9 A M. till 7 P. M. he made the greatest efforts, supported by 200 cannon, to overthrow the French army—but all his efforts, turned only to his discomfiture.—Three times he attacked the villages, and three times he filled them with his dead. The enemy resumed the position which they had left before the attack begun, and we remained masters of the field of battle. Their loss has been great.—Prisoners who have been taken, say that they lost 23 generals and 60 superior officers. Marshal Weirder 150 prisoners are in our hands. Our loss has also been very considerable—1100 killed, and 3000 wounded.—The Duke of Montebello (Lasnes) was wounded by a cannon ball in the thigh on the 22d, in the evening. General Hillaire is also wounded. General Durosnel was killed.—The waters of the Danube did not permit the bridge to be rebuilt during the night, and the Emperor ordered the army to pass the little arm from the left bank, and to take a position on the Island of Inder-Lobau.—We are laboring to replace the bridges, and nothing will be undertaken till they are replaced.

[In addition to these particulars, a great part of the Bulletin consists of a sentimental description of the interview between Lasnes and Bonaparte, at the time when the marshal's wound was thought to be mortal, in which of course, the Duke of Montebello manifested all possible heroism, and evinced the greatest readiness to die for his Emperor, and that the Emperor was melted into tears.]

The Bulletin has however other passages, from which some inferrences may be drawn as to the extent of the loss sustained by the French. Bonaparte, it is said, boasted that the retreat was well conducted, though 200 pieces of cannon were playing upon them, which they could not answer, during which forty thousand rounds of shot was fired amongst them. Bonaparte promised to repair his loss, and declares his intention not to renew the attack till his force is concentrated, and better prepared.—He allows the Austrian army to have been well furnished and equipped on the occasion.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

DEFEAT of the FRENCH

Published by order of his Imperial Highness, the ARCHDUKE CHARLES.

In purtuance of the command of his Imperial Highness the Generalissimo, the following preliminary report of the brilliant victory obtained on the 21st & 22d of May, is issued on the 23d from the head quarters at Bretenlee:—

On the 19th or 20th the emperor Napolean passed the great arm of the Danube with the whole of his army, to which he had drawn all the reinforcements of his powerful allies. He established his main body on the Island Lobau, whence the second passage over the less arm, and his further offensive dispositions, were necessarily to be directed.

His Imperial Highness resolved to advance with his army to meet the enemy, and not to obstruct his passage, but to attack him after he had reached the left bank, and thus to defeat the object of his intended enterprize.

His determination excited throughout the whole army the highest enthusiasm; animated by all the feelings of the purest patriotism, and of the most loyal attachment to their sovereign every man become a hero, and the smoaking ruins, the scenes of desolation which marked the tract of the enemy in his process through Austria, had inflamed them with a just desire of vengeance. With joyful acclamations, with the cry a thousand times repeated, of—"Live our good emperor," and with victory in their hearts, our columns at noon on the 21st, proceeded onward to meet the reciprocal attack of the advancing enemy; and soon after 3, the battle commenced. The enemy or Napolean in person directed the movement of his troops, and endeavored to break through our centre with the whole of his cavalry; this vast body of horse, he had supported by 60,000 infantry, his guards, and by 100 pieces of artillery.

His wings rested upon Aspern and Essingen, places to the strengthening of which the resources of nature and art had as far as was possible contributed. He was not able however to penetrate the compact mass our battalions presented, and every where his cavalry shewed their backs, whilst our curassiers, unorsed his armored cavaliers, and our Light-horse carried death into their flanks. It was a gigantic combat, and is scarce capable of description. The battle with the enemy became immediately general. More than 200 pieces of cannon exhibited on the opposite sides a rivalry in the work of destruction. Aspern was ten times taken, lost, and again conquered. Essingen, after repeated attacks could not be maintained. At 11 o'clock at night the villages were in flames and we remained masters of the field of battle. The enemy was driven up in a corner, with the island of Labau and the Danube in his rear. Night had put an end to the carnage.

Meanwhile fire boats, which were floated down the Danube, destroyed the bridge which the enemy had thrown over the principal branch of the river.—The enemy however, conveyed over during the night, by continued embarkations, all the disposable troops which he had in Vienna, and on the Upper Danube, made every possible effort for the reconstruction of his great bridge and attacked us at four in the morning with a furious cannonade from the whole of his artillery, immediately after which the action extended along the whole of the line—Until seven in the evening every attack was repelled.

The perseverance of the enemy was then compelled to yield to the heroism of our troops and the most complete victory crowned the efforts of an army, which the French Proclamations had declared to be dispersed, and represented as annihilated, by them the most idea of the invincibility of their adversaries,

The loſs of the enemy has been immenſe the field of battle is covered with dead bodies, from among which we have already picked up 6000 wounded, and removed them to our hoſpitals. When the French could no longer maintain themſelves in Aspera, the brave Heſſians were obliged to make a laſt attempt and were ſacrificed.

At the departure of the courier the Emperor Napoleon was in full retreat to the other ſide of the Danube, covering his retreat by the poſſeſſion of the large iſland of Lobau —Our army is ſtill engaged in cloſe purſuit.—The more particular details of this memorable day ſhall be made known as ſoon as they are collected.—Among the priſoners are the French Gen. Daronel, Gen. of diviſion, and Fouler Royer, firſt chamberlain to the Empreſs; alſo, the Wirtemberg gen. Roder, who was made priſoner at Nusdorf, by the ſecond battalion of the Vienna Landwehr.

Salem, July 22.

Mr. Thorndike, a nephew of Col. Thorndike's, who came paſſenger in the Auguſta, (1733 days from Bayonne) informs us that the reports reſpecting the laſt battles in Auſtria, were ſuch as to produce a belief in the minds of all well informed perſons who dare to converſe on the ſubject, that the loſs of the Fr. was at leaſt 30,000 men.

[The Editor (however incompetent he feels himſelf to venture an opinion on the Politics or late ſituation of the Belligents of Europe) forbears to comment on the preſent intelligence; fully aware that his readers, whatever they may have anticipated on the iſſue of the Continental Operations, will strongly foreſee the deſired and juſt reſult.]

YORK, AUGUST 12, 1809.

MR. CAMERON,

By inſerting the following in your Gazette (ſhould it not come too late) you will oblige a Subſcriber.

On Wedneſday the 2d Inſt. was held the annual examination of the Pupils of the Diſtrict School in this Town, in the preſence of the Truſtees, and ſeveral Gentlemen of York.

The ſpecimens that were exhibited of the proficiency of the Scholars during the laſt year, were ſatisfactory; and more particularly, an exerciſe in oratory afforded an evidence of the advantages to be derived from a public Inſtitution, where emulation and a laudable deſire of praiſe, tend to produce the beſt effects on the youthful mind, not only in that art, but alſo in every other purſuit and attainment.

Married, at Kingſton, on the 27th ultimo, WILLIAM ALLAN Eſq. of this place, to the amiable Miſs L. T. GAMBLE.

DEPARTED this Life, at Gannanuqui below Kingſton, in May laſt, William Stone, an amiable young Man, whoſe death will be feelingly regretted by his affectionate Father; and his many friends.

FOR SALE.

THAT very valuable Lot and improvement, on Yonge Street belonging to the ſubſcriber. For the accommodation of a purchaſer a large Stock of cattle, Sheep, &c. will either be ſold or let therewith, and the moſt favorable terms entered into.

The improvements (100 Acres cleared and in high cultivation) with the Diſtillery, Stills, and Buildings thereon, render the purchaſe a very deſirable one. Alſo, one half of the Mills known as Lyon & Walker's Mills on Yonge Street; they being ſituate on an excellent lot of 210 Acres, have a large proportion of Pine timber. For particulars, apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or at the Printing Office.

JOHN LYON.

York, July 5th, 1809.

FOR SALE.

AN Excellent MALT MILL, apply at the Printing Office.

FOR SALE

Five Hundred Acres of Excellent Land,

BEING compoſed of Lots No. 7 & 8 in the 3d Conceſſion, and the rear half of Lot No. 7 in the 3d Conceſſion of the Township of Darlington; an indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer. For particulars enquire at the Printing Office in York, or to the ſubſcriber at Niagara.

WILLIAM D. MILLER.

York, 25th July, 1809.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street, about ſix miles and a half from Town. For particulars apply to

SAMUEL HERON.

York, July 6th, 1809.



THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the Town of York and its vicinity, that he has eſtabliſhed a Shop, one door Weſt of Alexr. Wood, Eſqr. on King Street, where he carries on the BOOT and SHOEMAKING BUSINESS in its various branches; thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done in the beſt manner and neweſt faſhion.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, 2d June, 1809.

THE ſubſcriber being Indebted to John Gray, Eſqr. Merchant in Montreal in a Sum of Money, and as Merchants have always occaſion for their money, he wiſhes to diſcharge ſaid debt as ſpeedily as poſſible; would therefore ſell Five or Six Thouſand Acres of his land in the Township of Norwich near Lake Erie in the Long Point ſettlement at the low price of half a Dollar per Acre.

Such as wiſh to purchaſe will pleaſe to call on Him at York, and he will ſhew them the Map of, and the King's Deed for the Land, the quality of which is moſt excellent, and for the goodneſs of the Title unqueſtionable ſecurity will be given.

He has alſo Twelve Hundred Acres of choice Land in the Township of Whitby adjoining Lake Ontario, which he would ſell at Two Dollars per Acre for the above purpoſe.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 27th June, 1809.

FOR SALE.

AS Valuable a Farm and Mill Seat as in the Province of Upper Canada, in the centre of a fine wheat country at the head of Lake Ontario; and within three miles of the water navigation thereof: About one third of which is meadow Land the greateſt part can be watered at pleaſure by ſprings, the reſt is the beſt kind of loom land. On the concern there is a good quarry of building ſtone, lime ſtone, excellent timber, and an appearance of a large body of Iron Ore.

The Mill-Seat commands a fall of thirty ſix feet, with abundance of water for turning a Griſt Mill with twenty run of ſtone; on which is erected a Saw Mill capable of ſawing five thouſand feet of boards every twenty four hours, and can be well ſupplied with Pine, Oak, Cherry, &c. &c. on the concern is alſo erected a dwelling houſe forty ſix feet by twenty four, containing two parlours, four bed rooms and a kitchen adjoining, alſo a frame barn thirty feet by forty ſix, a ſmall houſe for a miller, with ſeveral other uſeful buildings; between fifty and ſixty Acres is cleared and under good fence, and about thirty more is chopped ready for logging. For further particulars apply to the Printer.

N. B. The purchaſer will be accommodated with 2 or 4 hundred acres of Land; or, the proprietor would be willing to put a part or the whole of the concern as a ſhare in a commercial undertaking, the ſituation being well adapted to trade.

Information Wanted.

A Small Keg having been exchanged ſometime in October laſt, between Montreal and Kingſton, or at one of thoſe places; any perſon who has got the wrong Keg, will pleaſe give information to the Printer of this paper, ſo that they may be exchanged.

For Sale at the Printing Office,

The following neceſſary Blank Forms, viz. BLANK DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE, do. with the Bar of Dower, and the Honble. Judge's Certificate; MEMORIALS, INDENTURES OF APPRENTICESHIP, ARBITRATION BONDS, CONDITIONAL ditto. AWARDS, BONDS for the payment of money.

ANY perſon who can procure a few pair of young of the Wood Ducks of this Province, and bring them to the Printer, will receive a generous compenſation.

York, 27th July.

A FARM FOR SALE.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with fourteen acres improvement and a Houſe, in which is a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be ſold very cheap, and immediate poſſeſſion given with a good Title.—Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHREY, Carpenter, York, May 24th, 1809.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, the well enclosed Lots and Orchard of the Subſcriber, ſituate about the center of this Town, and ſome valuable land between this and the Head of the Lake. Apply to the ſubſcriber, or to John Cameron.

JOHN VANZANTEN.

York, 9th May, 1809.

The following Lots of LAND will be ſold by the Subſcriber on very moderate terms, viz.

Lot No. 6 In the Second Conceſſion of the Township of Lanſdown, Diſtrict of Johnſtown—200 acres.
22 In the Third, 21 and the Eaſt half of Lot No. 20 in the Fourth Conceſſion of Leeds, in the County of Frontenac.—500 acres.
32 and the Eaſt half of No. 31 in the 7th Conceſſion of Usbridge—300 acres.
27 In the Firſt Conceſſion of York—200 acres.
13 and 14 in the 4th Conceſſion of Wolfeſley—400 acres.
12 In the 6th Conceſſion of Woodhouſe—200 acres.
9 and the Weſtern half of No. 8 in the 4th Conceſſion of Southwold, County of Suffolk, Weſtern Diſtrict—300 acres.
22 In the 14th Conceſſion of Townſend, County of Norfolk, London Diſtrict.—200 acres.
1 and 2 in the 5th, and No. 1 in the 6th Conceſſion of Granford—600 acres.
27 and 28 in the Third Conceſſion of Ancaſter—400 acres.—Total 3150 acres.

For further particulars and conditions of ſale, application to be made to

JOHN M'KAY.

Niagara, 27th Feby. 1809.

To be Sold or Let,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Eſquire.—A Purchaſer or Tenant may have immediate poſſeſſion by applying to Elisha Beman, Eſqr. or the Subſcriber, ALEXR. WOOD.

York, 9th May, 1809.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion of
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the 8th do.—200 acres in the township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 2d conceſſion
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - 9th do.—600 acres in the township of Granford.
19, 21 and South half of 25 2d—300 acres in King.
27 - - 3d
24 - - 5th—400 acres in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperior—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an indiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1809.

An Excellent FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 36, in the Firſt Conceſſion of VAUGHAN, and on Yonge Street. There are 30 acres of improvement, a well built Frame Houſe, and other accommodations thereon.—For the very low terms on which this Farm will be Sold, apply to A. Walker, or John Lyon, on Yonge Street, or at the Printing Office, York.

Yonge Street, 18th March 1809.

YORK,—PRINTED, BY JOHN CAMERON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

ANY person who can procure a few of the young of the Wood Ducks of this country, and bring them to the Printer, will receive a generous compensation.

York, 21st July.

A FARM FOR SALE.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with fourteen acres Improvement and a House, is well watered, with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp going on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be sold very cheap, and immediate possession given with a clear Title.—Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHRY Carpenter, York, May 24th, 1809.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, the well enclosed Lots and Orchard of the Subscriber, situate about the center of this Town, and some valuable land between this and the Head of the Lake.—Apply to the subscriber, or to John Cameron

JOHN VANZANTEEN.

York, 9th May, 1809.

The following Lots of LAND will be sold by the Subscriber on very moderate terms, viz.

Lot No 6 In the Second Concession of the Township of Lansdown, District of Johnstown—200 acres.
22 In the Third, 21 and the East half of Lot No. 20 in the Fourth Concession of Loughborough County of Frontenac.—500 acres.
32 and the East half of No 31 in the 7th Concession of Uxbridge—300 acres.
27 In the First Concession of York—50 acres.
13 and 14 in the 4th Concession of Walpole—400 acres.
12 In the 6th Concession of Woodhouse—200 acres.
9 and the Western half of No. 8 in the 4th Concession of Southwold, County of Suffolk, Western District—300 acres.
22 In the 14th Concession of Townshend, County of Norfolk, London District.—200 acres.
2 and 2 in the 5th, and No 1 in the 6th Concession of Glanford—600 acres
27 and 28 in the Third Concession of Ancaster—400 acres.—Total 3150 acres.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application to be made to

JOHN M'KAY.

Niagara, 27th Febr. 1809

To be Sold or Let,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Esquire.—A Purchaser or Tenant may have immediate possession by applying to Elisha Beman, Esquire, or the Subscriber,

ALEXR. WOOD.

York, 9th May, 1809.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz:

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the - - 5th do.—360 acres in the Township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - - 2d concession
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—850 Acres in the Township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - - 9th do.—600 acres in the Township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - 2d—500 in King.
27 - - 3d
14 - - 5th—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the Subscriber who can give an indisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1809.

An Excellent FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 36, in the First Concession of VAUGHAN, and on Yonge Street.—There are 30 acres of improvement, a well built Frame House, and other accommodations thereon.—For the very low terms on which this Farm will be Sold, apply to A. Walker, or John Lyon, on Yonge Street, or at the Printing Office, York.

Yonge Street, 18th March 1809.

YORK:—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 13.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 905] SATURDAY, AUGUST 19. 1809. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Fifth day of August now next ensuing to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty third day of June last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Fifth day of August, now next ensuing, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twelfth day of September next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.— Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this twenty eight day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty ninth of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Agent for Purchases Office.

YORK, 24 June 1809

NOTICE is hereby given, to such person or persons who may be willing to supply FRESH BEEF of good quality, to the Troops and Military Departments stationed at York, Kingston, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg, from the 25th September to the 31st December, 1809; to deliver in their proposals, with the name of their security, immediately, to the Agent for Purchases, at York.

Proposals will in like manner be received, for supplying the abovementioned Posts with Fresh Beef of good quality, from the first January to the 24th day of March, 1810.

The lowest price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be stated in each of these proposals, for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the commissary at each post, by the quarter, who will, immediately pay for the same in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commissary will also once in every fifteen days (if required,) deliver to the Contractor, a distribution of the quantity of Beef, required for the fifteen days following.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for purchases.

MANIFESTO.

VIENNA.

From the Imperial Press. 1809.

"Though the Petersburgh Treaty of peace bore, in all its essential articles, the stamp of those unhappy circumstances which imposed upon his Imperial Majesty the duty of rendering every other consideration subordinate to the momentary necessities of his treaty there was conscientiousness was not to be mistaken with which his Majesty has ever been anxious to discharge obligations once incurred.

"The articles which imposed upon Austria severe sacrifices, and painful renunciations were executed without reserve or limitation; while those which were inserted for the alleviation on Austria were either not at all carried into effect, or only after arbitrary and disadvantageous alterations; or at the close of fatiguing negociations, and, in part only, at the existence of new sacrifices.

"Scarcely one of the conditions of this treaty, which affected the interests of the Emperor's court, his princes, or his subjects, was fulfilled to the full extent, within the period prescribed, and to the real satisfaction of the parties.

"Neither his Imperial Highness the Archduke, then Elector of Saltzburgh, or his Imperial Highness the Grand Master of the German Order, obtained the full enjoyment of the possessions or revenues assigned them.

"His Royal Highness the Archduke, then Landgrave of Brisgau, was, according to the express terms of the treaty, to receive an indemnity of the full value of the lands and revenues he had lost. Every attempt to realize this precise engagement, in any, was remained without effect. It even appears, in the course of frequently renewed negociations, that the French Cabinet had at no one time the intention of compensating his Royal Highness even in part; and the Ministers of his Imperial Majesty were forced more than once to endure the mortification of seeing the just demands of the Princes of the Imperial House, treated as objects which merited no serious consideration.

"A like fate was reserved for every complaint which was made concerning the violated interests of his Majesty's subjects or revenues. From the day of the exchange of the articles of peace, no further contributions were to be raised, and all arrears of military requisitions were to be discharged by the payment of 40,000,000 francs. The payment was made, but the hoped for alleviation did not take place. On the one hand, new and oppressive requisitions for the support of the French army were made, because the French magazines were suddenly found empty which had been lately richly filled at the expence of the country. On the other hand, a number of valuable objects, the undoubted property of his Majesty; lying in various of the ceded provinces, were yielded to the new possessors of them, for a consideration ascertained by express treaty; and this remains unpaid. The loss sustained by these two articles amounted to 24,000,000 florins. All endeavours to procure satisfaction for this were in vain.

"Nevertheless his Imperial Majesty would have endeavored to forget this loss and these affronts, however painful, could the great end of peace, purchased by such great sacrifices, have been attained. To devote himself in uninterrupted repose to the welfare of his people—to provide for the success of the interior administration, and divert fresh dangers by suitable measures of defence;—this was the wish, this the just expectation of his Majesty. To frustrate this pacific plan by ill will has been, from the conclusion of the Petersburgh peace to the present moment, the undeviating effort of the French government.

"Before any articles stipulated in favor of Austria were carried into execution by France its Imperial Majesty found himself involved in unpleasant discussions by demands of a very questionable kind. In order to facilitate the military communication between Venice and the provinces on the opposite coast of the Adriatic Sea, an uninterrupted march for the French troops was required through the Imperial dominions, and this not for the moment only, but to be confirmed by a formal convention as a permanent arrangement.—The weightiest objections, derived partly from former relations towards the Republic of Venice, which had never abdicated or relinquished this prerogative—partly from the con-

dition of these maritime provinces, by no means well supplied with provisions—partly from the danger of occasioning neighboring states to make like demands—were opposed to this proposal: they obtained neither a reply nor even a hearing.——The will of the Emperor Napoleon, which had been already intimated—the intimation that more serious evils might occur, if this were not readily endured—the threat to renew the war, and proceed at once to take possession of the frontier provinces; these were the unanswerable arguments before which every remonstrance was to give way. As in that, so in all late discussions, no others were ever urged by the French Cabinet.

"A fertile source of unpleasant embarrassments was soon after opened by the unexpected appearance of a Russian fleet, which had seized the harbour and territory of Cattaro. The delay of the French Plenipotentiaries, in taking possession of this territory within the period assigned by treaty, was the sole cause of the intervening occurrence, and Austria was forced to suffer for their negligence. It was in vain that every thing was done to convince the French Cabinet, that how little soever his Imperial Majesty could be answerable for this accident, he would do yet every thing in his power to convince, by every becoming measure, the perfect purity of his designs, and the wish to fulfil even this stipulation of the treaty with literal exactness—it was in vain that the required convention for the right of passage was assented to and concluded: it was in vain that on the tumultuous entreaties of France, the Austrian sea ports were shut against the Russian & English flag—a measure which struck a deep wound into the reviving commerce, the consequent internal prosperity, and into the finances of the monarchy: it was in vain that troops were sent out in orders, in common with the French, to effect the surrender of Cattaro—No notice was taken of either of these steps. The Austrian territory on the right bank of the Isonzo, which ought to have been yielded up by the French troops within 2 months of the exchange of the ratifications of peace, not only continued in their possession, but was even formally organized and considered as French property; the fortress of Brandau was not delivered up. But, what was more offensive than all the rest, the great French army prolonged their abode in Germany, and incessantly threatened the frontiers of the Monarchy from the side of Bavaria and Franconia.

"The procrastinated delivery up of Cattaro was but an insignificant pretence for this highly vexatious proceeding. But, what at the same time was taking place in Germany, furnished a clue to the real motives.

"The Petersburg Treaty had introduced important changes in the possession of several Princes of the Empire of the South of Germany. Nevertheless, in this Treaty, the former Constitution of the Empire was not merely maintained in silence, but even expressly confirmed. The title of "Emperor of Germany," was without any scruple or objection admitted into the Treaty of Peace;—and the recognition of the Royal title in the Houses of Bavaria and Wirtemburg, stipulated with the express addition that the bond which had united these princes to the German Imperial Confederation, should not be considered as broken by the new prerogatives granted to them.

"In the mean while, under the veil of secresy, the probably long fostered plan of utterly annihilating the Imperial Constitution had grown to maturity at Paris.——A considerable number of greater and smaller German Princes had offered their concurrence to this plan. Without giving the slightest previous intimation to so important an event to the legal head of the Empire, the Princes who were under French authority, or French influence, on a sudden burst asunder the bond to which were joined so many of the most sacred rights of the Sovereign and the subject, and constituted the Emperor Napoleon their Chief, under the title of a Protector. It was only at the moment of a notification of this proceeding, that this Majesty was informed, that "henceforth the Emperor Napoleon would know nothing of the existence of an Emperor of Germany and a German Constitution."—In order to give greater effect to this declaration, recourse was had to all these menacing expressions, which had hitherto undeviatingly accompanied every measure of the French Cabinet, with redoubled emphasis, and under circumstances, which his Majesty gladly bury in oblivion.

"No doubt could be entertained of the import and purpose of this proceeding; and the consequences to be expected from it were not palpable? to need the occurrence of painful experience before they could be fully surveyed. His Majesty was at once aware of the lamentable fate prepared for all Germany; he was at once aware of the augmented and pressed danger which arose to the Austrian hereditary dominions, from a system which placed all adjoining countries to immediate dependence upon France.——No one could have disputed with the Emperor the right to protect himself against the introduction of such a system, by the utmost resistance.——But however powerful the motives might be which appeared to invite his Majesty to the assertion of this right, a consideration which prepondered over all of them, decided him to observe an opposite conduct.——The immediate preservation of the Austrian monarchy was the Emperor's first and holiest duty; and on the mournful concurrence of events which had taken place, this was become the interests of all regents and nations which had not altogether and forever renounced the felicity of independent existence. In the situation of the Emperor at that epoch, to have set the existence of Austria on a throw would have been a manifest contradiction to what his Majesty owed to himself and his faithful subjects, and would besides, have broken in upon all the prospects and hopes of redemption entertained by all fellow sufferers with himself.

"His Majesty thought himself so much the more entitled to adopt as the basis of his policy, a system of a temporary renunciation of all resistance which might compromise the repose of the Monarchy at so dangerous a moment, as the earlier history and uniformly consistent character of his Government must forever absolve his Majesty from the suspicion of considering exclusively his private interest, and indulging a selfish indifference to the welfare of neighboring States. What the Emperor had done, during a long series of years, to oppose a barrier against the torrent of universal ruin which had been rushing in, was known; what had frustrated his efforts was not less notorious. Now it was of moment to yield to necessity. An insulated & untimely resistance would have been then as assuredly and essentially calamitous to Austria, Germany and Europe, as at an earlier period the inactivity of other powers, and their deplorable system of separation.

"His Majesty, therefore resolved to prevent all useless and painful discussions of a subject, the bearings of which were, besides, subject to no doubt. This resolution was facilitated by the unqualified subserviency and subjection which appeared to promote, on all sides, the success of so violent a revolution through the silence of all other powers, and especially the marked difference with which a considerable part of Germany beheld the destruction of the ancient institutions. To be compelled to maintain by arms, a crown which had been entrusted to him by the legal election of the imperial States, which had been worn with glory for centuries by his illustrious ancestors, for the promotion and welfare of the Empire,, would, under less oppressive circumstances, have put the dignity and sensibility of his Majesty to a painful trial. He laid down this crown.

"It might have been believed that so important a step would at least not have failed to improve his relations towards France.——But the state of things remained the same.—None of the outstanding conditions of the peace were performed; every attempt to procure their execution was answered with reproaches and threats.——Far from any way taking into the account all that Austria had done for the maintenance of peace, the French cabinet seemed, on the contrary, resolved to avail itself of every proof she had given of moderation and submission, as a basis and step to make still severe demands; and it is hard to determine whether this constant and hostile irritation might, even then, have led, in spite of all the efforts of his Majesty, if the breaking out of a war with Prussia had not occasioned a necessary pause.

[This interesting Manifesto, will be continued.]

Latest Foreign News.

LONDON, May 26.

An article from Seville, dated the 4th states that Reding is dead, and that Blake is appointed his successor in the command of the forces in Catalonia, Arragon, Valencia, and Murcia.

The secret Expedition will sail on Sunday.——The command is entrusted to Brigadier General Craufurd.

An expedition of 10,000 men is preparing with all possible dispatch. The 42d regiment, which embarked on Monday at Harwich, have proceeded for the Downs.

STOCKHOLM. May 11.

Abdication of the KING of Sweden.

The members having produced their credentials from their constituents, and the Diet being duly constituted, the States proceeded in a body on the 6th inst. to pay their respects to his Royal Highness the Regent, and to express their most grateful acknowledgements for the zeal, activity, and patriotism he had evinced, in relinquishing the comforts and tranquility of a private station, and convoking the grand Constitutional Assembly of the nation, as the only means of saving the country from impending destruction.

On Tuesday the 9th, his Royal Highness the Regent opened the Diet with a speech addressed to the States, in which the Lord-Chancellor of the court baron, read in an audible voice, a detailed account of the events and circumstances which had rendered the convocation of the States indispensably necessary for the salvation of the country. The marshal of the Diet, and the respective speakers of the Clergy, Burghers and peasants, addressed his Royal Highness in appropriate speeches.

On Wednesday the 10th. all the members of the States met an early hour in the assembly, which will ever be remarkable in the annals of Sweden. His Royal Highness having ordered the Lord Chancellor to read aloud the Act of abdication voluntarily made by the King on the 20th of March, Baron Mannenheim addressed the Assembly. The Baron, in a speech of considerable length, drew a picture of the situation to which Sweden was reduced by the King's passion for war, renounced all allegiance and obedience to the person and authority of Gustavus IV. and declared him and his issue, now and for ever, deprived of the crown and government of S.—The Baron then asked whether this Act, this solemn resolution of his, in which his heart and tongue concurred, met with the approbation of the members composing that august Assembly? —Long and reiterated exclamations of yes! yes!—all! all! resounded from all parts, and Baron Mannenheim's declaration was adopted by the Constitutional Representatives of the Swedish nation, without a single dissentient voice.

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LONDON, June 10.

The accounts from the Continent reſpecting Col. Schill, continue to be moſt favorable. It is ſaid that he is advancing with a regular equipt army of 10,000 men, to beſeige Caſſel. He has iſſued a Proclamation, declaring Jerome Bonaparte an outlaw.

He has beaten the Mecklenburgh troops in ſeveral actions. The Duke of Brunſwick Oels, one of the members of the Rhenish confederacy, has taken the field againſt the Fr.

A declaration has been publiſhed againſt Auſtria by the Court of Peterſburg, but as it does not go the length of announcing the commencement of actual hoſtilities, it is not likely to be attended with any other reſult than a ſuſpenſion of friendly intercourſe between the two nations.

ST. PETERBURG, April 23.

In an anppendix to our Court Gazette, the following appears:——

"After repeated approximations to peace with the Ottoman Porte, which were however without effect, it was judged expedient to open negociations with her Plenipotentiary, in order to ſettle the baſis of it. But juſt as the Plenipotentiaries reached the deſignated ſpot, intelligence was received that the Porte, contrary to her engagements, had formed a new alliance with a Power, hoſtile to us, and received an Engliſh Ambaſſador. This intelligence revealed the principle of her conduct, and her wiſh, by negociation, to gain time for preparations in order to carry on the war.

"In conſequence of this diſcovery, Prince Prosorowsky, Commander in Chief of the army of Moldavia, received orders to ſend an expreſs to Conſtantinople, and announce to the Turkiſh Government, that unleſs the Britiſh Miniſter was diſmiſſed within twenty four hours, the armiſtice ſhould be at an end, and hoſtilities renewed.

"This propoſal was rejected by the Porte, and the war began on the ſame day.

"The firſt movement was to deſtroy Slobodsekah, a poſt of importance to the enemy, near the fortreſs Guirge, and the ſeizure of the ammunition and magazines in that fortreſs. This was carried into effect with the characteriſtic bravery of Ruſſians, and on the 25th of March Lieut. Gen. Miladowitsch ſent the following diſpatch to the Commander in Chief:——

"The intrenchments of the fortreſs Guirge have been completely deſtroyed, notwithſtanding the obſtinate reſiſtance of the enemy. Two pieces of cannon were captured, & the reſt ſpiked.

"Slobodsejah was taken and deſtroyed by Colonel Lopuchan. The powder magazine under the Baſhaw's houſe, with an arſenal in the houſe were blown up. From the magazines every thing poſſible was taken off, and the reſt deſtroyed. Twenty ſeven cannon of large calibre were ſpiked. The enemy loſt alſo 22 ſtandards. The booty was diviſed among the ſoldiery.

"The enemy's loſs was conſiderable, tho' it cannot yet be eſtimated. Our loſs has not been conſiderable; but Maj. Gen. Stawitzkie was killed by a cannon ball.

"Colonel Grekow has brought over to our ſide about a thouſand families."

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 2.

We have accounts from, that a Ruſſian corps has croſſed the Danube above Widen, to join a Servian army of 40,000 men.

All alarm of freſh inſurrection amongſt the Janiſſaries has ſubſided. Some days back, the Janiſſaries as uſual, recieved their pay & rice. The Grand Seignior very unexpectedly appeared on horſeback at the diſtribution; a meſs of rice was preſented to him to taſte, he did ſo, alighted, went about the barracks, and with particular condeſcenſion inquired about their grievances, and promiſed them redreſs. This cauſed great ſurpriſe among the Janiſſaries, who unanimouſly cried out, they demanded nothing but that the Grand Seignior (who was himſelf one of their own corps) would not ſuppreſs it.——The Sultan aſſured them he had no ſuch deſign, but would only gradually reform their abuſes; he exhorted them at the ſame time to obedience, and promiſed to continue them in his favor. This occaſioned a general ſhout of joy, and they unanimouſly ſwore obedience to the S. The Sultan then wiſhed to know who had propoſed raiſing an inſurrection; they were inſtantly named, and 200 of them were immediately executed. The Aga of the Janiſſaries loſt his place, and the captain Pacha, Seid Ally, was ſent into exile to Breuſſa, in Aſia. All this happened with remarkable tranquility.

AUGSBURG, May 10.

One hundred and thirty waggons, crowded with wounded French, arrived at Augsburgh on the 2d inſtant. Another escort, equally as numerous, arrived on the 5th; and it is computed that during the preceding fortnight, the wounded French, Wirtemberg and Bavarian troops conveyed thither, exceed 14,000 men.

A Ruſſian army is collecting on the frontiers of Poland, which is called the Weſtern army of obſervation, and Prince Sergei Golezyn has been appointed to command it.

Jerome Bonaparte has confiſcated the revenues of the Chapter of Walleſtein, at Hamburg, as alſo the property of the abbeſs and canoneſs, for favoring the Weſtphalian inſurgents.

Forty thouſand French troops from Spain, and the ſouthern departments of France, were to croſs the Rhine at Huningue, between the 10th and 15th inſt.

The King of Naples is forming a camp of 10,000 men near Eboli, and another at Lugonegro, under an apprehenſion of an attack from the Britiſh army in Sicily.

A letter from Heligoland of the 22d May, mentions that Col. Schill was at Goslar on the 10th, and occupied ſeveral ſtrong paſſes in the Hartz Mountains. He had intercepted a train of artillery, and a convoy of arms and ammunition going to Magdeburg, and had obtained a quantity of arms, cloaths and money at Halle, Celle, Brunſwick, &c. He has been joined by young Blucher, ſon of the Pruſſian General, Capt. Brunnow, and ſeveral other Pruſſian Officers.

OPORTO, May 13.

My Lord, I had the honor to apprize your Lordſhip on the 7th inſt. that I intended the army ſhould march on the 9th from Coimbra, to diſpoſeſs the enemy of Oporto.

The advanced guard and the cavalry had marched on the 7th, and the whole halted on the 8th, to afford time for Marſhal Beresford with his corps to arrive upon the Upper Douro.

On the 10th, in the morning before daylight, the cavalry and advanced guard croſſed the Vouga, with the intention to ſurpriſe & cut off four regiments of French cavalry and a battalion of infantry and artillery, cantoned in Albergaria, Nova, and the neighboring villages, about 8 miles from that river, in the laſt of which we failed; but the ſuperiority of the Britiſh cavalry was evident throughout the day; we took ſome priſoners and their cannon from them; and the advanced guard took up the poſition of Oliviera.

On the arrival of the advanced guard at Vendez Novas between Santa Redondo and Gaijon, they fell in with the out poſts of the enemy's advanced guard, conſiſting of about four thouſand infantry, and ſome ſquadrons of cavalry, ſtrongly poſted on the heights above Gaijon, their front being covered by woods and broken ground. The enemy's left flank was turned by a movement well executed by Maj. General Murray, with Brigadier Gen. Long werth's brigade of the Hanoverian Legion, whilſt the 16th Portuguese regiment of brig. gen. Rd. Stewart's brigade attacked their right, and the rifle men of the 95th, and the flank companies of the 29th, 43d, and 52d of the ſame brigade under Maj. Way, attacked the infantry in the villages & woods in the center.

These attacks ſoon obliged the enemy to give way, and the hon. Brig. Gen. Charles Stewart led two ſquadrons of the 16th and 20th dragoons, under the command of Major Blake, in purſuit of the enemy, and deſtroyed many and took many priſoners.

On the night of the 11th the enemy croſſed the Douro, and deſtroyed the bridge over that river.

It was important, with a view to the operations of Marſhal Beresford, that I ſhould croſs the Douro immediately; and I had ſent Maj. Gen. Murray in the morning with a battalion of the Hanoverian Legion, a ſquadron of cavalry, and 2 ſix pounders to endeavor to collect boats, and if poſſible, to croſs the Ovintas about 4 miles above Oporto, and I had as many boats as could be collected brought to the Ferry, immediately above the towns of Oporto and Villa Nova.

The ground on the right bank of the river at this Ferry is protected and commanded by the fire of cannon, placed on the height of the Sierra Convent at Villa Nova, and there appeared to be a good poſition for our troops on the oppoſite ſide of the river, till they ſhould be collected in ſufficient numbers.

The enemy took no notice of our collection of boats, or of the embarkation of the troops till after the firſt battalion (the Buffs) were landed, and had taken their poſition under the command of Lieut. Gen. Paget, on the oppoſite ſide of the river

They then commenced an attack upon them, with a large body of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, under the command of Marſhal Soult, which that corps moſt gallantly ſuſtained till ſupported, ſucceſſively by the 48th and 66th regiments, belonging to Maj. Gen. Hall's Brigade, and a Portuguese battalion, and afterwards by the firſt battalion of detachments belonging to Brig. Gen. Richard Stewart's brigade.

Although the French made repeated attacks upon them, they made no impreſſion, and at last M. G. Murray having appeared on the enemy's left flank on his march from Ovintre, where he had croſſed, and Lieut. Ge. Sherbrooke, who by this time had availed himſelf of the enemy's weakneſs in the town of Oporto, and had croſſed the Douro at the ferry, between the towns of Villa Nova and Oporto, having appeared upon the right with the brigade of guards, and the 20th regiment, the whole retired in the utmoſt confuſion towards Amaranthe, leaving behind them five pieces of cannon, eight ammunition tumbrils and many priſoners.——The enemy's loſs in killed and wounded in this action has been very great. &c.——I cannot ſay too much in favor of the officers and troops. They have marched in four days over 80 miles of moſt difficult country, have gained many important poſitions, and have equalled and defeated three different bodies of the enemy's troops.

On the night after the laſt action, when our parties were ſent out to trace the courſe of the enemy, they were blowing up their ammunitions, and deſtroying their ammunition.

——*Then follows an account of our trifling loſs, and the immenſe Stores Cannon Ammunition &c. captured from the Enemy.*

New York July 26.

The following article is copied from an Edinburgh paper:

"While I was at Smyrna, there was a girl afflicted with a Cancer in her lip; and the gum was affected. The European phyſicians conſulted on the meaſure to be taken, and agreed that they ſaw no other method than to cut it out; and the girl had already ſubmitted herſelf to that neceſſion. By an accident of that nature which men cannot account for, an old Armenian came to them juſt in time to prevent the application of the knife. "Do

nothing said the Armenian, I will cure her," and when he had pledged himself, the phyſicians conſented.

"He procured a copper veſſel, newly tinned in the inſide, an eſſential circumſtance, and having poured a certain quantity of olive oil into it, he made it boil over a ſmall fire, ſufficiently to keep it gently agitated, and ſo for three times in 24 hours. With this the oil reſolved itſelf to the conſiſtency of an ointment, and by conſtantly rubbing the part affected, he cured her in fourteen days—Nothing elſe was done."———The phyſicians ſuppoſed that the oil received its virtue from the Tin, and that it was communicated by its long boiling over the fire.

YORK, AUGUST 19, 1809.

Juſt as the paper was going to preſs, we were politely favored with the following:

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated 30th July.

"I ſend you a liſt received yeſterday evening, of the killed and wounded at the battle of Eſſling of the French army."

Killed,—Marſhal Laſnes, Generals Clapairde, Mouton, St. Hilaire, L'Aliemand and nine other Generals.

Wounded,—Maſſena and five others.—Killed, thirty four Colonels, fifteen hunded other officers, and forty-five thouſand men. The Archduke was covered with Glory."

Wanted Immediately,

TEN or TWELVE Head of from 3 to 4 year old CATTLE, for which a liberal price in Caſh will be given.

ROBT. HENDERSON.

York, 18th Aug. 1809.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the Shop in this Town, lately occupied by Mr. Jordan Poſt, Watchmaker; where he now carries on the TIN and SILVER SMITHS BUSINESS in their various branches. He has now on hand a great variety of uſeful Tin utenſils. Store keepers either in the Town or country, will be ſupplied at a large diſcount from the retail prices. Any orders in this line with which he may be favored, will be gratefully attended to and executed with neatneſs and diſpatch.

JAMES LOCKWOOD.

☞Caſh paid for old Silver, Copper, Pewter, & Lead.

York, 4th Auguſt, 1809.

For INFORMATION.

Picked up ſome time in May, 1808. a Diſcharge, given by JOHN ROBERTS. Eſq. Lieut Col. Commanding the Queen's Royal Iriſh RUZILEERS, to Hugh Mulhalland, dated 23d April, 1793 Any perſon who loſt it, or to whom it belongs, are requeſted to apply at the Printing Office, where it is left.

FOR SALE.

THAT very valuable Lot and improvement, on Yonge Street belonging to the ſubſcriber. For the accommodation of a purchaſer a large Stock of cattle, Sheep, &c will either be ſold or let therewith, and the moſt favorable terms entered into.

The improvements (100 Acres cleared and in high cultivation) with the Dwelling, Stills, and Buildings thereon, render the purchaſe a very deſirable one. Alſo, one half of the Mills known as Lyon & Walker's Mills on Yonge Street; they being ſituate on an excellent lot of 210 Acres, have a large proportion of the timber. For particulars, apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or at the Printing Office

JOHN LYON.

York, July 5th, 1809.

MR. Quetton St. George has received by the Mary Ann, the following articles from New-York, which are now opened and ready for ſale, viz.

Spermaceti Oil.	Gazeteers,
Freſh Lime Juice,	Grammars,
Olive Oil.	Geographies,
Anchovies,	Domeſtic Cookery,
Capers,	Ink-Stands,
Eaſt India Sugar,	Waiters,
Souchong Tea, &c. &c.	Paſte Board,
Mace,	No 1, Foolſcap paper,
Cloves,	Weaver's Reeds,
Nutmegs,	Patent Yellow,
Cinnamon,	Woolen Check,
Pepper,	Women's leather ſlippers,
Allspice,	Girls' do. do.
Cayenne Pepper,	Childrens Morocco do.
Race and Ground Ginger,	Boys coarſe Shoes,
Baſket Salt,	Do. fine do.
Candle wick,	Bik Morocco ſkins,
Raiſins in Boxes,	Red do. do.
Figs,	Blue do do.
Almonds,	Yellow & Green do.
Iſing Glaſs,	Seal Skins,
Lemon Peel,	Cut Nails and Axes,
Ana Seed,	A few days ſince he received from Montreal,
Caraway, do.	Callicoes,
Chocolate,	Checks,
Sago,	Patent Cord,
Spaniſh Indigo,	Corduroy,
Glue,	White flannels,
Gum Arabic,	A few pieces Cloth,
Verdigris	Fuſtian,
Dye Wood,	Ruſſia Sheeting,
Blue & yellow Nankeens,	Counterpanes,
Invitation Cards,	Gin.
Viſiting do.	He daily expects from New-York, an aſſortment of India Goods, Silks, &c
An aſſortment of School Books,	Patent Medicines, Perfumery, cutelry & fancy goods.
Novels, alſo,	
Bank Books,	
Dictionaries,	

He has alſo for ſale, the undermentioned Lands for ready pay (or upon a Credit of ten years, provided the Intereſt is paid annually,) for which he will give an indiſputable title

Lots No. 13, 14, and 18, 3d Con. and 24 in broken front or Con. A	800 Acres, Hamilton, Diſtrict of Newcaſtle.
35, ſecond Conceſſion,	800 Whitby, do. do.
32, 34, and 35, 4th Conceſſion,	
Nos 12, 13, 14, 7th Conceſſion, and 19, in the 8th do	800— E. Gwillimbury, Home Diſtrict.
4, and 7, in the 6th Conceſſion, and 16 on Lake Simcoe	644. North do. do.
19, and 17, in the 2d Con. half of No. 10, in the 4th do. and 9, and 10, in the 6th do.	900. Uxbridge, do.
27, in the 1ſt. Conceſſion, 26 and 27, in the 3d do. 21 and 23, in the 6th do.	1000. Scott, do.
19, in the 3d Conceſſion of York,	200 Acres.
49 and 50, Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street,	380 Acres.
59 and 60 of 58, W. ſide d.	262 Acres, on which there is an improvement of 32 Acres, Houſe, &c.
No. 6, in the 4th and 2, in the 6th Conceſſion,	400 acres in Merica, Weſtern Diſtrict.
1 and half of 6, 5th Conceſſion,	300 acres, Walſingham, Diſtrict of London.
6 and 7, 4th Conceſſion,	200 acres, Barton, Diſtrict of Niagara.
8, 9, 12, and 13, 7th Con.	400 acres, Saltfleet, do.
31, 32, and broken Lots 34, 35, 36 37, and 38, 12th Con.	940 acres, Pittſburg Middle Diſtrict.
	Total, 8226 Acres.

Alſo, a Houſe and Lot on King's Street in the Town of York, occupied, (at preſent) by Mr. Jacob Smith.

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

York, 18th Auguſt, 1809.



THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the Town of York and its vicinity, that he has eſtabliſhed a Shop, one door Weſt of Alexr. Wood, Eſqr. on King Street, where he carries on the BOOT and SHOEMAKING BUSINESS in its various branches; thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done in the beſt manner and neweſt faſhion.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, 2d June, 1809.

FOR SALE

Five Hundred Acres of Excellent Land,

BEING compoſed of Lots No. 7 & 8 in the 2d Conceſſion, and the rear half of Lot No. 7 in the 3d Conceſſion of the Township of Darlington; an indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer. For particulars enquire at the Printing Office in York, or to the ſubſcriber at Niagara.

WILLIAM D. MILLER.

York, 25th July, 1809.

THE ſubſcriber being Indebted to John Gray, Eſqr. Merchant in Montreal in a ſum of Money, and as Merchants have always occaſion for their money, he wiſhes to diſcharge ſaid debt as ſpeedily as poſſible; would therefore ſell Five or Six Thouſand Acres of his land in the Township of Norwich near Lake Erie on the Long Point ſettlement at the low price of half a Dollar per Acre.

Such as wiſh to purchaſe will pleaſe to call on him at York, and he will ſhew them the map of, and the King's Deed for the Land, the quality of which is moſt excellent, and for the goodneſs of the Title unqueſtionable ſecurity will be given.

He has alſo Twelve Hundred Acres of choice Land in the Township of Whitby adjoining Lake Ontario, which he would ſell at Two Dollars per Acre for the above purpoſe.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 27th June, 1809

FOR SALE.

AS Valuable a Farm and Mill Seat as in the Province of Upper Canada, in the centre of a fine wheat country at the head of Lake Ontario; and within three miles of the water navigation thereof: About one third of which is Meadow Land the greateſt part can be watered at pleaſure by ſprings, the reſt is the beſt kind of loomland. On the concern there is a good quarry of building ſtone, lime ſtone, excellent timber, and an appearance of a large body of Iron Ore.

The Mill-Seat commands a fall of thirty ſix feet, with abundance of water for turning a Griſt Mill with twenty run of ſtone; on which is erected a Saw Mill capable of ſawing five thouſand feet of boards every twenty four hours, and can be well ſupplied with Pine, Oak, Cherry, &c. &c. on the concern is alſo erected a dwelling houſe forty ſix feet by twenty four, containing two parlours, four bed rooms and a kitchen a joining, alſo a frame barn thirty feet by forty ſix, a ſmall houſe for a miller, with ſeveral other uſeful buildings; between fifty and ſixty Acres is cleared and under good fence, and about thirty more is choppen ready for logging For further particulars apply to the Printer.

N. B. The purchaſer will be accommodated with 2 or 3 hundred acres of Land; or, the proprietor would be willing to put a part or the whole of the concern as a ſhare in a commercial undertaking, the ſituation being well adapted to trade

A FARM FOR SALE.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with fourteen acres Improvement and a Houſe, is well watered, with a STILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be ſold very cheap, and immediate poſſeſſion given with a clear Title. Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHRY Caſtleton, York, May 24 h, 1809.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, the well enclos'd Lots and Orchard of the Subſcriber, ſituate about the center of this Town, and ſome valuable land between this and the Head of the Lake.—Apply to the ſubſcriber, or to John Cameron

JOHN VANZANTEE.

York, 9th May, 1809.

☞The above valuable Property, will be Sold for the ſmall conſideration (if judged by the preſent, and increaſing Value) of Five hundred Pounds, Prov. Currency: but if not Sold it will be let, from 3 to 5 Years.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 22. in the ſixth Conceſſion of the Township of York, Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, alſo Lot No. 3, in the fifth Conceſſion of the Township of North Gwillimbury, an indiſputable title will be given. For particulars enquire of Ths Hamilton, York.

York, 6th July, 1809.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street, about ſix miles and a half from Town. For particulars apply to

SAMUEL HERON.

York, July 6th, 1809

ANY perſon who can procure a few of the young of the Wood Ducks of this country, and bring them to the Printer, will receive a generous compenſation.

York, 21ſt July.

Information Wanted.

A Small Keg having been exchanged ſometime in October laſt, between Montreal and Kingſton, or at one of thoſe places; any perſon who has got the wrong Keg, will please give information to the Printer of this paper, ſo that they may be exchanged.

To be Sold or Let,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Eſquire.—A Purchaſer or Tenant may have immediate poſſeſſion by applying to Elihu Beman, Eſquire, or the Subſcriber, ALEXR. WOOD.

York, 9th May. 1809.

YORK,—PRINTED, BY JOHN CAMERON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOL. XIX.

TH

TOTAL NUMBER 900

Proclamatio

GEORGE THE THIRD, b of GOD, of the Unite of Great Britain and Ire Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faith ul Le ſellors of our Province of Upp to our Knights, Citizens of our ſaid Province, to the Burgeſſes at our Town of York o' Auguſt now next enſuing, meeted, held called and elected of you —GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclam ſuing the twenty third day W bought fit by and with the Executive Council to prorogue cial Parliament until the Auguſt, now next enſuing, at our town of York, you were h ſtrained to appear; but WE t Royal conſideration the ſafe ence of our loving ſubjects, fit by and with the advice of Council, to relieve you and e your attendance at the time af convoking and by theſe prele you and each of you, that on day of September next enſuing in our Provincial Parliament York, there to take into co ſtate and welfare of our Pr per Canada and therein to d neceſſary; herein fail not,

IN Teſtimony whereof, W theſe our Letters to be mad the Great Seal of our ſaid hereunto affixed.— Witneſs well beloved FRANCIS GO our Lieutenant Governor of ince at York, this twenty eigh the year of our Lord one thou dred and nine, and in the fou Reign.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Agent for Purchaſes

YO

NOTICE is hereby perſon or perſons wh ing to ſupply FRESH quality, to the Troops and partments ſtationed at Y Fort George, Fort Chipp and Amherſtburg, from tember to the 31ſt Decem deliver in their propoſals, of their ſecurity, immediat for Purchaſes, at York.

THE subscriber being Indebted to John Gray, Esqr. Merchant in Montreal in a Sum of Money, and as Merchants have always occasion for ir money, he wishes to discharge said debt as speedily as ffible; would therefore sell Five or Six Thousand Acres his land in the Township of Norwich near Lake Erie in Long Point settlement at the low price of half a Dollar Acre.

Such as wish to purchase will please to call on him at rk, and he will shew them the original, and the King's ent for the Land, the quality of which is most excellent, and the goodness of the Title unquestionable security will be en.

He has also Twelve Hundred Acres of choice Land in the wnship of Whitby adjoining Lake Ontario, which he old still at Two Dollars per Acre for the above purpose.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 27th June, 1809

FOR SALE.

AS Valuable a Farm and Mill Seat as in the Province of Upper Canada, in the centre of a fine wheat country at the head of Lake Ontario within three miles of the water navigation thereof: Of at one third of which is now Land the greatest part cleared watered at pleasure by springs, the rest is the best kind of timber land. On the corner there is a good quarry of build- stone, lime stone, excellent timber, and an appearance of large body of Iron Ore.

The Mill-Seat commands a fall of thirty six feet, with abundance of water for running a Grist Mill with twenty of stone; on which is erected a Saw Mill capable of saw- five thousand feet of boards every twenty four hours, and be well supplied with Pine, Oak, Cherry, &c. &c. The concern is also erected a dwelling house forty six feet by enty four, containing two parlours, four bed rooms and a itchen adjoining, also a frame barn thirty feet by forty six, small house for a miller, with several other useful buildings; between fifty and sixty Acres is cleared and under ed fence, and about thirty more is chopped ready for log. For further particulars apply to the Printer.

N. B. The purchaser will be accommodated with 2 or 3 hundred acres of Land; or, the proprietor would be willing put a part or the whole of the concern as a share in a commercial undertaking, the situation being well adapted to the

A FARM FOR SALE.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with fourteen acres Improvement and a House, is well watered with a SMALL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on Rover Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be very cheap, and immediate possession given with a clear title.—Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHRY Painter, York, May 24th, 1809.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, the well enclosed Lots and Orchard of the Subscriber, situate about the centre of this Town, and some valuable land between this and the Head of the Lake.—Apply to the subscriber, or to John Cameron

JOHN VANZANTEE.

York, 9th May, 1809.

☞ The above valuable Property, will be sold for the small consideration (if judged by present, and increasing Value) of Five Hundred Pounds, Prov. Currency: but if not sold; it will be let, from 3 to 5 Years.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 22, in the sixth Concession of the Township of York, West side of Yonge Street, also Lot No. 3, in the fifth Concession of the Township of North Gwillimbury; an indisputable title will be given. For particulars enquire of The Hamilton, York.

York, 6th July, 1809.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street, about six miles and a half from Town. For particulars apply to

SAMUEL HERON.

York, July 6th, 1809

ANY person who can procure a few of the young of the Wood Ducks of this country, and bring them to the Printer, will receive a generous compensation.

York, 27th July.

Information Wanted.

A Small Keg having been exchanged sometime in October last, between Montreal and Kingston, or at one of those places; any person who has got the wrong Keg, will please give information to the Printer of this paper, so that they may be exchanged.

To be Sold or Let,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Esquire.—A Purchaser or Tenant may have immediate possession by applying to Elisha Beman, Esquire, the Subscriber, ALEXR. WOOD.

York, 9th May, 1809.

YORK,—PRINTED, BY JOHN CAMERON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 14.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 906] SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1809. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Fifth day of August now next ensuing, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you ——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty third day of June last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Fifth day of August, now next ensuing, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twelfth day of September next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.— Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this twenty eight day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty ninth of our Reign. F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Agent for Purchases Office.

YORK, 22 June 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such person or persons who may be willing to supply FRESH BEEF of good quality, to the Troops and Military Departments stationed at York, Kingston, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg, from the 25th September to the 31st December, 1809; to deliver in their proposals, with the name of their security, immediately, to the Agent for Purchases, at York.

Proposals will in like manner be received, for supplying the abovementioned Posts with Fresh Beef of good quality, from the first January to the 24th day of March, 1810.

The lowest price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be stated in each of these proposals, for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the commissary at each post, by the quarter, who will, immediately pay for the same in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commissary will also once in every fifteen days (if required,) deliver to the Contractor, a distribution of the quantity of Beef, required for the fifteen days following.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

MANIFESTO.

VIENNA.

From the Imperial Press, 1809.

[Continued from our last.]

"His Majesty could not possibly behold with indifference the progress and issue of this war. The fate which had befallen the Prussian Monarchy and the Royal House of its Sovereign, was in itself severe enough to awaken the liveliest sympathy; and the easily calculated consequences of this event affected the interests of the Austrian States on so many and such critical points, that the gloomiest apprehensions for the future appeared to be justified on all sides. To take a share in such a conflict at any other period would, from the most urgent and laudible motives, have been his duty; but now, motives to which all others were forced to yield, had imposed the necessity of following a contrary system; and his Majesty, with the same firmness with which he had been able to yield up his own prerogatives and own advantages, now renounced that higher satisfaction which the application of his resources in behalf of his neighbors would have afforded him. At all times hostile to an ambiguous and insincere policy, he did not, in this situation of things, permit himself to maintain a false or half neutrality; and the strictness with which from the beginning of the war he adhered to this resolution, forced the Emperor Napoleon to the unwilling eulogist of it.

"Peace took place, without the interference of his Majesty, though the mediation he had not long before proposed to the Belligerent Powers meditated a reciprocal attention. The conditions were by no means of a kind to appease or entirely mitigate the earlier formed apprehensions of the Emperor. But his Majesty, invariable in his Peaceful projects had made no resistance to the changes in the government effected at Naples and in Holland, he has also accommodated himself to those which had been settled at Tilsit. It would have been in vain for him to attempt deceiving himself concerning the fearful and dangerous extent of the advantages which were secured to the Emperor Napoleon by the Tilsit peace; and yet, contemplated for a certain point of view, it seemed as if the very extent of these advantages afforded some prospect of repose by the gratification of certain desires, which it was easy to see would follow. If this glimmering of hope vanished but too soon, he cannot at least be reproached by the French Government, with having attended to it for a moment.

"In the mean while all the subterfuges which had been employed to delay the execution of the treaty of Presburg from time to time till October in the year 1809, lost even the inoffensible meeting.——The evacuation of certain points of the Austrian territory possessed by the French troops could not with decency be any longer postponed. A negociation was begun. The fortress of Brannau was given back.——The possessions on the right bank of the Isonzo were lost. Under the arbitrary domination of an exchange, the Earldom of Mount Falcone, on the left bank of the River, was ceded to Austria, as an indemnity; but this had not a tenth part of the actual value of what was to be given back on the conclusion of peace.

"It soon appeared that even this shadow of moderation, this half turn to friendly relations, was out the introduction to new embarrassments and the most oppressive demands. The Emperor Napoleon had resolved that this war with England should be the concern of the whole Continent, his hatred of the British Government the inheritance of all Sovereigns and nations; and the oppression, which, in order to injure England, he had laid upon the industry and trade of every country which his troops or his decrees could reach, should be the line to be adopted by all States.—— Under the pretence of not having rendered sufficient homage to this unheard of system, a few months after the Tilsit peace, the House of Braganza was driven from the throne of Portugal! At the same time a distinct proposal was made to his imperial majesty utterly to abandon all connections with England; and the choice between such a resolution and an immediate war with France, was the intimation which accompanied this proposal, without any further modification or mitigation.

"Though under the circumstances of the moment, and the measures already forced upon

his Majesty in the year 1806, concerning the exclusion of the British flag from his ports, and by means of the entire blockade which the Emperor Napoleon had ordered of the Continental harbours, the commerce of the Austrian dominions was already in a high degree crippled and destroyed; nevertheless, the step now required gave the evil its utmost extension, and, in fact, the effects became too soon visible to their full extent. Considered from a higher point of view, the sacrifice which his Majesty on this occasion made for the maintenance of peace was of no small importance. It broke the bonds which had hitherto connected the common interests of the European States; it impeded every reciprocal communication; it lessened the means of defence possessed by the greater States, and completed the abject condition of the smaller; and in as far as motives of personal hostility, with which Austria has nothing in common, co-operated, it could not but be more sensibly felt by the Emperor.—When this sacrifice was to be offered up, his Majesty felt still more acutely than before, how difficult it would be to fix any external limit to his pacific submissiveness opposed to the ever-growing pretensions of the French Cabinet.

"Soon after this negociation, the restless ambition of this Cabinet manifested itself in a new shape, apparently less hostile to Austria. Propoals were made to his Majesty which respected the dissolution and partition of a great adjoining empire. The palpable injustice of such an enterprize (which made a stronger impression upon his Majesty, because the very Cabinet which had made the proposal, had hitherto suffered no opportunity to pass by without declaring that the preservation and integrity of that empire was one of the fundamental maxims of its political system) would have been quite sufficient to restrain the Emperor from giving his approbation to it; but besides this, a sound policy and the true interest of his monarchy would never have allowed him to take a share in it. The proffered increase of territory would have been, at best, an illusive gain to his Majesty: on the other hand, the only sure consequence would have been, the introduction of a French army into the interior of his states. And what the consequence of this latter circumstance might have been, was exhibited on another theatre of French policy with fearful and warning perspicuity.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

YORK, AUGUST 26, 1809.

From the Illness of my Assistant, Mr. Henry Webster, a half sheet only, is given this Week*. *Subscribers and Customers will please to take notice, that I have appointed him my Attorney.*

For the information of People in any wise interested:—Pot Ashes on the 31st ultimo, were from 40 to 41 Pounds, and Pearl Ashes, from 42 to 45 Pounds Hal. Cur'y per Ton, in Montreal.

To Correspondents:—The publication of the examination, at the Public School at Cornwall, is unavoidably deferred until next Week.

The Contitental Operations, of which we have no particular detail, are apparently of great importance and interest, and highly favorable to the Austrians.

We were politely favored with Belfast papers of 3d ult. by a Gentleman just arrived from Europe: the articles of interest we have extracted.

BELFAST, July 1.

We stop the press to acknowledge the receipt of letters and papers from London of the 27th ult. The letter of our Correspondent, being the latest and most important, is all we can at present lay before our readers:

"*London, June 27.*

"This morning we received Dutch papers to the 24th and French to the 19th; also private letters from Holland, of the same date as the papers, which tend rather to increase than diminish our hopes, for the success of the Austrians. We are told there is not a vestige of the French left in the Tyrol; the brave and loyal people of that country having completely driven them hence.

"I have seen letters from Frankfort, of the 18th instant, which confirm the accounts in the Dutch papers, namely, that the Prince Primate, the King, Queen, and Royal Family of Saxony, had arrived at that town from Dresden, from whence they had fled, in consequence of the approach of the Duke of Brunswick with a large army under his command. On the same day, the Grand Duke of Wurtzburg reached Frankfort with the Foreign Ministers residing at his Court. Soon after, in the evening, arrived also the Grand Duke of Berg, (lately created) Son of the King of Holland, who was amongst other fugitives from Saxony. The town of Frankfort was in the utmost state of alarm and confusion, and the fugitives from Dresden knew not where to fly for safety, as Frankfort was soon expected to fall. All accounts agree, that the Germans throughout Germany, are become enthusiastic in the cause of their country: But however pleasing this intelligence may be, it does not exceed that which has this moment come to hand, and I wish I could add was equally authentic.

"I am just informed from the Foreign Office, that a Messenger arrived there about an hour ago, from the Continent, with the agreeable tidings that an Insurrection had broken out at Presburgh, in which the Nobility and the leading men of the country took a part, and had threatened to depose the Emperor, if he did not give direction for the immediate return of his army which had marched against the Austrians. It is also added, that they peremptorily demand the Emperor to make peace with this country. I hope you will soon have this gratifying intelligence confirmed; but at present I can only say, that it is generally believed at the Foreign Office."

GRAND EXPEDITION.

Unprecedented exertions are making to send to sea the Grand Expedition intended to operate as a diversion in favour of Austria. It will diverge toward several points, none of which, it is supposed, are exactly known. It is indeed said, that Government did, upon positive information, propose some weeks ago an attack upon the shipping in the Scheldt, but their informant fled over to the enemy; that object is, therefore, now said to be abandoned; but of this we are no more certain than we are respecting any other to which the attention of Government has since been directed. The force preparing will amount to 36,000 men. The naval part of it, we understand, will be under Sir Richard Strachan. The Generals already named for commands in it are, Lieutenant Generals Sir E. Coote, Sir John Cadogan, the Marquis of Huntly, Sir John Hope, Mackenzie, Fraser, & Grosvenor—Major Generals William Stewart, C. Hope, Thomas Graham, Sir W. Erskine, and Dyott—Brigadier Generals Howson, &c. &c. Major General M'Leod is to be Adjutant General, and Lieutenant General Brownrigg to be Quarter Master General. The cavalry to be under Lord Rossyn. It is said no commander in Chief has been yet named, nor is it likely that the nature of the service to be performed will be such as can centre in the command of one person. An embarkation of 12,000 troops is to take place at Portsmouth immediately. The regiments are to march in with all possible speed, encamp on South-sea Common, and at Gosport, and embark from those places as fast as transports can be got ready to receive them. Colonel Torrott is appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery, which will be employed on the service, with the rank of Brigadier-General. It is ordered, that arrangements may be made to embark this force with the utmost celerity. A vast number of flat-bottomed boats are attached to the different armaments fitting out along the eastern coast.

July 3.

London papers and Letters were this morning received by Express from Donaghadee. Their contents are of considerable importance confirming the intelligence of the capture of Dresden, Wurtsburg, and Liepsic, by the Austrians. The Foreign Papers also contain the formal announciation by Bonaparte, of his having annexed the Papal dominions to the Fr. Empire. The decree to this effect was issued at Vienna, the 17th May, in the plenitude of the first successes of the campaign.

Dutch papers of Monday last have been received. They contain the eighteenth Bulletin of the French army, dated at Vienna on the 13th ult. by which it appears that the Fr. Emperor was still either unwilling or unable to cross the Danube to attack the Austrians.

The (Hamburgh Correspondent) confirms the intelligence of the successes of the various Austrian Corps which are in motion in detached parties in Saxony and in the Tyrol—the operations of these aimed bodies evidently have excited considerable alarm on the part of the French, is a proof of which we may add that fresh troops are continually pouring into the seat of war from France and its dependencies.

DRESDEN, June 12.

Yesterday morning an Austrian corps from 8 to 10,000 men strong, arrived here very unexpectedly from Bohemia, after it had previously fallen in, a few miles from this capital, with a Saxon corps, commanded by Colonel Thileman, Adjutant General to his Majesty the King of Saxony. This officer marched from hence with about 3000 men, the whole of our disposable force, as soon as he received advice of the Austrians having made their appearance on the frontiers of Saxony to reconnoitre their strength. Deceived by a treacherous spy, who reported the Austrians to be only 600 strong, he advanced too far, and found his corps on a sudden on all sides surrounded by the enemy, and was at length obliged to yield to the enemy's vast superiority in number, after the most gallant resistance. The brave Col. Thileman escaped with some hundred horse, and carried the unpleasing intelligence to Liepsic, where the Court resided. Immediately after the Austrians had occupied this place, their van put itself in motion on its march to Liepsic, & was last night followed by the whole corps with the sole exception of the regiment of Erbach, which forms at present the garrison of this Town. The Austrians keep the strictest discipline, and all the Royal buildings are provided with safeguards.

DIED on Wednesday last very suddenly, J. Rubs; a Gentleman of amiable disposition and manners.

One hundred Cords Fire Wood Wanted,

AT the Government House, to be delivered by the 1st November next, by persons willing to contract for the same, or part thereof, will send their Proposals to

GEO. CROOKSHANK,
Com'y

YORK, 22 August 1809.

VOL. XIX.

TH

TOTAL NUMBER 907.

Proclamatio

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislators of our Province of Upper Canada, to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Members of the Parliament at our Town of York on the fifteenth day of August now next ensuing, and to be commenced, held, called and elected as aforesaid, and to each and every of you——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty third day of June last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the fifteenth day of August now next ensuing, at which time and at our town of York, you were to meet, and were constrained to appear; but WE the Honorable Royal confideration the safety, welfare and prosperity of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our said Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you from your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby countermanding and by these presents countermanding you and each of you, that you and each of you, on the fifteenth day of September next ensuing, do meet and assemble yourselves in our Provincial Parliament at our said Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do and transact all such matters and things as shall be necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this twenty eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty ninth year of our Reign.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Agent for Purchases

YO

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber or persons who have been dealing to supply FRESH PROVISIONS of good quality, to the Troops and other Departments stationed at York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa and Amherstburg, from the first of September to the 31st December next, are requested to deliver in their proposals, with the terms of their security, immediately at the Office for Purchases, at York.

be got ready to receive them. Colonel Terrott is appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery, which will be employed on the service, with the rank of Brigadier-General. It is ordered, that arrangements may be made to embark this force with the u moft celerity. A vaft number of flat-bottomed boats are attached to the different armaments fitting out along the eaftern coaft.

July 3.

London papers and Letters were this morning received by Express from Donaghadee. Their contents are of confiderable importance confirming the intelligence of the capture of Dresden, Wurtsburg, and Liepfic, by the Auftrians. The Foreign Papers also contain the formal announciation by Bonaparte, of his having annexed the Papal dominions to the Fr. Empire. The decree to this effect was iffued at Vienna, the 17th May, in the plenitude of the firft fucceffes of the campaign.

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GEO. CROOKSHANK,
Com'y

York, 22 Auguft 1809.

G. R.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 15.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 907.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1809. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :=

To our beloved and faithful Legiflative Counfellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of our faid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Fifth day of Auguft now next enfuing to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you=GREETING :=

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty third day of June laft, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Fifth day of Auguft, now next enfuing, at which time in our town of York, you were held and conftrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal confideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking and by thefe prefents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twelfth day of September next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into confideration the ftate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may feem neceffary; herein fail not.

IN Teftimony whereof, WE have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witnefs our truffy and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Efquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province at York, this twenty eight day of July in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty ninth of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Agent for Purchases Office.

YORK, 2d June 1809

NOTICE is hereby given, to fuch perfon or perfons who may be willing to fupply FRESH BEEF of good quality, to the Troops and Military Departments ftationed at York, Kingfton, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherftburg, from the 25th September to the 31ft December, 1809; to deliver in their propofals, with the name of their fecurity, immediately, to the Agent for Purchafes, at York.

Propofals will in like manner be received, for fupplying the abovementioned Poffs with Freih Beef of good quality, from the firft January to the 24th day of March, 1810.

The loweft price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be ftated in each of thefe propofals, for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the commiffary at each poft, by the quarter, who will, immediately pay for the fame in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commiffary will alfo once in every fifteen days (if required,) deliver to the Contractor, a diftribution of the quantity of Beef, required for the fifteen days following.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for purchases.

MANIFESTO.

VIENNA.

From the Imperial Preft. 1809.

[*Continued from our laft.*]

"The tranfactions beyond the Pyrenees, by which a dynafty clofely connected by family bonds with the Auftrian Houfe was robbed of the throne and freedom, would, without any perfonal reference, have deeply affected his Imperial Majefty. Not lefs would his Majefty have been touched and affected by the unmerited fate of a noble and high fpirited nation, which, at one blow, deprived of their deareft bleffings, their independence, their conftitution, their laws and their princes, had no other than the defperate refource remaining of a glorious refiftance. But the circumftances by which this fhocking catastrophe had been prepared and occafioned, added to its natural effect. For twelve years had the Spanifh Court, in order to purchafe from a formidable neighbor, if not friendfhip, at leaft forbearance, facrificed its refources, treafure, troops, fleets, and colonies.—The will of the Emperor was omnipotent in Spain as in France. But inftead of this excefs of fubferviency availing to fave what alone was remaining to it—an independent name, internal fecurity, and domeftic peace—this Court found rather, in its miftaken endeavors to obtain repofe, the immediate fource of its ruin. His Imperial Majefty had alfo declined no facrifice for the maintenance and affurance of peace; only one boundary he had not overftepped. He had at all times carefully maintained the dignity of his throne, and the right of leaving no means unimployed for its defence. That when *that* is trifled with, and this is neglected, nothing can fhield the State from ruin, the fate of Spain has confirmed by a frightful and warning experience.—In the then fituation of Auftria, fuch an example could not fail of its effect; an army of 200,000 men environed the monarchy, and waited but for the fignal of attack.—The conqueft of the Weftern States being thus completed by that of Spain and Portugal, and the principle, that every thing is juft and lawful which the intereffs of the Emperor of France required, being openly avowed in this act of outrageous violence, and without referve proclaimed in the official papers of the Government; and that reftlefs love of dominion, for which Europe feemed hardly large enough, having on no account found its limit; nothing was more natural than the expectation, that the next mortal blow would be aimed at Auftria. The apprehenfions and the pre fentiments of the world were in concord with fuch an expectation.

"What at the fame time was taking place in Italy, gave new force to thefe threatening omens. That broad circle of dominion which at one time was denoted under the name of the "*New Federal Syftem*;" at another, under the more expreffive appellation of the "*Great Empire*;" had long embraced the whole of the Italian States.—This was not enough. The fubjugation was to go into the detail—was to be more immediate and complete. The Pope had, in the fenfe of his duty, refifted a feries of pretenfions which would have wounded the dignity of the head of the Church, and his ancient rights as a Sovereign. In an inftant every thing was difregarded, which reverence for his fublime perfon, and eftem for the greater part of Chriftendom, which beheld in him a common father, appeared to prefcribe even to unfparing violence. The provinces were taken away, which remained to the Pope after earlier encroachments. Rome itfelf became the feat of a military prefecture, and it could not be concealed from the world that his Holinefs endured in his own capital, the fate of a ftate prifoner.—The provinces belonging to the Church, as well as the principalities of Parma and Piacenza, and the kingdom of Etruria, which France herfelf had erected, and now fuddenly and tyrannically deftroyed, were incorporated either with France or the kingdom of Italy; and Auftria learnt on this occafion, by a folemn oration in the French Senate, that "*it is the will of the Emperor Napoleon that* THE WHOLE COAST OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ADRIATIC SEA *be united with the French territory or with that of the* GREAT EMPIRE."

To rely, under fuch circumftances, upon the uninterrupted continuance of peace, however ftrong the refolution might be to do

he utmoſt to obtain it, would have been obvious infatuation. From day to day the neceſſity might occur of vindicating the independence of the monarchy, from pretentions utterly inadmiſſable, or from immediate attack; from day to day the approximation of this critical moment became more apparent. If there were means of adverting this, they could be found only in the adoption of a perfect ſyſtem of defence——only in a military conſtitution which might ſet bounds as effectual as poſſible to the hope of ſubjugating the monarchy with eaſe.—In this ſenſe, and with this deſign alone, did his Majeſty adopt thoſe meaſures which were to lay a broader foundation for the reinforcement and completion of his army. The enlightened patriotiſm of his faithful ſubjects promoted the ſucceſs of thoſe meaſures. Every mind was impreſſed with the conviction that, his Majeſty ſought nothing but well guaranteed repoſe; that nothing was more foreign from his breaſt than a longing after war; and that inevitable neceſſity alone could induce him to demand new ſacrifices from his people. The paternal regulations of the Emperor were every where carried into execution with a confidence honorable alike to the government and its citizen.

"The true character of theſe meaſures could be miſtaken or miſinterpreted by foreign powers, only in caſe they were before reſolved to deny Auſtria the right of ſelf-preſervation. Every thing which was eſtabliſhed at that period, remained within the ſtricteſt limits of a juſt ſyſtem of defence——It was confined to the organization and completion of the military powers of the nation;—and ſo much the leſs reaſon was there to apprehend that this could give offence to any State, as ſimilar, and far more extenſive eſtabliſhments had been made for ſeveral years before, and were every day making not only in France, but in other adjoining countries. The kingdom was ſurrounded by foreign armies, who were put under a war eſtabliſhment, and every moment ready to march.—The Auſtrian troops were on the peace eſtabliſhment; they were diſperſed in their ordinary garriſons, and no where collected together. A poſition exciting leſs ſuſpicion, and giving leſs alarm, could not well be expected from a great State.

"Even on the part of the French Cabinet there was no reaſon to expect complaint; as his Majeſty on every occaſion which preſented itſelf, give proof of his unſhaken adherence to the pacific ſyſtem he had hitherto followed. While, to avoid unpleaſant diſcuſſions, his Majeſty maintained an uninterrupted ſilence on ſome eſſential matters of complaint—while, by virtue of a military decree, more than 80 Auſtrian veſſels had been taken by French cruizers, (a precedure which afforded no promiſing prognoſtic of the freedom of the ſea)—the Auſtrian Court was inceſſantly engaged in repelling from itſelf and its ſubordinate agents the fancied or feigned accuſations which were brought forward by reſtleſs French agents, principally at Trieſte. Not one of theſe accuſations could be verified. They were all victoriouſly refuted. His Majeſty did not, however, reſt here. In order to cloſe a ſource of groundleſs, yet ever returning complaints, and at the ſame time give the French government a proof of readineſs which even anticipated its deſires, and which, as the Emperor flattered himſelf, would allow no doubt to ariſe concerning his real ſentiments, his Majeſty did not heſitate, how ſeverely ſoever this farther reſtriction upon the laſt remains of commerce would be felt in his maritime provinces, to ſhut his harbours (though not required to do ſo) againſt the flag of the North American States.

"But nothing now had the power to induce France to eſtimate more juſtly the conduct of his Majeſty. The ſteps which his Majeſty had taken to ſecure the exiſtence and independence of his ſtates, in caſe of a nearer approaching dandger, paſſed in the eyes of the Emperor Napoleon for ſo many unwarrantable attempts to counteract the plans which had long been prepared, and were to determine the future deſtiny of this kingdom.——Theſe ſteps were treated as hoſtile movements againſt France.——The moſt anxious endeavors of the Auſtrian Miniſter to ſet this matter to a proper light were without effect. Their explanations were not worthy of any attention. The French Cabinet intimated in an official note of the 30th of July, 1808. "*War is inevitable, unleſs the military movements made throughout the Auſtrian Monarchy be ſucceeded by meaſures of a directly contrary tendency*;" and this alſo, after the ſame note had immediately before expreſſed, "*The French army in Germany, as well as in Italy, is twice as ſtrong as it was in* 1805, *independently of the troops of the Confederation.*" From that day war was to be conſidered as declared. The language then held was never retraced.—At Paris, Bayonne, and Erfurt, it remained unalterably the ſame. If, in the mean while events occurred which held the French armies engaged on other points, this could be conſidered only as a compulſory poſtponement of actual hoſtilities. The reſolution was embraced to bring the point to deciſion as ſoon as poſſible. The relation between Auſtria and France had taken a certain direction; and an eſſential change in thoſe relations was for this reaſon impoſſible—that the conditions of peace impoſed by the Emperor Napoleon was of ſuch a character that it could not be even a ſubject of deliberation.

"Already in the month of Auguſt, ſteps were taken which cauſed an immediate rupture to be apprehended. The German princes dependent upon France were called upon to furniſh troops even beyond their contingents, to collect them together into camps, and to be every day prepared to march. That which with intentional perverſity was called "the Armaments of Auſtria," was aſſigned as the reaſon for theſe meaſures——The French armies themſelves made movements, the direction and object of which were for a long time veiled in obſurity During ſeveral weeks the ſtrongeſt apprehenſions were raiſed on different points of the Auſtrian frontier, and numerous French agents, from Liſbon to Conſtantinople, already announced the ſpeedy ruin of this Monarchy.

"The tempeſt, however, diſperſed for a time. But not to ſuffer the moment to paſs away without profiting from it, the French Cabinet required the immediate and unconditional recognition of the French Prince who had been nominated king of Spain, amid the moſt determined reſiſtance of the Spaniſh nation. The price ſet upon this recognition, was the removal of the French troops from the hitherto cloſely environed frontiers of Auſtria to ſomewhat more remote, but not leſs dangerous time, that he was indebted for the altered poſition of the French troops, merely to the neceſſity of employing them on another theatre, and by no means, from conſideration for Auſtria. The unconditional recognition of the new king of Spain was, under theſe circumſtances, no indiſpenſible procedure; and ſince, moreover, the moſt weighty objections to this meaſure preſented themſelves on all ſides, his Majeſty thought himſelf juſtified in not carrying it into effect. But even in the negociations on this propoſal, his Majeſty evinced with a clearneſs which could not be miſtaken, his invariable deſire to avoid whatever could give the French government juſt reaſon for diſſatisfaction.

"The reſidence of the Emperor Napoleon in Erfurth caſt a new, & no very joyous light over the real ſtate of things. What was mentioned there, what was required from him amid the moſt vehement threats, was to be conſidered as nothing but a commentary upon the Declaration of the 30th of July.—Far from relinquiſhing either the ſubſtance or the form of that Declaration, the Emperor Napoleon on the contrary boaſted, that, as a proof of extraordinary forbearance, and at the ſame time as an eſpecial complaiſance to the friendly mediation of an independent Sovereign, *it he has* HITHERTO *ſpared Auſtria.*"

"The campaign in Spain, led to a pauſe of ſome months; but no ſooner did the Emperor Napoleon believe, that to a certain degree he had aſſured himſelf of the conqueſt of that unhappy country, than the ſtorms burſt forth againſt Auſtria with renewed violence. It was from the interior of Spain that the firſt command iſſued for the armament of Germany. The Emperor's return to Paris was the ſignal for the moſt deteſtable lampoons, in which the pretended deſigns, the paſt calamities, the preſent external and internal condition, and even the moſt illuſtrious perſons of the Auſtrian Houſe, were treated at one time with deriſion, and at another time with bitterneſs; and no means were left unemployed to alenate the eſteem and confidence of his people from the Sovereign, his ſervants and ſyſtem of government. Chance alone could not have cauſed theſe articles to appear in every public paper ſimultaneouſly. It was impoſſible to miſtake their origin. At the ſame time, the German Princes under the influence of France were occupied in putting their collective military power into a ſtate of preparation. All the French troops which remained in Germany and Italy aſſembled at ſeveral principal points; and it was no further to be doubted that the long determined attack upon Auſtria was delayed only till the arrival of freſh reinforcements; and when poſſibly the threatening preparations made might have a diſheartening influence upon the counſels of the Auſtrian Cabinet.

"His Imperial Majeſty had labored with ſincere and indefatigable preſervance for the maintenance of peace. He had, during 3 long years, ſubmitted to many ſevere and unjuſt demands of the French Cabinet, without giving utterance to a ſingle complaint. He had brought a long ſeries of coſtly ſacrifices to his longing wiſhes for repoſe. He even at different times indulged the idea of forming, by means of new treaties, more definite relations with France; an idea which, in fact, could never be realiſed, becauſe his Majeſty ſought for nothing by it but pledges for the permanence of repoſe and ſecurity for himſelf and his neighbours: that is, he ſought ſuch conditions as the French Cabinet muſt neceſſarily oppoſe, and not accede to in the purſuit of projects of a totally different character. When, finally, every thing was thought to be exhauſted which had been imagined, in order to put the amicable ſentiments of Auſtria to the ſevereſt proofs, the French Government, neverthelſs, ſucceeded in driving his Imperial Majeſty to reſiſtance, by inſiſting that he ſhould deſiſt from thoſe meaſures which were an eſſential part of the defence of the country. To purchaſe peace at this price was impoſſible. The Monarchy was from that ~~moment~~ annihilated, when they on whom was impoſed the care for its preſervation were ready with their own hands to deſtroy the laſt bulwark of their exiſtence.

"The Emperor could not have deceived himſelf concerning the import of his deſire, nor would he have ever formed ſuch a pretention, if that, which could not but neceſſarily follow it, had not already conſtituted a part of his plans. Whatever may be done, either now or hereafter, to conceal the point of view from which the preſent relations muſt be judged, there will always remain but one ſingle *charge*, againſt which Auſtria has nothing to ſay. To lay claim to independent exiſtence at a criſis when one State after another was loſing its ancient conſtitution and independence--this alone was Auſtria's offence. The often repeated expreſſions of the Emperor Napoleon, that *he has nothing to require of Auſtria*, could have no other import than that——not Auſtria ſhould felicitate herſelf on the integrity of her Empire (for the moment at leaſt, & till further arrangements,)

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The campaign in Spain, led to a pause of
ne months; but no sooner did the Em-
or Napoleon believe, that to a certain de-
e he had assured himself of the conquest of
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h against Austria with renewed violence.
as from the interior of Spain that the first
mand issued for the armament of Ger-
y. The Emperor's return to Paris was
signal for the most detestable lampoons, in
ch the pretended designs, the past cala-
ies, the present external and internal con-
on, and even the most illustrious persons
the Austrian House, were treated at one
e with derision, and at another time with
ernels; and no means were left unemploy-
to alleviate the esteem and confidence of
people from the Sovereign, his servants
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same time, the German Princes under
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e of preparation. All the French troops
ch remained in Germany and Italy assem-
d at several principal points; and it was
further to be doubted that the long de-
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y till the arrival of fresh reinforcements;
when possibly the threatening preparati-
made might have a disheartening influ-
e upon the counsels of the Austrian Ca-
et.

His Imperial Majesty had labored with
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ment, nevertheless, succeeded in driving
Imperial Majesty to resistance, by insist-
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ch were an essential part of the defence
the country. To purchase peace at this
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that moment annihilated, when they
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Emperor Napoleon, that *he has nothing to*
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this—that Austria should felicitate her-
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but stripped of all the attributes which could impart to her firmness and worth, without enjoying any security for the future; without the political influence which is inseparable from the existence of a great state, or claiming a voice in the common concerns of Europe. If this intimation that France required nothing of Austria, were not sufficiently refuted by a long series of facts, but principally of the insolent pretention to condemn as unwarrantable measures of mere territorial defence, it would still, in the form in which it stands, characterise more distinctly than the ablest description the state of the monarchy till then, and the condition of Europe.

"His Majesty has recourse to arms, because the duty of self-preservation does not permit him to comply with the condition upon which alone the French Cabinet grants the continuance of peace; viz. to yield up a means of just defence, because he dares no longer delay the protection of countries and nations, which God has entrusted to him, against an invasion long planned, more than once clearly announced, and now ripe for execution; because he is sufficiently acquainted with the thoughts and wishes of his people, to know that there is not one among them who would not prefer the utmost exertions in their power to an ignoble self annihilation by voluntary injection.

"His Majesty has embraced this resolution with a feeling which must inspire himself and every just defender of his cause with confidence; for not only is the step which his Majesty has been impelled at length to take the most just in itself, but his Majesty rejoices in the consolatory and inestimable assurance that the whole world acknowledges it to be so. The Emperor's just principles—his detestation of unnecessary wars—his long, our ineffectual efforts to avoid the conflict which has now burst forth, are so notorious; the designs of the enemy are so little concealed, and the motives which have called for this final resolution are so decisive, that truth and justice must be banished from the Earth, if all free judgeme ts were not unanimous concerning the origin of this war.

"The immediate object of his Majesty is to put an end to that unnatural and ambiguous state in which Austria during three years has vacillated; a state which, under the vain denomination of peace, has involved in all the sacrifices, burthens and dangers of the most oppressive war;—and to place the country in a situation which may secure it the honorable repose of a real peace. But such a situation cannot subsist while foreign armies, it matters not under what pretence, are allowed to hold the Monarchy in a state of perpetual siege; it cannot subsist while the political and military relations of the States which surround Austria, are of such a quality, that it needs only a single order, a hint from a foreign country, to spread over the whole Austrian frontier the apprehension of hostile incursion; and while seriously intended, or merely illusive movements, or only the threatening proximity of a numerous army, ready to strike, compel the adoption of extraordinary means of defence, and costly armaments.

"The security of the Austrian Monarchy cannot, therefore, be sought in an insulated state. It cannot be conceived as separate from the state of adjoining countries, and from the general condition and constitution of the collected system of European state policy. Austria can find a perfect guarantee of her independence, only in that degree of independence in the powers which surround her, which the claim of universal dominion, from whatever quarter it proceeds, would render impossible. Austria cannot not and ought not to look with careless indifference upon the state of those powers, more especially Germany and Italy. Her interest is too closely, too indissolubly interwoven with the interest of those countries, The central position of her Monarchy causes her to come too frequently in contact with those states; and the station she has held for centuries, and the share she has taken in all great European concerns, has connected her too intimately with the whole body politic, to permit her, without sustaining a mortal wound, to be torn from it.

"His Imperial Majesty's wishes and sentiments are in perfect harmony with the unalterably prescribed interests of his dominions. Next to the duty of providing for the welfare of his subjects, and the support of his throne, his Majesty will at all times consider those as the most sacred which spring from a sincere regard for the repose, felicity, prosperity, and lawful freedom of his neighbors. The Emperor will never deem himself authorized to interfere with the internal relations of foreign states, or to assume to be the judge of them, or their system of government, or their developement of their power. He demands just reciprocity. Far removed from ambition and jealousy, the Emperor will envy do other Sovereign, his power, his fame or his just influence; it is only in the exclusive claim to these prerogatives that lies the object of general apprehension, and the root of everlasting wars. It is not France which has generated the present conflict, in the prosperity and maintenance of which his Majesty will always feel an interest, but the progressive extention of a system, which under the indefinite title of a French Empire, allows Europe to enjoy no other than its law. That conflict will cease, and all the wishes of His Majesty will be fulfilled, when the reign of moderation, forbearance, the reciprocal dependence of every State, respect for the rights of each, the inviolability of treaties, and the preponderance of pacific councils, shall assume the place of an arrogant system of sole and exclusive dominion.

"By what means and to what extent these just wishes may be realized his Majesty leaves in the hands of Providence. Only this much he ventures confidently to promise, that even for his own supreme interests, for the undiminished preservation of his own Monarchy, he will never adopt or require measures which can encroach on the well acquired rights, independence and security of other States, and that if the success of his arms should correspond with the justness of his views, the same results of the war from which Austria expects an adequate guarantee to her independence and her future repose, will at the same time be in perfect harmony with the true interests of her neighbours, and the common welfare of Europe."

HALIFAX, July 21.

By an arrival at Newfoundland from Lisbon, news had been received to June 1—it is favorable; and announces great Austrian victories &c.

A letter from Lisbon, June 10, says, "This moment accounts are received that the English and Spaniards have retaken Ferrol."

BOSTON, July 31.

A letter, received yesterday from Halifax in 7 days from that place, contains the following information:—"London dates to the 16th June have reached this place; they advise, that Bonapartes army had evacuated the Island of In-der Lobau, and returned again to the Vienna side of the Danube with severe & great loss.

There are various reports of battles subsequent to the 23d May. Prussia is said to be coming forward with an army of 40 or 50,000 men; the Duke of Brunswick is also said to have raised his standard in Saxony, and to be daily strengthening his party.—Col. Schill is not dead, as was reported; but on the contrary has augmented his forces very considerably.

N. YORK, August 3.

The brig Orange, Capt Hathaway, arrived at this port yesterday from Oporto, which place he left on the 28th of June. Capt H. informs us, that the British and Portuguese armies were at Branco on the 24th June, in pursuit of the French army under gen. Victor. Soult's army was said to be in Spain, excepting 600 of his rear guard, and 80 pieces of cannon, which had been taken by the British army. On the 26th and 27th of June, 1800 French prisoners of war, were embarked at Oporto for England. The French were e[illegible] of Portugal.

YORK, SEPTEMBER 2, 1809.

Cornwall, August 5d.

This day the Students of the Public School were examined in the presence of the Trustees, the Clergy and gentlemen of the vicinity, and several respectable strangers from Montreal. The exhibition commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning, and finished at three. A number of pieces composed for the occasion, chiefly in verse, were recited as interlude between the classes; from among these we send you the Prologue.

PROLOGUE.

As on St. Lawrence banks I lately stray'd,
To view his rolling flood—meet fancy laid,
What glorious scenes shall here infuse delight
When ten revolving cent'ries take their flight.
O shall the wisdom of the Parent state
Still give her aid to make us good and great.
Spread justice, freedom, knowledge through the plains
And virtue nourish in her children's veins.
And shall her genius noble deeds inspire
That fill her offspring with their father's fire.
Her liberal arts and science expand
These cheering blessings through this fruitful land.
But learned hails along these banks appear,
The nurse of Bards to ev'ry nation dear.
But if her Sun of glory must decline,
And on th' admiring nations cease to shine.
Her sons perhaps, when plenty ease bestows
And learned leasure fond of lost repose.
With grateful pride shall fruitfully explore
The march of science on this rugged shore.
And bid some hard unlearned numbers flow
When first the Nymph display'd her golden wing.
I join the bard exulting in his theme,
Pour from his hearing breast a glowing stream.
I feel, I feel the tumult of his soul
And thus methinks his vig'rous numbers roll.
When Europe dress'd in fable robes of war,
Wept in despair beneath a tyrants blow.
Imploring Britain by the rights the nurs'd
The vile usurper's slavish chains to burst.
When ranking treachery and hatred burl'd
Their dreadful evils o'er a prostrate world.
And when our Fathers propt the sinking cause
Of justice, order, liberty and laws.
Rescued the nations crush'd by lawless power,
And clos'd in death, the Tyrant's latter hour.
At this eventful time which must engage
The lively ken of ev'ry future age.
Bright science on this distant land appear'd
And gen'rous Gore her tender branches rear'd.
Enlighten'd Gore, who loves the rapt'rous glow
Which none but science' av'rites votaries know.
Those glorious truths which mighty Newton knew,
Were first presented to the chosen few.
How gravity and swift projection poise,
The splendid orbs that deck the circling skies.
Sustain the fickle wand'ring Queen of night
And Sol himself the source of heat and light.
How fix Mechanic powers by skilful art
To one the strength of millions can impart.
Arts various properties appear in course,
Its weight, its pressure and elastic force.
The num'rous benefits that daily flow
From this rare element to all below.
Wonder on wonder opens to their view,
As nature's works their curious eyes pursue.
New worlds sublime great Newtons tubes display
And subtle wonders microscope pourtray
The jarring elements their secrets shew
The cause of sound, the tides amazing flow.
Light, fickle water, earth and cruel fire
The mind with many novel thoughts inspire.
The Magnets useful properties unfold
And electricity enwrapt in Gold.
The youthful minds admire the splendid view,
But more the simple rules found to few.
Effects they think so beautiful and grand,
The guidance prove of an almighty hand.
This lovely science always leads the soul
Up to the Architect that rules the whole.
To him she points in all her brilliant course
Our greatest friend, our only sure resource.
And from his grand perfection quickly draws
For human life, the best and purest laws.
She bids Swees freedom cheer our native plains
And equal rights, justice pure maintain.
Dark superstition from her presence flies
And gloomy ignorance turns pale and dies.
The virtues in their room their charms proclaim,
And dear religion, Heav'n's eternal flame.
But who can trace, the Poet through the whole
O[illegible] delightful song that fill'd my soul.
[illegible] thoughts he strove in vain to raise
To Science, Heavenly science give the praise.

One hundred Cords Fire Wood Wanted,

AT the Government House, to be delivered by the 1st November next, such persons willing to contract for the same, or part thereof, will send their Proposals to

GEO. CROOKSHANK.
Com'y

York, 22 August 1809.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession—
4, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the 5th do.—3600 acres in the township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 21 concer
22 - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—850 Acres in the township of Burford.
23, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - 9th do.— 600 acres in the township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - 2d—500 in King.
17 - - 3d
24 - - 5th—400 acres in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

To be Sold.

LOT No. 22, in front of Lake Simcoe, commonly called Cook's Bay, containing 200 Acres or thereabouts, 30 acres of which are under good improvement.—This Land requires no praise, being well known to be a good soil, and beautiful situation; Salmon trout and white fish are caught in great abundance.

A good and sufficient title to the above Land will be given.

JAMES O. ROCHE.

Niagara, 14th April, 1809.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the Shop in this Town, lately occupied by Mr. Jordan Post, Watchmaker; where he now carries on the TIN and SILVER SMITHS BUSINESS in their various branches. He has now on hand a great variety of useful Tin utensils. Store keepers either in the Town or country, will be supplied at a large discount from the retail prices. Any orders in this line with which he may be favored, will be gratefully attended to and executed with neatness and dispatch.

JAMES LOCKWOOD.

☞Cash paid for old Silver, Copper, Pewter, & Lead.

York, 4th August, 1809.

For INFORMATION.

Picked up some time in May, 1808. a Discharge, given by JOHN ROBERTS. Esq. Lieut. Col. Commanding the Queen's Royal Irish FUZILEERS, to Hugh Mulhalland, dated 23d April, 1763. Any person who lost it, or to whom it belongs, are requested to apply at the Printing Office, where it is left.

FOR SALE.

THAT very valuable Lot and improvement, on Yonge Street belonging to the subscriber For the accommodation of a purchaser a large Stock of cattle, Sheep, &c. will either be sold or let therewith, and the most favorable terms entered into.

The improvements (100 Acres cleared and in high cultivation) with the Distillery, Stills, and Buildings thereon, render the purchase a very desirable one. Also, one half of the Mills known as Lyon & Walker's Mills on Yonge Street; they being situate on an excellent lot of 210 Acres, have a large proportion of fine timber For particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises, or at the Printing Office.

JOHN LYON.

York, July 5th, 1809.

MR. Quetton St. George has received by the Mary Ann, the following articles from New York, which are now opened and ready for sale, viz.

Spermaceti Oil.
Fresh Lime Juice,
Olive Oil.
Anchovies,
Capers,
East India Sugar,
Souchong Tea, &c. &c.
Mace,
Cloves,
Nutmegs,
Cinnamon,
Pepper,
Allspice,
Cayenne Pepper,
Race and Ground Ginger,
Basket Salt,
Candle wick,
Raisins in Boxes,
Figs,
Almonds,
Ising Glass,
Lemon Peel,
Ana Seed,
Caraway, do.
Chocolate,
Sago,
Spanish Indigo,
Glue,
Gum Arabic,
Verdigrise,
Dye Wood,
Blue & yellow Nankeens,
Invitation Cards,
Visiting do.
An assortment of School Books,
Novels, also,
Blank Books,
Dictionaries,
Gazetteers,
Grammars,
Geographies,
Domestic Cookery,
Ink-Stands,
Waters,
Paste Board,
No 1, Foolscap paper,
Weaver's Reeds,
Patent Yellow,
Woollen Check,
Women's leather slippers,
Girls' do. do.
Childrens Morocco do.
Boys coarse Shoes,
Do. fine do.
Blk. Morocco skins,
Red do. do.
Blue do do.
Yellow & Green do.
Seal Skins,
Cut Nails and Axes,
A few days since he received from Montreal,
Callicoes,
Checks,
Patent Cord,
Corduroy,
White flannels,
A few pieces Cloth,
Fustian,
Russia Sheeting,
Counterpanes,
Gin.

He daily expects from New-York, an assortment of India Goods, Silks, &c Patent Medicines, Perfumery, cutlery & fancy goods.

He has also for sale, the undermentioned Lands for ready pay (or upon a Credit of ten years, provided the Interest is paid annually,) for which he will give an indisputable title

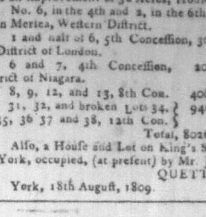
Lots No. 13, 14, and 18, and 24 in broken front or Con. A	2d Con.	800 Acres, Hamilton, District of Newcastle.
35, second Concession,		
32, 34, and 35, 4th Concession,		800 Whitby, do. do.
Nos. 12, 13, 14, 7th Concession, and 19, in the 8th -	do.	800— E. Gwillimbury, Home District.
4, and 7, in the 6th Concession, and 16 on Lake Simcoe.		644. North do. do.
19, and 17, in the 2d. Con. half of No. 10, in the 4th do.		900. Uxbridge, do.
and 9, and 10, in the 6th do.		
27, in the 1st. Concession, 26 and 27, in the 3d do.		1000. Scott, - do.
21 and 23, in the 6th do.		
19, in the 3d Concession of York,		200 Acres
49 and 50, East side of Yonge Street,		380 Acres.
59 and ½ of 58, W. side d.		262 Acres, on which there is an improvement of 32 Acres, House, &c.
No. 6, in the 4th and 2, in the 6th Concession,		400 acres in Merica, Western District.
1 and half of 6, 5th Concession,		300 acres, Wainsgham, District of London.
6 and 7, 4th Concession,		200 acres, Barton, District of Niagara.
8, 9, 12, and 13, 8th Con.		400 acres, Saltfleet, do.
31, 32, and broken Lot 34, 35, 36 37 and 38, 12th Con.		940 acres, Pittsburg Midland District.

Total, 8026 Acres.

Also, a House and Lot on King's Street in the Town of York, occupied, (at present) by Mr. Jacob Smith.

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

York, 18th August, 1809.



THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the Town of York and its vicinity, that he has established a Shop, one door West of Alexr. Wood, Esqr. on King Street, where he carries on the BOOT and SHOE MAKING BUSINESS in its various branches; those who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner and newest fashion.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, 2d June, 1809.

FOR SALE

Five Hundred Acres of Excellent Land,

BEING composed of Lots No. 7 & 8 in the 2d Concession, and the rear half of Lot No. 7 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Darlington; an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. For particulars enquire at the Printing Office in York, or to the subscriber at Niagara.

WILLIAM D. MILLER.

York, 25th July, 1809.

THE subscriber being Indebted to John Gray, Esqr. Merchant in Montreal in a Sum of Money, and as Merchants have always occasion for their money, he wishes to discharge said debt as speedily as possible; would therefore sell Five or Six Thousand Acres of his land in the Township of Norwich near Lake Erie in the Long Point settlement at the low price of half a Dollar per Acre.

Such as wish to purchase will please to call on him at York, and he will shew them the Map of, and the King's Deed for the Land, the quality of which is most excellent, and for the goodness of the Title unquestionable security will be given.

He has also Twelve Hundred Acres of choice Land in the Township of Whitby adjoining Lake Ontario, which he would sell at Two Dollars per Acre for the above purpose.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 27th June, 1809.

FOR SALE.

AS Valuable a Farm and Mill Seat as in the Province of Upper Canada, in the centre of a fine wheat country at the head of Lake Ontario; and within three miles of the water navigation thereof: About one third of which is meadow Land the greatest part can be watered at pleasure by springs, the rest is the best kind of loom land. On the concern there is a good quarry of building stone, lime stone, excellent timber, and an appearance of a large body of Iron Ore.

The Mill-Seat commands a fall of thirty six feet, with abundance of water for turning a Grist Mill with twenty run of stone; on which is erected a Saw Mill capable of sawing five thousand feet of boards every twenty four hours, and can be well supplied with Pine, Oak, Cherry, &c. &c. on the concern is also erected a dwelling house forty six feet by twenty four, containing two parlours, four bed rooms and a kitchen adjoining, also a frame barn thirty feet by forty six, a small house for a miller, with several other useful buildings; between fifty and sixty Acres is cleared and under good fence, and about thirty more is chopped ready for logging. For further particulars apply to the Printer.

N. B. The purchaser will be accommodated with 2 or 4 hundred acres of Land; or, the proprietor would be willing to put a part or the whole of the concern as a share in a commercial undertaking, the situation being well adapted to trade

A FARM FOR SALE.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with fourteen acres Improvement and a House, is well watered, with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be sold very cheap, and immediate possession given with a clear Title Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHRY Carpenter, York, May 24th, 1809.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, the well enclosed Lots and Orchard of the Subscriber, situate about the center of this Town, and some valuable land between this and the Head of the Lake.—Apply to the subscriber, or to John Cameron

JOHN VANZANTEE.

York, 9th May, 1809.

☞The above valuable Property, will be Sold for the small consideration (if judged by its present, and increasing Value) of Five hundred Pounds, Prov. Currency: but if not Sold; it will be let, from 3 to 5 Years.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 22, in the sixth Concession of the Township of York, West side of Yonge Street, also Lot No. 3, in the fifth Concession of the Township of North Gwillembury; an indisputable title will be given. For particulars enquire of *The Hamilton*, York.

York, 6th July, 1809.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street, about six miles and a half from Town For particulars apply to

SAMUEL HERON.

York, July 6th, 1809

ANY person who can procure a few of the young of the Wood Ducks of this country, and bring them to the Printer, will receive a generous compensation.

York, 21st July.

Information Wanted.

A Small Keg having been exchanged sometime in October last, between Montreal and Kingston, or at one of those places; any person who has got the wrong Keg, will please give information to the Printer of this paper, so that they may be exchanged.

To be Sold or Let,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Esquire.—A Purchaser or Tenant may have immediate possession by applying to Elias Beman, Esquire, or the Subscriber, ALEXR. WOOD.

York, 9th May, 1809.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOL. XIX.

TH

TOTAL NUMBER 9C

Proclama

GEORGE THE THIR
of GOD, of the U
of Great Britain and
Defender of the Fai

*To our beloved and faithf
fellors of our Province of
to our Knights, Citize
of our said Province, to
liament at our Town of Yo
of this present month of Sep
menced, held, called and
of you——GREETING:*

WHEREAS by our Proc
date the twenty eigh
We thought fit by and with
Executive Council to pro
cial Parliament until the
present month of Septemb
our town of York, you w
strained to appear; but W
Royal consideration the
ence of our loving subje
fit by and with the advic
Council, to relieve you a
your attendance at the ti
convoking and by these p
you and each of you, that
day of October next enl
in our Provincial Parliame
York, there to take into
state and welfare of our
per Canada and therein
necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereo
these our Letters to be
the Great Seal of our L
hereunto affixed.— Witn
well beloved FRANCIS
our Lieutenant Governor
ince at York, this fifth da
the year of our Lord one t
dred and nine, and in the
Reign.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary

Agent for Purch

NOTICE is hereb
person or persons
ling to supply FRESH
quality, to the Troops
partments stationed a
Fort George, Fort Ch
and Amherstburg, fro
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for Purchase, at York.

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WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

17th June, 1809.

FOR SALE.

Valuable a Farm and Mill Seat

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third of which is meadow Land the greatest part can
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MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 16.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 908] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. 1809. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiflative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of our faid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Twelfth day of this preſent month of September, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty eighth day of July laft, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twelfth day of this preſent month of September, at which time in our town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twentieth day of October next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.— Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this fifth day of September in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty ninth of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Agent for Purchaſes Office.

YORK, 2d June, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given, to ſuch perſon or perſons who may be willing to ſupply FRESH BEEF of good quality, to the Troops and Military Departments ſtationed at York, Kingſton, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburg, from the 25th September to the 31ſt December, 1809; to deliver in their propoſals, with the name of their ſecurity, immediately, to the Agent for Purchaſes, at York.

Propoſals will in like manner be received, for ſupplying the abovementioned Poſts with Freſh Beef of good quality, from the firſt January to the 24th day of March, 1810.

The loweſt price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be ſtated in each of theſe propoſals, for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the commiſſary at each poſt, by the quarter, who will, immediately pay for the ſame in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commiſſary will alſo once in every fifteen days (if required,) deliver to the Contractor, a diſtribution of the quantity of Beef, required for the fifteen days following.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for purchaſes.

LONDON, June 21.

THE KING'S SPEECH

On Wedneſday evening the following Speech was delivered by the Lords Commiſſioners of to both Houſes of Parliament:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded by his Majeſty to acquaint you, that his Majeſty has great ſatisfaction in being enabled by the ſtate of the public buſineſs, to releaſe you from your laborious attendance in Parliament.

"His Majeſty doubts not, that on your return into your reſpective counties, you will carry with you a diſpoſition to inculcate both by inſtruction and example, a ſpirit of attachment to thoſe eſtabliſhed laws, and that happy conſtitution, which it has been his Majeſty's wiſh to ſupport and maintain, and upon which, under divine providence, depends the welfare and proſperity of the Kingdom.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The attrocious and unparalleled act of violence and treachery by which the ruler of France attempted to ſurpriſe & enſlave the Spaniſh nation, while it has excited in Spain a determined and unconquerable reſolution againſt the French and the uſurpation of the French government, has at the ſame time awakened in the other nations of Europe a determination to reſiſt by a new effort the continued and encreaſed encroachments on their ſafety and independence.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"We have it in command from his Majeſty, to thank you for the liberal proviſion which you have made for the ſervices of the preſent year—and to expreſs the ſatisfaction which his Majeſty derives from your having been enabled to provide for theſe ſervices without any other immediate addition to the burthens upon the people.

"His Majeſty particularly commands us to acknowledge your prompt attention to his wiſhes reſpecting an increaſed proviſion for the poorer clergy, an object in the higheſt degree intereſting to his Majeſty's feelings, and deſerving the favorable conſideration of Parliament.

"Although the uncertainty of all human events, and the vicitudes attendant upon war, forbids too confident an expectation of a ſatisfactory iſſue to the preſent ſtruggle againſt the common enemy of Europe, his Majeſty commands us to congratulate you upon the ſplendid and important ſucceſs, which has recently crowned the arms of the Emperor of Auſtria, under the able and diſtinguiſhed conduct of the Archduke Charles.

"To the efforts of Europe for its own deliverance his Majeſty has directed us to aſſure you, that he has determined to continue his moſt ſtrenuous aſſiſtance & ſupport, convinced that you will agree with his Majeſty in conſidering that every exertion for the re eſtabliſhing of the independence and ſecurity of other nations, is no leſs conducive to the true intereſt, than it becomes the honor and character of Great Britain."

We underſtand that it is the intention of Government to ſend a ſtrong force to occupy the Iſland of Rugen, in the Baltic, to as to be able to afford prompt aſſiſtance to the general ſpirit of inſurrection which has broken out in the north of Germany againſt French oppreſſion.

Official details.—The following, from a London paper of the 18th of June, are the Auſtrian official details of the battle of the 21ſt and 22d of May, (publiſhed by the Arch Duke Charles) which were promiſed in the Preliminary Report already given.

Brittenlee, May 23.

The French army commanded by the Emperor Napoleon in perſon, has been totally beaten on the 21ſt and 22d of this month, at Aſpern and Eſsling, by the Auſtrian army, commanded by the Arch-Duke Charles. Several days before the two ſanguinary ones, the French army had prepared a grand attack, by movements and demonſtrations upon a line ſix or eight leagues oppoſite Vienna, above and below that city.—The Archduke, who on the 16th and 17th of May had collected and contracted the columns of his army in a line parallel with the left bank, was eager only to ſecond the ardor of his troops to come in contact with the enemy, and to take their revenge for the battles of the 19th, 20th, 21ſt, and 22d of April.—The opportunity was afforded them on the 20th.

The Emperor Napoleon evinced a determination to paſs the Danube by a bridge, whoſe right was upon Labou, an iſle of the Danube, two leagues long and three-fourths wide. It is below Vienna, and a league and a half diſtant by the right bank, and three leagues by the left; the Danube making an arm, whoſe angles both inſide and outſide, ſerved for a ſupport to the developement of the French army. The Archduke did not attempt to oppoſe the paſſage. The French troops who had already debouched, and who took part in the battle of the 21ſt, chiefly conſiſted of three diviſions, generals Legrand's, St. Cyl's and Molitor's, and a ſtrong body of cavalry. It was thought at firſt, by the movements of the French army, that it wiſhed to puſh its line upon the village of Aſpern on its left, and on the village of Eſsling, a little more advanced on its right.

The two armies began the battle about 4 P. M. on the 21ſt—and after the moſt obſtinate reſiſtance, the French army was diſlodged and driven back to the Danube with the exception of the extremity of the wood on the bank, where they continued to maintain themſelves. The firing had laſted without interruption till 11 at night and night alone prevented us from clearing the banks of the Danube.

On the 22d, at 4 P. M. the attack recommenced.—In the mean time the emperor Napeleon had brought all his army both upon the Labou and in front of the Danube, and it reſumed the ſame line as on the preceding day.—His force was on that day 10,000. Beſides the French corps, he had brought over part of the Bavarians, and the Baden and Heſſe Darmſtadt contingents.—A part of his guards and all his cuiraſſiers and heavy cavalry were in the field.

The Emperor Napoleon had proceeded to the left bank of the Danube, and directed all the movements of his army.—At firſt the latter had ſome advantage, and ordered his cavalry to charge and ſupport the infantry, which had reinforced itſelf in Eſsling, and had again taken poſt in Aſpern; but the repeated charges of the cavalry could not pierce our centre. Here Prince John de Lichtenſtein commanded, to whom the victory is in a great meaſure to be attributed.

The Auſtrian infantry, who on this brilliant day, performed prodigies of valour, formed quickly *en maſſe*, and ſuſtained all the ſhocks of the cavalry without ſuffering themſelves to be penetrated. The admirable fire of our artillery ſoon thined the ranks of the cavalry. In fine, our reſerve of grenadiers was put in motion to retake Aſpern for the laſt time, which, in the ſpace of 24 hours, had been taken and retaken 10 times; and to carry Eſsling, where every houſe had, as it were, been taken by ſtorm.

The ſtouteſt reſiſtance was at a large building at Eſsling, which had been a magazine for corn, and which by its thickneſs was proof againſt bullets, and the fire of artillery. All the French that were in Aſpern and Eſsling, periſhed either in the attack or in the flames that conſumed entirely theſe two places. The ſtreets as well as the road that communicates from one to the other were choaked with cuiraſſiers, their arms, and horſes. Our infantry had at length, made itſelf maſters of theſe two principal poſts, and overthrew every thing that was oppoſed to it. The enemy therefore, perceiving that his communications with the Danube was threatened, haſtened his retreat. At 4 in the afternoon he was repulſed at all points and in the evening he croſſed the Labou, leaving on the field of battle a great number dead and wounded, cannon, an infinity of cuiraſſiers and muſquets.

Since the night of the 22d, our army has encamped on the field of battle, which extends along the Danube.——The greater part of the priſoners we have made are cavalry and light infantry.—Gen. Durоſnel, Firſt Equerry, and governor of the pages of the Emperor Napoleon, doing the duty of one of his aid de camps in the battle, was taken on the 22d at 5 in the morning, at the moment he had taken an order for the French cavalry to advance; he was immediately ſurrounded by the dragoons of the regiment of Reiſh.—Gen. Foulet, Firſt Equerry of the Empreſs, was wounded and taken on the 21ſt.

General de Roder, in the ſervice of the King of Wirtemburg, was taken on the 21ſt at Ausdorf, by the ſecond battalion of the Landswher of Vienna.——The 3 Generals have been ſent to Brunn.—Among the wounded who are in our hands and who were taken on the ſecond day, there are a great number of officers of the cuiraſſiers, ſeveral of whom are of the Etat Major.—They are of the regiments of the army who have moſt ſuffered on the 21ſt and 22d, and from the report of the priſoners, they are reduced below a third of their number.

All our attacks have been conducted and executed with that brilliant valor, and that cool intrepidity which laughs at danger, and triumphs over every obſtacle. From the general to the private, every body done more than his duty, and there was as many brave men as there was combatents.—Our loſs is great both in killed and wounded. That of the enemy if we may judge from the field of battle, muſt have been immenſe.

WASHINGTON CITY, AUG. 10.

BY THE

Preſident of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in conſequence of a communication from his Britannic Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary, declaring that the Britiſh Orders in Council of January and November, 1807, would have been withdrawn on the 10th day of June laſt; and by virtue of authority given, in ſuch event, by the 11th ſection of the act of Congreſs, entitled "an Act to interdict the commercial intercourſe between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purpoſes." I, JAMES MADISON, Preſident of the United States, did iſſue my Proclamation bearing date on the 19th of April laſt, declaring that the Orders in Council aforeſaid, would have been ſo withdrawn on the 10th day of June, after which the trade ſuſpended by certain Acts of Congreſs might be renewed: And whereas, it is now officially made known to me, that the ſaid Orders in Council have not been withdrawn, agreeably to the communication and declaration aforeſaid: I do hereby proclaim the ſame, and conſequently that the trade renewable on the event of the ſaid Orders being withdrawn, is to be conſidered as being under the operation of the ſeveral Acts by which ſuch trade was ſuſpended.—Given under my hand and the ſeal of the United States at the City of Waſhington the ninth day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and nine, and of the independence of the ſaid United States the thirty fourth.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

By the Preſident,

R. SMITH, Secretary of State.

CIRCULAR.)

To the Collectors on the Lakes.

"You will obſerve that Exportation to the Britiſh Territories is not forbidden by land, nor in any other manner than in Ships and Veſſels; as will appear by the 3d ſection of the Act of 28th June laſt. And according to the ſpirit of the inſtructions of the Preſident, all merchandize which had left Montreal or any other port in Canada, for the United States before the incloſed Proclamation was known at ſuch Port, is admiſſible to Entry and will not, for the preſent, be liable to ſeizure or ſubject the parties concerned to proſecution."

ALBERT GALLATIN.

From Engliſh Papers received at Halifax.

From the Auſtrian Imperial Head-Quarters.

Wolvendorf, June 12.

His Majeſty the Emperor of Auſtria has received the following report, by a courier who was diſpatched from Inſpruck the 31ſt of May:

"After Field Marſhal Lieut. Chaſteler, who commanded in Tyrol, had marched to Lienz in Puſterdale, in order to attack the Italian army, which was advancing againſt Styria and Carintha, with part of his corps, the Auſtrian Major General Buol remained, with part of the 7th corps, in the ſtrong poſition at the foot of the Brenner mountain, in the Lung, in order to cover South Tyrol from the attacks of Bavarian troops who had entered Inſpruck.

While the inhabitants of the town of Inſpruck and Hall were laying down their arms in order to relieve their diſtricts from the calamities they ſuffered, freſh aſſemblages of armed peaſants were formed in the vale of the Upper Inn, as well as the Lech, and in Vinsglau, with the aſſiſtance of Teimer, as to

Extraordinary and Minister Plen-
iary, declaring that the Britiſh Or-
Council of January and Novem-
07, would have been withdrawn
10th day of June laſt; and by vir-
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o, with the aſſiſtance of Teimer, as to
the dale of the Lower Inn, and the Wipp, chiefly by the well known Sandworth and Andura Holes, who commands the fuſileers; and as early as the 27th May, the former arrived with 2000 men, in the environs of Schonberg and Major Tiemer with a large number in Telf. Schonberg is ſituated 3, and Telf 5 hours march from Inſpruck.

On the 28th, an action took place with the Bavarian troops, from 6 to 8000 ſtrong, and an armiſtice was concluded for twelve hours. The Bavarians had evacuated Inſpruck, but were overtaken near Vomp, where another ſevere battle was fought. According to the ſame account the Imperial Auſtrian troops are making inroads from the Southern part of the Tyrol, as far as Verona." *Utrecht Gazette, June 12.*

Prague, June 15.

According to official intelligence juſt received from the head quarters of the Generaliſſimo Archduke Charles, which ſtill continue in Grafin Nenſidd, no action had taken place between the two grand armies; but his Imperial Highneſs expected a battle would be fought the following morning, the 14th, and had taken the neceſſary meaſures for that purpoſe.

Vienna June 12.

On the 5th a heavy cannonade was heard on the part of Kloſter Newburgh. It is now known that the French had collected a large quantity of pontoons and other neceſſaries for the conſtruction of bridges, which the Auſtrians deſtroyed by the above cannonade.

London, July 1.

A gentleman who left Holland on Tueſday laſt, arrived in town yeſterday. He ſtates that before he left Amſterdam a great fermentation prevailed in the mind; that the people ſeemed inclined to oppoſe the meaſure of their Government, and that an account, ſaid to have been received of an inſurrection having broke out in Flanders, greatly tended to augment and keep alive that ſpirit of diſobedience which was little ſhort of open revolt.

This morning Government received by one of our cruizers, arrived at Harwich from the Dutch coaſts, intelligence of extraordinary exertions making by King Louis, to raiſe and embody all perſons capable of military ſervice. This force, when collected, was to be marched to the frontiers of Weſtphalia, where it was not concealed, the ſituation of his brother Jerome had become very perilous. A letter from Rotterdam dated on the evening of the 26th ult. ſays, "It is expected that the King of Weſtphalia has in conſequence of a general commotion amongſt his ſubjects by this time taken refuge in Frankfort, the inhabitants of which city are even apprehenſive of an hoſtile viſit from the inſurgents."

Letters were received from Amſterdam of ſo late a date as the 28th inſtant. They write that no account of the ſecond battle between the two grand armies had reached them; it was certain, however, that Bonaparte was in an awkward predicament.—He was completely kept in check by the Archduke Charles, while the whole of the Tyrol was up in arms and the North of Germany in poſſeſſion of the Auſtrians. It was underſtood in Holland, that all the Dutch ports would be cloſed on the 20th July, but on what account was not ſaid. American veſſels would not be admitted according to the preſent determination of the Dutch Government.

July 2.—Yeſterday we received an Amſterdam paper of Tuesday laſt, together with ſeveral German Gazettes to the 20th ult.—The information which they furniſh will be read with intereſt, principally as ſhewing the great embarraſſment to which Bonaparte is reduced, and the ſucceſſes which have attended the patriotic exertions of the Tyrolians.

So critical had Bonaparte's ſituation become, and ſo comprehenſive his expedients to reinforce his army, that the ſoldiers wounded in the battle of Ratiſbon, Eckmuhl, &c. who were left in the lick-quarters of Munich, Auſburg, &c. have been obliged to appear before a Medical Commiſſion, charged with an examination into the condition of their wounds, and every man, ſufficiently recovered to be competent to any kind of military duty, has been ſent to the army in waggons. Between the 1ſt and 12th of June, Gen. Meunlin ſent from Auſburgh upwards of 300 wounded officers for Vienna. Many of thoſe who were unable to bear the fatigue of a land carriage were conveyed by water.

July 5.

In the Court of King's Bench, on the 3d ult. an action was brought by a Mr. Wright, an upholſterer, againſt Colonel Wardle, for the recovery of 1914l. for articles furniſhed Mrs. Mary Anne Clarke, upon his perſonal promiſe of payment—in return for which Mr. C. was to give him every information in her power relative to her connection with his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.

It appears that after Colonel W. had accompliſhed his object againſt the Duke of York, he denied the promiſe he had made to Wright, and the action was the conſequence.

Halifax, Aug. 4.

LA FURIEUSE.

The following particulars of the capture of the French frigate La Furieuſe by H. M. ſloop of war the Bonne Citoyenne, Capt. Mounſey, were handed us from a Gentleman who was paſſenger on board the latter ſhip.

The Bonne Citoyenne ſailed from Spithead June 18, with the Quebec trade; and on the 2d July, lat. 44. long. 27. had the misfortune to ſeparate from the convoy, in a thick fog, while purſuing a ſtrange ſail. This unpleaſant circumſtance determined Capt. Mounſey to cruize between lats. 43. and 45. inclining to the weſtward in the hope of falling in with the trade again. At 2 P. M. on the 5th of July, lat. 43. long. 36. a large French frigate was ſeen at a conſiderable diſtance, taking poſſeſſion of an Engliſh merchantman. Capt. M. ordered immediate chaſe to be given, under every ſail that could be ſet; and had the good fortune, though the wind continued light, to gain on her in a purſuit of 14 miles, ſo as to enable him to lay the Bonne Citoyenne within a cable's length of the enemy, at 58 minutes paſt 9 o'clock the next morning, when he commenced the engagement in the moſt ſpirited and gallant manner, which continued with unabated fury, for the ſpace of 6 hours and 51 minutes, during which, the French officers ſince ſay, the frigate diſcharged 71 broadſides, and his Majeſty's ſloop ſtill more profuſe, poured in (from the larboard and ſtarboard alternately, as circumſtances and the extreme heat of the ordnance would permit,) 131 broadſides. At length our ammunition being nearly expended, Captain M. determined to run along ſide of the frigate, give her three warm diſcharges, and board her in the ſmoke, with every man in his ſhip. Here the enemy's prudence got the better of his obſtinacy; & at 50 minutes paſt 4 o'clock P. M. he hauled down his colours.

The ſhip proved to be La Furieuſe frigate, commanded by Capt. La Marian Kerdaniel, pierced for 44 guns, (can mount 54) armed *en flute*, carrying only twenty 42 pounders, including 8 thrown below ſubſequent to the action, 2 long 24 pounders, and 6 of ſmaller caliber; manned with 195 men (including a Colonel and detachment of the line) and 16 paſſengers. Thus ended a conflict, perhaps never ſurpaſſed in the proudly triumphant page of Britiſh Naval Glory. She is a frigate of the largeſt claſs, 7 years old, lofty and markably faſt, and is well calculated for his Majeſty's ſervice.—She was one of the ſquadron from L'Orient, ſafely blockaded up in the Saints by Admiral Cochrane, and was on her paſſage from Guadaloupe for France, with a valuable cargo of ſugar, coffee, and ſpices. When firſt taken poſſeſſion of, the had 6 feet water in her hold, with 18 ſhot holes under water, and her upper works wonderfully torn, not a ſingle yard aloft, and only her three lower maſts ſtanding, two of which (her mizen and main) went overboard 28 hours after the ſtruck, and left the foremaſt without rigging trembling with its own weight; nor was it untill the 10th of July, that any ſail could be ſet upon it.

With our ſmall boat the only one left that could float on the water, one half our number was immediately exchanged for one half of theirs; and thus were both ſhips expoſed in the middle of the Atlantic, with the number of priſoners in each nearly double that of her crew.

The hull of the Bonne Citoyenne received conſiderable damage; her maſts and yards much injured, her ſails and rigging cut to pieces, (113 cannon ſhot through the main top ſail—19 of which were in one cloth) and her anchor at the bows broken ſhort like a pipe ſhank.

The frigate had 17 men killed, and 32 wounded during the action.—The ſloop of war, one man killed and four wounded.

The conduct of Mr. Black, who was a paſſenger on board the Bonne Citoyenne during the action, is highly ſpoken of by Capt. Mounſey, his officers and crew.

POSTSCRIPT.

Boſton, Auguſt 23.

IMPORTANT.

[*From Meſſrs. Ruſſell and Cutler's Liverpool Correſpondent*]

Liverpool, July 9. 1809.

"LEITH, (*Scotland.*) *July 6.* The Quail, Lt. Oſborn, has juſt arrived from Holigoland, which ſhe left on Sunday.—The commander reports, that while quitting the harbour a meſſenger arrived from the fleet of war with news of the Auſtrians having obtained a deciſive victory over the French, the 26th of June. Two Marſhals, 20 Generals, and 40,000 men, killed, wounded, and priſoners. Capt. Malcomb, who left Holigoland 5 hours after the Quail, brings a proclamation of the Archduke Charles for a *Te Deum* for the victory."

LATEST FROM SWEDEN.

The Ann, Hall, arrived in Beverly, from Gottenburg, left there the 26th June; and brings advice, that the Ruſſian Emperor had been for ſome days on a viſit to the king of Pruſſia, in Konningſburg;—That it was conſidered in Sweden to be problematical, whether Ruſſia would act with or againſt France: That the French troops had all been drawn from Hamburgh, Lubec, &c. to reinforce the Grand Army; and that Daniſh garriſons had been introduced into thoſe places;—That the new King of Sweden was popular, that peace between Ruſſia and Sweden, the excluſion of the Engliſh from Swediſh ports, and the annexation of Norway to Sweden were events expected.

New York, Auguſt 26.

Second Grand Battle.—In addition to what we publiſhed yeſterday, of a ſecond battle having been fought between Bonaparte and the Archduke Charles, the Boſton Gazette received by this morning's mail, ſays, "A veſſel alſo arrived from Rotterdam, which left that port on the 2d inſt. and brings ſimilar accounts."

London, July 3.

Bonaparte in one of his Bulletins, ordered, that the Auſtrian Field Marſhal Chaſteller, if taken, ſhould be executed as a brigand:—In conſequence, the Auſtrian Emperor has notified Napoleon, that the French Generals Deroulnel and Fouleis, as well as other French General Officers, ſhould be held as hoſtages for the perſonal ſafety of the Field Marſhal, ſhould the chance of war put him in the power of the French.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber on the 11th Inst. an Elegant double cased GOLD WATCH, with a secret spring, second hands, and Horizontal works, moving on five diamonds; the said watch is marked Jno. Gardin, London, No. 1180, and a Gold Seal which was fastened to it, is engraved with the letters W. M——. Any person who will return the same to the owner at this place, or to Mr. William Gilkison at Queenston, will receive the above reward.

Wm. MILLS.

Malden, near Amherstburg, the 24th August, 1809.

N. B. A few Barrels of TAR for Sale at Queenston, by William Gilkison.

September 6th.

Ready Money,

ANY Person wishing to Contract for Building a Bridge across the Twelve Mile Creek, on the Commissioners Road, may give in their lowest proposals to either of the subscribers without delay.

WILLIAM SMITH.
THOS. HAMILTON.
Commissioners.

One hundred Cords Fire Wood Wanted,

AT the Government House, to be delivered by the 1st November next, such persons willing to contract for the same, or part thereof, will send their Proposals to

GEO. CROOKSHANK. Com'y.

York, 22 August 1809.

To be Sold.

LOT No. 22, in front of Lake Simcoe, commonly called Cook's Bay, containing 200 Acres or thereabouts, 30 acres of which are under good improvement.—This Land requires no praise, being well known to be a good soil, and beautiful situation; Salmon trout and white fish are caught in great abundance.

A good and sufficient title to the above Land will be given.

JAMES O. ROCHE.

Niagara, 14th April 1809.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the Shop in this Town, lately occupied by Mr. Jordan Post, Watchmaker; where he now carries on the TIN and SILVER SMITHS BUSINESS in their various branches. He has now on hand a great variety of useful Tin utensils. Store keepers either in the Town or country, will be supplied at a large discount from the retail prices. Any orders in this line with which he may be favored, will be gratefully attended to and executed with neatness and dispatch.

JAMES LOCKWOOD.

☞Cash paid for old Silver, Copper, Pewter, & Lead.

York, 4th August, 1809.

For INFORMATION.

Picked up some time in May, 1808. a Discharge, given by JOHN ROBERTS. Esq. Lieut. Col. Commanding the Queen's Royal Irish FUZILEERS, to Hugh Mulhalland, dated 23d April, 1763. Any person who lost it, or to whom it belongs, are requested to apply at the Printing Office, where it is left.

FOR SALE.

THAT very valuable Lot and improvement, on Yonge Street belonging to the subscriber. For the accommodation of a purchaser a large Stock of cattle, Sheep, &c. will either be sold or let therewith, and the most favorable terms entered into.

The improvements (120 Acres cleared and in high cultivation) with the Distillery, Stills, and Buildings thereon, render the purchase a very eligible one. Also, one half of the Mills known as Lyon & Walker's Mills on Yonge Street; they being situate on an excellent lot of 210 Acres, have a large proportion of pine timber. For particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises, or at the Printing Office

JOHN LYON.

York, July 5th, 1809.

MR. Quetton St. George has received by the Mary Ann, the following articles from New-York, which are now opened and ready for sale, viz.

Spermaceti Oil.	Gazetteers,
Fresh Lime Juice,	Grammars,
Olive Oil.	Geographies,
Anchovies,	Domestic Cookery,
Capers,	Ink-Stands,
East India Sugar,	Waters,
Souchong Tea, &c. &c.	Paste Board,
Mace,	No. 1, Foolscap paper,
Cloves,	Weaver's Reeds,
Nutmegs,	Patent Yellow,
Cinnamon,	Woolen Check,
Pepper,	Women's leather slippers,
Alspice,	Girls' do. do.
Cayenne Pepper,	Childrens Morocco do.
Race and Ground Ginger,	Boys coarse Shoes,
Basket Salt,	Do. fine do.
Candle wick,	Blk. Morocco skins,
Raisins in Boxes.	Red do. do.
Figs,	Blue do do.
Almonds,	Yellow & Green do.
Ising Glass,	Seal Skins,
Lemon Peel,	Cut Nails and Axes,
Anis Seed,	A few days since he received from Montreal,
Caraway, do.	Callicoes,
Chocolate,	Checks,
Sago,	Patent Cord,
Spanish Indigo,	Corduroy,
Glue,	White flannels,
Gum Arabic,	A few pieces Cloth,
Verdigris,	Fustian,
Dye Wood,	Russia Sheeting,
Blue & yellow Nankeens,	Counterpanes,
Invitation Cards,	Gin.
Visiting do.	
An assortment of School Books,	He daily expects from New-York, an assortment of India Goods, Silks, &c
Novels, also,	Patent Medicines, Perfumery, cutelry & fancy goods.
Bank Books,	
Dictionaries,	

He has also for sale, the undermentioned Lands for ready pay (or upon a Credit often years, provided the Interest is paid annually,) for which he will give an indisputable title

Lots No. 13, 14, and 18, 24 Con. and 24 in broken front or Con. A	}	800 Acres, Hamilton, District of Newcastle.
35, second Concession,	}	800 Whitby, do. do.
32, 34, and 35, 4th Concession,		
Nos 12, 13, 14, 7th Concession, and 19, in the 8th - do.	}	800— E. Gwillimbury, Home District.
4, and 7, in the 6th Concession, and 16 on Lake Simcoe.	}	644. North do. do.
19, and 17, in the 2d Con. half of No. 10, in the 4th do.	}	900. Uxbridge, do.
and 9, and 10, in the 6th do.		
27, in the 1st. Concession, 26 and 27, in the 3d do.	}	1000. Scott, - do.
21 and 23, in the 6th do.		
19, in the 3d Concession of York,		200 Acres.
49 and 50, East side of Yonge Street,		380 Acres.
59 and ½ of 58, W. side d.		262 Acres, on which there is an improvement of 32 Acres, House, &c.
No. 6, in the 4th and 2, in the 6th Concession,		400 acres in Mersea, Western District.
1 and half of 6, 5th Concession,		300 acres, Walsingham, District of London.
6 and 7, 4th Concession,		200 acres, Barton, District of Niagara.
8, 9, 12, and 13, 8th Con.		400 acres, Saltfleet, do.
31, 32, and broken Lot 34, 35, 36 37 and 38, 12th Con.	}	940 acres, Pittsburg Midland District.

Total, 8026 Acres.

Also, a House and Lot on King's Street in the Town of York, occupied, (at present) by Mr. Jacob Smith.

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

York, 18th August, 1809.



THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the Town of York and its vicinity, that he has established a Shop, one door West of Alexr. Wood, Esqr. on King Street, where he carries on the BOOT and SHOEMAKING BUSINESS in its various branches; those who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner and newest fashion.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, 2d June, 1809.

FOR SALE

Five Hundred Acres of Excellent Land,

BEING composed of Lots No. 7 & 8 in the 2d Concession, and the rear half of Lot No. 7 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Darlington; an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. For particulars enquire at the Printing Office in York, or to the subscriber at Niagara.

WILLIAM D. MILLER.

York, 25th July, 1809.

THE subscriber being Indebted to John Gray, Esqr. Merchant in Montreal in a Sum of Money, and as Merchants have always occasion for their money, he wishes to discharge said debt as speedily as possible; would therefore sell Five or Six Thousand Acres of his land in the Township of Norwich near Lake Erie, the Long Point settlement at the low price of half a Dollar per Acre.

Such as wish to purchase will please to call on him at York, and he will shew them the Map of, and the King's Deed for the Land, the quality of which is most excellent, and for the goodness of the Title unquestionable security will be given.

He has also Twelve Hundred Acres of choice Land in the Township of Whitby adjoining Lake Ontario, which he would sell at Two Dollars per Acre for the above purpose.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 27th June, 1809.

FOR SALE.

AS Valuable a Farm and Mill Seat as in the Province of Upper Canada, in the centre of a fine wheat country at the head of Lake Ontario; and within three miles of the water navigation thereof: About one third of which is meadow Land the greatest part can be watered at pleasure by Springs, the rest is the best kind of loom land. On the concern there is a good quarry of building stone, lime stone, excellent timber, and an appearance of a large body of Iron Ore.

The Mill-Seat commands a fall of thirty six feet, with abundance of water for turning a Grist Mill with twenty run of stone; on which is erected a Saw Mill capable of sawing five thousand feet of boards every twenty four hours, and can be well supplied with Pine, Oak, Cherry, &c. &c. on the concern is also erected a dwelling house forty six feet by twenty four, containing two parlours, four bed rooms and a kitchen adjoining, also a frame barn thirty feet by forty six, a small house for a miller, with several other useful buildings; between fifty and sixty Acres is cleared and under good fence, and about thirty more is chopped ready for logging. For further particulars apply to the Printer.

N. B. The purchaser will be accommodated with 2 or 3 hundred acres of Land; or, the proprietor would be willing to put a part or the whole of the concern as a share in a commercial undertaking, the situation being well adapted to trade

A FARM FOR SALE.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with fourteen acres Improvement and a House, is well watered, with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be sold very cheap, and immediate possession given with a clear Title—Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHRY Carpenter, York, May 24th, 1809.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, the well enclosed Lots and Orchard of the Subscriber, situate about the center of this Town, and some valuable land between this and the Head of the Lake—Apply to the subscriber, or to John Cameron

JOHN VANZANTEE.

York, 9th May, 1809.

☞The above valuable Property, will be Sold for the small consideration (if judged by its present, and increasing Value) of Five hundred Pounds, Prov. Currency: but if not Sold; it will be let, from 3 to 5 Years.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 22 in the 6th Concession of the Township of York, West side of Yonge Street, also Lot No. 3, in the 8th Concession of the Township of North Gwillimbury; an indisputable title will be given. For particulars enquire of The Hamiltons, York.

York, 6th July, 1809.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street, about six miles and a half from Town For particulars apply to

SAMUEL HERON.

York, July. 6th, 1809

ANY person who can procure a few of the young of the Wood Ducks of this country, and bring them to the Printer, will receive a generous compensation.

York, 21st July.

Information Wanted.

A Small Keg having been exchanged sometime in October last, between Montreal and Kingston, or at one of those places; any person who has got the wrong Keg, will please give information to the Printer of this paper, so that they may be exchanged.

To be Sold or Let,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Esquire.—A Purchaser or Tenant may have immediate possession by applying to Elisha Beman, Esquire, or the Subscriber, ALEXR. WOOD.

York, 9th May 1809.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOL. XIX.

TH

TOTAL NUMBER 9

Proclama

GEORGE THE THIR
of GOD, of the U
of Great Britain and
Defender of the Fai

To our beloved and faith
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to our Knights, Citi
of our said Province, to
liament at our Town of Yo
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of you ——GREETING :—

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necessary; herein fail no

IN Testimony where
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the Great Seal of our
hereunto affixed.— Wit
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our Lieutenant Governo
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Reign.

WM. JARVIS, Secretar

LOND

Court of King's

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G. R.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 17.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 909] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1809. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Twelfth day of this present month of September, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty eighth day of July last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twelfth day of this present month of September, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twentieth day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and thereto to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this fifth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty ninth of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

LONDON.

Court of King's Bench, July 3.

WRIGHT v. WARDLE, ESQ.

The Attorney General stated, that this action was brought to recover the sum of 1900 and odd pounds, for household furniture supplied by the plaintiff, on the defendant, Colonel Wardle's credit, to a lady of the name of Mrs Anne Clarke.——On this Lady perhaps the Jury might have heard something, for not very long since he had made some noise in the bankruptcy of an inquiry brought forward in the House of Commons by the defendant. The plaintiff was an upholsterer, and the claim he now made upon the defendant and the manner in which it arose, he would state to the Jury. It seemed sometime about the autumn of last year, Colonel Wardle became acquainted with Mrs. Clarke, and very shortly discovered a great preferance for her; shortly after their acquaintance, the Colonel, the Lady, a Major Dodd, and a Mr. Gurney, set out on a tour of inquiry, or curiosity, and of business, for they visited the Barrello Towers on the coast. About that time Mrs. Clarke had taken a house on Westbourne-green, and Mr. Wardle, no doubt, in well-founded generosity, determined to present her with furniture for it. At that time Mrs. Clarke was indebted to the plaintiff in sums of 5 or 600l. and he would not have given her credit for any sum, knowing her then embarrassments; but as Mr. Wardle was to be the paymaster, he felt no such hesitation. He would prove by the evidence of Mrs. Clarke, and the plaintiff's brother, that Col. Wardle most unequivocally undertook to be the paymaster.—He would shew that he went with Mrs. Clarke to the warehouse of the plaintiff, where he was introduced as the intended paymaster: that he there ordered a side board to be exchanged; gave directions for a new set of dining tables.——That on other occasion he was there with Mrs Clarke and Major Dodd, when the Lady happened to differ from them in the taste of a carpet, the Col. chusing one of scarlet and bronze; upon which occasion the Lady very politely observed, "well as you are to pay, you shall make choice."—He should also prove, that after these goods were sent home, Colonel Wardle was continually at the house at Westbourne place, "otherwise, indeed, then he could recollect," for he was there so much that some times he (a jest whether he had been there the day before or not.——Yet after all this, he now came into court to deny that he was responsible to the tradesman who had lent in this furniture on his credit. It was astounding how he could forget this unaccountable affair, though a trail memory might perchance forget a thing which had happened the day before. But if he really remembered any thing of the transaction he was at a loss to know how Col. Wardle meant to extend him self from the payment. Surely he did not mean to lay that Mrs Clarke was not a creditable witness, especially when she was confirmed by others; but if he denied her testimony, there was Major Dodd who would confirm the plaintiff's case. And this he would do, whether the defendant called him or not. If he were called, he must corroborate Mrs Clarke's testimony; and if he were not called, his very absence would do the same thing.——He must also state to the Jury, that after the plaintiff had furnished some of the articles, he wished to touch a little ready money. Mr. Wright was certainly a very good tradesman for having secured a good paymaster. His next object was to render him a little more one, and therefore he begged a little ready money in advance — The money was therefore mentioned to the Colonel. His reply was, "Ah! money! money; won't a bill do as well."—"Yes, a bill at a short date will do as well."—"Ah!" said he, "but just now, it won't be quite so well to have my name appear on a bill for Mrs. Clarke's affairs!"—The Attorney General begged the Jury to recollect this time was when a certain inquiry was going on in the House of Commons. However, last Mr Wardle, I will contrive it, and manage to get you a bill, which in fact he did, and it his learned friends on the other side had any appetite to go into the transaction, they should have full evidence how the affair was managed —— There were the circumstances which he had to produce in evidence, and from them he had no doubt but the Jury would justly infer that the Colonel must pay the debt for which he had made himself responsible, and no doubt when he heard the opinion of the Jury he would do it with great satisfaction.

Mary Anne Clarke, examined by Mr. Garrow, deposed as follows:—In the Autumn of 1808, I took a house in Westbourne place.—I had shortly before become acquainted with Col. Wardle. At that time I was indebted to Wright in the amount of 5 or 600l and I had no means of paying for the furniture myself, for then I had not a single guinea. But I told Wright, "I had a friend in view who would furnish the house for me." I certainly meant to allude to Colonel Wardle; I was to give colonel Wardle every assistance and information in my power respecting the enquiry he was about to institute, and in return he was to furnish my house.——Among other things I communicated to Col Wardle the conversation I had with Wright about payment.—He said he should consult a friend, and afterwards told me he approved of what had been done.——Col. Wardle knew that I then owed Wright money, for he advised Wright to bring an action against the person whom he supposed liable to pay it, and offered himself to pay the costs of the action; but Wright was afraid, as a tradesman, of using it. Colonel Wardle accompanied me to Wright's. Wright had met with an accident, and was in bed; but he saw Daniel Wright, his brother. I said, this is the gentleman who is to furnish; he was silent and did not reply.

Q. Col Wardle made no reply when you said he was to furnish the house?—A. No, why should he? he went on purpose to give his credit.

Mrs. Clarke continued; Mrs Wright took me aside, and when I returned, I found Daniel Wright and Wardle talking about a side board, which col. Wardle observed was a handsome one, and was to be sent in to me. There were also several other things which they had settled, were to be sent in. After this col. Wardle accompanied me to Wright's several times in a hackney coach, and once or twice went in with me. Once in particular, he and Major Dodd accompanied me. They did not approve of the pattern of the carpet which had been sent for the drawing room. I chose a blue and white. Colonel Wardle a scarlet and bronze. At last, as I could not bring him to my taste, I observed, in the presence of Wright, "Well, as you are to pay, I'll take what you please."—Major Dodd was by, and observed the pattern was Turkish, and would therefore suit me, for that reason, I said I did not like it.

Q. Do you not like any thing Turkish?—A. Not in the pattern of a carpet.—There were several things ordered on that occasion by me and Mr Wardle, in the presence of Major Dodd, and the house was furnished during the 3 months of December, January, and February. Colonel Wardle was continually with me daily; he was ever coming without invitation; he ran over the house from the kitchen to the garret. One day, in particular, I recollect a large mirror coming home: he was in a great passion, so much so, that the man had nearly dropped it. The colonel said as there was a large lustre in the room, the mirror was unnecessary. Wright begged that he might leave the mirror, and perhaps the colonel in a day or two might change his mind. Upon this occasion he observed that Wright would not be so ready in sending things in, if he did not know that he was to be the paymaster. The mirror was afterwards sent back, I thought it was unnecessary. Another day he objected to an elegant writing Desk; he found much fault with it, observed there were two or three already about the house; at all he said it was ill made.—I said no, it was not ill made, and I would pay for it myself rather than return it.

Q. Was it sent back? A. No; he was afterwards ashamed of himself, and it remained. Some short time after this, Wright expressed a wish for some money. I mentioned it to Col. Wardle; he said he had not any ready, but would consult a friend. He told me afterwards he had sent a friend, a Colonel Glenny, to Wright, and they had settled for a bill. A bill had been given—it was given through a Mr. Illingworth, a wine merchant in Mall. He observed that it would be very improper at that time that his name should appear to any bill connected with my affairs; he explained his meaning as being relative to the charges he was about to bring against the Duke of York. The bill was given on the 2d of January, and charges made in the House of Commons a week or two afterwards. The bill transaction was to prevent suspicion in the world.—Illingworth took a bill of me, though I told him it was not worth a farthing. This was a form to keep Colonel Wardle's name out; and so Mr. Illingworth understood.

Being cross examined by Mr. Serjeant Best, she said she became acquainted with Colonel Wardle the last autumn. It was in consequence of a letter she received from the Exchequer Coffee-House, from one M'Cullum. Col. Wardle introduced himself.—She was rather fearful of doing what Wardle wished her to do on the first interview, as he was so little known, and had been in Parliament but a short time. He came about one o'clock & staid until her dinner hour (6); during the whole of which time, as she afterwards understood, Mr Dodd was walking in the street.

Colonel Wardle afterwards introduced Major Dodd, whose name she knew before. It was about the end of November. She went out of town for two or three days with Colonel Wardle, Major Dodd, and Mr. Glenny, whom she understood to be an officer of engineers. They visited the Martello Towers on the coast, she was at that time in distressed circumstances and before she could set out she got 50l. of Wardle to pay her butcher and other trifling bills.—At that time she had several friends about her, and Col. Wardle was afraid they would persuade her not to give the evidence she wanted, and therefore took her out of the way. She had made many applications to him for money, and he always complained of wanting money himself; but he was obliged to find it for her, and let her have sums continually, which he called lending to her.

Q. Were they to be repaid?

A. No; I never understood or intended them to be repaid. She had lately called for a small sum of money; the Col. said, as it was settled in their negociation what she was to have, he would send her a small sum, and the same day he sent her a draft upon a banker, (Marsh, Sibbald & Co.) drawn by one Scott, an army clothier, who had assisted in the inquiry. She explained, by their negociation it was agreed what she should have, that in case it was asked her by the house of commons, whether she did not give her evidence under the expectation of future reward, she might say no.

The Serjeant asked her, whether she had not quarrelled with Mr. Wardle. She said she had not, but Mr. Wardle had not visited her for months, why she did not know; but Mr. Corfield, Mr. Wardle's's Attorney, had come to her on Saturday with a subpoena; he told her, that wishing to treat her with respect, he brought the subpoena himself, instead of sending a clerk with it. That Col. Wardle was a man of honor, and he had brought him in the Champion; that he wished to refer the case to arbitration, and if she appeared in Court, Serjeant Best would *cut her up* by a severe cross-examination, and Mr. Wardle would give it out she was bribed by the ministers to give evidence against him.

Daniel Wright the brother of the plaintiff, was next called. He stated, that no goods were sent in to Mrs. Clarke's house until Col Wardle came to their warehouse. When he came, his brother had met with an accident, had was confined to his bed. Mrs. Clarke said, this is the gentleman who is to furnish my house. She was then called away by Mrs. Wright to see his brother, and while she was absent, Col. Wardle bespoke several things, particularly a fine board and a set of dining tables. He also confirmed Mrs. Clarke as to the subsequent conversation in the presence of Major Dodd, respecting the carpets. After some time his brother as he understood, expressed a wish for money, and a day or two afterwards Mr. Wardle called at the door in his gig. He said Mrs. Clarke had repeated to him what his brother had said, and asked how much money was wanted. The witness told him his brother wished for 5 or 600l. Wardle said would not a bill do? The witness said if it was at a short date it would do, as his brother could then get cash for it. Wardle then said he could manage it for them and procured them a bill. The bill was sent and paid. The list of the articles was then produced, which the witness and another said was fairly charged. Among the articles were two Grecian couches, 100 guineas; drawing-room curtains, 100l.; a lamp, 18 guineas; & other articles equally costly.

Mr. Serjeant Best then addressed the Jury, and the topics he urged were, that no credit was due to Mrs Clarke, and none to the other witness, because it was clear that many articles were furnished before her acquaintance with Col. Wardle, consequently could not be done on his credit. He pressed these topics with his usual ability and ingenuity, but did not call any witnesses.

Lord Ellenborough having summed up the evidence, said, that if considering the evidence given by Mrs. Clarke and Mr. Daniel Wright was wholly invalidated, they disregarded it entirely, the action must certainly be lost. But if they did not wholly throw out their evidence, if they believed that Mr. Wardle had given orders for furnishing Mrs. Clarke's house, still it must appear the articles charged in the bill were a most extravagant extension of those orders. Should they be of opinion that Mrs. Clarke's house had been furnished by Mr. Wardle's orders, they must find a verdict for the plaintiff to the amount of the upholstery, deducting from the bill the charges for painting, plastering, insurance, coals, &c. But if, on the contrary, they wholly disbelieved the evidence of Mrs. Clarke and Mr. D. Wright, they must give a verdict for the defendant.

After a short consultation in the box, the Jury retired, and in about an hour returned a verdict for the plaintiff, deducting of course the 500l. as paid to the account, 200l. for the goods lent on hire, and the charges for painting, plastering, and every article independent of the upholstery.

London, August 9.

The following is the Proclamation dispersed by the Archduke John, on his entrance into Italy:—

ITALIONS!—Give ear to the voice of truth and reason. These tell you that you are the slaves of France; that you for her waste your gold and your blood.—The Kingdom of Italy is a mere dream, a vain name. The conscription, the burthens, the oppressions of every kind, the nothingness of your political existence; these alone are the realities.

"Reason also tells you, that in such a state of degradation, you can neither be esteemed, remain at peace, nor be Italians.—Do you wish to be once more Italians?——Unite then your hearts, and your power to the generous arms of the Emperor Francis.—At this moment he causes a powerful body to descend into Italy. He sends them, not to satisfy an idle thirst of conquest, but to defend himself and secure the independence of all the nations of Europe, which are threatened by a successful attack; that allow no doubt of the inevitable slavery prepared for them.

"I GOD protects the various exertions of the Emperor Francis and his mighty allies—Italy shall be again happy, and once more respected in Europe.——The head of the church shall possess again his freedom and his dominions, and a constitution, founded on nature and true policy, shall bless the Italian soil, and render it impenetrable to any foreign power.

"It is Francis who promises you so glorious and happy an existence. Europe knows it; the word of the Prince is sacred—is as immutable as pure.——Awake, then, Italians, rouse yourselves. Of what ever party you have been, or now are, fear nothing, for you are Italians. We come not to investigate—to punish; we come to aid—to deliver you. Will you remain in the state of confusion in which you are sunken?—Will you behave otherwise than the Spaniards, that people of heroes, whose words and actions are in harmony.

"Do you love less than they, base servitude, because you were seduced into it by snares, by fraudulent speeches; though the treatment you have experienced has been most opposite to those speeches. Italians! truth and reason say to you, that so favorable an occasion never offered itself of throwing off the yoke cast upon Italy. They tell you that if you do not listen to them, you incur the danger arising from the victorious army, which subdues without confideration, a people without a name and without rights; that, on the contrary if you cling to your deliverer, and conquer with them, Italy will resume its station among the greatest nations of the earth, and may become again what it once was, the first.

Italians!—A better fate is in your hands; in hands which brought the torch of illumination into every quarter of the Globe, and restored to Europe, when sunk in barbarity, the sciences, arts and morals.

"Ye Milanese, Tuscans, Venetians, Piedmontese, be mindful of the period of your ancient being. The days of peace and prosperity may return to you faster than ever, if your conduct render you worthy the blessed change.

"Italians!—Have but the will, and you will be Italians again, as glorious as your ancestors, as happy and contented as you ever were in the fairest epoch of your history.

London, July 2.

The communication between Munich and Vienna has become so insecure from the incursions of the Austrians and Tyrolians, that five waggons loaded with specie, which were proceeding from Munich for the payment of the French army, had, on their arrival at Markel, been obliged to return to Munich, and it was supposed would be sent to Aufburgh.

Bonaparte, after the battle of Ratisbon, ordered his military chest, and the greater part of the baggage of his army, to be sent to Mentz, promising his soldiers abundant supplies from the Austrian magazines. He has, however, been disappointed, and obliged to bring back his baggage, &c. from the Rhine to Aufburgh and to transport it from thence to Vienna on rafts. Early in June, Count Collowarth intercepted three of these rafts, with a considerable quantity of baggage and ammunition, on the Danube, below Crems.

The most important successes continue to crown the patriotic exertions of the Tyrolians. They have compelled the Bavarian General Deroy to fly, from the strong position of Kufstein, after two days fighting, and to retire by Wilbachaut towards Munich. General Pichard had at the same time, been driven from Kempton, and been pursued as far as Kaufbeuren within four posts of Aufburgh, while the Wirtemburgh corps, under General Von Scheeler has been beaten beyond the Schuffen. Another corps of patriots from Schernitz, had advanced into Bavaria, as far as Arbling and had on their route been joined by numbers of the inhabitants.

A body of Austrian cavalry, from the Tyrol, has penetrated through Bavaria into Franconia. It proceeded by Ellingen and Gresslingen, and levied heavy contributions on its route. Gen. Moulin dispatched a corps of French and Bavarians from Aufburgh by Newburgh and Auchstadt, towards Nurnburgh, to watch their motions at Dic furth; the hostile squadrons came in contact, and after a sharp action, the French retreated, and the Austrians continued on their route to Nurnburgh, where it is understood they joined the Bohemian corps, under the command of the Duke of Brunswick.

The Archduke Maximillion, on retiring from Vienna, carried with him the whole of his own corps, together with 6000 men who had joined him on the 11th under the orders of Gen. Kienmayer; and this retreat, which is represented in the French Bulletin as the flight of a few individuals, was conducted with the greatest order.

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ursions of the Austrians and Tyro-
hat five waggons loaded with spe-
ich were proceeding from Munich
payment of the French army, had,
ir arrival at Markel, been obliged
n to Munich, and it was supposed
be sent to Aufburgh.
apartie, after the battle of Ratisbon,
d his military chest, and the great-
of the baggage of his army, to be
Mentz, promising his soldiers a-
nt supplies from the Austrian ma-
s. He has, however, been disap-
d, and obliged to bring back his
e, &c. from the Rhine to Aufburgh
transport it from thence to Vienna
s. Early in June, Count Collo-
intercepted three of these rafts with
nderable quantity of baggage and
nition, on the Danube, below

most important successes continue
wn the patriotic exertions of the
ans. They have compelled the
an General Deroy to fly, from the
position of Kufstein, after two days
gs, and to retire by Wilbachaut to-
Munich. General Pichard had at
he time, been driven from Kemp-
d been pursued as far as Kaufbeu-
him four posts of Aufburgh, while
Wirtemburgh corps, under General
Scheeler has been beaten beyond the
en. Another corps of patriots from
ntz, had advanced into Bavaria, as
Kibling and had on their route been
by numbers of the inhabitants.
ody of Austrian cavalry, from the
has penetrated through Bavaria
Franconia. It proceeded by Eflin-
a. Giesslingen, and levied heavy
butions on its route. Gen. Moulin
ched a corps of French and Bavari-
ic for Aufburgh by Newburgh and
ad; towards Nurnburgh, to watch
motions at Dieffurth; the hostile
ons came in contact, and after a
action, the French retreated, and
ustrians continued on their route to
burgh, where it is understood they
the Bohemian corps, under the
and of the Duke of Brunswick.
Archduke Maximilian, on retir-
om Vienna, carried with him the
of his own corps, together with
men who had joined him on the 11th
the orders of Gen. Kienmayer; and
retreat, which is represented in the
Bulletin as the flight of a few in-
uals, was conducted with the greatest

We hear with much pleasure that accounts have been received by Government, of the French having been repulsed with considerable loss in several attempts which they made on the 15th, 16th, and 17th ult. to cross the Danube, in the neighborhood of Pressburgh. The details of these operations are unknown; but the fact of the defeat of the enemy is so far credited by ministers, as to have induced their communication of it to Prince Starembergh; and to the Spanish Ambassador.

Early in the last month several waggons loaded with presents from Napoleon to Alexander, passed through Frankfort, on their route from Paris to Petersburgh. —They are valued at three millions of florins.

The Earl of Chatham has, it is reported, received the necessary orders for his immediate departure as Commander in Chief of the intended Grand Expedition.

Since the raising of the Embargo in America, 150 sail of merchantmen have entered the port of Liverpool, whereas only two vessels have entered the port of London.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Rt. Hon. Granville Leveson Gower, (commonly called Lord Granville Leveson Gower,) to be his Majesty's Secretary at War.

July 5.

THE EXPEDITION.

From the Secrecy which has hitherto been preserved, there is not the smallest reason to believe that the numerous points of destination which have been ascribed to the Expedition are announced on any better authority than that of mere conjecture. The quantity of artillery, both field and battering, is so numerous, as to render it extremely probable that a sudden attack is meditated on some great naval arsenal, or place of strength of some of our enemies. It is already discovered that it will be impossible to complete the various arrangements so early as the 8th instant, on which day it was originally proposed that the Expedition should sail, and to collect the whole at one point is found to be equally impracticable, within any reasonable time; the Expedition must therefore sail from different ports. —Portsmouth is the grand point of assemblage; at Harwich and the Downs also troops are collected. Notwithstanding the expedient of employing ships of war to convey the troops, which now appears to be a measure of necessity, the deficiency is such, that even foreign vessels have been taken up by government as transports. The following ships of war have already been appointed to the present service, to which it is expected that there will be a considerable addition.

Ships of the line—Eagle, Impetueux, Revenge, Hero, Valiant, Venerable, Superb, Ganges, Centaur, Aboukir, Resolution, Marlborough, Royal Oak, Alfred, Cæsar, Monarch, Belleisle, Bellona, Orion, Achilles, Repulse, Illustrious.

Frigates. Impetueuse, Rota, L'Aigle, Pearl, Pallas, Dryad.

Bombs. Vesuvius, Devastation.

ARTILLERY.

Sixty 18 pounders, battering; forty 24 do. 110 pieces of field artillery; ten 68lb. carronades; 40 Mortars; many Howitzers; an immense number of Congreve Rockets, Shrapnell Shells, and an ample supply of ammunition for a siege.

Foot Artillery 2300 } Men.
Horse do 8 Troops 960 }

Sir Richard Strachan. Sir Samuel Hood Rear Admiral Otway, and Sir Home Popham, it is said, are already named to naval commands. With respect to the command of the land forces, there is no reason at present, to doubt, that the Earl of Chatham will be intrusted with the direction of this formidable force.

Captain Plampin of the Courageux, has several men of war placed under his command. Guns and stores for between 60 and 70 armed launches are on board the ships of war.

All such American and other neutral vessels as may be engaged by the transport Board to serve, are to be commanded by British officers, and navigated by British crews. It is also said that British merchants have a decided interest in such ships.

Monday morning, at four o'clock, the flank companies, to the number of 480, of the 21 and 31 regiment of foot guards, who were ordered for foreign service, mustered in their barracks, and marched from thence at five o'clock, for Chatham, under the command of Colonel Bing. As they passed under the Horse guards, the men, as with one voice, gave three cheers. The band of the 31 regiment played them out of the environs of London.

Ninety sail of transports came into the Downs on Monday, and part sailed immediately for Harwich. The ordnance ships have almost all been loaded, and are dropping down the river. The troops from Plymouth are arrived at Portsmouth. Most of the line of battle ships have taken out their lower deck guns.

The horses belonging to the 12th regiment of light Dragoons, ordered on foreign service, are in the hurdle order possible, and the men are in high spirits.

At Harwich the troops are all in readiness, and a division of transports have sailed from that place for Deal, to take on board the 11th, 59th, and the first battalion of the 79th regiment. All the ordnance transports will have dropped down the river by next Thursday.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated July 9, to the Editors of the Boston Gazette.

Messrs. M. O'Hough and Co. of this City, received last evening the following letter from the Ruby, capt. Gurnie, dated Hoyle Lake, (quarantine ground, about 14 miles from this place) July 8—viz:

"I have arrived here after a winter like passage of 37 days from Palermo, which I left on the 1st ult. honored with dispatches from Lord Amherst and General Sir John Stewart, whom I left at Malmzo, embarking an army of 23,000 men, British and Sicilian, under his command, destined to attack Naples, and which were intended to sail three days after my departure—the particulars of this and the action of the Austrians, compose my dispatches."

LONDON, July 8.

On Saturday dispatches were received from Admiral Berkely, and Sir A. Wellesley brought by the Entreprenante cutter of 10 guns, from Lisbon.

When the messenger who brought the General's dispatches left the army, Sir Arthur was within sight of Victor's army and intended to give him battle the following day. Victor's retreat was entirely cut off, and from the dispositions that were made there was every rational hope that his army would be destroyed. Sir A. Wellesley had been joined by the 48th regiment.

By the Malta mail, we have received accounts from Smyrna, of the 20th of May, and from Constantinople to the 21st of April. The Grand Seignior is reported to be determined to carry on the war with vigor against the Russians, and was making great preparations for that purpose.

The following short extract of a letter from Heligoland is from a gentleman at the head of a respectable and responsible office, to a public body.

"I have seen the official dispatches of a victory by the Austrians over the French. Thirty thousand of the enemy were killed, & two French Marshals were taken prisoners."

A letter from Hull, dated on Wednesday, says, "A vessel arrived here, this morning, from Heligoland, brings information that another battle had taken place between the Grand Armies on the Danube; that Bonaparte commanded in person, and was wounded, and that the French army was completely defeated, with the loss of an immense number of men in killed wounded and prisoners." The Captain of the vessel arrived at Hull, adds, that this account was implicitly credited at Heligoland on the 2d instant, when he came away. The vessel brought several letters to the same effect, from persons in Heligoland, to their correspondents in London. They all state that Cuxhaven was occupied by 126 British troops.

LISBON June 20.

(Extract of a letter.)

"Yesterday a regiment of British troops sailed up the Tagus; and on Sunday two regiments of infantry were landed here from Gibraltar.

"A very large force is collecting in the North of Portugal. Within the last 4 days, one brigade and two regiments of the Line, which had been quartered here, have marched towards Braga.—The whole of the forces in the North are under the Portuguese general Silveira, who has eminently distinguished himself and has the unqualified confidence of the troops under his command.

"*June 17*—" General Beresford has been here for a few days to make arrangements; he quitted us on the 9th for Badajos. The armies are in motion; but they cannot march with great rapidity, being compelled to carry with them every necessary article of provision and stores, the country through which they pass affording nothing to their necessities.

"Victor, it is now said, is between Talavera, Merida, and Truxillo; his army spreading to the margin of the Tagus. The allies are approximating to the same situation.

"We are recruiting for men who are to compose new regiments. The service is not attended with much difficulty. Towards payment of this and other extraordinary expences, a contribution has been levied on the opulent and misdoing cities of the inhabitants, which is not to exceed one million of crusades. The contributors pay cheerfully.

"The weather has been very unseasonable, and unusually irregular; at the time I am writing, the rain falls in torrents."

Manresa, June 21.

RETAKING OF SARAGOSSA.

Yesterday, a fix in the afternoon, we received the pleasing and positive accounts of the capture of Saragossa by our arms. Who would believe that a place taken after a siege of 62 days, by a numerous army of Invincibles, could be wrested from the irresistible clutches of a small Spanish army, composed of raw and inexperienced troops.

HE subscriber being Indebted to
John Gray, Esqr. Merchant in Montreal in a Sum of
Money, and as Merchants have always occasion for
money, he wishes to discharge said debt as speedily as
ble; would therefore sell Five or Six Thousand Acres
land in the Township of Norwich near Lake Erie
Long Point settlement at the low price of half a Dollar
Acre.
ch as wish to purchase will please to call on him at
, and he will shew them the Map of, and the King's
for the Land, the quality of which is most excellent, and
he goodness of the Title unquestionable security will be

has also Twelve Hundred Acres of choice Land in the
ship of Whitby adjoining Lake Ontario, which he
sell at Two Dollars per Acre for the above purpose.
WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.
rk, 27th June, 1809.

HE Subscriber begs leave to inform
his friends and the public, that he
taken the Shop in this Town, lately
upied by Mr. Jordan Post, Watch-
ker; where he now carries on the TIN
SILVER SMITHS BUSINESS
their various branches. He has now
hand a great variety of useful Tin u-
ils. Store keepers either in the Town
country, will be supplied at a large
count from the retail prices. Any or-
s in this line with which he may be fa-
red, will be gratefully attended to and
cuted with neatness and dispatch.
JAMES LOCKWOOD.
☞Cash paid for old Silver, Copper,
ter, & Lead.
York, 4th August, 1809.

FOR SALE.
S Valuable a Farm and Mill Seat
as in the Province of Upper Canada, in the centre
of a fine wheat country at the head of Lake Ontario;
within three miles of the water navigation thereon: A-
one third of which is meadow Land the greatest part can
atered at pleasure by springs, the rest is the best kind of
land. On the concern there is a good quarry of build-
tone, lime stone, excellent timber, and an appearance of
ge body of Iron Ore.
he Mill-Seat commands a fall of thirty six feet, with a-
ance of water for turning a Grist Mill with twenty
of stone; on which is erected a Saw Mill capable of s-
ve thousand feet of boards every twenty four hours, and
be well supplied with Pine, Oak, Cherry, &c. &c. on
concern is also erected a dwelling house forty six feet by
nty four, containing two parlours, four bed rooms and a
hen adjoining, also a frame barn thirty feet by forty six,
all house for a miller, with several other useful build-
between fifty and sixty Acres is cleared and under
fence, and about thirty more is chopped ready for log-
For further particulars apply to the Printer.
B. The purchaser will be accommodated with 2 or 4
red acres of Land; or, the proprietor would be willing
a part or the whole of the concern as a share in a com-
ial undertaking, the situation being well adapted to

Ready Money,
NY Person wishing to Contract for
Building a Bridge across the Twelve
e Creek, on the Commissioners Road,
give in their lowest proposals to either
he subscribers without delay.
SAMUEL SMITH.
THOS. HAMILTON.
Commissioners.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
OR Sale, the well enclosed Lots and Orch-
ard of the Subscriber, situate about the
ter of this Town, and some valuable land
ween this and the Head of the Lake.—
ply to the subscriber, or to John Cameron
JOHN VANZANTEE.
ork, 9th May, 1809.
☞The above valuable Property, will be
d for the small consideration (if judged by
present, and increasing Value) of Five
ndred Pounds, Prov. Currency: but if not
d; it will be let, from 3 to 5 Years.

A FARM FOR SALE.
OUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with
fourteen acres Improvement and a House, is well water-
with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on
River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be
very cheap, and immediate possession given with a clear
e. Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHRY
e-street, York, May 24th, 1809.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT
MAJESTY.

G. R.

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TOTAL NUMBER 910] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1809. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Twelfth day of this present month of September, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you——GREETING!—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty eighth day of July last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twelfth day of this present month of September, at which time we commanded our Provincial Parliament to be held at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twentieth day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this fifth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty ninth of our Reign. F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN.

"Dead men can't bite."

GENERAL LASNES.

Was born in a village near Perpignan, where his father kept a wine vault and lodging for smugglers waggoners, mule drivers, and other persons of the same description.—He was in 1784, bound apprentice to a dyer, whom, after pilfering, he left, and enlisted in a regiment of dragoons, from which, in some few months he deserted, and the revolution found him a groom with the post-master at Montalimar in Dauphiny. He soon became conspicuous there amongst the patriotic brigands, who in 1789 laid waste that unfortunate country, murdered or proscribed all men of property, and plundered or divided their possessions.

Recommended by the jacobins of that province, he returned in 1796 to Perpignan, where he was chosen an officer in the national guard, and to the terror of all good and loyal men, directed most of the cruel transactions of the Jacobin Club of that city; he was the denouncer and accuser of Colonel Adhemar and the officers of the regiment of Cambresis, the cause of their transportation in chains to the prison of Orleans, and of their massacre at Versailles on the 9th of September, 1793.

In 1793, when war was declared against Spain, Lasnes was promoted to the rank of a *Chief of Battalion*; and in 1794, to that of a Colonel. By the recommendation of Gen. Dugommier, in the beginning of the same year, backed by the then reigning jacobins and terrorists, he literally put to requisition the daughter of a capital merchant at Perpignan, and married her contrary to the wishes of her parents or her own inclination; afterwards, when he had squandered her fortune, and became acquainted with his present wife, who had been for two years his mistress, he divorced, and left her in the greatest distress with a child; her parents having died in a prison, where Lasnes had confined them as lunatics, *because they believed in a God, and he wanted their property.*

During Barras's mission to the South of France, Lasnes had made himself noticed for his famous patriotism, and was therefore appointed an adjutant-general under Bonaparte, when in 1795, the rigicide national convention, contrary to the avowed opinion of the sovereign people in France, desired to continue its oppression and tyranny over French men, by having two-thirds of its detested members re elected in the councils of the five hundred, and of the *anciens*; and the sections and citizens of Paris oppoled this violation of their rights. Surrounded with the mutilated carcases of EIGHT THOUSAND Parisian men, women and children, murdered by their bayonets and cannon, Lasnes and Bonaparte for the first time fraternized together; and so congenial were the feelings of these two revolutionary characters, that when by the influence of Barras, the direct ry nominated Bonaparte the commander in chief of the army in Italy, the latter demanded the rank of a general of brigade for Lasnes, and employed him in such during the campaigns of 1796 and 1797. He distinguished himself in Italy on several occasions, particularly at the passage at Po, on the 7th of May, 1796, at the battle of Fombio, and in the affair of Arlote on the 16th of November following, when he was severely wounded.

When the cruelty & plunder of the French marauders in Lombardy, had produced universal discontent, which broke out in several partial insurrections, Lasnes received from his Corsican friend the honorable commission to silence complaints and clamour by terror and ferocity, and by burning and shooting to make the republicans as much dread death as they are already abhorred. Some towns in the imperial bailiwicks near Genoa, were punished by him with atrocious severity.—In May 1796, he ordered every house in the village of Borgetto to be burnt, after first being plundered by his soldiers, and 2—. of the inhabitants to be shot upon the smoaking ground of their former mansions, after having been forced to see their wives violated, and their daughters ravished under their eyes.—In the next month he inhabitants and their dwellings of 6 villages near Tortona, shared the same dreadful fate. On this occasion Lasnes condemned every man above 15 years of age to die, and every woman or girl under 3—, to surrender herself to the disgusting emotions and lust of his vile soldiery, under pain of being thrown alive into the flames of their burning habitations.

In 1798, Lasnes went with Bonaparte to Egypt, and when he deserted his army, accompanied him back again to France.——In the revolution effected by the Corsican in November 1799, Lasnes had a great share. He was first Commander of the important post of the Thuilleries, and afterwards in the hall of the Council of Ancients.

When Bonaparte no longer apprehended resistance in the capital, he sent Lasnes to restrain and keep in subjection, the rebellious jacobins in the South of France, in particular at the seige of Toulon. Having to the satisfaction of the consular government, but *at the expence of the lives of many of his former accomplices* calmed, if not quieted the part of the republic, he was made the successor of General Murat, as chief over the consular guard at Paris; in this place he tried more to cultivate the friendship and confidence of his officers and men, than to obtain the favors of the First Council; he acted more as a person who intended to succeed him, than one who wished to strengthen or preserve his usurpation. Of all despots, the military are the most suspicious; Bonaparte seen observed the manoeuvres of his general, and on ordering an examination of the military chest, a *deficit* was discovered amounting to five hundred thousand livres, which Lasnes had distributed among the soldiers, well knowing where bayonets elevate a tyrant into power, bayonets also can destroy the tyrant with the same ease. He usurped with the usurpation.—Upon this discovery, Lasnes was immediately put under arrest, and many of the countries ex everthat he was to be made a batisfaction; but after a private conversation of three hours

with the Conful, during which he is faid to have hinted, he had taken care that neither the political fecrets of Italy, nor the poifonous deeds of Syria fhould periſh with him, he was fent in an honorable exile as ambaſſador to Portugal.—His infolent conduct in that country is well known, and that in trying to prevent the lawful trade with England, he abuſed and diſhonoured his priviledged character of deplomatic agent, by introducing contraband commodities from France—and when his frauds and infamy were diſcovered, inſtead of being aſhamed of his nefarious tranſactions, he impudently inſiſted upon the diſmiſſal of thoſe faithful ſervants to their king and country, who had loyalty enough to expoſe this new proof of French republican villainy.

A ſhort time before, the Regent had been the ſponſor of Lasnes' child, and preſented him with many valuable preſents. He, notwithſtanding this liberal condeſcenſion, wrote a threatening letter, & not receiving a ſatisfactory anſwer, deſerted his poſt, and left the country without any further ceremony. At his return to France, he was ordered not to approach Paris within thirty leagues, but this marked diſgrace was of ſhort duration, and when the war began again Lasnes aſſumed his former ſtation, where his intrigues had already effected ſuch changes in the miniſtry as French pretentions might deſire, but which Engliſh moderation alone at that time could prevent from being the ruin of Portugal.

Since that time the Regent having ſtood godfather to another child of Lasnes; and that contrary to the etiquette of his court, he admitted him and his wife to his table. If any evidence be required of the degraded ſtate of the continent, this fraternity of a ſovereign Prince, with a revolutionary ſans-culotte and with his republican wife, once his miſtreſs, may convince even the moſt incredulous.

This is the man for whom Frenchmen are compelled to ſign a REQUIEM.

LONDON, July 8.

The Army.—Admiral Lord Gardner has ſtruck his flag on board the Britomar, at Yarmouth, preparatory to his taking a command in the ſecret expedition.

As we learn by the letters of our correſpondent at Chatham, Portſmouth, Deal, Ramsgate, Canterbury and Harwich, the moſt active exertions are making to fit out the grand expedition. Report again buſily ſtates that more than one expedition will ſtart, and at one time, and the circumſtances mentioned to us make it probable that Lord Chatham is certainly to command one, and Sir John Hope another; and it is not improbable but there may be a third, with which the Marquis of Huntly will go, and Lord Cochrane will have the naval command of it.

The name of Sir Samuel Hood is added to the liſt of naval heroes, who will go with the expedition about ſtarting.

As all the ſhips cannot be ready for the reception of troops before the 12th inſt. no embarkation can commence till after that day. We imagine the grand expedition will not ſtart ſo ſoon as firſt intended. Sir Eyre Coote, and Lieutenant General M'Kenzie Frazer, have both arrived in town from Portſmouth; and we hear that Lord Chatham, the commander in chief, does not leave town for a week yet, and that no attempt will be made for the expedition going off before the 15th of this month.

The Marquis of Huntly goes with his regiment (the 42d) and the Highland brigade from the Downs.

We are glad to hear that the Commiſſarial Department in the preſent ſervice, will be ſelect, and well filled up, and diſtinguiſhed for local mercantile knowledge being maſters of the language of the country they go to.

Greatly occupied as government are with the grand expedition, other quarters are not neglected—ſmall convoys are ſailing once or twice a week for Liſbon, with reinforcements of men and officers, and we are keeping every corps in Sir Arthur Welleſley's army to its fulleſt eſtabliſhment. Beſides ſome corps have recently ſailed from Ireland for that quarter; and laſt week a whole brigade, conſiſting of three regiments from Guernsey and Jersey. Sir Arthur Welleſley's army is now not leſs than 20,000 men, and the Portugueſe army under Marſhal Beresford is equally ſtrong.

July 7.

Yeſterday a conſiderable number of veſſels arrived from Holland unexpectedly, with corn and other commodities. The reaſon aſſigned for their ſudden departure was, the expectation of an embargo being impoſed throughout all the ports of that kingdom. They have brought very few papers, and no additional information of importance on which we can rely.

A gentleman who has arrived from that country, has favored us with ſome intelligence as to the ſituation of matters there at the preſent moment.——The Dutch government apprehending that the Secret Expeditions is intended for the invaſion of Holland, thought fit to make preparations for the public defence; but if a judgement may be formed from the vaſt collection of materials, the plan is ſo extenſive that it cannot be completed for any immediate purpoſe. A large battery is conſtructing near the light houſe, about ſeven miles from Amſterdam; and numerous hands are employed, with a powerful ſyſtem of machinery, to drive prodigious piles into the earth, to give ſtability to the embankment. The city is ſurrounded on the land ſide, by a great number of ſmaller batteries, ſo that acceſs, in that direction, ſeems to be almoſt impoſſible. There is an encampment near Utrecht, of about 4000 men, and all thoſe who could be ſpared from Stralsund ſince the conflict with Schill, have received orders to return.—King Louis was in Guelderland and it was ſuppoſed that he would ſoon take his departure to join the Royal Fraternity aſſembled at Frankfort on the Maine.—It does not appear that any acts of open hoſtility againſt the conſtituted authorities have been committed; but it is ſaid, that, for the laſt two years, the natives had been greatly irritated by the increaſed contributions required, and by the obſtruction of their commerce.—It is added, that the demands of the ſtate could not be ſatisfied, if it were not for occaſional indulgences granted to trading adventurers; and that the diſſatisfaction from ſuch cauſes was ſo extenſively diffuſed, that a ſeparation from France, and an alliance with great Britain, was conſidered as the only means of appeaſing the general diſquietude, alleviating the public burthens, and reſtoring the national proſperity.

Some of the letters from Holland mention the ſame fact that was ſtated in the Portuguese Journals received yeſterday that king Joſeph has again quitted Madrid, and proceeded to the frontiers. We know not what degree of credit is due to this news.

When we read the French account of the battle of Raab, we expreſſed our conviction that they had by no means obtained ſuch a victory as they claimed. We are happy to find, by the Auſtrian Bulletin, which we ſubjoin, that our opinion was well founded. The intelligence contained in this Bulletin is of a moſt ſatisfactory nature. Dalmatia is again in poſſeſſeſſion of the Auſtrians, and the French have abandoned Fiume and Zeng.

BULLETIN OF THE IMPERIAL AND ROYAL AUSTRIAN ARMY.

"*Wolkersdorf, June 18.*

"On the 15th inſt. the corps under the command of his Imperial and Royal Highneſs the Archduke John, compoſed of 20,000 troops of the line, and 16,000 of the Hungarian Inſurrection, were, in the environs of Raab, vigorouſly attacked by the French army, eſtimated at 50,000 men.

"The troops of the line fought the whole day with the greateſt ſucceſs, and the enemy ſuffered a loſs of 2000 men in killed and wounded. But as the right wing, conſiſting for the moſt part of the inſurrection, that could not be expected to poſſeſs the courage of veteran troops, was no match for the enemy, his Imperial and Royal Highneſs thought it moſt proper, for the attainment of his object, to fall back to a poſition near Cormorn, and thereby to ſecure and facilitate his junction with the main army.

"But this has cauſed no material change in the poſitions of the Imperial and Royal army; and the Archduke John praiſes highly the excellent diſpoſition and patriotic alacrity of the troops of the Hungarian Inſurrection.

"The Imperial and Royal troops ſuffered in this engagement a loſs of 1800 men in killed, wounded, and ſome few priſoners. About 400 Frenchmen were made priſoners by the Auſtrians. The enemy ſo far from purſuing the Auſtrian troops, has again retreated behind the Raab. Dalmatia is again in the poſſeſſion of the Imperial and Royal troops. The enemy has been obliged to abandon Zeng and Fiume, as well as the Iſlands along the Dalmatian coaſt. General Marmont retreated in ſuch haſte, that the Auſtrians made a number of priſoners. In the hoſpitals, too, the enemy left a number of wounded, among whom are three French Generals, and one of them Launy. Theſe muſt by this time be delivered from enemies. The Engliſh on the one hand, and the Turks on the other, make common cauſe with the Auſtrian troops.

"The enemy's corps under Gen. Marmont is reduced to 6000, and is poſted at preſent between Laybach and Klagenfurth. But General Count Kinlay is again maſter of the country of Gilley, and immediately communicates with General Caſtelar."

From the London Sporting Magazine.

INNKEEPERS AND TRAVELLERS.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, May 11.

Jones v. Jones.

This was a caſe of conſiderable public intereſt, and eſtabliſhed the law of Landlords

uese Journals received yesterday
ng Joseph has again quitted Mad-
d proceeded to the frontiers. We
not what degree of credit is due to
ws.

en we read the French account of
tle of Raab, we expressed our con-
that they had by no means obtain-
n a victory as they claimed. We
ppy to find, by the Auftrian Bulle-
ich we fubjoin, that our opinion
ll founded. The intelligence con-
in this Bulletin is of a moft satisfac-
ture. Dalmatia is again in poffef-
of the Auftrians, and the French
pandoned Fiume and Zeng.

ETIN OF THE IMPERIAL
ROYAL AUSTRIAN ARMY.

"*Wolkersdorf, June* 18.

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nd of his Imperial and Royal High-
he Archduke John, compofed of
troops of the line, and 16,000 of
ngarian Infurrection, were, in the
ns of Raab, vigoroufly attacked by
rench army, eftimated at 50,000

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rom the London Sporting Magazine.

KEEPERS AND TRAVELLERS.

OURT OF EXCHEQUER, May, 11.

Jones v. Jones.

was a caſe of conſiderable public in-
nd eſtabliſhed the act of Landlords
and Innkeepers being anſwerable for the pro-
perty of their cuſtomers while under their
roof. It was in action tried at the laſt Shrews
bury Aſſizes before Mr. Baron Wood; the
fact was nearly as follow.—The plaintiff had
a ſervant in his employ of a cattle drover,
named Evan Jones, whom he ſent from Lon
don in December, with the produce of a drove.
The ſervant arrived at Wrexham in a few
days, and went to the inn there kept by the
defendant.——He ſlept in a three-bedded
room, two of which were occupied by the
defendant's own family.——The plaintiff's
ſervant ſwore on the trial that when he arri-
ved at Wrexham he had a pocket book con-
taining 4 lol. in bank notes; that during the
day preceding the loſs of it he had drank free-
ly, but was not intoxicated.——On going to
bed at night he recollected placing his waiſt-
coat on a chair by his bed ſide, and the pocket
book was ſafe in an inſide pocket. When he
awoke the next morning his clothes were there
but his pocket book was gone; upon which
he raiſed the whole family; declared his loſs,
and all joined in ſearching the bed chamber,
but the pocket book could no where be found.
The defendant and his wife appeared extreme-
ly anxious that the pocket book ſhould be
found: and the defendant brought his ſervants
and children to prove that they never ſaw
the pocket book. The judge ſummed up
the evidence, obſerving, that it was a very
hard law againſt innkeepers, who were liable
for the ſecurity of the goods of their gueſts;
and unleſs the Jury were ſatisfied with the
evidence of the plaintiff's ſervant, they would
find for the defendant.—The Jury conſulted
together for ſome time, and found for the
plaintiff:—Damages 4 lol.

Mr. Jarvis came to court this Term, and
obtained a rule to ſhow cauſe why the verdict
ſhould not be ſet aſide, and a new trial had;
the verdict being againſt the directions of
the Judge.——This day the caſe came to be
fully argued, and ſince the Court granted the
conditional rule, the following extraordina-
ry fact came to light. The defendant had
fallen into diſtreſs, his goods were ſeized in
execution, and a public ſale advertiſed on the
29th ult. on which day the auctioneer in pre-
ſence of the perſons aſſembled, put up for
ſale a bed and mattraſſes, remarking, that it
was the ſame in which the young man had
ſlept who loſt the 4 lol. The lot was pur
chaſed by a perſon who joined in making af
fidavit of the fact; and to his aſtoniſhment
and ſurprize, between the two old mattraſſes,
which were under the feather bed, the loſt
pocket book was diſcovered, and the 4 lol.
in notes within it. Upon the knowledge of
that fact Mr. Jarvis ſuggeſted that if a new
trial was not granted, that a *jlet proceſſus* ſhould
be awarded, and the defendant ſpared from
payment of the coſts. Mr. Jarvis added, that
the defendant was moſt intereſted for his cha-
racter, which had ſuffered by the verdict; and
he contended, that Evan Jones having gone
to bed intoxicated, might by the cunning
which men poſſeſs in their intoxication, have
hid the book between the mattraſſes, and the
next morning having loſt all recollection of
the fact.

The Chief Baron admitted, that it was a
ſort of action which required as much ſtrict-
neſs in proof as in a trial for felony; and the
imprudent conduct of the plaintiff's ſervant
laid him open to a ſevere cloſe examination;
but the Jury believing his teſtimony, had
come to a right concluſion.—The ſubſequent
finding of the pocket book was decliſive con
firmation of the truth of his ſtory; & though
he did not mean to attach ſuſpicion to the
defendant or his wife, yet he might have dif
honeſt people about him; and he could not
believe the pocket book was between the
mattraſſes on the morning of the ſeare. He
rather believed that from the noiſe the ch
cumſtance had occaſioned in the country, the
perſon who took the pocket book, was appre
henſive that it could not be got rid of with-
out deſection, and had therefore placed it
between the mattraſſes previous to the ſale
but the accounts kept by the plaintiff and
defendant not *harmonizing*, as the ſuppoſed *scare*
crow an *octave* too high for her cuſtomer, the
proſecutor's wife refuſed to pay the bill. This
produced a very diſcordant *crash*: the defend-
dant *harped* a good deal. The muſician's la-
dy endeavored in vain to play *ſecond*; but
her *piano* had no chance with the *forte* of the
claimant whoſe *deep bait* and *counter tenor*
drowned every attempt of her deponent to be
heard. In vain did Mrs. Gilliot endeavor to
attenuate the *ſhrilneſs* of Mrs. Barnet's *pipe*.
The more ſhe endeavored to lower the *key* of
her opponent the higher it was *pitched* and
her *flats* and *ſharps* were dealt out in ſuch diſ-
cordant ſtyle, that Mr. Gilliot, who conceiv-
ed he had the right of playing *firſt fiddle* in
this *Sonata*, deemed it proper to *call in* for the
purpoſe of reſtoring *harmony*. He was how-
ever, ſuddenly aſtonithed at the introduction
of another *inſtrument* by Mrs Barnet, who be-
ing a *poker*, was proceeding to accompany her
own *bravura* with Mrs. Gilliot, by *staccato*
on the head of her huſband, which muſt ſon
ſtantly have put him *out of tune*, for life, had
he not had the good fortune, by a *fugue*, and
ſome exertion of manual ſtrength, to deprive
the lady of her weapon. She, nevertheleſs,
continued for near half an hour to *ſerenade*
him with a Billingſgate *ſolo*, much to the
amuſement of a crowded auditory aſſembled
on the occaſion.

The defendant was found guilty of the aſ-
ſault and ſentenced to a fine of 20l.

Longevity.—In the retired parith of Llan-
debar, in the Iſle of Angleſea, there is now
living a woman of the name of Winifred
Rees, who has attained the patriarchal age of
119 years and nearly 7 months; the enjoys
the undiſturbed leaſe of a cottage, in which
ſhe has reſided 105 years. She is bleſſed with
the perfect uſe of all her mental faculties:
her eyes being as good as they were when ſhe
was in her 5th year; and ſtrange as it may
ſeem, has ſcarcely a grey hair on her head.—
On the 27th of March, ſhe walked the diſ-
tance of eight miles, and back, to viſit a
cottage, bringing home with her a parcel
which weighed upwards of 22lbs.

Upon the whole he ſaw no grounds for diſ-
turbing the verdict, or for granting a *ſtet pro*
ceſſus.—The other Judges concurred in opi-
nion, and the rule for a new trial was diſcharg-
ed.

A Canine Mendicant.—A venerable ſailor,
with white locks, has lately made his appear
ance in London, attended by a large New-
foundland dog. The veteran tar is an eccen-
tric character, but the ſagacity of his Canine
aſſociate excites admiration. The dog takes
the hat of his maſter in his mouth, and he im-
plores charity, in the ſhops of the inhabi-
ants by the moſt expreſſive ſigns. He bows
his head, ſcrapes his foot off the ground, and
looks ſtedfaſtly in the face of the perſons
from whom he expects a donation. If he
procures a halfpenny of one friend, he imme-
diately walks to another, and returns to his
maſter with the contribution he had raiſed.

It frequently happens that this honeſt ſer-
vant meets with hard treatment and a denial
of aid; but his humility upon ſuch occaſions
is truly aſtoniſhing. Without waiting to
trouble the uncharitable, he immediately re-
turns to his maſter, and walks into another
houſe, where he has a greater chance of ſuc
ceſs. The docility and diſcriminating facul-
ty of this dog are the ſupport of the old tar,
who drinks, eats, and converſes with him as a
friend. Their intimacy is of ſo long ſtand-
ing, and the ſailor often gratefully declares
that the animal had rendered him more ſer-
vices than he ever received from his fellow
men.

Extraordinary Phenomenon.—At Landſide, in
the parish of Reay, in the county of Caith
neſs, there was ſeen, about the 18th of April
laſt, an animal, ſuppoſed to be the Mermaid.
The head and the cheſt, being all that was vi
ſible, exactly reſembled thoſe of a full grown
young woman. The Mammonæ were per
fectly formed; the arms longer than in the
human body, and the eyes ſomewhat ſmaller.
When the waves daſhed the hair, which was
of a ſea green ſhade, over the face, the hands
were immediately employed to replace it. The
ſkin was of a purple colour. Though ob-
ſerved by ſeveral perſons, within the diſtance
of twenty yards, for about an hour and a half,
it diſcovered no ſymptoms of alarm. It was
ſeen by four or five individuals, of unqueſti-
onable veracity, at the ſame time. Some-
thing of the ſame kind was obſerved in the
ſame neighborhood, about ſeven or eight
years ago, by a gentleman reſiding near the
ſpot.—*Edinburgh Weekly Journal.*

MOUNT ÆTNA.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the
27th regiment, to his friend in Glaſgow,
dated Sicily, 12th April, 1809.—"Mount
Ætna burſt out on the 26th or 27th ult.
in a moſt tremendous manner. The firſt
great eruption was from the very top.
Twelve new craters opened ſhortly after
wards, about half way down the moun-
tain, and have continued to throw out ri
vers of burning lava ever ſince. Several
eſtates have been covered with the lava
30 or 40 feet deep. The firſt three or
four nights, I ſaw it very well from here,
and a very large river of red hot lava run-
ning down from the crater."

WESTMINSTER SESSIONS.

HICKS' HALL.

London, June 27.

The Seſſions commenced yeſterday, before
Mr. Mainwaring and the Bench of Juſtices.

Mary Barnet, the wife of a publican at
Hammerſmith, was indicted for aſſaulting
Peter Auguſtus Gilliot, a muſic maſter, reſi-
dent at the ſame place, in February laſt.

The defendant had applied on the day be-
fore mentioned at the reſidence of the proſe-
cutor, to demand a debt due to her for beer

VERSES BY THOMAS CAMPBELL.

On viſiting the Ruins of his Anceſtor's Manſion.

At the ſilence of twilight's contemplative hour,
I have mus'd, in a ſorrowful mood,
O'er the wind-ſhaken leaves that embo ſom the bower
Where the home of my forefathers ſtood,
All ruin'd and wild was their roofleſs abode,
And lonely the night raven ſhriek'd from the tree,
And cover'd with graſs was the once beaten road,
Where the hunter of deer, and the warrior trod
To his hills that encircled the ſea.
Yet wand'ring, I found on my ruinous walk,
By the dial ſtone, aged and green;
One roſe of the wilderneſs left on its ſtalk,
To mark where a garden had been:
Like a brotherleſs hermit, the laſt of its race,
All wild in the ſilence of nature, it drew
From each wand'ring ſun-beam a lonely embrace;
For the night weed and morn overſhadow'd the place
Where the flow'r of my forefathers grew.
Sweet bud of the wilderneſs! Emblem of all
That ſurvives in this deſolate heart!
The fabric of hiſs to its centre may fall,
But Patience ſhall never depart:
Tho' the wilds of enchantment all vernal and bright
In the days of deluſion, by fancy combin'd
With the vaniſhing phantom of love and delight
Abandon my ſoul like a dream of the night,
And leave but a deſert behind
Be hush'd my dark ſpirit, for reaſon contemns
When the faint and the feeble deplore,
Be firm as the rock of the ocean, that ſtems
A thouſand wild waves on the ſhore,
Thro' the perils of chance and the ſtorm of diſtreſs,
Thro' the pains of deſire and the pangs of deſpair,
May my front be unabaſh'd—my courage elate;
Yet I—even the ſame I have worſhip'd in vain,
Shall wake not the ſigh of remembrance again,
To heave—it is COWARDLY OUR PAIN.—*N. Y. Spect.*

New Store.

B. MERRELL is now opening for Sale at the Store of Thomas Hamilton, Esq in York, a General Assortment of DRY GOODS suitable for the approaching season.

Also, Teas, Pepper, and Allspice,
Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugar,
Best Virginia sweet leaf Tobacco,
Mens and Women's Shoes,
50 Reams Good Writing Paper.
All which will be sold very low for Cash.

FOR SALE.

THAT very valuable Lot and improvement, on Yonge Street belonging to the subscriber. For the accommodation of a purchaser a large Stock of cattle, Sheep, &c. will either be sold or let therewith, and the most favorable terms entered into.

The improvements (100 Acres cleared and in high cultivation) with the Distillery, Stills, and Buildings thereon, render the purchase a very desirable one. Also, one half of the Mills known as Lyon & Walker's Mills on Yonge Street; they being situate on an excellent lot of 210 Acres, have a large proportion of Pine timber. For particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises, or at the Printing Office.

JOHN LYON.

York, July 5th, 1809.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street, about six miles and a half from Town. For particulars apply to

SAMUEL HERON.

York, July 6th, 1809.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 22, in the sixth Concession of the Township of York, West side of Yonge Street, also Lot No. 3, in the fifth Concession of the Township of North Gwillembury; an indisputable title will be given. For particulars enquire of The Hamilton, York.

York, 6th July, 1809.

Wanted,

A Quantity of BARLEY, Also Hops, for which a liberal price will be given by the subscriber.

JOS SHAW.

York, 11th Sept. 1809

Sheriff's Office,
York, 15th Sept. 1809.

Home District, To Wit. } NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Tenth day of October now next ensuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs, are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices, shall be to be done.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber on the 11th Inst. an Elegant double cased GOLD WATCH, with a secret spring, second hands, and Horizontal works, moving on five diamonds; the said watch is marked Jno Gardia, London, No. 1180, and a Gold Seal which was fastened to it, is engraved with the letters W. M. — Any person who will return the same to the owner at this place, or to Mr. William Gilkison at Queenston, will receive the above reward.

Wm. MILLS.

Malden, near Amherstburg, the 24th August, 1809.

N. B. A few Barrels of TAR for Sale at Queenston, by William Gilkison

September 6th.

One hundred Cords Fire Wood Wanted,

AT the Government House, to be delivered by the 1st November next, such persons willing to contract for the same, or part thereof, will send their Proposals to

GEO. CROOKSHANK. Com'y.

YORK, 22 August 1809.

MR. Quetton St. George has received by the Mary Ann, the following articles from New York, which are now opened and ready for sale, viz.

Spermaceti Oil.	Gazetteers,
Fresh Lime Juice,	Grammars,
Olive Oil.	Geographies,
Anchovies,	Domestic Cookery,
Capers,	Ink-Stands,
East India Sugar,	Wafers,
Souchong Tea, &c. &c.	Paste Board,
Mace,	No 1, Foolscap paper,
Cloves,	Weaver's Reeds,
Nutmegs,	Patent Yellow,
Cinnamon,	Woolen Check,
Pepper,	Women's leather slippers,
Alspice,	Girls' do. do.
Cayenne Pepper,	Childrens Morocco do.
Race and Ground Ginger,	Boys coarse Shoes,
Basket Salt,	Do fine do.
Candle wick,	Blk Morocco skins,
Raisins in Boxes.	Red do. do.
Figs,	Blue do do.
Almonds,	Yellow & Green do.
Icing Glass,	Seal Skins,
Lemon Peel,	Cut Nails and Axes,
Ana Seed,	A few days since he received from Montreal,
Caraway, do.	Calicoes,
Chocolate,	Checks,
Sago,	Patent Cord,
Spanish Indigo,	Corduroy,
Glue,	White flannels,
Gum Arabic,	A few pieces Cloth,
Verdigris,	Fustian,
Dye Wood,	Russia Sheeting,
Blue & yellow Nankeens,	Counterpanes,
Invitation Cards,	Gin.
Visiting do.	He daily expects from New-York, an assortment of India Goods, Silks, &c
An assortment of School Books,	Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Cutelry & fancy goods.
Novels, also,	
Blank Books,	
Dictionaries,	

He has also for sale, the undermentioned Lands for ready pay (or upon a Credit of two years, provided the interest is paid annually;) for which he will give an indisputable title

Lots No. 13, 14, and 18, and 24 in broken front of Con. A	2d Con.	800 Acres, Hamilton, District of Newcastle.
35, second Concession,		
32, 34, and 35, 4th Concession,		800 Whitby, do. do.
Nos 12, 13, 14, 7th Concession, and 19, in the 8th	do	800— E. Gwillimbury, Home District.
4, and 7, in the 6th Concession, and 16 on Lake Simcoe.		644. North do. do.
19, and 17, in the 2d Con.		
half of No. 10, in the 4th do.		900. Uxbridge, do.
and 9, and 10, in the 6th do.		
27, in the 1st Concession,		
26 and 27, in the 3d do.		1000. Scott, do. do.
21 and 23, in the 6th do.		
19, in the 3d Concession of York,		200 Acres.
49 and 50, East side of Yonge Street,		380 Acres.
59 and ½ of 58, W. side d.		262 Acres, on which there is an improvement of 32 Acres, House, &c.
No. 6, in the 4th and 2, in the 6th Concession,		400 acres in Mersea, Western District.
1 and half of 6, 5th Concession,		300 acres, Walsingham, District of London.
6 and 7, 4th Concession,		200 acres, Barton, District of Niagara.
8, 9, 12, and 13, 8th Con.		400 acres, Saltfleet, do.
31, 32, and broken Lots 34, 35, 36 37 and 38, 12th Con.		940 acres, Pittsburg Midland District.

Total, 8026 Acres.

Also, a House and Lot on King's Street in the Town of York, occupied, (at present) by Mr Jacob Smith.

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

York, 18th August, 1809



THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the Town of York and its vicinity, that he has established a Shop, one door West of Alexr. Wood, Esqr. on King Street, where he carries on the BOOT and SHOEMAKING BUSINESS in its various branches; those who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner and newest fashion.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, 2d June, 1809.

FOR SALE

Five Hundred Acres of Excellent Land,

BEING composed of Lots No. 7 & 8 in the 2d Concession, and the rear half of Lot No. 7 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Darlington; an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. For particulars enquire at the Printing Office in York, or to the subscriber at Niagara.

WILLIAM D. MILLER.

York, 25th July, 1809.

THE subscriber being Indebted to John Gray, Esqr. Merchant in Montreal in a Sum of Money, and as Merchants have always occasion for their money, he wishes to discharge said debt as speedily as possible; would therefore sell Five or Six Thousand Acres of his land in the Township of Norwich near Lake Erie the Long Point settlement at the low price of half a Dollar per Acre.

Such as wish to purchase will please to call on him at York, and he will shew them the map of, and the King's Deed for the Land, the quality of which is most excellent, and for the goodness of the Title unquestionable security will be given.

He has also Twelve Hundred Acres of choice Land in the Township of Whitby adjoining Lake Ontario, which he would sell at Two Dollars per Acre for the above purpose.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 27th June, 1809.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the Shop in this Town, lately occupied by Mr. Jordan Post, Watchmaker; where he now carries on the TIN and SILVER SMITHS BUSINESS in their various branches. He has now on hand a great variety of useful Tin utensils. Store keepers either in the Town or country, will be supplied at a large discount from the retail prices. Any orders in this line with which he may be favored, will be gratefully attended to and executed with neatness and dispatch.

JAMES LOCKWOOD.

☞Cash paid for old Silver, Copper, Pewter, & Lead.

York, 4th August, 1809.

FOR SALE.

AS Valuable a Farm and Mill Seat as in the Province of Upper Canada, in the centre of a fine wheat country at the head of Lake Ontario; and within three miles of the water navigation thereof: About one third of which is meadow Land the greatest part can be watered at pleasure by Springs, the rest is the best kind of loom land. On the concern there is a good quarry of building stone, lime stone, excellent timber, and an appearance of a large body of Iron Ore.

The Mill-Seat commands a fall of thirty six feet, with abundance of water for turning a Grist Mill with twenty run of stone; on which is erected a Saw Mill capable of sawing five thousand feet of boards every twenty four hours, and can be well supplied with Pine, Oak, Cherry, &c. &c. on the concern is also erected a dwelling house forty six feet by twenty four, containing two parlours, four bed rooms and a kitchen a joining, also a frame barn thirty feet by forty six, a small house for a miller, with several other useful buildings; between fifty and sixty Acres is cleared and under good fence, and about thirty more is chopped ready for logging. For further particulars apply to the Printer.

N. B. The purchaser will be accommodated with 2 or 4 hundred acres of Land; or, the proprietor would be willing to put a part or the whole of the concern as a share in a commercial undertaking, the situation being well adapted to trade

Ready Money,

ANY Person wishing to Contract for Building a Bridge across the Twelve Mile Creek, on the Commissioners Road, may give in their lowest proposals to either of the subscribers without delay.

SAMUEL SMITH.
THOS. HAMILTON.
Commissioners.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, the well enclosed Lots and Orchard of the Subscriber, situate about the center of this Town, and some valuable land between this and the Head of the Lake.—Apply to the subscriber, or to John Cameron

JOHN VANZANTEE.

York, 9th May, 1809.

☞The above valuable Property, will be Sold for the small consideration (if judged by its present, and increasing Value) of Five hundred Pounds, Prov. Currency; but if not Sold; it will be let, from 3 to 5 Years.

A FARM FOR SALE.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with fourteen acres Improvement and a House, is well watered, with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be sold very cheap, and immediate possession given with a clear Title.—Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHRY Carpenter, York, May 24th, 1809.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOL. XIX.

TOTAL NUMBER 9

Proclama

GEORGE THE THIR
of GOD, of the U
of Great Britain and
Defender of the Fai

To our beloved and faith
fellers of our Province of
to our Knights, Citize
of our said Province, to
liament at our Town of Y
of this present month of Se
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of you ——GREETING :—

WHEREAS by our Pro
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We thought fit by and with
Executive Council to pro
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present month of Septemb
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hereunto affixed.— Wi
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Reign.

WM. JARVIS, Secreta

AUSTRIAN
Supplement to the LO
Tuesday, J

An account of the B
Aspern, on the Marc
22d of May, 1809.
Charles of Austria,
Imperial Austrian A
or Napoleon, Comm
French and Allied a

The Emperor N
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HE subscriber being Indebted to
John Gray, Esqr. Merchant in Montreal in a Sum of
Money, and as Merchants have always occasion for
r money, he wishes to discharge said debt as speedily as
able : would therefore sell Five or Six Thousand Acres
t land in the Township of Norwich near Lake Erie
Long Point settlement at the low price of half a Dollar
Acre.
uch as with to purchase will please to call on him at
k, and he will shew them the Map of, and the King's
d for the Land, the quality of which is most excellent, and
he goodness of the Title unquestionable security will be
n.
e has also Twelve Hundred Acres of choice Land in the
nship of Whitby adjoining Lake Ontario, which he
d sell at Two Dollars per Acre for the above purpose.
WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.
ork, 27th June, 1809.

HE Subscriber begs leave to inform
his friends and the public, that he
taken the Shop in this Town, lately
cupied by Mr. Jordan Post, Watch-
ker ; where he now carries on the TIN
SILVER SMITHS BUSINESS
their various branches. He has now
hand a great variety of useful Tin u-
sils. Store-keepers either in the Town
country, will be supplied at a large
count from the retail prices. Any or-
s in this line with which he may be fa-
ed, will be gratefully attended to and
cuted with neatness and dispatch.
JAMES LOCKWOOD.
Cash paid for old Silver, Copper,
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ork, 4th August, 1809.

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G. R.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 19.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 911.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 180 . [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of our faid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Twelfth day of this prefent month of September, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you ——GREETING :—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-eighth day of July laft, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twelfth day of this prefent month of September, at which time in our town of York, you were held and conftrained to appear ; but WE taking into our Royal confideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking and by thefe prefents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twentieth day of October next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into confideration the ftate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may feem neceffary ; herein fail not.

IN Teftimony whereof, WE have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed.— Witnefs our truftv and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Efquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province at York, this fifth day of September in the year of our Lord one thouland eight hundred and nine, and in the forty ninth of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

AUSTRIAN BULLETIN.

Supplement to the LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, July 11.

An account of the BATTLE fought near Aſpern, on the Marchfield, on the 21ſt and 22d of May, 1809, between the Archduke Charles of Auſtria, Generaliſſimo of the Imperial Auſtrian Armies, and the Emperor Napoleon, Commander in Chief of the French and Allied armies.

The Emperor Napoleon, having, after ſome ſanguinary engagements near Abensberg, Hanſen, and Dinzingen, in which the fortune of war favored the Auſtrians, ſo as to force the French garriſon at Ratiſbon to ſurrender, ſucceeded in cutting off the left wing of the Auſtrian army, and driving it back to Landshut, and afterwards advancing by Eckmuhl with a ſuperior corps of cavalry, taking the road of Eglofshemi, and forcing to retreat thole Auſtrian corps that were poſted on the heights of Lenkepoint and Talmeſſing, the Archduke on the 22d of April, croſſed the Danube near Ratiſbon, and joined the corps of Bellegarde, who had opened the campaign by ſeveral ſucceſsful efforts in the Upper-Palatinate, had reached Amberg, Neumarkt, and Hemau, and had by this time approached Staadhau-Hof, in order to execute his immediate junction with the Archduke.

The Emperor Napoleon ordered the bombardment of Ratiſbon, occupied by a few battalions who were to cover the paſſage of the Danube. On the 23d in the evening, he became maſter of it, and immediately haſtened along the right banks of the Danube to enter the Auſtrian States, in order, has he openly declared, to dictate peace at Vienna.

The Auſtrian army had taken a poſition near Cham, behind the River Regen, which was watched by ſome of the enemy's diviſions, while the Emperor Napoleon called all the diſpoſable troops by forced marches, from the North of Germany to the Danube, and conſiderably reinforced his army with the troops of Wittemberg, Heſſia, Baden, and ſome time after with thole of Saxony.

Near Kirn and Nittenau, ſome affairs have happened between the out poſts, which, however had no influence upon the armies.

However eaſy it would have been for the Archduke to continue his offenſive operations on the left bank of the Danube without any meterial reſiſtance, and however gratifying it might have been to relieve provinces which were groaning beneath the preſſure of foreign dominion, the preſervation of his native land did not permit him to ſuffer the enemy to riot with impunity in the entrails of the Monarchy, to give up the rich ſources of its independence, and expoſe the ſubject to the devaſtation of foreign conquerors.

Theſe motives induced the Archduke to conduct his army to Bohemia, by way of Kremnitz and Neumarkt, to occupy the Bohemain Foreſt with light troops and part of the militia, and to direct his march towards Budweis, where he arrived on the 3d of May, hoping to join near Linz, his left wing, which had been ſeparated from him, and which was under the command of Lieutenant General Baron Hiller.

But the latter had been ſo cloſely preſſed by the united forces of the French armies, that after ſeveral ſpirited engagements, and even after a brilliant affair in which he had the advantage, near Neumarkt, and in which the troops achieved all that was poſſible againſt the diſproportionate ſuperiority of the enemy, he indeed was able to reach Linz but was incapable of croſſing the Danube, and obliged to content himſelf with deſtroying the communication with the left bank, and taking up a poſition behind the Traun, near Ebersberg. This was the occaſion of an extremely murderous engagement, during which the enemy, in ſtorming the bridge, loſt near 4000 men ; Ebersberg was ſet on fire, and Lieutenant-General Hiller continued his retreat till he got ſo much the ſtart as to paſs the Danube near Stain, without being diſturbed by the enemy, and to wait the approach of the Archduke, who having in vain attempted the junction of the army near Linz, had marched from Budweis to Zwettel ; ſtill hoping by a quick paſſage of the Danube to arreſt the enemy's progreſs towards the Metropolis.

Meanwhile a corps of Wurtembergers had advanced from Paſſau, along both the ſhores of the Danube, had occupied Linz, and the bank of poſſeſſion of it, had reſtored the bridge, and ſignalized itſelf by deſtroying the defenceleſs villages and caſtles which could not be protected by the ſmall advanced guard proceeding by the ſide of the main army.

The enemy by marching through the valley of the Danube, in the ſtraighteſt line, had got ſo much a head, that all hopes of coming up with him in front of Vienna vaniſhed ; ſtill, however, if that city had been able to hold out for five days, it might have been relieved ; but the Archduke reſolved on venturing the utmoſt to reſcue that good city, which, by the excellent diſpoſition of its citizens, the faithful attachment to its ſovereign and its noble devotion, has raiſed itſelf an eternal monument in the annals of Auſtria. All his plans were now directed towards gaining the bridges acroſs the Danube, near Vienna, and endeavoring to ſave the Imperial reſidence, by a combat under its very walls.

Vienna, formerly an important fortreſs, was in vain beſieged by the Turks, and would even now, from the ſolidity of its ramparts the ſtrong profiles of its works, and the extenſive ſyſtem of its mines, be capable of making a protracted reſiſtance, had not, for upwards of a century back, the luxury of a large metropolis, the wants of eaſe, the conflux of all the Magnates in the Empire, and the pomp of a ſplendid court, totally effaced every conſideration of military defence. Palaces adorn the ramparts, the caſements and ditches were converted into workſhops for tradeſmen, plantations mark the counter-ſcarps of ſome of, ſtreets, and avenues of trees traverſe the glacis uniting the moſt beautiful ſituation in the world to the Corps de-la-Place.

Although under such circumstances no obstinate resistance of the capital was to be expected, yet from the unexampled loyalty of the inhabitants, it was confidently hoped, that Vienna might for a few days serve as a tete-de-pont to cover the passage of the river; —whence all preparations amounted to no more than to secure the place against a coup-de-main; and for this reason the Archduke had for some time before directed Field Marshal Hiller to send part of his corps along the right bank towards the capital, in the event of his (the Archduke's) passage to the left.

Field Marshal Hiller now received orders to burn the brigde near Stain in his rear, to leave a small corps of observation near Krems to hasten by forced marches with the bulk of his army to the environs of Vienna, and, as circumstances would permit, by occupying the small islands, to keep up the communication with the city and the debouche across the bridges.

The Army of the Archduke now advanced, without interruption, by Neupolla, Horn, Weikendorff, upon Stockerau: and in order to overawe such enterprizes as the enemy might project from the environs of Linz, part of the corps of the General of Artillery, Count Kollowrath, which till then had remained near Pilsen with a view to secure the North and West frontier of Bohemia, was ordered to March to Budweis.

Napoleon had used so much expedition on his march to Vienna, that on the 9th of May his advanced troops appeared on the glacis of the fortress, whence they were driven by some cannon shot. From 3 to 4 000 regular troops as many armed citizens, and some battalions of country militia, defended the city; ordnance of various calibre was placed on the ramparts; the suburbs were abandoned, on account of their great extent; and the numerous islands and low bushy ground behind the town were occupied by some light troops of the corps of Hiller, as well as by the militia.

The corps itself was posted on what is termed, "the Point," on the left shore of the river, waiting the arrival of the army, which was advancing in haste.

The occupation of Vienna formed too essential a part in the extensive plans of the French Emperor; its conquest had been announced by him with too much confidence, and was of too great importance towards confirming the prejudices of his irresistable power, for him not to employ every method of taking it before the assistance which was so near could arrive.

For the space of twenty four hours the howitzers played upon the town; and though several houses were set on fire the courage of the inhabitants remained unshaken. But a general devastation threatened their valuable property, and when at length the enemy availed himself of the numerous craft which he found there, crossed the smaller branch of the Danube, dislodged the troops from the nearest Islands, and menaced their communication with the left bank, the city was justified in capitulating, while the troops retreated by the great bridge of Labor, which they afterwards set on fire.

The Archduke received this intelligence in his head-quarters, between Hern and Meissau, and though it was scarcely to be expected that a city surrounded as it was, should continue its resistance, the Archduke proceeded on his march without interruption, flattering himself that he might be able to execute his favorite project by a bold attempt to pass the Danube at Vienna.

This city capitulated on the 13th of May, so that there was no further occasion to expose the army to hazard by crossing the Danube, for which no sufficient preparation had been made, and which must have been effected in the face of the enemy, and under local circumstances of the greatest disadvantage. By the surrender of Vienna the army had lost a point of support on which it rested its military operations.

In this situation of affairs, the Archduke resolved to collect his army at the foot of the hill Bisamberg, and allow it a few days rest, which, after so many forced marches, it urgently wanted. The cavalry, for the convenience of water, was posted along the Russ, a rivulet which is concealed by ground covered with bushes, and the advanced guard pushed forward to the Danube, in order to observe the movements of the enemy, and prevent his passing the river, which he had already attempted to do from Nussdorff, to what is called the Black Lake, but with so little success, that a battalion of his advanced guard was taken. The chain of the out-posts extended on the left side as far as the marsh, and on the right to Krems; this place and Presburg were occupied by some battalions;—and the head-quarters of the Archduke were on the 16th of May at Ebersdorff, near the high road leading to Brent.

On the 19th the out post reported that the enemy had taken possession of the great Island of Lobau, within about six English miles of Vienna; that his numbers increased there every hour, and that he seemed to be employed in throwing a bridge across the great arm of the Danube, behind the Island. From the top of the Bisamberg, the whole opposite country appeared to be enveloped in a cloud of dust, and the glitter of arms evinced a general movement of troops beyond Summering, towards Keiser Ebersdorff, whither according to later accounts, the Emperor Napoleon had removed his head-quarters, and was, by his presence, hastening and promoting the preparations for passing the river.

On the following morning, at day break, the Archduke resolved to reconnoitre the island, and employed for this purpose, part of the advanced guard, under the command of Field Marshal Lieutenant Count Klenau, supported by some regiments of cavalry.

The Isle of Lobau forms a convenient place for arms, which is about six English miles long and four and a half broad, and being separated by the large arm of the Danube from the right bank, nothing prevents the building of a bridge, which is concealed by ground covered with bushes; and the great extent of the island affords the advantage of sending troops and ordnance from so many points of it, that the passage across the smaller arm to the large plain of Marchfield may be made good by force of arms.

It was soon perceived by the strength of the enemy's columns which advanced upon the Island, and placed their cannon so as to support the second, that he meditated a serious attack. The advanced guard sustained a tolerable warm engagement, and the cavalry routed the first division of the enemy, which debouched from the low grounds on the edge of the river, late in the evening; upon which the Archduke, whole intention was not to prevent the passage of the enemy, but to attack him the following day, retreated with his cavalry to Anderklaa, and ordered the advanced troops to fall back to Meuss, according as the enemy would extend himself.

On the 21st at day break, the Archduke ordered his army under arms, and formed it in two lines on the rising ground beyond Gersdorf, and the Bisam hill and the rivulet Russ.—The corps of Lieutenant General Hiller formed the right wing near Stammersdorf; on its left was the corps of the general of cavalry, Count Bellegarde, and next to that Lieutenant General Prince Hohenzollern in the Alignement of Deutsch Wagram.—The corps of Prince Rosenberg was posted by battalions in columns on the Russbach, on the rivulet Russ, kept Deutsch Wagram strongly occupied, having, for the security of the left wing, placed on the heights beyond that place, a division in reserve.—The whole cavalry, which the day before had advanced under the command of Prince Lichtenstein, by Anderklaa, was called back into the line filling in two lines, the space intervening between the left wing of Prince Hohenzollern and right of Prince Rosenberg.

The vast plain of the Marchfield spread like a carpet before the front of the line, and appeared by the absence of every obstruction, to be destined to form the theatre of some great event. The grenadiers remained in reserved near Sersening, and the corps of the general of artillery, Prince of Reuss, kept the Bisam hill, and the low bushy ground along the Danube, strongly occupied. Part of it was still left near Krems, the corps being almost broke up by having so many of its divisions detached to so considerable a distance.

At nine o'clock the Archduke ordered the arms to be piled, and the troops to dine. The piquet of observation on the Bisam hill reported that the bridge across the Danube behind the Island of Lobau, being now quite finished, was plainly perceivable, and that troops were without intermission seen filing off over it, as well as passing in boats to the isle. The out-posts, likewise, gave information of the gradual augmentation of the enemy in the town of Euzerdorff and in the villages of Essling and Aspern, and of his advancing towards Hirschstetten.

The Archduke Charles now thought that the moment for giving battle had arrived, and hastened to Gerasdorff, where the Chief of Quarter Master General's Staff, General Baron Wimpfen, sketched out the following plan:—

Plan of attack upon the hostile army on its march between Essling and Aspern, and towards Hirschstetten.

"The attack to be made in five columns. The first column, or the column of the right is formed by the corps of Lieut. Gen. Hiller. It will advance from its present position in the direction between the "point," and Leopoldau along the nearest arms of the Danube, pass along the left bank towards Stadeau and Aspern keep constantly near the Danube and the meadows bordering upon it, and is vigorously to repulse the enemy, who most likely will meet it on the same road, and to drive him from the left bank. This column must not suffer its progress to be impeded by the batteries which the enemy perhaps may have erected on the islands, but must endeavor to silence them by its cannon, and spiritedly continue to advance.

"The second column consists of the corps of the general of cavalry Count Bellegarde; leaving Gerasdorf to the left, it will march towards Leopoldau, endeavoring to join the first column on the right, advancing upon Kagran, and then conjointly with the third column upon the left push forward towards Hirschstetten.

"The third column is composed of the corps of Lt. Gen. Prince Hohenz lern. It will march by Sussenbrunn to Brattenlee, and from thence towards Aspern, and will endeavor to join on its right the second column, and on its left the fourth.

"The fourth column, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Prince Rosenberg, is made up of that part of his corps which is posted on the right bank of the rivulet Russ; it is to advance by Anderklaa and Raschdorf, towards Essling.

"The fifth column is formed by that part of Prince Rosenberg's corps which stands between Deutsch, Wagram and Beaumersdorf. It will cross the Ruts near Beaumersdorf, leave Ratchdorf and Bischdorf to the right, endeavor to pass to the left round the town of Euzersdorf, and secure its left flank by the Arch Duke Ferdinand's regiment of huzzars.

"The cavalry reserve under the command of Gen. Prince Lichtenstein, to march by the way of Anderklaa, without coming in contact with the fourth column, between Raschdorf and Brattenlee, and flank to the New Inn, keeping continually at such a distance between the head of the third and fourth columns as in case of necessity, to be near at hand for the purpose of repelling the main body of the enemy's cavalry.

"The grenadier corps of reserve to march from Sersering into the position which the

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he Archduke Charles now thought that
moment for giving battle had arrived, and
ned to Gerasdorff, where the Chief of
rter Maſter General's Staff, General Ba-
Wimpfen, ſketched out the following
:—

of attack upon the hoſtile army on its march
tween Eisling and Aſpern, and towards Hir-
chſtetten.

The attack to be made in five columns.
firſt column, or the column of the right
rmed by the corps of Lieut. Gen. Hiller,
ll advance from its preſent poſition in
direction between the "point," and Leo-
au along the neareſt arms of the Danube,
along the left bank towards Stadeau and
rn keep conſtantly near the Danube and
meadows bordering upon it, and is vigor-
to repulſe the enemy, who moſt likely
meet it on the ſame road, and to drive
from the left bank. This column muſt
ffer its progreſs to be impeded by the
ries which the enemy perhaps may have
ed on the iſlands, but muſt endeavor to
ce them by its cannon, and ſpiritedly con-
e to advance.
The ſecond column conſiſts of the corps
e general of cavalry Count Bellegarde;
g Gerasdorf to the left, it will march
as Leopoldau, endeavoring to join the
column on the right, advancing upon
n, and then conjointly with the third
mn upon the left puſh forward towards
chſtetten.
The third column is compoſed of the
s of Lt. Gen. Prince Hohenz lern. It will
n by Suſſenbrunn to Brattenlee, and
thence towards Aſpern, and will endea-
o join on its right the ſecond column,
n its left the fourth.
The fourth column, under the command
eut. Gen. Prince Rosenberg, is made up
a part of his corps which is poſted on
right bank of the rivulet Russ; it is to
ace by Anderklaa and Raschdorf, towards
g.
The fifth column is formed by that part
nce Rosenberg's corps which ſtands be-
Deutſch, Wagram and Beaumersdorf.
croſs the Ruts near Beaumersdorf, leave
dorf and Bischdorf to the right, endea-
paſs to the left round the town of Eu-
rf, and ſecure its left flank by the Arch
Ferdinand's regiment of huzzars.
The cavalry reſerve under the command
en. Prince Lichtenſtein, to march by
way of Anderklaa, without coming in
ct with the fourth column, between
dorf and Brattenlee, and ſtraight to the
ine; keeping continually at ſuch a diſ-
between the head of the third and fourth
mns as in caſe of neceſſity, to be near at
for the purpoſe of repelling the main
of the enemy's cavalry.
he grenadier corps of reſerve to march
Sering into the poſition which the
corps of Bellegarde has taken up behind Ge-
rasdorf.

"All the columns and corps will march at
12 o'clock at noon. Their ſecond lines to
follow them at a ſuitable diſtance. Every
column to form its own advanced guard. The
order of march, and the diſtribution of the
field pieces to be left to the judgement of
the commanders of the reſpective corps. The
whole will march by half diviſions.—Lt. Gen.
Klenau to form the advanced guard of the
fourth and fifth columns, and before he ad-
vances, to ſuffer the heads of theſe columns
to come quite up with him, in order that he
may have at hand a ſufficient ſupport of in-
fantry.

"Of the corps of cavalry, the brigade un-
der the command of Vecsey to be attached to
the ſecond column, & the regiment O'Reilly
to the third; and both brigades are to repair
immediately, the former to Gerasdorf, and
the latter to Suſſenbrunn.

(To be continued.)

London, July 11.

It is probable that the next accounts from Germany will bring intelligence of the greateſt importance—we do not mean from the Danube, but from the North of Germany—It is reported that a general inſurrection has broken out in Hanover and Heſſe, and the Auſtrians were advancing from Leipſic on the one hand, and from Wurtzburgh on the other, for the purpoſe of giving confidence to the inſurgents.

The foreign intelligence ſhows the diſpoſition of the people in Germany, and proves that they are every way prepared to riſe againſt the French—from the North to the South, from the banks of the Lake of Conſtance to the ſhores of the Baltic. The inſurgents from the Voralberg, and the Tyrol keep Swabia and Bavaria in a conſtant ſtate of alarm.——Their activity is inceſſant—we hear of them in the neighborhood of Salzburg—of Memmingen, of Kempten—on the Lech, the Iſer and the Inn—they enter towns and levy contributions—carry off proviſions and hoſtages, and ſo infeſt the country that the enemy obtain ſupplies with the greateſt difficulty.

This muſt naturally increaſe the ſcarcity which is acknowledged to be felt at Vienna, and which is ſo great that the populace beſiege the bakers and butchers ſhops day and night, juſt as they did at Paris during the early periods of the revolution.—Hungary was the ſource from which Vienna uſually drew her ſupplies, but that ſource is no longer open, and to an application in behalf of the capital, made by Bonaparte to the Archduke Charles, a polite refuſal is ſaid to have been returned.

Whilſt theſe events are paſſing in the Southern part of Germany, the Northern is not more diſpoſed to remain quiet under the French yoke. The progreſs of the Auſtrians in Francona and Saxony is already known. In Weſtphalia and Heſſe the ſpirit of inſurrection has ſhown itſelf, and the inſurgent peaſants as they are called, lately broke into the town of Marburgh, on the Lahn. Theſe peaſants are not raw troops, unuſed to arms: they are men who by the ancient conſtitution of their country, were enrolled and exerciſed during a certain part of the year. Thus rapidly and vigorouſly is the ſpirit of inſurrection ſpreading itſelf every where round the enemy.——Meanwhile the Archduke Charles is reinforcing himſelf by the landwher (militia) of Moravia and Bohemia, and ſo ſtrong does he feel himſelf that he has ſent a part of the Hungarian inſurrection, which had arrived at Brunn, to join the Archduke John at Comorn. This reinforcement is ſaid to have enabled him to advance again, and reſume his poſition at Raab. The two great Auſtrian armies, under the Archdukes Charles and John, occupy an almoſt ſtrait line from Walkersdorff to Comorn—Preſburgh is in the centre of it—hence the French have made the greateſt exertions to take Preſburgh, they would then have interpoſed between the two armies—But all their efforts have been ineffectual: and Marſhal Davouſt has been conſtantly repulſed in all his attempts to make himſelf maſter of the Tete de Pont near Wolfſthal.

July 12.

Yeſterday Mr. Jackſon, his majeſty's newly appointed miniſter to the United States of America, ſet out for Portſmouth from his apartments in Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet; he will embark in the Africaine frigate, captain Ranget.

On the 16th ult. his Majeſty ſhip the Havoc left Yarmouth, having on board a Ruſſian courier. She bore a flag of truce and ſailed for the Baltic. The veſſel was examined by the Danes on her paſſage, and ſuffered to proceed: the captain was treated with courteſy by them. After landing the courier near Riga, on the 27th the Havoc ſailed back and has arrived again in England.

An article in the Kent Gazette of yeſterday ſays, "a naval officer ſent by Admiral Campbell, the port admiral in the Downs, paſſed through Canterbury from Deal to London yeſterday afternoon, about 1 o'clock. He is ſaid to be the bearer of diſpatches of the utmoſt importance, relative to a battle having been fought on the Banks of the Danube, the ſubſtance of which was received by a ſmall veſſel which came into the Downs the ſame morning; at any rate the communication is of that nature, that the admiral deemed it expedient to ſend an officer purpoſely with it."

This diſpatch did not relate to any battle upon the Danube, but to the demonſtrations making by the Fluſhing ſquadron. Lord Gardner ſailed yeſterday morning from the Downs, with ſix ſail of the line to cruiſe off Scheldt.

Banks of the Elbe June 30.

"Nothing deciſive has as yet arrived from the great theatre of War; but according to all accounts may be daily expected, as the three bridges over the Danube were finiſhed on the 17th, and great reinforcements had reached the French army. Napoleon had alſo finiſhed all the preparations and diſpoſitions for a grand and deciſive attack on the heroic Archduke Charles and his valiant army, who were alſo all prepared to receive him.

"According to private letters from Auſtria, the Duke of Ragusa's has been defeated and totally diſperſed in the confines of Hungary, and no more than 6000 men are ſaid to remain of it. By the ſame channel, it is ſaid, that a combined Britiſh and Turkiſh military and naval force has retaken Trieſte and Fiume, and conquered the greateſt part of Dalmatia.

"The preſence of a Britiſh army in Hanover would be a very great diverſion in favor of Auſtria, as many of the inhabitants would join, particularly as the conſcription for France will ſoon be introduced.

July 13.

Orders were received at the Cuſtom Houſe this morning for a general embargo to be laid on immediately.—The expedition will ſail in two or three days.

We received ſome more German papers this morning, which contains a Bulletin from the Auſtrian army relative to the operations in Saxony, on the Raab, and in the Tyrol.—It does not announce, however, any new fact of much importance.

Fortune has frowned upon another of the Bonaparte family, and Jerome, who had advanced with his Weſtphalian and Dutch troops againſt the Auſtrians, threatening to drive them in a few days out of Saxony, has been checked in his preſumptuous boaſting, and been beaten himſelf.—I his we infer from an article in the 2d edition of the Berlin Gazette of 1ſt July—He would not elſe have ordered all the baggage in his rear to return to Magdeburgh, nor ſend in ſuch haſte to Caſſel for all the diſpoſable troops to be put immediately in motion. A victory over Jerome Bonaparte will be important, in asmuch as it will enable the Auſtrians to advance, about the time when the great events were to take place in Hanover and Heſſe.

There are two articles in the German papers, which ſpeak of negociations for peace—One of them is from the Banks of the Mayn, the other from Leipzig:—Each of them ſtate that Auſtria and France are negociating a peace—Perhaps theſe articles are inſerted only to induce a belief that Bonaparte's inactivity ſince his defeat at Aſpern, had not been produced by the magnitude of that defeat, and his inability to repair the loſſes he ſuſtained in it, but has been occaſioned by negociations. We will not believe that Auſtria is negociating.

BANKS OF THE WESER July 1.
(*Extract of a letter.*)

"The expected conflict between the two Grand armies did not take place on the 20th of June.—The laſt letters from Vienna of that date report that Bonaparte, finding himſelf ſtrained with reſpect to proviſions had applied to the Auſtrian Emperor and the Archduke Charles, in behalf of the inhabitants of Vienna, and met with an abſolute refuſal. It is therefore expected, that the ſcarcity which prevails in his camp will force him to attack the entrenched Auſtrian camp on the other ſide of the Danube.

"In the neighborhood of Preſburg, the Auſtrians have eſtabliſhed a bridge over the Danube, defended by a *tete du pont*, near Wolfsthal, which Marſhal Davouſt attacked in vain, with 12,000 men.—The Auſtrian general Branchi repulſed his attacks.

Lateſt From Europe.—We learn verbally from a gentleman paſſenger in a veſſel arrived off Sandy Hook, from a port in Ireland, where ſhe ſailed about the 23d of July, that the Grand Expedition ſailed from England on the 17th of July; that there were a general Embargo in England; the Ruſſian and French armies had formed a junction, and negociations for a peace were ſaid to be in a train of forwardneſs between France and Auſtria.—*Mer. Ad.*

New Store.

B. MERRELL is now opening for Sale at the Store of Thomas Hamilton, Esq. in York, a General Assortment of DRY GOODS suitable for the approaching season.

Also, Teas, Pepper, and Allspice,
Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugar,
Best Virginia sweet leaf Tobacco,
Mens and Women's Shoes,
50 Reams Good Writing Paper.
All which will be sold very low for Cash.

FOR SALE.

THAT very valuable Lot and improvement, on Yonge Street belonging to the Subscriber. For the accommodation of a purchaser a large Stock of cattle, Sheep, &c. will either be sold or let therewith, and the most favorable terms entered into.

The improvements (100 Acres cleared and in high cultivation) with the Distillery, Stills, and Buildings thereon, render the purchase a very desirable one. Also, one half of the Mills known as Lyon & Walker's Mills on Yonge Street; they being situate on an excellent lot of 200 Acres, have a large proportion of Fine timber. For particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises, or at the Printing Office.

JOHN LYON.

York, July 5th, 1809

FOR SALE.

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street, about six miles and a half from Town For particulars apply to

SAMUEL HERON.

York, July 6th, 1809.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 22, in the fifth Concession of the Township of York, West side of Yonge Street, also Lot No. 3, in the fifth Concession of the Township of North Gwillimbury; an indisputable title will be given. For particulars enquire of Ths Hamilton, York.

York, 6th July, 1809.

Wanted,

A Quantity of BARLEY, Also Hops, for which a liberal price will be given by the subscriber.

JOS SHAW.

York, 11th Sept. 1809

Sheriff's Office,
York, 15th Sept. 1809.

Home District, To Wit. } NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Tenth day of October now next ensuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs, are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices, shall be to be done.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber on the 11th Inst. an Elegant double cased GOLD WATCH, with a secret spring, second hands, and Horizontal works, moving on five diamonds; the said watch is marked Jno. Gardin, London, No. 1180, and a Gold Seal which was fastened to it, is engraved with the letters W. M. — Any person who will return the same to the owner at this place, or to Mr. William Gilkison at Queenston, will receive the above reward.

Wm. MILLS.

Malden, near Amherstburg, the 24th August, 1809.

N. B. A few Barrels of TAR for Sale at Queenston, by William Gilkison.

September 6th.

One hundred Cords Fire Wood Wanted,

AT the Government House, to be delivered by the 1st November next, such persons willing to contract for the same, or part thereof, will send their Proposals to

GEO. CROOKSHANK. Com'y.

York, 22 August 1809.

MR. Quetton St. George has received by the Mary Ann, the following articles from New-York, which are now opened and ready for sale, viz.

Spermaceti Oil.	Gazetteers,
Fish Lime Juice,	Grammars,
Olive Oil.	Geographies,
Anchovies,	Domestic Cookery,
Capers,	Ink-Stands,
East India Sugar,	Wafers,
Souchong Tea, &c, &c.	Paste Board,
Mace.	No 1, Foolscap paper,
Cloves,	Weaver's Reeds,
Nutmegs,	Patent Yellow,
Cinnamon,	Woollen Check,
Pepper,	Women's leather slippers,
Alspice,	Girls' do. do.
Cayenne Pepper,	Childrens Morocco do.
Race and Ground Ginger,	Boys coarse Shoes,
Basket Salt,	Do. fine do.
Candle wick,	Blk. Morocco skins,
Raisins in Boxes.	Red do. do.
Figs,	Blue do. do.
Almonds,	Yellow & Green do.
Icing Glass,	Seal Skins,
Lemon Peel,	Cut Nails and Axes,
Ana Seed,	A few days since he received from Montreal,
Caraway, do.	Callicoes,
Chocolate,	Checks,
Sago,	Patent Cord,
Spanish Indigo,	Corduroy,
Glue,	White flannels,
Gum Arabic,	A few pieces Cloth,
Verdigris,	Fustian,
Dye Wood,	Russia Sheeting,
Blue & yellow Nankeens,	Counterpanes,
Invitation Cards,	Gin.
Visiting do.	
An assortment of School Books,	He daily expects from New-York, an assortment of India Goods, Silks, &c
Novels, also,	Patent Medicines, Perfumery, cutelry & fancy goods.
Blank Books,	
Dictionaries,	

He has also for sale, the undermentioned Lands for ready pay (or upon a Credit of ten years, provided the Interest is paid annually,) for which he will give an indisputable title

Lots No. 13, 14, and 15, 2d Con. and 24 in broken front of Con. A	800 Acres, Hamilton, District of Newcastle.
35, second Concession, 32, 34, and 35, 4th Concession,	800 Whitby, do. do.
Nos 12, 13, 14, 7th Concession, and 19, in the 8th - do	800— E. Gwillimbury, Home District.
4, and 7, in the 6th Concession, and 16 on Lake Simcoe.	644. North do. do.
19, and 27, in the 2d Con. half of No. 10, in the 4th do. and 9, and 10, in the 6th do.	900. Uxbridge, do.
27, in the 1st Concession, 26 and 27, in the 3d do. 21 and 23, in the 6th do.	1000. Scott, - do.

19, in the 3d Concession of York, 200 Acres.
49 and 50, East side of Youge Street, 380 Acres.
59 and ½ of 58, W. side d. 268 Acres, on which there is an improvement of 32 Acres, House, &c.
No. 6, in the 4th and 5, in the 6th Concession, 400 acres in Mersea, Western District.
1 and half of 6, 5th Concession, 300 acres, Walsingham, District of London.
6 and 7, 4th Concession, 200 acres, Barton, District of Niagara.
8, 9, 12, and 13, 8th Con. 400 acres, Saltfleet, do.
31, 32, and broken Lots 34, 35, 36 37 and 38, 12th Con. } 940 acres, Pittsburg Middland District
Total, 8026 Acres.

Also, a House and Lot on King's Street in the Town of York, occupied, (at present) by Mr Jacob Smith.

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

York, 18th August, 1809.



THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the Town of York and its vicinity, that he has established a Shop, one door West of Alexr. Wood, Esqr. on King Street, where he carries on the BOOT and SHOEMAKING BUSINESS in its various branches; those who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner and newest fashion.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, 2d June, 1809.

FOR SALE

Five Hundred Acres of Excellent Land,

BEING composed of Lots No. 7 & 8 in the 2d Concession, and the rear half of Lot No. 7 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Darlington; an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. For particulars enquire at the Printing Office in York, or to the subscriber at Niagara.

WILLIAM D. MILLER.

York, 25th July, 1809.

THE subscriber being Indebted to John Gray, Esqr. Merchant in Montreal in a Sum of Money, and as Merchants have always occasion for their money, he wishes to discharge said debt as speedily as possible; would therefore sell Five or Six Thousand Acres of his land in the Township of Norwich near Lake Erie the Long Point settlement at the low price of half a Dollar per Acre.

Such as wish to purchase will please to call on him at York, and he will shew them the Map of, and the King's Deed for the Land, the quality of which is most excellent, and for the goodness of the Title unquestionable security will be given.

He has also Twelve Hundred Acres of choice Land in the Township of Whitby adjoining Lake Ontario, which he would sell at Two Dollars per Acre for the above purpose.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 27th June, 1809.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the Shop in this Town, lately occupied by Mr. Jordan Post, Watchmaker; where he now carries on the TIN and SILVER SMITHS BUSINESS in their various branches. He has now on hand a great variety of useful Tin utensils. Store-keepers either in the Town or country, will be supplied at a large discount from the retail prices. Any orders in this line with which he may be favored, will be gratefully attended to and executed with neatness and dispatch.

JAMES LOCKWOOD.

☞Cash paid for old Silver, Copper, Pewter, & Lead.

York, 4th August, 1809.

FOR SALE.

AS Valuable a Farm and Mill Seat as in the Province of Upper Canada, in the centre of a fine wheat country at the head of Lake Ontario; and within three miles of the water navigation thereof: About one third of which is meadow Land the greatest part can be watered at pleasure by springs, the rest is the best kind of loom land. On the concern there is a good quarry of building stone, lime stone, excellent timber, and an appearance of a large body of Iron Ore.

The Mill-Seat commands a fall of thirty six feet, with abundance of water for turning a Grist Mill with twenty run of stone; on which is erected a Saw Mill capable of sawing five thousand feet of boards every twenty four hours, and can be well supplied with Pine, Oak, Cherry, &c. &c. on the concern is also erected a dwelling house forty six feet by twenty four, containing two parlours, four bed rooms and a kitchen adjoining, also a frame barn thirty feet by forty six, a small house for a miller, with several other useful buildings; between fifty and sixty Acres is cleared and under good fence, and about thirty more is chopped ready for logging. For further particulars apply to the Printer.

N. B. The purchaser will be accommodated with 2 or 3 hundred acres of Land; or, the proprietor would be willing to put a part or the whole of the concern as a share in a commercial undertaking, the situation being well adapted to trade

Ready Money,

ANY Person wishing to Contract for Building a Bridge across the Twelve Mile Creek, on the Commissioners Road, may give in their lowest proposals to either of the subscribers without delay.

SAMUEL SMITH.
THOS. HAMILTON.
Commissioners.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, the well enclosed Lots and Orchard of the Subscriber, situate about the center of this Town, and some valuable land between this and the Head of the Lake.— Apply to the subscriber, or to John Cameron

JOHN VANZANTEE.

York, 9th May, 1809.

☞The above valuable Property will be Sold for the small consideration (if judged by its present, and increasing Value) of Five hundred Pounds, Prov. Currency: but if not Sold; it will be let, from 3 to 5 Years.

A FARM FOR SALE.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with fourteen acres Improvement and a House, is well watered, with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be sold very cheap, and immediate possession given with a clear Title — Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHRY Carpenter, York, May 24th, 1809.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S

VOL. XIX.

TH

TOTAL NUMBER 912

Proclamati

GEORGE THE THIRD, of GOD, of the Uni of Great Britain and I Defender of the Faith

To our beloved and faithful fellows of our Province of Up to our Knights, Citizens of our said Province, to the liament at our Town of York o of this present month of Septem menced, held, called and electe of you——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclam date the twenty-eighth d We thought fit by and with th Executive Council to prorogu cial Parliament until the twel present month of Septe our town of York, you were strained to appear; but WE t Royal consideration the ease ence of our loving subjects, fit by and with the advice of Council, to relieve you and e your attendance at the time af convoking and by these prese you and each of you, that on day of October next ensuing in our Provincial Parliament i York, there to take into con state and welfare of our Pr per Canada and therein to d necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, W these our Letters to be mad the Great Seal of our said P hereunto affixed.— Witness well beloved FRANCIS GO our Lieutenant Governor of ince at York, this fifth day of the year of our Lord one thous dred and nine, and in the fort Reign.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

AUSTRIAN BULLE

Supplement to the LONDON

Tuesday, July 11.

An account of the BATTLE Aspern, on the Marchfield, 22d of May, 1809, between Charles of Austria, General Imperial Austrian Armies, a or Napoleon, Commander i French and Allied armies.

(Continued.)

☞ The principal object in w back the enemy entirely over t

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ween this and the Head of the Lake.—
ply to the subscriber, or to John Cameron
JOHN VANZANTEE.
York, 9th May, 1809.
The above valuable Property, will be
d for the small consideration (if judged by
present, and increasing Value) of Five
dred Pounds, Prov. Currency: but if not
; it will be let, from 3 to 5 Years.

A FARM FOR SALE.
OUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with
fourteen acres Improvement and a House, is well water-
with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on
River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be
very cheap, and immediate possession given with a clear
e.—Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHRY
reeter, York, May 24th, 1809.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
NTER TO THE KING'S MOST

G. R.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 20.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 912] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1809 FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Twelfth day of this present month of September, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-eighth day of July last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twelfth day of this present month of September, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twentieth day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.— Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Elquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this fifth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty ninth of our Reign. F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

AUSTRIAN BULLETIN.

Supplement to the LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, July 11.

An account of the BATTLE fought near Aspern, on the Marchfield, on the 21st and 22d of May, 1809, between the Archduke Charles of Austria, Generalissimo of the Imperial Austrian Armies, and the Emperor Napoleon, Commander in Chief of the French and Allied armies.

(Continued.)

"The principal object in view is to drive back the enemy entirely over the first arms of the Danube, destroy the bridges he has thrown over them, and occupying the bank of the Lobau with a numerous artillery, especially howitzers.

"The infantry will form on the plain in battalions, with half divisions from the centre.

"His imperial highness the general in chief, recommends order, closeness during the advance, and a proper use of every species of arms. His station will be with the second column.

"Gerasdorf, May 21, 18 9."

The 1st Column consisted of	19 batt.	22 squad.
2d	20	16
3d	22	8
4th	13	8
5th	23	18
The Corps of Cavalry	—	78
The Corps of Grenadiers	16	
Total.	118 bat.	148 squad.

all which amounted to seventy five thousand men effective troops.

Of artillery there were 18 batteries of brigade, 13 of position, and eleven horse artillery; in the aggregate two hundred and eighty eight pieces of different calibres.

The enemy had availed himself extremely well of the advantages of the ground to cover his passage.—The extensive villages of Essling and Aspern, mostly composed of brick houses, and encircled all round by heaps of earth, resembled two bastions, between which a double line of natural trenches, intended to draw off the water, served as the curtain, and afforded every possible security to the column passing from the isle of Lobau. Essling had a granary furnished with loopholes, and whose three stories afforded room for several hundred men, while Aspern was provided with a strong Churchyard. The left side of the latter village borders on an arm of the Danube. Both villages had a safe communication with the bushy ground near the Danube, from which the enemy had it constantly in his power, to dispatch, unseen, fresh reinforcements. The isle of Lobau served at once as a place of arms and as a tete de pont, a bridgehead for the bridge, in the rear across the main arm of the river.

The enemy with the divisions of General Molitor, Boudet, Nansouty, Legrand, Espagne, Lasalle, and Ferraud, under the Marshals Massena and Lannes, as well as Marshal Bessieres together with the guards of the Wurtemberg, Hesse-Darmstadt and Baden Auxiliaries had already left their position and was directing his march towards Hirschstetten when the first Austrian advanced guard met him.

If it be at all permitted in war, to indulge favorable presentiments, it was certainly excusible so to do at that great moment, when on the 21st of May, exactly at 12 o'clock, the columns began to put themselves in motion for the attack. A general enthusiasm had taken possession of the troops—joyful war songs accompanied by Turkish music, resounded through the air, and were interrupted by shouts "Long live our Emperor, long live the Archduke Charles!" whenever the Imperial General appeared, who had placed himself at the head of the second column: Every breast panted with anxious desire and high confidence after the decisive moment; and the finest weather favored the awful scene.

BATTLE OF THE 21ST OF MAY.

First Column.

The advanced guard under General Nordman, consisting of two battalions of Gyulay and Lichtenstein Hussars, had formed near the destroyed bridge of Tabor, and leaving the villages of Kihan and Hirchstetten to the left, and Stadelau to the right, marched in the plain towards Aspern.

It was followed by the column, which having left the high road before the post office at Strammersdorf, had marched from the right by half divisions. Its right flank along the Danube was covered by a battalion of St. Georgians, by the first battalion of Vienna volunteers, and by a battalion of militia, under the command of Major Count Colleredo.

Within a cannon shot of Stadelau the out post met the enemy's piquets, which gradually retreated to their original divisions.

At this time General Nordman ordered two battalions of Gyulay to draw up *en echellon*, in order to favor the advance of the column. The enemy drawn up in large divisions, flood immediately before Aspern, having to cover his front, occupied all the ditches of the fields, which afforded excellent breast-works. His right was covered by a battery, and his left by a broad and deep ditch (one of those that carry off the water of the Danube when it overflows,) as well as by a bushy ground, which was likewise occupied by several bodies in close order.

Though the enemy had the advantage of position to himself, insomuch as the freshets of the Danube were only passable by means of a small bridge, at which he kept up a vigorous fire from behind the ditches, both with cannon and small arms, it did not prevent the second battalion of Gyulay, immediately after the first had penetrated as far as the bushy meadows, to pass the bridge in a column, to form without delay, and with charged bayonets to attack the enemy, who precipitately retreated to Aspern, on which occasion that village, after a vigorous, but not very obstinate resistance, was taken for the first time. It was, however, not long before the enemy had it in his power, by the arrival of fresh reinforcements, to expel again the battalion of Gyulay. By this time some battalions of the column had arrived, the chasseurs of Major Scheider, of the second column, joined the advanced guard of the first; Gyulay formed

again, and the enemy was a second time pushed to the lower end of the village, though he succeeded again in regaining what he had loft.

Both parties were aware of the neceffity of maintaining themfelves in Afpern at any rate which produced fucceffively the moft obftinate efforts both of attack and defence ; the parties engaged each other in every ftreet, in every houfe, and in every barn ; carts ploughs and harrows were obliged to be removed during an uninterrupted fire, in order to get at the enemy : every individual wall was an impediment of the aflailants, and a rampart of the attack ; the fteeple, lofty trees, the garrets and the cellars were to be conquered before either of the parties could ftyle itfelf maiter of the place, and yet the poffeffion was ever of fhort duration ; for no fooner had we taken a ftreet or houfe, than the enemy gained another, forcing us to abandon the former. So this murderous conflict lafted for feveral hours ; the German battalions were fupported by Hungarians, who were again aflifted by the Vienna Volunteers, each rivelling the other in courage and perfeverance. At the fame time the fecond column combined its attacks with thofe of the firft, having to overcome the fame refiftance, by reafon of the enemy's conftantly leading freth reinforcements into the fire. At lenth General Vacquant of the fecond column fucceeded in becoming maiter of the upper part of the village, and maintained himfelf there during the whole of the night.

By the fhells of both parties many houfes had been fet on fire, and illuminated the whole country around.

At the extremity of the right wing on the bufhy meadow, the combatants were not lefs severe. The left flank of the enemy was secured by an arm of the Danube, impenetrable underwood, intersected only by foot paths, covered its front ; and a broad ditch and palliſadoes afforded him the advantage of a natural rampart.

Here fought, at the beginning of the battle, the firft battalion of Gyulay under colonel Mariassy ; then the battalion of Chaſseurs under Major Scneider ; next the St. Georgians under Major Mitrillovich, and finally, the two battalions of Vienna Volunteers under Lieutenant Colonel Steigentesch and St. Quentin. Here alfo the enemy were defeated ; and the firft day of this sanguinary engagement, terminated by the occupation of Aspern by Gen. Vacquant, at the head of eight battalions of the fecond column, while Lieut. Field Marfhal Hiller drew the troops of his corps from the village, placed them again in order of battle, and paffed the night under arms.

Second Column.

The advanced guard commanded by Lieut. Gen. Fresnel, advanced by Leopoldau and Cagran towards Hirchftetten, and confifted of one battalion of chasseurs and two battalions of Anton Mitsovsky under Gen. Winzingerode, as well as the brigades of cavalry, Klenau and Vincent, under General Veesey. It was followed in the fame direction by the column from its position near Gerarsdorf.

The enemy having been difcovered from the eminences near Hirchftetten to be near Afpern and Esslingen, the brigade Veesey was detached againft the latter place, and the brigade Winzingerode to diflodge the enemy from Afpern.

The column deployed before Hirschftetten in two lines, in order to fupport the advanced guard, and leaving Afpern on the right, followed upon the plain, at a proper diftance.

The brigade of Winzingerode, however, met with fo fpirited a refiftance in its attempts upon Afpern, that an attack upon the front alone was not likely to be attended with fuccefs ; the cavalry, therefore, of the advanced guard, was puthed forward from Aspern on the left, in order to fupport the attack on the flank with the two batteries of cavalry, as well as to facilitate the junction with the third column which was advancing by Breitenlee. At the same time the regiment of Reuss Plauen was ordered to the right fide of Afpern, with a view to an attack on that place, the reft of the corps were formed into clofe columns of battalions.

Meanwhile the enemy formed his left wing which he directed towards Aspern, and his right upon Esslingen. Thus he advanced with columns of infantry and cavalry upon the main army, while an extremely brifk cannonade fupported him. A line of twelve regiments of cuirassiers formed the centre of the fecond line of the enemy, giving to the whole an impofing afpect.

Meanwhile the attack of a battalion of Reuss Plauen on Afpern was repulsed, and it gave way, being thrown into confternation by the lofs of its commander, but it rallied immediately after. Count Bellegarde ordered Gen. Vacquant to renew the attack with the regiment of Volgelsang, and to carry the village at all hazards. The latter obeyed the order with the moft brilliant fuccefs, and Aspern though defended by 14000 of the beft of the enemy's troops, was carried by ftorm ; Vacquant being aflifted by the regiment of Reuss Plauen, by a battalion of the Archduke Rainer, and by the brigade of Mair of the third Column.

To fruftrate this attack, the enemy advanced with two columns of infantry, fupported by his heavy cavalry, upon the main army, repulfed the regiments of Klenau and Vincent's light horfe, and fell upon the infantry.

The latter expecting him with their fire locks ready and with cool intrepidity, fired at ten paces diftance so effectually, as totally to route the enemy, upon which Gen. Veesey at the head of a diviſion of Klenau, attacked the enemy's cuirassiers with fuch energy, that their retreat was followed by that of the infantry.

Hereby the army along the whole of its lines was diſengaged from the enemy, obtained communication on the left with the corps of Prince Hohenzollen, and became poſſeſſed of the important poſt of Aspern. The enemy being in full retreat, attempted no further attack, and confined himſelf merely to a cannonade. The corps remained during the night under arms.—The enemy repeated, indeed, his attacks on Afpern, but they all proved unfucceſsful.

Third Column.

This column, according to its deſtination, had began its march from its poſition at Scie-ring, by the road of Suffenbrunn and Breitenlee. Some divifions of O'Reilly's light horfe and chasseurs formed the advanced guard of the column, and at three o'clock in the afternoon met near Hirschſtetten, the left wing of the enemy, which conſiſted moſtly of cavalry.

At about this time the firft and fecond columns advanced intrepidly upon Afpern, and the enemy began to fall back to his poſition between Esslingen and aſpern, Lieut. Gen. Hohenzollen, ordered up the batteries, and a very briſk cannonade commenced on both ſides.

The firft line formed in clofe columns of battalions, and advanced with the greateſt reſolution upon the enemy, when his cavalry ſuddenly ruſhed forward in ſuch diſproportionate numbers, and with ſuch rapidity, that there was ſcarcely time to ſave the artillery which had been brought up, and the battalions were left to defend themſelves by their own unſupported exertions.—This was the remarkable moment in which the regiments of Zach, Joſeph, Cellerdo, Zettwitz, Froon, a battalion of Stein's, and the ſecond battalion of the Archduke Charles's Legion, under the conduct of Lieutenant General Brady, and Generals Buteach, Maier, and Koller, demonſtrated with unparalleled fortitude, what the fixed determination to conquer or die is capable of effecting againſt the moſt impetuous attacks.

The enemy's cavalry turned theſe battalions on both wings, penetrated between them repulſed the ſquadrons of O'Reilly's light horſe, who were unable to withſtand ſuch a ſuperior force, and in the confidence of victory, ſummoned theſe corps of heroes to lay down their arms.—A well directed and deſtructive fire was the anſwer to this degrading propoſition, and the enemy's cavalry abandoned the field, leaving behind them a conſiderable number of dead.

This corps, as well as the others, paſſed the night on the field of battle.

Fourth and Fifth Columns.

They were both compoſed of the corps of Lieutenant General Prince Rosenburg, on either banks of the Russbach, and directed their march from their poſition to the right and left of Deutsch Wagram.

The fourth proceeded through Rochedorf ſtraight to Esslingen.—Col. Hardegg of Schwatzenburgh's Hulens conducted the advanced guard.

The fifth directed its march towards the left, in order to go a circuit round the little town of Enzersdorf, and drive the enemy out of the place. It was reinforced by Stiptic's Huſſars, under the command of Colonel Frolich. Lieutenant General Klenau led the advanced guard of both columns.

As this circuit round Enzersdorf obliged the firſt to deſcribe a longer line, it was neceſsary for the fourth to advance rather more ſlowly.

Enzersdorf, however, was quickly taken poſſeſſion of by a detachment of Stiptic's Huſsars, and of the Wallacho-Illyrian Frontier Regiment, as it was already for the greateſt part evacuated by the enemy from whom no more than 30 priſoners could be taken.

Both columns now received orders to advance upon Esslingen.

The fourth in cloſe columns of battalions of Czartorisky's Archduke Louis's and Coburg, who were twice ſucceſſively attacked by upwards of two thouſand of the enemy's heavy cavalry ; but theſe were each time put to flight by our brave infantry with conſiderable loſs.

Of the fifth column, two battalions of Chasteler's advanced directly upon Esslingen, while two battalions of Bellegarde's were ordered to penetrate the left bank of the village and the ſmall contigious wood. Two battalions of Hiller's and Stutterays, beſides the Archduke Ferdinand's and Stiptic's regiment of huſsars, and two diviſions of Rosenberg's light horſe, were in the plain in readineſs to ſupport them.

Theſe combined attacks were made twice ſucceſſively with uncommon intrepidity, the enemy's troops were repulsed at all points, and driven into the village of Esslingen which had been set on fire.——But as the enemy's army was drawn up in ſeveral lines between Esslingen and Aſpern, and that each new attack with freſh reinforcements, because the ſafety of his retreat depended on the poſſeſſion of this village ; our troops were obliged to abandon it at the approach of night, and to await, under arms, the arrival of morning.

The reſerve corps of cavalry marched in two columns under the command of General Prince of Lichtenſtein, and advanced upon the New Inn between Rosshdorf and Breitenlee. General Count Wartensleben with Blankenſtein's huſsars, conducted the advanced guard.

No ſooner did the enemy perceive the general advance of the army, than he placed the bulk of his cavalry, ſupported by ſome battalions of infantry, in order to battle between Esslingen and Aspern, and commenced a briſk cannonade upon the columns of Auſtrian cavalry as they advanced.

Prince Lichtenſtein directed his columns to march forward in two lines, on which the enemy detached four or five thouſand cavalry from his poſition to the right by way of Esslingen, & excited ſome apprehenſions that he would impede the progreſs of the fourth column, or even break through it.——The Prince therefore ordered four regiments to the left, and kept the ſecond column formed

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During this movement the remainder of the enemy's cavalry, alſo advanced with the greateſt confidence, towards the right wing of the Auſtrians.—They were received with a firmneſs which they probably did not expect. The intrepidity of the cavalry which had marched up, particularly Maurice Lichtenſtein's regiment and the Archduke Francis's cuiraſſiers, the former headed by its gallant Col. Ruſſell, fruſtrated the repeated aſſaults of the enemy by counter-attacks, by which they at length put a ſtop to his impetuous advance, and completely repulſed him with conſiderable loſs. In theſe conflicts the French General of diviſion, Durosnel, Equerry to the Emperor, was taken priſoner in a few paces from him, as was alſo General Fouler, Equerry to the Empreſs, after having been ſlightly wounded. Notwithſtanding the fire of muſketry which now enſued, the Prince ordered a General advance, by which the enemy was ſtraitened in the alignement between Esslingen and Aſpern, but on account of the flanking fire from Esslingen, could not be purſued any further. The fire of his guns was answered with ſpirit by the horſe artillery.—About ſeven in the evening, three thouſand horſe were again detached towards the point of union between the cavalry of the corps of reſerve and the left wing of Prince Hohenzollern, and fell *en maſſe* upon the brigades of cuiraſſiers of Generals Knoyber, Kuary, and Siegenthal; but by the ſteady intrepidity of the Blankenſtein's and Riesch's regiments, who with the utmoſt gallantry made a ſudden attack on the enemy's flanks, his cavalry was again repulſed, and part of it, which had fallen upon ſome of the regiments of the new levies, placed in the third line, was cut off and there taken.

Meanwhile night came on, and it was paſſed by the Prince in the beſt ſtate of preparation on the ground which he had gained from the enemy.

For the firſt time Napoleon had ſuſtained a defeat in Germany. From this moment he was reduced to the rank of bold and ſucceſsful Generals, who, like himſelf, after a long ſervice of deſtructive atchievements, experienced the vicissitudes of fortune. The charm of his invincibility was diſſolved. No longer the *ſpoiled child* of fortune; by poſterity he will characterize as the ſport of the fickle goddeſs. New hopes began to animate the oppreſſed nations.—To the Auſtrian army the 21ſt of May was a grand and glorious epoch, that muſt inſpire it with a conſciousneſs, of its ſtrength, and a confidence in its energies. Overwhelmed by our irreſiſtable infantry, its proud opponents were extended in the duſt, and the preſence of their hither to unconquered Emperor was no longer capable of ſnatching from the heroes of Auſtria the laurels which they had acquired.

Napoleon's glory was obviouſly at ſtake.—New efforts were to be expected the following day; but he was alſo obliged to fight for his exiſtence. By means of fire ſhips ſent down the Danube, the Archduke had cauſed the enemy's bridge on the Lobau to be broken down, and its repairs would take up ſeveral hours.—Meanwhile Napoleon had already in the evening been joined by the corps of General Oudinot: and all the diſpoſable troops followed from Vienna and the Upper Danube, and were tranſported acroſs the river in veſſels as faſt as they arrived. The Archduke on his part, ordered the grenadier corps which had not had any ſhare in the firſt engagement, to advance from its poſition near Gerasdorf to Breitenlee; and the ſhort night was ſcarcely ſufficient to complete the reſpective preparations for the commencement of a ſecond tragedy.

(The remainder in our next.)

Lateſt Foreign News.

London, July 25.

A Gentleman arrived from Corunna gives a moſt deplorable account of the ſufferings of the Spaniſh peaſantry from the rapacious neſs of the French armies. They ſeize on whole flocks of ſheep, and ſlaughter them for the use of their troops without any remuneration. Sometimes, indeed, they are ſo juſt as to give drafts on Bonaparte's Commiſſiaries.

July 28.

The Emperor of Auſtria iſſued a very important Proclamation at Budweis, on the 15th inſt. a copy of which has been received in town. This Proclamation, we underſtand, ſtates, that the loſs ſuſtained by both armies, the French as well as the Auſtrian, had rendered an Armiſtice neceſſary, and that there being no ſtipulation againſt military movements in the Armiſtice, every thing would be done, during its continuance, to promote the ſecurity of the Auſtrian Empire. Reverſes are admitted to have been ſuſtained, and are attributed to one of the Generals who commanded a diviſion in the battle of Wagram having ſuffered his troops to fall back and expoſe the reſt. Not a word is ſaid reſpecting peace.

Letters from St. Peterſburgh of the 6th of July, ſtates that an Engliſh ſquadron of 7 ſail of the line, and 20 other veſſels, have made their appearance between Hochland & Cronſtadt, in preſence of the Ruſſian fleet, and that a naval engagement was expected—and that the Ruſſians were alarmed for the ſafety of Cronſtadt, the Britiſh ſquadron having evinced a diſpoſition to bombard it.

The Archduke Charles and Prince Lichtenſtein, were ſlightly wounded in the late actions.

July 30.

Before the greater part of our readers will have received this day's Courier, the expedition will have reached the firſt point of its deſtination, and ſtruck the firſt blow. The firſt and ſecond diviſions of the Expedition ſailed early yeſterday morning, and were ſoon clear of the Downs. Admiral Otway with the remaining diviſion of the Expedition ſailed at five this morning, with a fine wind from the weſtward. The troops embarked at Harwich were to ſail this morning. In the mean time, more horſes, troops and artillery, are embarking, and we have probably by this time, on the enemy's coaſt, the largeſt force that was ever ſent from the Britiſh ſhores at one time; perhaps between 40 and 50,000 troops.

Three iſlands lie at the mouth of Scheldt, Cadsand, Walcheren, and Schowen. The poſſeſſion of theſe iſlands is neceſſary to all interior operations up the Eaſt and Weſt Scheldt, and theſe we may now ſay, it is the object of the three diviſions of the Expedition to attack in the firſt inſtance. Cadsand will probably be the firſt iſland attacked, becauſe it commands the entrance of the Weſt Scheldt, and will enable our ſhips to go up the river. The Marquis of Huntley's diviſion of the 6th, 50th, 91ſt, 9 h, 38th, and 42d regiments, will attack Cadsand.—Cadsand is not ſtrong on its weſtern ſide, but the enemy we underſtand have erected a mortar battery above Breskens. With ſuch a battery and Flushing the Scheldt may be in a great meaſure commanded. But it is probable that it is not intended to attack this battery in front at leaſt till after a landing had been effected in another part. The ſecond diviſion, under the command of Sir John Hope, is deſtined for the Schowen iſland and the North part of Walcheren. Schowen, is neceſſary to ſecure the Eaſt Scheldt, and to put us in poſſeſſion of North Beverland. The operations againſt Walcheren will be committed to Sir Eyre Coot. Upon this jubject it is ſaid in a morning paper that "the enemy had already aſſembled 6000 troops in Walcheren, which it is ſuppoſed will be ſufficient to cope with 30,000 aſſailants, placed as they are on terra firma, and provided with extenſive redoubts & batteries.—The town of Middelburg in the centre of the iſland, has had the pavement removed from the ſpacious ſquares within its walls, and the ſame induſtry has been employed at Flushing, to prevent the deſtruction of the garrilon and inhabitants from the rebounding of the miſſiles, and from the fragments of ſtone in the caſe of bombardment."

We are glad to find that the enemy have no more than 6000 troops in Walcheren: but, as to their being able to cope with 30,000 Britiſh troops, we have little doubt, ere a few hours have elapſed, that we ſhall find they have not been able to cope with a third of that number. Middelburgh is not a place of any ſtrength. Flushing is ſtrong; & there may be ſome batteries on the Weſtern coaſt of the iſle of Walcheren. But the valor, ſkill, and firmneſs of our troops will ſoon overcome the obſtacles.

What objects are in contemplation after the operations againſt Cadsand, Walcheren, and Schowen, have been carried into effect, it would be at preſent improper to diſcloſe.

July 31.

A cutter arrived on Saturday from off Flushing. A variety of reports were immediately in circulation on the coaſt. It was ſaid by ſome that the iſland of Walcheren had ſurrendered to our troops without reſiſtence. Others that a conſiderable body of French troops had been collected in the iſland, and that the reſiſtence would be obſtinate. A Dutchman who arrived in the cutter, ſays, that the crews of the veſſels at Flushing have deſerted and gone into the interior.

The Hague Gazette of the 14 h inſt, contains an account of the defeat of the army of Gen. Junot by the united corps of Rudewitch, Kienmayer, and the Duke of Brunſwick Oel, near Barenth.

It was reported at Dover on Saturday, that Flushing had ſurrendered without oppoſition, not to the expedition, which had not then arrived; but to the Britiſh ſquadron, which arrived off that ſtation on Tuesday ſe'nnight, the French ſquadron having returned up the Scheldt.

Banks of the Elbe July 14.

The French Cuſtom houſe officers and marines have not re-appeared ſince the landing of the Engliſh, and at Hamburg they begin to diſguiſe themſelves by changing their dreſſes.

In Hanover the rumours of the ſpeedy arrival of an expedition from Great Britain, for the deliverance of the loyal inhabitants of that country from the French, have cauſed the greateſt enthuſiaſm, eſpecially in the capital, where the inhabitants ſang "God Save Great George," & bade defiance to the French authorities. The Governor has threatened martial law, and ſerious exceſſes are apprehended as the indignation of the loyal inhabitants can no longer contain itſelf. Some Frenchmen are ſaid to have been roughly handled. May theſe loyal people ſoon ſee their deliverers, whom they ſo much pant after. At Bremen, the Cuſtom houſe officers have fled; but, attempting to get away ſome confiſcated goods, the people, to the number of two thouſand, prevented them, by cutting the traces of the horſes. The French Commandant has been pelted with ſtones by the indignant populace, whom the Senate do all they can to oppoſe. They have alſo aſked pardon of the French Commandant, who has returned no favorable anſwer.

What gives the Hanoverians ſuch enthuſiaſm, is a ſtatement, generally ſpread over the country, that General Vallmoden, in the convention for delivering up Hanover, had ſtipulated with Mortier, that if it was not occupied by the Engliſh before the firſt of Auguſt, 1809 it would remain in the poſſeſſion of the French. This is ſaid to be a leſſon to the good oppreſſed people, who love their king and Engliſh very well, and to excite the French, love to indulge this beliſh.

St. Petersburgh, June 28.

Three English frigates have taken possession of Catherine Harbor, in Kola, near the Icy Ocean, and of all the stores belonging to the Company of the White Sea, consisting of salt, cordage, &c. as well as some vessels loaded with corn. The garrison has also been taken in Kola, from which place the few inhabitants had fled. These frigates are now cruizing at the mouth of the White Sea. The Government has put an embargo upon all vessels in Archangel, that they may not fall into the hands of the English, who seem to have devoted their attention principally to the corn vessels from Archangel. This is the first attack of the English upon the Russian territory.

Glasgow, August 8.

There are no accounts from the Expedition, but it is pretty confidently reported, that by a telegraphic dispatch received at the Admiralty, on Saturday afternoon, accounts were received of the surrender of the island of Walcheren.

The London Gazette contains an official account of a gallant enterprize under the command of Lord George Stuart, of his Majesty's ship amiable, who with 150 sailors and marines, attacked a party of the French at Gessendorf, a town 28 miles distant from Cuxhaven, where they destroyed the batteries, routed the party opposed to them and brought off a quantity of confiscated merchandise

August 9.

German papers to the 22d ult. have been received. It should seem, from what they say, of the re-entrance of the Austrians into Dresden and Leipsic, that the Armistice does not extend to the North of Germany. These papers confirm what we stated in our last, of the order given at Vienna to prepare quarters for 32,000 wounded French; and describes Bonaparte's loss at the battle of Wagram, to have been very great.—The Duke of Istria, (Marshal Bessieres) is among the wounded, and several other Generals

A mercantile house of great respectability in London, is said to have received a letter from Rotterdam, of a very recent date, which positively asserts, that intelligence had been received there of the rupture of the armistice; and adds, that another battle had taken place between the French and Austrians, in which the former were defeated with the loss of 14,000 men.

London, August 2.

MOST GALLANT ATCHIEVEMENT.

We have the pleasure to lay before the public an account of a most brilliant atchievement against the Russian flotilla in the Baltic. We ardently hope that frequent opportunities may be offorded us of making Russia feel our power.

About the beginning of last month the Russian flotilla in the Baltic took up a position under a point called Pencula.—each wing of their flotilla was flanked by a rock. In this position they seemed to defy our power.—Such a defiance could not of course be brooked by British seamen; and it was resolved to man our boats and send them in to teach the Russians more respect.—The boats of the Bellerophon, Implacable, Melpomene, & Prometheus, were accordingly manned, and on the night of the 7th ult. proceeded under the command of Lieutenant Hawky to attack the enemy in their strong position.—Observing our approach the Russians poured a heavy fire from their flotilla from the two rocks—Our gallant countrymen, however, advanced with their characteristic bravery and steadiness, disregarding the fire of the enemy and not firing a shot till the boats were close to the flotilla—then they opened upon them, boarded the flotilla sword in hand, and drove all before them. The flotilla consisted of eight gun boats, each mounting a 32 and 24 pounders, and 46 men. Six of these were brought out and one sunk. There were besides twelve vessels under the protection of the flotilla, laden with powder and provisions for the Russian army—these were all taken and a large ship was burnt. We grieve to say, that lieut. Hawky, as promising an officer as any in our service, was killed by a grape shot after he had taken one of the gun-boats.—Lieutenant Sterling, of the Prometheus, was so severely wounded, that he died soon after the action.—Mr. Mounteney, a Midshipman, being killed.—We had in all 17 killed, and 6 wounded.

The loss of the Russians was much greater—they had 55 killed, and a great number were drowned; 127 were made prisoners, of whom 51 are wounded

Harwich August 4.

☞ Intelligence has just been brought from the Expedition, by a foreign vessel which left the Dutch coast last Wednesday night. She had been with the Expedition from Saturday last—on that day about one P. M. he was in the midst of our Expedition, which was then about 2 miles distant from Flushing. They were then at anchor. Three guns having been fired at the British Admiral's ship, the whole of the fleet weighed and stood close in. The foreign vessel then set sail for another part of the Dutch coast more to the Northward, where she remained until Wednesday night, when she receive a short note by a fishing vessel, directing her to return with all haste to England, and adding, that "*Flushing had been taken by the British.*"—By Flushing the master of the foreign vessel means the surrender of the whole Island of Walcheren.

The above intelligence comes from a source that may be relied on."

On Wednesday night a Telegraphic order was received at Deal from the Admiralty, for all the vessels, with the heavy artillery on board, laying in the Downs, to sail immediately to join the Expedition: and they all sailed on Thursday morning, under convoy of his Majesty's sloop Rinaldo.

FOR SALE.

THAT very valuable Lot and improvement, on Yonge Street belonging to the subscriber. For the accommodation of a purchaser a large Stock of cattle, Sheep, &c. will either be sold or let therewith, and the most favorable terms entered into.

The improvements (100 Acres cleared and in high cultivation) with the Distillery, Stills, and Buildings thereon, render the purchase a very desirable one. Also, one half of the Mills known as Lyon & Walker's Mills on Yonge Street; they being situate on an excellent lot of 210 Acres, have a large proportion of Pine timber. For particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises, or at the Printing Office.

JOHN LYON.

York, July 5th, 1809.

B. MERRELL is now opening for Sale at the Store of Thomas Hamilton, Esq. in York, a General Assortment of DRY GOODS suitable for the approaching season.

Also, Teas, Pepper, and Allspice,
Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugar,
Best Virginia sweet leaf Tobacco,
Mens and Women's Shoes,
50 Reams Good Writing Paper.
All which will be sold very low for Cash.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 15th Sept. 1809.

Home District, } NOTICE is hereby
To Wit. } given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Tenth day of October now next enluing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs, are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices, shall be to be done.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

Ready Money,

ANY Person wishing to Contract for Building a Bridge across the Twelve Mile Creek, on the Commissioners Road, may give in their lowest proposals to either of the subscribers without delay.

SAMUEL SMITH.
THOS. HAMILTON.
Commissioners.

FOR SALE.

AS Valuable a Farm and Mill Seat as in the Province of Upper Canada, in the centre of a fine wheat country at the head of Lake Ontario; and within three miles of the water navigation thereof: About one third of which is meadow Land the greatest part can be watered at pleasure by springs, the rest is the best kind of loom land. On the concern there is a good quarry of building stone, lime stone, excellent timber, and an appearance of a large body of Iron Ore.

The Mill-Seat commands a fall of thirty six feet, with abundance of water for turning a Grist Mill with twenty run of stone; on which is erected a Saw Mill capable of sawing five thousand feet of boards every twenty four hours, and can be well supplied with Pine, Oak, Cherry, &c. &c. on the concern is also erected a dwelling house forty six feet by twenty four, containing two parlours, four bed rooms and a kitchen adjoining, also a frame barn thirty feet by forty six, a small house for a miller, with several other useful buildings; between fifty and forty Acres is cleared and under good fence, and about thirty more is chopped ready for logging. For further particulars apply to the Printer.

N. B. The purchaser will be accommodated with 2 or 3 hundred acres of Land; or, the proprietor would be willing to put a part or the whole of the concern in a share in a commercial undertaking, the situation being well adapted to trade

One hundred Cords Fire Wood Wanted,

AT the Government House, to be delivered by the 1st November next, such persons willing to contract for the same, or part thereof, will send their Proposals to

GEO. CROOKSHANK. Com'y.

YORK, 22 August 1809.

A FARM FOR SALE.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with fourteen acres Improvement and a House, is well watered, with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be sold very cheap, and immediate possession given with a clear Title.—Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHRY Carpenter, York, May 24th, 1809.

FOR SALE,

AN Excellent MALT MILL, apply at the Printing Office.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

New Store.

MERRELL is now opening for
at the Store of Thomas Hamilton,
in York, a General Assortment of
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York, 15th Sept. 1809.

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Commiſſioners.

FOR SALE.

Valuable a Farm and Mill Seat

in the Province of Upper Canada, in the centre fine wheat country at the head of Lake Ontario 3 three miles of the water navigation thereof: A- ird of which is meadow Land the greateſt part can at pleaſure by ſprings, the reſt is the beſt kind of On the concern there is a good quarry of build- me ſtone, excellent timber, and an appearance of e of Iron Ore.

Seat commands a fall of thirty ſix feet, with a- f water for turning a Grift Mill with twenty et on which is erected a Saw Mill capable of ſaw- ouſand feet of boards every twenty four hours, and l ſupplied with Pine, Oak, Chewy, &c. &c. on is alſo erected a dwelling houſe forty ſix feet by , containing two parlours, four bed rooms and a joining, alſo a frame barn thirty feet by forty ſix, fe for a miller, with ſeveral other uſeful build- em fifty and ſixty Acres is cleared and under and about thirty more is chopped ready for log- further particulars apply to the Printer.

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22 Auguſt 1809.

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G. R.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 21.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 913] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4 1809 [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the twentieth day of this preſent month of October, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you ——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of September laſt, We though fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty eighth day of this preſent month of October, at which time in our town of York, you were held and commanded to appear; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking and by theſe preſents, enjoining you & each of you, that on the twenty eighth day of November next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the Eſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this ninth day of October in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty ninth of our Reign.

F. G

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

AUSTRIAN BULLETIN

Supplement to the LONDON GAZETTE.
Tuesday, July 11.

An account of the BATTLE fought near Aſpern, on the Marchfield, on the 21ſt and 22d of May, 1809, between the Archduke Charles of Auſtria, Generaliſſimo of the Imperial Auſtrian Armies, and the Emperor Napoleon, Commander in Chief of the French and Allied armies.

(Continued.)

BATTLE OF THE 22d OF MAY.

Corps of Lieutenant General Hiller.

With the Morning's dawn the enemy renewed his attacks, with a force ſtrengthened, if poſſible, by the reinforcements of the preceding day. It was a conflict of valor and mutual exaſperation. Scarcely had the French guards compelled General Vaquant to abandon Aſpern, when the regiment of Kienmeyer again penetrated into the burning village, drove back the choiceſt troops of the enemy, and engaged in a new conteſt in the midſt of the conflagration, till, at the expiration of an hour, it was alſo obliged to give way. The regiment of Benjovsky now rushed in, and at the firſt onſet gained poſſeſſion of the churchyard, the walls of which Field Marſhal Lieutenant Hiller immediately ordered the firſt diviſion of pioneers to pull down, and the church, together with the parſonage, to be ſet on fire. Thus was this regiment ſupported by ſome battalions commanded by General Blanchi, at length enabled to maintain itſelf at the entrance of the village, after overcoming the reſiſtance, bordering on deſpair, oppoſed by the flower of the French army.

Neither could the enemy procure any further effect upon the bulky meadow, after Lieutenant General Hiller, had ordered the force there to be ſupported by two battalions of Anton Mittrowsky's and a battery; on which the Jagers, St. George's and two battalions of Vienna Volunteers, drove him from his advantageous poſition, which he never afterwards attempted to recover.

About this time the left wing of the corps was likewiſe placed in ſecurity by 3 batteries ſent by the Lieutenant General, to ſupport the general of cavalry, Count Bellegrade, and the latter maintained his ground againſt the moſt deſperate attacks of the enemy: the Lieutenant General Hiller kept his poſition on the left flank of the enemy, and the victory was decided in this quarter. The corps was therefore again formed in two lines, and thus awaited the approaching events.

Corps of the General of cavalry Count Bellegrade.

Count Bellegrade having received a meſſage from General Vaquant that the enemy was aſſembling in force before Aſpern, towards the bulky meadow, and apparently had in view an aſſault upon that point, was juſt going to ſend a freſh battalion of Argenteau's into Aſpern, when the enemy, in heavy columns of infantry and cavalry, ſupported by a numerous artillery, began to advance upon the centre of the corps in the plain.

The troops ſtationed at Aſpern, exhauſted as they were with the inceſſant fire kept up during the night, were unable to withſtand the impetuoſity of the attacks, their ammunition both for the artillery and muſketry began to fail, and General Vaquant retreated in good order to the church yard. This poſt gained at ſo dear a rate, was again taken from him, after ſeveral attacks ſuſtained in conjunction with Lieutenant General Hiller; the fire was alternately taken and loſt, till at length the ſuperiority of our fire, obliged the enemy to abandon the houſes, and a laſt aſſault of Hiller's corps prevented all further attempts. From the moment of the retaking of Aſpern it became poſſible to oppoſe an offenſive movement to the enemy advancing upon the centre, and to open upon the left flank a communication. The defence of Aſpern was therefore left entirely to Hiller's corps, and while Count Bellegrade applied his right wing on Aſpern he formed his left and the centre in the direction of Eſslingen, in ſuch a manner that, by degrees, he gained the right flank of the enemy, compelled him to retreat, and by the complete effect of the artillery, brought to bear upon the left wing, which commanded the whole ſpace from Aſpern to Eſslingen gave him a moſt favorable

Corps of Lieutenant General Prince of Hohenzollern.

The dawn of morning was with this corps alſo the ſignal for the renewal of the gigantic conflict. The enemy's infantry was drawn up in large diviſions, and between it the whole of the heavy cavalry was formed in maſſes. The General of cavalry, Prince Lichtenſtein, on obſerving this order of battle, perceived the neceſſity of keeping up a cloſe communication with the infantry placed near him; he therefore drew up his right wing *en echequier* behind the corps of infantry, but kept his left wing together, with reſerves poſted in the rear.

A prodigious quantity of artillery covered the front of the enemy, who ſeemed deſirous to annihilate our corps by the murderous fire of cannon and howitzers. Upwards of two hundred pieces of cannon were engaged on both ſides, and the oldeſt ſoldiers never recollected to have witneſſed ſo tremendous a fire.

Vain was every effort to ſhake the intrepidity of the Auſtrian troops. Napoleon rode through his ranks, and according to the report of the priſoners, made them acquainted with the deſtruction of his bridge, but added, that he had himſelf ordered it to be broken down, becauſe in this caſe there was no alternative, but victory or death. Soon afterwards the whole of the enemy's line put itſelf in motion, and the whole cavalry made a principal attack on the point where the corps of cavalry of Prince Lichtenſtein communicated with the left wing of Lieutenant General and Prince of Hohenzollern. The engagement now became general; the regiments of Rohan, D'Alpi, Joſeph Colloredo and Stain, repulſed all the attacks of the enemy. The Generals were every where at the head of their troops, and inſpired them with courage and perſeverance. The Archduke himſelf ſeized the colours of Zach's and Duke battalion, which had already begun to

way, followed new enthuſiasm his heroic example. Moſt of thoſe who ſurrounded him were wounded: his Adjutant General Count Colleredo received a ball in his head, the wound from which was conſidered dangerous, a ſqueeze of the hand ſignified to him the concern of his ſympathiſing commander, who filled with contempt of death, now fought for glory and his country.

The attacks of our impenetrable corps, both with the ſabre and the bayonet ſo rapidly repeated and ſo impetuous, as to be unparalleled in military annals, fruſtrated all the intentions of the enemy.

He was beaten at all points and aſtoniſhed at ſuch undaunted intrepidity, he was obliged to abandon the field of battle.

About this time Lieut General the Prince of Hohenzollern obſerved on his left wing, near Eſslingen, a chaſm, which had been formed during the heat of the engagement, and afforded an advantageous point of attack. Fielich's regiment, commanded by Colonel Meesery, was ordered thither in three columns, and repulſed four regiments of cavalry, accompanied with infantry and artillery.

The corps remained in the poſition which they had taken, till the grenadiers of the reſerve, which the Archduke had ordered forward from Brietenſee arrived, the battalions exhauſted with the ſanguinary conflict, and continued the attack upon the centre of the enemy's poſition. Lieut. Gen. D'Aſpre penetrated with the four battalions of grenadiers of Pzzſky, Puleany, Sſovaux and Scaltach without having a ſhot, to the enemy's cannon, where he was flanked by ſuch a deſtructive fire from Eſslingen, that nothing but the preſence of the Archduke, who haſtened to the ſpot, could have induced his grenadiers to maintain their ground. Captain Count Dominic had already reached the enemy's battery, when he was wounded by two balls and quitted the field.

The Archduke ordered a new aſſault upon Eſslingen, which was immediately undertaken by Field Marſhal Lieutenant D'Aſpre with the grenadier battalions of Kirchenbetter and Sſovaux on the left, and Scaltach and Gregory on the front. Five times did theſe gallant troops ruſh up to the very walls of the houſes, burning internally and placed in a ſtate of defence; ſome of the grenadiers thruſt their bayonets into the enemy's loop holes, but all their efforts were fruitleſs, for their antagoniſts fought the fight of deſpair. The Archduke ordered the grenadiers to take up their former poſition, & when they volunteered to renew the aſſault, he would not permit them, as the enemy was then in full retreat.

Corps of Field Marſhal Lieutenant Prince Rosenberg.

Both diviſions of this corps, which in advancing had compoſed the fourth and fifth columns, were formed before break of day for a new attack, for which the enemy likewiſe made preparation on his ſide but a manifeſt ſuperiority in numbers.

Prince Rosenberg reſolved to attack the village of Eſslingen with the Archduke Charles's regiment of infantry, to puſh forward his other troops in battalions, and in particular to go and meet the enemy, who was advancing in the open country between Eſslingen and the neareſt arm of the Danube.

The village was already gained, and battalions advancing on the left, obliged the enemy, drawn up in ſeveral lines, to yield. The moſt violent cannonade was kept up inceſſantly on both ſides, and it was ſuſtained by the troops with the greateſt fortitude.

Favored by a fog which ſuddenly came on, the enemy's heavy cavalry ventured to attack on all ſides the corps formed by Sztaray's & Hiller's regiments of infantry. Theſe brave fellows received him with fixed bayonets, and at the laſt moment poured in their fire with ſuch effect, that the enemy was compelled to betake himſelf to flight with conſiderable loſs. Five times were theſe attacks on Sztaray's & Hiller's repeated, and each time they were repelled with equal courage and reſolution. The cavalry contributed all that lay in their power to the purſuit of the enemy and the ſupport of the infantry.

Coburg's, the Archduke Louis's and Czartoſky's regiments belonging to the diviſion of Lieutenant General Dedovich ſtationed on the right, renewed the exertions of the preceding day with the ſame diſpoſition and the ſame ſucceſs. After this ſevere conflict the enemy ſeemed to have no inclination to expoſe himſelf to any freſh diſaſter, and confined himſelf merely to the operation of his ſuperior artillery.

About eleven P. M. Prince Rosenberg received orders from the Archduke, commander in chief, to make a new attack upon Eſslingen, and a meſſage to the ſame effect was ſent to Lieut. Gen. Dedovich, who commanded the right diviſion of this Corps.

Prince Rosenberg immediately formed two columns of attack under the conduct of Lieut. Generals Princes Hohenzollern and Rohan, while Lieut. Gen. Dedovich advanced againſt the citadel of the place, and the magazines ſurrounded with walls and ditches.

The attack was made with redoubled bravery, and our troops ruſhed with irreſiſtable impetuoſity into the village. Still, however, they found it impoſſible to maintain this poſt into which the enemy kept continually throwing new reinforcements, which was of the utmoſt importance for covering his retreat which he had reſolved upon, and which he defended with an immenſe ſacrifice of lives. Prince Rosenberg therefore reſoved to confine himſelf to the obſtinate maintenance of his own poſition, to ſecure the left flank of the army, and to increaſe the embarraſſment of the enemy by an inceſſant fire from all the batteries.

In the night between the 22d and 23d the enemy accompliſhed his retreat to the Lobau and at three in the morning his rear guard alſo had evacuated Eſslingen and all the points which he had occupied on the left bank of the Danube. Some diviſions purſued him cloſely, and took poſſeſſion as near as poſſible of the neceſſary poſts of obſervation.

Thus terminated a conflict of two days, which will be forever memorable in the annals of the world, and in the hiſtory of war. It was the moſt obſtinate and bloody that has occurred ſince the commencement of the French revolution.

It was deciſive for the glory of the Auſtrian arms, for the preſervation of the Monarchy and for the correction of public opinion.

The infantry has entered upon a new and brilliant career, and by the firm confidence it has manifeſted in its own energies, has paved the way to new victories. The enemy's cavalry has been its acquired, but hitherto untried glory diſſipated by the maſſes of our battalions, whoſe cool intrepidity it was unable to endure.

Cavalry and artillery have ſurpaſſed themſelves in valor, and in the ſpace of two days have performed atchievements ſufficient for a whole campaign. Three pieces of cannon, ſeven ammunition Waggons, 17,000 French muſkets, and about 3000 cuiraſſes fell into the hands of the conqueror. The loſs on both ſides was very great: this, and the circumſtance that very few priſoners were taken by either party proves the determination of the combatants either to conquer or die.

The Auſtrian army laments the death of eighty-ſeven ſuperior officers, 4199 ſubalterns and privates.

Lieutenant Generals Prince Rohan, Dedovich, Weber, and Frenel, Generals Winſingerode, Grill, Neuſtadter, Siegenthal, Collereode, May, Hohenfield, and Buresch, ſix hundred and ſixty three officers, and 15,651 ſubalterns and privates were wounded. Of theſe, Field Marſhal Lieutenant Weber, eight officers, and 829 men were taken priſoners by the enemy.

The loſs of the enemy was prodigious, and exceeds all expectations. It can only be accounted for by the effect of our concentric fire on an exceedingly confined field of battle, where all the batteries crossed one another, and calculated by the following authentic data.

Generals Lasnes, D'Espagne, St. Hilare, and Alquerque, are dead; Maſſena, Beſſieres Moliter, Poudet, Legrand, Laſſalle, and the two brothers Legrange wounded; Duroſnel and Fouler taken.

Upwards of 7000 men, and an immenſe number of horſes were buried on the field of battle; five thouſand and ſome hundreds wounded lie in our hoſpitals. In Vienna and the ſuburbs there are at preſent 29,773 wounded, many were carried to St. Polten, Enns, and as far as Lintz; 2,300 were taken. Several hundred of corpſes, floated down the Danube, are ſtill daily thrown upon its ſhores; many met with their death in the iſland of Lobau, and ſince the water has fallen in the ſmaller arms of the river, innumerable bodies thus conſigned by their comrades to everlaſting oblivion, have become viſible. The burying of the ſufferers is not yet over, and a peſtilential air is wafted from the theatre of death.

His Imperial Highneſs, the Generaliſſimo, has undertaken the duty ſo dear to his heart of acquainting the Monarch of the country with the names of thoſe who took the moſt active ſhares in the atchievements of theſe glorious days; but he acknowledges with profound emotion, amidſt the rivalſhip of the higheſt military virtues, it is ſcarcely poſſible to diſtinguiſh the moſt valiant, and declares all the ſoldiers of Aſpern worthy of public gratitude.

His Imperial Highneſs conſiders the intelligent diſpoſitions of the Chief of his ſtaff, Gen. Baron Wimpfen, and his inceſſant exertions, as the foundation of the victory.

The officers commanding corps have rendered themſelves deſerving of the higheſt favors by uncommon devotedneſs, perſonal bravery, warm attachment to their Sovereign and their high ſense of honor.

Their names will be transmitted to poſterity with the atchievements of the valiant troops who were under their direction. Colonel Smith, of the artillery, by his indefatigable activity in the proper application of the ordnance, and his well known bravery, rendered the moſt important ſervices.

[Here follow a liſt of officers who diſtinguiſhed themſelves, which is unintereſting to the American reader.—We obſerve in the commendations, that the mode of praiſe is alike given to the ſoldier and the general, by puſhing the name of the former, with his atchievements.]

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

We are induced to inſert the following Letter, from the Earl of Selkirk to John Cartwright, Eſq. from a conviction, that our readers will be highly gratified by the peruſal of it.

PORTLAND PLACE, APRIL 25, 1809.

SIR,—The letter, in which you propoſed to me to act as Steward at the approaching meeting of the friends of Parliamentary Reform, ought to have received an earlier anſwer: but I have not found it eaſy to command ſufficient leiſure to reply to it, in the manner which appeared to me due, both to the reſpectability of your character, and to the ſentiments of eſteem, which I know to have been entertained towards you by my father and brother. Senſible that in many important points there is a coincidence of opinion between us, while at the ſame time I feel it impoſſible to accede to your propoſal, I wiſh to ſtate at ſome length, the motives which influence me in that determination.

To Parliamentary Reform, my father and brother were, as you well know, zealous friends; and all my own early prepoſſeſſions were in favor of ſuch a meaſure—I ſaw with abhorrence the aſcendency, which unprincipled and worthleſs characters often acquired through the influence of corruption. I lamented the public advantages ſo often ſacrificed to the intereſt of individuals. I was ſtruck with the glaring manner in which the practice of our Conſtitution appeared to deviate from its theory: and I flattered myſelf that if the repreſentation of the people were put on a proper footing, theſe abuſes would be eradicated;—that if the repreſentation were equaliſed, the right of ſuffrage extended, the duration of Parliament ſhortened, bribery could ſcarcely be applied with effect;—that the influence of corruption being thus removed, the real friends of the country would obtain the preference naturally due to worth and talents; and that the Houſe of Commons being ſo compoſed, every abuſe would ſpeedily be checked or thoroughly reformed.

Such, Sir, were the views upon which the propoſal of a great and radical change of the Houſe of Commons. I believe a long train of reaſoning, my father and brother well as many other men of diſtinguiſhed opinions. Of the corruptions of this preſent have ſince been reaſon to doubt—not to horrence and contempt for corruption—to dergone any change—in theſe ſentiments of thoſe honoured meditations with which well acquainted: but I have had an opportunity never had of ſeeing the practical application ples from which we expect conſequences of grief and mortification I perceive that in reſulted, as from theory I had been led to

I allude to the obſervations which I made in the United States of America, where ſeparation is eſtabliſhed, approaching as practicable, to the ideal perfection, and where that ſyſtem is combined with property, or itſelf calculating to check the force of corruption. A very ſhort acquaintance with the legiſlative proceedings of America may convince univerſal ſuffrage and frequency of election, miſconduct of repreſentatives; and the power, rather to power by popular favor, than by that power, as is the purchaſer of a rotten

There is no ground for the idea, that affairs are managed with a higher regard to than in our own. The Parliament, with corruptions, cannot be accuſed of proceeding with diſgrace, to the infamous and hurtful meaſures tranſacted in many of the legiſlatures of dent to the moſt careleſs obſervation, that morals is there worſe than England—that reſpected—that corrupt motives have a degree of check from feelings of honour, Engliſhmen. To ſum up all, there is no between the two countries in that great ment, the admiration of juſtice.

When I conſider this country, thoſe eſſential points of practical good governance framed upon the very principles to which Parliamentary Reform looks, as the object of amendment in our own, I cannot that theſe principles are fallacious. I have occurred to me, as to the ſource leaſt me into too great length; but I think which I have already referred, ſufficient that Parliamentary Reform in England effects which it moſt ſincere and ſtrong.

Fully as I am impreſſed with the opinion ry Reform is not the road to any perfection am very far from thinking that there quires reform in our government. I am there are many corruptions of moſt pernicious may and ought to be extirpated. But how that object is to be effected, without of the greateſt importance. The advantages entire truſtees, have perhaps fairly contributed variety of guarding every avenue to the proceedings which are taken for repreſſion Servе only to open for it ſome new channel our. We have a government, in which ſome the is much eſſentially good, the hardſhips may undoubtedly be queſtioned, but ſy to find, either in the paſt or preſent, a parallel to the great mass of public happineſs grown up in England, under thoſe very complain—The proteſt on which our claim to the perſonal liberty of the ſubject, the bulwark of juſtice, and the ſecurity to the enjoy the fruit of his induſtry, are ſtrong in the world:—hardly can we find one inſtance parallel to our own. Let the value of theſe be fairly appreciated: and then let us conſider the blemiſhes of our government as ſuch, to warrant the application of remedies, which, may kill.

I ſhall not repeat the hackneyed topic French Revolution has given occaſion to your attention to one view, which deſerves the attention of every genuine friend of liberty, hazard of graſping too haſtily at political well knows, that on the meeting of the States Verſailles, in the year 1789, the King aſſumed the conception, that meaſures ſhould for the firſt time out the authority of that body, conſtituted in the form in Three Chambers.—There no doubt, if this had been acceded to, the perſons aſſembled as Generaux would have been ſubject to the ſame proceedings of the old government, and would have viewed, and that by the ſame ſtroke, the Houſe of Commons of England role into exiſtence, which might laid the foundation of a great and laſting improvement of the government of France. This flow progreſs ſuit the ideas of the ardent friends of liberty, who demand immediate and complete regeneration. The reſult of the Three Chambers. They aſſumed not only they had taught the moſt deciſive leſſon to eſtabliſhed authority, but that in obedience to eſtabliſhed authority, which we have ſeen a train of conſequences have reſulted, of every veſtige of treaſon, of the moſt ferocious deſpotiſm! Among all the well-meaning, though miſtaken and raſh exerciſes of popular enthuſiaſm, I do not recollect that any one, if now ſurviving, will not ſincerely regret to the ſyſtem of inertneſs, by which France would have enjoyed under the name of the Etats Generaux!—and they not only which led them to reſiſt every reaſonable reform, but to purſue, in a ſpirit of blind oppoſition, every meaſure of improvement, and to purſue at a ſingle moment, throw away the ſubſtantial good within their reach, in the vain purſuit of a ſhadow.

Though I do not ſuppoſe that the Reformers would imitate the French Revolutioniſts, the ſame tendency, and the ſame tendency, and the ſame tendency, in a great meaſure the ſame, that every ferment is a two edged ſword, and frequently inflicts the

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To Parliamentary Reform, my father and brother were,
you well know, zealous friends; and all my own early
poſſeſſions were in favor of ſuch a meaſure.—I ſaw with
horrence the ſtupendency, which ſuppriniciples and worth-
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ected or thoroughly reformed.

Such, Sir, were the views upon which I was led to approve
the propoſal of a great and radical change in the Conſtitution
of the Houſe of Commons. I believe, that through a ſimi-
lar train of reaſoning, my father and brother had been led, as
well as many other men of diſtinguiſhed worth, to the ſame
opinions. Of the correctneſs of this practicable concluſion, I
have ſince ſeen reaſon to doubt—not that my feelings of ab-
horrence and contempt for corruption and venality have un-
dergone any change—in theſe ſentiments I do not fall ſhort
of thoſe honourable mediators with whoſe opinions you were
well acquainted: but I have had an opportunity, which they
never had of ſeeing the practical application of thoſe princi-
ples from which we expect conſequences ſo beneficial. With
grief and mortification I perceive that no ſuch advantages had
reſulted, as from theory I had been led to anticipate.

I allude to the obſervations which I had occaſion to make
in the United States of America where a ſyſtem of repre-
ſentation is eſtabliſhed, approaching as nearly as perhaps is
practicable, to the theoretical perfection at which you aim;
and where that ſyſtem is combined with a general diffuſion of
property, of itſelf calculating to check in a great degree the
force of corruption. A very ſhort acquaintance with the le-
giſlative proceedings of America may afford conviction that
univerſal ſuffrage and frequency of election prove no bar to the
miſconduct of repreſentatives: and that a political adventu-
rer, raiſed to power by popular favor, is full as likely to abuſe
that power, as is the purchaſer of a rotten borough.

There is no ground for the idea, that in that country public
affairs are managed with a higher regard to the public welfare,
than in our own. The Parliament of England with all its
corruptions, cannot be accuſed of proceeding approaching, in
diſgrace, to the infamous and bare faced jobs which have been
tranſacted in many of the legiſlatures of America. It is evi-
dent to the moſt careleſs obſervation, that the ſtate of public
morals is there worſe than England—that political integrity is
leſs reſpected—that corrupt motives have not the ſame de-
gree of check from feelings of honour, as they have among
Engliſhmen: To ſum up all, there is no room for compariſon
between the two countries in that great teſt of good government,
the adminiſtration of juſtice.

When I conſider a country thus deficient in the moſt eſſential
points of practical good government, has a Conſtitution
framed upon the very principles to which the advocates of
Parliamentary Reform look, as the foundation of every proſ-
pect of amendment in our own, I cannot avoid the concluſion
that theſe principles are fallacious. The reaſonings which
have occurred to me, as to the ſource of the fallacy, would
lead me into too great length; but I think the obſervations to
which I have already referred, ſufficiently juſtify the opinion
that Parliamentary Reform in England would not have the
effects which a moſt ſincere and zealous friend anticipates.

Fully am I impreſſed with the opinion that Parliamentar-
y Reform is not the road to any practical public good; I
am very far from thinking that there is nothing which re-
quires reform in our government. I am well convinced, that
there are many corruptions of moſt pernicious tendency, which
may and ought to be eradicated. But we have to conſider
how that object is to be effected, without endangering benefits
of the greateſt importance. The advocates of a partial and
entire reform, have perhaps fairly conſidered the extreme dif-
ficulty of guarding every avenue to abuſe, and how many de-
meaſures which are taken for reforming it in one quarter,
ſerve only to open for it ſome new channel. Bad, more pernici-
ous. We have a government in which with all its corruptio-
ns the ſtate is much eſſentially good, though particular caſes of
hardſhips may undoubtedly be quoted, yet would not be hea-
ſy to find, either in the paſt or preſent ſtate of the world, a
parallel to the great mass of public happineſs, which has
grown up in England, under thoſe inſtitutions of which we
complain.—The protection which our government offers to
the perſonal liberty of the ſubject, the purity of the diſtri-
bution of juſtice, and the ſecurity to which every man may
enjoy the fruit of his induſtry, are fulfilled in no country in
the world;—hardly can we find one that bears the leaſt com-
pariſon to our own. Let the value of that which we poſſeſs
be fairly appreciated; and then let us conſider coolly, whether
the blemiſhes of our government are of ſo much magnitude,
as to warrant the application of remedies, which, if they do not
cure, may kill.

"I ſhall not repeat the hackuied tropicks to which the
French Revolution has given occaſion; but I muſt entreat
your attention to one view, which deſerves the ſerious con-
ſideration of every genuine friend of liberty, as illuſtrating the
fatal hazard of graſping too haſtily at political perfection. It is
well known, that on the meeting of the Etats Generaux at
Verſailles, in the year 1789, the King offered the moſt ample
conceſſion, that no taxes ſhould for the future be exacted, with-
out the authority of that body, conſtituted according to its
form in Three Chambers.—There is no reaſon to doubt, that
if this had been accepted to, the periodical meeting of the Etats
Generaux would have been fully ſecure—that the arbitrary
proceedings of the old government could not have been re-
newed, and that by the ſame ſteps, through which of old the
Commons of England role into conſequence, the Tiers Etat
might laid the foundation of a gradual improvement in the
government of France. This flow progreſs, however, did not
ſuit the ideas of the ardent friends of liberty. To obtain an
immediate and complete regeneration, they inſiſted on the im-
mediate abolition of the Three Chambers. They obtained their object; but
on of the Three Chambers. They obtained their object; but
not till they had taught the mob to ſcruple their old habits of
obedience to eſtabliſhed authority. From this fatal ſource,
we have ſeen a train of conſequences to ariſe, ending in the
wreck of every veſtige of freedom, and the eſtabliſhment of a
ferocious deſpotiſm! Among all the genuine patriots, whole
well-meaning, though miſtaken zeal, contributed to the firſt
exceſſes of popular enthuſiaſm in France, can we believe,
that any one, if now ſurviving, would not look back with
regret to the ſyſtem of poverty, however impeached, which
France would have enjoyed under the old conſtitution of the
Etats Generaux?—would they not lament the impoſſibility
which led them to deſpiſe every reform, ſhort of complete re-
generation; and to purſue as a phantom of ideal perfection, to
throw away the ſubſtantial good which was in their hands?

Though I do not ſuppoſe that the friends of Parliamentary
Reformers would imitate the mad fury of
French Revolutioniſts, their principles have
the ſame tendency, and their efforts may have
in a great meaſure the ſame effect. Popular
ferment is a two edged weapon, which if
frequently inflicts the wound where it was
not aimed: often has it ruined the cauſe of
liberty, and ſeldom contributed to improve
the condition of mankind! Before we riſk
the infinite miſchief which may be dreaded
from the uſe of ſuch an engine, let us weigh
well the value of the object. Setting aſide
the chance of failing in the conteſt—(ſuppoſing
it ſucceſsful which might leave the conſtitution im-
paired by changes of an oppoſite character)
let us conſider the moſt favorable caſe. On
the ſuppoſition that Parliamentary Reform
were peaceably accompliſhed, what proſpect
would it afford of an amelioration in our condi-
tion?

The diſtranchiſement of the rotten bo-
roughs, and the ſubſtitution of a different ſet
of elections in their place, would certainly oc-
caſion ſome change in the compoſition of the
Houſe of Commons; but it is not very clear
that this would be an advance in additional por-
tion of virtuous principle. The friends of
Reform do not ſufficiently adverte to the ne-
ceſſity of elections purely democratical, to throw power into the hands of men,
whoſe only merit conſiſts in being maſters of
ſtriking addreſs to the groſſer popular delu-
ſions. Mr. Wilkes was the only ſtrong repreſent-
ative, who, without diſſembling in public an abhor-
rence of the exerciſe of the influence of the Crown, was
known to encourage it in private, that he had no command
of the Treaſury.

From the hiſtory of all free governments, it
appears that the elective power has always
been divided into two parts, the Ariſtocracy
and the Democracy, between which, the moſt regular ſyſtems have
found it no eaſy matter. In the go-
vernment, hence ariſe diviſions of theſe
powers in ſuch a manner as to correct
each other's exceſſes, and produce a com-
pound, as near to perfection, as the
nature of the principles had an
equal chance.

A large portion of influence is now in the
hands of ſervants and vaſſals, men of wealth
and family, connected with, or in the other
hand, many of the elections are alſo really
popular enough. The proportion is ſuch,
that men in power cannot venture to deſpiſe
public opinion, as the Houſe of Commons
is not ſo entirely dependent on popular fa-
vor, that a momentary ferment can ever rule
their deliberations in the ſame manner which
has often been experienced in more democra-
tical governments.—This branch of the le-
giſlature is ſeldom, perhaps, entirely free of
men who may deſerve the title of demago-
gues. A few of that deſcription, however,
cannot gain a dangerous aſcendency in an
aſſembly ſo conſtituted—they may even be
uſeful, and without being virtuous themſelves
may form a check to the oppoſite vices of a
different portion of the Houſe. But though
occaſional benefit may be experienced from
the efforts of ſuch men, we ought not to for-
get the danger which would ariſe, if there were
no counterpoiſe to their influence.

In America, we may ſee a legiſlature un-
tainted by any mixture of borough-mongers;
but what is the reſult? are their legiſlators &
magiſtrates always upright and wiſe men?
Are their proceedings uniformly pure? Are
they never led aſtray by popular violence and
deluſion?—On theſe points we refer you
to one of the ableſt and moſt zealous advo-
cates of reform. Ask Mr. Cobbett, whether,
in the popular elections of America, the pre-
ference is more generally given to the man of
ſolid judgement and tried integrity, or to the
artful knave, who, free from the reſtraints of
truth and honor, can exert all his dexterity
in the arts of deception. If direct bribery be
leſs frequent than in England, the advantage
is fully counterbalanced by the greater influ-
ence of the blind and impetuous paſſions of
the vulgar; an influence even more perni-
cious than the aſcendancy of wealth, and the
practical effect of which fully verifies the ob-
ſervation of Burke, that, in courts be the ſcene
of cabals, the people are the natural prey of
mountebanks and impoſtors.

Look, Sir, at the horrible and too accurate
picture which is drawn by Peter Porcupine;
and you will ſee what ſort of men the moſt
genuine popular elections may raiſe to pre-
eminence.—Thoſe who are ſo fond of repeat-
ing that one miniſtry is no better than ano-
ther, the rule recollect that a demagogue in
power may be full worſe. Hiſtory does not
abound in examples of men, who after riſing
into power by flattering the paſſions of the
multitude, have employed a power for the
good of their country.

We are told, however, that a reform in
Parliament is a neceſſary preliminary to the
redreſs of other grievances. The facts which
I have already ſtated, may ſuffice to prove,
that this notion is not only unfounded, but
the very reverſe of the truth: and I conſider
it as a deluſion peculiarly unfortunate at the
preſent moment. The attention of the coun-
try is of late been rouſed, to a multitude of
abuſes, in the management of the public mo-
ney, and in the diſtribution of public em-
ployments.—No candid man can entertain
a doubt of the importance of checking, and as
far as poſſible eradicating ſuch abuſes. They
have a direct tendency to waſte the national
reſources, to aggravate the burdens of the
people, and damp the patriotic exertions,
by exciting a general belief that the power is
employed to ſubſerve the ſhifter purpoſes of in-
dividuals.

The meaſures which are neceſſary for remo-
ving theſe evils may not be agreeable to
thoſe who profit by their continuance; and
objections are urged, as objections always will
be urged, againſt any improvement by which
the intereſt of many individuals is to be ef-
fected. But reforms of this deſcription do
not neceſſarily involve any conſequences
dangerous to the country; on the contrary,
the moſt ſerious perils are to be apprehended
from neglecting them. To every juſt meaſ-
ure of economical reform I am therefore a
decided friend: but the conſtitution, as it
now exiſts, has ſufficient means for the correc-
tion of all theſe abuſes; and if the attention
of the public be not diverted from that great
object, the management of the revenue may
and will be reformed.

The efforts hitherto made for that object
have had little ſucceſs, becauſe they have ob-
tained from the public at large but a feeble
ſupport. The importance of the object has
not been ſufficiently appreciated; but the na-
tion is now alive to it. If a ſteady and per-
ſevering ſupport be given to thoſe who exert
themſelves in Parliament for the attainment
of economical reform, the friends of that prin-
ciple will multiply every day; and, ſo ſooner
later, the minority will find it impoſſible to
hold out againſt the public voice.

To defeat this great object, I know no
means more effectual than to divert the atten-
tion of the public from the ſolid intereſt, by
connecting it with the plan of a conſtitutional
change in the elections of the Houſe of
Commons. A ſtruggle for Parliamentary re-
form would come at the preſent moſt ſeaſon-
ably to the aid of the Anti-jacobin hypocri-
tes, who are trembling for their ill-gotten
gains. They would hail it as a moſt con-
venient bauble to amuſe the public, and would
rejoice that, while the attention of the coun-
try was diverted from their malverſations,
their cauſe would again be linked with that
of ſocial order, and obtain the ſupport of all,
who are not prepared to try the rotten old
experiment, of ſtirring down the eſtabliſhed
bulwarks of the conſtitution.

I would in fine ſay to the advocates of Parliamen-
tary reform, to reflect how many men there
are who, though prepared to ſupport every
economical reform, would tremble at the idea
of conſtitutional changes, to which they can
ſee no termination. If the notions of a ra-
dical and entire change are purſued with vio-
lence, moderate men will again be forced to
believe, that there is no alternative between
meaſures of revolutionary tendency, and a
reſiſtance to every reformation whatever. Ma-

ny fincere friends of economical reform, may thus be driven to a co-operation with men, who have no principle but to fupport every eſtabliſhed abuſe.—Anxiouſly do I hope, that thoſe who with honeſtly to purſue the good of the country, may not again be forced to make their option between Jacobin and Anti-jacobin.—I am no afarmiſt; but this I firmly believe, that amidſt violent changes, there is more probability of making our government worſe than better. I depreciate the diſcuſſion to which you with me to lend my name, as calculated to divide the friends of ſubſtantial reformation, and improvement in the management of our publik affairs.

Cadiz, July 24.

With reſpect to our polit cal ſituation I have only to ſay that the French, finding their force too much divided, have evacuated the North of Spain as far as Ferrol, and have concentrated all their forces in the neighborhood of Madrid, with a determination no doubt of waiting united, the reſults of the campaign in Germany. The combined troops of England and Spain are, however, determined to bring them to action, and it is expected at this very moment that a general action has taken place. The reſults are not much dreaded. Should the French be worſted, their army will be deſtroyed. Should the combined army meet any reverſe, they have a powerful army of reſerve on the road to their aſſiſtance, and the paſſes to this province are well guarded. It is reaſonable to expect, that if the Auſtrians hold out but a few months longer, that there will not be a Frenchman in Spain except priſoners.

July 28.

All the news from the interior and the armies, is extremely gratifying—every thing goes on well.

Gibraltar July 26.

The Britiſh expedition from Sicily, under general Sir John Stuart, has diſembarked near Naples, and taken ſeveral places, among them Baida.

The natives in great numbers, were joining the Britiſh army.

About the 25th ult. Mr. Brownell, Member of the Houſe of Aſſembly, underwent the ſeventh tapping for the Dropſy—the wieght extracted from him in the various operations is about 70 lbs. His health latterly appears to improve.

Departed this life on Wednesday laſt, Mr. James Playter, a much reſpected and amiable man.

New Store.

B. MERRELL is now opening for Sale at the Store of Thomas Hamilton, Eſq. in York, a General Aſſortment of DRY GOODS ſuitable for the approaching ſeaſon.

Alſo, Teas, Pepper, and Allspice,
Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugar,
Beſt Virginia ſweet leaf Tobacco,
Men and Women's Shoes,
50 Reams Good Writing Paper.
All which will be ſold very low for Caſh.

One hundred Cord. Fire Wood Wanted,

AT the Government Houſe, to be delivered by the 1ſt November next, ſuch perſons willing to contract for the ſame, or part thereof, will ſend their Propoſals to

GEO. CROOKSHANK, Com'y.
YORK, 22 Auguſt 1809.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

Will be ſold at the ſubſcriber's Auction Room, on Tuesday the ſeventeenth Inſtant,

A QUANTITY of beſt Onondaigua SALT in barrels. Alſo a number of articles of Household Furniture too tedious to insert. Sale to begin at Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

THS. HAMILTON.
York, 13th Oct. 1809. Auctr.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 13th October, 1809.

Home Diſtrict, To Wit. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Aſſize and Niſi Prius, will be holden for this Diſtrict, in the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Monday the 23d Inſtant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day: of which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe intereſted, are desired to take notice, and that they be reſpectively, then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and all other Remembrances, to do thoſe things; which to their ſeveral Offices in that behalf, appertain to be done.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

Ready Money,

ANY Perſon wiſhing to Contract for Building a Bridge acroſs the Twelve Mile Creek, on the Commiſſioners Road, may give in their loweſt propoſals to either of the ſubſcribers without delay.

SAMUEL SMITH.
THOS. HAMILTON.
Commiſſioners.

For Sale.

The following Lots of Land on very reaſonable terms. Purchasers are requeſted, to apply to Mr. John Cameron, who is authoriſed to give the neceſſary information, and to negotiate the Sums and Times of payment.

LOTS. No. 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, and 23 in the 6th Conceſſion of the Township of Whitby.—Lot No. 16 in the 6th Conceſſion of the Townſhip of Caſſter.—Lot No. 22 in the 6th Conceſſion of Vaughan.—Lot No. 17 in the 4th Conceſſion of Scarborough.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the Shop in this Town, lately occupied by Mr. Jordan Poſt, Watchmaker; where he now carries on the TIN and SILVER SMITHS BUSINESS in their various branches. He has now on hand a great variety of uſeful Tin utenſils. Store keepers either in the Town or country, will be ſupplied at a large diſcount from the retail prices. Any orders in this line with which he may be favored, will be gratefully attended to and executed with neatneſs and diſpatch.

JAMES LOCKWOOD.

☞Caſh paid for old Silver, Copper, Pewter, & Lead.

York, 4th Auguſt, 1809.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 22 in the ſixth Conceſſion of the Township of York, Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, alſo Lot No. 3, in the fifth Conceſſion of the Township of North Gwillembury; an indiſputable title will be given. For particulars enquire of *Tha* Hamilton, York.

York, 6th July, 1809.

FOR SALE.

AS Valuable a Farm and Mill Seat as in the Province of Upper Canada, in the centre of a fine wheat country at the head of Lake Ontario, and within three miles of the water navigation thereof; About one third of which is meadow Land the greateſt part can be watered at pleaſure by ſprings, the reſt is the beſt kind of loom land. On the concern there is a good quarry of building ſtone, lime ſtone, excellent timber, and an appearance of a large body of Iron Ore.

The Mill-Seat commands a fall of thirty ſix feet, with abundance of water for turning a Griſt Mill with twenty run of ſtone; on which is erected a Saw Mill capable of ſawing five thouſand feet of boards every twenty four hours, and can be well ſupplied with Pine, Oak, Cherry, &c. &c. on the concern is alſo erected a dwelling houſe forty ſix feet by twenty four, containing two parlours, four bed rooms and a kitchen adjoining, alſo a frame barn thirty feet by forty ſix, a ſmall houſe for a miller, with ſeveral other uſeful buildings; between fifty and ſixty Acres is cleared and under good fence, and about thirty more is chopped ready for logging. For further particulars apply to the Printer.

N. B. The purchaſer will be accommodated with 200 hundred acres of Land; or, the proprietor would be willing to put a part or the whole of the concern as a ſhare in a commercial undertaking, the ſituation being well adapted to trade.



THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the Town of York and its vicinity, that he has eſtabliſhed a Shop, one door Weſt of Alexr. Wood, Eſqr. on King Street, where he carries on the BOOT and SHOEMAKING BUSINESS in its various branches; thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done in the beſt manner and neweſt faſhion.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.
York, 2d June, 1809

FOR SALE

Five Hundred Acres of Excellent Land,

BEING compoſed of Lots No. 7 & 8 in the 2d Conceſſion, and the rear half of Lot No. 7 in the 3d Conceſſion of the Township of Darlington; an indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer For particulars enquire at the Printing Office in York, or to the ſubſcriber at Niagara.

WILLIAM B. MILLER.
York, 25th July, 1809

Wanted,

A Quantity of BARLEY, Alſo Hops, for which a liberal price will be given by the ſubſcriber.

JOS SHAW.
York, 11th Sept. 1809.

FOR SALE.

THAT very valuable Lot and improvement, on Yonge Street belonging to the ſubſcriber. For the accommodation of a purchaſer a large Stock of cattle, Sheep, &c. will either be ſold or let therewith, and the moſt favorable terms entered into.

The improvements (100 Acres cleared and in high cultivation) with the Diſtillery, Stills, and Buildings thereon, render the purchaſe a very deſirable one. Alſo, one half of the Mills known as Lyon & Walker's Mills on Yonge Street; they being ſituate on an excellent lot of 210 Acres, have a large proportion of fine timber. For particulars, apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or at the Printing Office.

JOHN LYON.
York, July 5th, 1809.

A FARM FOR SALE

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with fourteen acres Improvement and a Houſe, is well watered, with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be ſold very cheap, and immediate poſſeſſion given with a clear Title.—Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHRY Carpenter, York, May 24th, 1809.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street, about ſix miles and a half from Town For particulars apply to

SAMUEL HERON.
York, July 6th, 1809

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

TH

TOTAL NUMBER 914

Proclam ti

GEORGE THE THIRD
of GOD, of the Uni
of Great Britain and I
Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful ſubjects of our Province of Up to our Knights, Citizens of our ſaid Province, to the ſame at our Town of Yor of this preſent month of Oct meet, hold talled and elec of you —GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclam date the Fifth day of We though fit by and with th Executive Council to prorogu cial Parliament until the twen preſent month of Oct ber, at our town of York, then were ſtrained to appear; but WE Royal conſideration the exſe ence of our loving ſubjects, fit by and with the advice of Council, to relieve you and your attendance at the time a convoking and by theſe preſ you & each of you, that on the day of November next enſuing in our Provincial Parliament York, there to take into co ſtate and welfare of our Pe per Canada and therein to neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, W theſe our Letters to be mad the Great Seal of our ſaid P hereunto affixed.—Witneſs well beloved FRANCIS GO our Lieutenant Governor of ince at York, this ninth day the year of our Lord one thou dred and nine, and in the ſort Reign.

Wm Jarvis, Secretary.

Pubic Not

THE Subſcriber is rea ſealed tenders, and will gagements with ſuch perſ who may be willing to c whole, or any proportion of Flour, Pork and Peas, r uſe of His Majeſty's Forc Kingſton, York, Niagara, Erie and Amherſtburg: Flour to contain one hun ſix pounds, or two hund four pounds nett, and

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VOL. XIX. NUMBER 22.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 914 SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1809. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of our faid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the twentieth day of this present month of October, to be commenced, held, called and elected and to every of you —GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of September laft, We though fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty eighth day of this present month of October, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal confideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking and by theſe preſents, enjoining you & each of you, that on the twenty eighth day of November next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this ninth day of October in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty ninth of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber is ready to receive ſealed tenders, and will enter into engagements with ſuch perſon or perſons who may be willing to contract for the whole, or any proportion of the Supply of Flour, Pork and Peas, required for the uſe of His Majeſty's Forces ſtationed at Kingſton, York, Niagara, Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburg: each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety ſix pounds, or two hundred and twenty four pounds nett, and to be of the firſt quality, properly packed in good and ſufficient Caſks, inſpected in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legiſlature, paſſed in the forty-firſt year of his Majeſty's reign, "for the examination of Flour in this Province."

The Pork to be cured, packed, inſpected and branded in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legiſlature, paſſed in the forty fifth year of His Majeſty's Reign, "to regulate the curing, packing and inſpecting of Beef and Pork, the quality of the Pork, to be ſtated in the Tender.

The Peas, ſo to be furniſhed, to be White Prime Boilers, and packed in Caſks.

The ſaid Flour, Pork and Peas, warranted to keep ſound and good for Twelve Months after the delivery, which delivery is to be made into the King's Stores, on or before the day of 1810.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchaſes, on producing the receipts of the Commiſſary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quintuplicate, of the quantity of Flour, Pork and Peas delivered into the King's Magazines, at either of the above mentioned depots, by Bill on James Green, Eſq. acting Deputy Commiſſary General at Quebec.

The Accounts are to be made up as formerly for the ſaid ſupplies, in quintuplicate, and the furniſhers ſignature to the Vouchers muſt be atteſted by two ſubſcribing witneſſes.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchaſes.

Agent for Purchaſes Office,
York, 4th Octr. 1809

CONTINUATION OF *LATE FOREIGN NEWS.*

London, July 20.

Letters of a late date, which have been received from Petersburgh, via Hamburg mention that the emperor Alexander, & the Grand Duke Conſtantine, Coun R. and a numerous ſuite, accompanied by the Duke of Friuli (Marſhal Duroc) were preparing to leave that city for the army in Galicia, and that events of great importance to the world might be expected ſoon to take place. It was alſo ſaid there were no grounds to hope that Alexander would change his politics; that Caulincourt was too active and intriguing; and that he was continually ſurrounded by the French party. The idea of poſſeſſing European Turkey, and placing his brother Conſtantine upon the Throne of Conſtantinople, tended not a little towards retaining in him a diſpoſition favorable to Napolean.

July 22.

The city of Rotterdam was on Friday and Saturday laſt a ſcene of dreadful confuſion and violence in conſequence of diſputes between the military and the newly raiſed conſcripts, who refuſed to comply with the orders for marching.—Several lives were loſt on both days, and tranquility was with difficulty re-eſtabliſhed.

Advices have been received from Mr. Duff, at Cadiz. Theſe are dated in June and ſtate that the whole of the French troops in Spain had formed a junction near Madrid, and that Joſeph Bonaparte was at their head. About 4000 French had been ſurrounded at Val de Pena, by a large body of the Spaniards, and with an exception of one man, the whole were maſſacred by the Spaniſh.

LIMERICK, July 29.

Thurſday, arrived in our port the Edward and Charles, of and from Philadelphia; ſhe ſpoke the ſhip Ann, Bradford, from Liverpool bound to New-York, in lat. 39, long. 69, out 62 days; on the 8th inſt. in lat. 46, long 42, W: ſaw in with four ſail of men of war, all diſmaſted but one frigate, then ſtanding to the eaſtward one of the frigates having a jury foremaſt rigged, had a 74 gun ſhip in tow ſuppoſed to be French, with her foremaſt only ſtanding; they were ſteering in ſuch a direction that the maſter ſuppoſed they were bound for Halifax.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF WAGRAM.

The Auſtrian army, as we have all along expected, and more than once predicted, has been overpowered by numbers, and obliged to retreat from the borders of the Danube. It does not follow, however that the conqueſt of Auſtria is completed, while Britain, Turkey, Perſia, and even India, as a means of the Napoleonites conclude. The ſaid concluſion is fallacious in the extreme.—The Armiſtice, which

Bonaparte appears to have been as anxious for as the Emperor of Auſtria, leaves the latter in the poſſeſſion of Bohemia, Moravia, Hungary, and other Provinces, with a population of from twelve to fifteen millions of people, an army of near two hundred thouſand men, beſides an immenſe militia, the moſt numerous artillery in the world, if the French tell truth upon that ſubject, and almoſt inexhauſtable magazines of ammunition and proviſions. How enviable is the ſituation of the Auſtrian monarch, compared with that of Frederick the Great, before the battle of Rosbach diſſipated the magnificient dream of Prince Kaunitz, the realization of which was to divide Europe between France and Auſtria, as Europe & Aſia are now, according to ſome new political dreamers, to be divided between France and Ruſſia!

The twenty-fifth Bulletin is extremely obſcure and unſatisfactory, which is never the caſe when the French achieve a real victory. The diviſion of the army into right, left, and centre, is marked with ſufficient clearneſs, but we have none of thoſe details which alone can enable us to judge of particular operations. In the dawn of the morning of the 5th of July, we are told that the Emperor had already turned the entrenchments on the enemy's left wing, and at nine in the evening he had done no more. The Works of Groſs Aſpern were taken, and yet the next day there was a violent cannonade (in Auſtrian cannonade if we can underſtand the bulletin) at Groſs Aſpern. It is evident that the French gained but little ground the firſt day, for they ſay that from noon till nine o'clock in the evening they manoeuvred in the vaſt plain of Enzersdorff.—That they were forced to manoeuvre there ſo long proves the Auſtrian diſpoſitions to have been moſt admirable. When night came on the enemy was every where put to flight and *annihilated* (this is not the *ninth* but certainly the fourth or fifth time that the French ſay they have annihilated the Auſtrians this campaign) but notwithſtanding no enemy remained, the French prepared for the battle of Wagram which they foreſaw was to take place the next day, and *the diſpoſitions of the French and Auſtrian Generals were oppoſed to each other!* Wagram was taken in the night but the French and the Saxons got at loggerheads in the dark, and the annihilated Auſtrians, ably profiting by this miſtake, triumphantly repoſſeſſed that village.—The French were met and reſiſted at every point, from daybreak till noon on the ſecond day of the battle, which, at the beginning of July, muſt have been ſeven or eight hours, and at laſt the French only regained their famous old poſition of Eberſdorff. After one battle of ſeventeen hours had been fought, without any material advance on the part of the French, the great Napoleon diſcovered that the Archduke's diſpoſitions were ſo unſkilful that it would be no triumph to defeat him, and actually waited ſome time to ſee if he would not become aſhamed of them himſelf, and run away without fighting a ſecond time. Charles however, concluded to fight ſome eight or ten hours longer, and now Napoleon's movements were rapid beyond the conception of us poor mortals, who can form no adequate idea of the operations of an "Omnipotent Genius." *In a moment the centre of the enemy loſt a league of ground.* What an awful "moment" was this! Omnipotence alone could remove a hundred thouſand men a league in one moment. Broom Wood did not move ſo rapidly to Dunſinane. But in the mean time "our left wing was ſurrounded at 3000 toiſes."—Yes—Bonaparte tells us that his left wing was not only cut off, but ſurrounded by his "annihilated" and "unskilfull" enemy, and there is every reaſon to believe that this moſt maſterly manoeuvre of the Auſtrian commander failed of compleat ſucceſs only because his whole numbers were greatly inferior to thoſe of the French.——Although the Emperor, at day break, was aſtoniſhed at the unſkilfulneſs of the enemy, and aſhamed to defeat them too ſoon, it was not till ten o'clock (after 24 or 25 hours fighting beſides the midnight conteſt at Wagram) that "intelligent men ſaw that the day was decided and the victory on our ſide," and it was not till a little "before night" that "the enemy was out of ſight," unpurſued, unmoleſted by the triumphant Gauls.

Evidently the truth is, that the Archduke Charles like an able and prudent commander, like Bonaparte himſelf at the battle of Eſslingen, where he found that it was impoſſible to maintain his ground much longer, determined not to throw away the lives of his brave ſoldiers, but retired at his leaſure, and in perfect order from the ſcene of battle. Bonaparte does not hint at a purſuit until his enemy was "out of ſight." But there is one part of the bulletin that places this point beyond the poſſibility of doubt with every perſon who has any pretentions to military knowledge. The Auſtrians are ſaid to have had 800 or 900 pieces of cannon, and the French only claim to have taken 40, of which 12 were taken on the firſt day of the battle, in the fortreſs of Sachsengang. Now every ſoldier knows that heavy cannon cannot be carried off in a confuſed and diſorderly retreat, at leaſt that many muſt be ſacrificed.—It is clear as the beams of day, therefore, that the retreat was an orderly and undisturbed one. A retreating army muſt neceſſarily yield many priſoners to the enemy. But as the French claim only 20,000, it is probable that the number actually taken, did not exceed half that number.——We are ſatisfied that the Auſtrian force in this battle, did not exceed from 140 to 150,000, and the French, including the German contingents, muſt have been at leaſt 170 or 180,000.——The killed and wounded on both ſides, could not be leſs than 70 or 80,000, and were probably equal on each ſide.

From the language of the 25th Bulletin, and the terms of the ſubſequent armiſtice, we are convinced alſo, that Napoleon deſpairs of the conqueſt of the Auſtrian Empire, and will eventually evacuate it with his whole force, either with or without a treaty.

The Battle of Wagram, will not cauſe the laurels of Prince Charles to fade. It is to be conſidered that Bonaparte has forty or fifty generals almoſt equal to himſelf, and that there are very few able commanders in the Auſtrian ſervice, beſides the Generaliſſimo. If the Archduke be not the firſt Captain of the day, he is not far inferior to the firſt. It is difficult to determine, all things conſidered, whether Napoleon, Moreau or Charles, be the firſt General of the age. They are all great, all equal to the Cyruzes and Epaminondaſes, the Hannibals and Caeſars, of antiquity, the Pelagiuses and the Alfreds of the dark ages, and the Fredericks and the Washingtons of more modern times.—*Freeman's Journal.*

London, Aug. 3.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Conſtantinople, dated, Para, April 27:—"I informed you in my laſt of the firmneſs diſplayed by the Porte in its poſitive refuſal to break with England, at the once highly reſpected Alexander, though now become the ſorry tool of the Corſican Bonaparte. The firſt feat of the Ottoman arms has fortunately correſponded with the appearance of energy in their councils.—Three days had hardly elapſed ſince the return of the Ruſſian meſſenger to Bucharest, when general Miloradowitz, at the head of 14 or 15,000 men, made a ſudden attack upon Guirvia on the Danube; he ſucceeded in occupying no more than the town (which you know is quite open) the ditch of the fort, and a neighboring tchiſlik (village.) The Turkiſh garriſon was not ſtrong enough to withſtand ſo large a force, until being reinforced by freſh troops from Rudschuck, they ſallied forth, and routed the Ruſſians ſo completely as to force them to decamp, with the loſs of 2000 ſoldiers. This happened the 5th of this month, and a few days ſince 200 heads and ſome bags of ears, with 13 priſoners, were brought to Conſtantinople.—The heads being too far gone, were not expoſed as usual, but were thrown away. As to the priſoners, I ſuppoſe they are in the bagnio. The ſpirit of the people has been wonderfully roused by this dawn of ſucceſs, and not a little exaſperated by the inſolence and perfidy of the Ruſſians. The fleet is equipping with the greateſt expedition, and already eight ſail of the line, as fine ſhips as ever ſwam, are ready for ſea in every reſpect but one, and that is ſailors. They are to act in the Black Sea, and I hope in conjunction with ſome of ours. The Ruſſians have 20 ſhips altogether, but let them be only informed that but two Engliſh ſhips are with the Turks, and I'll ſuffer death if they dare move."

Auguſt 5.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The Arethusa frigate arrived from Corrunna on Saturday, after the ſhort voyage of four days. By this opportunity government received diſpatches, and a Spaniſh officer of the rank of captain of infantry arrived with intelligence for his excellency admiral Apodaca. We are happy to announce that the information through this channel is very ſatisfactory. General Romana has entered the Province of Leon, and had his head quarters at Astorga, at the cloſe of the laſt month.—His force conſiſted of 24,600 men, completely armed and equipped, and he had recruits to augment it to 40,000, if the deficiency of muſkets did not prevent the acceſſion to his army.—He had actively, but ineffectually purſued Marſhal Soult from Crenſe to Montforte, and from the Minho to Ponferrade, from whence the French took the direction to the ſhores of the Duro, and were ſuppoſed to be in the neighborhood of Zamora, with the deſign of proceeding to reinforce the garriſon of Madrid.——It was underſtood that the troops in the capital had been greatly reduced, in order to ſupply the ranks of the armies of Victor and Sebaſtiani. The acquiſition by the arrival of Soult will not be very conſiderable, as the remains of his corps conſiſted only of about 5000 men, of which, however, a large proportion was cavalry.

Foreign Intelligence.—Extracts from London Papers received at the Office of the Baltimore American, by the Fawn, in 42 days from Plymouth.

London, Aug. 7.

THE GRAND EXPEDITION.

This morning intelligence was tranſmitted from lord Caſtlereagh in the following Note:

"TO THE LORD MAYOR.

(COPY)

Downing-Street, Aug.

"My Lord,

"I have the honor to acquaint your lordſhip, that diſpatches have been received from the Earl of Chatham, dated the 2d and 3d inſtant, from Middelburgh, by which it appears the Iſland of Walcheren has been occupied by his Majeſty's troops, and Fluſhing inveſted after ſome reſiſtance, in which a conſi
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LATEST NE

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"The Ifland of South Beverland has alfo been taken poffeffion of by the division under the orders of Sir John Hope.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH."

"To the Right Hon. the Ld. Mayor."

We fubjoin fome particulars not detailed in the above Bulletin:

The divifions of the Marquis of Huntley, Lord Rosslyn, and general Grosvenor had not landed, the whole of these fine brigades being intended for interior and moft important operations.

Such is the subftance of the dispatches received yefterday by government.

The following letters reached us this morning. *Deal, Aug. 7.*

Arrived the Idas (1) hired cutter, and a Revenue cutter, from the fleet off the Scheldt, whofe officers landed this morning at Margate with dispatches, the crews of which report that our troops were all fafely landed on Sunday laft, and has got poffeffion of the Ifland of Walcheren, except the Town of Flufhing, which our fhips began to bombard at 12 yefterday noon, & when these veffels left it at leven o'clock in the evening, it had not furrendered, but was thought could not hold out long.—The transports, fhips of war, and small crafts, were left all well. A frigate had got on fhore on the falling of the tide, but got off again on the tide flowing.

Dover, Sunday Auguft, 6.

"Six P. M.—We have juft heard from Deal, that the Idas cutter arrived this afternoon in the Downs from our fleet, and brings an account that Flufhing was taken poffeffion of by our troops laft night."

On the arrival of the armament in the Scheldt, the wind and weather were fuch as to render it neceffary, inftead of fending the troops from the Weft Put, as was originally intended, to proceed to the Veer Gat, on the North Eaft fide of Walcheren.—On Sunday morning the troops were put on board the boats appointed for their conveyance to the fhore, and moved in excellent order to the Sands. Our brave troops fpeedily overcame every obftacle. Campveer, Rammakins, and Middleburgh, the capital of the ifland, fucceffively fell into our hands. They all furrendered by capitulation, after the enemy had made as much refiftance as they could. About 1000 prisoners were taken; and at the date of the dispatches, the whole of the Ifland was in poffeffion of our troops except Flufhing, to which the remainder of the enemy retreated, and which was fo closely inveftedd, that it could not long hold out.

LATEST NEWS!

Philadelphia, Monday, }
1 o'clock, Sept. 25. }

"Arrived this forenoon, fhip Superior, Butler, from Liverpool. Sailed 10th of Auguft. On her paffage fpoke the Nautilus, from Cadiz for London, having on board the Official Difpatches of the battle fought near Madrid on the 17th and 18th of July.—The French were completely routed with the lofs of 4000 killed, and 10,000 wounded and prifoners.——Alfo, fpoke fhip Oliver Ellsworth, who failed 3 days after the Superior, bound for New-York. The Oliver Ellsworth informed, that official accounts had been received of the furrender of Flufhing.

St. Bartholomews, Auguft 29.

The Britifh have declared Guadalupe St. Martins, and St. Euftatia, in a ftate of blockade. We have juft learned that a French fquadron has juft arrived at Guadalupe with troops. The Britifh have enforced the old act, that all neutrals are to carry the productions of their own country to Britifh ports.

From a London Paper.

The following circumftance refpecting the immortal Nelson, which seem not to be generally known, took place during the battle of the Sound; as it proves no fituation, however dangerous, can difconcert the truly brave man, or render him inattentive to those minutiae which being watched by the enemy, betray our weaknefs or proclaim our power. In the midft of the dreadful flaughter of that tremendous engagement, surrounded by the dying and dead, the Britifh admiral ordered an officer, bearing a flag of truce to go on fhore with a note to the Crown Prince. It contained a propofal to his royal highnefs, to acquiesce, without further delay, in the propofition of the Britifh government; not only to put a ftop to the prefent effufion of blood on both fides, but to fave from total deftruction Copenhagen with its arfenals, which he would otherwife level with the water. Whilst his Lordfhip was writing with all the calmnefs of a man in his ftudy, he defired Colonel Stewart to send some one below for a light that he might seal his difpatch. Col. Stewart obeyed: but no one appearing with a candle, when Lord Nelson had nearly completed his letter, he enquired the reafon of fuch neglect, and found that the boy had been killed by a cannon fhot. The order was repeated; upon which Col. Stewart obferved—"Why fhould your lordfhip be so particular in writing, to ufe wax? why not ufe a wafer? The hurry of battle will be a fufficient apology for the violation of etiquette."—It is to prove, my friend replied Lord Nelson, that we are in no hurry, that this requeft is not dictated by fear, or a wifh on our part to drop the carnage, from the leaft apprehenfion of the fate of this day to us, that I am thus particular.—Were I to feal my letter with a wafer, it would ftill be wet when it reached the fhore, it would fpeak of haffe. Wax is not the act of an inftant, and it impreffes the receiver accordingly. The reafoning of the Admiral was duly honored by the refult. The Danes acceded to his propofal, and a ceffation of hoftilities was the confequence.

Bonaparte, on the 13th of July, addreffed a circular mandate to the Bifhops, commanding them to offer up praifes on account of the victories of Enzersdorf & Wagram—In this inftrument he says—"Though our Lord Jefus Chrift fprang from the blood of David, he fought no wordly empire; on the contrary, he required, that in concerns of this life, men fhould obey CÆSAR——His great object was the deliverance of human fouls.—We the inheritor of Caefars power, are firmly refolved to maintain the independence of our throne, and the inviolability of our rights. We fhall perfevere in the great work of the reftoration of the worfhip of God: we fhall communicate to its Minifters that refpectability which we alone can give them; we fhall liften to their voice in all that concerns fpiritual matters and affairs of confcience."——"We fhall not be drawn afide from the great end which we ftrive to attain, and in which we have fucceeded in part—the reftoration of the altars of our divine worfhip; nor fuffer ourfelves to be perfuaded that thefe principles, as Greeks, Englifh, Proteftants, and Calvinifts, affirm, are inconfiftent with the independence of thrones and nations. God has enlightened us enough to remove fuch errors far from us: our fubjects entertain no fuch fear."——

Singular preservation of three perfons previoufly to the explofion of his B. M. fhip the Boyne at Spithead.

When the rapid and dreadful conflagration happened on board the Boyne, a mariner was peaceably fitting in his birth, with his wife & fon, a child of about 20 months old juft beneath the place where the mifchief began; and finding every effort to escape the flames in the ordinary way, ineffectual, the man, with the greateft compofure and prefence of mind, took from the pens a sheep of the captain's live ftock, and tearing the wool from the animal's fleecy back, dipped him into the fea—"There" faid he," unto the land, and God go with you." Encouraged by her husband's refolution, his wife leaped into the fea, and the man followed, fupporting his companion above the water, till the boats arrived to their affiftance, when they were taken up, little the worse for their adventure. The sheep with the greateft fteadinefs, was seen making to the fhore, with the young failor riding upon his back, like an infant river god, to the vaft delight of the fpectators on fhore; who from the tendereft motives, finding themfelves intereffed in the boy's fafety, rufhed into the element to meet the young navigator, whom they prefently unfhipped, and succoured with tenderness, till he again fell into the arms of his adventurous parents.—The fingularity of this event obtained the patronage of a very liberal lady in the Ifle of Wight, who having prevailed on the mother of the child to leave his future fortune to her guidance, declared in the moft friendly manner, that as the boy had began his naval career on a *lamb*, he would never leave him till [illegible] Admiral.

DIED,

In Stamford, (Eng. June 28th, very suddenly, Mr Daniel Lambert, the Mammoth man of the Age—weighing 769 lbs. = 54 heavier than the famous Knight. His coffin was 6 feet 4 inches long, four feet 4 inches wide, 2 feet 4 inches deep. He measured 3 yards and 4 inches round the belly, and 1 yard and 1 inch round the leg. His cloths coft him about 20l. fterling. Mr. Lambert's corpulency had conftantly increased, until the clogged machinery of life ftood ftill. He was in his 40th year. He had apartments on the ground floor: for he had long been incapable of afcending ftairs. His coffin was placed on two axle trees and four wheels; and the window and a part of the wall of the room was taken down to allow of its paffage. The earth was cut away floping towards his grave, for a confiderable distance; and the coffin was moved on wheels to the very place of final depoit.

MARRIED,

At Kingston, on Wednesday the Tenth Instant; The Honorable Æneas Shaw, to Mistress Herkmer, Relict of Mr. Jacob Herkmer, formerly merchant of this place.

Clerk of the Peace's Office,
18th October 1809

HOME DISTRICT. } NOTICE is hereby given that any person or persons, who would wish to contract for the putting up of the pickets round the Gaol, in the Town of York, do give in his or their proposals in writing, to the Clerk of the Peace, for said District, on or before the 24th October Instant.

THOS. RIDOUT,
Clerk of the Peace.

Conveyancing.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public, that he now carries on the CONVEYANCING BUSINESS at his Office in Palace Street, next door to Wm. Allan, Esq. where he will attend from Ten to Three o'clock each day. He will draw any common Deed of Conveyance, together with Memorial, for TWELVE SHILLINGS New-York Currency, and all other instruments of writing in the same proportion.

CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, 18th Oct. 1809

N. B. The Office is kept in the West end of the House of William Willcocks, Esquire.

New Store.

B. MERRELL is now opening for Sale in the Store of Thomas Hamilton, Esq in York, a General Assortment of DRY GOODS suitable for the approaching season.

Also, Teas, Pepper, and Allspice,
Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugar,
Best Virginia sweet leaf Tobacco,
Men and Women's Shoes,
50 Reams Good Writing Paper.

All which will be sold very low for Cash.

One hundred Cords fire Wood Wanted,

AT the Government House, to be delivered by the 1st November next, such persons willing to contract for the same, or part thereof, will send their Proposals to

GEO. CROOKSHANK, Comy.

York, 13th October, 1809.

Sheriff's Office.

York, 13th October, 1809.

Home District, } NOTICE is hereby
To Wit. } given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District, in the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Monday the 23d Instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day: at which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise interested, are desired to take notice, and that they be respectively, then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and all other Remembrances, to do those things which to their several Offices in that behalf, appertain to be done.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

Ready Money,

ANY Person wishing to Contract for Building a Bridge across the Twelve Mile Creek, on the Commissioners Road, may give in their lowest proposals to either of the subscribers without delay.

SAMUEL SMITH.
THOS. HAMILTON.
Commissioners.

FOR SALE,

AN Excellent MALT MILL, apply at the Printing Office.

FOR SALE.

AS Valuable a Farm and Mill Seat as in the Province of Upper Canada, in the centre of a fine wheat country at the head of Lake Ontario; and within three miles of the water navigation thereof: About one third of which is meadow Land the greatest part can be watered at pleasure by Springs, the rest is the best kind of loomland. On the concern there is a good quarry of building stone, lime stone, excellent timber, and an appearance of a large body of Iron Ore.

The Mill-Seat commands a fall of thirty six feet, with abundance of water for turning a Grist Mill with twenty run of stone; on which is erected a Saw Mill capable of sawing five thousand feet of boards every twenty four hours, and can be well supplied with Pine, Oak, Cherry, &c. &c. on the concern is also erected a dwelling house forty six feet by twenty four, containing two parlours, four bed rooms and a kitchen a joining, also a frame barn thirty feet by forty six, a small house for a miller, with several other useful buildings; between fifty and sixty Acres is cleared and under good fence, and about thirty more is chopped ready for logging. For further particulars apply to the Printer.

N. B. The purchaser will be accommodated with 2 or 4 hundred acres of Land or, the proprietor would be willing to put a part or the whole of the concern as a share in a commercial undertaking, the situation being well adapted to trade.



THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the Town of York and its vicinity, that he has established a Shop, one door West of Alexr. Wood, Esqr. on King Street, where he carries on the BOOT and SHOEMAKING BUSINESS in its various branches; those who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner and newest fashion.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, 2d June, 1809.

FOR SALE

Five Hundred Acres of Excellent Land,

BEING composed of Lots No. 7 & 8 in the 2d Concession, and the rear half of Lot No. 7 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Darlington; an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. For particulars enquire at the Printing Office in York, or to the subscriber at Niagara.

WILLIAM D. MILLER.

York, 25th July, 1809.

Wanted,

A Quantity of BARLEY, Also Hops, for which a liberal price will be given by the subscriber.

JOS SHAW.

York, 11th Sept. 1809

For Sale.

The following Lots of Land on very reasonable terms. Purchasers are requested, to apply to Mr. John Cameron, who is authorised to give the necessary information, and to negotiate the Sums and Times of payment.

LOTS. No. 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, and 23 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Whitby.—Lot No. 16 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Caister.—Lot No. 22 in the 6th Concession of Vaughan.—Lot No. 17 in the 4th Concession of Scarborough.

A FARM FOR SALE.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with fourteen acres Improvement and a House, is well watered, with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be sold very cheap, and immediate possession given with a clear Title.—Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHRY Carpenter, York, May 24th, 1809.

NOW PUBLISHING,
And will be shortly for Sale,
The UPPER CANADA ALMANACK,
For the Year 1810.

FOR SALE.

THAT very valuable Lot and improvement, on Yonge Street belonging to the subscriber. For the accommodation of a purchaser a large Stock of cattle, Sheep, &c. will either be sold or let therewith, and the most favorable terms entered into.

The improvements (100 Acres cleared and in high cultivation) with the Distillery, Stills, and Buildings thereon, render the purchase a very desirable one. Also, one half of the Mills known as Lyon & Walker's Mills on Yonge Street; they being situate on an excellent lot of 210 Acres, have a large proportion of Fine timber. For particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises, or at the Printing Office.

JOHN LYON.

York, July 5th, 1809.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession—
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the 5th do.—160 acres in the township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 2d concession
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—830 Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - 9th do.—600 acres in the township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - 2d—500 in King.
17 - - 3d
14 - - 5th—400 acres in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1809.

The following Lots of LAND will be sold by the Subscriber on very moderate terms, viz.

Lot No 6 In the Second Concession of the Township of Lansdown, District of Johnstown—200 acres.
22 In the Third, 21 and the East half of Lot No. 20 in the Fourth Concession of Loughborough, County of Frontenac.—500 acres.
32 and the East half of No 31 in the 7th Concession of Oxbridge—300 acres.
27 In the First Concession of York—50 acres.
13 and 14 in the 4th Concession of Walpole—400 acres.
12 In the 6th Concession of Woolhouse.—200 acres.
9 and the Western half of No. 8 in the 4th Concession of Southwold, County of Suffolk, Western District—300 acres.
22 In the 14th Concession of Townshend, County of Norfolk, Talbot District.—200 acres
1 and 2 in the 5th, and No. 1 in the 6th Concession of Glanford—600 acres
27 and 28 in the Third Concession of Ancaster—400 acres.—T. 3,500 acres.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application to be made to

JOHN M'KAY.

Niagara, 27th Feby 1809

FOR SALE.

LOTS 22, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of York, West side of Yonge Street, also Lot No 3, in the fifth Concession of the Township of North Gwillembury; an indisputable title will be given. For particulars enquire of Jas Hamilton, York

York, 6th July, 1809.

To be Sold or Let,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Esquire.—A Purchaser or Tenant may have immediate possession by applying to Estibo Beman, Esquire, or the Subscriber, ALEXR. WOOD.

York, 9th May, 1809.

An Excellent FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 36, in the First Concession of VAUGHAN, and on Yonge Street—There are 30 acres of improvement, a well built Frame House, and other accommodations thereon.—For the very low terms on which this Farm will be Sold, apply to A. Walker, or John Lyon, on Yonge Street, or at the Printing Office, York.

Yonge Street, 18th March 1809.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

OL. XIX.

TOTAL NUMBER 923

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the
of GOD, of the United
of Great Britain and Irela
Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legis
fellors of our Province of Upper C
to our Knights, Citizens and
of our said Province, to the Provin
ment at our Town of York on the Four
month of January next ensuing.
mened, held, called and elected, a
of you——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamatio
date the eigh day of
We thought fit by
FurtherCons
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our town of Yo
Trained to arm
Royal confid
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by and with the advice of
Council, to relieve you and ea
your attendance at the time afo
convoking and by these presen
you and each of you, that
day of February next ensuing,
in our Provincial Parliament
York, for the actual Dispatch of
SINESS, there to take into co
State and welfare of our Pro
per Canada and therein to do
necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, W
these our Letters to be made
the Great Seal of our said P
hereunto affixed.—Witness o
well beloved FRANCIS GO
our Lieutenant Governor of o
ince at York, this Eleventh da
the year of our Lord one thous
dred and nine, and in the
of our Reign.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamatio

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, L
vernor of the Province of U
&c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by an Act pas
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for the further Encouragement
and Cultivation of Hemp
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York, 10th Nov. 180
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AND BUNDLES
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y the 1st March next. Any
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GEO. CROOKSHANK, Com



THE
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has eftablifhed
Shop, one do
Weft of Alexr
Wood, Efqr. on King Street, where
carries on the BOOT and SHOE M
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ches ; thofe who pleafe to
with their cuftom, may depe
their work done in the bef
neweft faihion.
DANIEL
WALLIS.

AN excellent Philofophical apparatus
having been intrufted to the fub
fcriber, by the Patronage of his Excellen
cy, the Lieut. Governor of this Province,
he takes this early opportunity of informing
the public that he will deliver a courfe
of Lectures on Natural Philofophy, to
commence with the
next.
Thofe young Gentlemen who are defirous of obtaining a knowledge of this the moft agreeable and intereftings of all the Sciences, will it is hoped avail themfelves of this opportunity.
The fubfcriber alfo gives notice, that he is enabled to admit a greater number of pupils than formerly, as he has engaged a couple of Uthers, one of whom teaches the French language with correctnefs.
JOHN STRACHAN.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be fold on moderate terms for cafh, viz.
Lot No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concefſion
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weft half of 24, 7th do
1, 2, 23, 24 - - - 8th do
North half of 24 in the - - 5th do
acres in the Township of Blenheim,
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 2d concef
22 - - 7th do.
- - - 8th do.
- - - 10 do.
Acres in the Township of Beford
22, 23 and 24 - - - 5th
in Whitby,
10, 11 and 12 - - - 9th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - - 9th do
acres in the Township of Glanford,
19, 20 - South half of 22 -
King,
17 - - -
14 - - -
in the Township of Markham.
The above Lands having been refurveyed up at no very diſtant period after the ſeveral Townſhips were Surveyed, it may be ſuppoſed the ſituations are regular, and the quantity hereon—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.
ALEXANDER WOOD.
York, 19th June, 1809.

Wanted,

A Quantity of BARLEY, Alſo Hops for which a liberal price will be given by the ſubſcriber.
JOS. SHAW.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 23.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 915 SATURDAY OCTOBER 28 1809 FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the twentieth day of this preſent month of October, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you —GREETING :—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of September laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twentieth day of this preſent month of October, at which time in our town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear ; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking and by theſe preſents, enjoining you & each of you, that on the twenty eighth day of November next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary ; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this ninth day of October in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty ninth of our Reign.

F. G.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

Public Notice.

THE Subſcriber is ready to receive ſealed tenders, and will enter into engagements with ſuch perſon or perſons who may be willing to contract for the whole, or any proportion of the Supply of Flour, Pork and Peas, required for the uſe of His Majeſty's Forces ſtationed at Kingſton, York, Niagara, Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburg : each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety ſix pounds, or two hundred and twenty four pounds nett, and to be of the firſt quality, cloſely packed in good and ſufficient Caſks, inſpected in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legiſlature, paſſed in the forty fifth year of his Majeſty's reign, "for the examination of Flour in this Province."

The Pork to be cured, packed, inſpected and branded in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legiſlature, paſſed in the forty fifth year of His Majeſty's Reign, "to regulate the curing, packing and inſpecting of Beef and Pork" the quality of the Pork, to be ſtated in the Tender.

The Peas, to be furniſhed, to be White Prime boilers, and packed in Caſks.

The ſaid Flour, Pork and Peas, warranted to keep ſound and good for Twelve Months after the delivery, which delivery is to be made into the King's Stores, on or before the firſt day of July, 1810.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchaſes, on producing the receipts of the Commiſſary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quintuplicate, of the quantity of Flour, Pork and Peas delivered into the King's Magazines, at either of the above mentioned depots, by Bill on James Green, Eſq. acting Deputy Commiſſary General at Quebec.

The Accounts are to be made up as formerly for the ſaid ſupplies, in quintuplicate, and the furniſhers ſignature to the Vouchers muſt be atteſted by two ſubſcribing witneſes.

JOHN M'CILL,
Agent for Purchaſes.

Agent for Purchaſes Office,
York, 4th Octr. 1809.

CONTINUATION OF *LATE FOREIGN NEWS.*

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Letters from Holland to the 14th inſt. ſtate that Bonaparte has iſſued a decree, by which all American veſſels permitting themſelves to be ſearched by Britiſh cruizers, ſhall continue to be excluded from the Ports of France, and in the mean time all American property in France has been placed in a ſtate of ſequeſtration. The ſame letters ſtate that Bonaparte has determined to incorporate the whole of Holland with France ; and that his brother Louis, is to be made king of the territory about to be wreſted from Auſtria.

Yeſterday a Gottenberg mail arrived in town. By this arrival we learn, that an armiſtice has been entered into between the Swedes and the Norwegian troops. Great hopes are entertained that this conteſt will terminate in peace between Sweden and Denmark. Among other ſtates it is one that the Iſland of Alſen has been captured by a Britiſh ſquadron :—a ſecond that 7000 Ruſſians had been forced to ſurrender to the Swedes in Bothnia—and a third that the Prince of Auguſtenburg who had been nominated as ſucceſſor to the Crown of Sweden, had refuſed to accept that nomination.

The ſucceſsful attack made by our ſquadron at Archangel, is ſaid to have excited a ſtrong ſenſation in the Baltic.

The Duke of Brunſwick Oels, with 2000 men is ſaid to have fully effected his retreat to the Weſer, and to have been received, with all his troops, on board the Britiſh ſquadron under Lord Stewart.

Cuxhaven has been abandoned by our troops on the advance of a French corps, deſtined to take poſſeſſion of that place.

The diſpatches from Lord Collingwood, in the Mediterranean, furniſh an additional inſtance of the harraſſing effects which, with our numerous and irreſiſtable navy, might be produced upon the enemy's coaſt.

The public accounts mention that Sir James Saumarez with the ſquadron under his orders, had appeared off Reval, and that an embargo was thereupon impoſed on all the Ruſſian ports of the Baltic.

There is a report of a firing having been heard on the oppoſite coaſt : in conſequence of the preliminaries of peace having been ſigned between Auſtria and France, and that by one of the articles, the Emperor Francis conſents that the French ſhall occupy Vienna, and the Archduchy for ſix years !

The Ruſſian priſoners that ſurrendered to Sir Charles Cotton, in the Tagus will ſail in a few days from Portſmouth to St. Peterſburgh. Admiral Siniavan takes his paſſage in the Champion frigate, Capt. Henderſon. The crews of the ſquadron will be put on board a diviſion of tranſports, which are under the orders of Captain Shepherd. The Ruſſian ſhips are to be brought into Portſmouth.

From the Evening Poſt.

Late, intereſting and highly encouraging news comes by the arrival reſpecting the affairs of Spain, and from a gentleman paſſenger we are enabled to give the following particulars.

After the battle of Talavera the Britiſh and Spaniſh armies were only prevented from purſuing their victory and following the French in their retreat by the want of proviſions and forage, the French having burnt and deſtroyed the harveſts. This ſame circumſtance induced the combined armies to fall back, a ſhort diſtance on the Tagus. On their way thither they heard of Marſhal Soult with a detachment of the French army of about 20, 000 men, which had been ſent back upon the rear of the Engliſh for the purpoſe of cutting them to pieces on the retreat to Liſbon which the French had ſo aſſuredly calculated upon.

But the battle of Talavera, turning out rather contrary to their expectations, the Marſhal returned by the road he came; his army being without artillery or even neceſſaries.

During the battle of Talavera, a Spaniſh regiment which was not in the engagement, left the ground in a panic and reported in Talavera that all was loſt, in conſequence of which the Intendant of the army ordered all the proviſions to fall back to the Tagus, by means of which haſty meaſure, the army which had been engaged for nearly two days, found itſelf without proviſions for nearly forty eight hours. For this miſconduct, the brigadier who commanded the regiment, was executed on the ſpot, and orders given to put to death every third officer and every tenth man of the ſoldiers. Part of the execution took place, but a ſtop was put to them by the humane interpoſition of Sir Arthur Wellesley.

In conſequence of the above order to remove all the proviſions, the combined armies found it neceſſary to fall back to the Tagus.

On Sir Arthur Wellesley's retiring, he ſent a flag of truce to the French, informing them that the great heat of the climate prevented his taking his wounded with him, and requeſting that he might have permiſſion to lend his ſurgeons to attend them; which was granted.

After the battle of Talavera, Venegas having advanced within ſight of Madrid, received information from Cueſta, that the French were concentrating toward Toledo, and fell back as far as Aranjuez. In this poſition he was attacked three ſeveral times by the French but he repulſed them every time with great ſlaughter. After this he fell back to Siera Morena, principally for want of proviſions.

Madrid has been abandoned by the French. King Joſeph had retired with 6000 men to Somma Sierra, a ſtrong paſs ſituate on the road from Madrid to France, ſuppoſed to be for the purpoſe of ſecuring a retreat, as Beresford with a combined army of Portugueſe, Spaniſh and Engliſh, Romana with the army of Gallicia and Aſturias, and the Duke of Parque were coming down upon Madrid, with as was ſaid, 80,000 men.

The Duke of Parque had already taken Salamanca from the French, and Romana was in Valladolid by the laſt accounts.

The Marquis of Wellesley, Ambaſſador from England, had been received with the greateſt enthuſiasm. Numbers of the women went out to meet him, though the weather was exceſſively hot, and the people unharneſſed his horſes, and drew his carriage themſelves for near a league, amidſt the acclamations of thouſands; a circumſtance which had never occurred in any part of Spain before, not even upon the entrance of a king. The Marquis has aſſiſted at ſeveral meetings of the Junta, & had inſpired new life into the hearts of the Spaniſh patriots.

The army of reſerve conſiſting of about 23,000 good troops, had marched from Seville, Cuenca, &c. to join the combined armies on the Tagus.

Gerona, a very important fortreſs in Catalonia had ſurpaſſed even Saragoſſa in the brave reſiſtance to the troops of the Uſurper. After being inveſted upwards of three months it hath compelled the French to retire to the heights; even the women had formed themſelves into troops and had received badges of diſtinction for their heroic conduct. Gen. Blake at length appeared before the place with an army of brave volunteers, conſiſting principally of the old garriſon of Saragoſſa, of whom he had left about 3000 men in Gerona, to defend it; being as many as was thought neceſſary by the governor; the ſame intrepid officer who refuſed to give up to the French, Mount Juich (a fort commanding Barcelona) even after an order from the old Spaniſh Court to do ſo. The governor has ſince written that he defied all the force that the French could now ſend againſt it.

Blake was, by the laſt accounts, collecting an army and ſtores in Tortoſa, to march into Arragon to aſſiſt the people who had riſen *en maſſe* againſt the French, and had confined them to the environs of Saragoſſa which they had fortified.

Marſhal Angereau whom Bonaparte had ſent to command the troops in Catalonia was in Perpignan, ſaid to have feigned ſickneſs, and had iſſued a proclamation to the Catalonians making them fine French promiſes in the name of his Emperor, if they would ſubmit, which had been treated with only ridicule and contempt.

The mountaineers of Navarre, Arragon & Catalonia, had made incurſions into France, levying contributions and deſtroying villages. To check their progreſs and defend their own territory, it had been found neceſſary to detach 15,000 French troops from the army of Navarre, by the road of Irun.

The inhabitants of Rancal, notwithſtanding the threats of the Ex-duke of Mahon, Vice-Roy of Navarre, under Bonaparte, had laid ſiege to Jaca; their commander had ſent back to the Vice-Roy his proclamation accompanied with an excellent anſwer inviting him to meet them in the field.

As to Blake's late defeat which had been attributed to the cowardice of the Spaniſh ſoldiers, it is now aſcertained to have been produced by the intrigue of the Captain General of Valencia, who was jealous of Blake, and cauſed the retreat of the army in hopes it would afterwards be committed to him. The people of Valencia had killed numbers of the runaways who had preſented themſelves at the gates of the city and demanded entrance.

To conclude: It is confidently aſſerted that the affairs of Spain never wore ſo good an aſpect ſince the revolution. More men offer their ſervices to defend their liberties than can be armed. The inhabitants of the country were ſo exaſperated againſt their invaders that they omitted no opportunity to put every Frenchman to death whenever they could do ſo. On the approach of the French armies it was cuſtomary to abandon their villages and flee to the mountains from whence they conſtantly harraſſed them; and more of the French fell by this mode of warfare than in regular battle.

The different French armies in Spain are now ſuppoſed to amount to about 90,000 men, and it has been calculated that nearly 200,000 who entered the country, have periſhed in various ways or are made priſoners of war.

A few days before the Cornelia ſailed, the San Fulgencia, a 74, had arrived at Cadiz, with nearly eight millions of dollars from Lima, and that a friggate in company with further ſupplies, had ſtopped at the River La Plata and was daily expected at Cadiz. Part of the Spaniſh fleet at Cadiz had gone round to Ferrol to bring back the fleet that lay there and had been recovered by the Gallicians from the French to whom it had formerly been treacherouſly delivered.

From Holland.—Captain Balch arrived at Portſmouth on Saturday, from Trinidad, ſpoke on the 26th ult. on George's Bank, a ſhip from Briſtol, bound to Philadelphia, the captain of which informed him, that the Engliſh had taken the Dutch fleet, and had advanced within two miles of Rotterdam.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

London, Wednesday evening, half paſt 7.

We have not heard that Miniſters have received any further advices from the Iſland of Walcheren. A veſſel has arrived in the river from the coaſt of Holland, by which letters till the 15th have been received. These letters confirm the report of the arrival of General Armſtrong at Amſterdam, from Paris. They alſo inform us, that the American armed ſhip which ſome time ſince went into the Texel, for the avowed purpoſe of imparting to the maſters of American veſſels, the ſtate of the relations between the Government of the United States and thoſe of the Belligerent Powers, had, ſince General Armſtrong reached Holland, been directed to quit her anchorage and proceed on a cruiſe in the North Seas; with a view, no doubt of warning American veſſels in thoſe Seas not to enter the ports of Holland or France. In theſe letters it is ſaid, deciſively, that the Armiſtice between France and Auſtria had been broken; as a proof of which, are mentioned, the various riſes and falls of colonial produce in the courſe of a few days.

It is believed that Bonaparte had ſignified a determination to call out the conſcripts for 1811—12. This was merely a ſpeculative rumour of Yeſterday; to which it is added, that a great coldneſs had taken place between Napoleon and the Emperor of Ruſſia—the latter having ſeriouſly remonſtrated againſt the French proceedings in Gallacia. Theſe are reports which emanated from the ſtock exchange.

Auguſt 29.—It is ſaid now that the Auſtrian Government poſitively gave, on the 3d inſtant, the ſtipulated notice of the ceſſation of the armiſtice in fifteen days from that date, conſequently hoſtilities might have recommenced yeſterday. It is added that the Archduke Charles publiſhed an addreſs to the Auſtrian army, on reſigning the command, ſpeaking in the higheſt terms of Prince John of Lichtenſtein, his ſucceſſor. Some of the papers have already raiſed the moſt unbecoming cry againſt the Archduke Charles—the Hero Charles, whom they recently almoſt deified. We cannot follow them in theſe tranſitions. The Archduke Charles may have been weak; but we know nothing of the matter.—The Generals whoſe advice he followed, may have been a cabal; but we know nothing of that. The Prince of Lichtenſtein may be a much abler man; but we know nothing of that. If the war be renewed, we hope Auſtria will be ſucceſsful under whoever may be entruſted with the command of her armies. But it is direct as unjuſt as ungracious to arraign a Prince whoſe character has been hitherto unimpeachable, merely becauſe he diſcontinued the war before we wiſhed him; and to extol, at the expence of his character, a ſucceſſor of whom we know nothing, except that he is in power, and is about to renew the war; and even that we know on doubtful authority.

The myſterious veil which has covered the negociations between Auſtria and France is at length drawn aſide, and an appeal to arms has been once more reſolved upon by the Emperor Francis. This important intelligence has certainly reached his majeſty's Miniſters. The Archduke Charles no longer commands the Auſtrian armies, and Prince John of Lichtenſtein has been declared Generaliſſimo, with full powers. An official communication declaring this change, and at the ſame time announcing the determination of the Auſtrian Government to perſevere in the conteſt at all riſks rather than yield to the Arrogant demands of Napoleon, was on Sunday evening received by Mr. Canning. This we ſtate as a fact which cannot be contradicted.

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Two letters from the Earl of Chatham, dated Middleburgh, Auguſt, 14th and 18th, will be found under the London Gazette department. The one notices as formerly mentioned, the opening of the ſluices at Fluſhing by the French, and letting in ſalt water, which ſays his lordſhip, has been attended as yet with little inconvenience—the other the ſurrender of the towns of Zeirikee and Bowershaven, and the iſlands of Showen and Duiveland, from which his lordſhip believes, he will be enabled to draw very ample ſupplies of battle ſpirits and biſcuits, His lordſhip encloſes General Monnet's return of the late garriſon at Fluſhing, at the time of its ſurrender—he makes the amount in all, 5893. His lordſhip farther ſays, from the information which had fallen into his hands, that the enemy's whole force oppoſed to him in iſland of Walcheren, may very fairly be taken at 9,000 men.

It has for ſome days been rumoured, that the Auſtrian government gave notice, on the 3d inſt. of the termination of the armiſtice in fifteen days. This rumour is now confidently repeated in letters from Holland, received in London on Wednesday.

Boſton Sept. 23.

Extract of a letter dated Rio de Janiro, Aug. 3.

"A Spaniſh veſſel has juſt arrived here in 14 days from Buenos Ayres, with information that the new Spaniſh Vice Roy had arrived there from Spain, and a Governor at Monte Video ; that on the 13th ult. Liniers gave up the Government quietly ; and had retired with an annuity, and the rank of Field Marſhal, in conſideration of paſt ſervices. Senior Elio, late governor of Monte Video, gave up at the ſame time No Engliſh or neutral veſſels will be allowed to enter the river without ; ſpecial licence from the Spaniſh Junta or the government of Buenos Ayres ; which may generally be obtained here."

New York, October 7.

By the arrival yeſterday of the Britiſh brig Tom Batry, Captain M'Dougall, in the ſhort paſſage of 36 days from Scotland, the Editors of the New York Gazette have received London and Glaſgow papers to the 27th of Auguſt.

Theſe papers contain the important information, that Fluſhing, after being nearly deſtroyed by a bombardment, had ſurrendered to the Britiſh forces under Lord Chatham. The garriſon conſiſting of 4379 officers and men, were to be ſent to England. The Engliſh Expedition afterwards went up to attack Antwerp, and to deſtroy the French fleet at that place.—Accounts had been received in England, through a variety of channels, that the armiſtice was at an end, and that hoſtilities had commenced between France and Auſtria—though in article from Paris of the date of the 19th Auguſt, ſtates that peace between Auſtria and France was ſigned on the 10th.

Hamburgh. Aug. 10.

We have juſt received advices of the Archduke Charles having been removed from the command of the army, and that notice had been given to the French of the termination of the armiſtice. It is ſaid that Prince John of Lichtenſtein is to ſucceed the Archduke Charles in the command of the Auſtrian army.

Gottenburgh, Aug. 18.

A merchant veſſel called the Providence, came in this morning, and brings accounts of having ſeen his Majeſty's ſhip Alert taken near the Scaw in a calm by ſix gun boats, after a deſperate act on.

"A letter from Carlscrona this morning, ſtates that they had juſt learned of the Iſland of Ertholm having been taken poſſeſſion of by his Majeſty's ſhip Dictator ; ſhould this account be correct, it will prove of great importance to the Britiſh navy, the port and harbour will fully protect the Baltic trade, and ſhould occaſion require it 20 ſail of the line may conveniently lay and winter there, as there is above 40 feet water and a good anchorage.

Stockholm, Aug. 10.

"We have not yet received any account from our army or navy, nor has any article tranſpired of the preſent ſtate of the negociations for peace between this country Ruſſia and Denmark.

"Letters from Genoa and Marſeilles ſtate that the French Conſul at Algiers, has been arreſted by order of the Dey, & that war has been declared againſt France.

New York, October 14.

The brig Rebecca from Cadiz, altho' ſhe left that Port on the 24th Auguſt, four days later than the Spaniſh frigate, brings nothing new, printed or verbal. The Captain had not heard of the battle which was ſaid in the Salem papers to have been fought about the 19th of Auguſt, near Madrid, between the Anglo-Spaniſh army and the French, in which the former were ſaid to be defeated with great ſlaughter. Letters of the 24th of Auguſt repreſent the affairs of the Patriots as in a favorable ſtate, and that the preſent form of government was about to be changed to a Regency.

London, Auguſt 28

Letters have been received from Bordeaux to the 18th inſt. which ſtate that Bonaparte was expected at Paris on the 15th, the anniverſary of his birth day, but that his Rop in that capital would be very ſhort, as it was underſtood that he would proceed immediately to aſſume the command of the French army in Spain. —The prefect of Bordeaux had in conſequence iſſued orders to prepare for his reception. It is obvious however, that this was a ſpeculation formed upon the preſumed certainty of a ſpeedy peace with Auſtria.

The King of Pruſſia has lately paid ſix millions of franks more of the arrears of contribution claimed by France.

The contributions levied on the Auſtrian provinces by Bonaparte, amount to the enormous ſum of 196,240,000 franks.

YORK, OCTOBER 28. 1809.

The Grand Jury requeſt Mr. Cameron will give the following Addreſs with His Excellency's Answer thereto, to the Public, through the medium of the York Gazette.

York, 27th October, 1809.

This day the Grand Jury of the Home Diſtrict waited upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and preſented the following Addreſs.

WE His Majeſty's dutiful and loyal Subjects the Grand Jurors of the Home Diſtrict of this Province, beg leave to appear before your Excellency to acknowledge our hearty approbation of your Excellency's mild, firm, and prudent adminiſtration of the Government of this Province.

We ſhould not have thus intruded upon your Excellency, did we not feel ourſelves moſt imperiouſly called upon by the duty we owe our Sovereign, his Repreſentative, the public for whom we act and our own feelings ; did we not expreſs our abhorrence and deteſtation of a publication laid before us, called the "Upper Canada Guardian" of the 7th of October, 1809 which we have thought not only from our unanimous opinion, but from the beſt of legal concurrence to be incumbent on us to preſent, as a falſe, malicious, wicked and ſeditious Libel upon your Excellency and his Majeſty's Government in this Country ; that the ſame may come before the Tribunal of that Country.

Your Excellency will be pleaſed to permit us to aſſure you, of our admiration and veneration of that glorious, enviable, and unparalleled Conſtitution, under which we have the happineſs to live ; the full participation of every part thereof, this Colony moſt amply enjoys, but like an Infant during his minority, is fed and ſupported by his parent.

That your Excellency may be long continued in the Government of this Province, for the proſperity thereof, from our conviction of your wiſhes and exertions to promote the general good and intereſt of the Province, is the fervent prayer of Your Excellency's moſt obedient and moſt humble Servants.

Alexander Wood, Foreman of the Grand Jury.	Donald M'Leod,
D Cameron,	S. Heward,
William Allan,	John Cameron,
Alexander Burns,	Donald M'Arthur,
Geo Crookshank,	Samuel Ridout,
John Brikie,	Thos. B. Crugh,
Wm. Graham,	John Ashbridge,
J Givins,	Jonathan Ashbridge,
Wm Chewett,	William Rond,
	James Fulton.

Grand Jury Room, York, 27th Octr. 1809.

To which his Excellency was pleaſed to make the following answer.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY.

TO receive the commendation of ſo reſpectable a body, as that of the Grand Jurors of the Home Diſtrict, in my adminiſtration of the Government of this Province, cannot but be grateful to my feelings.

I know that I have had no other end in view but the public good, in the diſcharge of the various duties of the arduous ſituation His Majeſty has been pleaſed to call me to.

Perſonally ſpeaking therefore, I feel totally regardleſs of any other ſort of calumny than that which is levelled againſt his Majeſty's Government, being well perſuaded, that ſuch will never paſs unnoticed, by ſo true and faithful an Inqueſt, to their Country, and their King.

GENTLEMEN,

I thank you for your very Loyal addreſs to me, and I ſhall ever feel gratified by the flattering teſtimony you have given me of your approbation.

Government Houſe, 27th Octr. 1809.

AN excellent Philoſophical apparatus having been intruſted to the ſubſcriber, by the Patronage of his Excellency the Lieut. Governor of this Province, he takes this early opportunity of informing the public that he will deliver a courſe of lectures on Natural Philoſophy, to commence with the firſt Monday of January next.

Thoſe young Gentlemen who are deſirous of obtaining a knowlenge of this the moſt agreeable and intereſting of all the Sciences, will it is hoped avail themſelves of this opportunity.

The ſubſcriber alſo gives notice, that he is enabled to admit a greater number of pupils than formerly, as he has engaged a couple of Ushers, one of whom teaches the French language with correctneſs

JOHN STRACHAN.

Cornwall, (U. C.) 11th Sept. 1809.

TO be Sold in the houſe of Mr. Smith, in this Town, a Small aſſortment of Cloths, Printzes, Cutlery, Hardware, &c. For which Caſh, Wheat, dreſſed Hemp, Furs, &c. will be taken in payment. The Subſcriber alſo intends the enſuing Summer, to expoſe for Sale in the ſame place, a large and extenſive Aſſortment of Goods.

FORBES MITCHELL.

York, 27th October, 1809.

Taken up a ſhort time ago.

A RED COW, between three and four years old. The owner by proving property and paying the charges, is requeſted to take her away.—For further information, enquire at the Printing Office.

Conveyancing.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public, that he now carries on the CONVEYANCING BUSINESS at his Office in Place Street, next door to Wm. Allan, Esq. where he will attend from Ten to Three o'clock each day. He will draw any common Deed of Conveyance, together with Memorial, for TWELVE SHILLINGS New-York Currency, and all other inſtruments of writing in the ſame proportion.

CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, 18th Octr. 1809.

N. B. The Office is kept in the Weſt end of the Houſe of William Willcock, Eſquire.

Ready Money,

ANY Perſon wiſhing to Contract for Building a Bridge acroſs the Twelve Mile Creek, on the Commiſſioners Road, may give in their loweſt propoſals to either of the ſubſcribers without delay.

SAMUEL SMITH.
THOS. HAMILTON.
Commiſſioners.

New Store.

B. MERRELL is now opening for Sale at the Store of Thomas Hamilton, Esq. in York, a General Aſſortment of DRY GOODS ſuitable for the approaching ſeaſon.

Alſo, Teas, Pepper, and Allſpice,
Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugar,
Beſt Virginia ſweet leaf Tobacco,
Mens and Womens Shoes,
50 Reams Good Writing Paper.
All which will be ſold very low for Caſh.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Farm and Mill Seat in the Province of Upper Canada, in the centre of the Wheat country at the head of Lake Ontario and within three miles of the water navigation thereof: About one third of which is meadow Land the greateſt part can be watered by pleaſant ſpring, the reſt is the beſt kind of loom land. On the concern there is a good quarry of building ſtone, lime ſtone, excellent timber, and an appearance of a large bed of Iron Ore.

The Mill Seat commands a fall of thirty ſix feet, with abundance of water for turning a Griſt Mill with twenty run of ſtone; on which is erected a Saw Mill capable of ſawing five thouſand feet of boards every twenty four hours, and can be well ſupplied with Pine, Oak, Cherry, &c. &c. on the concern is alſo erected a dwelling houſe forty ſix feet by twenty four, containing two parlours, four bed rooms and a kitchen adjoining, alſo a frame barn thirty feet by forty ſix, a ſmall houſe for a miner, with ſeveral other uſeful buildings; between fifty and fifty Acres is cleared and under good fence, and about thirty more is chopped ready for logging. For further particulars apply to the Printer.

N. B. The purchaſer will be accommodated with 2 or 4 hundred acres of Land; or, the proprietor would be willing to put a partner the whole of the concern as a ſhare in a commercial undertaking, the ſituation being well adapted to trade.



THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the Town of York and its vicinity, that he has eſtabliſhed a Shop, one door Weſt of Alexr. Wood, Eſqr. on King Street, where he carries on the BOOT and SHOEMAKING BUSINESS in its various branches; thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done in the beſt manner and neweſt faſhion.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, 2d June, 1809.

FOR SALE

Five Hundred Acres of Excellent Land,

BEING compoſed of Lots No. 7 & 8 in the 2d Conceſſion, and the rear half of Lot No. 7 in the 3d Conceſſion of the Township of Dunnington; an indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer. For particulars enquire at the Printing Office in York, or to the ſubſcriber at Niagara.

WILLIAM B. MILLER.

York, 29th July, 1809.

Wanted,

A Quantity of BARLEY, Alſo Hops, for which a liberal price will be given by the ſubſcriber.

JOS SHAW.

York, 11th Sept. 1809

For Sale.

The following Lots of Land on very reaſonable terms. Purchaſers are requeſted, to apply to Mr. John Cameron, who is authoriſed to give the neceſſary information, and to negotiate the Sums and Times of payment.

LOTS. No. 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, and 23 in the 6th Conceſſion of the Township of Whitby.—Lot No. 16 in the 6th Conceſſion of the Township of Caiſter.—Lot No. 22 in the 5th Conceſſion of Vaughan.—Lot No. 17 in the 4th Conceſſion of Scarborough.

A FARM FOR SALE.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with fourteen acres Improvement and a Houſe, well watered, with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be ſold very cheap, and immediate poſſeſſion given with a clear Title.—Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHRY Carpenter, York, May 24th, 1809.

NOW PUBLISHING,
And will be ſhortly for Sale,
The UPPER CANADA ALMANACK,
For the Year 1810.

FOR SALE.

THAT very valuable Lot and improvement, on Yonge Street belonging to the ſubſcriber. For the accommodation of a purchaſer a large ſtock of cattle, Sheep, &c. will either be ſold or let therewith, and the moſt favorable terms entered into.

The improvements (100 Acres cleared and in high cultivation) with the Diſtillery, Stills, and Buildings thereon, render the purchaſe a very deſirable one. Alſo, one half of the Mills known as Lyon & Walker's Mills on Yonge Street, being ſituate on an excellent lot of 210 Acres, have a large proportion of Pine timber. For particulars, apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or at the Printing Office.

JOHN LYON.

York, July 5th, 1809.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for caſh, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 19, 24, 25, and 26, in the 6th conceſſion from
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the - 5th do.—360
acres in the Township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 2d concer
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—250
Acres in the Township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres
in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - - 9th do.—600
acres in the Township of Glanford.
29, 21 and South half of 32 - 2d—500 in
King.
17 - - 3d
24 - - 5th—200 acres
in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral Townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperior—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

The following Lots of LAND will be ſold by the Subſcriber on very moderate terms, viz.

Lot No. 6 In the Second Conceſſion of the Township of Landſdown, Diſtrict of Johnſtown—200 acres.
21 In the Third, 22 and the Eaſt half of Lot No. 20 in the Fourth Conceſſion of Loughborough, County of Frontenac.—500 acres.
32 and the Eaſt half of No. 31 in the 5th Conceſſion of Uxbridge—300 acres.
27 In the Firſt Conceſſion of York—200 acres.
13 and 14 in the 4th Conceſſion of Walpole—400 acres.
22 In the 6th Conceſſion of Woodhouſe.—200 acres.
8 and the Weſtern half of No. 8 in the 4th Conceſſion of Southwold, County of Suffolk, Weſtern Diſtrict—300 acres.
12 In the 13th Conceſſion of Townſhend, County of Norfolk, London Diſtrict—200 acres.
1 and 2 in the 5th, and No. 1 in the 6th Conceſſion of Glanford—600 acres
27 and 28 in the Third Conceſſion of Ancaſter—400 acres.—Total 3150 acres.

For further particulars and conditions of ſale, application to be made to

JOHN M'KAY.

Niagara, 27th Feby. 1809

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 22 in the ſixth Conceſſion of the Township of York, Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, alſo Lot No. 3, in the fifth Conceſſion of the Township of North Gwillimbury; an indiſputable title will be given. For particulars enquire of The Hamilton, York.

York, 6th July, 1809.

To be Sold or Let,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Eſquire.—A Purchaſer or Tenant may have immediate poſſeſſion by applying to Eliſha Bemas, Eſquire, or the Subſcriber, ALEXR. WOOD.

York, 9th May, 1809.

An Excellent FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 36, in the Firſt Conceſſion of VAUGHAN, and on Yonge Street. There are 30 acres of improvement, a well built Frame Houſe, and other accommodations thereon.—For the very low terms on which this Farm will be Sold, apply to A. Walker, or John Lyon, on Yonge Street, or at the Printing Office, York.

Yonge Street, 18th March 1809.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT
MAJESTY.

VOL. XIX.

TOTAL NUMBER 916.

Proclamati

GEORGE THE THIRD
of GOD, of the Uni
of Great Britain and I
Defender of the Faith
To our beloved and faithful
fellors of our Province of Up
to our Knights, Citizens
of our ſaid Province, to th
liament at our Town of York o
of this preſent month of Oct
menced, held, called and elec
of you——GREETING!—

WHEREAS by our Procla
date the Fifth day of
We thought fit by and with t
Executive Council to prorog
our Parliament until the twen
preſent month of October, w
our town of York, you were
ſtrained to appear; but WE
Royal conſideration the ea
ence of our loving ſubjects
it by and with the advice o
Council, to relieve you and
your attendance at the time
convening and by theſe pre
you & each of you, that on th
day of November next enſu
in our Provincial Parliamen
York, there to take into c
ſtate and welfare of our
per Canada and therein to
neceſſary; herein fail not.
IN Teſtimony whereof,
theſe our Letters to be m
the Great Seal of our ſaid
hereunto affixed.—Witne
well beloved FRANCIS G
our Lieutenant Governor o
ince at York, this ninth d
the year of our Lord one th
dred and nine, and in the
Reign.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

Public No

THE Subſcriber is r
ſealed tenders, and w
gagements with ſuch pe
who may be willing to
whole, or any proportio
of Flour, Pork and Peas,
nſe of His Majeſty's Fo
Kingſton, York, Niagara,
Erie and Amherſtburg
Flour to contain one hu
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FOR SALE.

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being situate on an excellent lot of 210 Acres, have a
proportion of Pine timber. For particulars, apply to
subscriber on the premises, or at the Printing Office
JOHN LYON.

rk, July 5th, 1809.

Lands For Sale.

IE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for
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No. 1, 2, 13, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession
4, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the - - 5th do.—260
acres in the Township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 2d concer
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—250
Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres
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19, 21 and South half of 22 2d—500 in
King.
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24 - - 5th—400 acres
in the township of Markham.
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the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be hope
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rticulars apply to the subscriber who can give an un-
uitable title.
ALEXANDER WOOD.

ork, 19th June, 1807.

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No 6 In the Second Concession of the Township of
Lanfdown, District of Johnstown—200 acres.
22 In the Third, 21 and the East half of Lot No.
20 in the Fourth Concession of Loughborough,
County of Frontenac.—500 acres.
23 and the East half of No 21 in the 7th Conces-
sion of Uxbridge—300 acres.
27 In the Sixth Concession of York—50 acres.
13 and 14 in the 4th Concession of Walpole—
400 acres.
22 In the 6th Concession of Woodhouse.—200
acres.
5 and the Western half of No. 8 in the 4th Con-
cession of Southwold, County of Suffolk, Weste
ern District—300 acres.
22 In the 14th Concession of Townshend, County
of Norfolk, London District.—200 acres.
1 and 2 in the 5th, and No 1 in the 6th Conces-
sion of Granford—600 acres
27 and 28 in the Third Concession of Ancaster—
400 acres.—Total 3150 acres.

For further particulars and conditi
s of sale, application to be made to
JOHN M'KAY.

iagara, 27th Febr 1809

FOR SALE.

OT No. 22 in the sixth Concession of the
Township of York, West side of Yonge Street, also Lo
No. 3, in the fifth Concession of the Township of North
emberry; an indisputable title will be given. For part
ars enquire of The Hamilton, York.

rk, 5th July, 1809.

To be Sold or Let,

HE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied
by William Stanton, Esquire.—A Purc
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York, 9th May, 1809.

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Yonge Street, 18th March 1809.

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MAJESTY.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 24.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 916.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1809. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the twentieth day of this present month of October, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of September last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twentieth day of this present month of October, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convening and by these presents, enjoining you & each of you, that on the twenty eighth day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this ninth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty ninth of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber is ready to receive sealed tenders, and will enter into engagements with such person or persons who may be willing to contract for the whole, or any proportion of the Supply of Flour, Pork and Peas, required for the use of His Majesty's Forces stationed at Kingston, York, Niagara, Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg: each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety six pounds, or two hundred and twenty four pounds nett, and to be of the first quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, inspected in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legislature, passed in the forty-first year of his Majesty's reign, "for the examination of Flour in this Province."

The Pork to be cured, packed, inspected and branded in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legislature, passed in the forty fifth year of His Majesty's Reign, "to regulate the curing, packing and inspecting of Beef and Pork" the quality of the Pork, to be stated in the Tender.

The Peas, so to be furnished, to be White Prime boilers, and packed in Casks.

The said Flour, Pork and Peas, warranted to keep sound and good for Twelve Months after the delivery, which delivery is to be made into the King's Stores, on or before the first day of July, 1810.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quintuplicate, of the quantity of Flour, Pork and Peas delivered into the King's Magazines, at either of the above mentioned depots, by Bill on James Green, Esq acting Deputy Commissary General at Quebec.

The Accounts are to be made up as formerly for the said supplies, in quintuplicate, and the furnishers signature to the Vouchers must be attested by two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 4th Octr. 1809.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

SUNDAY, August 20.

Downing-street, August 19.

A dispatch, of which the following is a Copy, was this day received at the office of Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Lt. General the Earl of Chatham, K. G. dated

Head Quarters, Middleburgh, Aug. 16.

My Lord—I have the honor of acquainting your Lordship, that, on the 13th inst. the batteries before Flushing being completed, (& the frigates, bombs, and gun vessels, having at the same time taken their stations,) a fire was opened at about half past one P. M. from fifty-two pieces of heavy ordnance, which was rigorously returned by the enemy.—An additional battery of 6 24 pounders was completed the same night and the whole continued to play upon the town, with little or no intermission, till late on the following day.

On the morning of the 14th inst. about 10 o'clock, the line of battle ships at anchor in the Durlo passage, led by Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, got under weigh, and ranging up along the sea line of defence, kept up as they passed a most tremendous cannonade upon the town for several hours, with the greatest gallantry and effect. About 4 in the afternoon, perceiving that the fire of the enemy had entirely ceased, and the town presenting a most awful scene of destruction, being on fire in almost every quarter, I directed Lt. Gen. Sir Eyre Coote to send in to summon the place: general Monnet returned for answer, that he would reply to the summons as he had consulted a Council of War; an hour had been allowed him for the purpose, but a considerable time beyond it having elapsed without any answer being received, hostilities were ordered to re-commence with the utmost vigour, and about eleven o'clock at night, one of the enemy's batteries advanced upon the Sea Dyke, in front of lieut. gen. Fraser's position, was most gallantly carried at the point of the bayonet, by detachments from the 36th, 71st and light battalion of the King's German Legion, under lieutenant colonel Pack, opposed to great superiority of numbers: they took 40 prisoners, and killed and wounded a great many of the enemy.

I must not omit to mention, that on the preceding evening, an entrenchment, in front of Major General Graham's position was also forced, in a manner equally undaunted, by the 14th regiment and detachments of the King's German Legion, under Lieutenant Colonel Nichols, who drove the enemy from it, and made a lodgement within musket shot of the walls of the town, taking one gun and 30 prisoners.

About two in the morning, the enemy demanded a suspension of arms for 48 hours which was refused, and only two

hours granted, when he agreed to surrender according to the summons sent in, on the basis of the garrison becoming prisoners of War.

I have now the satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship, that these preliminaries being acceded to, as soon as the Admiral landed in the morniug, Col. Long, Adjutant General and Captain Cockburn of the Royal Navy, were appointed to negociate the further Articles of Capitulation, which I have now the honor to enclose. They were ratified about three this morning, when a detachment of the Royals on the right, and of his Majesty's 71st regiment on the left, took possession of the gates of the town.—The garrison will march out to-morrow, and will be embarked as speedily as possible.

I may now congratulate your lordship on the fall of a place so indispensibly necessary to our future operations, as so large a proportion of our force being required to carry on the siege with that degree of defence the enemy possessed, and particularly his powers of inundation (which was rapidly spreading to an alarming extent) rendered absolutely necessary.

Having hoped, had circumstances permitted, to have proceeded up the river at an earlier period, I committed to Lieut. General Sir Eyre Coote the direction of the details of the siege, and of the operations before Flushing, and cannot sufficiently express my sense of the unremitting zeal and exertion with which he has conducted the arduous service entrusted to him, in which he was ably assisted by lieutenant Colonels Walsh and Offery, attached to him as assistants in the adjutant and quarter master general department.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the judicious manner in which the general officers have directed the several operations, as well as with the spirit and intelligence manifested by the commanding officers of corps, and the zeal and order of all ranks of officers.

It is with great pleasure I can report the uniform good conduct of the troops, who have not only on all occasions shown the greatest intrepidity in presence of the enemy, but have sustained, with great pleasure and cheerfulness, the laborious duties they have had to perform.

The active and persevering exertions of the corps of Royal Engineers have been conducted with much skill and judgement by Col. Fyers, aided by Lieutenant Col. D'Arcey, and it is impossible for me to do sufficient justice to the distinguished conduct of the officers and men of the Royal Artillery, under the able direction and animating example of Brigadier General M'Leod.

The seamen, whose labors had already been so useful to the army, sought their reward in a further opportunity of distinguishing themselves, and one of the batteries was accordingly entrusted to them, and which they served with admirable valour and effect.

I must beg leave to express my strong sense of the constant and cordial co-operation of the navy on all occasions, and my warmest acknowledgements are most particularly due to Captain Cockburn, of the Belleisle, commanding the flotilla, and to Captain Richardson, of the Cæsar, commanding the brigade of seamen landed with the army.

I have the honor to enclose a return of the garrison of Flushing, in addition to which, I have learned, that besides the number killed, which was considerable, upwards of one thousand men were transported to Cadsand previous to the complete investment of the town.

I also subjoin a statement of deserters and prisoners, exclusive of the garrison of Flushing.

This dispatch will be delivered to your lordship by my first aid-de-camp, Major Bradford, who is fully qualified to give your lordship every further information, and whom I beg leave earnestly to recommend to his Majesty's protection.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CHATHAM.

Moravia, August 1.

We learn that the Archduke Charles, owing to bad health, has resigned the command of the army, and that Prince John of Lichtenstein has taken it, ad interim.

August 6.

The Austrian army is again represented as very formidable in numerical strength, not less than 360,000 men, independent of the Landwher. This army is posted along the eastern banks of the river Maich, the centre is stated to be at Cremzie; the right at Olmutz; the left at Holitach.

The report of the renewal of hostilities between France and Austria was repeated yesterday with increased confidence. It was farther stated in the ministerial circles last night that Prince Stakremberg had acknowledged the receipt of private letters announcing an actual engagement in which the French were defeated.

Letters from Paris, of so late a date as the 17th, have been received. They state that Peace between Austria and France was signed on the 10th; but accounts from Vienna of the 14th (two days later) positively assert that no such event had then taken place.

PARIS, Aug. 8.

Letters from Munich of the 31st July, state that an entrenched camp has been formed on the Wittenberg, (Wh. Mount) near Prague in Bohemia, to which the Austrian army is to retreat in the unexpected case that peace should not be concluded. The works of Prague have been considerably re-inforced, and the place has been victualled for a 6 months siege. Much heavy ordnance has been also conveyed thither from Theresienstadt.

Letters received in London from Gottenburg, mention the probability of the annexation of Norway to the Swedish territory.——Prince Augustenberg, of the House of Holstein, who is declared successor to the new Swedish monarch, is understood to have accepted the nomination on the express condition that that country, of which he has been governor, shall form a part of the dominions to which he is destined to succeed. This arrangement has diffused as much joy amongst the Swedes as it has excited dissatisfaction to the Danish government.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 4.

In all the Synagogues, the Rabbis have exhorted the Jews to arm in defence of their country. In the present circumstances, an extraordinary levy of seamen is to take place.——Able seamen are to have 50 florins bounty, and ordinary seamen to have half that sum.

LEYDEN, Aug. 5.

The French fleet lies at the distance of half a mile from Antwerp. Within these few days a great number of troops have passed through Gorcum, Harlem and Dordrecht, and are destined to Bergen-op-Z. where it is supposed the principal Dutch force will be collected. ——

A proposal has been made to celebrate the 26th of October next, by a national jubilee, as His Majesty will on that day enter the 50th year of His reign; an event that has not occurred since the reign of Edward III. and only twice in twelve hundred years. *Lon. Pap.*

Renewal of Hostilities.—On this subject the London Globe of the 26th of August, gives the following remarks:—

It is in vain for the most enthusiastic admirers of Bonapartes to deny that in spite of his talents and victories, his own elevation and the fortunes of his family, are involved in some degree of embarrassment. Even in the silence of his Bulletins, which were almost considered as the oracles of fate; and, in the pause which has succeeded to the armistice of the 12th of July, we perceive that this conqueror is not able to impose peace on his vanquished enemy. He may, indeed, by renewing the war, eventually crush and annihilate the house of Austria. Such an event is even, we are aware, by no means removed beyond the limits of probability. But he is, evidently, incapable of terrifying the Emperor Francis into any such acts of submission as followed the victory of Austerlitz; and though, before the lapse of many weeks, he may possibly dictate conditions, under the walls of Prague or of Olmutz, yet, it amounts to demonstration, that he has not succeeded in terminating the contest, before the concluding of the period fixed for the suspension of hostilities.—This is, in itself, however, a prodigious point gained; since we have a moral assurance and conviction, arising from the actual state of things at the present moment, in Holland, Spain and Naples, that Napoleon must ardently desire, and would probably make some sacrifices to obtain, the means of transferring his energies, and his forces, from Vienna, to Antwerp, or to Castile.—The surrender of Flushing; the defeat of Joseph Bonaparte, at Talavera, in whatever colours the Madrid Gazette, or the French Moniteurs, may attempt to conceal the real fact; the invasion of Naples by Stuart; and more than all these, the meditated attack on his ulterior operations as may follow in a quarter so contiguous to France; all these considerations must necessarily render the presumption of war with Austria most painful to him. To the firmness, or to the delays of that Cabinet, we may, indeed, attribute, in an eminent degree, the success which has hitherto attended our arms in Zealand. For if peace had followed the battle of Wagram, as quickly as Bonaparte unquestionably meant that it should, the armies of France would have been, before this time, on their way to the Netherlands, and Bonaparte, in person, would have appeared on the Scheldt. It is difficult for us to calculate, or to over-rate, the effects of such an event.—At Presburgh, in 1805, and at Tilsit, in 1807, he allowed, indeed, the negociations to proceed slowly, and to be protracted to some degree of length; because in both these cases, he had an enemy to fear elsewhere. The victories of Austerlitz and Friedland, had laid the Monarchies of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, at his feet. Germany and Italy were tranquil.—Spain was his ally;

of them still holds an office, must be matter of regret to every good subject, if the particular instance did not afford evidence that under a happy constitution, the equal march of the laws was not to be biassed in favor of the most justifiable policy, acting upon concomitant legal advice, which, notwithstanding the highest authority, leaves the question of right still doubtful, until the tenure of the County Register shall be established on appeal to the last resort.

Entrusted with the conduct of a Press purposely established for the publication of matters of Provincial application, yet a literal transcript of interesting news, and a faithful Record of the great Political Events and occurrences of the present Century, the Editor forbears to subjoin one solitary comment on the foregoing subject, leaving his Readers, from its prominent facts, to draw conclusive inference.

A Gentleman who was a Candidate to represent a large and populous County, had during his infancy or youth, suffered so much from the influence of a paralytic shock, that he was disabled from applying rigidly to his Classical Studies. On the Hustings, an interested friend reminded him of the disqualification, stating his apprehension that it might interfere with his Legislative duties; but on being informed by the Candidate that he was to take his Clerk with him to Parliament, his fears were instantly overcome, and the Gentleman was duly elected.—*Lon. Pap.*

THE Subscribers duly appointed to administer to the Estate of the late James Playter of the Township of York, deceased, hereby request all persons to whom the Estate is indebted, to present their accountr for Settlement, on or before the first day of January next ensuing. —And all persons indebted to the said Estate, are also requested to make immediate payment to Hannah Playter, now residing at Mr. James Miles's on Yonge Street; or to Thomas Stoyell in York, by either of whom legal acquittances will be given.

HANNAH PLAYTER.
THOS. STOYELL.

York, 13d Novr 1809.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the premises of the Subscriber, some time in June last; a Steer three years old, with white on his shoulders, rump and belly, the rest of him a bright Red, his horns are very thick and nearly stand erect. Any person who will bring said steer to the subscriber, shall receive the above Reward.

JOHN JORDEN,

York, 3d Novr 1809.

TO be Sold in the house of Mr. Smith, in this Town, a Small assortment of Cloth, Chintzes, Cutlery, Hardware, &c. For which Cash, Wheat, dressed Hemp, Furs, &c. will be taken in payment. The Subscriber also intends the ensuing Summer, to expose for Sale in the same place, a large and extensive Assortment of Goods.

FORBES MITCHELL.

York, 27 th October, 1809.

Taken up a short time ago.

A RED COW, between three and four years old. The owner by proving property and paying the charges is requested to take her away.—For further information, enquire at the Printing Office.

Conveyancing.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public, that he now carries on the CONVEYANCING BUSINESS at his Office in Prince Street, next door to Wm. Allan, Esq. where he will attend from Ten to Three o'clock each day. He will draw any common Deed of Conveyance, together with Memorial, for TWELVE SHILLINGS New-York Currency, and all other instruments of writing in the same proportion.

CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, 18th Octr. 1809.

N. B. The Office is kept in the West end of the House of William Willcocks Esquire.

AN excellent Philosophical apparatus having been intrusted to the subscriber, by the Patronage of his Excellency the Lieut. Governor of this Province, he takes this early opportunity of informing the public that he will deliver a course of lectures on Natural Philosophy, to commence with the first Monday of January next.

Those young Gentlemen who are desirous of obtaining a knowledge of this the most agreeable and interesting of all the Sciences, will it is hoped avail themselves of this opportunity.

The subscriber also gives notice, that he is enabled to admit a greater number of pupils than formerly, as he has engaged a couple of Ushers, one of whom teaches the French language with correctness.

JOHN STRACHAN.

Cornwall, (U. C.) 11th Sept. 1809.

Ready Money,

ANY Person wishing to Contract for Building a Bridge across the Twelve Mile Creek, on the Commissioners Road, may give in their lowest proposals to either of the subscribers without delay.

SAMUEL SMITH.
THOS. HAMILTON.
Commissioners.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has taken the Shop in this Town lately occupied by Mr. Jordan Post, Watchmaker; where he now carries on the TIN and SILVER SMITHS BUSINESS in their various branches. He has now on hand a great variety of useful Tin utensils. Store keepers either in the Town or country, will be supplied at a large discount from the retail prices. Any orders in this line with which he may be favored, will be gratefully attended to and executed with neatness and dispatch.

JAMES LOCKWOOD.

☞ Cash paid for old Silver, Copper, Pewter & Lead.

York, 4th August, 1809

New Store.

B. MERRELL is now opening for Sale at the Store of Thomas Hamilton, Esq. in York, a General Assortment of DRY GOODS suitable for the approaching season.

Also, Teas, Pepper, and Allspice,
Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugar,
Best Virginia sweet leaf Tobacco,
Men and Women's Shoes,
50 Reams Good Writing Paper.
All which will be sold very low for Cash.

Wanted,

A Quantity of BARLEY, Also Hops, for which a liberal price will be given by the subscriber.

JOS. SHAW.

York, 11th Sept. 1809.

FOR SALE.

AS Valuable a Farm and Mill Seat as in the Province of Upper Canada, in the centre of a fine wheat country at the head of Lake Ontario, and within three miles of the water navigation thereof. About one third of which is meadow Land the greatest part can be watered at pleasure by Springs, the rest is the best kind of loom land. On the concern there is a good quarry of building stone, lime stone, excellent timber, and an appearance of a large body of Iron Ore.

The Mill-Seat commands a fall of thirty feet, with abundance of water for turning a Grist Mill with twenty run of stone; on which is erected a Saw Mill capable of sawing five thousand feet of boards every twenty four hours, and can be well supplied with Pine, Oak, Cherry, &c. &c. on the concern is also erected a dwelling house forty six feet by twenty four, containing two parlours, four bed rooms and a kitchen adjoining, also a frame barn thirty feet by forty &c. a small house for a miller, with several other small buildings; between fifty and sixty Acres is cleared and under good fence, and about thirty more is chopped ready for logging. For further particulars apply to the Printer.

N. B. The purchaser will be accommodated with 2 or 4 hundred acres of Land; or, the proprietor would be willing to put a part or the whole of the concern as a share in a commercial undertaking, the situation being well adapted to trade.



THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the Town of York and its vicinity, that he has established a Shop, one door West of Alexr. Wood, Esqr. on King Street, where he carries on the BOOT and SHOEMAKING BUSINESS in its various branches; those who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner and newest fashion.

DANIEL B WALLIS.

York, 23 June, 1809

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession		
2, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24,	7th do.	
1, 2, 23, 24	8th do.	
North half of 24 in the	5th do.—360	
acres in the Township of Blenheim.		
25 and Southern ½ of 24	2d concession	
22	7th do.	
4	8th do.	
4	10 do —250	
Acres in the Township of Burford.		
22, 23 and 24 in Whitby.	5th—600 acres	
10, 11 and 12	7th do.	
Broken Lot No. 14 acres in the Township of Glanford.	9th do.—600	
19, 21 and South half of 22	2d —500	
King.		
17	3d	
14	5th—400 acres	
in the Township of Markham.		

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several Townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

A FARM FOR SALE.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with fourteen acres Improvement and a House, is well watered, with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be sold very cheap, and immediate possession given with a clear Title.—Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHRY, Carpenter, York, May 24th, 1809.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street, about six miles and a half from Town. For particulars apply to

SAMUEL HERON.

York, July 6th, 1809

NOW PUBLISHING,
And will be shortly for Sale,
The UPPER CANADA ALMANACK,
For the Year 1810.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

FOR SALE.

3 Valuable a Farm and Mill Seat

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DANIEL B WALLIS.

ork, 21 June, 1809

Lands For Sale.

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ots 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession- 2, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do. 1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do. North half of 24 in the 5th do.—360 acres in the township of Blenheim. 23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 2d concer 22 - - 7th do. 4 - - 8th do. 4 - - 10 do —840 Acres in the township of Burford. 22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres in Whitby. 10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do. Broken Lot No. 14 - 9th do.—600 acres of the township of Glanford. 19, 21 and South half of 22 20—500 a King. 1 - - 3d 14 - - 5th—400 acres in the township of Markham.

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G. R.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 25.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 917.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1809 [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the twentieth day of this present month of October, to be commenced, held, called and elected and to every of you——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of September last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twentieth day of this present month of October, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby conveyking and by these presents, enjoining you & each of you, that on the twenty eighth day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this ninth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty ninth of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.

York, August 7th, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the Lessees of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, shall pay the arrears of Rent due by them respectively, on or before the first day of January next, that legal steps will be forthwith used to recover the same: and that measures will be taken for the cancelling of the Leases.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber is ready to receive sealed tenders, and will enter into engagements with such person or persons who may be willing to contract for the whole, or any proportion of the Supply of Flour, Pork and Peas, required for the use of His Majesty's Forces stationed at Kingston, York, Niagara, Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg: each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety six pounds, or two hundred and twenty four pounds nett, and to be of the first quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, inspected in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legislature, passed in the forty-first year of his Majesty's reign," for the examination of Flour in this Province."

The Pork to be cured, packed, inspected and branded in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legislature, passed in the forty fifth year of His Majesty's Reign, "to regulate the curing, packing and inspecting of Beef and Pork" the quality of the Pork, to be stated in the Tender.

The Peas, so to be furnished, to be White Prime boilers, and packed in Casks.

The said Flour, Pork and Peas, warranted to keep sound and good for Twelve Months after the delivery, which delivery is to be made into the King's Stores, on or before the first day of July, 1810.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quintuplicate, of the quantity of Flour, Pork and Peas delivered into the King's Magazines, at either of the above mentioned depots, by Bill on James Green, Esq. acting Deputy Commissary General at Quebec.

The Accounts are to be made up as formerly for the said supplies, in quintuplicate, and the furnishers signature to the Vouchers must be attested by two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 14th Octr. 1809.

Commissary's Office.
York, 9th Novr. 1809.

Wanted for the service of Government.

500 Cords of Wood,

to be delivered into the King's Wood Yard at York, by the 1st April, 1810. Any persons desirous of supplying the same or any part thereof, will send their proposals to the subscriber, by the 1st December next.

GEO. CROOKSHANK,
Comm'y.

Commissary's Office.
York, 10th Nov. 1809.

Wanted for the service of Government.

ONE THOUSAND BUNDLES OF

Oat or Wheat Straw,

of 12 pounds each;

to be delivered at the Garrison of York, by the 1st March next. Any persons desirous of supplying the same, will send their proposals to

GEO. CROOKSHANK,
Comm'y.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

"*Baltimore Sept.* 24.

Arrived last night schr. Hawk White, 43 days from Messina—Captain W. reports, that about 12th July, at Messina, the Admiral of the Sicilian gun boats undertook to dislodge the French from the Castle of Scaletta, which commanded the Straits of Messina, and annoyed the passage. He requested the English commander to lay by as a reserve. He attacked the French gun-boats and took 32 of them, which he brought in, and carried the Castle. The conduct of the Sicilians exceeded the expectation of the English and every body on shore; the whole of the engagement being distinctly seen from the town. 2000 British troops had taken the possession of the islands of Ischia and Capri, at the entrance of the harbour of Naples. They and the French were some time in view of each other, when an order came from Admiral Collingwood for the English to evacuate and retire to Sicily, which was executed without a gun having been fired. Information having been received that the French had 200 transports and 30,000 men at Toulon ready for sea, an attack was expected on some quarter, which caused the recall. The latest accounts they had from Vienna of Austrian affairs, was of the 13th July. They were confident. The Hawk was bound to

Trieste; when well up the Adriatic, was spoke by an Austrian Imperial brig, informed that the French had possession of Trieste; and of its blockade by the British and Austrians. He put back and arrived at Sicily. Cap. W. says that the Mediterranean is full of Pirates, who acknowledge no government, and plunder every vessel they fall in with, and often massacree the whole of their crews.

New York.

It was reported in Spanish papers of the 31st July, that Vanegas had captured Madrid.

Sir James Saumarez's Squadron had made a successful attack on Archangel, and took 100 ships in the harbour, laden with tallow and other valuable commodities.

The Emperor of Austria had repaired to Campsin, to accelerate the conclusion of the Negociations for Peace. It was reported that a Congress would be held at Presburg, to settle the terms of peace.

Joseph Bonaparte has issued a Proclamation at Madrid, stating, that in consequence of the *non arrival of remittances from South America*, and the difficulty of collecting taxes, he was obliged to economize in his establishment.

Among the various marks of honour paid to His Excellency Marquis Wellesley, on his arrival in Cadiz, the people brought out a French flag, and spread it upon the steps of the landing place, in such a situation, that the foot which first His Excellency set upon Spanish ground, must trample upon the colours of the most perfidious and cruel foe of the Spanish nation.

The fine town of Schwartz, in the valley of the Inn, and in the neighborhood of which is the celebrated silver mine, which was burnt down on the 18th of May, during a conflict between the Tyrolese and Bavarians, consisted of 630 houses and comprised a population of about 5000 souls, 1200 of whom, including 800 women and children, perished in the flames.

"The Connecticut Bible Society," have republished an interesting Sermon, preached in England, by the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, entitled——"The STAR in the EAST." The friends of this pious and benevolent association, will be pleased to find from the perusal of this pamphlet, what wonderful progress has been made in spreading the Gospel in various parts of the heathen world, particularly in the East Indies. The exertions made for this purpose, by the inhabitants of Great Britain, are truly astonishing. It is probable, that there is a greater sum of money given by the people of that little island for pious and charitable objects, than by those of all the world besides. How infinitely more gratifying, and consoling to the mind, how much more beneficial to human nature, is the successful ambition of piety and charity, than of bloodshed and conquest? What good man would not rather be William Wilberforce, than Napoleon Bonaparte! Who would not rather, here and hereafter, meet the prayers and the blessings of millions once ready to perish who have been rescued from bondage, or taught the sublime, and heavenly truths of Christianity, than to meet the dying groans of thousands and millions, butchered at the shrine of ambition, pride, and power, or to writhe under the scorpion stings of conscience, and the fearful forebodings of final retribution?

[Con. Mirror.

Translation of the Scriptures.

FEW persons are acquainted with the manner in which the translation of the Bible, now in use, was performed. This translation was made at the command of James I. The translators were fifty-four of the most learned men of that time, whose names are mentioned by Selden. They were divided into six bodies, of which each was to labour on particular parts. The Pentateuch and books of Joshua, Judges, Ruth, Samuel & Kings were assigned to one division; from the Chronicles to the Ecclesiastes to a second: all the Prophets and Lamentations to a third; the Epistles to a fourth; the Gospels and Acts to a fifth; and the Apocrypha to a sixth. They met at Westminster, Oxford and Cambridge, as it proved convenient to each body. The method in which they proceeded was this: Several translations of each part were drawn up by the members of that body to which it was allotted, who then, in a joint consultation, selected three of the best, or compiled them out of the whole number. Thus, in three years, three translations of the whole were sent to London; then six deputies, two from each place, were appointed to extract one translation out of the three, which was finished and printed in the year 1611.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

THE FINE ARTS,

Yesterday the scaffolding and awnings were removed from the statue erected in Russell square, in honor of the late Duke of Bedford. Many friends of the Duke, and lovers of sculpture attended; the effect produced on the spectators was a lively admiration of the performance, mingled with emotions of regret for the loss of a nobleman who delighted in promoting the good of his country. The statue is colossal; the attitude well chosen, graceful and manly; the folds of drapery are ample, yet sufficiently detailed.—His Grace reposes one arm on a plough, the left hand holds the gift of Ceres, conforming with the general plan of a monument intended to mark the Duke's patriotic fondness for agricultural pursuits. Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter, personified the endearing semblance of children, play round the feet of the statue, whose apparent magnitude seems augmented by the contrast. —The pedestal, in embellishments and size, is well adapted to the purposes of illustration and strength; to the four corners are attached bulls heads in a very high relief, the cavity immediately beneath, the upper moulding is adorned with herds of cattle in recumbent postures; on the curved sides are rural subjects in *basso-relievo*, the first represents the preparation for the ploughman's dinner; the husbandman's wife on her knees, attends the culinary department; a youth founding a horn, two rustics and a team of oxen at rest, finish the groupe. The second composition is made up of reapers and gleaners variously employed, the young woman in the center is delineated with the comeliness of a village favourite.—These enrichments, the four seasons, and the statue of the Duke, are all cast in bronze, and so very successfully, that, with the polish of high finishing, they preserve the spirit of an original model.

The massy material of the pedestal is Scotch granite, and together with the superstructure, measures from the level ground to the summit of the monument, twenty seven feet.—The principal figure is nine feet high.

Extract from the Messina Gazette of July 31, 1809.

A vessel under a neutral flag from Cevata Vecchia, has furnished us with a copy of the declaration issued by his holiness Pius VII. at the time of the sacrilegious invasion of all his dominions, and of the patrimony of the church; and likewise of the sentence of excommunication issued against Bonaparte and his accomplices, on the 10th June, which acts of the Pope are herewith published, to render them more generally known throughout the Catholic world.

PIUS POPE VII.

The disastrous designs of the foes of the apostolical see are at length completed. After suffering the violent and iniquitous spoliation of the fairest and most considerable portion of our dominions, we now behold ourselves deprived entirely, under unworthy pretexts and with the most grievous injustice, of all our temporal sovereignty, with which our spiritual independence is closely connected. This consolation accompanies us, under the pressure of this severe persecution, that it has not been incurred for any wrong done to the Emperor, or to France, which has been always the object of our tender fatherly solicitude; nor on account of any worldly political artifice; but because we would not betray our duties or our conscience.——No one, who professes the Catholic religion, and much less he, who presides over, and is principally bound to announce it, can displease God for the sake of pleasing men.—Bound moreover to God, and to the church to transmit our rights whole and entire, we protest against this new spoliation, and declare it null and void.—We reject, with the most determined resolution, the assignment of any allowance intended for us, the members of our colledge (of Cardinals,) by the Emperor of the French. —We should be overwhelmed with disgrace in the sight of the church if we submitted to receive our subsistence from the hands of the usurper of her patrimony. —We resign ourselves entirely to divine providence, and to the devotion of the faithful servants of God, and shall be satisfied piously to conclude the bitter career of our painful life.—We adore with profound humiliation the inscrutable designs of God. We invoke his mercy over all our good subjects, who will be always our joy and crown; and after having discharged, in these most distressing circumstances, our duty, we exhort them to preserve, in all integrity, their religion and faith, and with signs and tears between the porch and the altar, to unite themselves with us in supplication to the Supreme Father of lights, that he would graciously be pleased to work a change in the wicked designs of our persecutors. —Given at our Quirinal Apostolical Palace, this 10th June, 1809.

PIUS POPE VII.

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PIUS POPE VII.

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PIUS POPE VII.

Concluſion of the Sentence of Excommuni-
cation.

PIUS POPE VII.

By authority of the Almighty God, and of the Saints Peter and Paul, we declare you Napoleon Bonaparte and all your accomplices (co-operators) in the act, which you are now executing, to have incurred the cenſure of excommunication; under which, by our apoſtolic letters contemporaneouſly publiſhed and affixed at the uſual places in this city, we declare all thoſe to have fallen, who, ſince the forcible invaſion of this city, on the ſecond of February, 1808, have committed the violences, againſt which not only our ſucceſſive ſecretaries of State by our orders; but we ourſelves have proteſted in two conſiſtorical allocutions (diſcourſes) of the 16th March and 11th of July, 1808; and the ſame penalty attaches to all mandataries, ſupporters, adviſers and all others who have executed themſelves, or procured the execution of the abovementioned usurpations and violences.—Given at Rome, at the church of St Maria Major, June 10, 1809,

PIUS POPE VII.

From a late Edinburgh Review.

FRENCH GENERALS.—Moſt of the generals of diviſions, marſhals of the empire and others who hold the principal commands, ſufficiently prove that war is an experimental ſcience, and that military renown is not the prerogative of birth, but the harveſt of toil, or the bounty of fortune.

Beſſieres, originally a common ſoldier, became in 1796, a captain of infantry in the army of Italy. Brune, a printer at the commencement of the revolution, a member of the Club of Cordiliers, commenced his military career in 1793. Angereau, a private in the Neapolitan ſervice in 1787, became ſoon after fencing maſter at Naples, in 1792 entered as a volunteer in the army of Italy and in 1784 was a general of brigade in the army of Pyrennees. Bernadotte, at the commencement of the revolution a ſerjeant in the regiment of royal marines; in 1794 a general of diviſion. Jourdon enliſted in 1778, but left the ſervice in 1784; was a ſhop keeper at the commencement of the revolution. Kellerman began his career as a ſimple muſketier in the regiment of Conflans. Lannes, originally a common ſoldier, became 1794 adjutant of diviſion in the national guards of Paris. Maſſena, a ſubaltern in the Sardinian ſervice at the beginning of the revolution, in 1793, became a general of brigade. Mortier, a captain of a volunteer company in his native province at the ſame period. Ney a huſſar, an adjutant general in 1795 after paſſing through all the inferior grades. Lefebvre, a ſon of a miller of Alſace, became a ſerjeant in the regiment of French guards before the revolution. Perignon, after acting as a juſtice of peace of Monteach, engaged in the army and paſſed rapidly through all the ſubordinate grades and in 1794, commanded the army of the Eaſtern Pyrennees. Soult was a ſubaltern before the revolution, in a regiment of infantry, and an adjutant general in 1795. Murat, ſerved originally in the conſtitutional guard of Louis XVI; became afterwards an officer in the 12th regiment of chaſſeurs, &c. Junot began his career in 1792 as a grenadier in one of the volunteer battalions commanded by general Pille; and in 1796, was one of the aide-de camps of Bonaparte.

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

Lord Mansfield has, with a view to the future ſupply of timber for the Britiſh navy, very patriotically raiſed, ſince 1808, at Scone, near Perth, 96,000 oaks part of them from acorns in his Lordſhips nurſery, and part from other young plants. The Society of Arts, in conſequence, awarded his Lordſhip the gold medal.

Longevity in Lincolnſhire.—When the famous Turketul, who had been Chancellor of England, and one of the greateſt warriors and ſtatesmen of his time, retired from the world, and became abbot of Croyland, he found five very aged Monks in a monaſtery, to whom he paid particular attention. Father Clarenbold, the oldeſt of theſe Monks, died after he had completed the 168th year of his age. The ſecond who was named Swarling, died the ſame year, at the age of 142. The third, who was called Father Turgar, died the year after in the 115th year of his age. The two other Monks, Brune and Ajo, died about the ſame time, whoſe ages are not exactly known though they muſt have been very old, as they both remembered the old abby of Croyland, which had been deſtroyed by the Danes in the year 879. Theſe facts are related with much confidence by Ingulphus, who was Abbot of Croyland, and wrote from the hiſtorical regiſter of that Abbey. When we recollect alſo the very recent inſtance of longevity in Eliz. Shaw's caſe, who died at Kealby-Cotes, aged 107, we think Lincolnſhire not ſo unhealthy as generally reported.

Inſtance of Frugality.—Mr. Mattinſon was formerly curate of the pariſh church of Petersdale, in Weſtmoreland, for the period of 50 years, the annual ſtipend of which, many years, did not yield more than 12l. and never exceeded 18l. upon this ſlender pittance he contrived to maintain a wife comfortably, and bring up and educate a family of four children. While curate of this pariſh he buried his mother, and afterward officiated as miniſter at the ſecond marriage of his father; he chriſtened his wife, and publiſhed his own banns of marriage: he chriſtened and married all his children and gave his only ſon a good claſſical education, ſo as to qualify him for the Univerſity. This venerable man lived to the age of 90, and died in 1766, univerſally reſpected by his pariſhioners, after having accumulated a fortune of one thouſand pounds. His ſon is at preſent maſter of the grammar ſchool at Lowther.

Lord Evelyn Stuart, ſon of the Earl of Bute, and an officer of the guards, wore long muſtachios, and appeared thus in the houſe of Commons, of which he was a member. One day Mr. C——y thus addreſſed him "My Lord, now the war is over won't you put your muſtachios on the *peace eſtabliſhment*?"—"I do not exactly know whether I ſhall do that," replied his Lordſhip; "but I adviſe you, to put your tongue on the *civil liſt*."

Two men happening to joſtle each other in the ſtreet, ſays one: "I never allow a *backguard* to *take* the wall."—"I do," ſaid the other, and inſtantly made way.

"THINGS TO BE LAUGHED AT."

"At a meeting on the 4th July at Paris, to celebrate the Independence of the United States, among the ornamental emblems prepared for the occaſion, France and America were repreſented as repoſing together in the Temple of Peace, with poor *Old England* at their feet."

Mont. Gaz.

The laſt Weeks papers from the U. States up to the 19th ult. being ſo particularly ſterile, that not a ſingle article of news was contained in them.——The Editor has now inſerted a Gazeteer deſcription of ſome of the places againſt which the Expedition under the Earl of Chatham was deſtined to act. A veſſel was ſpoke lately, on Georges Banks, from Briſtol, bound to Philadelphia; the capt. of which, ſtated that the Engliſh has taken the Dutch Fleet, (ſuppoſed what was above Antwerp,) and had advanced within two miles of Rotterdam.

Antwerp, a city of Brabant, capital of the marquiſate of the ſame name, with a biſhop's see. It lies in a low, marſhy ground on the Scheldt, 24 miles North of Bruſſels. It is the third city in Brabant, large and well built, containing ſix large ſquares, and above 200 ſtreets, all ſtraight and broad. Moſt of the houſes are of free ſtone, and have an air of antiquity, being high, with courts before, and gardens behind. The cathedral is a fine ſtructure, and contained an aſſemblage of paintings by the greateſt maſters of the Flemiſh ſchool, particularly Rubens and Quintin Matsys. But of theſe it has probably been plundered by the French, who in their progreſs into Holland took this city. The ſtadt-houſe and the exchange are magnificent ſtructures: the latter is the firſt building of that kind in Europe, and on its model the exchange of London and Amſterdam are built. Its pillars are all of blue marble, and carved, but all in a different manner. Antwerp, towards the end of the 15th century, was one of the moſt celebrated towns in the world. The Scheldt, on which it ſtands, being 20 feet at low water, and riſing 20 feet more at flood, ſhips of the greateſt burthen come up to the keys; but when the United Provinces formed themſelves into a free ſtate, they got the entire command of the navigation of the Scheldt, which ruined the trade of Antwerp, and transferred it to Amſterdam. Among the cloiſters, the moſt remarkable are, the noble and rich abbey of St. Michael, on the banks of the Scheldt, the appartments of which are truly royal. As to the fortifications of the city, it is environed with a fine wall, planted with rows of trees on each ſide, with walks between, broad enough for two coaches to go abreaſt, being alſo defended by a very ſtrong, large, regular citadel, in form of a pentagon, erected by the duke of Alva, in 1568, which commands the town and the adjacent country. Antwerp was taken by the Prince of Parma, in 1585, after a long and memorable ſiege. It has been ſince taken by the French in 1700, by the allies in 1706, and by the French in 1746. It has been twice taken by the French, ſince the beginning of the preſent war, (1800.)

Walcheren, an iſland of the United Provinces, the principal one of Zealand. It is ſeparated from the iſlands of North and South Beveland, by a narrow channel; and from Dutch Flanders, by the mouth of the Scheldt; being bounded on the other ſides by the German Ocean. It is nine miles long and eight broad, and being low, is ſubject to inundations, but has good arable and paſture lands. The capital of this iſland and the whole Province, is Middleburg.

The following characters of Guſtavus and the queen, are drawn by a perſon who has reſided for a long time at Stockholm :——

The King of Sweden.—This unfortunate Pr. bears a ſtriking reſemblance to the beſt portraits of Charles XII. and ſeems not to neglect the addition of ſimilar habiliments; for really at the firſt glance you would think that the portrait of his renowned anceſtor had walked from its canvas. He is thin, but is well made; about the middle ſtature, pale. His mouth is well ſhaped, with ſmall muſtachios on his upper lip, and his hair, cropped and without powder, is combed up from his forehead.

The Queen of Sweden.——This diſconſolate princeſs, is moſt intereſtingly beautiful, very much reſembling her ſiſter the Empreſs of Ruſſia. She is fair, with expreſſive blue eyes her features are fine. She dreſſes with exquiſite taſte. The laſt time ſhe graced the ſtage-box at the theatre, her majeſty wore her hair in light treſſes over her brow and head, and looped up with a double diadem of jewels. Her robe was embroidered, and on her breaſt ſhe wore the badges of the orders of St. Catherine.

STRAYED from this Town, a ſmall dark BROWN MARE, with white feet and a long blaze down her forehead and between eight and nine years old. Any perſon bringing ſaid Mare, or giving information where ſhe is, to the Printer hereof, ſhall be rewarded for their trouble.

THE Subſcribers duly appointed to adminiſter to the Eſtate of the late James Playter of the Townſhip of York, deceaſed, hereby requeſt all perſons to whom the Eſtate is indebted, to preſent their accounts for Settlement, on or before the firſt day of January next enſuing. —And all perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are alſo requeſted to make immediate payment to Hannah Playter, now reſiding at Mr. James Miles's on Yonge Street, or to Thomas Stoyell in York, by either of whom legal acquittances will be given.

HANNAH PLAYTER.
THOS STOYELL.

York, 3d Novr. 1809.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the premiſes of the Subſcriber, ſome time in June laſt; a Steer three years old; with white on his ſhoulders, rump and belly, the reſt of him a bright Red, his horns are very thick and nearly ſtand erect. Any perſon who will bring ſaid ſteer to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward.

JOHN JORDEN,

York, 3d Novr 1809.

To be Sold or Let,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Eſquire.—A Purchaſer or Tenant may have immediate poſſeſſion by applying to Eliſha Beman, Eſquire, or the Subſcriber, ALEXR. WOOD.

York, 9th May, 1809.

TO be Sold in the houſe of Mr. Smith. in this Town, a Small aſſortment of Cloth, Chintzes, Cutlery, Hardware, &c. For which Caſh, Wheat, dreſſed Hemp, Furs, &c. will be taken in payment. The Subſcriber alſo intends the enſuing Summer, to expoſe for Sale in the ſame place, a large and extenſive Aſſortment of Goods. FORBES MITCHELL.

York, 27th October, 1809.

AN excellent Philoſophical apparatus having been intruſted to the ſubſcriber, by the Patronage of his Excellency the Lieut. Governor of this Province, he takes this early opportunity of informing the public that he will deliver a courſe of lectures on Natural Philoſophy, to commence with the firſt Monday of January next.

Thoſe young Gentlemen who are deſirous of obtaining a knowledge of this the moſt agreeable and intereſting of all the Sciences, will it is hoped avail themſelves of this opportunity.

The ſubſcriber alſo gives notice, that he is enabled to admit a greater number of pupils than formerly, as he has engaged a couple of Ushers, one of whom teaches the French language with correctneſs

JOHN STRACHAN.

Cornwall, (U. C.) 11th Sept. 1809.

Ready Money,

ANY Perſon willing to Contract for Building a Bridge acroſs the Twelve Mile Creek, on the Commiſſioners Road, may give in their loweſt propoſals to either of the ſubſcribers without delay.

SAMUEL SMITH.
THOS. HAMILTON.
Commiſſioners.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the Shop in this Town, lately occupied by Mr. Jordan Poſt, Watchmaker; where he now carries on the TIN and SILVER SMITHS BUSINESS in their various branches. He has now on hand a great variety of uſeful Tin utenſils. Store-keepers either in the Town or country, will be ſupplied at a large diſcount from the retail prices. Any orders in this line with which he may be favored, will be gratefully attended to and executed with neatneſs and diſpatch.

JAMES LOCKWOOD.

☞Caſh paid for old Silver, Copper, Pewter, & Lead.

York, 4th Auguſt, 1809.

FOR SALE

Five Hundred Acres of Excellent Land,

BEING compoſed of Lots No. 7 & 8 in the 2d Conceſſion, and the rear half of Lot No. 7 in the 3d Conceſſion of the Townſhip of Darlington; an indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer. For particulars enquire at the Printing Office in York, or to the ſubſcriber at Niagara.

WILLIAM D. MILLER.

York, 25th July, 1809.

Wanted,

A Quantity of BARLEY, Alſo Hops, for which a liberal price will be given by the ſubſcriber.

JOS SHAW.

York, 11th Sept. 1809

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 22, in the ſixth Conceſſion of the Townſhip of York, Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, alſo Lot No. 3, in the fifth Conceſſion of the Townſhip of North Gwillembury; an indiſputable title will be given. For particulars enquire of Ths Hamilton, York.

York, 6th July, 1809.

FOR SALE.

AS Valuable a Farm and Mill Seat as in the Province of Upper Canada, in the centre of a fine wheat country at the head of Lake Ontario; and within three miles of the water navigation thereof: About one third of which is meadow Land the greateſt part can be watered at pleaſure by ſprings, the reſt is the beſt kind of loom land. On the concern there is a good quarry of building ſtone, lime ſtone, excellent timber, and an appearance of a large body of Iron Ore.

The Mill-Seat commands a fall of thirty ſix feet, with abundance of water for turning a Griſt Mill with twenty run of ſtone; on which is erected a Saw Mill capable of ſawing five thouſand feet of boards every twenty four hours, and can be well ſupplied with Pine, Oak, Cherry, &c. &c. on the concern is alſo erected a dwelling houſe forty ſix feet by twenty four, containing two parlours, four bed rooms and a kitchen adjoining, alſo a frame barn thirty feet by forty ſix, a ſmall houſe for a miller, with ſeveral other uſeful buildings; between fifty and ſixty Acres is cleared and under good fence, and about thirty more is chopped ready for logging. For further particulars apply to the Printer.

N. B. The purchaſer will be accommodated with 2 or 3 hundred acres of Land; or, the proprietor would be willing to put a part or the whole of the concern as a ſhare in a commercial undertaking, the ſituation being well adapted to trade.



THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the Town of York and its vicinity, that he has eſtabliſhed a Shop, one door Weſt of Alexr. Wood, Eſqr. on King Street, where he carries on the BOOT and SHOEMAKING BUSINESS in its various branches; thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done in the beſt manner and neweſt faſhion.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, 2 Jun. 1809

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for caſh, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion of
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do
North half of 24 in the - 5th do.—360
acres in the Townſhip of Binbrook.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 2d concſſ
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do
4 - - 10 do.—850
Acres in the Townſhip of Burford
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 ac. ſ
in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - 9th do.—600
acres in the Townſhip of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 20—500
Nſſg.
17 - - 3d
14 - - 5th—400 acres
in the Townſhip of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperior—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an indiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

A FARM FOR SALE.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with fourteen acres Improvement and a houſe, is well watered, with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be ſold very cheap, and immediate poſſeſſion given with a clear Title.—Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHRIES Carpenter, York, May 24 ſt, 1809.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street, about ſix miles and a half from Town For particulars apply to

SAMUEL HERON.

York, July 6th, 1809

NOW PUBLISHING,

And will be ſhortly for Sale,

The UPPER CANADA ALMANACK,

For the Year 1810.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOL. XIX.

THE

TOTAL NUMBER 918

Proclamation

GEORGE THE THIRD, by
of GOD, of the United
of Great Britain and Irel
Defender of the Faith :—

To our Beloved and faithful Leg
ſellors of our Province of Upper
to our Knights, Citizens an
of our ſaid Province, to the
ſummon at our Town of York on th
of this preſent month of Octo
menced, held called and elected.
of you ——GREETING :—

WHEREAS by our Proclamat
date the Fifth day of Sep
We thought fit by and with the a
Executive Council to prorogue
cial Parliament until the twentie
preſent month of October, at w
our town of York, you were he
ſtrained to appear; but WE tak
Royal confideration the eaſe a
ence of our loving ſubjects, h
fit by and with the advice of o
Council, to relieve you and eac
your attendance at the time afo
convoking and by theſe preſent
you & each of you, that on the t
day of November next enſuing,
in our Provincial Parliament in
York, there to take into conſi
ſtate and welfare of our Pro
per Canada and therein to do
neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE
theſe our Letters to be made
the Great Seal of our ſaid P
hereunto affixed.—Witneſs o
well beloved FRANCIS GO
our Lieutenant Governor of
ince at York, this ninth day
the year of our Lord one thouſa
dred and nine, and in the forty
Reign.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
York, Augu

NOTICE is hereby give
the Leſſees of the Cro
gy Reſerves, ſhall pay th
Rent due by them reſpectiv
fore the firſt day of Janua
legal ſteps will be for hwi
cover the ſame: and that t
be taken for the cancelling
By Command of His
Lieutenant Govern
JOHN
Clerk of the Execu

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N. B. The purchaser will be accommodated with 2 or 3 hundred acres of Land; or, the proprietor would be willing to put a part or the whole of the concern as a share in a commercial undertaking, the situation being well adapted to the



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DANIEL B. WALLIS.

York, 2 Jun. 1809.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession of
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do
North half of 24 in the - - 5th do.—360 acres in the township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - - 2d concession
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—850 Acres in the township of Burford
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres in Westminster.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - - 9th do.—600 acres in the township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - - 2d—500 do. Kingston.
17 - - 3d
14 - - 5th—400 acres in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

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York, 19th June, 1809.

A FARM FOR SALE.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with fourteen acres Improvement and a house, in good waterworks, with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be sold very cheap, and immediate possession given with a good title.—Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHREY Carpenter, York, May 24th, 1809.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street, about six miles and a half from Town. For particulars apply to

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G. R.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 26.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 918] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1809 [FOUR PAGES PRICE 6d. M.]

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the twentieth day of this present month of October, to be commenced, held called and elected, and to every of you —GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of September last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twentieth day of this present month of October, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you & each of you, that on the twenty eighth day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this ninth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and in the forty ninth of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.

York, August 8th, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the Lessees of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, shall pay the arrears of Rent due by them respectively, on or before the first day of January next, that legal steps will be forthwith used to recover the same: and that measures will be taken for the cancelling of the Leases.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber is ready to receive sealed tenders, and will enter into engagements with such person or persons who may be willing to contract for the whole, or any proportion of the Supply of Flour, Pork and Peas, required for the use of His Majesty's Forces stationed at Kingston, York, Niagara, Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg: each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety six pounds, or two hundred and twenty four pounds nett, and to be of the first quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, inspected in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legislature, passed in the forty-first year of his Majesty's reign, "for the examination of Flour in this Province."

The Pork to be cured, packed, inspected and branded in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legislature, passed in the forty fifth year of His Majesty's Reign, "to regulate the curing, packing and inspecting of Beef and Pork" the quality of the Pork, to be stated in the Tender.

The Peas, to be furnished, to be White Prime boilers, and packed in Casks.

The said Flour, Pork and Peas, warranted to keep sound and good for Twelve Months after the delivery, which delivery is to be made into the King's Stores, on or before the first day of July, 1810.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quintuplicate, of the quantity of Flour, Pork and Peas delivered into the King's Magazines, at either of the above mentioned depots, by Bill on James Green, Esq acting Deputy Commissary General at Quebec.

The Accounts are to be made up as formerly for the said supplies, in quintuplicate, and the furnishers signature to the Vouchers must be attested by two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN M'GILL,

Agent for Purchases.

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 14th Octr. 1809.

Commissary's Office.

York, 9th Novr. 1809.

Wanted for the service of Government.

500 Cords of Wood,

to be delivered into the King's Wood Yard at York, by the 1st April, 1810. Any persons desirous of supplying the same or any part thereof, will send their proposals to the subscriber, by the 1st December next.

GEO. CROOKSHANK,

Comm'y.

Commissary's Office.

York, 10th Nov. 1809.

Wanted for the service of Government.

ONE THOUSAND BUNDLES OF

Oat or Wheat Straw,

of 12 pounds each;

to be delivered at the Garrison of York, by the 1st March next. Any persons desirous of supplying the same, will send their proposals to

GEO. CROOKSHANK,

Comm'y.

Lateſt Foreign News.

Boston, October 18.

Since our paper was put to press last evening, the ship Packet has arrived in 38 days from Liverpool, bringing London dates to the 6th September, at which time news had been received that Peace had been concluded between France and Austria. The Emperor Francis, as might be expected, makes immense sacrifices to the conqueror—he is to relinquish his imperial title and the greater part of his dominions, and in future is to be styled King of Hungary and Bohemia—Bonaparte adds to his former title that of Archduke of Austria.

The Earl of Chatham had returned from the Walcheren expedition with the whole of the troops excepting 15 000, which are to remain to keep possession of the island.—It was found impracticable to proceed with the fire Sloops, to assault possession of the French fleet near Antwerp.——Wellington, late Sir Arthur Wellesley, was under the necessity of

retreating before the French troops immediately after the battle of Talavera, and had taken poſſeſſion at Delcytoſa, as appeared by his diſpatch, dated at that place, Auguſt 8. His ſituation was conceived very critical.

Centinel Office, Wednesday noon.

The Packet has juſt arrived from Liverpool bringing London papers to the 16th Sept.

In a paper of the 5th, it is reported, that France and Auſtria had concluded a peace.—That Auſtria ſurrenders a great part of her territory.—That Francis is to looſe his title of Emperor, and take that of King of Hungary and Bohemia; and that Napoleon adds to his other titles, that of Archduke of Auſtria. So far the report; and we think it a mere bubble, Paris Moniteurs to the 22d Aug. makes no mention of any treaty being concluded, and that the negociations of it were not to be opened in Hungary untill the 15th of Auguſt.——And a London paper of the 5th is ſilent on the ſubject.

The Expedition to the Scheldt was returning. A great number of the troops had arrived in England, principally cavalry, the horſes of which had not been landed.—Lord Chatham ſtates as the cauſe of the abandonment of the ulterior objects, the impractability of an attempt upon Antwerp from the great number of troops aſſembled to defend it; and from the ſickneſs, the effect of the climate, which began to be felt in his army. A force (15,000) is to be left in the iſland of Walcheren, ſufficient to ſecure that important poſſeſſion. The papers are loud in condemning the Earl of Chatham for his dilatorineſs and want of energy. It is ſtated that the army is to be employed on a freſh expedition; and that the orders were transmitted on the 4th from the admiralty to Zealand, on the ſubject. —The troops are to be proviſioned for one month. Some accounts ſpeak of great inundations in the country bordering on the Scheldt.

Liſbon, Auguſt 22.

Great hopes are entertained of ſucceeding in keeping the French forces in Spain from repoſſeſſing this country. The accounts received these few days are of a flattering nature; and it is ſincerely wiſhed the next intelligence from Germany may be equally ſatisfactory."

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiſer, dated

"BOSTON, Oct. 18. noon.

"This morning arrived here the ſhip Packet, Field, from Liverpool, from whence ſhe ſailed on the 18th September.

"It is reported that the Preliminaries of Peace between France and Auſtria are agreed on; and that the Plenipotentiaries were to meet at Oltenburgh, in Moravia, on the 15 of Auguſt, to ſettle the definitive articles. Champagny and a Ruſſian envoy had already gone thither.

"Sir Arthur Welleſley's official diſpatches to the 8th of Auguſt had been publiſhed. He reflects but delicately, on Cuesta. The French accounts of occurrences in Spain down to Auguſt 8th or 10th gives very florid reports of their ſucceſſes to that time, which muſt be very much exaggerated. The French on the 7th Auguſt, took the fort of Montjere, appertaining to the city of Gerona. It was not ſurrendered by the brave Spaniards untill the effects of the ſiege had rendered the place untenable.—The garriſon retreated in ſafety to the city.—The French ſay Gerona muſt ſurrender in a few days.

FROM SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

We have accounts as late as the 8th ult. It is ſtated by them, that the great armies which had been in contact on the borders of Caſtile and Eſtremadura, after conſuming and deſtroying every kind of food for man and beaſt, had been compelled to ſeparate and retire to points where ſubſiſtence could be obtained.—That the French had fallen back on Madrid, where ſupplies were received acroſs the Pyrennees from France; the Engliſh on Portugal: and the Spaniards on the Guadiani, and that no battles ſince thoſe which have been reported, had been fought. The laſt advices from Liſbon (the neareſt maritime place to the ſcene of war) do not intimate any preparations on the part of the Engliſh to embark their troops, nor any apprehenſions, on the part of the Portuguese, for the iſſue of the patriotic cauſe. The patriots were in excellent ſpirits; and proviſions were very plenty and cheap in Cadiz and Liſbon: and nothing was wanting to ſupply the armies, but energy in the adminiſtration of their affairs.

Letters from Spain ſtate, that in all the provinces they have overrun, the French deſtroyed every ſpecies of animal and vegetable food, which they cannot conſume:—That on quitting a country after robbing the houſes and cottages, they ſet fire to the wheat fields, olive groves and vines; and that all these beautiful flocks of ſheep—once the boaſt & wealth of Spain—though they afford but indifferent meat, have been nearly all killed by the French or ſent out of the kingdom. That the diſtreſſes of the peaſantry in Spain, are almoſt beyond deſcription. That a great ſcarcity of ſpecie was experienced at Madrid; and that ſome of the beſt informed Frenchmen in Spain were of opinion, that unleſs Napoleon has a proſpect of recovering the Spaniſh colonies, he will evacuate the peninsula as a bad bargain, and give his brother Joſeph ſome other kingdom. The American Charge des affairs, near the Supreme Governing Junta, is ſaid to be a warm advocate of the Patriot cauſe: and to have confidence in its ultimate ſucceſs.

The Clergy of Spain continue the moſt faithful and zealous ſupporters of the patriotic cauſe It appears too they are held in high eſtimation. The Biſhop of Toledo, is to be Regent of the kingdom! and the new Viceroy of Mexico, Don Francisco de Zana de Beaumont, is a Prieſt. The conduct of Napoleon to the Pope, has, if poſſible, ſharpened their hatred of him,

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From the language of ſome of the anſwers to the capitulation of Fluſhing, it is evident the Engliſh intend to keep the iſland of Walcheren as a commercial depot. The importance of it to their trade, may be eſtimated by that which has attached to the poſſeſſion of Heligoland, off the Elbe.

From the London Gazette of September 2.

A diſpatch, of which the following is a copy was yeſterday morning received at the office of Lord Viſcount Caſtlereagh, from Lieutenant-General the Earl of Chatham, dated Head quarters, Bathz, Auguſt 28, 1809.

MY LORD,

Major Bradford delivered to me your Lordſhip's diſpatch of the 21ſt inſt. ſignifying to me his Majeſty's command that I ſhould convey to Lieutenant General Sir E. Coote, the General and other officers and troops employed before Fluſhing, and particularly to thoſe of the artillery and engineer departments, his majeſty's moſt gracious approbation of their conduct; which I have obeyed with the moſt entire ſatisfaction.——I had the honor in my laſt diſpatch of acquainting your Lordſhip with my intention of proceeding to this place, and I ſhould have been moſt happy to have been enabled to announce to your Lordſhip the further progreſs of this army. Unfortunately, however, it becomes my duty to ſtate to your Lordſhip that, from the concurrent teſtimony from ſo many quarters, as to leave no doubt of the truth of the information, the enemy appears to have collected ſo formidable a force, as ſo convinced me that the period was arrived, at which my inſtructions would have directed me to withdraw the army under my command, even if engaged in actual operation. I had certainly early underſtood on my arrival at Walcheren, that the enemy were aſſembling in conſiderable force in all points; but I was unwilling to give too much credit to these reports, and I was determined to perſevere until I was ſatisfied, upon the fulleſt information that all further attempts would be unavailable.

From all our information it appears that the force of the enemy in this quarter, diſtributed between the environs of Bergen-op-Zoom, Breda, Lillo, and Antwerp, and cantoned on the oppoſite coaſt, is not leſs than 35,000 men, and by ſome ſtatements is eſtimated higher. Though a landing on the Continent, might, I doubt not, have been forced, yet, as the ſiege of Antwerp, the poſſeſſion of which could alone have ſecured to us any of the ulterior objects of the expedition, was by this ſtate of things rendered utterly impracticable, ſuch a meaſure, if ſucceſsful, could have led us to no ſolid advantage; and the retreat of the army, which muſt have been at an early period inevitable, would have been expoſed to much hazard.—The utmoſt force (and that daily decreaſing) that I could have brought into the field, after providing for the occupation of Walcheren and South Beveland, would have amounted to about 23,000 infantry, and 2000 cavalry. —Your Lordſhip muſt at once ſee, even if the enemy's has been leſs numerous, than repreſented, after the neceſſary detachments to obſerve the garriſons of Bergen-op-Zoom and Breda, and ſecuring our communications, how very inadequate a force muſt have remained for operations againſt Lillo, Lieſkenſhoeck, and ultimately againſt Antwerp, which town, ſo far from being in the ſtate which had been reported, is, from very correct accounts, repreſented to be in a complete ſtate of defence; and the enemy's ſhips had been brought up and placed in ſecurity, under the guns of the citadel.

Under theſe circumſtances, however mortifying to me to ſee the progreſs arreſted of an army, from whoſe good conduct and valour I had every thing to hope, I feel that my duty left me no other courſe than to cloſe my operations here; and it will always be a ſatisfaction to me to think, that I have not been induced lightly to commit the ſafety of the army confided to me, or the reputa-

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I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CHATHAM.

ZITTAU, July 31.

The following is the order of the day by which the Archduke Charles notified to the army his reſignation of the command in chief.

"Very important reaſons have induced me to requeſt his Majeſty to accept my reſignation of the command of the army entruſted to me. I yeſterday received his conſent, and at the ſame time his orders, to transfer the Chief command to the General of Cavalry Prince of Lichtenſtein. While I leave the army I take the moſt lively intereſt in its fate. The perfect conviction I have of its bravery, the confidence I place in it, and the conſtant habit of dedicating my exertions to its ſervice, under this ſeparation, indeſcribably painful, I flatter myſelf that it participates in, and returns this ſentiment.

(Signed) CHARLES."

THE RUSSIANS.

WARSAW, Auguſt 14.

To day the diviſion of the Ruſſian troops under Gen. Sievers, will leave the town and vicinity of Cracow.—The Ruſſians, it is ſaid will ſoon evacuate all Gallicia, and break up for Turkey. A part of the Poliſh army will have likewiſe the ſame deſtination, and act in conjunction with the Ruſſians.

Hamburgh Correſp. Auguſt 23.

New-York, October 18

Foreign news.—We underſtand that an extra ſheet, publiſhed at Boſton, has been received in town, announcing that a treaty of Peace has been formed between France and Auſtria—

That the Emperor of Auſtria relinquiſhes his Imperial title, and ſurrenders his hereditary dominions—

That he is made King of Hungary and Bohemia—and that Bonaparte aſſumes the title of Archduke of Auſtria.

The hand-bill, it is ſaid, alſo ſtates, that the Britiſh expedition to the Scheldt has returned to England, leaving 15,000 troops to defend the Iſland of Walcheren.

The defeat of Wagram has excited the greateſt irritation and diſorder among the Auſtrian Officers, who blame each other for the misfortunes of that deciſive day. Field Marſhal Hiller has demanded and obtained leave to reſign, and Gen. Beliegarde has obtained the ſame permiſſion, it is ſaid, without requiring it.

The following order of the Day was publiſhed on the day after the battle of Wagram;

GOELLENSDORF, July 7.

In the battle of yeſterday, the troops of the left wing in no reſpect anſwered the expectations which I had a right to cheriſh reſpecting them, nor the hopes I had formed, the importance of that day conſidered, from their ſtrong and advantageous poſition.

The diſaſtrous reſult of that battle, muſt be aſcribed to the conduct of theſe troops; for as the confuſion was general among them, the retreat was made with too great haſte and diſorder. I am alſo, with ſome exceptions, far from being ſatisfied with the infantry. Several regiments marched forward too ſoon, & began to fire without any cauſe. They were beſides ſo crowded together, that they fired upon one another. The officers were not able to rally the larger bodies, which fired in this diſorder, & gr'd. was loſt. The confuſed cry which was heard among the troops, drowned the voice of the commanding officers.

Had the commanders accuſtomed the troops to ſilence, and taught them to attend to nothing but their orders, the ſeparation of the left wing would not have produced ſuch ſhameful conſequences.

In every regiment which ſhall hereafter conduct itſelf in a ſimilar manner, every tenth man ſhall be condemned to die, and the reſt of the men ſhall be diſtributed among the other regiments. The commanding officer ſhall be caſhiered, and the other officer diſmiſſed. Cries of alarm among the troops ſhall be puniſhed with death. The troops muſt only act when orders are given them, or on the ſignal of the drum——In moſt regiments, the drum are placed with the muſic, out of the reach of the fire but the commanding officers ſhall ſee that all the drums return to their poſts, & ſhall take care that the troops under their direction do not fire without orders, or at too great a diſtance.

In the evening of the 5th the regiment of Argentair made ſuch bad diſpoſitions, that in the unprofitable retreat to Neuſidel, the 2d line fired on the firſt & occaſioned great diſorder. The regiment of Heſſo Nemburg did nothing but wander here and there; ſometimes was heard the cry of 'forward,' where there was no enemy! Gen. Rieſe did not conduct himſelf well at Entzerdoff. On the 6th in the evening. I did not find him at the head of his troops, and beſides, he did not follow the orders which were given him reſpecting the attack, He ſhall be diſmiſſed from the ſervice of his Majeſty.

The diſorder which ſtill prevails among the troops, proves that the officers of the ſtaff know not how to apply a remedy. I ſhall, however, ſet an example myſelf. I ſhall, according to circumſtances, diſmiſs or caſhier ſuch officers of the grand ſtaff, whoſe troops are not again brought under proper diſcipline. It is the ſhame of the army that ſo many ſtragglers and plunderers are found on all the roads and in all the villages.

(Signed)

CHARLES. Generaliſſimo

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.

The late Storm.—The following is from a gentleman who was a paſſenger in one of the London coaches, going to Exeter;—About 8 o'clock on Thurſday night, when within two mile of Woodyatt's Inn on Salisbury plain, a tremendous ſtorm of thunder and lighting commenced, and laſted with little intermiſſion, till 3 o'clo. next morning.—It is impoſſible for the pen to deſcribe, or the imagination to paint any thing ſo awfully terrific. The earth and atmoſphere for miles round, ſeemed one continued volume of liquid fire. Deer and cattle were ſcattered in every direction along the road; and every thing ſeemed to portend a total diſſolution of the whole ſyſtem.—There were 14 outſide paſſengers, and 6 inſide, in the coach above alluded to; and juſt before they reached the Inn, the electric fluid ſtruck a young man on the roof of the coach, and killed him on the ſpot. He belonged to the Ocean man of war, and had been to viſit his friends in London; he was 22 years of age. His comrade, who ſat beſide him, was injured in the arm. Three of the coach horſes were alſo ſtruck down, and one was killed on the ſpot. The coaches, waggons, and vehicle, ſtaid at the Inn, being unable to proceed. ———One gentleman, an inſide paſſenger, had a cotton handkerchief burned off his head by the lightning.

New Regulations at Havanna. We have juſt been favored with the peruſal of a letter from one of the firſt merchants in Havanna to a reſpectable houſe in this city, from which we take the following:

"I am ſorry to be under the neceſſity of announcing to you that the ports of this iſland have been this day ſhut againſt all foreign nations, with the excluſion of our allies, in conſequence of an order from the Central Junta, with every appearance of the meaſure's being rigorouſly perſevered in."

Reports from Waſhington concur in ſtating that the Executive are in cloſe and confidential diſcuſſion with Mr. Jackſon: and the impreſſion is generally in favor of theſe diſcuſſions terminating amicably.—A few days will perhaps ſhed light upon this highly intereſting ſubject.

It is ſtated that the Port of Trieſte, and other ports in the poſſeſſion of the French, in the Adriatic, were ſhut againſt neutral veſſels by order of the Emperor Napoleon.

His Excellency General Hulop, Governor of the Iſland of Trinidad, has come to a reſolution not to permit any native of France or of the colonies belonging to France, or to nations in alliance with France, to land on that Iſland, unleſs they bring an order from his Britannic Majeſty's Secretary of State for the colonies to him to recieve them.

N. Y. Spect.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Private letters of the 1st inſt. from Holland, gave the leading features of the Treaty now negociating between France and Auſtria. Napoleon to his other titles adds, it is ſaid, that of Archduke of Auſtria; and the Emperor Francis is now to be King of Bohemia and Hungary. Moravia it is probable, will be comprized in the latter ſovereignty; but the previous appropriation which Bonaparte had made of the Auſtrian diviſion of Poland, will it is believed be adhered to; and a paſſage will be required for the French troops through the Auſtrian dominions.

Some of the letters ſtate that the treaty is already concluded—nor have we any doubt, that virtually it is, though ſome forms may yet be wanting to its completion.

FOR SALE

At the House of Mr. Jorden, by the Subscriber, a few Cloths, Flannels, Printed Cottons, Shawls, &c.—And a small assortment of Cutlery, Hardware, and Jewellery.—Together with Hollow ware consisting of Iron-pots, Tea kettles, Goblets, Sauce-pans, &c.—On the most reasonable terms.

YORK, 17th November, 1809.

ARCH. THOMSON.

An Excellent FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 36, in the First Concession of VAUGHAN, and on Yonge Street—There are 30 acres of improvement, a well built Frame House, and other accommodations thereon.—For the very low terms on which this Farm will be Sold, apply to A. Walker, or John Lyon, on Yonge Street, or at the Printing Office York.

Yonge Street, 18th March 1809.

To be Sold.

LOT No. 22, in front of Lake Simcoe, commonly called Cook's Bay, containing 200 Acres or thereabouts, 30 acres of which are under good improvement.—This Land requires no praise, being well known to be a good soil, and beautiful situation; Salmon trout and white fish are caught in great abundance.

A good and sufficient title to the above Land will be given.

JAMES O. ROCHE.

Niagara, 14th April, 1809.

FOR SALE.

THAT very valuable Lot and improvement, on Yonge Street belonging to the subscriber For the accommodation of a purchaser a large Stock of cattle, Sheep, &c. will either be sold or let therewith, and the most favorable terms entered into.

The improvements (100 Acres cleared and in high cultivation) with the Distillery, Stills, and Buildings thereon, render the purchase a very desirable one. Also, one half of the Mills known as Lyon & Walker's Mills on Yonge Street; they being situate on an excellent lot of 210 Acres, have a large proportion of Pine timber For particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises, or at the Printing Office

JOHN LYON

York, July 5th, 1809

THE Subscribers duly appointed to administer to the Estate of the late James Playter of the Township of York, deceased, hereby request all persons to whom the Estate is indebted, to present their accounts for Settlement, on or before the first day of January next ensuing. —And all persons indebted to the said Estate, are also requested to make immediate payment to Hannah Playter, now residing at Mr. James Miles's on Yonge Street, or to Thomas Stoyell in York, by either of whom legal acquittances will be given.

HANNAH PLAYTER.
THOS. STOYELL.

Two Dollars Reward

STRAYED from the premises of the Subscriber, some time in June last; a Steer three years old; with white on his shoulders, rump and belly, the rest of him a bright Red, his horns are very thick and nearly stand erect. Any person who will bring said steer to the subscriber, shall receive the above Reward.

JOHN JORDEN.

To be Sold or Let,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Esquire.—A Purchaser or Tenant may have immediate possession by applying to Edith Brown, Esquire, or the Subscriber, ALEXR. WOOD.

York, 9th May, 1809.

TO be Sold in the house of Mr. Smith, in this Town, a Small assortment of Cloth, Chintzes, Cutlery, Hardware, &c. For which Cash, Wheat, dressed Hemp, Furs, &c. will be taken in payment. The Subscriber also intends the ensuing Summer, to expose for Sale in the same place, a large and extensive Assortment of Goods. FORBES MITCHELL.

AN excellent Philosophical apparatus having been intrusted to the subscriber, by the Patronage of his Excellency the Lieut. Governor of this Province, he takes this early opportunity of informing the public that he will deliver a course of lectures on Natural Philosophy, to commence with the first Monday of January next.

Those young Gentlemen who are desirous of obtaining a knowledge of this the most agreeable and interesting of all the Sciences, will it is hoped avail themselves of this opportunity.

The subscriber also gives notice, that he is enabled to admit a greater number of pupils than formerly, as he has engaged a couple of Ushers, one of whom teaches the French language with correctness

JOHN STRACHAN.

Ready Money,

ANY Person wishing to Contract for Building a Bridge across the Twelve Mile Creek, on the Commissioners Road, may give in their lowest proposals to either of the subscribers without delay.

SAMUEL SMITH.
THOS. HAMILTON.
Commissioners.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the Shop in this Town, lately occupied by Mr. Jordan Post, Watchmaker; where he now carries on the TIN and SILVER SMITHS BUSINESS in their various branches. He has now on hand a great variety of useful Tin utensils. Store-keepers either in the Town or country, will be supplied at a large discount from the retail prices. Any orders in this line with which he may be favored, will be gratefully attended to and executed with neatness and dispatch.

JAMES LOCKWOOD.

☞Cash paid for old Silver, Copper, Pewter, & Lead.

FOR SALE

Five Hundred Acres of Excellent Land,

BEING composed of Lots No. 7 & 8 in the 2d Concession, and the rear half of Lot No. 7 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Darlington; an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. For particulars enquire at the Printing Office in York, or to the subscriber at Niagara.

WILLIAM D. MILLER.

York, 25th July, 1809.

Wanted,

A Quantity of BARLEY, Also Hops, for which a liberal price will be given by the subscriber.

JOS SHAW.

York, 11th Sept. 1809.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 22, in the fifth Concession of the Township of York, West side of Yonge Street, also Lot No. 3, in the fifth Concession of the Township of North Gwillembury; an indisputable title will be given. For particulars enquire of Thos Hamilton, York.

York, 6th July, 1809.

FOR SALE.

AS Valuable a Farm and Mill Seat as is in the Province of Upper Canada, in the centre of a fine wheat country at the head of Lake Ontario; and within three miles of the water navigation thereof: About one third of which is meadow Land the greatest part can be watered at pleasure by springs, the rest is the best kind of loom land. On the concern there is a good quarry of building stone, lime stone, excellent timber, and an appearance of a large body of Iron Ore.

The Mill-Seat commands a fall of thirty six feet, with abundance of water for turning a Grist Mill with twenty run of stone; on which is erected a Saw Mill capable of sawing five thousand feet of boards every twenty four hours, and can be well supplied with Pine, Oak, Cherry, &c. &c. on the concern is also erected a dwelling house forty six feet by twenty four, containing two parlours, four bed rooms and a kitchen adjoining, also a frame barn thirty feet by forty six, a small house for a miller, with several other useful buildings; between fifty and sixty Acres is cleared and under good fence, and about thirty more is chopped ready for logging. For further particulars apply to the Printer.

N. B. The purchaser will be accommodated with 2 or 4 hundred acres of Land: or, the proprietor would be willing to put a part or the whole of the concern as a share in a commercial undertaking, the situation being well adapted to trade



THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the Town of York and its vicinity, that he has established a Shop, one door West of Alexr. Wood, Esqr. on King Street, where he carries on the BOOT and SHOEMAKING BUSINESS in its various branches; those who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner and newest fashion.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession.
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the 5th do.—360 acres in the township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 2d concession
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—850 Acres in the township of Botford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres in Writby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - 9th do.—600 acres in the township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - 2d—500 in King.
17 - - 3d
14 - - 5th—400 acres in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

A FARM FOR SALE.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with fourteen acres Improvement, and a House, is well watered, with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be sold very cheap, and immediate possession given with a clear Title - Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHRY Carpenter, York, May 24th, 1809.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street, about six miles and a half from Town For particulars apply to

SAMUEL HERON.

York, July 6th, 1809

NOW PUBLISHING,
And will be shortly for Sale,
The UPPER CANADA ALMANACK,
For the Year 1810.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOL. XIX.

TH

TOTAL NUMBER 9[illegible]

Proclamatio

GEORGE THE THIRD, of GOD, of the Uni of Great Britain and I Defender of the Faith

To our beloved and faithful fellors of our Province of Up to our Knights, Citizens of our said Province, to the ment at our Town of Yor on the of this present month of Nov merced, held, called and elec of you — GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Procla date the Ninth day We thought fit by and with t Executive Council to prorogu Parliament until the twenty e present month of November, our town of York, you were strained to appear; but WE Royal confideration the ea ence of our loving subjects, fit by and with the advice Council, to relieve you and your attendance at the time convoking and by these pre you and each of you, that day of January next enfui in our Provincial Parliament York, there to take into c state and welfare of our per Canada and therein to neceffary; herein fail not.

IN Teftimony whereof, thefe our Letters to be the Great Seal of our Pro hereunto affixed.—Witne well beloved FRANCIS G our Lieutenant Governor ince at York, this eighteenti the year of our Lord one tho dred and nine, and in of our Reign.

WM. JARVIS Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COUN
York, Aug

NOTICE is hereby the Leffees of the gy Refcrves, fhall pay Rent due by them refp fore the firft day of Ja legal ftep will be for cover the fame: and i be taken for the cancell

By Command of H
Lieutenant Gov
JOH
Clerk of the Ex

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Valuable a Farm and Mill Seat
in the Province of Upper Canada, in the centre
fine wheat country at the head of Lake Ontario;
three miles of the water navigation thereon; A-
ard of which is meadow Land the greatest part can
at pleasure by sprugs, the rest is the best kind of
On the concern there is a good quarry of build-
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Sea commands a fall of thirty six feet, with a
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; on which is erected a Saw Mill capable of saw-
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G. R.
VOL. XIX. NUMBER 27.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 919] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1809. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the twenty eighth day of this present month of November, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Ninth day of October last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty eighth day of this present month of November, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Fourth day of January next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this eighteenth day of Novr. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.
York, August 5th, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the Lessees of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, shall pay the arrears of Rent due by them respectively, on or before the first day of January next, that legal steps will be forthwith used to recover the same: and that measures will be taken for the cancelling of the Leases.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber is ready to receive sealed tenders, and will enter into engagements with such person or persons who may be willing to contract for the whole, or any proportion of the Supply of Flour, Pork and Peas, required for the use of His Majesty's Forces stationed at Kingston, York, Niagara, Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg: each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety six pounds, or two hundred and twenty four pounds nett, and to be of the first quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, inspected in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legislature, passed in the forty-first year of his Majesty's reign, "for the examination of Flour in this Province."

The Pork to be cured, packed, inspected and branded in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legislature, passed in the forty fifth year of His Majesty's Reign, "to regulate the curing, packing and inspecting of Beef and Pork" the quality of the Pork, to be stated in the Tender.

The Peas, so to be furnished, to be White Prime boilers, and packed in Casks.

The said Flour, Pork and Peas, warranted to keep sound and good for Twelve Months after the delivery, which delivery is to be made into the King's Stores, on or before the first day of July, 1810

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quintuplicate, of the quantity of Flour, Pork and Peas delivered into the Kings Magazines, at either of the above mentioned depots, by Bill on James Green, Esq acting Deputy Commissary General at Quebec.

The Accounts are to be made up as formerly for the said supplies, in quintuplicate, and the furnishers signature to the Vouchers must be attested by two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 14th Octr. 1809.

Commissary's Office.
York, 9th Novr. 1809.

Wanted for the service of Government.

500 Cords of Wood,

to be delivered into the King's Wood Yard at York, by the 1st April, 1810. Any persons desirous of supplying the same or any part thereof, will send their proposals to the subscriber, by the 1st December next.

GEO. CROOKSHANK,
Comm'y.

Commissary's Office.
York, 10th Nov. 1809.

Wanted for the service of Government.
ONE THOUSAND BUNDLES OF

Oat or Wheat Straw,

of 12 pounds each;

to be delivered at the Garrison of York, by the 1st March next. Any persons desirous of supplying the same, will send their proposals to

GEO. CROOKSHANK,
Comm'y.

Latest Foreign News.

BRITISH AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

OFFICIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The following official papers are extracted from the London Gazette of Saturday last.

Downing street, Sept 2.

A dispatch of which the following is a copy, was on the 30th ult. received at the Office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Lieut. Gen. Ld. Viscount Wellington, dated Deleytosa, Aug. 8.

Deleytosa, Aug. 8. 1809.

My LORD,

I apprised your Lordship on the 1st inst. of the advance of the French corps towards the Puerto de Banos, and of the probable embarrassments of the operations of the army which its arrival at Plasencia would occasion;—and these embarrassments having since existed to a de-

gree so confiderable as to oblige us to fall back, and take up a defenfive pofiti on on the Tagus, I am induced to trouble you more at length with an account of what has paffed upon this fubject.

When I entered Spain, I had a Communication with Gen. Cuefta, through Sir Robert Wilfon and Col. Rooke, refpecting the occupation of the Puerto de Banos and the Puerto de Perales, the former of which it was at laft settled, fhould be held by a corps to be formed under the Marquis de la Reyna, to conlift of two battalions from Gen. Cuefta's army, and two from Bejar; and that the Puerto de Perales was to be taken care of by the Loque del Parque, by detachments from the garrifon of Cincad Rodrigo.

I doubted of the capacity of the garrifon of Cincad Rodrigo to make the detachment of the latter, but fo little of the effectual occupation of the former, that in writing to Marfhal Beresford on the 17th of July, I defired him to look to the Puerto del Perales, but that I confidered Banos as secure, as appears by the extract of my letter which I enclofe.

On the 30th, information was received at Talavera, that 12,000 rations had been ordered at Fuente Duenos for the 28th, and 24,000 at Los Santos for the same day, for a French corps which it was believed was on its march towards the Puerto de Banos.

Gen Cuefta expreffed fome anxiety refpecting this poft, and fe t me a meffage, to propofe that Sir Robert Wilfon fhould be fent there with his corps.

Sir Robert was on that day at Talavera, but his corps was in the mountains towards Escalona; and as he had already made himfelf very ufeful in that quarter, and had been near Madrid, with which city he had a communication, which I was defirous of keeping up, I propofed that a Spanifh corps fhould be fent to Banos without lofs of time.

I could not prevail with gen. Cuefta, though he certainly admitted the neceffity of a reinforcement, when he propofed that Sir Robert Wilfon fhould be fent to Banos; and he was equally fenfible with myfelf, of the benefit to be derived to the caufe, from fending Sir Robert back to Escalona.

All this time we had no further intelligence of the enemy's advance, than that the rations were ordered; and I had hopes that the enemy might be deterred from advancing, by the intelligence of our fuccefles on the 20th, and that the troops in the Puerto might make fome defence; and that, under these circumftances it was not defirable to divert Sir Robert Wilfon from Escalona.

On the 30th, however, I renewed my application to General Cuefta, to fend there a Spanifh divifion of fufficient ftrength, in a letter to General O Donoghue, of which I enclofe a copy but without effect; and he did not detach General Baffecourt till the morning of the 2d, after we had heard that the enemy had entered Bejar, and it was obvious that the troops in the Puerto would make no defence.

On the 2d, we received accounts that the enemy had entered Placentia in two columns.

The Marquis de la Reyna, whofe two battalions conlifted of only six hundred men, with only twenty rounds of ammunition each man, retired from the Puerto and from Placentia without firing a fhot, and went to the bridge of Almarez, which he declared that he intended to remove. The battalions of Bejar difperfed without making any reliftance.

The general called upon me, on that day, and propofed that half of the army fhould march to the rear to oppofe the enemy, while the other half fhould maintain the poft at Talavera.

My answer was, that if by half the army, he meant half of each army, I could only answer that I was ready to go or to ftay with the whole Britifh army, but that I could not feparate. He then defired me to choofe whether I would go or ftay, and I preferred to go, from thinking that the Britifh troops were moft likely to do the bufinefs effectually, and without conteft; and from being of opinion, that to open the communication through Placentia was more important to them. With this decifion General Cuefta appeared perfectly satisfied.

The movements of the enemy in our front fince the 1ft. had induced me to be of opinion, that defpairing of forceing us to Talavera, they intended to force a paffage by Escalona; and thus open a communication with the French coming from Placentia.

This suspicion was confirmed on the night of the 2d, by letters received from Sir Robert Wilfon, of which I enclose copies: and before I quitted Talavera, on the 3d, I waited on General O'Donnoghue, and converfed with him, upon the whole of our fituation, and pointed out to him the poffibility that in the cafe of the enemy coming through Escalon, gen. Cuefta might find himfelf obliged to quit Talavera before I fhould be able to return to him; and I urged him to collect all the carts that could be got, in order to remove our hofpital.——At his defire I put the purport of this converfation in writing and lent him a letter to be laid before General Cuefta, or which I enclose a copy.

The Britifh army marched on the 3d to Profpea, General Baffecourt's Spanifh corps being at Centinello, where I defired that it might halt the next day, in order that I might be nearer.

About 5 o'clock in the evening I heard that the French had arrived from Placentia, at Navolmodal, whereby they were between us and the bridge of Almaraz.

About an hour afterwards I received from General O'Donnoghue the letters and their enclosures, of which I take copies, announcing to me the intention of General Cuefta to march from Talavera in the evening, and to leave there my hofpital, except fuch men as could be removed by the means he already had, on the ground of his apprehenfions that I was not ftrong enough for the corps coming from Placentia, and that the enemy was moving upon his flank, and had returned to Santa Olalia in his front.

I acknowledge that these reafons did not appear to me fufficient for giving up fo important a poft as Talavera for expofing the combined armies to an attack in front and rear at the fame time, and for abandoning my hofpital; and I wrote the letter of which I enclofe a copy.

This unfortunately reached the General after he had marched, and he arrived at Oropesa fhortly after day light on the morning of the 4 h.

The queftion what was to be done was then to be confidered. The enemy, ftated to be 30,000 ftrong, but at all events conlifting of the corps of Soult and Ney, either united or not very diftant from each other, and fupported by Marfhal Jourdan, and Joseph Bonaparte, to be fufficiently ftrong to attack the Britifh army, ftated to be 22,000 ftrong, were on one fide, in poffeffion of the high road to the paffage of the Tagus at Almaraz, the bridge at which place he knew had been removed, although the boats ftill neceffarily remained in the river.

On the other fide, we had reafon to expect the advance of Victor's corps to Talavera, as soon as General Cuefta's march fhould be known, and leaving 12000 men to watch Venegas, and allowing from 10 to 11,000 killed and wounded in the late action, this corps would have amounted to 25,000. We could extricate ourfelves from this difficult fituation only by great celerity of movement, (to which the troops were unequal, as they had not had their allowance of provifions for feveral days) and by fuccefs in two battles. If unfuccefsful in either, we fhould have been without a retreat; and if Soult and Ney avoiding an action had retired before us, and had awaited the arrival of Victor, we fhould have been expofed to a general action with 55,000 men, equally without a retreat.

We had reafon to expect, that as the Marquis de la Reyna could not remove the boats from the river Almaraz, Soult would have deftroyed them.

Our only retreat was therefore, by the bridge of Arco Bispo; and if we had moved on, the enemy by breaking that bridge while the army fhould be engaged with Soult and Ney, would have deprived us of that only resource.

We could not take a pofition at Oropesa, as it thereby left open the road to the bridge of Arco Bispo from Talavera by Calera: and after confidering the whole fubject maturely, I was of opinion that it was advisable to retire to the bridge of Arco Bispo, and to take up a defenfive pofition upon the Tagus.

I was induced to adopt this laft opinion becaufe the French have now at leaft 50,000 men difpofable to oppofe to the combined army and a corps of 12,000 to watch Venegas; and was likewife of opinion that the fooner the defenfive line fhould be taken up, the more likely were the troops to be able to defend it.

Accordingly I marched on the 4 h, and croffed the Tagus by the bridge of Arco Bispo, have continued my courfe to this place, in which I am well ftuated to defend the paffage of Almaraz and the lower parts of the Tagus. General Cuefta croffed the river on the night of the 5th, and he is ftill at the bridge of the Arco Bispo.

About two thousand of the wounded have been brought away from Talavera:

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Accordingly I marched on the 4th, and paſſed the Tagus by the bridge of Arco Biſpo, have continued my courſe to this place, in which I am well ſituated to defend the paſſage of Almaraz and the other parts of the Tagus. General Cueſta croſſed the river on the night of the 3d, and he is ſtill at the bridge of Arco Biſpo.

About two thouſand of the wounded have been brought away from Talavera:

the remaining fifteen hundred are there; and I doubted whether under any circumſtances, it would have been poſſible or conſiſtent with humanity to attempt to remove any more of them.

From the treatment of ſome of the ſoldiers wounded on the 27th and who fell into the hands of the enemy, experienced from them, and from the manner in which I have always treated the wounded who have fallen into my hands, I expect that theſe men will be well treated; and I have only to lament that a new concurrence of events over which, from circumſtances, I had and could have no control, ſhould have placed the army in a ſituation to be obliged to leave any of them behind.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

BOSTON, Octr. 24.

Very late from Spain.—Yeſterday arrived at this port, the faſt ſailing brig Joſeph, captain Foſter, in 53 days from Malaga, captain F. does not mention the reſignation of Cueſta, nor that any change was contemplated in the Government. We find the Supreme Junta ſtill exerciſing the Executive Power, and that the Marquis of Romana has become a member.

There appears to have been no military movements on the part of the Anglo-Spaniſh army, or the French oppoſed to it, for ſome time. At the previous dates, the former had fallen back a ſhort diſtance, and the French have not advanced, nor the others retraced their ſteps. Sir A. Welleſley was on a viſit at Badajoz, with ſeveral members of the Junta, making arrangements for the better furniſhing of the army with proviſions.

A letter from the Supreme Junta at Seville, dated Sept. 14, to Mr. Gravina at Malaga, received on the 19th Sept. (the day on which captain F. ſailed,) ſays that official advices of the breaking of the Armiſtice by Bonaparte, had been received at that city—that an action had taken place between the French and Auſtrians in conſequence, which terminated in the defeat of the former.

We were favored with Malaga papers of Sept 14, 15, 18, and 19. A few tranſlations haſtily made, follow:—

Liſbon, Sept 2.

Napoleon intends to eſtabliſh a new power between Auſtria and Ruſſia, by re eſtabliſhing the throne of Poland.

Cadiz, Sept 5

The command of the Army of Galacia, is confided to Marſhal Don Gabriel de Mandizabel. Marſhal Count de Noronna is ſecond in command.—Marquis de Romana, has been called to a ſeat in the Supreme Junta—and delivered an excellent addreſs to his army on parting with it.

Badajoz, Sept 2

New and extraordinary efforts are making to have the armies well ſupplied with proviſions.

September 5.

Yeſterday arrived in this city, Sir A. Wellesley, commander in chief of the Britiſh troops——He was received with thoſe tokens which indicate gratitude for his ſervices at Talavera and elſewhere, and hopes of future triumphs.

Manreſa, Aug. 26.

The troops of General Blake and of the Marquis of Lozan, marched hence on the 22d and 23d. Gen. B. intends with 7000 men to attack the beſiegers of Gerona. The diviſion of Arragon and Valencia, have the ſame direction. These corps when united, will amount to 20,000 men.

Vich, Aug. 28.

General Blake, has juſt iſſued a Proclamation to the Catalonians, calling upon them to aſſemble to relieve the brave garriſon and inhabitants of Gerona

Auguſt 30.

General Angereau has publiſhed in Perpignan, an account of the reduction Gerona; but ſtill the French fears for St. Cyr's troops appear as great as ever—and inceſſant efforts are made to ſuccour him.

La Mancha, Auguſt 8

Nothing in particular has occurred in our army (that of Venegas)—The head quarters continue in Carolina; and we labour with the greateſt activity in increaſing our force.

The enemy has in Tembleque 300 cavalry, others in Mora, and 400 more in various points.

Malaga, Sept, 19

The diviſion of Ney ſeparated from that of Soult, and marched to Salamancha, where the duke of Parque had before arrived, marching for Eſtremadura; who finding the garriſon ſtrong, purſued Ney, who retreated, ſome lay, towards Valladolid; others lay towards Burgos. The diviſion of Soult is on the higher part of Eſtremadura—its head quarters at Placentia and Galeſtio

The enemy has preſented moſt of his forces on the frontiers of Eſtremadura and La Mancha, uniting thoſe in Orepeſa and Talavera de la Reyna, principally in Toledo, under the orders of Sebaſtiani, Mortier and Victor.

In La Mancha, nothing particularly had occurred up to the 12th of the preſent month, and our troops occupy the poſitions heretofore mentioned.

NEW ORDERS OF COUNCIL

The London Gazette contains an Order of Council dated Auguſt 16 allowing ſhips belonging to the ſubjects, of any State in amity with his Majeſty, to import no any of the Iſlands and Colonies in the Weſt Indies, including the Bahamas and the Bermuda or Somer Iſlands, for twelve months, certain articles, enumerated: in the ſaid order, being the produce or growth of the country to which ſuch veſſels belong; and alſo allowing the exportation, from the ſaid Iſlands, into which the importation of ſlaves, lumber, and proviſions, ſhall be made, of rum, moloſſes, and of any other articles, goods and commodities, except ſugar, indico, cotton wool, coffee and cocoa; provided ſuch ſhips ſhould duly enter, report, and deliver their reſpective cargoes, and reland at ſuch ports only where regular cuſtom houſes ſhould have been eſtabliſhed.

A further order, of the ſame date directs that nothing therein contained ſhould be conſtrued to permit, after the 1ſt of November next, the importation of ſlaves, lumber, live ſtock, and proviſions of any kind, into any of the ſaid colonies, in which there ſhould not be at the time of importation, a tonnage duty of not leſs than five ſhillings per ton on every ſhip bringing the ſame, according to the admeaſurement of ſhip or veſſel; nor to permit, after the 1ſt of July 1810, the importation of fiſh into any of the ſaid Iſlands or territories in which there ſhould not be, at the time of the importation, a duty of not leſs than 15, per quintal on dried or ſalted cod, or ling fiſh cured or ſalted; and a proportionate duty per barrel, on cured or pickled ſhad, alewives, mackarel, or ſalmon, ſo imported; and alſo a tonnage duty to the amount above mentioned, on any ſhip bringing ſuch fiſh

The ſame Gazette alſo contains an order for regulating the new duties impoſed by the Legiſlature of the Iſland of Jamaica, on the veſſels and produce of the United States of America; with a tariff on the articles, according to the current money of Jamaica.

New invention.—A Saw-Mill for the purpoſe of ſawing plane, &c, in a circular form, has juſt commenced its operation in Buckſtown, Md. and is found to anſwer the moſt languine expectations of the inventor. Its principal uſe will be experienced in the manufacture of felloes for wheels, where a great abridgement of manual labor; our mill take place, as the mill will turn out four hundred in the courſe of a day.

Dr. Brickell, of Savannah, in a letter to a phyſician in Raleigh, has detailed a courſe of experiments which fully proves that the virus of the Rattle Snake is an acid; paper colored blue with matter having an alkaline baſe, had a few drops of the virus preſſed upon it from the jaws of the Rattle Snake, and the colour was diſcharged—another piece of paper upon which the ſame experiment had been performed, was dipped in a ſolution of fixed alcaline ſalts, and the colour was reſtored, but changed to a pale red—Hence the Doctor has inferred that alkalies externally applied and internally given are the proper remedies for the bite of this reptile The pieces of paper upon which the foregoing experiments were made, are now in the hands of the Editors.—*Saluda Star.*

An eminent Phyſician was lately cured at Middletown (Connecticut) of a conſumption, by the uſe of Mercury, after all the uſual remedies had failed of ſucceſs. The diſeaſe was attended with copious excoriation of purulent matter, and regular exacerbations of hectic fever, and the patient was reduced to the laſt extremity Fourteen grains of calomel, given in leſs than half as many days, produced a ſalivation, and he was immediately left without an other diſeaſe than debelity, of which he rapidly recovered by the uſe of porter and a generous diet.—*ibid*

The poor old Pope has certainly been arreſted in Italy, and has been carried, under a guard, through ſeveral towns, on his way to France; ſome accounts

give Avignon, others Paris, as the place of his destination,—The "*place de grave*" is more probable.—*Bost. Cen.*

Our Papers from the U. S. were received at a late hour, and Readers, are begged to excuse the non-insertion of extracts in this days Gazette:—from general appearances in Europe, the news is not of disagreeable complection.

THE Subscriber has just received by the Sloop Marianne from Niagara, the following articles:

White kid Gloves,
Women's long silk do.
Patent Suspenders,
Silk Cords assorted colors,
Millinet,
Black Cambrick,
Edgings,
Fans,
Sattin Ribbon,
Cambrick Buttons,
Black Lutestring,
Do Mode,
Fancy silk Handerchiefs,
Spider net Sleeves,
Tabby Velvet,
India silk Handkerchiefs,
Counter Panes,
Black Bombazette,
Black Velvet Ribbon,
Black Say,
Black Shalloon,
Striped Wildbore,
Red, Yellow, Blue, and
Chocalate col'd Ban. Handkfs.
Table Napkins,
Diaper.
Huckaback,
Men & Women's Black Silk
Hose, do. White do.
Twilled Tape,
Woolen Check,
Pound Pins,
Bureau Mounting,
Suffe aftors,
Fishing Lines,
Violin Strings,
Do Bass do.
Sugar Nippers,
Spectacles,
Gold Rings,
Do Ear do
Pocket Books,
Silver Thimbles,
Steel Nut Crackers,
Chocolate,
Wool-cards,
Axes,
Pigtail & Plug Tobacco,
Scotch Snuff,
Ladys twist Tobacco,
Pepper, and Salt Petre,
Candle Wick,
Hyson and Y Hyson Tea,
East India Sugar,
Spermaceti Candles,
Ground Ginger,
Vermacelli,
Box and Keg Raisins,
Basket Salt,
Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Isin
Glass, Cinnamon, Cassia,
Cayenne Pepper, Citron, &
Curry Powder,
Almond Noyeau,
Cognac Brandy,
Blank Books,
Sand Paper,
Heel & Black Ball,
An Assft. of School Books,
Sealing Wax and Waters,
Foolscap Paper,
Best letter do.
Fox's Historical Works,

Jones's Life,
Staunton's Embassy,
History of Chili,
Asiatic Letters,
Travels in Louisianna,
Scotts Ballads,
Southeby's Georgics,
Third Satire,
Salves Travels,
Discarded Son,
Thaddeus of Warsaw,
Athes Travels,
Shakespears Poems,
Lovers of La Vendee,
MacKenzies Voyages,
Life of Mahomet,
Reliques of Burns,
Saul a Poem,
Warrior's Return,
Essay on Sepulchres,
Irish Harp,
Measles U. States,
Cottages of Glenburnie,
Johnson Hollin's Poems,
Crapp's Poems,
Memoirs of Cumberland,
Franklin's Works,
Griffith Abby,
Fatal Revenge,
Laura,
John Delancaster,
Winter in London,
Margaretta,
Letters from the Mountains,
American Lady,
Exiles of Siberia,
Horrors of St. Domingo,
Holidays at Home,
Hungarian Brothers,
Ferdinand & Elmira,
Founling of Belgrave,
Modern Chivalry,
Tuckers History of N. Amer.
Hamilton on Medicine,
Adams' History of N. Eng.
Marmion,
Historical Dictionary,
Family Tour,
Home a Poem,
Romantic Tales,
The Wife,
Campbells Narrative,
Winters Evening,
Irish Excursion,
Arthur Mervin,
Cocker Elays,
Macnevins Rumble,
Portraiture of Quakerism,
Warrens American Revolution
Guide to Health,
Cornelius Nepos,
Memorandum Book,
Picture of New-York,
Bellisarius,
Ambrose and Eleanor,
Jackfons Commerce,
Samuel Simkins' Life,
Letters of G. Washington,
Ainsworths Dictionary,
Johnsons do.
Walkers do
Guthries Grammar,

Ivory Black, Tooth Brushes, Arnetta, Opium, Lees Pills, Effence of Peppermint, British Oil, Winsor Soap, Effential Salt of Lemons, Stoughtons Bitters, Liquorice Ball, Haarelem Oil, Opodildoc, Camphor, Eff. Lemon, do. Lavende., Arrow Root, Sugar of Lead, Rhubarb in Root, Crem Tartar, Reeves' Colors, Flesh colored Court Plaister, Black do. fine Sponges, Antimony. Yellow Bark, Nankeen dye, durable Ink, Effence of Mustard, Castor Oil, Rose Water, Orange flour Water, Milk of Roses, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Balsam of Honey, Hartshorn, Lavender Compound, Tolu. Lozenges, Oil of Cammon, Godfreys Cordial, Effence of Musk

N. B Mr. St. George has removed his Store into his Brick House.

The Subscriber not having as yet made arrangement for the receival of Wheat at the different Mills in the country, will receive that article at his Store in Town, where he will also receive in payment for Goods or debts due him, Flour, Peas, Rye, Indian Corn and Oats, for which a generous price will be given. In the mean time, Wheat delivered to Elisha Beman, Esq. and his receipt produced, will be paid for by the subscriber at the rate of Eight Shillings New-York Currency per Bushel, in Goods or credit to those persons who are indebted to him, and in cash, upon a deduction in price.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York, 25th Novr. 1809.

FOR SALE

AT the House of Mr. Jorden, by the Subscriber, a few Cloths, Flannels, Printed Cottons, Shawls, &c.—And a small assortment of Cutlery, Hardware, and Jewellery.—Together with Hollow ware consisting of Iron-pots, Tea kettles, Goblets, Sauce-pans, &c.—On the most reasonable terms.

YORK, 17th November, 1809.

ARCH. THOMSON.

TO be Sold in the house of Mr. Smith in this Town, a Small assortment of Cloth, Chintzes, Cutlery, Hardware, &c. For which Cash, Wheat, dressed Hemp, Furs, &c. will be taken in payment The Subscriber also intends the ensuing Summer, to expose for Sale in the same place, a large and extensive Assortment of Goods. FORBES MITCHELL.

THE Subscribers duly appointed to administer to the Estate of the late James Playter of the Township of York, deceased, hereby request all persons to whom the Estate is indebted, to present their accounts for Settlement, on or before the first day of January next ensuing.—And all persons indebted to the said Estate, are also requested to make immediate payment to Hannah Playter, now residing at Mr. James Miles's on Yonge Street, or to Thomas Stoyell in York, by either of whom legal acquittances will be given.

HANNAH PLAYTER.
THOS STOYELL.

Two Dollars Reward

STRAYED from the premises of the Subscriber, some time in June last; a Steer three years old; with white on his shoulders, rump and belly, the rest of him a bright Red, his horns are very thick and nearly stand erect. Any person who will bring said steer to the subscriber, shall receive the above Reward.

JOHN JORDEN,

AN excellent Philosophical apparatus having been intrusted to the subscriber, by the Patronage of his Excellency the Lieut. Governor of this Province, he takes this early opportunity of informing the public that he will deliver a course of lectures on Natural Philosophy, to commence with the first Monday of January next.

Those young Gentlemen who are desirous of obtaining a knowledge of this the most agreeable and interesting of all the Sciences, will it is hoped avail themselves of this opportunity.

The subscriber also gives notice, that he is enabled to admit a greater number of pupils than formerly, as he has engaged a couple of Ushers, one of whom teaches the French language with correctness

JOHN STRACHAN.

Ready Money,

ANY Person wishing to Contract for Building a Bridge across the Twelve Mile Creek, on the Commissioners Road, may give in their lowest proposals to either of the subscribers without delay.

SAMUEL SMITH.
THOS. HAMILTON.
Commissioners.

Deserted,

FROM the Head Quarters of the New-Brunswick Regiment at Fredericton, New Brunswick, on the fifth of Aug. 1809. FREDERICK READING WATERBURY, Private Soldier, and is supposed to be in some part of Upper Canada. He is about twenty one years of age, dark complexion, dark hair, black eyes, six feet one inch and a quarter high, and by occupation a labourer. He was born in the Parish of Northampton in the County of York, & Province of New-Brunswick; whoever will apprehend the above Deserter and deliver him up to the Commanding Officer of any Military Post in Upper Canada, shall be entitled to SIXTY DOLLARS Reward by applying to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment.



THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the Town of York and its vicinity, that he has established a Shop, one door West of Alexr. Wood, Esqr. on King Street, where he carries on the BOOT and SHOEMAKING BUSINESS in its various branches; those who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner and newest fashion.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be Sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession—
1, 3, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the - 5th do.—360 acres in the Township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 21 concer
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—850.
Acres in the Township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No 14 - 9th do.—650 acres in the Township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - 22—500 in King.
17 - - 3d
14 - - - 5th—400 acres in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several Townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the Subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

A FARM FOR SALE.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with fourteen acres Improvement and a House, is well watered, with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on the River Don, the Land of Excellent quality, and will be sold very cheap, and immediate possession given with a good Title.—Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHRAY Carpenter, York, May 24th, 1809.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street, about six miles and a half from Town. For particulars apply to

SAMUEL HERON.

York, July 6th, 1809

NOW PUBLISHING,
And will be shortly for Sale,
The UPPER CANADA ALMANACK,
For the Year 1810.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOL. XIX.

TH

TOTAL NUMBER

Proclamat

GEORGE THE THIRD
of GOD, of the Un
of Great Britain and
Defender of the Faith

To our beloved and faithful
fellows of our Province of U
to our Knights, Citizens
of our said Province, to the
ment at — Town of York on
of this present month of No
menced, held, called and el
of you —GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proc
date the Ninth day
We thought fit by and with
Executive Council to prorog
Parliament until the twenty
present month of November
our town of York, you we
strained to appear; but W
Royal consideration the ea
ence of our loving subject
by and with the advice
Council, to relieve you and
your attendance at the time
convoking and by these pr
you and each of you, tha
day of January next enfu
in our Provincial Parliame
York, there to take into
state and welfare of our
per Canada and therein t
necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony wherefo
these our Letters to be
the Great Seal of our Pro
hereunto affixed.—Witne
well beloved FRANCIS
our Lieutenant Governor
ince at York, this eighteent
the year of our Lord one th
dred and nine, and in
of our Reign.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclama

FRANCIS GORE Esquire
vernor of the Province
&c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by an Act
ty Fourth year of the
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for the further Encouragem
and Cultivation of Hem
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(among other things)
time or times after the pa
it should and might be

Deserted.

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G. R.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 28.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 980] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1809. FOUR DOLLARS PER [illegible]

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgeffes of our faid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the twenty eighth day of this prefent month of November, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you ——GREETING :—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Ninth day of October laft, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty eighth day of this prefent month of November, at which time in our town of York, you were held and conftrained to appear ; but WE taking into our Royal confideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking and by theſe prefents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the Fourth day of January next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary ; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this eighteenth day of Novr. in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majeſty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the paſſing of the ſaid Act it ſhould and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamations & therein to name ſuch & ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhould ſeem meet, as commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act paſſed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton ſhould be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchaſed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the ſaid hereinbefore firſt recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate, conſtitute & appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Eſquire, William Allan, of York, Eſquire, and Joſeph Edwards of Niagara, Eſquire, in the ſaid Province reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby reſpectively authorized and empowered to Purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Proviſos contained in and according to the Statutes in ſuch caſe made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all ſuch other matters and things as they are authoriſed and required to do in and by the ſaid recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thouſand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majeſty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.

York, Auguſt 7th, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given, that unleſs the Leſſees of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves, ſhall pay the arrears of Rent due by them reſpectively, on or before the firſt day of January next, that legal ſteps will be forthwith uſed to recover the ſame : and that meaſures will be taken for the cancelling of the Leaſes.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,

JOHN SMALL,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber is ready to receive ſealed tenders, and will enter into engagements with ſuch perſon or perſons who may be willing to contract for the whole, or any proportion of the Supply of Flour, Pork and Peas, required for the uſe of His Majeſty's Forces ſtationed at Kingſton, York, Niagara, Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburg : each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety ſix pounds, or two hundred and twenty four pounds nett, and to be of the firſt quality, properly packed in good and ſufficient Caſks, inſpected in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legiſlature, paſſed in the forty-firſt year of his Majeſty's reign, "for the examination of Flour in this Province."

The Pork to be cured, packed, inſpected and branded in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legiſlature, paſſed in the forty fifth year of His Majeſty's Reign, "to regulate the curing, packing and inſpecting of Beef and Pork" the quality of the Pork, to be ſtated in the Tender.

The Peas, ſo to be furniſhed, to be White Prime boilers, and packed in Caſks.

The ſaid Flour, Pork and Peas, warranted to keep ſound and good for Twelve Months after the delivery, which delivery is to be made into the King's Stores, on or before the firſt day of July, 1810.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchaſes, on producing the receipt of the Commiſſary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quintuplicate, of the quantity of Flour, Pork and Peas delivered into the King's Magazines, at either of the above mentioned depots, by Bill on James Green, Eſq acting Deputy Commiſſary General at Quebec.

The Accounts are to be made up as formerly for the ſaid ſupplies, in quintupli-

cate, and the furnishers signature to the Vouchers must be attested by two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

Agent for Purchases Office.
York, 4th Oct. 1809.

YORK, 6th DECEMBER, 1809.

The following, was received on Friday the first Instant, accompanied by a letter from friends at Woodhouse, who requested its insertion.

To His Excellency FRANCIS GORE. Esquire. Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

At a time when we see the Editor of a certain News Paper published at Niagara, presumptiously arrogating to himself the Office of a public Censor, and availing himself of the means afforded by his Press to disseminate the most libellous and pernicious doctrines, when we see him for the gratification of his malignity, endeavoring to sow Distrust in the minds of the well affected, and by the most gross and unfounded Calumnies against Your Excellency's Public and private Character, endeavoring to excite tumult, and to alienate the minds of His Majesty's loyal Subjects from His Person and Government. We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Magistrates and principal Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, deem it our duty most respectfully to lay before Your Excellency, our Sentiments on the occasion; and not only to express our abhorrence and detestation of Conduct so flagitious, but also to assure Your Excellency, of our entire confidence in the wisdom, and rectitude of Your Excellency's Administration and of our perfect conviction that, the Measures of your Government, are intended and calculated to maintain the tranquility, and promote the happiness and Prosperity of the Province.

We think it unnecessary to make sounding professions of our attachment to that inestimable Constitution under which, we have the happiness to live; should Circumstances unhappily render it necessary, we hope by our actions, to convince Your Excellency, that we are not insensible to the blessings we enjoy.

That Your Excellency may be long preserved to rule this Colony, with Honor and Satisfaction to Yourself, with advantage to the Province, and with the entire approbation of our beloved SOVEREIGN, is the fervent Prayer of the Magistrates and principal Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk.

Woodhouse, November 16, 1809.

(Signed)

Daniel M'Queen,	Isaac Decou,
Samuel Ryerse, Junr.	John Decou,
Henry Van Allen,	Albert Berdan,
John Van Brocck,	Abm. Berdan Jun.
William Drake,	James Oakes,
Elias Long,	Charles Feather,
William Culver,	Daniel Rolf,
Titus Finch,	Samuel Ryerse, J. P.
Matthias Sorel,	Joseph Ryerson, J. P.
Richard Potts,	Thomas Welch, J. P.
[illegible]	John Cottman, J. P.
Jacob Lo[illegible] Junr.	John Beamer, J. P.
John [illegible]	Elias Foster, J. P.
Abner Decou,	Wynant Williams, J. P.
Abner Decou, Junr.	John Bostwick, Sheriff.

Stephen Barton,	Samuel Williams,
Robert Nichol,	Richard Mars,
David Cowperthwaite,	John Pegg,
Joseph Miner,	Frederick Steinhoff,
David Secord, Junr.	William Park,
Peter Secord, Senr.	Abner Owen,
William Merril,	Charles Redman,
Edward Colord,	Jesse Smith,
Thomas Finch,	Thomas Bowlby,
Robert Shearer,	Samuel S Axford,
Jacob Sovereign,	James Bowlby,
Henry Sovereen,	James Ruffel,
Frederick Sovereen,	Eben Dibble,
Robert M'Cloud,	John Widner,
Benjamin Oakes,	John Steinhoff, Jur.
JamesOakes,	Joseph Woolly,
Allen Andrews,	John T. Woolley,
Nicholas Outhout,	John Pettit,
John Lodor,	Lawrence Marr,
Daniel Snyder,	John Sovereen,
William Teeple,	Leonard Sovereen,
Roger O'Brien,	Morris Sovereen,
Jeff. Baker,	Philip Willson,
Thomas Hollwood,	Dennis Sheff,
William Smith,	James Corlis,
Jeremiah Anderson,	Henry Sovereen,
William S. Yorke,	Thomas Youngs,
Solomon Smith,	Richard Gibbs,
Abraham Smith,	Joseph Merril,
John Moss,	Solomon Austin, Junr.
Francis Legh Walsh,	Emmanuel Steinhoff,
Aquila Mitchell Wath,	William Thorpe,
Ephraim C. Mitchell,	Uriah Pettit,
George Ryerson,	Andrew Steinhoff,
Isaac Davis,	Samuel Matthews,
Benjamin Franklin,	John Bowlby,
John Heman,	Richard W. Deane,
Samuel Rugen,	John Colliver,
Daniel Calverte,	David Long,
John Williams,	William Henderson,
Samuel Ryerson,	Isaac Veil,
Jabez Collver, senr.	Henry Bostwick,
Jabez Collver, Second.	Philip Sovereen,
Jonas Collver,	Abraham A Raplaje,
Timothy Collver,	Levi Beamer,
Timothy Collver, Second.	George Sovereen,
Timothy Collver, Junr.	E. Crosby,
Norbert Collver,	Saml. S Parker,
Aaron Collver,	Nathan Mann,
Griffin Collver,	Thomas Burger,
Ebenezer Collver,	John Philips, Junr.
Gabriel Collver,	James Lewis,
Jacob Glover,	M'Farland Wilson,
Francis Glover,	Samuel Thompson,
James Watson,	A. Powell,
James Mitchell,	Anthony Manuel,
Mathew H. Tisdale,	Daniel M'Call,
Wm. M'Cracken,	Ephraim Series,
Richard Park,	William Lemon,
Levi Douglas,	Joseph Walker,
Cornwell Ellis,	Daniel Hazen, Junr.
Moses Rice,	James Matthews,
Samuel Brown,	Richard Mead,
Leonard Hudson,	Anderson Montrose,
Silas Mabee,	Oliver Mabee,
Simon Mabee,	Richard Lanning,
Abram Beamer,	Samuel Smith,
Philip Beamer,	John M'Nally,
Philip Beamer, Junr.	George Eberson,
John Bacon,	Frederick Sovereen,
Joseph Chambers,	Joseph Wood,
Uriah Gerow,	Robert Wood,
Henry Seight,	Thomas Wood,
Lawrence Cloufe,	Jacob H. Wood,
Abraham Youngs,	Daniel Gibbs,
Samuel M'Allister,	Martin Burnham,
Benjamin Youngs,	Matthias Boughner,
Gabriel Youngs,	John Boughner,
John Courtright,	Joseph Boughner,
Robert Stuart,	John Smith,
Andrew Kelly,	Benjamin Frowdin,
John Philips,	George Waggoner,
Peter Philips,	William Francis,
Archibald Philips,	David L. Miller,
Jeremiah Green,	Isaac Hill,
Reuben Green,	Matthew Gilmour,
John Green,	George Peacock,
John Miner, Junr.	Adolphus Bostwick,
William senr.	Jacob Leman,
David Manaeville,	John Miner, senr.
William Walker,	Adam Minner,
John Bray,	Samuel Horton,
Nathaniel White,	Noah Millard,
James Watties,	Calvin Martin,
G. P. Richards,	Daniel Culver,
Peter Walker,	Joseph Smith,
John Eberly,	Edmund Frost,
Henry Walker,	Henry Miner,
Joseph Lemon,	John Minerver,
Solomon Austin,	Stephen Sparrow,

We are happy to announce, to the Friends of Major Currie, the promotion of that Gentleman to a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 54th Regiment; which from the latest accounts, was in the Island of Jamaica.

Latest Foreign News.

New-York, November 8.

The Munich Court Gazette of Sep. fourteenth, contains the following General Order, published in the Austrian headquarters:—

"My beloved subjects, and even my enemies, know that I did not engage in the present war from motives of ambition nor a desire of conquest. Self preservation and independence, a peace consistent with the honor of my crown, and with the safety and tranquility of my people constituted the exalted and sole aim of my exertions.

"The chance of war disappointed my expectations; the enemy penetrated into the interior of my dominions, and overran them with all the horrors of war; but he learned at the same time, to appreciate the public spirit of my people and the valour of my armies. This experience he dearly bought, and my constant solicitude to promote the prosperity of my dominions, led to a negotiation for peace.

"My Ministers empowered for that purpose, have met those of the French Emperor. My wish is an honorable peace—a peace, the stipulation of which offers a prospect and possibility of duration. The valour of my armies, their unshaken courage, their ardent love of their country, their defire, strongly pronounced, not to lay down their arms till an honorable peace shall have been obtained, could not allow me to agree to conditions which threatened to shake the very foundation of the Monarchy, and disgrace us.

"The high spirit which animates my troops, affords me the best security that, should the enemy yet mistake our sentiments and disposition, we shall certainly obtain the reward of perseverance."

(Signed) "FRANCIS."

Munich, August 20.

My present sojourn in the Capital enables me to acquaint you with the disasters which befel the Bavarian troops in their late incursions into the Tyrol. The invincible attachment of these mountaineers to their independence, joined to their abhorrence of the French, make them fight with a degree of enthusiastic bravery, in which we are reminded of the extraordinary efforts of the Swiss in support of their independence. You have read in the public papers, that the Duke of Dantzic had entered the Northern Tyrol, with about 30,000 men; whilst another column less numerous, under Gen. Rusca, penetrated from Lienz on the eastern side, & a third from Italy by the way of Trent. As the insurgents were totally abandoned by the Austrians on the 29th of July; as the greatest want of harmony was reported to prevail amongst them; as they were said to be without Artillery, leaders, and provision, and their cowardice already known; as they had not hitherto the courage to support an attack made upon them with the bayonette, or to face our artillery, and never fired but from their lurking places, it was universally supposed they would be soon reduced to unconditional submission; and the Bavarian government sent a military commission with the army, in order to judge the leaders of the insurrection. The first occurrences seemed to justify this opinion. The passes were weakly occupied, and some communes made a voluntary offer of submission, and even delivered up some arms, which were for the most part unfit for service. It was soon however perceived that a very inconside-

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rable part of the inhabitants were willing to submit, whilst the rest fell back in a southerly direction, and fled with all their moveable effects to the summits of the mountains which were inaccessible to our troops. Inspruck was in the mean time occupied, and our troops advanced to the right towards Landeck, and in another direction towards the Brennar. From this moment our disasters commenced, though the Brennar was occupied. The troops which seized this important position, marched from thence on the 7th. under the command of the Duke of Dantzic in person, against Sterzing, and were almost all crushed by huge pieces of rocks which were thrown down upon them, whilst the few who escaped the carnage were afterwards cut to pieces by the Tyrolese. The Saxons, amounting to 1600 men, formed the advanced guard. They were ordered to march with the greatest rapidity, and were advancing with uncommon intrepidity, when they discovered that the hills were occupied on every side by the enemy. Apprehensive that their retreat might be cut off, they commenced immediately a retrograde movement, when they were assailed with masses of rocks and trees, which were flung with such tremendous effect, that all, with the exception of 200, were sacrificed in less than fifteen minutes. I have this account from an Officer, who was amongst the few who had the fortune to escape, and they fled with precipation and dismay, and they left their artillery, amounting to 8 pieces, behind them. A second and a more prudent attempt was now made by the Bavarians, but it terminated with still greater carnage: and it was then determined to effect a retreat to Inspruck. During the march, our troops were exposed to inconceivable hardships. The Tyrolese were transformed into men of another stamp; for contrary to their usual mode of fighting, they rushed with irresistable fury upon our troops, under the most dreadful fire of grape shot and musketry, which incessantly played upon them. The column which advanced towards La. was exposed to still greater havoc.

It no sooner entered the narrow pass near Psunds, behind Landeck, than it was assailed by the insurgents. In an instant the road in front and rear of the column, was completely blocked up by trees and rocks, which were precipitated down the sides of the mountains. The carnage was dreadful. Of the regiment Funker, which amounted a little before to two thousand men, only four hundred escaped; and 3 other regiments sustained a proportionate loss, only fifteen hundred were able to save themselves. The Tyrolese fought with incredible fury. They rushed upon the batteries, and flung themselves into the midst of the Cavalry. Nothing could resist their impetuosity.——During the retreat one hundred of these mountaineers fell in with 60 hussars near Schwatz, they charged with such fury, that not a single horseman escaped. This column, in its retreat to Inspruck, lost almost all its artillery and ammunition.——To that point the whole of the army directed their retreat; but even there they found the mountains seized by the insurgents who pursued, and those who affected in the commencement to submit. On the 12th & 13th, two most sanguinary battles were fought. The Bavarians wished to dislodge the Tyrolese from the heights: and though they renewed the attack seven times, they were each time repulsed with the greatest slaughter. The Insurgents afterwards broke, though only armed with hunting pieces, unprovided with bayonettes, into the thickest ranks of our troops; and would, in all probability, have killed or taken our entire army, had they succeeded in destroying the bridge over the Inn Hall. As this project failed, the Bavarians were able, to continue their retreat to Worizel, behind Rattenberg.——There they took up a position for some time; and had afterwards the good fortune to reach Kufstein and Saltzburg. In the battle of the thirteenth, near Inspruck, the Tyrolese lost a thousand, and the French and Bavarians 5000 in killed, besides wounded and prisoners.

The principal leader of the insurgents is a man of the name of Parfeyer.—When summoned by the Duke of Dantzic to deliver up his arms before the tenth of August, he wrote him back an answer, desiring him to send two of his Aids decamp, who should decide—whether the Duke in the year 1795, when he was only Gen. Lefebvre, at the head of such a force as he (Parfeyer) commanded, should have obeyed a similar summons. The insurgents are estimated at 80,000, a number which appears incredible; but several officers who have been present at the late occurrences, have assured me that an army of 60,000 is scarcely sufficient to obtain possession of the country; and that even a force of that magnitude would be incompetent, unless the severest measures were adopted:—such as setting fire to the houses, driving away the cattle, occupying the fises of the mountains, and forcing the inhabitants to surrender, or perish by hunger. Should the war break out again, our own frontiers will probably, be exposed to the greatest devastation; and we may expect to see retaliated upon ourselves a part of the calamities we intend for the Tyrolese."

Tyrol.—In the preceding column will be found a very interesting letter from Munich, detailing the particulars of the recent operations in the Tyrol. It will be seen that the brave Tyrolese, since they have been deserted by the Austrian troops, have lost none of their courage or their loyalty. They have attacked and put to flight three divisions of the French army; and have destroyed some thousands of their enemy. As the letter appears to have been written, by a person connected with the French army, it is not probable, that the successes of the Tyrolese is at all overrated.

Bonaparte, "very ill,"—The following letter, announcing this fact, is copied from the 'Aurora of Yesterday.'

"PARIS, Sept. 22.

"The affairs of our legation are kept with impenetrable secrecy; that something has been in hand, the more than usual intercourse, personal and literal, with M. Hautereive, plainly indicates.—The dispositions in this country are from the head to the foot, good towards the United States; but as no important measure can be determined here, and the Emperor is said to have been very ill near Vienna, we cannot conclude before his return to Paris; and when that may be is not even conjectured."

LONDON, October 6

South America.—Yesterday the ship Intention arrived from Buenos Ayres, with letters to the 8th ult. She has performed two voyages in a diagonal direction, across the Atlantic, with a degree of rapidity hitherto unknown in Western navigation. From the British Channel to Rio Janeiro, she was thirty days on her voyage, gun-wale to on every foot of her progress. From thence she sailed to Buenos Ayres, and from the Rio de la-Plata, on her return to Great Britain. She was only forty seven days. The intelligence she has brought is of great political importance. It was supposed that, the authority of Liniers was completely established, that the feeble power of the Kingdom of Spain in her colonies could not wrench from his grasp the Sceptre. He had taken the title of Conde of Buenos Ayres, his aide de camps were all French, and his views were almost undisguised; but the ancient predilections of the country in favor of the present state have prevailed over all the artifices of the Napoleon family.

On the arrival of the new Governor, Riodobro, appointed by the Spanish Junta, Gen. Liniers withdrew to a distant establishment; and so confident were the commercial speculators of our own nation, that the Dominion of Old Spain would be acknowledged, that British goods were run ashore and placed at the mercy of the colonies, to prevent the deterioration of their value by new prohibition. The effect was, that the manufactures of these Islands immediately rose 20 per cent, from the apprehension that the ports of the Spanish Settlements would for the future be shut against the English, and that whatever might be the disposition to favour the commerce of the British allies, all subsequent intercourse must be maintained through the medium or under the express permission of the mother Country.

We learn by some of our letters, that the principal cause of the differences between Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, was a merchant, of the name of Allega, who had been banished from the former in consequence of his agency in this way and who, since the conciliatory arrangements, has not been permitted to return to the former settlement. In a preceding paper, we mentioned a revolution that had been occasioned by a violent act of oppression of Liniers.—It is now known that the members of the Cabildo, who were then shipped off, have returned, and have been readmitted to the exercise of their functions

A Printer at Basle, has lately directed his attention to improvements in the principle of stereotype, by simplifying the plate; and he has so far succeeded, as to have copied a series of medals in this way. —*London Courier, Sept. 22.*

The following Jeu d'Esprit was handed about by a Mask in the Character of Sylvester Daggerwood, at a late Masquerade.

TO PRIVATE THEATRICALS.
Mr. Paragon Prologue.
Prof. Soc. Busk. Prim. Dram. Pers.
P. S. and *O. P.*
EMPEROR of all ACTORS.——The GREATEST MAN in the WORLD,
has the HONOR to present
A PROSPECTUS.
OF HIS
NEW HISTRIONIC ACADEMY,
In which he engages to teach LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and others,
Of All Ages, Sizes Rank and Condition.
To become as truly great in the Science and Practice of Acting, as
HIMSELF!!!

YE Private Theatricals, "lend me your Ears,"
Be ye MARGRAVINES, MILLENERS, 'PRENTICES, PEERS;
All ye who in Tragedy live to be dying,
In Comedy striking, in Melo-Drame sighing,
Who warble in Sing-Song, in Farce who make Faces,
Or in Pantomime bid Heads and Tails change their Places;
I, PARAGON PROLOGUE, P *S.* and O. P.
The very best Actor that is or will be,
Am come to instruct you by Rules scientifick,
To be gloomy, gay, comical, queer and terrifick,
To you, ye fair Votaries, my Bows are first due,
Sweet Patrons of all that's eccentric and new:
Be ye Fair, Brown or Yellow, "blue Spirits or grey,"
You shall teach me to love, and I'll teach you to play,
Your Dimples or Wrinkles shall live in renown
As THALIA'S arch smile, or MELPOMENE'S Frown,
Sage Grandam's in Hoydens shall frolic so nimble,
While Misses "blood bolter'd" shall make the Gods tremble,
Frail Dames shine as IMOGENE, Virtue adorning,
And Maids be made MILL WOODS, at very short Warning.
Ye Courtiers, who Scents or fair Blandishment choose,
From me shall ye learn how Sir PERTINAX "boos!"
Gouty Peers shall look ROMEOS, love sick and pretty,
And Masters from Harrow eclipse Master BETTY,
While Beaux from Whitechapel and Mansion-house-street,
The Stage shall as RANGERS and DORICOURTS greet;
Turi-Heroes, in GROOM, shall talk big of their Cattle;
Brave Colonels, in HOTSPUR, *for once* see a Battle;
Loud Lawyers shall quaver like BRAHAM or NALDI,
And fat common councilmen vault like GRIMALDI.
I'll teach you moreover new Ways to pronounce,
To weigh out your Words by the Pound or the Ounce,
And when you'd give force to a Tragedy Sweil,
To drawl or to croak like a Frog in a Well;
With a brisk Irish Brogue, I'll enliven your *Speeches*
Till don't, you may hit all by Bones full of *Ditches*.
These Fears, (as my int'rest I never lay Streets on),
I'll freely perform at Five Guineas a Lesson:
The Terms are dog-cheap;—If my Pupil be no Log,
He'll not grudge his Money to
PARAGON PROLOGUE.

Advertisement, from a London Paper.
"GENTEEL INTERMENT."
"A favorable opportunity now offers to Persons of either Sex who would wish to be buried genteelly, by subscribing 2*d* per Week, for which, the Party is to be furnished with an elegant Coffin with a double row of gilt Nails well *drove*, a Plate in the middle, Crown at top, flower at bottom, several Angels on each side and sundry other Elegancies"!

CAUTION.

THE Subscriber having been prevailed upon in the moments of intoxication, to execute a Promissory note (fair to be of Seventy-five Dollars, and dated, first instant) to *Solomon Barret* of York:—this is therefore to forewarn any Person or Persons, from purchasing the said Note, fraudulently obtained and with our consideration; as no part thereof will be paid.
LEVI DEVINS.
York, 5th December, 1809

For Sale at the Printing Office,
The UPPER CANADA ALMANACK,
For the Year 1810.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a Conveyancing Office, &c. at his house opposite the Secretary's Office, where he will attend to such business on the following terms:

Common Deed of Conveyance with Memorial	10s.	N. Y. cy.
Petition,	4s.	
Affidavits and certificates for Settlement Duty or otherwise,	4s.	

Bonds, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Transfers, Indentures, and all other Instruments of writing, in the like reasonable manner. He will also Complete Deeds from Petition, through the different Offices for one Dollar each. C. BAYNES.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 17, in the first Concession of the Township of Walsingham, and District of London; containing 200 Acres of Land, Forty of which are well cleared and under good Fence. Thereon are on the premises, a square Log House, and a young Orchard of Peach and Apple Trees. The Soil is of superior quality; it is well watered, and is situate in the centre of a fine Settlement, adjoining a Grist and Saw-Mill.—Also, lot No. 6, on Dundas Street, three miles East of this Town, together with the Broken Front. Application to be made to the subscriber at the Printing Office.
HENRY WEBSTER.
York, 5th Decr. 1809.

Commissary's Office.
York, 9th Novr. 1809.
Wanted for the service of Government

500 Cords of Wood,

to be delivered into the King's Wood Yard at York, by the 1st April, 1810. Any persons desirous of supplying the same or any part thereof, will send their proposals to the subscriber, by the 1st December next.
GEO. CROOKSHANK,
Comm'y.

Commissary's Office.
York, 10th Nov. 1809.
Wanted for the service of Government.
ONE THOUSAND BUNDLES OF

Oat or Wheat Straw,

of 12 pounds each;
to be delivered at the Garrison of York, by the 1st March next. Any persons desirous of supplying the same, will send their proposals to
GEO. CROOKSHANK,
Comm'y.

FOR SALE

AT the House of Mr. Jorden, by the Subscriber, a few Cloths, Flannels, Printed Cottons, Shawls, &c.—And a small assortment of Cutlery, Hardware, and Jewellery.—Together with Hollow ware consisting of Iron-pots, Tea-kettles, Goblets, Sauce-pans, &c.—On the most reasonable terms.
YORK, 17th November, 1809.
ARCH. THOMSON.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street, about six miles and a half from Town. For particulars apply to
SAMUEL HERON.
York, July. 6th, 1809.

TO be Sold in the house of Mr. Smith, in this Town, a Small assortment of Cloth, Chintzes, Cutlery, Hardware, &c. For which Cash, Wheat, dressed Hemp, Furs, &c. will be taken in payment. The Subscriber also intends the ensuing Summer, to expose for Sale in the same place, a large and extensive Assortment of Goods. FORBES MITCHELL.

Ready Money,

ANY Person wishing to Contract for Building a Bridge across the Twelve Mile Creek, on the Commissioners Road, may give in their lowest proposals to either of the subscribers without delay.
SAMUEL SMITH.
THOS. HAMILTON.
Commissioners.

AN excellent Philosophical apparatus having been intrusted to the subscriber, by the Patronage of his Excellency the Lieut. Governor of this Province, he takes this early opportunity of informing the public that he will deliver a course of lectures on Natural Philosophy, to commence with the first Monday of January next.
Those young Gentlemen who are desirous of obtaining a knowledge of this the most agreeable and interesting of all the Sciences, will it is hoped avail themselves of this opportunity.
The subscriber also gives notice, that he is enabled to admit a greater number of pupils than formerly, as he has engaged a couple of Ushers, one of whom teaches the French language with correctness.
JOHN STRACHAN.



THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the Town of York and its vicinity, that he has established a Shop, one door West of Alexr. Wood, Esqr. on King Street, where he carries on the BOOT and SHOEMAKING BUSINESS in its various branches; those who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner and newest fashion.
DANIEL B. WALLIS.

Deserted,

FROM the Head Quarters of the New-Brunswick Regiment at Fredericton, New-Brunswick, on the fifth of Aug. 1809. FREDERICK READING WATERBURY, Private Soldier, and is supposed to be in some part of Upper Canada. He is about twenty one years of age, dark complexion, dark hair, black eyes, six feet one inch and a quarter high, and by occupation a labourer. He was born in the Parish of Northampton in the County of York, & Province of New-Brunswick; whoever will apprehend the above Deserter and deliver him up to the Commanding Officer of any Military Post in Upper Canada, shall be entitled to SIXTY DOLDARS Reward by applying to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOL. XIX.

TH

TOTAL NUMBER 98[illegible]

Proclamatio

GEORGE THE THIRD, of GOD, of the Unite of Great Britain and Ir Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful L fellows of our Province of Upp to our Knights, Citizens of our said Province, to the P ment at our Town of York on the month of January next enbsi moved, held, called and electe of you——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclam date the eighteenth day We thought fit by and with th Executive Council to prorogue Parliament until the Fourth da of January next ensuing, at our town of York, you were strained to appear; but WE t Royal confideration the eafe ence of our loving fubjects, & by and with the advice of Council, to relieve you and your attendance at the time a convoking and by thefe pref you and each of you, that day of February next enfuing in our Provincial Parliament York, *for the actual Difpatch o SINESS*, there to take into co ftate and welfare of our P per Canada and therein to neceffary; herein fail not.

IN Teftimony whereof, W these our Letters to be mad the Great Seal of our faid hereunto affixed.—Witnefs well beloved FRANCIS GO our Lieutenant Governor of ince at York, this Eleventh the year of our Lord one thou dred and nine, and in the of our Reign.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamati

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VOL. XIX. NUMBER 29.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 921.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1809. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Fourth day of the month of January next ensuing, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you ——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the eighteenth day of Novr. last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Fourth day of the month of January next ensuing, at which time in our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the First day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, *for the actual Dispatch of PUBLIC BUSINESS*, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.— Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this Eleventh day of Decr. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, & therein to name such & so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Acts.

Now know all who[illegible] may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate, constitute & appoint The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Sec.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.
York, August 7th, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the Lessees of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, shall pay the arrears of Rent due by them respectively, on or before the first day of January next, that legal steps will be forthwith used to recover the same: and that measures will be taken for the cancelling of the Leases.

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VOL. XIX. NUMBER 29.

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Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the receipt of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quintuplicate, of the quantity of Flour, Pork and Peas delivered into the King's Magazines, at either of the above mentioned depots, by Hall or James Green, Esq acting Deputy Commissary General at Quebec.

The Accounts are to be made up as formerly for the said supplies, in quintupli-

cate, and the furnishers signature to the Vouchers must be attested by two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 14th Octr. 1809.

Baltimore, Nov. 16.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Phillip, captain Williams, in 36 days from Cowes, arrived this morning, we have received London Papers to the 7th of October, and hasten to give the most important items.

It appears by the latest London paper we have seen, (Courier) that, every exertion is making by the French to recruit their armies.

The Emperor of Austria in adverting to the prolongation of the armistice in his general orders, says, "that his assent to the measure is to be attributed not to feebleness, but to his affection to his subjects, and his anxiety to avert from them the calamities of war;" and again assures his subjects that no peace shall be concluded but an honorable one.

The expectation of renewed hostilities continues. While the French conscripts men, and boys, are called out, and *five feet boys* induced to volunteer, Austria is using an equal exertion.—A levy *en masse* throughout the Austrian dominions is expected.

Paris, Sept. 23.

According to a circular from H. M. the Minister Director general of the conscription, the Mayors are authorized to receive enrollments for the granadier sharp shooters, ranger sharp shooters, and conscript grenadiers, and conscript rangers of his Majesty's guard.—The young men who enlist in the granadier sharp shooters, and the conscript granadiers, must be five feet five inches; for the ranger sharp-shooters, or conscript rangers, five feet two inches.

The mayors may admit to enlist—1st, young men from 18 to 39, who have not fallen under the conscription—2d, individuals from 30 to 40, who have already served. Young men from 16 to 18, shall in like manner be permitted to serve, with consent of parents or guardians.

Notwithstanding these provisions, which evince that his Majesty is desirous of facilitating to all his subjects the means of entering into his guards, he has decided that four young men from each department may be directly admitted by voluntary enrollment into his regiment of fusileers. Two of them must be at least five feet five inches, and two of five feet three.

Antwerp, Sept. 21.

Several movements has taken place among the troops. General Klein, commanding the cavalry, goes to Brussels. The grand park moved off in the direction of Mechlon. Several regiments are quartered at Merzon, on the road to Holland. The army of Antwerp will be divided into three bodies. The Dutch troops on the right; left wing under the command of Senator Rampon; centre under Reille, one of the Emperor's aide-de-camps. Our garrison will be composed of 10000 veterans and 1500 of the neutral guard. General Vatteeauz has arrived here.

BONAPARTE'S DEATH.

May, from what follows, be confidently expected.

Guernsey, Octr. 4.

A vessel has arrived here which left Cherbourg on Friday last.

The letters by her inform us, that accounts had reached that place from Paris, which leave no doubt that the Emperor Napoleon was very ill at his palace of Schoenbrunn. His disorder is a brain fever, brought on by excessive fatigue in his personal attentions to every branch of his army. Most certain it is, that two physicians and two surgeons suddenly left Paris last week to attend him. They proceeded on their journey with extraordinary speed.

Baltimore, October 30, 1809.

A vessel is arrived from Cadiz, which left the 29th Sept. No intelligence had then been recieved of peace having been signed between Austria and France; trade was at a stand, colonial produce excessively dear, and the conscription laws are executed with the greatest severity.

A letter from a Colonel in the British army to his friend in Lisbon, dated

BADAJOZ, Sept. 19, 1809.

The head quarters of the British army are in this city. My regiment is encamped about two leagues distant with the 4th division of the army, the 5th division is on our left, at Campo Major—the rest extend towards Madrid. The army will certainly remain in its present position for three weeks, unless unforeseen circumstances influence the Commander of the forces. My opinion is that we shall defend Portugal by advancing again into Spain. If we cannot fight the Fr. in the Peninsula, with Spain and Portugal at our back, we certainly cannot do it with Portugal only, in the present distracted state of that Kingdom.—The British army at this moment is a more efficient flank than it has been at any period on this part of the continent. By remaining a short time here it will be still more so by the junction of many small detachments from almost every town in Portugal. The most experienced officers of the army are of opinion that we are able to beat the collected forces of the French in the peninsula whenever we meet them; that the disparity of numbers may not permit our profiting by the victory it cannot be contested; but that the fate of the whole peninsula depends on the events in Germany, while the French have any army on this side the Pyrenees: but if we succeed in driving them to their own frontier, and rousing the dormant kingdom of Portugal into activity, these countries may still be free and independent for ever, in spite of the emperor of the Fr. the conqueror of the rest of the continent of Europe. Lord Wellington or his noble brother are not men of despondent character—they are not likely to forsake Spain because in one important instance their just expectation was not answered. It is evident there still exists in the Government and in the people of Spain a zeal for independence. Because the British arms proved their superiority and the army of Spain was unhurt at Talavera, is there any cause for despondence, in my humble opinion the lesson is turned to great profit. I now look with as much hopes to see Madrid as I did when I left Lisbon. Many Spanish regiments have been decimated and the cowards shot in view of the British soldiers.

New York, Novr. 6.

The Spanish Government schr Junta of Seville, arrived at this port yesterday, with money and dispatches for the Spanish Minister Chevalier Onis.

She sailed in company with the St. Ramon, and St. Leandro, of 68 guns each, carrying fourteen millions of dollars in specie, for the Government, and loaded with Cochineal and Indigo, on public and private account. They convoyed the schooner to the American coast, and thence proceeded on their voyage to Cadiz.—*Phil. Reg.*

MADRID, Aug. 13.

Definitive Suppression of all the Monks in all Spain.—Don Joseph Napoleon Decrees, That all the regular monastic and mendicant orders, which exist in all the Spanish possessions, are suppressed; and within fifteen days from the publication of the present decree, the individuals of such orders, are to leave their convents, and are to take the ecclesiastic secular dress. They shall withdraw to the places where they were born, and there they shall receive individually from the Treasury of the Provincial Revenues, the pension determined by the decree of the 27th April last. The ministers of the Ecclesiastic Affairs of the interior, and of the Finances, shall take the necessary measures to secure the recovery of all the property of the convents, which shall remain to the nation, according to the destination already prescribed. All Ecclesiastic persons, without any distinction of orders, shall be promoted to the *curacies* and to other dignities.—They shall enjoy all the advantages of the Clergy in virtue of their fitness, merit and conduct.

The charitable schools shall be maintained, and the government shall take speedy measures to promote the interests of those benevolent institutions.

August 19.

Fifty millions of reals are put to the disposition of the Minister of the Interior to indemnify all the inhabitants who have suffered the calamities of the war, and fifty more at the disposal of the Minister of War to recompense those who have distinguished themselves by their courage and fidelity.

Another decree of the 18th, ordains that many Grandees of Spain and Dignitaries of the Kingdom, having betrayed the confidence the King had put in them, and violated the oaths they had made to him, his Majesty shall not henceforward acknowledge any other Grandees or titled persons, but those he shall designate by a special decree; those who are in possession of a title may solicit the continuation of it; but until they have obtained it, they can not use it in any act or contract.

SEVILLE, Sept. 30.

The official dispatches from General Ballestors, the commander in chief of the Spanish troops in the mountains of Santander, to Lieut. Gen. the Marquis de la Romana, the one dated head quarters at Sopena the 24th August, advising, that his troops stationed at Otero de les Duennos, had marched and attacked the enemy at Triollo, San Salvador, Pedras

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THE MERM
SEEN ON THE COAST O

Letter from Mr. William
master of Thurso, To D
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years ago.

Thurso,

DEAR SIR,

Your queries respectin
are before me. From th
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and intelligent about the e
a phenomenon, had not
and real desire for investi
well known to me, for
you wished to have a ful

New-York, Novr. 6.

The Spanish Government schr Junta of Seville, arrived at this port yesterday, with money and dispatches for the Spanish Minister Chevalier Onis.

She sailed in company with the St. Ramon, and St. Leandro, of 68 guns each, carrying fourteen millions of dollars in specie, for the Government, and loaded with Cochineal and Indigo, on public and private account. They convoyed the schooner to the American coast, and thence proceeded on their voyage to Cadiz.—*Phil. Reg.*

MADRID, Aug. 13.

Definitive Suppression of all the Monks in all Spain.—Don Joseph Napoleon Decrees, That all the regular monastic and mendicant orders, which exist in all the Spanish possessions, are suppressed; and within fifteen days from the publication of the present decree, the individuals of such orders, are to leave their convents, and are to take the ecclesiastic secular dress. They shall withdraw to the places where they were born, and there they shall receive individually from the Treasury of the Provincial Revenues, the pension determined by the decree of the 27th April last. The ministers of the Ecclesiastic Affairs of the interior, and of the Finances, shall take the necessary measures to secure the recovery of all the property of the convents, which shall remain to the nation, according to the destination already prescribed. All Ecclesiastic persons, without any distinction of orders, shall be promoted to the *curacies* and to other dignities.—They shall enjoy all the advantages of the Clergy in virtue of their fitness, merit and conduct.

The charitable schools shall be maintained, and the government shall take speedy measures to promote the interests of those benevolent institutions.

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SEVILLE, Sept. 30.

The official dispatches from General Castaños, the commander in chief of the Spanish troops in the mountains of Sanander, to Lieut. Gen. the Marquis de la Romana, the one dated head quarters at Sopena the 24th August, advising, that his troops stationed at Otero de los Llennos, had marched and attacked the enemy at Triollo, San Salvador, Pedrazo Longo, and Point Pomar, and completely routed them.—The second dispatch, dated head-quarters, Caveron, Aug. 25, states, that in the attack at Carmona, his troops behaved with great bravery, and destroyed the greatest part of the enemy on the field, besides three general officers, one lieutenant, and seventeen privates prisoners.—He mentions several other partial affairs at different posts with in his command, in which his men had distinguished themselves with uncommon coolness and bravery, and had in every instance vanquished their enemies.

BOSTON, Nov.

From Spain.—Captain Wheelwright from spain, yesterday favored us with a file of seville official, and Cadiz Gazettes, to the last september.—They do not contain any War news, excepting details of affairs of posts.—The great body of the French, being concentrated in the Castiles in front of Madrid; opportunity was given to the spanish partizan corps, scattered over the Peninsula, to attack the weakened french garrisons, and to destroy their foraging parties: the patriots had recovered santandara. New risings of the patriots were mentioned in the districts between Madrid and Bayonne. The position of the armies had not recently been changed.—The spirit of the Junta, and the people, appeared unabated; and the Junta were attending as much to the correction of ancient abuses, and the repeal of unpopular taxes, as they were to the accumulation of the means to carry on the war. The extracts from the French papers copied into the Gazette of the Junta, are accompanied by very severe notes.

N. York Nov. 14.

The ship Orion, Capt. M'Millen' arrived last evening at this port in 36 *days from Tonningen. We have not been favored with any papers by this arrival;—and the following is all the verbal intelligence recieved:—*

It was reported at Tonningen, that Bonaparte was still at Vienna, struggling under very severe indisposition.

It was believed that hostilities between the Austrians and French armies would recommence soon with great vigour, as both were making the most powerful preparations for a renewal of the war.

It was the general expectation that most, if not all, of the German powers would declare in favour of Austria.

THE MERMAID,

SEEN ON THE COAST OF CAITHNESS.

Letter from Mr. William Munro, schoolmaster of Thurso, To Dr. Torrence, regarding a Mermaid seen by him some years ago.

Thurso, June 9, 1809.

DEAR SIR,

Your queries respecting the Mermaid are before me. From the general scepticism which prevails among the learned and intelligent about the existence of such a phenomenon, had not your character and real desire for investigation been too well known to me, for supposing that you wished to have a fertile imagination indulged by a subject of merriment, I would have been disposed to have concluded, that in this instance you aimed at being ranked among the laughing philosophers at my expence. Sensible, however, that this is not the case, and taking it for granted that you are sincere, I shall endeavor to answer your queries, though there is little probability that any testimony which I give respecting the Mermaid, will operate towards convincing those, who have not hitherto been convinced by the repeated testimonies adduced in support of the existence of such an appearance.

About twelve years ago when I was parochical Schoolmaster at Reay, in the course of my walking on the shore of Sandside Bay, being a fine warm day in Summer, I was induced to extend my walk towards Sandside Head, when my attention was arrested by the appearance of a figure resembling an unclothed human female, sitting upon a rock extending into the sea, and apparently in the action of combing its hair which flowed around it shoulders, and of a light brown colour.—The resemblance the figure bore to its prototype in all its visible parts was so striking, that had not the rock on which it was sitting been dangerous for bathing, I would have been constrained to have regarded it as really an human form, to an eye unaccustomed to the situation it must undoubtedly appeared as such. The head was covered with hair of the abovementioned colour, and shaded on the crown, the forehead round, the face plump, the cheeks ruddy, the eyes blue, the mouth and lips of a natural form, resembling those of a man; the teeth I could not discover, as the mouth was shut; the breasts and abdomen, the arms and fingers of the size of a full grown body of the human species; the fingers, from the action in which the hands were employed, did not appear to be webbed, but as to this I am not positive. It remained on the rock three or four minutes after I observed it, and was exercised during that period in combing its hair; which was long and thick, and of which it appeared proud and then dropped into the sea, which was level with the abdomen, from whence it did not re-appear to me.——I had a distinct view of its features, being at no great distance on an eminence above the rock on which it was sitting, and the sun brightly shining.—Immediately before its getting into its natural element it seemed to have observed me, as the eyes were directed towards the eminence on which I stood. It may be necessary to remark, that previous to the period I beheld this object. I had heard it frequently reported by several persons, and some of them persons whose veracity I never heard disputed, that they had seen such a phenomenon as I have described, though then, like many others, I was not disposed to credit their testimony on this subject. I say of a truth, that it was only by seeing the phenomenon, I was perfectly convinced of its existence.

If the above narrative can in any degree be subservient towards establishing the existence of a phenomenon, hitherto almost incredible to naturalists, or to remove the scepticism of others, who are ready to dispute every thing which they cannot fully comprehend, you are welcome to it, from Dear Sir,

Your most obliged, and most humble servant.

(Signed) WM. MUNRO.

To Dr. Torrence, Thurso.

Some very extraordinary instances of abstinence are recorded in medical treatises, but we do not recollect any, that in all respects can be compared to this——

"Ann Moore, aged Forty eight years now living at Tutbury, in Staffordshire, has swallowed no kind of food whatever either solid or fluid for the last two years and a half. Her appetite began to decline about seven years ago, in consequence of weak digestion, and in March 1807, the passage to her stomach became completely closed, so as not to admit of her swallowing even a single drop of water; from the pit of her stomach downward she is a mere skeleton, notwithstanding which her countenance is perfectly cheerful, and has the appearance of good health. So late as last Saturday she was visited by the writer of this article, and was then in excellent spirits, and felt no pain whatever, except a slight shooting across her forehead; she has been offered a thousand pounds to visit the metropolis, and though poor, she declines leaving her home and friends she never sleeps, but amuses herself by reading all night, and recieving the visits of vast numbers who daily flock to her humble roof——Her memory is amazingly retentive, and she feels no inconvenience but from the approach of persons who have been drinking spirits, which affects her much.——Numerous medical men have gone from London, to behold this wonderful phenomenon, and on examination are fully convinced, from her appearance, that no imposition whatever has been practised.—*London Morn. Herald September* 8.

Occurrences like the following one so seldom happen that it is communicated for publication.

The Schooner Sarah, Milner, of Kingston in Jamaica, was on her voyage from thence to this port, struck by a Sword fish, about 12 O'clock in the night, being out three days. The sword penetrated through solid timber 13 inches thick, and protruding within the vessel upwards of 7 inches, fixed into a barrel of coffee. He stuck until 7 O'clock the next morning, when he broke away, being severely wounded by strokes from the harpoon. The schooner having been hove down the sword was found and extracted

Died lately in England, Mrs. Jane Beaton, aged 88 - She was commonly called the FREE-MASON, from the circumstance of her concealing herself one evening in the wainscoting of a lodge room, where she learned the secret; the knowledge of which thousands of her sex have in vain attempted to arrive at. —It is said she was a very SINGULAR old woman, as the SECRET died with her

MARRIED

Near Niagara, Mr. Andrew Thompson, to Miss Mary Fields.

DIED

Lately in Ireland, the Earl of Caſtle-Stewart, aged 80: he was the acknowledged head of the once famous houſe of Stewart; being the legitimate male deſcendant from Robert, ſecond King of Scotland

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THE Subſcriber has juſt received by the Sloop Marianne from Niagara, the following articles:

White kid Gloves,
Women's long ſilk do.
Patent Suſpenders,
Silk Cords aſſorted colours,
Millinet,
Black Cambrick,
Edgings,
Fans,
Sattin Ribbon,
Cambric Ruffles,
Black Luteſtring,
Do. Mode,
Fine ſilk Handkerchiefs,
Spider net Sleeves,
Tabby Velvet,
India ſilk Handkerchiefs,
Coulier Pangs,
Black Bombazette,
Black Velvet Ribbon,
Black Soy,
Black Shalloon,
Striped Wildbore,
Red, Yellow, Blue, and Chocolate colo'd Ban. Handkfs.
Table Napkins,
Diaper,
Huckaback,
Men & Women's Black ſilk Hoſe, do. White do.
Twilled Tape,
Woolen Check,
Pound Pins,
Bureau Mounting,
Suſſa Leathers,
Fifing Lines,
Violin Strings,
Do. Braſs do.
Sugar Nippers,
Speeta tea,
Gold Rings,
Do. Ear Do.
Pocket Books,
Silver Thimbles,
Steel Nut Crackers,
Chocolate,
Wash Balls,
Axes,
Pigtail and Plug Tobacco,
Scotch ſnuff,
Lboys ſweet Tobacco,
Pepper and Salt Petre,
Cayenne Pepper,
Curry Powder,
Almond Nayeau,
Cognac Brandy,
Bank Books,
Sand Paper,
Hair & Black Ball,
An aſſortment of School Books,
Sealing Wax and Waters,
Foolſcap Paper,
Belt letter Do.
Eutic Hiſtorical Works.

Jones's Life,
Stuarts Embaſſy,
Hiſtory of Chili,
Auſtins Letters,
Travels in Louiſiana,
Scots Ballads,
Southeby's Georgies,
Third Satire,
Salves Travels,
Diſcarded Son,
Thaddeus of Warſaw,
Adie Travels,
Shakespears Poems,
Lover of La Vendee,
MacKenzies Voyages,
Life of Mahomet,
Reliques of Do.
Sauſa Poem,
Warrior's Return,
Eſſay on Sepulchres,
Irish Harp,
Maſes U. States,
Cottages of Benburnie,
Johnson Hollin's Poems,
Crapp's Poems,
Memoirs of Cumberland,
Franklin's Works,
Griffith Abby,
Fatal Revenge,
Laura,
John Delancaſter,
Winter in London,
Margaretta,
Letters from the Mountains,
American Lady,
Exiles of Siberia,
Horrors of St. Domingo,
Holidays at Home,
Hungarian Brothers,
Ferdinand and Elmira,
Founding of Belgrave,
Modern Chivalry,
Tuckers Hiſtory of N. Amer.
Hamilton on Medicine,
Adams' Hiſtory of N. Eng.
Marmion,
Hiſtorical Dictionary,
Family Tour,
Home a Poem,
Romantic Tales,
The Wife,
Camperlin Narrative,
Winters Evenings,
Irish Excurſion,
Arthur Mervin,
Locke Eſſays,
Machenvines Ramble,
Portraiture of Quakerism,
Warrens American Revolution
Guide to Health,
Cornelius Nepos,
Memorandum Book,
Picture of New-York,
Baliſarius,
Ambroſe and Eleanor,
Jackſons Commerce,
Samuel Simkins' Life,
Letters of G. Waſhington,
Aſtonworths Dictionary,
Johnsons Do
Walkers Do
Gutheries Grammar,

Ivory Black, Tooth Brushes, Arnatta, Opium, Lees Pills, Eſſence of Peppermint, Britiſh Oil, Windſor Soap, Eſſential Salt of Lemons, Stoughtons Bitters, Liquorice Ball, Hoarelem Oil, Opodeldoc, Camphor, Eſſ. Lemon, do. Lavender, Arrow Root, Sugar of Lead, Rhubarb in Root, Cream Tartar, Reeves' colors, Fleſh colored Court Plaiſter, Black do. fine Sponges, Antimony, Yellow Bark, Nankeen dye, durable Ink Eſſence of Muſtard, Caſtor Oil, Rofe Water, Orange flour Water, Milk of Roſes, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Balſam of Honey, Hartſhorn, Lavender Compound, Tonic Lozenges, Oil of Cummins, Godfreys Cordial, Eſſence of Muſk.

N B Mr. St. George has removed his Store into his Brick Houſe.

The Subſcriber not having as yet made arrangement for the receival of Wheat at the different Mills in the country, will receive that article at his Store in Town, where he will alſo receive in payment for Goods or debts due him, Flour, Peas, Rye, Indian Corn and Oats, for which a generous price will be given. In the mean time, Wheat delivered to Eliſha Beman, Eſq. and his receipt produced, will be paid for by the ſubſcriber at the rate of Eight Shillings New York Currency per Buſhel, in Goods or credit to thoſe perſons who are indebted to him, and in cash, upon a deduction in price.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York, 25th Novr. 1809.

FOR SALE

A GRIST and SAW MILL, &c. on Yonge Street, about ſix miles and a half from Town. For particulars apply to

SAMUEL HERON.

York, July. 6th, 1809.

CAUTION.

THE Subſcriber having been prevailed upon in the moments of intoxication, to execute a Promiſſory note (ſaid to be of Seventy-five Dollars, and dated, firſt inſtant) to *Solomon Barret* of York:—this is therefore to forewarn any Perſon or Perſons, from purchaſing the ſaid Note, fraudulently obtained and without conſideration; as no part thereof will be paid.

LEVI DEVINS.

York, 5th December, 1809.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a Conveyancing Office, &c. at his houſe oppoſite the Secretary's Office, where he will attend to ſuch buſineſs on the following terms:

Common Deed of Conveyance with Memorial. } 10s. }
Petition, - - - } 4s. } N. Y. cy.
Affidavits and certificates for Settlement Duty or otherwiſe, } 4s. }

Bonds, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Aſſignments, Powers of Attorney, Transfers, Indentures, and all other Inſtruments of writing, in the like reaſonable manner. He will alſo Complete Deeds from Petition, through the different Offices for one Dollar each.

C. BAYNES.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 17, in the firſt Conceſſion of the Township of Waſſingham, and Diſtrict of London; containing 200 Acres of Land, Forty of which are well cleared and under good Fence. There are on the premiſes, a ſquare Log Houſe, and a young Orchard of Peach and Apple Trees. The Soil is of ſuperior quality; it is well watered, and ſituate in the centre of a fine Settlement, adjoining a Griſt and Saw-Mill.—Alſo, lot No. 6, on Dundas Street, three miles Eaſt of this Town, together with the Broken Front. Application to be made to the ſubſcriber at the Printing Office.

HENRY WEBSTER.

York, 5th Decr. 1809.

Commiſſary's Office.

York, 9th Novr. 1809.

Wanted for the ſervice of Government

500 Cords of Wood,

to be delivered into the King's Wood Yard at York, by the 1ſt April, 1810. Any perſons deſirous of ſupplying the ſame or any part thereof, will ſend their propoſals to the ſubſcriber, by the 1ſt December next.

GEO. CROOKSHANK,
Comm'y.

Commiſſary's Office.

York, 10th Nov. 1809.

Wanted for the ſervice of Government.

ONE THOUSAND BUNDLES OF

Oat or Wheat Straw,

of 12 pounds each;

to be delivered at the Garriſon of York, by the 1ſt March next. Any perſons deſirous of ſupplying the ſame, will ſend their propoſals to

GEO. CROOKSHANK, Comm'y.

For Sale at the Printing Office,

The UPPER CANADA ALMANACK,

For the Year 1810.

FOR SALE

At the Houſe of Mr. Jorden, by the Subſcriber, a few Cloths, Flannels, Printed Cottons, Shawls, &c.—And a ſmall aſſortment of Cutlery, Hardware, and Jewellery.—Together with Hollow ware conſiſting of Iron-pots, Tea kettles, Goblets, Sauce-pans, &c.—On the moſt reaſonable terms.

ARCH. THOMSON.

TO be Sold in the houſe of Mr. Smith, in this Town, a Small aſſortment of Cloth, Chintzes, Cutlery, Hardware, &c. For which Caſh, Wheat, dreſſed Hemp, Furs, &c. will be taken in payment. The Subſcriber alſo intends the enſuing Summer, to expoſe for Sale in the ſame place, a large and extenſive Aſſortment of Goods.

FORBES MITCHELL.

Ready Money,

ANY Perſon wiſhing to Contract for Building a Bridge acroſs the Twelve Mile Creek, on the Commiſſioners Road, may give in their loweſt propoſals to either of the ſubſcribers without delay.

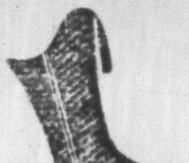
SAMUEL SMITH.
THOS. HAMILTON.
Commiſſioners

AN excellent Philoſophical apparatus having been intruſted to the ſubſcriber, by the Patronage of his Excellency the Lieut. Governor of this Province, he takes this early opportunity of informing the public that he will deliver a courſe of lectures on Natural Philoſophy, to commence with the firſt Monday of January next.

Thoſe young Gentlemen who are deſirous of obtaining a knowledge of this the moſt agreeable and intereſting of all the Sciences, will it is hoped avail themſelves of this opportunity.

The ſubſcriber alſo gives notice, that he is enabled to admit a greater number of pupils than formerly, as he has engaged a couple of Ushers, one of whom teaches the French language with correctneſs.

JOHN STRACHAN.



THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the Town of York and its vicinity, that he has eſtabliſhed a Shop, one door Weſt of Alexr. Wood, Eſqr. on King Street, where he carries on the BOOT and SHOEMAKING BUSINESS in its various branches; thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done in the beſt manner and neweſt faſhion.

DANIEL B. WALLIS.

To be Sold or Let,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Eſquire.—A Purchaſer or Tenant may have immediate poſſeſſion by applying to Eliſha Beman, Eſquire, or the Subſcriber, ALEXR. WOOD.

York, 9th May, 1809.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOL. XIX.

THE

TOTAL NUMBER 922 J

Proclamatio

GEORGE THE THIRD, of GOD, of the Unit of Great Britain and Ir Defender of the Faith

To our beloved and faithful fellors of our Province of Up to our Knights, Citizens of our ſaid Provinc, to the P ment at our Town of Yor on the month of January next enſu meaced, held called and elec of you —GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Procla date the eighteenth da We thought fit by and with t Executive Council to prorogue Parliament until the Fourth d of January next enſuing, at our town of York, you were ſtrained to appear; but WE Royal conſideration the ence of our loving ſubjects, fit by and with the advice o Council, to relieve you and your attendance at the time convoking and by theſe pre you and each of you, tha day of February next enſuin in our Provincial Parliament York, *for the actual Diſpatch SINESS*, there to take into ſtate and welfare of our per Canada and therein to neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, theſe our Letters to be m the Great Seal of our ſaid hereunto affixed.—Witne well beloved FRANCIS G our Lieutenant Governor o ince at York, this Eleventh the year of our Lord one tho dred and nine, and in th of our Reign.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamat

FRANCIS GORE Eſquire venor of the Province of &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by an Act p ty fouth year of the ſent Majeſty, entitled, " ing to his Majeſty a certain for the further Encouragemen Cultivation of Hemp vince, and the Exportatio (among and the Exportatio time or times after the paſſi it ſhould and might be La

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DANIEL B. WALLIS.

To be Sold or Let,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Eſquire.—A Purchaſer or Tenant may have immediate poſſeſſion by applying to Elitha Beman, Eſquire, the Subſcriber, ALEXR. WOOD.

York, 9th May, 1809.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 30.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 922] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1809. FOUR DOLLARS [

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Fourth day of the month of January next enſuing, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you —GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the eighteenth day of Novr. laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Fourth day of the month of January next enſuing, at which time in our town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the ſafe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking and by theſe preſents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the First day of February next enſuing, you meet We in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, *for the actual Diſpatch of PUBLIC BUSINESS*, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this Eleventh day of Decr. in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majeſty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the paſſing of the ſaid Act it ſhould and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamations, & therein to name ſuch & ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhould ſeem meet, as commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act paſſed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton ſhould be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchaſed under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the ſaid hereinbefore firſt recited Act, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate, conſtitute & appoint The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Eſquire, William Allan, of York, Eſquire, and Joſeph Edwards of Niagara, Eſquire, in the ſaid Province reſpectively, to be Commiſſioners for the Purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby reſpectively authorized and empowered to Purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Proviſos contained in and according to the Statutes in ſuch caſe made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all ſuch other matters and things as they are authoriſed and required to do in and by the ſaid recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thouſand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majeſty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.
York, Auguſt 7th, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given, that unleſs the Leſſees of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves, ſhall pay the arrears of Rent due by them reſpectively, on or before the firſt day of January next, that legal ſteps will be forthwith uſed to recover the ſame: and that meaſures will be taken for the cancelling of the Leaſes.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Public Notice.

THE Subſcriber is ready to receive ſealed tenders, and will enter into engagements with ſuch perſon or perſons who may be willing to contract for the whole, or any proportion of the Supply of Flour, Pork and Peas, required for the uſe of His Majeſty's Forces ſtationed at Kingſton, York, Niagara, Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburg: each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety ſix pounds, or two hundred and twenty four pounds nett, and to be of the firſt quality, properly packed in good and ſufficient Caſks, inſpected in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legiſlature, paſſed in the forty-firſt year of his Majeſty's reign," for the examination of Flour in this Province."

The Pork to be cured, packed, inſpected and branded in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legiſlature, paſſed in the forty fifth year of His Majeſtys Reign, "to regulate the curing, packing and inſpecting of Beef and Pork" the quality of the Pork, to be ſtated in the Tender.

The Peas, ſo to be furniſhed, to be White Prime boilers, and packed in Caſks.

The ſaid Flour, Pork and Pas, warranted to keep ſound and good for Twelve Months after the delivery, which delivery is to be made into the King's Stores, on or before the firſt day of July, 1810.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchaſes, on producing thereupon of the Commiſſary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quintuplicate, of the quantity of Flour, Pork and Peas delivered into the King's Magazines, at either of the above mentioned depots, by Billon James Green, Eſq. acting Deputy Commiſſary General at Quebec.

The Accounts are to be made up as formerly for the ſaid ſupplies, in quintupli-

cate, and the furnishers signature to the Vouchers must be attested by two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 14th Octr. 1809.

YORK, DECEMBER 20, 1809

The Editor has to apologize to his Subscribers, for not having published in his last Paper, the Lieutenant Governor's Answer to the Address from the Magistrates and Principal Inhabitants, of the County of Norfolk; the Press having been set, before he received it: he now republishes the Address, with His Excellency's Answer.

AT a time when we see the Editor of a certain News Paper published at Niagara, presumptuously arrogating to himself the Office of a public Censor, and availing himself of the means afforded by his Press to disseminate the most libellous and pernicious doctrines; when we see him for the gratification of his malignity, endeavoring to sow distrust in the minds of the well affected, and by the most gross and unfounded Calumnies against Your Excellency's Public and private Character, endeavoring to excite tumult, and to alienate the minds of His Majesty's Loyal Subjects from His Person and Government. We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Magistrates and principal inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, deem it our duty most respectfully to lay before Your Excellency, our Sentiments on the occasion; and not only to express our abhorrence and detestation of conduct so flagitious, but also to assure Your Excellency, of our entire confidence in the wisdom and rectitude of Your Excellency's Administration, and of our perfect conviction that, the measures of Your Government, are intended and calculated to maintain the tranquility, and promote the Happiness and Prosperity of the Province.

We think it unnecessary to make sounding professions of our attachment to that inestimable Constitution under which, we have the happiness to live; should Circumstances unhappily render it necessary, we hope by our actions, to convince Your Excellency that, we are not insensible to the blessings we enjoy.

That Your Excellency may be long preserved to rule this Colony, with Honor and Satisfaction to Yourself, with advantage to the Province, and with the entire approbation of our beloved SOVEREIGN, is the fervent Prayer of the Magistrates and principal Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk.

Woodhouse, November 16, 1809.

(Signed)

Daniel M'Queen,	Isaac Decow,
Samuel Ryerse, Junr.	John Brown,
Hezr. Wm. Mabee,	Albert Fowler,
John Thompson,	Albert Fowler, Jun.
William Hare,	James Colver,
Isaac Lester,	Charles Feather,
William Culver,	Daniel Bell,
Titus Tisdale,	Samuel Ryerse, J. P.
Matthias Ryerse,	Joseph Ryerse, J. P.
Solomon Secord,	Thomas Welch, J. P.
Hazard Brown,	John Colman, J. P.
Jacob Fisher, Junr.	John Bechtel, J. P.
John Decow,	Isaac Culver, J. P.
Abraham Decow,	William Williams, J. P.
Abner Decow, Junr.	John Bostwick, Esqr.

Stephen Bartow,	Joseph Lemon,
Robert Nichol,	Solomon Austin,
David Cowperthwaite,	Samuel Williams,
Joseph Miller,	Richard Mars,
David Secord, Junr.	John Pegg,
Peter Secord, Senr.	Frederick Steinhoff,
William Merrit,	William Park,
Edward Colford,	Abner Owens,
Thomas Finch,	Charles Redman,
Robert Shearer,	Jesse Smith,
Jacob Sovereign,	Thomas Bewby,
Henry Sovereign,	Samuel S. Axford,
Frederick Sovereign,	James Bowlby,
Robert M'Cloud,	James Russell,
Benjamin Oakes,	Eben Dibble,
James Oakes,	John Widner,
Allan Andrews,	John Steinhoff Junr,
Nicholas Outhous,	Joseph Woolley,
John Loder,	John T. Wooley,
Daniel Snyder,	John Pettit,
William Teeple,	Lawrence Marr,
Roger O'Brien,	John Sovereign,
Jesse Baker,	Leonard Sovereign,
Thomas Hollwood,	Morris Sovereign,
William Smith,	Philip Widon,
Jeremiah Anderson,	Daniel Schell,
William S. Yorke,	James Carlis,
Solomon Smith,	Henry Sovereign,
Abraham Smith,	Thomas Young,
John Mots,	Richard Gibbs,
Francis Legh Walsh,	Joseph Merrtin,
Aquila Mitchell Walsh,	Solomon Austin, Junr.
Ephraim C. Mitchell,	Emmanuel Steinhoff,
George Kyerian,	William Thorpe,
Isaac Davis,	Uriah Pettit,
Benjamin Franklin,	Andrew Steinhoff,
John Heman,	Samuel Matthews,
Samuel Rogen,	John Bowlby,
Daniel Caverat,	Richard W. Dease,
John Williams,	John Colliver,
Samuel Ryerson,	David Long,
Jacob Colver, Senr.	William Henderson,
Jacob Colver, Second,	Isaac Vess,
Jonas Colver,	Henry Bostwick,
Timothy Colver,	Philip Sovereign,
Timothy Colver Second.	Abraham A. Rapalje,
Timothy Colver, Junr.	Levi Beamer,
Nisbett Colver,	George Sovereign,
Aaron Colver,	E. Crosby,
Griffin Colver,	Samuel S. Parker,
Ebenezer Colver,	Nathan Mann,
Gabriel Colver,	Thomas Burgat,
Jacob Glover,	John Philips Junr.
Francis Glover,	James Lewis
James Dixon,	M. Farland Wilson,
James Mitchell,	Samuel Thompson,
Matthew H. Tisdale,	A. Fowler,
Wm. M'Cracken,	Anthony Mansel,
Richard Park,	Daniel M'Coll,
Levi Douglas,	Ephraim Secord,
Cornwal. Ellis,	William Lemon,
Miles Rice,	Joseph Watters,
Samuel Brown,	Daniel Harris, Junr.
Leonard Hollon,	James Matthews,
Silas Mabee,	Richard Mead,
Simon Mabee,	Anderson Mansfield,
Abraham Beamer,	Cave Moore,
Philip Beamer,	Richard Lucas,
Philip Beamer, Junr.	Barnabas Smith,
John Bacon,	John M'Nally,
Joseph Chambers,	George Everton,
Uriah Corlis,	Frederick Sovereign,
Henry Slaght,	Joseph Wood,
Lawrence Clouse,	Robert Wood,
Abraham Youngs,	Jacob H. Wood,
Samuel M'Allister,	Daniel Gibbs,
Benjamin Youngs,	Martin Burnham,
Gabriel Youngs,	Matthias Boughner,
John Courtright,	John Boughner,
Robert Stuart,	Joseph Boughner,
Andrew Kelly,	John Smith,
John Philips,	Benjamin Frewdin,
Peter Philips,	George Waggoner,
Archibald Philips,	William Francis,
Jeremiah Green,	David L. Miller,
Reuben Green,	Isaac Hill,
John Green,	Matthew Gilmour,
John Musser, Junr.	George Peacock,
William Seals,	Adolphus Bostwick,
David Maneeville,	Jacob Lemon,
William Walker,	John Musser, senr.
John Bray,	Adam Musser,
Nathaniel White,	Samuel Herron,
James Wattles,	Noah Millard,
G. P. Richards,	Barvin Martin,
Peter Walker,	Daniel Culver,
John Everly,	Joseph Smith,
Henry Walker,	Edmund Frell,
Henry Musser,	Stephen Spartow.
John Musser,	

To the Magistrates and Principal Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk.

YOUR Address is dutiful to the King and respectful to myself.

A right use of the liberty of the Press, is the privilege of a Free People, the abuse of that liberty is inconsistent with the Peace of the individual and the safety of the State; every Friend to decency and order, every well wisher to that happy Constitution under which we live, will as far as in him lies, support the one, and restrain the other.

The Magistrates and Principal Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, to whom I return my thanks for the sentiments, which they have expressed respecting my Administration of this Government, will at all times find me ready to promote the Peace, Happiness, and Prosperity of the Province.

(Signed) FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

Government House,
4th December, 1809.

MR. PRINTER,

As I think the public suffered a serious loss in the death of the late Mr. Hamilton of Queenston, I send you the following humble attempt to pay some tribute of respect to his memory, if you consider it worthy of insertion in your Paper.

Yours, &c.
A Constant Reader,

Epitaphium ROBERTI HAMILTONI Armigeri.

Hic Siste Gradum Viator,
Et Humanarum Rerum
Fragilitatem Contempleris.
Hinc Tumulum Haud Procul Conspicias
Quo Conduntur Reliquæ
Roberti Hamiltoni
Armigeri.
Qualis Erat Paucis Disce.
Humanioribus Officiis
Vir Præstantissimus,
Probitate, Fide.
Benevolentia,
Suavissimisque Moribus
Præclarus,
Carissimus Omnibus
Vixit Simpliciter,
Suis Desideratissimus
Placide Decessit.
Et Tu Perpue Lugeas Viator
Illum maxime perhospitalem,
Ac Etiam Ignotis
Apertissimis Domo
Semper Gudentem.
Octt VIII Non. Mart.
Anno Salutis MDCCCIX
Ætatis Suæ LVI.
Cujus Animæ
Propitietur Deus
Amen.

Latest Foreign News.

London, October 10.

We have inserted in a preceding column the trial of some of the patriot Schill's officers. They were tried by a Military commission, under one of the laws made during the existence of the barbarous French Calendar, and were sentenced to be shot as robbers, though they surrendered by capitulation, under the assurance that their lives should be spared. They were executed at Wesel on the 17th ult.

October 14.

Joseph Bonaparte has abolished all Orders in Spain, except those of his own creation and the Golden Fleece.—His brother in the mean time has created a new Order, in which he combines all the three ancient Grand Orders of France, of Austria and of Spain. It is to be called the order of the Three Fleece proclaiming to the world that [illegible] in his own person the power [illegible] of the great Empires, and the [illegible] former Sovereigns of each.

It is reported that Talleyrand has incurred Bonaparte's displeas[illegible]

FOR SALE.

THAT very valuable Lot and improvement, on Yonge Street belonging to the subscriber. For the accommodation of a purchaser a large stock of cattle, Sheep, &c. will either be sold or let therewith, and the most favorable terms entered into. The improvements (100 Acres cleared and in high cultivation) with the Distillery, Stills, and Buildings thereon, render the purchase a very desirable one. Also, one half of the Mills known as Lyon & Walker's Mills on Yonge Street; the same being situate on an excellent lot of 210 Acres, have a large proportion of Fine timber. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber on the premises, or at the Printing Office.

JOHN LYON.

York, July 5th, 1809.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

The No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession—		
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24,	7th do.	
1, 2, 23, 24 - -	8th do.	
North half of 24 in the	5th do.—360	
acres in the township of Blenheim.		
23 and Southern ½ of 24 -	2d concer	
22 - -	7th do.	
4 - -	8th do.	
4 - -	10 do.—87	
Acres in the township of Burford.		
22, 23 and 24 -	5th—600 acres	
in Whitby.		
10, 11 and 12 -	7th do.	
Broken Lot No. 14 -	9th do.—60	
acres in the township of Glanford.		
19, 21 and South half of 22	2d—500 a	
King.		
17 - -	3d	
14 - -	5th—400 acres	
in the township of Markham.		

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period in the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be hoped the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—Any particulars apply to the Subscriber who can give a reasonable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1809.

The following Lots of LAND will be sold by the Subscriber on very moderate terms, viz.

No 6 In the Second Concession of the Township of Lanfdown, District of Johnstown—200 acres.
22 In the Third, 21 and the East half of Lot No. 22 in the Fourth Concession of Loughborough, County of Frontenac.—300 acres.
32 and the East half of No 31 in the 7th Concession of Uxbridge—300 acres.
27 In the First Concession of York—50 acres.
13 and 14 in the 4th Concession of Walpole—400 acres.
12 In the 6th Concession of Woodhouse.—200 acres.
9 and the Western half of No. 8 in the 4th Concession of Southwold, County of Suffolk, Western District—300 acres.
12 In the 14th Concession of Townshend, County of Norfolk, London District.—200 acres
1 and 2 in the 5th, and No. 1 in the 6th Concession of Gloucester—600 acres
27 and 28 in the Third Concession of Ancaster—400 acres.—Total 3150 acres.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application to be made to

JOHN M'KAY.

York, 27th Feby 1809.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. [illegible] in the [illegible] Concession of the Township of York, West side of Yonge Street, also Lot No. 3, in the 8th Concession of the Township of North Gwillimbury and indisputable title will be given. For particulars enquire of the Hon. Hamilton, York.

York, 6th June, 1809.

To be Sold or Let,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Esquire.—A Purchaser or Tenant may have immediate possession by applying to Elisha Beman, Esquire, the Subscriber, ALEXR. WOOD.

York, 9th May, 1809.

An Excellent FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 36, in the First Concession of VAUGHAN, and on Yonge Street—There are 30 acres of improvement, a well Frame House, and other accommodations thereon.—For the very low terms on which this Farm will be Sold, apply to A. Wells, or John Lyon, on Yonge Street, or at the Printing Office, York.

York Street, 18th March 1809.

YORK.—PRINTED, BY
JOHN CAMERON,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XIX. NUMBER 31.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 923 | WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27. 1809. | FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Fourth day of the month of January next ensuing, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you——GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the eigh[illegible]day of Novr. last, We thought fit by [illegible]dvice of our Executive Coun[illegible]Provincial of Januar[illegible]of our town of Yo[illegible]month strained to app[illegible]it which Royal confid[illegible]e here convenience of our lov[illegible]s, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve You and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the First day of February next ensuing, You meet us in Our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, *for the actual Dispatch of PUBLIC BUSINESS*, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this Eleventh day of Decr. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, & therein to name such & so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good and Merchantable Hemp, which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now [illegible] FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, [illegible] Act, [illegible] by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, [illegible] constitute & appoint The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.

York, August 7th, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the Lessees of the Crown and Clergy Reserves shall pay the arrears of Rent due by them respectively, on or before the first day of January next, that legal steps will be forthwith used to recover the same: and that measures will be taken for the cancelling of the Leases.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber is ready to receive sealed tenders, and will enter into engagements with such person or persons who may be willing to contract for the whole, or any proportion of the Supply of Flour, Pork and Peas, required for the use of His Majesty's Forces stationed at [illegible] Erie and Amherstburg: each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety six pounds, or two hundred and twenty four pounds nett, and to be of the first quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, inspected in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legislature, passed in the forty-first year of his Majesty's reign," for the examination of Flour in this Province."

The Pork to be cured, packed, inspected and branded in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legislature, passed in the forty fifth year of His Majesty's Reign, "to regulate the curing, packing and inspecting of Beef and Pork" the quality of the Pork, to be stated in the Tender.

The Peas, to be furnished, to be White Prime boilers, and packed in Casks.

The said Flour, Pork and Peas, warranted to keep found and good for Twelve Months after the delivery, which delivery is to be made into the King's Stores, on or before the first day of July, 1810.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the receipt of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quintuplicate, of the quantity of Flour, Pork and Peas delivered into the King's Magazines, at either of the above mentioned depots, or Bill on James Green, Esq acting Deputy Commissary General at Quebec.

The Accounts are to be made up as formerly for the said supplies, in quintupli-

cate, and the furnishers signature to the Vouchers must be attested by two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 14th Octr. 1809.

Latest Foreign News.

New York, Nov. 29.

The ship Reaper, captain Griffing, arrived at Philadelphia on Monday last, in 45 days from Tonningen. Captain G. did not hear of the peace between Austria and France being signed, nor of the armistice being broke. It was reported & believed, that Bonaparte was ill, it was said with convulsions. The Danes appeared favorable to the Americans, but they are in dread of Bonaparte, and that fear obliges them to obey his dictates, which were violent against the Americans under the pretence of his believing they are from England; notwithstanding which it was conjectured that most, if not all, the American vessels which had been captured or seized, would be liberated. It was said at Tonningen, that Jerome Bonaparte, with a body of troops was at Hamburgh the beginning of October.

We understand the United States ship of war John Adams, capt. Evans, will shortly sail for a port in the North of Europe.

November 30

A letter received this morning by a merchant of this city, from his correspondents at Cadiz, says "An order has been issued by Government, allowing all outward bound cargoes of rice, flour and provisions, to export specie."

On Monday arrived at Baltimore, the French government corvette, Tilsit, captain Desmolands, in 50 days from Bayonne, with dispatches for the French minister. This vessel has brought no papers. An officer informs that 100,000 French troops were passed through Bayonne for Spain, and that some officers belonging to the Emperor's household had arrived there, and Bonaparte was shortly expected. His illness was not known at Bayonne.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Boston, Nov. 29.

The fast sailing ship Packet, Captain Trott, arrived here last evening, in 24 days from Liverpool—Our London files by her, are to the 21st (evening) Octr.

Not an additional official particular of the terms of the peace imposed on Austria, known to be humiliating—had transpired, though the naked fact had been officially announced in Holland. The cause of this silence occasioned many conjectures, not worth repeating. The last couriers stated, that no prospect of any negociation with France existed:—The Parliament would not meet until January; and that discussions on Ministerial alterations, had given place to schemes for celebrating the approaching Jubilee, (25th October) when the British King entered the 50th year of his reign. At the last Cabinet Council, were Earl Camden, Mr. Perceval, Earls Bathurst, Liverpool, and Harrowby, and Lord Mulgrave.

Newburyport, Nov. 28.

From Holland.—Captain William Nichols, late of the brig Sally Ann, of this port, arrived in town last evening from Holland, via Cape Cod, in brig Hannah, Smith, of this port, which went on shore at Cape Cod. Captain N. left Amsterdam 6th October, and relates no news of moment. The edicts against American commerce were still in force, and executed with greater vigor than ever, if possible; no particular news from the grand armies, the opinion prevailed in Amsterdam, that hostilities would be renewed. Captain N. brought papers, but they got destroyed on board the brig, in going on shore.

LONDON, Octr. 11.

An Amazonian of high rank.—The last French papers contain the following article:

Aufburgh, Sept. 17.

The noted Countess of Sternbach, who was brought here in custody from Munich, fought in the ranks of the insurgents against the Bavarians. She is the only daughter of a butcher. The Count Von Sternbach fell in love with her noble countenance, and her robust and handsome figure, and gave her his hand. She regales herself in the morning with a glass of *Schnaps* in the Tyrolese fashion, and occasionally smokes her pipe of tobacco. She was taken prisoner in an action with the Bavarian troops in Innthal, and is proceeding under an escort for Straßburgh with the Tyrolese Clergyman taken at the same time.

Immediately subsequent to the conclusion of peace between Russia & Sweden, the following official notification was issued:—

To the Govr. of Livonia, &c.

"On the 5th of this month, a treaty of eternal Peace between Russia and Sweden was concluded.

"All the propositions by us made with regard to the said Peace have been accepted, and the incorporation of the Gr. Dutchy of Finland with the Russian Empire has been confirmed. The town of Tornec and the river of the same name form the frontiers of the two States.

"Thus has a war been ended, the various events of which have covered the Russian armies with immortal glory, and the termination whereof has added to the empire a country, inhabited by an industrious people, celebrated on account of its progress in agriculture, its markets, important fortifications, and the fortress of Sweaburgh, which has been enlarged and has secured for ever on that side the frontiers of our native land.

"While we are offering up our thanks to that Divine Being which has vouchsafed to Russia and crown her arms with success, we hasten to acquaint you with this fortunate event, feeling perfectly satisfied, that all our faithful subjects will join us in offering up thanks to the most High, for the happy conclusion of a much wished-for Peace.

"For the rest, after the ratifications shall have been exchanged, the Treaty of peace will be publicly made known by a distinct manifesto. "yours &c.

(Signed) "ALEXANDER"

"St. Petersburgh, Sept. 7. 1809."

A FAT JURY

At a court held in Samp in North Carolina, on the 2 weight of the Jurymen am 2710lbs. Two of them we three 700, one 230, and the re 1,180. As those gentlemen been residents in the county, we some idea of the healthiness cularly as they were not selec count of their size, which is th derate in that place.—*Fayettevi*

Remarks on men of gigantic statu ticularly on the Irish giant, M. Blair, Surgeon of the Loc &c.*

The existence of whole nations persons may well be questioned; can be no reasonable doubt of t certain individuals, whose stature exceeded that of men in general act height of Og, King of Bathan variously computed; some suppos have been more than 12 English f others think his stature did not exceed feet.—In like manner, the giant Goliah generally computed to have been about 9 feet 9 inches; but bishop Cumberland supposes he might have been full 11 feet. The Emperor Maximinus is said to have been 9 feet; and several other Romans of equal stature are reported to have lived in the reign of Augustus, &c.—Accounts are contained in the philosophical transactions, of human skeletons dug up in England, measuring 8 and 9 feet in length, very probably they were Roman.—Credible relations among the moderns are likewise to be found of men and women fully equal in size to any of the ancients whose existence can be verified; although I think no credit can be attached to the fabulous, & contradictory stories of the Patagonians & other people. [illegible] as a [illegible] of gi[illegible] Sepulchres of La [illegible] 11 and 12 feet [illegible] bon [illegible] naturalist, declares [illegible] per cent. [illegible] anil coast a race of [illegible] Turner, [illegible] of whom measure [illegible] Kap. of Turner [illegible] 12 feet. The account of Turner is moreover rendered credible by Monsieur Thevet, who, in his description of America, published at Paris, 1575, tells us he saw and measured the skeleton of a South American, then not many years dead, which was eleven feet five inches in length; his skull was 3 feet 2 inch in circumference, and the leg bone full 3 feet 3 inches long. To these remarkable instances may be added a well proportioned living man, whom Diemerbroeck saw at Utrecht, measuring 8 feet 6 inches, and who is likewise mentioned by Dr. Ray. Also a youth seen by D. Bocamus, who was nearly 9 feet high; and a man almost 10 feet and a woman quite 9 feet. Among our own countrymen may be named Walter Parsons, porter to King James the first, about 7 feet 7 inches in Stature and Edward Mallone (or Malloon) whom Dr. Molyneaux and Dr. Musgrave have described of the same height, A. D. 1683—3. In the 41st and 42d volume of the Philosophical transactions from an os frontis and os bregmatis, the former of which is said to have belonged to a person between 11 and 12 feet high, the other to a giant of 13 feet 4 inches; but no history is given of the other bones of these skeletons. The Orientes pretend to have had men among them even so prodigious as 15 feet high! Perhaps these relations are no better founded than their chronological fables. However, I now shall subjoin a short account of Mr O'Brien, the Irishman who has lately been exhibited in London, and who pretends his printed advertisement, to be nearly seven feet high!

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---

e Iriſhman on the 5th of May,
11 Haymarket. he was of a ve
inary ſtature, but not well form
would not ſuffer an examina
nade of his perſon, it is impoſſi
iny other, than a very ſlight de
him. He declined the propoſal
acroſs the room, and I believe
of diſcovering his extreme imbe
had the general aſpect of a weak
ting perſon, with an uncommon
head; for, as near as I could as-
ſpace above his eye brows in a
ar line to the top of his head did
two inches.—He told me his age
ight years, and the moſt of his
by his mother's ſide were very
s. The diſproportionate ſize of
tuck me with ſurpriſe, and in thir
to make his principal boaſt. He
llow a caſt to be made on his hand
it had been done many years ago;
ave ſeen the caſt at Mr Bacon's, I
ned the ſize is much too ſmall to
is preſent ſtate of growth.—All
nts were large, and perhaps rickety,
s legs appeared ſwelled, miſhapen, and I
ught dropſical; however, he did not like
y touching them.—The feet were clumſy,
concealed as much as poſſible by high
pers. His limbs were not very ſtout, eſ-
ecially his arms and I judge that he had
liſt up by the uſe of them; for in order to
the whole hand, he ſeemed obliged to ſwing
ing it by P[illegible] as if he had no power of ra-
he certainly [illegible]tion of the deſired muſcle.
muſcle, and gave a greater redundance of
overgrown ſickly ba[illegible] the impreſſion of a huge
feeble as well as his bo[illegible]ly energies, and his
age appearing under that [illegible]hich he affirmed.
Indeed I find he gave d[illegible]t accounts of
himſelf to different viſitors. The ſtate of
his pulſe agreed with the general appearance
of his perſon, viz. feeble, languid, [illegible]
in its motions. With regard to [illegible] actual
height, I felt anxious to [illegible] the failure
he had out of his being almoſt nine fee[illegible]
—Upon extending my arm to the utmoſt, I
reached his eye brow with my little finger;
allowing him to have been two inches and
a quarter above this, it could not be more in
the whole than ſeven feet ten inches; ſo that
I am perſuaded the common opinion, founded
on the giant's own tale, is greatly exag-
gerated.

A Race of Pigmies.

On the 20th of April, Dr. Chisholm laid before the Royal Society London, ſome particulars reſpecting a race of Pigmies, ſaid to exiſt as a nation in the centre of the Iſland of Madagaſcar. A. M. Baudin, who had viſited that iſland and ſpent 50 days among them, and who was in the French Weſt Indies, had one of theſe beings preſerved; it was a man about 33 years of age, meaſuring only 32 inches, but perfectly proportionate in all his parts. A child of a year old was alſo preſerved in ſpirits, and meaſured one foot. Theſe people are repreſented as being much faier than the other natives, and of a bright copper colour. they are alſo ſaid to be very ingnious, to be expert with bow and arrows or javelins; and to be hoſpitable, humane and generous. One account ſtates them to bve long hair, and another woolly. They are alſo very numerous. M. Baudi having ſeen above 8000 in one town. The women are ſaid to have little breaſts and ſo much ſo that the children are fed wit' cows milk. Dr. Chisholme who perſonſly inſpected and meaſured theſe preſerved bodies, concludes that a pigmy race ſhould no longer be conſidered as fabulous, and that ſuch has now been diſcovered in Madagaſcar. Some other French voyagers are likewiſe mentioned the exiſtence of theſe ſingular people.—*London Paper.*

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is but a few years ſince the Bona-
were inhabitants of the iſl-
and of Corſica, in humble life, probably not tormented with ambition, nor dreaming of crowns, thrones, or empires. What muſt be the emotions of mind, with which Madame Letitia, the mother of this ſtrange race, muſt view the changes which have happened to herſelf, and her children? Inſtead of the peaceable purſuits of the farmer, or the ſhepherd, or whatever employments they were born and nurtured to follow, if her head is not giddy and addled, ſhe muſt feel a good degree of amazement, as ſhe looks round, and ſees one ſon Emperor of France, and King of Italy, and Tyrant of Continental Europe, pulling down from their Thrones one generation of Monarchs, and creating another, with as much eaſe and facility, as the merchant buys and ſells his commodities, and living at an expence, & in a ſtyle of magnificence, which eclipſes the ſplendour of Caliphs and Sultans—Another of her ſons wearing the crown of Holland; a third, that of Weſtphalia; one of her daughters Queen of Naples; and a ſecond princeſs Borgheſe. In ſhort, *a large proportion of the wealth and ſervitory, and almoſt the whole of the power and dominion of Europe, is in the hands of her offspring.* Surely, the good old lady, when ſhe compares the paſt with the preſent—when ſhe thinks what ſhe was, and what ſhe is—muſt ſtare about, and once in a while ask herſelf—whether this is all a dream or a living reality.

"Thus, firſt of birds, the Turkey-cock ſo bold,
Around the dung-hill ranging uncontroul'd,
With all the pride of ſelf-importance big,
Sti[illegible] looks ſtately at each paſſing pig—
And wond[illegible] and green around at diſtance ſtare,
Who the devil marches there."

Connecticut Mirror.

From the Georgetown Independent.

MR. PATTERSON,

And [illegible] that an American lady, ſometime the wife of the brother of a ci-devant Conſul and now diſtracted Emperor, is elevated to a Dutcheſs, and her offspring made a Prince?—What are not the viciſſitudes of life? The imagination dwells with no pleaſure on the caſualties of greatneſs and obſcurity. Genuinement is uſually recluſe from both—*Now*, the Emperor, filled with ambition, perſuades a brother to diſentangle the knots of a matrimonial affection—to cut all the ligaments of voluntary ſacred engagement—and now, *his whim* is to enoble a lady once excluded from conſideration, and to exalt the ſon to a Principedom—And, in the preſence of that Prince[illegible] Touſſard, the guardian, is not permi[illegible]d to keep his head from the frigidity of the[illegible], by any covering; and ſo alſo is the ſituatio[illegible] of the auguſt Ambaſſador of this auguſt n[illegible]tion.

And the Dutcheſs, and [illegible] the Prince, and the Guardian, have gone to [illegible] Philadelphia; and they purpoſe on return[illegible]ing, to ſpend ſome time here in Waſhington—W[illegible] cannot ſuppoſe, the Dutcheſs to exhi[illegible]d the young Prince here as the future mon[illegible]ch of America.—Can there be an expectat[illegible]on that our republican ha[illegible]ndalities ar[illegible]ly their place?—and French morality ſu[illegible] to go to the grave Let the Prince however[illegible] be indulged with a ſight of that little ſtone [illegible]houſe which is now occupied by Mr. Madiſo[illegible], and harbor at leaſt the *hope* that it may beco[illegible]me the palace of the King of America.

Col. Touſſard aſſert[illegible]d, a few days ſince, that Bomparte was the [illegible]eft of friends to Americans, that he had pro[illegible]fered 100,000 men if we would declare [illegible]ar againſt England. This adoleſcent Prince, [illegible]nd theſe high hopes of the Dutcheſs, Indep[illegible]endent Americans, from Britiſh tyranny a[illegible]nd French injuſtice know well how to demol[illegible]th.

The Editor conceiving that it forms a ſmall part of the duty of perſons in his ſituation, to return at acculſtomed periods, their thanks for the patronage and friendſhip of their ſupporters, he now avails himſelf of the preſent ſeaſon, to expreſs the ſtrong ſenſe he entertains of the perſonal benevolence he has ſo uniformly experienced.

The ſalubrity of this happy Climate, ſo Divinely actuated, enables him with peculiar pleaſure on this Annual-occaſion, to recognize the tame reſpectabl and friendly ſupporters; whole number, th[illegible] nearly elapſed Twelve-month. has [illegible]ther diminiſhed by deaths, nor by patronage withdrawn:—and wi[illegible]hatever acquiſition of individual [illegible]olperity and happineſs the future [illegible]y be accompanied, ſuch acquiſition[illegible] can only keep pace with his ſincere [illegible]ſhes.

However unworthy or inadequate the Editor [illegible] ſtill feels it incumbent on his governing principles, to ſuggeſt to the minds of his every Reader, that Temperance, Forbearance, and active moral duties, ſtrongly prompt the impulſive recollection that, we ſtand individually in the Divine Preſence; and can not ſtand there in vain. Let but the ſenſe of this encompaſſing and all-ſurrounding preſence, invariably animate us; then no baſe unworthy thought could form an inroad to the mind, no unjuſt nor vicious act deform the moral fabric, and no vile or evil emotion invade a heart thus rendered inflexibly virtuous.

The recent commemoration of the [illegible] and the approaching memento of the advancing Century, hold forth a forceful warning to each of us, that in aging we number an additional year, and have travelled one meaſured ſtage towards that dread tribunal where, all muſt be judged. If we retrace the occurrences of the year in which, our agency had led to any part, let their numeration lead to our happineſs, and let, "well done thou good and faithful ſervant" be early claimed.

In every retroſpect of our lives; we muſt find much to condemn but I hope, much more to approve; and I cheriſh the anticipation that, the experienced good and evil may lead to generous reform, and fruitful amendment. Let thoſe of us, who are now bleſſed with perfect health, and the deſired means of its enjoyment, but ponder on the feeble tenure on which, both are held:—at leaſt, we can only conſider ourſelves as temporary proprietors, or as Aſſignees, to further their moral and benencent views. Innumerable inſtances point out the frail uncertainty in the waſting thread of life, and of an unavailing hope in the enjoyment of propert.; "Man walks but little here below, nor wants that little long." A late inſtance amongſt us, muſt abate all miſplaced confidence in the lengthened duration of either riches, or life:—Mr. Roelles, a reſpectable ſtranger, independent in his circumſtances, in the bloom of vigorous health, and prime of life, had not viſibly a moment's warning, nor a moments preſage of his ſudden diſſolution. His [illegible] ſhould

operate as a warning voice to the healthful, and inſtruct us to be prepared to meet a like ſummons. The fear and dread of death and its attendant conſequences, ordinarily originates in wickedneſs and depravity, and carries terrors in its apprehenſion; but, the virtuous view it as a welcome and happy tranſition from this tranſitory one to a laſting and a better world.

For the information of people intereſted, the following extract is inſerted :——

"For Staves the demand is very limited. Good white oak barrel are held at 18l. to 20l. Hhd. at 33l to 36l—and Pipe at [illegible], to forty-four pounds per Thouſand."

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP of Joſeph Hill and Monis Lawrence, under the firm of Hill & Lawrence, was diſſolved on the firſt day of October laſt paſt by mutual agreement :—The Buſineſs in future, will be conducted by Monis Lawrence, who is authoriſed to collect all Debts that are due to that Firm.

JOSEPH HILL
MONIS LAWRENCE

New Market, 1ſt Decr. 1809.

NOTICE.

The Subſcriber having been duly appointed Agent by Francis Dunnie, Diſtiller; forewarns all Perſons from being deceived through Two Promiſſory Notes, payable to the ſaid Dunnie, one of which notes is executed by Nichols, or Tayler, or conjunctly; & one by [illegible] and Stone. This is alſo, to forewarn the Drawers of the ſaid notes, ſeverally, not to pay any part of them, to any perſon whatever except to the Subſcriber the ſaid Agent.

FORBES MITCHELL,

YORK, Decr. 26 1809.

To be Sold or Let,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by William Stanton, Eſquire.—A Purchaſer or Tenant may have immediate poſſeſſion by applying to Eliſha Beman, Eſquire, or the Subſcriber, ALEXR. WOOD.

York, 9th May, 1809.

Ready Money,

ANY Perſon wiſhing to Contract for Building a Bridge acroſs the Twelve Mile Creek, on the Commiſſioners Roads may give in their loweſt propoſals to either of the ſubſcribers without delay.

SAMUEL SMITH.
THOS. HAMILTON.
Commiſſioners

TO be Sold in the houſe of Mr. Smith in this Town, a Small aſſortment of Cloth, Chintzes, Cutlery, Hardware, &c. For which Caſh, Wheat, dreſſed Hemp, Furs, &c. will be taken in payment. The Subſcriber alſo intends the enſuing Summer, to expoſe for Sale in the ſame place, a large and extenſive Aſſortment of Goods. FORBES MITCHELL.

A FARM FOR SALE.

FOUR Miles and a half from the Town of York, with fourteen acres Improvement and a Houſe, is well watered, with a MILL SEAT and Large Sugar Camp, lying on the River [illegible], the Land of Excellent quality, and will be ſold very cheap and immediate poſſeſſion given with a clear Title. Application to be made to CALEB HUMPHRY Carpenter, York, May [illegible]th, 1809.

THE Subſcriber has juſt received by the Sloop Marianne from Niagara, the following articles :

White kid Gloves,	Jones's Life,
Women's long ſilk do.	Staunton's Embaſſy,
Patent Suſpenders,	Hiſtory of Chili,
Silk Cords aſſorted colours,	Auſtins Letters,
Muſlinet,	Travels in Louiſiana,
Black Cambrick,	Scotts Ballads,
Edgings,	Southeby's Georgics,
Fans,	Third Satire,
Satin Ribbon,	Salves Travels,
Cambrick Buttons,	Diſcarded Son,
Black Luſtring,	Thadaeus of Warſaw,
Do. Mode,	Athen Travels,
Fancy ſilk Handkerchiefs,	Shakespears Poems,
Spiner net Sleeves,	Lovers of La Vendee,
Tabby Velvet,	MacKenzies Voyages,
India ſilk Handkerchiefs,	Life of Mahomet,
Counter Faces,	Reliques of Burns,
Black Bombazette,	Saul a Poem,
Black Velvet Ribbon,	Warrior's Return,
Black Say,	Eſſay on Sepulchres,
Black Shalloon,	Iriſh Harp,
Striped Wildbore,	Meaſes U. States,
Red, Yellow, Blue, and	Cottages of Glenbournie,
Chocolate col'd Ban. Handkfs.	Johnson Hollin's Poems,
Table Napkins,	Crapp's Poems,
Diaper,	Memoirs of Cumberland,
Huckaback,	Franklin's Works,
Men & Women's Black ſilk	Griffith Abby,
Hoſe, do. White do.	Fatal Revenge,
Twiſted Tape,	Laura,
Woolen Check,	John Delancaſter,
Pound Pins,	Winter in London,
Bureau Mounting,	Margaretta,
Soffa Caſtors,	Letters from the Mountains,
Fiſhing Lines,	American Lady,
Violin Strings,	Exiles of Siberia,
Do. Braſs do.	Horrors of St. Domingo,
Sugar Nippers,	Holidays at Home,
Spectacles,	Hungarian Brothers,
Gold Rings,	Ferdinand and Elmira,
Do. Ear Do.	Founding of Belgrave,
Pocket Books,	Modern Chivalry,
Silver Thimbles,	Tuckers Hiſtory of N. Amer.
Steel Nut Crackers,	Hamilton on Medicine,
Chocolate,	Adams' Hiſtory of N. Eng.
Wool-Cards,	Marmion,
Axes,	Hiſtorical Dictionary,
Pigtail and Plug Tobacco,	Family Tour,
Scotch Snuff,	Home a Poem,
Ladys twiſt Tobacco,	Romantic Tales,
Pepper and Salt Peters,	The Wife,
Candle Wick,	Campbells Naſh Poe
Hyſon and Y Hyſon Tea,	Winters Evening
Eaſt India Sugar,	Iriſh Excurſion,
Spermaceti,	Arthur Mervin
Ground Ginger,	Locke Eſſays,
Vermicelli,	Montgomery Wanderer,
Baſket Salt,	Watts's American Rev
Cloves, Nu[illegible]	[illegible]ame to croſſ,
Glaſs, Cinnamon, Mace, Ho[illegible]	[illegible]ſtings, Sepoy,
Cayenne Pepper, Citron, and	Memorandum Book,
Curry Powder,	Picture of New-York,
Almond Noyeau,	Bunyan,
Cognac Brandy,	Ambroſe and Eleanor,
Blank Books,	Jacques Commerce,
Sand Paper,	Sowes Simkins' Life,
An aſſt. of School Books,	Ainſworths Dictionary,
Sealing Wax and Waters,	Johnsons Do
Foolſcap Paper,	Wikers Do
Bell letter Do.	Generis Grammar,

Fox's Hiſtorical Works.

Ivory Black, Tooth Brushes, Arnatto, Opium, Lees Pills, Eſſence of Peppermint, Bed[illegible] Fly, Windſor Soap, Eſſential ſalt of Lemons, Stoughton[illegible] Bitters, Liquorice Ball, Hearts-lem Oil, Opodildoc, Camp[illegible] Eſſ. Lemon, do. Lavender, Arrow Root, Sugar of Lead, Rubarb in Root, Cream Tartar, Reeves' colors, Fleth colors, Court Plaiſter, Black do. hat Sponges, Antimony, Yellow [illegible]ars, Nankeen dye, durable Ink Eſſence of Muſtard, Caſtor [illegible]C, Rofe Water, Orange flow[illegible] Water, Milk of Roſes, Oil [illegible]s, Aqua Fortis, Balſam of [illegible] Compound, Tonic Lozenges, Oil of Cummins, Goodfrey's [illegible]ſtal, Eſſence of Muſk.

N. B Mr. St. George [illegible]s removed his Store into his Brick Houſe.

The Subſcriber not hav[illegible]as yet made arrangement for the receival of Wheat at [illegible]ifferent Mills in the country, will receive that article at [illegible] Store in Town, where he will alſo receive in payment for [illegible]oods or debts due him, Flour, Peas, Rye, Indian Corn [illegible] and Oats, for which a generous price will be given. In the [illegible] mean time, Wheat delivered to Eliſha Beman, Eſq and by the ſubſcriber at the rate of Eight Shillings New York Currency per Buſhel, in [illegible] receipts produced, will be paid for Goods or credit to thoſe perſons who are indebted to him, and [illegible] Caſh, upon a deduction in price.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York, 25th Novr. 180[illegible]

Commiſſary's Office,
York, 9th Novr. 1809.

Wanted for the ſervice of Government.

500 Cords of Wood,

to be delivered into the King's Wood Yard at York, by the 1ſt April, 1810. Any perſons deſirous of ſupplying the ſame or any part thereof, will ſend their propoſals to the ſubſcriber, by the 1ſt December next.

[illegible]OKSHANK,
Comm'y.

Commiſſary's Office.
York, 10th Nov. 180[illegible]

Wanted for the ſervice of Govern[illegible]
ONE THOUSAND BUNDLES
Oat or Wheat Stra[illegible]
of 12 pounds each;
to be delivered at the Garriſon of [illegible] by the 1ſt March next. Any [illegible] deſirous of ſupplying the ſame, wil[illegible] their propoſals to

GEO. CROOKSHANK, Com[illegible]



THE Subſcriber leave to [illegible] the Inhab[illegible] of the To[illegible] York and its [illegible]cinity, that has eſtabliſhed Shop, one do[illegible] Weſt of Alexa[illegible] Wood, Eſqr. on King Street, where [illegible] carries on the BOOT and SHOE[illegible] K-ING BUSINESS in its variou[illegible] branches; thoſe who pleaſe to [illegible] him with their cuſtom, may depen[illegible] of having their work done in the beſ[illegible] manner and neweſt faſhion.

DANIEL [illegible] WALLIS.

AN excellent Philoſophical apparatus having been entruſted to the ſubſcriber, by the Patronage of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of this Province, he takes this early opportunity of informing the public that he will deliver a courſe of [illegible] Natural Philoſophy to commence with the [illegible]

[illegible]NCX

Thoſe young Gentlemen who are deſirous of obtaining a knowledge of this [illegible] the moſt agreeable and intereſting of all the ſciences, will it is hoped avail themſelves of this opportunity.

The ſubſcriber alſo gives notice, that he is enabled to admit a greater number of pupils than formerly, as he has engaged a couple of Uſhers, one of whom teaches the French language with correctneſs.

JOHN STR[illegible]N.

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands will be ſold on [illegible] 18[illegible] viz.

No. 1, 2, 13, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th [illegible]
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th [illegible]
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the - - 5th do. —360
acres in the Township of Binbeim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 2d do.
22 - - 3d do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do. —[illegible]
Acres in the Township of Buford.
20, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres
in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 24 - - 8th do. —6[illegible]
acres in the Township of Glanford.
19, 21 & South half of 22 - 1ſt—300
King.
17 - - 3
14 - - 5th—400 acres
in the Township of Markham.

The above Lands having been ſurveyed up at an early period after the ſeveral Townſhips were Surveyed, it may be ſuppoſed the ſituations are ſeeable, and the quality known—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1809.

Wanted,

A Quantity of BARLEY, Alſo Hop, for which a liberal price will be given by the ſubſcriber.

JOS. SHAW

VOL. XIX.

TH[illegible]

TOTAL NUMBER 9[illegible]

Proclamat[illegible]

GEORGE THE THIRD, [illegible]
of GOD, of the Un[illegible]
of Great Britain and [illegible]
Defender of the Faith [illegible]

To our beloved and faithful [illegible]
ſellors of our Province of U[illegible]
to our Truſty, Coun[illegible]
of our ſaid Province, to [illegible]
Greeting at our Town of York [illegible]
of this preſent month of O[illegible]
met, held, called and de[illegible]
of you —GREETING :—

WHEREAS by our Proc[illegible]
date the Fifth day [illegible]
We ſhould fit by and with [illegible]
Council to prepa[illegible]
cial Parliament until the twe[illegible]
preſent month of October;
our Town of York, you we[illegible]
ſtrained to appear; but WE [illegible]
Royal conſideration the ea[illegible]
ence of our loving ſubjects [illegible]
fit by and with the advice [illegible]
Council, to relieve you and [illegible]
your attendance at the time [illegible]
convoking and by theſe pr[illegible]
you & each of you, that on [illegible]
day of November next enſu[illegible]
in our Provincial Parliament [illegible]
York, there to take into [illegible]
ſtate and welfare of our [illegible]
per Canada and therein to [illegible]
neceſſary; herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, [illegible]
theſe our Letters to be [illegible]
the Great Seal of our ſa[illegible]
hereunto affixed.—Witne[illegible]
well beloved FRANCIS [illegible]
our Lieutenant Governor [illegible]
ince at York, this ninth [illegible]
the year of our Lord one th[illegible]
dred and nine, and in the [illegible]
Reign.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Public No[illegible]

THE Subſcriber is [illegible]
ſealed tenders, and w[illegible]
gagements with ſuch p[illegible]
who may be willing to [illegible]
whole, or any proportio[illegible]
of Flour, Pork and Pea[illegible]
uſe of His Majeſty's Fo[illegible]
Kingſton, York, Niagara [illegible]
Erie and Amherſburg.
Flour to contain one hu[illegible]
ſix pounds, or two hu[illegible]
four pounds nett, and


1811

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XX. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9. 1811. No. XXVIII. [4 DOLS PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament of our Province of York on the Seventh day of January next ensuing, to be convened, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twentieth day of November last, We thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Seventh day of January [illegible] you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convening and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the First day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, for the ACTUAL DISPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and there in to do as may seem necessary; hereof fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be thereunto affixed. WITNESS our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

George the Third by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith.

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have entered our Woods within our Province of Upper Canada, with intent, in defiance of the Law, to cut down Timber Trees, not being Specially Licensed thereto by authority derived under Our Privy Seal, or that of our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain, and on non-payment thereof, to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years :—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved, and that such offenders there may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber so cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign. F. G.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and ought be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him should seem meet, as commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty-two Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS Secy.

UPPER CANADA.

Commission of the Peace for the Eastern District, bearing date the 17th day of October, 1810.

THE Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and

Jeremiah French,	John M'Intire,
Allan M'Donell, of Middle,	John M'Donell, of the Township of Charlottenburgh
Alexr. M'Millan,	Alexr. Rose,
Alexr. M'Donell,	Nathaniel Norton,
Saml. Anderson,	Thos. Meers,
James Stewart,	Joseph Shuter,
Myles M'Donell,	Wm. Johnson,
Allan M'Donell, of Charlottenburgh,	John Yonge Cozens,
David Sheek,	John Stewart,
Joseph Cass,	Peter Le Roy,
Jacob Weager,	Abr. Warner,
Wm. Fraser,	John Cryder,
John Corbet,	

The following Gentlemen were commissioned since the year 1807.

Donald M'Cauley, of Cornwall,	Cornwall,
Joseph Anderson, of Cornwall,	Alexander M'Kenzie, of Williamsburgh,
Lawrence M'Kay, of Charlottenburgh,	Abraham Marsh of Cornwall,
Benjn. French, of Cornwall,	Joseph Bucchus, of Osnaburgh, Esquires.
Albert French, of	

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.
Secretary's Office
19th Nov. 1811.

Public Notice.

CONTRACTS will be entered into with such person or persons who may be willing to furnish a supply of Flour, Pork, or Peafe, at Kingston, York, Fort George, Chippawa, Fort Erie, and Amherstburg, for the use of His Majesty's Forces in Upper Canada: each Barrel to contain one hundred and ninety six pounds of good fine Flour, and to be properly packed in sufficient Casks.

The Pork to be cured and packed in the manner as stated in my printed Notice of the 14th September, 1805. The Peafe to be white prime boilers, and packed in Casks; the whole warranted to keep sound and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Store. For such, sealed Tenders are now ready to be received at this Office in any proportion for the quantity of Flour, Pork, or Peafe wanted; the delivery of the quantity of either species of Provisions agreed for, must be made on or before the first day of July, 1811.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quintuplicate of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Deputy Commissary General at Quebec. The Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore transmitted to the Commissary at each Post, and the Furnishers signature to be attested by two subscribing Witnesses: Security will be required

for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchaſes.

York, 5th Octr. 1810

THE NIGHT OF A BATCHELOR.

"Come gentle Night,
"Thou ſober ſuited matron."
SHAKSPEARE.

When the buſineſs and brawl of the day are over, the pleaſures of the man of taſte and feeling begin. From the buſtle of the world, he retires to the true enjoyments of his nature. The giddy and the gay he leaves to purſuits, which do not originate in ſentiment, or terminate in improvement. He connects himſelf with infinity in his range of thought, and unites with every ſentiment being in the expanſion of feeling. In the juſt exercife of his powers he attains to the dignity and indulges in the prerogatives of his rank.

I love thee, "ſober ſuited night." In thy ſtill hours, and ſheltered by thy ſhades, I catch all the joy of freedom. The impulſes of intellect and humanity, keep me in activity. Which refreſhes. My ſolitary retreat is Adam's paradiſe, and I indulge to rapture

Ye gay and giddy beings, who find no pleaſure but in the crowd, and in the ſports of the crowd, who flee to the world and its bald amuſements to eſcape from yourſelves, liſten to the biography of a ſtranger. Perhaps you may envy his fortune, when he boaſts of pleaſure. Luckily it can be obtained without money or without price. It needs but the will to be acquired, and its acquiſion is attended with too many delights ever to be reſigned.

When the ſhades of night have fallen, and I ſit gazing at my fading embers in momentary relaxation, memory awakes and buſies with a thouſand tales the time he ſteals.——She talks of all the dear delights of paſt days and hurries me to the faireſt ſcenes of early life.—I wander over the play place of my boyiſh years. I con over my taſk without its wonted toils, and play truant without the faithful rod. I run home again with joy, and renew the pleaſures of thoughtleſs innocence. Domeſtic delights, college ſcenes, and all the buſy parts of youth recur. Year after year toils on, and to filial and friendly affection ſucceeds a more genial glow.—I remember the firſt time I handed my fair one a roſe, and enjoy the bluſh that betrayed its glad acceptance. I think on ——no, I feel the faſcination, that the, that now bewitches me, and almoſt forgot, that my ſight is not the full ſwelling of hope. My heart beats quick.—I give a tear to deſpair, and ſtrive to feel, that I once was happy. The viſion of ſome confidential friend here calls up our ſympathy, our emulation and ſocial labors. The concomitant ſcenes riſh upon my mind.—Fancy fills up the ſpace of abſence, and hope places him in the progreſs of happineſs.

But the ſeclusion of night is not sacred to the graceful viſions and dear delusions of feeling. The head muſt improve the advantages of ſolitude, and after the toil of profeſſional inquiry, is to be refreſhed by the pages of philoſophy and taſte. I become the diſciple of genius. Nature is wonderful, but of all her wonders, the moſt engaging is the mind, that devolves her myſteries. While I wonder at the diſcloſure of her craft, her minute, her complicate machinery, I enjoy the delight of her ſucceſsful inveſtigator. Cold is the heart and robbed of half its bliſs, that feels no intereſt in the purſuits of the ſpy and hiſtorian of nature. I catch him in the midſt of his reſearches, I lean over and and languiſh at the tardy and doubtful progreſs of experiment.—I throb with all his anxiety, and indulge in his triumph at the diſcovery of new forms and new relations. I trace his cares, his ſchemes, his perplexities, and his reſult, and venerate the locks, that thought has whitened for age. From philoſophy I wander into the fairy land of fancy. I mark her whole creation, which is modelled on nature without her neceſſities, and regulated from reaſon, yet without her preciſion. I ſee the ſcene ſtarting in the poet's mind—I behold it expand—the actor thicken—the plot grows deep—fate hangs upon a hair, and who dares cut it? Whoes heart has no beat quick? Whoes eye has been dry? Who has not ruſhed to act in the moment of deluſion, when genius has put her ſpell on ſenſe, and annihilated time and place and circumſtance?

The clock ſtrikes twelve. A grateful avocation ſtill remains. In the Bible I ſeek the will of my Father, his counſels and my duties. From his word, which teaches me what I am, and his promiſes, which inform me what I may be, I derive a joy, which the world cannot give, nor take away. I kneel with hope and gratitude before his throne, and with confidence in his mercy commend all my fellow men to his holy keeping. "Our Father, who art in Heaven," what thought more enlivening to the child on earth! Over ſhadow us with thy wings, keep us in the hollow of thy hand.

Such is the nightof a rational recluſe, whom fortune and inclination have made a feceder from ſociety. And who ſhall derive his tranquil pleaſures by comparing them with the orgies of folly and deluſion, or the gay amuſements of a giddy world? If the heart there throb, it is with diſguſt if the eye there languiſh, it is at vanity. Sleep is to them but the freedom of madneſs, and all its dreams, the vagaries of a frantic fancy. Soft is the pillow to my head. The ſlumber, earned by toil, is quiet; and, if a viſion ſteals through my mind, it ſeems a viſit from ſome kind angel to cheer me for a well cloſed day.

BOETIUS.

Affair of Weſt Florida.

It is well known that the part of Weſt Florida, extending eaſtward from the Miſſiſippi to the river Perdido, (being ſituated between thoſe two rivers, and bounded on the north by the Miſiſippi Territory) has been in diſpute between Spain and the United States, in conſequence of, and ever ſince the Louiſiana purchaſe in April, 1803. Spain, however, has perſiſted in refuſing the juſtice of our claims under that Treaty, and the ſubject has been left open for negociation, or at leaſt has never been ſettled by the two governments. Whether the right to the country in queſtion has ever been fairly conveyed from Spain to America, is a queſtion, which as Americans, we ought to anſwer in the affirmative; but others ſcruple not to affirm, that the right is both doubtful and incomplete. Neither the diſtracted ſtate of the Spaniſh monarchy, nor of the colony of Weſt Florida, in caſe the right has not been abſolutely and juſtly conveyed, will juſtify the United States in taking poſſeſſion of that country. Circumſtances, however, ſeem to invite the occupancy of the territory by the United States; and when there is no danger, our Preſident is one of the moſt valiant ſouls alive. It ſeems that the *Convention of Weſt Florida* on the 26th Sept. 1810, declared that country *a Free and Independent State*, in conſequence of the unprotected ſituation in which they were left by Spain and the anarchy with which they were threatened among themſelves. This declaration ſigned by JOHN ROJA, Preſident, and ANDREW STEELE, Sec'y. was tranſmitted to Mr. *Madiſon*. A long memorial of this Revolutionary Convention of W. Florida, ſigned by the Preſident, was tranſmitted to Governor Holmes of the Miſſiſipi Territory, and by him to the Secretary of State. It was accompanied by the declaration of Independence paſſed by the Convention. In the Memorial, the Revolutioniſts of Weſt Florida, pray to be acknowledged and protected by the United States, and to become inhabitants of the Union.—The grounds of their requeſt they ſay are founded on the conſtruction which the U. States have always given to the treaty of 1803; by which conſtruction Weſt Florida has been conſidered as a part of the Louiſiana purchaſe;—that the United States having refuſed to accredit the Spaniſh Junta, cannot recognize the Spaniſh Regency; that Bonaparte cannot complain if Weſt Florida becomes part of the United States, as he has invited the Spaniſh colonies to become independent; and that Great Britain as the ally of Spain, cannot complain, becauſe Weſt Florida is threatened with ſubjugation by the French exiles from Cuba, and other "partizans of Bonaparte, who are the internal enemies of Great Britain." The Revolutioniſts claim a right to all the unlocated lands of the "*Commonwealth*;" ſtipulate for the pardon of all deſerters reſiding among them; and ſolicit a loan of 100,000 dollars, which they add, "the Secretary of the Treaſury may make immediately without committing the Government, or making it known to foreign miniſters in Waſhington." These acts having been done, it remained with our government, either to recognise the Convention as a new State of the Union, to incorporate it with the Orleans Territory, or to remain inactive until the deciſion of the Spaniſh Cortes ſhould be aſcertained. The government have not heſitated to conſider their right to this country, as paramount and indiſputable; and accordingly, on the 27th of October, a Proclamation, ſigned by the President was deſpatched to Gov. Claiborne of the Orleans Territory, authorizing him to take forcible poſſeſſion of Florida, as a part of his juriſdiction. This Proclamation was accompanied by a letter of inſtructions from the Secretary of State, directing Governor Claiborne to proceed firſt to Waſhington in the Miſſiſipi Territory, there to conſult with Gov. Holmes, and then take poſſeſſion. In caſe of any place, however ſmall, remaining, occupied by a Spaniſh garriſon, he is required not to uſe any force againſt it; but to make a report reſpecting it to the department of State. The Preſident's Proclamation is directed to be printed in the French, Engliſh, and Spaniſh languages, and extenſively circulated through the Territory of Orleans and Florida, and Copies of the ſame, with conciliatory letters tranſmitted to the Governors of the Spaniſh provinces in the neighborhood.—The Secretary of State has ſent a letter, alſo, to Governor Holmes, ſtating the unreaſonable expectations of the convention, the rights of the United States to the territory, and the determination to throw the vacant land of this territory into common ſtock, for the national uſes of all the inhabitants of theſe ſtates. This letter alſo refuſes to acknowledge the convention to have any power to propoſe or form a compact with the United States; but mentions, at the ſame time, that an early and continued attention to their wants and their ſituation will always be afforded by the Federal Legiſlature.

We learn from an authentic ſource, that the Spaniſh Miniſter has deſpatched a cutter to Cadiz, to communicate to the Regency and Cortes governing Spain, information of the meaſure the Executive of the United States has taken with regard to a part of Weſt Florida.

Mr. Pinkney ordered Home.

Among the documents ſubmitted by the Preſident to Congreſs, is the following letter to Mr. Pinckney, ordering his return to the United States, in caſe a miniſter of high rank, &c. is not ſent to this country. Thus the plot daily thickens, and there is every proſpect that it will end in deep tragedy. The Britiſh government have probably more honorable employment, for their "men of rank" than to ſend them to this country to be vilified, and inſulted by our Secretary of State and mobbed by the populace. Had the diſmiſſion of Mr. Jackſon been right and juſt, this ſtep would not have been improper; but as that was outrageouſly wrong, everything growing out of it is wrong.

Mr. Smith to Mr Pinckney.

SIR—From a review of the conduct of the Britiſh Government, in relation to a Plenipotentiary ſucceſſor to Mr. Jackſon, as preſented in your ſeveral communications, including even thoſe brought by the Hornet, at which date and on which inviting occaſion the ſubject does not appear to have been within the attention of government, the Preſident thinks it improper, that the United States ſhould continue to be repreſented in London, by a Miniſter Plenipotentiary. In caſe, therefore, no appointment of a ſucceſſor to Mr. Jackſon, of that grade, ſhould have taken place at the receipt of this letter, you will conſider your functions ſuſpended, and you will accordingly take your *leave of abſence*, charging a fit perſon with the affairs of the Legation.

Conſidering the ſeaſon at which

PAGE
MISSING

Added to what we have now extracted from the "National Intelligencer," there are other Department letters in the contents of which we are not immediately interested, and which are too voluminous for republication in the Gazette:—Meeting in the Kingston paper with the "peech of Sir J. H. Craig to the Legislature of Lower Canada, we haften the preſent Supplement.

MR. PINKNEY TO LORD WELLESLEY

Great Cumberland Place (without date)

My Lord—I have the honor to ſtate to your Lordſhip, in conformity with my verbal explanations in a recent conference, that I am authorized to adjuſt with his Majeſty's government the caſe of the attack on the American forge Chesapeake, in the month of June, 18 7, by the Britiſh ſhip the Leopard.

It will give me ſincere pleaſure to communicate with your Lordſhip on this intereſting ſubject, in ſuch manner as ſhall be thought beſt calculated to lead to a fair and honorable arrangement of it, preparatory to the reſtoration of kindneſs and beneficial intercourſe between the two countries.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) WM PINKNEY.

Lord Wellesley to Mr Pinkney.

The Marquis Wellesley preſents his compliments to Mr. Pinkney, and will be happy to have the honor of ſeeing him, at the Foreign Office, Tuesday next, at 2 P. M. if the hour ſhould ſuit his convenience.

Foreign Office, April 9th 1810.

MR. PINKNEY TO LORD WELLESLEY

Great Cumberland Place 3 th Ap. 1810.

MY LORD.

The French miniſter for foreign affairs has ſtated, in an official note to General Armſtrong, the miniſter plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, that "the only condition, required for the evocation, by the French government, of the decree of Berlin, will be the previous revocation by the British government, of her blockades of France, or part of France (such as that from the Elbe to Breſt, &c.) of a date antient to the date of the aforeſaid decree."

I had ſuppoſed, that the blockades of France, inſtituted by Great Britain before the date of the Berlin decree, were already withdrawn, virtually though not formally, in conſequence of the reſtrictions which they eſtabliſhed having been provided for and compriſed in certain orders in council, iſſued after the date of that decree; and your Lordſhip's letter to me, of the 26th of laſt month, certainly ſeems to confirm that ſuppoſition. But with regard to the blockade of May 16 8, although it proves it to be effectual with regard to the only other blockade, which falls within the deſcription of the French miniſter's communication, namely, the blockade of Venice, eſtabliſhed in July of the ſame year.

As I am anxious to neglect nothing, which may have a tendency to produce the repeal of the Berlin decree, and of ſuch other decrees and orders as the Government of the United States has, from time to time, complained of, I beg to enquire of your Lordſhip, with a view to the terms of the above mentioned note to general Armſtrong, whether there exiſts any objection, on the part of his Majeſty's government, to a revocation, or to a declaration that they are no longer in force, of the blockades in queſtion, eſpecially that of May, 18 6

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.

The most noble the Marquis Wellesley, &c. &c.

Mr. Pinkney to Lord Wellesley.

Great Cumberland Place, May. 3, 1810.

My Lord,

I have the honor to call your Lordſhip's attention, in purſuance of the inſtructions of my government, to a practice, which has for ſome time paſt prevailed in this country of forging American ſhips' papers, for the purpoſe of giving to Engliſh veſſels the character of American bottoms.

It appears from various ſources of information, that theſe fabrications are carried to a great extent, to bring into ſuſpicion the genuine documents on which the ſafety of American commerce depends, and particularly in London, and that the fraudulent papers are purchaſed as a regular article of traffic, and uſed in numerous inſtances, ſo as to ſubject that commerce to ſerious vexation and loſs.

I am confident, my Lord, that it is only neceſſary to ſuggeſt to his Majeſty's government, the exiſtence of theſe abuſes, ſo injurious to the United States, and ſo pernicious in their general tendency, to induce it to cauſe immediate enquiry to be made, with a view to an efficacious remedy. I have therefore only to add, that I am in poſſeſſion of ſome papers, which throw conſiderable light on this ſubject, and which (with ſuch other information as I have obtained or may obtain) I ſhall be happy to communicate to your Lordſhip when ever your Lordſhip thinks proper.

I have the honor to be, &c

(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.

Lord Wellesley to Mr. Pinkney.

The undersigned, his Majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs, has received his Majeſty's commands, to inform Mr Pinkney, that the King has judged it expedient to ſignify his orders to the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, to give the neceſſary directions to the officers employed in the blockade of the coaſt and ports of Spain, from Gijon to the French territory, that they permit, notwithſtanding the ſaid blockade, Spaniſh or neutral veſſels, laden with ſea goes, the produce of Spain only, to ſail from any port included in the limits of the ſaid blockade, ſubject, nevertheleſs, (as to the ports to which they trade) to the reſtrictions of his Majeſty's orders in council of the 26th of April, 1809. and of the 7th of January, 1807.

The undersigned requeſts Mr. Pinkney to accept aſſurances of his high conſideration.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Foreign Office, May 14 1810.

Mr. Pinkney to Lord Wellesley.

Great Cumberland Place. 23d June. 1810.

MY LORD,

I beg to recal your Lordſhip's attention to the ſubject of the letter which I had the honor to addreſs to you on the 30th of April laſt concerning the Britiſh blockades of France, anterior to the Berlin decree.

My government expects from me a communication on that ſubject; and your Lordſhip will, I am ſure, take pleaſure in enabling me, with as little delay as poſſible, to fulfil that expectation in a ſatisfactory manner.

I feel confident, that, after the declaration of France, which I had the honor to ſtate to your lordſhip in that letter, and to mention in conference before and ſince the day, there will be no difficulty, on the part of his Majeſty's government, in revoking theſe blockades, or declaring that they are no longer in exiſtence.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.

Mr. Pinkney to Lord Wellesley.

Great Cumberland Place, 9th July, 1810.

MY LORD.

In purſuance of the converſation which I had the honor to hold with your Lordſhip on the 6th inſtant, I take the liberty to requeſt information, which I am ſure will be readily given, concerning the intention of his Majeſty's government to ſend a miniſter plenipotentiary to the United States, as the ſucceſſor of Mr. Jackſon.

I have no doubt that it is intended to ſend ſuch a ſucceſſor without delay, as one of the means of reſtoring and maintaining the friendly relations of the two countries; but I ſhall, nevertheleſs, be glad to be authoriſed by your lordſhip to make a communication to that effect.

I have the honor to be,

with high conſideration,

my lord, your Lordſhip's

moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.

The most noble,

The Marquis Wellesley, &c. &c.

Lord Wellesley to Mr Pinkney.

Apſley House, July 22d, 1810.

(Private.)

SIR,

I think it may be difficult to enter upon the ſubject of your laſt note, (reſpecting the diplomatic rank of our miniſter in America) in any official form.

But I have no difficulty in aſſuring you, that it is my intention immediately to recommend the appointment of an envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary, from the King to the United States.

I have the honor to be,

with great reſpect and eſteem,

SIR,

your moſt obt humble ſervant,

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

William Pinkney, Eſq. &c. &c. &c.

FROM MR. PINKNEY TO LORD WELLESLEY

Great Cumberland Place, Aug. 21. 1810.

MY LORD,

I have had the honor to receive your official note of the 18th inſtant, communicating the reſolution of the Britiſh government to eſtabliſh a cloſe blockade of the canal of Corfu, and ſhall not fail to tranſmit a copy of it with a little delay as poſſible, to the ſecretary of ſtate of the United States.

In the mean time I take the liberty in purſuance of the ſentiments of the President heretofore ſignified to me, to obſerve to your Lordſhip that, as a blockade eſſentially implies a force on the ſpot for the purpoſe, and as the limitation required in the caſe muſt be a warning to neutral trades of the time that a blockade exiſts, the communication which your lordſhip has made to me, derives its title to the acknowledgements of the United States from the ſuppoſition that it was meant as a friendly premonition, which, though ſaving of itſelf no legal reſtraint on neutrals, not introducing any penal conſequences, might uſefully influence the courſe of their mercantile expeditions. In this ſenſe the communication will be received by the President, as a mark of that friendly attention which ought in all caſes to be reciprocally maintained, and in this ſenſe the President will be the more diſpoſed to regard the communication, as a different uſe would contradict the definition of a blockade, and of the requiſite notification thereof, contained in the orders of the Britiſh government to Commodore Hood and the judges of the vice admiralty courts, as communicated to the American government by Mr. Merry, on the 12th of April, 18 4.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) Wm. PINKNEY.

The most noble the Marquis of Wellesley, &c.

Mr. Pinkney to Lord Wellesley.

15th Sept. 1810.

MY LORD,

In my note of the 1ſt inſtant, I had the honor to inform your Lordſhip, that it had been ſtated ſome in a letter from Gottenburg, that in conſequence of ſome miſconception of the effect of the order for eſtabliſhing a blockade of Helſinore in May laſt, American veſſels had recently been prevented from paſſing the ſound, by the Engliſh naval force in that quarter; and I requeſted, that if this ſtatement was correct, ſuch explanations might be tranſmitted to the Britiſh commander as might at leaſt confine the blockade in queſtion to the port againſt which it had been profeſſedly inſtituted.

As I have not received any anſwer to that note, and conſequently do not know whether any order has been given to remove the interruption which it mentions, I feel it to be neceſſary, to lay before your Lordſhip, the enclofed original proteſt of the maſter of the American ſhip "Alert," which appears to eſtabliſh the exiſtence of that interruption, in a form as exceptionable as it could poſſibly aſſume.

Whatever may be the ground upon which Sir James Saumarez has thought fit to iſſue his orders, to cloſe the paſſage of the Sound to American veſſels, returning in the priſecution of a lawful trade to the United States, or proceeding in a contrary direction, your Lordſhip will, I am perſuaded, think with me, that my government has a fair claim to be made acquainted, either through me or through ſuch other channel, as your Lordſhip may deem more proper, with the intentions of the Britiſh government on the ſubject.

Before I conclude this letter I muſt call your Lordſhip's attention to the particular circumſtances of the caſe, which has mainly produced it, and to the redreſs which thoſe circumſtances ſeem to require.

The "Alert" has been ſeized and ſent to England, by the "Africa," for *Salvage*. The peril from which ſhe was ſaved, if ſhe was ſaved from any peril, was created from the injuſtice of the capturing veſſel, in turning her from the regular courſe of her homeward voyage.

That the commander of the "Africane," or thoſe under whom he acted, ſhould be reſponſible to the utmoſt, for the loſs occaſioned by that injuſtice, ſeems to be perfectly reaſonable; but it is difficult to imagine, in what way he can expect to derive from it a right to inflame the loſs for his own advantage. I truſt, that this attempt will be repreſſed in a ſuitable manner, and that, in place of ſalvage to be paid by the injured neutral, compenſation will, in ſome mode or other, be awarded to him for the damage he has been made to ſuſtain.

The impreſſment on board the "Alert," of four American ſeamen

then by the "Africa," cannot be passed unnoticed. This abuse could not fail to be interesting under any circumstances; but on this occasion, (supposing the enclosed narrative to be true) it is not only characteriled by an utter disregard of the rights of the American government, and by the oppression of its citizens, but is practised under a shew of friendly protection, and aggravated by every practical wrong which could well be associated with it.

I have the honor to be &c.
(signed) W. PINKNEY.

MR. PINKNEY TO LORD WELLESLEY.
Great Cumberland Place, Sept. 21, 1810.

MY LORD,

On the 30th of April last, I had the honor to address a note to your lordship, in which, upon the inducements which it stated, I took the liberty to inquire, whether there was any objection on the part of his Majesty's government, to a revocation, or to a declaration that they were no longer in force, of the British blockades of France of a date anterior to the Berlin Decree.

In a second note of the 23d of June, I had the honor to recall your lordship's attention to that inquiry, and to add, that my government expected from me a communication upon it. And on the 8th of August, I was again brought to your lordship's recollection, in the same mode. I was moreover mentioned in several conversations, after the delivery of my first note, which had, in fact, been preceded by verbal explanations on my part, as well as by an abortive correspondence in writing, to which some of those explanations were preparatory.

If I had been so fortunate as to obtain for my hitherto unauthorised inquiry, the notice which I had flattered myself it might receive, and to which I certainly thought it was recommended by the plainest considerations of policy and justice, it would not, perhaps, have been necessary for me to trouble your lordship with this letter, the purpose of which is, in very few words, to remind his Majesty's government, in pursuance of my instructions, of the sentiments and expectations of the government of the United States, respecting such British blockades as that which my inquiry principally regarded.

Those sentiments and expectations are so well explained in two letters, from Mr. Secretary Madison, of the 27th October, 1803, to Mr. Thornton, and of the 3d of June, 1806, to Mr. Merry, that very little more is required, in the execution of my instructions on this occasion, than that I should refer your lordship to the copies of those letters which are there with transmitted.

Your lordship will perceive, that the strong and conclusive objections in law and reason, to be found in those papers, (especially in the first, which was occasioned by a communication from the British consul at New-York of a notice from commodore Hood, in July, 1803, that the islands of Martinique, and Guadaloupe, were and for some time had been, blockaded,) apply to several blockades which Great Britain has lately pretended to establish; but in a particular manner to that of May, 1806, (from the Elbe to Brest inclusive); to that, in the spring of 1808, of the whole island of Zealand, and to that in March, 1809, of the isles of Mauritius and Bourbon.

The Government of the United States can discover no just foundation for these and similar attempts to blockade entire coasts, by notifications with which the fact has no correspondence. It views them as unwarrantable prohibitions of intercourse rather than regular blockades; and as resembling in all their essential qualities, the extraordinary decrees and orders, which, for the last four years, have nearly obliterated every trace of the public law of the world, and discouraged, by menaces of hostile interposition, and pursued with seizure and confiscation, the distant and most innocent trade of neutral merchants.

It may now be hoped that those decrees and orders are about to disappear forever; and I think I may presume that, as my government expects, no blockade, like that of May, 1806, will survive them.

Your lordship has informed me, in a recent note, that it is "his Majesty's earnest desire to see the commerce of the world restored to that freedom which is necessary for its prosperity." And I cannot suppose that this freedom is understood to be consistent with vast constructive blockades, which may be so expanded at pleasure as, without the aid of any new device, to oppress and annihilate every trade but that which England thinks fit to tolerate. It is not, I am sure, to such freedom that your lordship can be thought to allude.

I am the more inclined to be confident on this point, because I have now before me a well known official exposition, conceived in terms the most exact, of the British doctrine of blockade, as it stood in 1804, contained in the reply of Mr. Merry, his majesty's minister in America, to the very able remonstrance, abovementioned, from Mr. Madison to Mr. Thornton.

That reply, (of the 12th of April 1804) is formally announced to the government of the United States "by his Majesty's command, signified to Mr. Merry, by the principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs, that "for redressing the grievance, complained of," by the American government, orders had been sent to commodore Hood (and the necessary directions given to the vice admiralty courts in the West Indies and America) not to consider any blockade of the islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe as existing, unless in respect of particular ports which might be actually invested; and then not to capture vessels bound to such ports, unless they should previously have been warned not to enter them.

It is natural to conclude that, that the "grievance," which this frank communication condemns, has been since so often repeated, as almost to make us lose sight of the rule in the multitude of its violations; your lordship could not speak of the restoration of the just freedom of commerce as an event desired by Great Britain without some reference to the neglected doctrine of this paper, and without some idea of reviving it.

With regard to the blockade of May, 1806, I regret that I failed to obtain an admission, apparently warranted by facts, and invited by circumstances, that it is not in force.

Your lordship's answers to my letters of the 15th of February and 7th of March last, appeared to justify the opinion, that this blockade sunk in the orders in council of 1807, which it was perfectly ingenious. I can scarcely be said that since the promulgat on of those orders, there has been even a shew of maintaining it, as any actual blockade, by a flotilla of force adequate or inadequate, distributed with that view along the immense line of coast which it affects to embrace; and, if it has no been constantly so maintained, not even attempted to be maintained, as an actual blockade, but has yielded to subsequent orders in council, neither being, nor professing to be, actual blockades, it may, I imagine, be very fairly asserted, that it exists no longer.

But as this conclusion has not been adopted, but has rather been resisted by your lordship, it is my duty in transmitting the enclosed copy of an act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 1st of May, 1810, entitled, "An Act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes," to state to your lordship, that an amendment of the blockade of May, 1806 is considered by the President, to be as indispensable, in the view of that act, as the revocation of the British orders in council.

I have the honor to be,
With high consideration, my
Lord, your Lordship's most
obt humble servt.
(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.

The marquis
The Marquis Wellesley, etc. etc. etc.

LORD WELLESLEY TO MR. PINKNEY.

The marquis Wellesley has the honour to acquaint Mr. Pinkney, in answer to that part of his letter of the 15th inst. relating to an alledged misconception of the order in council laying the blockade of Elsinore, that it is the intention of his Majesty's government, that the blockade should be strictly confined to the port of Elsinore, and that it does not affect any vessels professedly bound up the sound, unless it should appear, from their papers, that they are bound to Elsinore.

The marquis Wellesley begs to renew to Mr. Pinkney the assurances of his high consideration.

Foreign Office Sept 26th, 1810.
William Pinkney, Esq. etc.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

QUEBEC, DEC. 12 1810.

This day, at two o'clock, His Excellency the Governor in Chief came down in state to the Legislative Council, and being seated on the throne with the usual ceremonies, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent down to the Assembly, to command the attendance of that House; and the members being come up, the Honourable the Speaker of the Legislative Council signified His Excellency's pleasure that they should return to the usual place of their sittings, and chuse a fit person to be their Speaker, and present him to His Excellency to morrow at two o'clock.

THURSDAY, Dec. 13.

His Excellency being seated on the throne, and the Assembly with Mr. PANET* their Speaker, elect, being in attendance below the bar, the honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Council expressed His Excellency's allowance of the choice of the House of Assembly, and then His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following gracious

SPEECH:

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

AS I have never doubted the loyalty and zeal of the several Parliaments which I have had occasion to meet, since I assumed the administration of the government of this Province, so do I rely with equal assurance, that I shall not fail to experience those same principles, in that which I am now addressing; and in the confident expectation, that you are animated by the best intentions to promote the interests of his Majesty's Government, and the welfare of his people, I shall look for the happy effects of such a disposition, in the result of your deliberations, and the dispatch of the public business.

Of the state of public affairs in Europe, I have no official notice, on which I can ground any information to be given to you. In these parts it appears however, that no advances have been made towards an accommodation of the differences, that have so long subsisted between his Majesty's government and that of the U. States; such is, indeed, so far from being the case, that I am warranted in stating, that new claims, as relating to their neutral rights, have been brought forward, by the latter, of a nature that seem likely to place that wished for event at a very uncertain period.

I desire to call your attention to the temporary act, for the preservation of his Majesty's government, as by law happily established, in this Province, and to that, for establishing regulations respecting aliens, and certain subjects of his Majesty, who have resided in France. No change has taken place in the state of public affairs, that can warrant a departure from those precautions, and that vigilance, which have hitherto induced all branches of the Legislature to consider these acts as necessary. In saying that they are important to the interests of his Majesty's government, you will not, I am confident, for a moment suppose, that I mean to divide these from the interests of the public; they are inseparable. The preservation of his Majesty's government, is the safety of the province, and its security is the only safeguard to the public tranquility. Under these considerations, therefore, I cannot but recommend them, together with the act, making temporary provision for the regulation of trade, between this province and the United States, to your swift and immediate consideration.

If any other matters should occur, to which I may conceive it necessary to call your attention, I shall communicate them by message.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I shall direct to be laid before you, a statement of the provincial revenue of the crown, and the expenditure for the last 12 months.

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

I entreat you to believe, that I shall have great satisfaction in cultivating that harmony and good understanding, which must be so conducive to the prosperity and happiness of the colony; and that I shall most readily and cheerfully concur in every measure which you may propose, tending to promote those important objects.

The rule of my conduct, is, to discharge my duty to my Sovereign, by a constant attention to the interests of his government, and to the welfare of his subjects, which he has committed to my charge; and these objects I feel to be best promoted by a strict adherence to the laws, and to the principles of the constitution, and by maintaining in their just balance, the rights and privileges of every branch of the legislature.

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* *Mr. Panet, we understand, was elected without a division, Mr. Papineau, who had also been proposed, having been withdrawn upon his declaring his disinclination to accept of the office.*

THE Subscriber wishes to enter into a contract or contracts with any person or persons for a quantity not to exceed 2000 Bushels of good Wheat or Rye, for which he will allow, delivered at his Mills, one Dollar per 60 weight—and will deliver at York in payment therefor, Whiskey of good proof and quality at 5/6 N. Y. Cy. per Gallon—For Indian Corn, he will allow one Gallon of the Whiskey per bushel—and for any contracts made as above, he will settle Monthly with the person, for nothing the grain.

JOHN LYON.

York, 16th October, 1810. 6m

G. R.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

VOL. XX. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1811. No. XXXX. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by JOHN CAMERON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Proclamation.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament of our Town of York, on the Seventh day of January next ensuing, to be commenced, holden, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty-first day of November last, We thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Seventh day of January, at which time the Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents, enjoining you and each of you, that on the First day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, for the ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and thereupon to do as may seem necessary; hereof fail not.

In Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be thereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

F. G.

By His Excellency's Command,

Wm. Jarvis, Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

Given at the Table by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith.

WHEREAS Information has been received, that sundry Persons have cut down and destroyed Timber upon Crown Lands, without Leave or Licence first had and obtained for the same, contrary to the Law, to our Damage and Prejudice, and to the Evil Example of others in the like Manner offending: And whereas We are desirous to prevent the Destruction of Timber in this Province. It is hereby Notified, that any Person cutting Timber on our Crown Lands ungranted, or on our Crown and Clergy Reserves, within our said Province, is thereby guilty of a Misdemeanor, which for the first offence subjects him to the forfeiture of Twenty Pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, and on non payment thereof to Twelve Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a second time, is subjected to the forfeiture of Thirty Pounds of like Lawful money, and on non-payment thereof, to eighteen Months Imprisonment, or until the penalty and charges shall be paid; and that any Person convicted of the like offence a third time, shall be deemed guilty of Felony punishable by Transportation for seven years:—To the intent therefore, that our Woods in our Province aforesaid, may be preserved for the growth of Timber for Naval purposes, and that offenders therein may be brought to punishment; We have thought fit by the advice of our Executive Council hereby to declare, that all Timber so cut without Licence shall be seized and sold for the benefit of our Crown and Revenue, and all Persons therein offending, shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

F. G.

By His Excellency's Command,

Wm. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for Granting to his Majesty certain Sums of Money, for the further Encouragement of the Growth & Cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the Exportation thereof," it is (among other things) enacted, that at any time or times after the passing of the said Act it should and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamations, and thereby to [illegible] for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp, the Growth of this Province. And Whereas by an Act passed in the forty eighth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act for the further Encouragement of the Growth and Cultivation of Hemp within this Province and for the Exportation thereof," it is enacted, that the Sum of Sixty six Pounds and Ten Shilling per Ton should be the rate or price for Good & Merchantable Hemp which might be thereafter Purchased under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Act.

Now know all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Do by virtue of the said hereinbefore first recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, Nominate constitute and appoint, The Hon. James Baby, The Honorable Richard Cartwright, Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, Thomas Talbot of Port Talbot, Esquire, William Allan, of York, Esquire, and Joseph Edwards of Niagara, Esquire, in the said Province respectively, to be Commissioners for the Purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the Growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby respectively authorized and empowered to Purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate and in manner and conformity to the Regulations and Provisos contained in and according to the Statutes in such case made and Provided, and to do and perform and Execute all such other matters and things as they are authorised and required to do in and by the said recited Acts.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the Year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and nine, and in the Fiftieth year of his Majesty's Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,

Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

UPPER CANADA.

Commission of the Peace for the Eastern District, bearing date the 17th day of October, 1810.

THE Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and

Jeremiah Ecles,	John M'Intire,
Allan M'Donell, of Midland,	John M'Donell, of the Township of Charlottenburgh
Alex. M'Millan,	Alex. Roley,
Alex. M'Donell,	Nathaniel Norton,
Sam. Anderson,	Thos. Sheers,
James Shaw,	Jacob Shuter,
Allan M'Donell,	Wm. Johnston,
of Charlottenburgh,	Joshua Yonge Cozens,
David Sheak,	John Stewart,
Josiah Cass,	Peter Le Roy,
Jacob Weager,	Ata Warner,
Wm. Fraser,	John Cryster,
John Corset,	

The following Gentlemen were commissioned since the year 1807.

Donald M'Caulay, of Cornwall,	Cornwall,
Joseph Anderson, of Cornwall,	Alexander M'Kenzie, of Williamsburgh,
Lawrence M'Kay, of Charlottenburgh,	Abraham Marsh, of Cornwall,
Benjn. French, of Cornwall,	Joseph Bucchus, of Osnabruck, Esquires.
Albert French, of	

Wm. JARVIS, Sec'ry.
Secretary's Office,
19th Nov. 1810.

Public Notice.

CONTRACTS will be entered into with such person or persons who may be willing to furnish a supply of Flour, Pork, or Peale, at Kingston, York, Fort George, Chippawa, Fort Erie, and Amherstburg, for the use of His Majesty's Forces in Upper Canada: each Barrel to contain one hundred and ninety six pounds of good fine Flour, and to be properly packed in sufficient Casks.

The Pork to be cured and packed in the manner as stated in my printed Notice of the 14th September, 1805. The Peale to be white prime boilers, and packed in Casks; the whole warranted to keep sound and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Store. For such, sealed Tenders are now ready to be received at this Office in any proportion for the quantity of Flour, Pork, or Peale wanted; the delivery of the quantity of either species of Provisions agreed for, must be made on or before the first day of July, 1811.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quintuplicate of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Deputy Commissary General at Quebec. The Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore transmitted to the Commissary at each Post, and the Furnishers signature to be attested by two subscribing Witnesses: Security will be required

for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'CILL,
Agent for Purchases.
York, 5th Oct. 1810.

Foreign Intelligence.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.

Latest from England—Captain Gray, who arrived yesterday, left London on the 1st of November; at which time the Orders of Council had not been repealed, and it was not known what was the intention of the British government on the subject.

The King was confined with a febrile affection, and so much indisposed, that bulletins were daily issued by his three attending physicians. His life was not supposed to be in immediate danger. The Princess Amelia remained very low, her dissolution evidently approaching.

Letters from London of the 26th and 31st of October, mention, that they were anxiously waiting to know what the first of November would bring forth. No decided opinion was formed whether the Orders in Council would be repealed or not. Some, who had for a time thought they might be repealed, now inclined to a contrary opinion. Very little reliance was placed on the repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees. The only knowledge or intimation of the repeal seemed to be derived from the Duke of Cadore's letter.

The duties agreeably to the French decree of Aug. 5, will be levied on all colonial produce found in any ports of the North; those of Russia, for the present, only excepted.

We received London papers to the 31st of October—(4 days the latest)—from which the following articles are copied.

London, October 31.

It is again said that Austria has made a treaty with France, and engaged to assist her with thirty thousand men.

An attempt has been made on the life of Gustavus Adolphus, the late King of Sweden.

Bernadotte, the French Crown Prince of Sweden, has arrived in Zealand, and one letter mentions, that he landed at Helsingburg, in Sweden, Oct. 20, under a salute of all the batteries.

The Admiralty have made known to the merchants of Lloyd's Coffee-house, that the increase of the number of French privateers, fitted and fitting from the various ports in the Channel and the North Sea, is beyond precedent; but that every possible attention would be paid to the protection of trade.

A violent gale of wind has been experienced in the Bay of Biscay, and strong fears are entertained for the safety of the vessels and persons engaged in an expedition from Corunna to the Spanish places held by the French on the Bay.

Letters were yesterday received from Bordeaux of the date of the 18th of this month. In these we learn, that 5000 troops, 2000 of them Dutch, had entered that place between the 12th October and the day on which the letter was written.

It is stated in a ministerial paper that the case of Lucien Bonaparte has been submitted to the Lawyers, and the question put, whether, from the circumstances under which he fell into our power, we have a right to constitute him a prisoner of war. The Lawyers have decided in the *affirmative*, and Government have determined to act accordingly. A ship of war has in consequence been sent out to Malta, to take him on board, and to convey him, his family, and effects to this country.

A paragraph, in the Paris Moniteur, states, that Gen. Drouet, with the troops under his command, which is an entire corps of the French is proceeded to Almeida, to keep open Massena's communications in the rear—in fact to co operate with Massena in any manner he may have occasion for.

It is stated in letters from Holland, that no less than sixteen French Couriers were imprisoned at Bayonne for having refused to proceed to the armies in Spain and Portugal with dispatches. Hardly one messenger out of six, who takes the route of the Western Pyrenees, is known to arrive at his destination.

An Officer of high rank at Malta, is reported to have fallen in love with the eldest daughter of Lucien Bonaparte.

"The following extract of a letter, dated Malta, Aug. 20. was posted at Lloyd's—

"The Supercargo of the Gracia communicates in a letter, dated the 12th, that he is detained at Lilla by contrary winds, but that he is at liberty, and that all the Turkish vessels that were sequestered in the Adriatic have been liberated."

RIGA, Oct. 6.

Count Gottorp, Ex King of Sweden, has arrived here from St. Petersburgh. Previous to his departure he addressed a letter to the king and Diet of Sweden, wherein he upbraids them with their recent choice of a Crown Prince, which he terms ignominious and disgraceful in the highest degree, and consigns the Government to eternal oblivion and contempt, as unworthy the confideration of their lawful monarch.

FALMOUTH, Oct. 26.

The Queen Charlotte packet, which sailed from hence on the 15 inst. with mails for America, met a heavy gale of wind on the 22d in which she was dismatted, and met other serious damages.

Capt. Mudge arrived here this evening from Mount Bay, with the mails, which must be forwarded by another packet.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.

Distressing.—Captain Johnson arrived yesterday, reports, that St. Augustine, presented a scene of distress beyond description.—Vessels were received there of thirty-four wrecks being wrecked from the 25th to 29th October—fourteen on the Keys, and twenty on the coast of Florida, principally Americans; the crews were coming in many, in the most deplorable situation, naked and destitute of every means, mangled and much mutilated, from their long march and sufferings on the coast. The great influx of these into St. Augustine, raised the price of provisions to an amazing height; a fowl sold for a dollar, and it would have to foot it to St. Mary's before beef or vegetables could be had.

Windsor Castle, Oct. 31, 1810.

[illegible] M.

The King has passed a restless night, but his general state is not increased.

HENRY HALFORD,
W. HEBERDEN,
M. BAILLIE.

The Bulletin of Nov. 1, says, "His Majesty passed a better night and is much the same to-day as yesterday.

On the arrival of the Messenger from Windsor, yesterday, with the above despatch we learn, that a Cabinet Council was instantly held at the Secretary of State's Office and was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis Wellesley, the Earl of Liverpool, Mr. Perceval, Mr. Ryder, and Mr. Yorke.—On the breaking up of the Council a Messenger was dispatched to the Earl of Winchilsea, the Groom of the Stole. It is reported that his Lordship is to come to town for the purpose of issuing the bulletins at St. James's.

Several vessels were wrecked in the gale off South Wales, one an American vessel of 600 tons—crew saved.

Slave trade.—We mentioned lately that the French were endeavoring to put an effectual stop to the Slave trade, by capturing every vessel they found on the coast of Africa, in that employ. We have a list of the vessels captured to the 1st of October, 1810, gives the names of 2 ships, 6 brigs and 8 schooners, (Spanish & Portuguese) condemned, sold, &c. and of 2 ship, 3 brigs, and 1 schooners detained at Gorée for trial. *Bost. Cou.*

The conditional recall of Mr. PINKNEY from the court of London, now announced, is an event which was to have been expected as a result of the recall of Mr. Jackson from the United States. It is said that the American administration required that a personage of rank and talents should be sent out as Mr. J's successor; and that Lord WELLESLEY had recommended the measure to the French King; but letters from London say politively, that application had been made to several noblemen and others, and that after Mr. P. had explained the circumstances he had received, no man of rank and talents could be found to accept the appointment. *Bost.*

Russia has proposed to enter into negociations with Turkey, and to give up the Latin provinces in dispute, viz. the possession of Moldavia and Wallachia. This is thought to be owing to the Russian jealousy of France.

The following is an extract of a letter from near St. Stephens, Mobile, to a gentleman in this city, dated Nov. 10, 1810.

"No doubt you will be surprised at the possession of the circumstances which have lately transpired at Baton Rouge, in West Florida. The Convention have sent a letter to this district to invite them to join General Thomas, who, I am informed, will attack Mobile in 20 or 30 days from this, with 400 men, besides [illegible]

[illegible] from the Indisposition of His Majesty, the House of Peers and the Commons, adjourned [illegible] to 15th November last.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in the Mississippi Territory, dated Fort Stoddert, Oct. 23, 1810.

"DEAR SIR—We [illegible] received information that [illegible] was in on his march to Baker's Land[illegible] (the last [illegible] Fournal he took possession of Mobile. The principal [illegible] have put up their [illegible] efforts into the Fort [illegible], and it will be decided [illegible] citizens, as well as [illegible] Fort is one of the most military work in the [illegible] dimensions, and, [illegible] say, will be of [illegible] to get possession of [illegible] has no cannon, [illegible] it is uncertain the [illegible] surface—he is brave [illegible], and I followed by many [illegible] of any thing men can [illegible] have no doubt of a blood [illegible] on his reaching Mobile, [illegible] could let me will attempt [illegible] peace movements. He [illegible] the authority of the [illegible] C. [illegible] their object [illegible] will add to this District [illegible] is having between the [illegible] Patriots of West Florida [illegible] while under one [illegible]. In this letter [illegible] mail I shall send those [illegible]. Any farther movements [illegible] will inform you of."

Died lately in Wales, [illegible] possible [illegible] of doctors, the [illegible] he had acquired [illegible] trade within the [illegible]

"Butter is [illegible]

Windsor Castle, Oct. 31, 1810.

Nine o'clock, P. M.

The Kingdom can ill a reftless night, but his Majefty's reft is not increased.

HENRY HALFORD,
WILLIAM KNIGHTON,
M. BAILLIE.

The bulletin of Nov. 1, fays, 'His Majefty paffed a better night and is much the fame to-day as yefterday.'

On the arrival of the Meffenger from Windsor, yefterday, with the above despatch we learn, that a Cabinet Council was inftantly held at the Secretary of State's Office and was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis Wellesley, the Earl of Liverpool, Mr. Perceval, Mr. Ryder, and Mr. Yorke.—On the breaking up of the Council a Meffenger was dispatched to the Earl of Winchilsea, the Groom of the Stole. It is reported that his Lordship is to come to town for the purpofe of iffuing the Invitations at St. James's.

Several veffels were wrecked in the gales laft week off South Wales, one an American veffel, of 600 tons—crew saved.

Slave trade.—We mentioned lately that the Dutch were endeavouring to put an effectual ftop to the Slave trade by capturing every veffel they found on the coaft of Africa, in that employ. We have a lift of the veffels captured to the 1ft of October, 1811, which gives the names of 2 fhips, 6 brigs and 8 fchooners, (Spanifh & Portuguefe) condemned, loaded, &c. and of 2 fhips, 3 brigs, and 2 fchooners detained at Goree for trial. *Brift. Gaz.*

The conditional recall of Mr. PINKNEY from the court of London, now announced, is an event which was to have been expected as a refult of the recall of Mr. JACKSON from the United States. It is faid that the American adminiftration required that a perfonage of rank and talent fhould be fent out as Mr. J's fucceffor; and that Lord WELLESLEY had recommended the meafure to the Prince King; but letters from London fay pofitively, that application had been made to feveral noblemen and others, and that after Mr. P. had explained the circumftance, that had received, no man of rank and talents could be found to accept the appointment.

Ruffia has propofed to renew negotiations with Turkey, and to give up the main points in difpute with Moldavia and Wallachia. This is fuppofed to be owing to the Ruffian defeat of Prince.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated from near St. Stephens, Alabama Territory, to a gentleman in this city, dated Nov. 10, 1810:

"No doubt you will be glad to hear from me—I expect by the time you receive this letter I fhall have left this country—I have lately made a tour through West Florida—the Convention have not yet met—this diftrict to invade mexico—General Thomas, who, I am told, will attack Mobile in 20 or 30 days from this, with 3000 men, besides

from the Indisposition of His Majefty, the Houfe of Peers, and the Commons, adjourned to the 13th November laft.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in the Miffiffippi Territory, dated, Fort Stoddert, Oct. 23, 1810.

"DEAR SIR—We laft night received information that General Thomas is on his march from Pinkster's Landing (the laft fort in Florida he took poffeffion of) to Mobile. The principal inhabitants have put up their moft valuable effects into the Fort for protection, and it will be defended by the citizens, as well as the militia. The Fort is one of the beft of military work in the world of its dimensions, and, militarily fpeaking, will be one of the hardeft to get poffeffion of. The enemy has no cannon, and of courfe it is uncertain the plan he will purfue—he is brave and defperate, and followed by men capable of any thing men can do. I have no account of a bloody scene on his reaching Mobile, as I am confident he will attempt it by defperate movements. He acts under the authority of the *Baton Sarah Convention*—their object appears to be to add to *this Diftrict*, the Diftricts lying between them and Pontchartrain—or in other words, all the Diftricts of Weft Florida, and bring the whole under one *General Government*. In this latter cafe they can raife *at leaft* ten thousand militia. Any farther movements I will inform you of."

Died lately in Wales, Mr. W. Evans, poffeffed of nearly a million of dollars, the whole of which he had acquired in the Tea Trade within the laft forty years. *Alb. Gaz.*

How to keep Butter in Winter.

In the months of this province, the art of making good butter is underftood by very few; especially in the months of November, December, January and February, when the cows are fed on dry food. In fome places, a load of Salt Hay is given to a cow in a day, which is confiderably more than is neceffary; and the butter is as falt as if a quart of melted butter had been poured over it. The moft of the inhabitants, who are ftudious of economy, and to whom the trouble of churning is no object, will find it to their advantage to churn their cream every morning, as it will be much more delicious, and it is then eafily done. When the cream is churned, the butter muft be, at leaft twice, waihed with cold water, and then all the buttermilk will be fufficiently feparated from it. To prevent heat will generally turn the butter rancid. It will require a little more hand churning, than it does in warmer weather; and that is one of the difficulties in making good butter in January, as it is the coldeft month in the year.

A young woman of Dublin, who was a perfect ftranger to fome of the fafhionable ftreets, from an unfortunate affair that happened fome time ago to a Dutch lady, mentioned in London to a friend of her's, who advised her to go and fee her before fhe fpring to the account of her maffer, as being the richeft man of the two. "I was thinking of that (replied the perfon) but then, you know the child will difcover all, when it begins to *fpeak Dutch*."

A Phyfician had a fkeleton fo fixed that on entering the room a fpring was touched, when, in an inftant, it grafped the perfon entering. An Irifhman, a ftranger, called on the doctor for fome medical aid, and was fhown into the room where the fkeleton was. It ftruck him in a moment—He up with his ftick to defend himfelf; but to his great aftonifhment, he faw the ghaftly figure difengaging itfelf, when he flew from the houfe like lightning. A few days after, meeting the doctor (who might himfelf be called a walking fkeleton) coming out of his own houfe, he exclaimed—"Ah my honey—are you here? do you think I don't know you with your clothes on?" He fnatches the doctor's hat, throttle, and beftowing a few hearty whacks—"take that for the sweat you gave me t'other day!"

A Finifhed Coquette, at a *ball*, asked a gentleman near her, whilft fhe adjuftted her tucker, whether he could *fart a fan*, which fhe held in her hand. "No Madam, anfwered he, proceeding to ufe it, but I can *fan a fart*."

Economy.—The following Anecdote will let the fubject of economy in a very ftriking point of view:

"At the time when the London Bridge was building, or repairing, the gentlemen, who were foliciting fubfcriptions to carry on the work, called at the door of a wealthy gentleman; and juft as they were entering the door, they heard the gentleman fcolding at the female fervant, for throwing into the fire, a match of brimftone, after fhe had ufed it in lighting a candle. The refolutions of the gentlemen ftanding at the door, were as follows—"Well, if this man is fo much a ftate of fuling a match of brimftone, we need moft certainly lofe our labour in fhewing him our propofal. They however, put their fubfcription papers, and he put down a good fum—but to numerous fums of hundred pounds. The gentlemen had been their refolutions when entering at the door and heard him call at his fervant for wafting the match of brimftone. The gentleman replied, "that it was not the value of the match that he begrudged the fervant, but was to make ftill lefs impreffion of feeing any thing, even a candle fo carelefsly ufed, and to teach her economy." I continued the gentleman, "this fervant had been engaged in waiting a candle-match he would be [illegible] ing awe [illegible] but if [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FOR SALE

ON very low terms, the adjoining Lots No. 6 and 7, in the Township of York, fronted by the River Humber, with a neat Small Dwelling House, a Barn and other outhouses, and about 30 Acres well cleared Land thereon. —The Stock consisting of Horses, Horned cattle, Sheep, &c. together with a Shop and Set of Blacksmiths Tools will be sold therewith to any purchaser —The excellent quality of the Land, the pleasant situation they are in, and their low price they will be sold for must render the purchase a desirable one? Good Bills drawn payable at New-York or Albany, will be taken in payment For particulars apply to the subscribing proprietor at the Humber, or to John Carnes at the Printing Office in York.

☞ The above premises are within half a mile of a Grist and Saw Mill.

BENJ. DAVIS.

Humber, 30th Dec. 1810.

FRANCES MURRAY

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies of York, that she has commenced

Millinary and Mantua Making

in the most Fashionable manner, in the House lately occupied by Mr Adams, opp. Mr. Jordan's, King-street. Pelisses and Corsets made to the neatest stile.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted.

York, December 19, 1810.

DANIEL MURRAY

Wishes to inform that he will teach Gentlemen's Families DANCING, (till this Winter) at their House —He will also Instruct young Gentlemen on the VIOLIN

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a separation between the subscriber and his Wife CATHARINE KEMP, lately has taken place; this is to forewarn all persons from harboring her or trusting her on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting.

DAVID HARTMAN.

York, 25th Decr. 1810

Wholesale & Retail Store

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have just received by the Brig John and Mariner from London, and the Aurora from Liverpool, a General and Handsome Assortment of GOODS, which are now opening and for Sale at their Store in York; among which are the following Articles:—Viz

Bours, Scarlet, light and dark Mix'd, Broad Cloaths,	An elegant Assortment of Mens Worsted and Cotton Hose,
White, Yellow and Red Flannels,	Childrens Cotton & Worsted Stockings, & Sanaets,
Rolo and point Blankets	Long Silk and Cotton Gloves,
Black and Brown Wildbair,	Habit do.
Plain & Strip'd Callimancoes,	ladies elegant fashionable white and black Tambor'd Net-Veils,
Marcelles, Valancia, Toilett, Swan-down and Figured Velvets,	White and black Lace, Silver & Gold Sewing

THE Subscriber being in legal possession of Park Lot No. 2[illegible], in the first Concession of York, all persons are warned not to commit any Trespass upon it.

J. GIVENS.

York, Decr. 6. 1810.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession

No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.

No. 1, 2, 23, 24 8th do.

North half of 24 in the 9th do.——360 acres.

in the Township of Innisham.

No 23 and Southern ½ of 24 2d concession

No. 22, 9th do.

No. 4, 8th do.

No. 4, 10th do.—240 Acres in the Township of Burford.

No. 22, 23 and 24 [illegible] 600 acres in Wesley.

No. 10, 11 and 12, 7th do.

Broken Lot No. 14, 9th do.— 600 acres in the Township of Gloucester.

No. 19, 21 and South half of 22 2d—400 acres in King

No. 17, 3d concession,

No. 14, 5th do.—400 acres in the Township of Markham

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an indisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

New-Goods.

GEORGE THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he has made considerable additions to his Assortment of

DRY GOODS, | HARDWARE
GROCERIES, | CROCKERY,
&c. &c. &c

which upon trial will be found of superior quantities, and flatters himself that he will be able to sell on terms which shall prove satisfactory, and as an inducement to purchasers ;—country produce, Furs and Peltries, &c. will be received in payment.

York, 31 Decr 1810.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscriber lately executed a Promissory Note for Ten Pounds seven shillings and six pence, New York currency, in favor of Thomas Willson.—He hereby forewarns all persons against purchasing or taking said Note in payment as he is determined not to pay it, having never received any value for the same; the said Note is witnessed by Isaac Wilkes DAVID HALLEY.

Humber, 19th Decr 1810.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT TWENTY TONS well cured and excellent

Timothy Hay.

Enquire at the Printing Office.

Decr 3. 1810.

WHEREAS several persons have been committed on the Lands Reserved by Government; I am commanded to give notice and to warn any person or persons from cutting or carrying away any Timber or Trees from any part of the Reserved Lands in the Township of York, or any other Reserved Lands in this Province, as they will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the Law.

THOS. HAMILTON

Lands for Sale.

THE following Lands belonging to the Estate of the late [illegible] Esquire, of [illegible] in the County of [illegible] viz.

[illegible] Acres
[illegible] Acres
[illegible] Acres
[illegible] Acres Township of York
[illegible] Acres
[illegible] Acres

For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at Toronto.

PETER RUSSELL.

Toronto, 1st Dec. 1810.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have lately received from England and Montreal, an Assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries

CONSISTING OF

Superfine and common Cloths,	Dilworths Spelling Books,
Flannels,	Memorandum do.
Cashmeres,	Black and Red Ink Powders,
Calliceos,	Sealing Wax and Quills,
Cottons,	Duck and Pigeon Shot,
Huckabacks,	Gun Powder,
Osnaburgs,	Window Glass, 8 × 8
Brown Holland,	10 × 12 and Shingle Nails,
Quilting,	White and Red Paint,
Corduroy,	Shovels,
Baskets, 2d, 3, & 4th	Iron & Kettles, Pots
Worsted, assorted,	and Frying Pans,
Sattin and Beaver Mit.	GROCERIES, &c.
Fancy Cords,	Best Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,
Flannel Shirts,	Hyson and Hyson Skin
Bonnet Wire,	Tea,
Cloth Sewing, assorted,	Coffee and Chocolate,
Coarse Twine,	French Brandy,
Tapes and Bobbins,	Jamaica Spirits,
Quarter Bindings,	Treacle,
Silk Serpentine,	Currants and Raisins,
Fashion do Ribbon,	Loppers Bark,
Black Hair do	Nutmegs,
Silk Bandanna Handkfs.	Red Pepper,
Black Silk,	Cinnamon,
Bonnet Silk,	Cloves,
Men's and Women's Worsted and Cotton Hose,	Ginger,
Boots and Shoes,	Mustard,
Ladies Velvet do.	Tobacco,
Ladies White Kid Gloves	Candles, Soap & Starch,
Men's Beaver do.	Oil Mats,
Suspenders,	Sheet Iron do.
Shoe Thread,	Cut Nails,
Quill boards, Ivory and ornamented Combs,	Earthen Ware & China, consisting of Yellow, Brown, Chequer, Blue Edged, Painted, Printed, Sprig Patterns, and Queens Tea Ware, Pans, pots, basons, Bowls, Jugs and mugs, Coffee, &c.
Carry do	Red and Black China, with Coffee, &c. &c.
Coat and Vest Buttons,	Gun Locks and other Gun
Shaving Boxes,	Together with an Assortment of Glass Ware, and a variety of Articles not here mentioned. All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Produce.
Snuff do.	
Tea a Brushes,	
Hand Scrubbing Brushes,	
Shoe and Cloth do.	
Broom Heads,	
Ox, Looking Glasses,	
Pins and Worsted Needles,	
Razors, Knives & Forks	
Pen and Pocket Knives,	
Scissors,	
Britannia Metal, Table and Tea Spoons,	
Cotton Cards,	
Wool do.	
Cotton Wool,	

RIDOUT & MERCER.

York, 27th Nov 1810.

THE following Lots of Land will be sold on moderate terms, for Cash, or, if more convenient to the purchaser, Merchantable Boards will be taken in payment, viz.

Lots numbered C, and D on the North Side of the River Etobicoke, in the Township of [illegible] being in a range in the Gore [illegible] Street.

Lot No. [illegible] in the 1st Concession from the Lake, in the Township of Toronto.

For particulars apply to JOSEPH SHAW.

Toronto, 1st Dec. 1810.

THE Subscriber having laid [illegible] Goods [illegible] and for [illegible] HENRY's, [illegible] Store yard, [illegible] removed [illegible] payment of [illegible] Goods [illegible]

Woollens, Cottons, and Checks, Cancoes, Lawns and Muslins, Silk, Cotton, &c. Hdkf. Shawls, Fancy and plain Muslins, Grocerie, Cutlery, and Crocke ry, with a general variety of other Articles.

THOS. DEARY.

FOR SALE

THE following Lots of Land,

FOR SALE

A Substantial and well finished

Pleasure Sleigh.

Enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 3 Decr. 1810.

THE Subscribers have just received, and offer for sale at their Store in the House formerly occupied by Wm. Willcocks, Esquire, a well chosen Assortment of DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES; which they will dispose of upon very reasonable terms for Cash or Produce; consisting of

Superfine and coarse Cloths,	HARDWARE.
Kersimere, Rose and Pelo Blankets, and Flannel,	Britania Metal Tea Pots Tea canisters,
Brown, Olive and Green Flushing,	Candlesticks, and Snuffers,
Drab and Grey Coating,	Shears and Penknife,
Swandown Veiling,	Razors and Knives,
Moleskin do.	Pocket and Tea Knives
Printed Jean, Fancy Cord do.	Buttons,
Oliver Thickett,	Gun Flints,
Drab Genoa Cord,	Tables and Tea Spoons,
Tavern Worsted do.	Tea Spoons,
Black and Colour'd Cotton Hose,	Thimbles,
Black Muslin, Jaconet, Colored ditto	Horse Rugs, Buckles, Nails, Screws, and Rivets,
Black, Lead Colored, and White Cotton	Spirit Proof Hydrometers,
Checkerd,	Hand Saws and Compasses,
Dark Blue Cloth,	Pocket Ink Stands,
Drab do. Do. Do.	Sheet Iron Stoves, Stove Screws, Tacks,
Men & Women's Worsted and Cotton Hose,	Sheet Iron, Cast Iron, Pot and Kettle Hooks,
Do. Black Silk do.	Frying Pans, Spoons,
Fancy Gingham,	Powder, Shot & Lead,
Printed Cottons,	Shovels,
Plain and Handkerchiefs,	GROCERIES.
Stripe Silk and Cotton,	Prime and Fresh Pork
Stap Handkerchiefs,	Prime and Fresh Beef
Common Pocket do.	Hyson and Hyson Skin Gunpowder and Congou Tea,
Web Binding, Padd Board & Bonnett wire,	Loaf and Brown Sugars,
Colour'd and Drab Cords,	Starch, and Fancy Soap,
Black Lustrings,	Almonds,
Coloured Lutestring,	Pepper, Allspice,
Black and Colour Check	Cinnamon,
Brown,	Cloves,
Blue and yellow Nankeens,	Nutmegs,
York Stripe Jean,	Ginger,
Satin and Cotton Spotted Net Sleeves,	Mustard,
Men's Beaver and Cotton Gloves,	Chocolate,
Umbrellas,	Candles,
Ladies Kid and Shalloon Wriggs,	Soap,
Beaver Bonnets,	Starch,
Worsted and Yarn Hose,	Indigo,
Superfine and common Razors,	Blacking,
Do. with Silver eyes,	Pipes,
Pocket Pens, and at No. 9, Pearl Pens,	Pipe Tongs,
Red Peppered Cords,	Corks,
Combed and not combed Cambric,	Together with a General Assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware, Bottles and

BOULTON & ROBINSON.

York, 1st October, 1810.

House and Lands for Sale.

THE House and premises in the Town of York, occupied by Mr. Dease and [illegible]

Lots No. [illegible]

Township of [illegible]

Nos. [illegible]

Township of [illegible]

Nos. 24, 26, [illegible]
23, 27, [illegible]
25, 29, [illegible]

Township of [illegible]

For particulars apply to [illegible] York; or to the Subscribers at [illegible] to the Subscribers, [illegible] receive them to [illegible] see they belong to [illegible]

Peterson's Lots, [illegible]
[illegible] 21 [illegible]
[illegible] 18, [illegible]
[illegible] 18, [illegible]
[illegible] 18, [illegible]
[illegible] 18, [illegible]
Peterson's Lots, [illegible]
[illegible] 18, [illegible]

FOR SALE

LOTS [illegible]

TO BE SOLD

THE following [illegible] Land,

1816

their refpective neighbourhoods, as are
ſcriptures, or Books of Prayer, or are
ciety's bounty.
Copies of theſe preſent Reſolutions be
nted throughout the Province,—and
r Strachan, be requeſted to tranſmit
es for the propagation of the Goſpel in
th' Society for promoting Chriſtian
ible Society; and copies to ſuch other
ſee fit.
be at liberty to purchaſe from the Se-
ber of Bibles and Prayer Books for the
e Coſt.
ed the meeting that he had it in com-
ſenant Governor Gore, to ſignify his
ty by becoming its perpetual Patron,
's condeſcenſion was received with un-
he Chair, and the Hon. Mr. Chief
ſt thereto, again read the Rules and
ubmitted to the Meeting by Doctor
ey ſhould be adopted which was un-
that Henry John Boulton Eſquire, be
ety for the enſuing year, which being
ed to.
at William Allan Eſquire, be appoint-
the enſuing year, which being recon-
d to
that William Halton Eſq be appoint-
ciety in London, for the purpoſe of
to further the Intereſts of the Society,
wiſe unanimouſly agreed to.
ned the Meeting that he had it further
ncy the Lieutenant Governor, to offer
venty Guineas, and in the name of Mrs.
uch the Gentlemen and Ladies mem-
rs to this Society ſubjoined to this Re-
e the ſums therein mentioned, and to
nuing their Names on the Books of the
g. Doctor Strachan was requeſted to
ſhed at the head of this Report, ex-
cts of this Aſſociation, and exhorting
are of their fellow Chriſtians at heart,
nevolent, and charitable intentions.—
ved.

ORS AT THE FIRST MEETING
OF THE
E'S SOCIETY of UPPER CANADA.

	Donations. £	s	d	Annual Subscriptio n. £	s	d
Gor	23	6	8			
-	11	13	4			
owell	11	3	4			
-	1	3	4			
-	1	3	4			
-	1	3	4			
-				2	6	8
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an, }				2	6	8
-				1	3	4
-				2	6	8
Genl.				5	16	8
-				1	3	4
Genl				1	3	4
-				1	3	4
-				2	6	8
-				2	6	8
adice)				2	6	8
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-				1	3	4
-				1	3	4
-				1	3	4
-	5	16	8	1	3	4
-				1	3	4
£	59			£ 59	10	

H. J. BOULTON,
Secretary.

G.

VOLUME XXV.

THE YORK

Single Papers 1½ each. SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1816.

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by EDWARD W. McBRIDE.

Notice.

CAME into the enclofure of the Subſcriber about two months ago, a Stear between three and four years old. The owner is requeſted to come and prove his property pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold in three weeks from this date to pay for his keeping.

JONATHAN ASHBRIDGE.

York, Nov. 25 h 1815.

Rogers and Stocking,

HAT MANUFACTURERS,

GIVE notice to their Friends and the Public, that they have on hand an extenſive Aſſortment of various kinds of Hats, viz.—Beavers, Caſtors, Roruns, Merino, Wool &c. all which are executed in the moſt faſhionable ſtyle, and warranted equal to any offered to ſale in this province; they are determined to keep conſtantly a full ſupply of every deſcription to meet all demands, wholeſale or retail, which they will ſell on as liberal terms as can be obtained in this Province—every exertion will be made to render their Manufacture an object to the purchaſer—They have alſo on hand, a quantity of Hat-Trimmings of every deſcription. Caſh paid for Furs delivered at their Shop, oppoſite Mr. St. George's Store. York, June 9, 1815.

Wanted as above,

Four or Five Journeyman HATTERS, good Workmen will meet with good encouragement by Applying immediately.

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, Southſide 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 100 Acres.

Lots in Caiſtor, } Nos. 11, 13 & 15, 5, Con. } 14, 6, do. } 800 Acres

It is unneceſſary to point out the very valuable ſituation and quality of theſe lands:—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara Diſtrict, no further recommendation is neceſſary. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe the whole or any part thereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12 h, 1815.

CASH,

PAID for old Pewter, or Tin ware given in exchange by the ſubſcriber.

I. BIGELOW.

YORK, Auguſt 31ſt, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber (who again occupies the former Store Eaſt of Mrs HUNT's) informs his friends and the Public, that from being early in the Market he has now a choice aſſortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries and Liquors*—all of which purchaſed for cash, he will ſell at very reduced prices. Furs, Foot, and other Country produce will be received at the higheſt Market price, and Dollars at Eight Shillings N. Y. C. not refuſed.

THOMAS DEARY.

York, 7th Auguſt.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roaches Point, Cookes Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 150 and 80 acres well cleared, with 2 Log Houſes thereon, and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good Orchard is thereon. Any incumbrance. For particulars enquire of Mr. Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm. Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 10th, 1815. CHAS. GRANT

Five Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the Yard of Mr. WM. SMITH Junr. On or about the firſt of Oct. laſt a large Cheſnut Stone Horſe, fifteen hands high, with Bald Face and one hind foot white. Whoever will take up ſaid Horſe, and return him to the owner ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable Charges.

AMOS SMITH.

Scarborough, Nov. 10th 1815.

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid all Perſons crediting my Wife Phoebe, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, after this date.

WILLIAM PRICE.

Etobicoke, 23 d December, 1815.

For Sale,

On very moderate terms.

Two hundred Acres

OF Excellent LAND in the Township of WHITBY, Home Diſtrict, twety five miles from the Town of YORK, on the Danford Road. A good and indiſputable title will be given.

Apply at the PRINTING OFFICE, or to the ſubſcriber.

S. THOMAS.

York, Sept. 21ſt, 1815.

THE PUBLIC are reſpectfully reminded that a ſmall periodical work is printed monthly at Quebec, called the *Canadian Viſitor*, Subſcriptions for which are received at this office. Two numbers have arrived, and the third is expected daily.

This work is deſigned to expand uſeful information and promote a taſte for reading among all claſſes of the community, by recommending thoſe plans and new improvements in Education which have proved extenſively uſeful in Great Britain, and in many other parts of the civiliſed world.

England is celebrated for her *Fleets and Armies*, but ſhe is more deſervedly celebrated for her *Moral, Literary and Religious* Inſtitutions. The *moral* benefits which have been produced by theſe different eſtabliſhments. And it is hoped that all the Britiſh colonies will imitate the parent country in the eſtabliſhment of SCHOOLS and BIBLE Societies.

Since the horrors of war have been exchanged for the bleſſings of peace in this country, it is hoped that every Chriſtian and true Patriot will *now* exert himſelf as much for the improvement of the country as he *has done* for its defence.

One half of the money which has been expended by the different nations of the earth for 20 years paſt in deſtroying one another, if it had been expended in promoting the arts of peace, the whole world might have been cultivated like a garden and *Churches, Chapels* and *School-houſes* might have been erected for the accommodation of the whole human family.

It is ſincerely hoped that all will learn wiſdom by the things which they have ſuffered.

The Markham Mills For Sale.

TOGETHER with 400 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 3 and 4, in 3d Conceſſion of ſaid Township, on which the Mills are erected.

The ſituation is ſo well known it need not be deſcribed.

ALSO,

300 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 32, and half of No. 31, in 2d Conceſſion. A good and indiſputable title will be given, and the conditions of ſale made known by applying to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 23d of December, 1815.

To Let on Shares.

A FARM of 96 Acres 36 Acres of Meadow with a number of Bearing APPLE and other fruit trees, within a few miles of York.—Enquire of the Printer.

York, 18th December, 1815.

…at
…Paris
…ate the
…c. They
…n. Prince
…return to
…nd occupies
…ace Eckmuhl
…Wellington has
…Fouche, Duke
…t Brussels on his
…8th Oct.
…ngs of the two houses
…ure of the Netherlands,
commenced at the Hague on the 16th Oct. The president, Count Throsmes, delivered a speech on the occasion.

A treaty has been concluded between Denmark and Prussia, by which the former cedes to the latter the Duchy of Pomerania and the land of Rugen, acquired by treaty from Sweden, in exchange for which Prussia cedes to Denmark the Dutchy of Lunenburg, acquired from Hanover by the treaty of Vienna. By this exchange Denmark acquires a territory contigious to Holstein, and extends her boundaries to the Elbe.

…the land forces, and for not having afforded that co-operation.

Second Charge—For not having stormed the American works on shore at nearly the same time that the naval action began, as he had given capt. Downie reason to expect.

Third Charge—For having disregarded the signal for co-operation which had previously been agreed upon.

Fourth Charge—For not having attacked the enemy on shore, either during the said naval action or after it was ended whereby his majesty's naval squadron under the command of capt. Downie might have been saved.

THE AUSTRIAN ARCHDUKES.

Five months is the period for which the mansion of the Duke of St. Alban's in Stratford place, is taken for the accommodation of the Austrian Archdukes. It is fitted up in the most magnificient style, and a number of servants in every capacity have been engaged as a temporary establishment for their Royal Highnesses. Three of the Prince Regent's carriages, with suitable attendants, have been ordered to conduct the distinguished visitors and suites to London; two of them will leave town for Dover to-day, and the third to-morrow morning, with the Secretary of the late Austrian Ambassador. The Archduke John is certainly expected in town on Tuesday next.

New York Dec. 6,

The ship Milton, Capt. Thomas, arrived at Boston on Friday evening, in 36 days from Hayre de-Grace, and 35 from Torbay. She has brought Paris papers to the 21st October, and London to the 24th inclusive.

The disturbances among the sailors in several British ports had been quelled, and the vessels that had been detained by the rioters had sailed.

The Arch Dukes John and Louis of Austria, had arrived in London on a visit; and a splendid establishment had been rented for their accommodation for five months.

The disturbances in Ireland, it is said continued; and 4 additional regiments of English militia had been sent over to the assistance of the Irish government.

Several divisions of the allied troops had left France on their return to their

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The following is a sketch of the Military Life of his Grace.

1787. March 7. Appointed Ensign in the 73d Foot.
December 25. Appointed Lieut. in the 76th Foot.
1788. January 23. Exchanged into 41st Regiment.
1789. June 25. Exchanged into the 18th Dragoons.
1791. Sept. 20. Received a Company in the 58th Foot.
1192. Oct. 31. Again exchanged to the 18th Dragoons——appointed Major in the 33d Foot.
1793. April 30. Appointed Lt. Colonel.
1794. Commanded a Brigade of Infantry during Lord Moira's retreat through Flanders—Shortly after was employed in the expedition, under Admiral Christian, destined for the West Indies—and then accompanied his regiment to India.
1795. May 3. Received the rank of Colonel by Brevet.
1796. May 4. Colonel Wellesley attacked and took Seringapatam, for which he received the thanks in public orders from General Harris.
1800. Sept. 5. He intercepted Dhoudia Waugh's force at Conaghull, when Dhoudia himself and a great number of his followers were killed, and the whole body dispersed—for this, Col. Wellesley received the thanks of Gen. Braithwaite, then in command of the forces at Madras, and also of the Governor Gen. in Council.
1802. April 29. Obtained the rank of Major General.
03. April 21. After a forced march of sixty miles entered Poonhah, possession of which had been taken by Holkar.
Sept. 23. Major-General Wellesley, with an army consisting only of 4500 men, of whom about 2000 were Europeans, attacked and defeated at Assaye, Scindeah's army, consisting of 38,500 cavalry, 10,500 regular infantry, 500 matchlocks, 500 rocket men, and 90 pieces of ordnance. He next turned his attention to the Rajah of Berar's army, whom he defeated on the plains of Agram.
Dec. 14. Carried by storm the almost impregnable fortress of Gawilghar.
Dec. 16. Signed a treaty of peace with the Rajah of Berar.
Dec. 30. Signed a treaty of peace with Scindeah.
1804 Appointed a Knight of the Military Order of the Bath.
1805. Early in this year he returned to England, when a sword, valued at £1,000 was presented to him by the inhabitants of Calcutta: thanks were voted to him by both houses of Parliament; and his companions in arms presented him with a gold vase, valued at 2,000 guineas.
In the autumn Sir A. Wellesley accompanied Lord Cathcart to Hanover, and on the return of the army was appointed to a District.
1806. Jan. 30. Received the Colonelcy of the 33d regiment.
1807. Defeated a detachment of Danes near Kioge.
1808. April 25 Attained the rank of Lieut. General.
August 17 Fought the battle of Roleia.
21. That of Vimeira, and shortly afterwards returned to England.
1809. March 22. Returned to Portugal, and appointed by the Prince Regent of Portugal, Marshal Gen. of the Portuguese troops.
May 11. Passed the Douro, defeated Soult, and captured Oporto.
July 23. Fought the battle of Talavera.
In this year he was created Viscount Wellington.
1810. Sept. 2. Fought the battle of Bosaco.
1811. May 5. That of Fuentes de Honore, or Almeida
In this year his Lordship was created by the Prince Regent of Portugal Conde de Vimeira, and on the 31st July, received the local rank of General in Spain and Portugal.
1812. Jan. 19, Ciudad Rodrigo carried by storm.
March 16. Badajoz also carried by storm.
July 22 Fought the battle of Salamanca.
In this year his Lordship was

03. April 21. After a forced m..ch of sixty miles entered Poonhah, possession of which had been taken by Holkar.

Sept. 23. Major-General Wellesley, with an army consisting only of 4500 men, of whom about 2000 were Europeans, attacked and defeated at Assaye, Scindeah's army, consisting of 38,500 cavalry, 10,500 regular infantry, 500 matchlocks, 500 rocket men, and 90 pieces of ordnance. He next turned his attention to the Rajah of Berar's army, whom he defeated on the plains of Agram.

Dec. 14. Carried by storm the almost impregnable fortress of Gawilghar.

Dec. 16. Signed a treaty of peace with the Rajah of Berar.

Dec. 30. Signed a treaty of peace with Scindeah.

04 Appointed a Knight of the Military Order of the Bath.

05. Early in this year he returned to England, when a sword, valued at £1,000 was presented to him by the inhabitants of Calcutta: thanks were voted to him by both houses of Parliament; and his companions in arms presented him with a gold vase, valued at 2,000 guineas.

In the autumn Sir A. Wellesley accompanied Lord Cathcart to Hanover, and on the return of the army was appointed to a District.

6. Jan. 30. Received the Colonelcy of the 33d regiment.

7. Defeated a detachment of Danes near Kioge.

8. April 25 Attained the rank of Lieut. General.

August 17 Fought the battle of Roleia.

21. That of Vimeira, and shortly afterwards returned to England.

March 22. Returned to Portugal, and appointed by the Prince Regent of Portugal, Marshal Gen. of the Portuguese troops.

May 11. Passed the Douro, defeated Soult, and captured Oporto.

July 23. Fought the battle of Talavera.

In this year he was created Viscount Wellington.

Sept. 2. Fought the battle of Bosaco.

May 5. That of Fuentes de Honore, or Almeida

In this year his Lordship was created Marquis Wellington.

1813. Jan. 1 was appointed Colonel of the Horse Guards.

June 22. The battle of Vittoria, appointed Field Marshal, and the same year a Knight of the Garter.

August 11. The battle of the Pyrenees.

1814. May 3. He was created Marquis Dunn and Duke of Wellinton.

1815. June 18. Battle of Waterloo.

July 3. The City of Paris capitulated to the Duke and Blucher—the British and Prussian Forces took possession on the 7th.

July 18. Created Prince of Waterloo by the King of the Netherlands.

Upper Canada.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper-Canada, and our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Thirtieth day of December to be commenced held called and elected and to every of you,

GREETING —

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty second day of November last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Concil to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the fifth day of January next, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. But WE taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our Loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, Hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the sixth day of February next ensuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, for the actual despatch of Public business, there to take into consideration the State and Welfare of our said Province, and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof WE have caused these our letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affix—. Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York this Thirtieth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty sixth of our reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

F. G.

WM JARVIS Sec'y.

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

44 BARRELS Genesee Flour.

16 Do. Country do.

Of the Best Quality recommended for the use of Private Families.

D. McARTHUR.

York, 4th January, 1816.

NOTICE.

Lieut. Governor's Office,
YORK, 21st December, 1815.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased, under the Authority of one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to appoint The Hon. The Chief Justice, The Honorable William Dummer Powell, The Honorable and Rev. Doctor John Strachan, Lieutenant Colonel Battersby, and George Crookshank, Esq. Assistant Commissary General, Commissioners to Assemble at York, on the 21 day of January next, to receive claims from His Majesty's Subjects for Losses occasioned by the Enemy, His Majesty's Troops, or the Indians in Defence of the Province; all which claims, properly authenticated, must be transmitted to the Lt. Governor's Office, before the 21 of February next, accompanied by a Certificate that the Claimant has received no Compensation whatever, for any part of the loss, stated in his Claim.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has also been pleased to appoint William Kemble, Esq. Secretary to the said Commission.

By His Excellency's Command.

WM HALTON, Secretary.

Wanted,

For Service of the Barrack Department.

1000 CORDS FIRE WOOD, to be delivered at this Post by the 1st of August next. Any person willing to contract for the same, will send their proposals in writing, on or before the 20th January next to —

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
Assist. Com'y General.

York, 25th December, 1815.

Wanted,

For Service of the Barrack Department,

2,000 Bundles of S—— 12 lbs each.

500 (Birch) Brooms,

to be delivered at the Post by the 1st March next. Any person willing to contract for the above articles, will send in their proposals in writing on or before the 20th of January next to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
Assist. Com'y General.

York, 20th December, 1815

NOTICE,

THE Subscriber Respectfully informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a house of Public entertainment on Yonge Street, 27 Miles from York, for the accommodation of travellers, and others who may be pleased to favour him with their custom. He intends keeping on hand the best of Liquors of every Description, also good fodder, and keeps both encouraging attention to customers, to merit their approbation.

JOHN WELLS.

Yonge-Street, 6th January, 1815.

Sheriff's Office, York, December 23, 1815.

Home District, } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, on Tuesday the 9th day of January now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs, are desired to take Notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices, shall be to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he has for Sale an Assortment of the following Articles, viz:

Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Cocoa nuts, Figs, Almonds, Raisins, Prunes, Orange, and Lemon Peal, Liquorice, Sugar Candy, Barley, Sago, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nut Megs, Allspice, Cloves, Pepper, Soap & Candles, Starch and Blue, Pipes, Pigtail, Lady Twist, and Plug Tobacco, Segars, and Snuff.

Wines, Rum, Brandy, Holland Gin, Irish Whisky, Peppermint, Shrub, London Porter, Cheese, Cod fish, Herrings.

MEDICINES AND PERFUMES,

Crockery and Glass Ware, Single & Double Stoves, Sheet Iron, Tin, Wire, Frying Pans, Sad Irons,

Plough Share Moulds, Spades & Shovels, Trace Chains Iron, Blister, Crawley and Hoop L Steel, Anvils and Vices, Locks and Hinges, Files, Copper & Iron Tea Kettles, Horse Nails, Wrought and Cut Nails from 3d to 2d 8 ds, Screws & shot, Window Glass, and Putty, Linseed Oil, Paints, Dye Stuff, Oil Vitriol, Sweet Oil, Carpenter's Tools, Brushes, Bellows, Fiddles, Fares Fifes, Cloths, Flannels, Wellington cord Velvets, Bombazetts, Cottons, Calicoes, Checks, Irish Linen, Cambricks, Muslins, Shirting, Tippets, Stockings, Mitts, Single and Tandum Harness, Skates, Wellington Boots, Mens, Womens and Children's Shoes, &c.

With a variety of Toys, to divert the Girls and Boys, and a number of other Articles too tedious to insert, Which he will sell low for cash, or Country produce.

—ALSO—

A Sideboard, portable Desks, Tables and Desk Bedsteads, a Carricle and harness.

WANTED.

Two Journeymen and an Apprentice about Sixteen years of Age, for the Joiner and Cabinet Making.

GEORGE DUGGAN.

York, 2d Dec. 1815.

Public Notice.

POST OFFICE,
York, Jan. 1st, 1816.

THE Mails which will continue to arrive here every Monday morning, will be closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of same day to be forwarded for Dundas, Niagara, and Sandwich, and from Dundas, a Courier will be dispatched every second Thursday, for Sandwich and Amherstburg.

Nevertheless, all the Packets and Letters put into the different Offices for the Westward will be forwarded weekly to Dundas

The Mail from hence to Kingston which is closed every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M after which hour no Letters can be forwarded till the following Mail.

An arrangement has been made for forwarding letters for Europe, "*Via New York, provided the British Inland Postage to Swanton, by way of Montreal, and the States Postage from Swanton to New York is paid at the Office when the letters are put in*" and above the address for the place in Great Britain or Ireland, must be written the words, "*Via New York per H. B. M. Packet.*

W. ALLAN,
P. M.

☞ The first numbers of the *Canadian Visitor*, and a subscription list, are lodged at this Office, where persons subscribing, will receive them.

JOHN HIGGINS, JUNR.

Blacksmith.

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of YORK, and its vicenity that he has commenced the above busiuess on the Farm adjoining Major Givens near York Garrison, where all work in his line will be done with neatness and despatch, and hopes by his attention to his business, to meet the Patronage of a Generous Public.

York, 16 *Dec.* 1815.

To the Public.

A LARGE and valuable Tract of Land for sale, situated in the following favorable Locations:

400 Acres on Yonge-Street near the Town.

750 Ditto in Rainham, District of London.

950 Ditto in Elmsley District of Johnstown.

The above lands will be sold together, or seperately as it may suit the convenience of the Purchaser.

Any further information relative to the above lands may be obtained by applying at the Printing Office.

York, 25th Nov. 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will deliver any quantity of Cedar for fences or other purposes, early in the Spring. Those who may be in want, will have the goodness to send their orders immediately, either to the subscriber on the Humber, or to Mr. J. MURCHISON, Merchant Taylor, in York.

WM. COOPER.

Humber, 30thNov. 1815.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District against the lands and tenements, which of Benjamin Gilbert, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Administrator, at the suit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Esq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North side of King's Street, containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houses, out-houses thereunto belonging, all which property I shall sell at public Auction in one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

SAMUEL RIDOUT. Sheriff,

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned Lots of Land, viz.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession, broken front, and Lot No. 28, in the 8th Concession, of the Township of Pickering, containing 400 Acres.

ALSO,

LOT No. 1, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 Acres. For terms apply at the Printing Office.

York, 24th Novr. 1815.

Notice.

ALL Persons which are indebted to the Deputy Sheriff's Office, are requested to settle the same without delay: and all persons having demands against the Subscriber are requested to present the same for settlement, as he intends resigning the situation of Deputy Sheriff.

W. D. FOREST,
Deputy Sheriff.

York, 18th Novr. 1815.

FOR SALE.

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District; consisting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14, Concession D.
No 10, 12, 13, and 14, in 1st Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres in rear of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Jacob Earnest, as also the Park Lot No. 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

J. C.
W. A.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at a moderate price and on liberal terms of payment the House and Lot occupied by George Duggan Merchant in York. Also the following lots of Lands.

Lots No 32 & 33 in 3d Con. of *Pickering*.
No. 26 & 27 in 5 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 29 & 32 in 9 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
No. 4 in 8 Con. of do.
No. 14 & 17 in 9 con. of *Haldimand*.
No. 14 & 14 in 8 Con of do.
No. 32 8 Con. of *Clarke*.
No. 32 West half 4 Con. of *King*.

Also several Lots for building thereon, adjoining the Church Ground and opposite to the Market Square viz. No. 2, 8, 9 and 10. Application to be made to Alexander Wood Esqr. Merchant in York or to the Subscriber in Kingston.

GEORGE OKIL STUART.

Kingston Septr. 1815.

N. B. Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

Notice.

THIS is to forbid any person or persons, purchasing a promissory note drawn by Thomas Hamilton of the Town of York, in favor of the subscriber, for about Two Hundred and Thirty Dollars; which said note was lost or stolen from him on or about the 17th of July last.

JOHN BOWKER.

York, August, 18th, 1815.

Pease For Sale.

THE Subscribers have for Sale, from 500 to 1000 Bushels of Pease.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE, & Co.

York, Dec. 23d, 1815.

B. WHITNEY.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has taken the House, No. 116, St. Paul Street, formerly occupied by Mr. WOOLRICH where he is now opening and offering for sale by Wholesale only, an assortment of English Goods adapted to the season, amongst which are

Superfine and low priced B. Cloths,	Romal Hhandkfs
do. do. Cassimeres	Black silk do.
Stockinetts,	Colored Nankeens,
Blue, Grey & Drab	Grand Rifs,
Wellington Cords,	Men's Cotton Socks,
Fancy Vestings,	Men's white cotton
Black Bombazetts,	Worsted hose,
Superfine and low priced Prints,	Women's do. do. do.
White & Black Cambricks,	Men's Beaver & Buck skin Gloves,
Cotton Shirtings,	Ladies Beaver and Kid do.
Cotton Shawls,	Cotton Lace, Silk & Twist, Pins, &c

And expects by the first arrivals from England a further supply which will render his assortment (in his line) quite complete. As the above Goods were purchased with cash by an agent in England and will be sold at a very low advance, they will probably found as low as can be purchased in Canada.

Montreal, 24th June, 1815.

THE Subscribers have for Sale, at their Store at YORK, the following Articles which have been imported direct from the Manufactories and will be sold cheap for Cash or Produce.

Superfine and Middling Cloths,
White Flannels,
Wellington and Imperial Tippets,
Plaiaff Capes,
Women's Worsted Tippets,
Men's Comforters,
Suspenders,
An assortment of Hosiery,
White Cottons,
Striped Checked Do.
Dark Nankeens,
Striped Flourentine,
Elegant Waistcoat patterns,
Leather Gloves,
English Saddles & Bridles,
White Dimity,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Lenno and Fancy Muslins,
Bandannas,
Imitation Do.
Silks and Threads,
Gilt and Plated Buttons,
Glass and Crockery,
Groceries,
English Pickles,
A large assortment of Nails,
Iron Mongery,
Real Havanna Segars,
Hambro Lines,

And a Variety of other Articles too numerous for Insertion.

They have also Received by the late arrivals the undermentioned Liquors, which they warrant genuine and will be sold at a very moderate price.

Superior Old Port,	}	Draught
do. Madeira,		AND
do. Claret.		Bottled.

And a few dozen Bottles of Wellington Punch.

N B—Liberal Credit will be given if required.

JACKSON & SONS.

YORK, Nov. 22, 1815.

NOTICE.

WITHIN 4 Miles of the Garrison by Water on the Lake Shore a Quantity of hard wood consisting of Beach, Maple and Hickory to be sold at a reasonable price. For further particulars, Apply at the Printing Office.

Nov. 5th 1815.

B. WHITNEY.

3GS leave to inform his friends and the
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aul Street, formerly occupied by Mr.
OLRICH where he is now opening and
ng for sale by Wholesale only, an assort-
of English Goods adapted to the season,
gst which are

rfine and low	Romal Hhandkfs
iced B. Cloths,	Black silk do.
do. Cassimeres	Colored Nankeens,
inetts,	Grand Rills,
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y Vestings,	Worsted hose,
Bombazetts,	Women's do. do. do.
rfine and low	Men's Beaver & Buck
rted Prints,	skin Gloves,
e & Black Cam-	Ladies Beaver and
icks,	Kid do.
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on Shawls,	Twill, Pins, &c

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Men's Comforters,
Suspenders,
An assortment of Hosiery,
White Cottons,
Striped Checked Do.
Drab Nankeens,
Striped Flourestine,
Elegant Waistcoat patterns,
Leather Gloves,
English Saddles & Bridles,
White Dimity,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Leno and Fancy Muslins,
Bandannas,
Imitation Do.
Silks and Threads,
Gilt and Plated Buttons,
Glass and Crockery,
Groceries,
English Pickles,
A large assortment of Nails,
Iron Mongery,
Real Havanna Segars,
Hambro Lines,
And a Variety of other Articles too numerous for Insertion.

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Superior Old Port,	}	Draught
do. Maderia,		AND
do. Claret.		Bottled.

And a few dozen Bottles of Wellington Punch.

N B—Liberal Credit will be given if required.

JACKSON & SONS.
YORK, Nov. 22. 1815.

NOTICE.

WITHIN 4 Miles of the Garrison by Water on the Lake Shore a Quantity of Hickory and woodconsisting of Beech, Maple and Hickory to be sold at a reasonable price. For further particulars, Apply at the Printing Office.
Nov. 5th 1815.

G. R.

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 7

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1½ each. SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1816. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by EDWARD W. Mc BRIDE.

Upper Canada.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the Thirtieth day of December last commenced held called and elected and every of you,

GREETING —

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty second day of November last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the fifth day of January 1815, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. But WE taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our Loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, Hereby commanding you and each of you by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the sixth day of February next ensuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the State and Welfare of our said Province and therein to do as may seem necessary herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof WE have caused these our letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York this Thirtieth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty sixth of our reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS Sec'y.

CARD,

IT is requested that all Persons indebted to Mr QUETTON ST. GEORGE, will not fail to pay either immediately or before the first day of March next, the amount of their respective debts, into the hands of the subscriber, or to Mr JOHN BALDWIN, of York, who are authorised to give Receipts for the same, as all such as do not pay by that day will be prosecuted against at Law, without further notice. It is however to be understood that those who have promised to make payments in the month of January next, are never the less expected to be mindful of that promise and to pay accordingly.

W. W. BALDWIN.
Agent for Mr. St. George
York, 21st Dec. 1815.

Rogers and Stocking,

HAT MANUFACTURERS,

GIVE notice to their Friends and the Public, that they have on hand an extensive assortment of various kinds of Hats, viz. — Beavers, Castors, Roroms, Mettins, Wool &c. all which are executed in the most fashionable style, and warranted equal in every respect to any yet manufactured; they are determined to keep constantly a full supply of every description to meet all demands, wholesale or retail, which they will sell on as liberal terms as can be obtained in this Province — every exertion will be made to render their manufacture an object to the purchaser — they have also on hand, a quantity of Hat trimmings of every description. Cash paid for Fur delivered at their shop, opposite Mr. Geo. Gisborne's Store. York, June 9, 1815.

Wanted as above!

Four or Five Journeymen HATTERS, good Workmen will meet with good encouragement by Applying immediately.

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, Southside 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 100 Acres.

Lots 10 } Nos. 11, 13 & 15 5. Con. } 800
Author, } 14 6. do. } Acres

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these Lands — from being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part thereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

CASH,

PAID for old Pewter, or Tin ware given in exchange by the subscriber.

L. BIGELOW.
YORK August 31st, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber (who again occupies the former Store East of Mrs Hunter's) informs his friends and the Public, that from being early in the Market he has now a choice assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries and Liquors* — all of which purchased for cash, he will sell at very reduced prices. Pork, Flour, and other Country produce will be received at the highest Market price, and Dollars at Eight Shillings N. Y. Currency refused.

THOMAS DEARY.
York, 7th August.

Five Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the Yard of the WM. SMITH Jun. Office about the first of Oct. last a large Chesnut Sorrel Horse, fifteen hands high, with Bell Face and one hind foot white. Whoever will take up said Horse, and return him to the owner shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

AMOS SMITH.
Scarborough, Nov. 20th 1815.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully reminded that a small periodical work is printed monthly at Quebec, called the *Canadian Visitor*, Subscriptions for which are received at this office. Two numbers have arrived, and the third is expected daily.

This work is designed to extend useful information and promote a taste for reading among all classes of the community, by recommending those plans and new improvements in Education which have proved extensively useful in Great Britain, and in many other parts of the civilized world.

England is celebrated for her *Fleets* and *Armies*, but she is more deservedly celebrated for her *Moral, Literary* and *Religious* institutions. The most astonishing effects have been produced by these different establishments. And it is hoped that all the British colonies will imitate the parent country in the establishment of Schools and Book Societies.

Since the horrors of war have been exchanged for the blessings of peace in this country, it is hoped that every Canadian and true Patriot will, now exert himself as much for the improvement of the country as he has done for its defence.

One half of the money which has been expended by the different nations of the earth for 20 years past in destroying one another, if it had been expended in promoting the arts of peace, the whole world might have been cultivated like a garden and *Churches, Chapels* and *School-houses* might have been erected for the accommodation of the whole human family.

It is sincerely hoped that all will learn wisdom by the things which they have suffered.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roaches Point, Cookes Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising about 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 acres well cleared, with 2 Log Houses thereon, and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance For particulars enquire of Mr. Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm. Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 16th, 1815. CHAS GRANT.

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid all Persons crediting my Wife Phoebe, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, after this date.

WILLIAM PRICE.
Etobicoke, 23d December, 1815.

For Sale.

On very moderate terms.

Two hundred *Acres*

OF Excellent LAND in the Township of WHITBY, Home District, twenty five miles from the Town of YORK, on the Danford Road. A good and indisputable title will be given.

Apply at the PRINTING OFFICE, or to the subscriber.

S. THOMAS.
York, Sept. 21st, 1815.

Latest Intelligence.

CARICATURE OF PARIS.

SEPTEMBER 25—"Paris is a place of variety; and Sunday the most various of all its days. The avenue leading from the Place of Carousel was lined with booths, and those lined with baskets of grapes, indecent prints, missals and memoirs with titles as attractive to some kinds of students as repulsive to others.—Further on was a shew of wild beasts; next to this a stage with a mountebank in high frolic, with a monkey in a theatrical dress; a few step onward was a stage of higher pretensions, with a director, who harangued the populace; a wretch in a goat's hair wig, and tarnished coat, who mimicked him, and third and mightiest, a woman, whose merit consisted in letting five men stand at once upon her body, as was fully displayed by a glowing canvass behind. Below the area was filled by a crowd of strange faces—the smooth English soldier, half wandering and half ashamed; the whiskered Prussian; the Cossack bearded to the waist, and buried in his Persian cap; the Calmuck with the yellow skin, sleepy eye and broad cheek bone of the Chinese; the Parisian beggar, with his hair *a l'orage*, his chapeau bras, and his lower person degenerating into filth indescribable; and from all issuing a clamor of laughing and wild and barbarous sounds, that perhaps never before assembled in a civilized land."

London Paper.

Duel between Blucher and Bonaparte!

Last week, at South Shields, two sons of Neptune differed in political opinions over a can of grog. One of the heroes (who had a wooden leg) maintained that Bonaparte was a greater general than Blucher, which so enraged his opponant, that he dared him to the field of honour to decide the quarrell, where it was agreed that each was to assume the character of his favourite general.—Before the personifier of Blucher marched out, he caused epaulettes to be painted upon the shoulder of his shirt with blood thrust his head into a flour sack in order to resemble the veteran's hoary locks, and blacked his face with burnt cork in imitation of mustachoes. Each armed with a firelock, attended by a number of followers, went to a neighbouring field, where at no great distance, they levelled their pieces at each other and fired. Blucher's wadding struck poor Bonaparte, who, supposing himself shot by a bullet gave a horrid yell, and fell down. Some of the spectators who were in the secret, informed him that the gun was only loaded with blank cartridge, but advised him to pretend he was mortally wounded, & to do him justice, he imitated the dying scene to admiration. The news that Bonaparte was dead soon reached Blucher, who wept bitterly for the supposed horrid murder. His friends at length, relieved him from his anxiety, when all animosity was drowned in hearty draughts of grog.

London paper.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.

The following intelligence from the Merchant's Coffee House book was brought by General Jackson, in 41 days from Leghorn, arrived at this port yesterday.

MURAT.

An expedition under Murat to regain his crown had proved abortive. He embarked at Corsica on the 28th Sept. with about 250 men in a number of barges &c. and after encountering severe weather, they succeeded in landing on the coast of Calabria, about the 6th October, but the people being averse to him, he was met after a few days, and after a hard fought action, was defeated and taken prisoner. It was reported at Leghorn on the 17th that he had been tried by a military tribunal and shot.

From the Norfolk Public Ledger, Dec. 7.

In France there appears to be much agitation; the two Chambers were occupied in the project of a law, to strengthen the executive power, somewhat in the nature of the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*. All Bonaparte' adherents were removed from office, and more particularly in the Post Office department.

In Spain the government was becoming more and more popular, and an act of amnesty was recommended and it was believed would be adopted.

The riots among the seamen in England had been suppressed, but not until a considerable naval and military force had been collected—It does not appear that any blood had been shed, the force employed by the government being too great for resistance.

Murat ex-King of Naples, who had been for a long time in Corsica, had escaped from that Island, but was not afterwards heard of The Emperor of Russia, and King of Prussia had left Paris, and were expected at Berlin in the 15th of October. Not a word is said of a war between Russia and the Turks. Savary and L'Allemand, two of the generals who gave themselves up with Bonaparte, had arrived at Malta. A very large house had been framed in England and was going out to St. Helena, for Bonaparte, with most superb furniture, of which a minute description is given in the papers. Napoleon had very little property when he surrendered. It was known in England that Joseph Bonaparte had arrived in the United States. There had been very tempestuous weather on the coast of England about the 20th to the 24th of October. The Mr. M'Kean, an Englishman, who was killed in Paris, was not the celebrated actor of that name, who was performing in London.

London, Oct 25.

New and serious agitations had occured at Paris; that the guards had been attacked; that the Prussian troops, which were on their march to the frontiers, had received order to return to Paris; that the Duke of Richelieu was expected to resign; and that a general change in the French Ministry was in contemplation.

The affairs of Spain, it was also rumored were not in a settled and tranquil state as has recently been represented. One of the papers mentions, that a packet had arrived at a short passage from Corunna, which had been despatched with communications to the British Government. The spirit of insurrection, it was said, was revived, and extended to the Asturias; and that a new tax which had just been imposed would probably increase the prevailing irritation. It is added, that the Spanish government, with the hope of allaying the spirit of rebellion, had assumed a more conciliating tone, and had even suspended the punishment of those friends and adherents of the celebrated PORLIER, who had not already suffered.

Such were the rumors afloat in London They probably however require confirmation

The Austrian *Observer*, (a new paper published at Vienna) on the 8th of October copied an article from the Paris papers, (which has also been copied into the American papers) stating, that on the 14th of September, her Majesty the Empress Maria Louisa, at the Palace of Schoenbrun, solemnly renounced the title of Empress and her pretentions to the Crown of France, both for herself and her son; and then adds the following remark—"At Vienna we have not the least knowledge of this important diplomatic transaction."

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Matthew Wood, Esq. late pork merchant, is chosen Lord Mayor of London. In returning thanks for the honour, he said he would maintain, as far as lay in his power, not only the rights and privileges of the citizens of London, but of *all the world*; and where he rejected the choice of his yeast should not be governed by the want of either hospitality or dignity.

In the annals of the Inquisition, published by Don Llorente, it is stated, that in the first twenty-eight years, this tribunal sentenced 150,000 persons to be burned alive; 70,000 to be burned in effigy; 1,405 071 to various penances.

The Caron, captain Patershall, has lately conveyed from Bermuda to Trinidad, fifty North-American Indians, who joined, during the late war, admiral Cochrane's squadron; these men, it appears, selected Trinidad for their future residence, where, in pursuance of the promise originally held out to them, they will receive grants of Land, and be taught the cultivation and manufacture of the sugar cane.

Disturbances had broken out at Dieppe, and another regiment of British cavalry was immediately cantoned in the vicinity of that place.

A Court Marshal has been held on board the Queen Charlotte, for the trial of midshipman Richard Wilkins, of the royal navy, on the charge of desertion. He was an officer of the Jeasseur, which made several captures in the Delaware, and going into Philadelphia on board a cartel, he deserted, and was several times seen in that city. He was condemned to die; but recommended to the royal mercy on account of the imbecile state of his mind occasioned by his recent sickness. A letter was read from General Duane!!! to prove him a prisoner of war, and William Cobbett, alias Peter Portupine, was called as a witness to prove his hand writing.

A letter from Hamburgh says, that Murat has been arrested by the English, and that he will be put under a guard to Hamburgh without delay.

A Paris paper of October 16th, says, that several articles relative to the peace were agreed to. They relate to the mode and payment of the contributions. The duke of Otranto was then at Brussels.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 1—By the ship Liverpool Trader, Captain J S Trott, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, we were favoured with the papers of the 22d.

The French Ministers appear to be among the most moderate members of the House of Peers.

Murat escaped from Corsica, on the 28th of September, with 153 followers in three vessels. The British ship Meander went in pursuit of him.

A change of political system is said to be commenced by the Court of Madrid.

The Ministry has been changed. Several of the *illiberales* have been banished in their turn; some to Porto Rico; some to the Philipine Islands.

Mr. H Wellesley returns to Spain as Ambassador from England.

The young Prince Esterhazy has been appointed the Austrian Ambassador to the Court of London.

The German Count Larisch has recently been robbed and murdered in France

On the 27th of September an Algerine quadron made two attempts to land men at the Island of Elba, but were beat back. A Tunisian galliot has been taken.

An insurrection has broken out in Egypt.

The report of a new dispute between the British and Chinese at Canton is contradicted.

Accounts in England from Canton were to the 11th of March. It is insinuated that the Americans foment the disputes between the English and Chinese.

Disturbances still continue in Ireland.

The Prince Regent has issued a Proclamation against the refractory seamen at Newcastle, &c. He offers a pardon to those who are concerned who will inform against a principal; and a reward of 100 guineas to any one not concerned who will apprehend any that m. A for-

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midable naval and military force has been sent to assist the civil authority in subduing the seamen.

The Session of the British Parliament has been prorogued to the 1st of February. This is important as regards the equalization of duties in American and British ships, as that measure had reference to this Session.

The glass manufacturers lately arrested at Liverpool, have given bonds in 60l. each, not to depart for America.

BOSTON, DEC. 14.

SALEM WIT.

President Madison in his Message displays a laudible desire to improve the roads, and we trust Congress will promptly second him in his disposition to mend his ways. When we recollect what a rough ride and jolting and blistering race he suffered "up the scraggy mountain and down the heathen glen" at the terrific appearance of the British Red coats at Blatensburg, men of generous feelings will readily agree that smooth turn-pikes ought to be constructed in every direction from Washington to facilitate the escape of our public functionaries from the Capitol; and especially, if they manifest a disposition to retreat from power, all the people will exclaim, Clear the Road, Clear the Road!

Salem Gaz.

The Message has a very plausible and pacific appearance, and it is hoped our democratic editors will adopt its tone. In fact their deafening clamour at Dartmoor ceased at the very moment they heard their Emperor Napoleon had fled in dismay from Waterloo. Let him loose again to trouble the world, and his admirers, who are now "lashed in like hounds," would again be full mouthed in howling for another war with England.

Ibid.

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY JANUARY 13, 1816.

It will be observed that the Legislature of this Province is to meet on the 6th of February next, for the ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

COMMUNICATION.

YORK, JANUARY 6, 1816.

A most Splendid Ball and Supper was given at Queenston on Monday Evening last by Major POWER, of the Royal Artillery, to all the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fashion in the neighbourhood.—It is almost needless, to add that it was numerously attended and admirably conducted.

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber, about the 1st of December last, a two year old HEIFER,—the owner is hereby requested to come and prove his property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold in one month from this date to pay for her keeping.

ROBERT LACKIE.

York January 10th, 1816.

Wanted,

For Service of the Barrack Department,

2,000 Bundles of Straw 12 lbs each.

500 (Birch) Brooms,

to be delivered at the Post by the 1st March next. Any person willing to contract for the above articles, are requested to send in their proposals in writing on or before the 20th of January next to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
Assist. Com'y General.

York, 29th December, 1815.

Wanted,

For Service of the Barrack Department.

1000 CORDS FIRE WOOD, to be delivered at this Post by the 1st of August next. Any person willing to contract for the same, will send their proposals in writing, on or before the 20th January next to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
Assist. Com'y General

York, 29th December, 1815.

TRANSPORT.

WANTED for the undermentioned STORES,

From Holland River to Nottawasaga.

14 Carronades 32 Pounders.
17 Gun Carriages.
22 Tons Shot and Stores.

From Kempenfelt Bay to Nottawasaga

20 Long Iron Guns 18 & 24 Pounders and Ten Tons of Stores from York to Holland River and Nottawasaga.

Such Persons wishing to Contract for the Transports of the Same will please send their Proposals in writing by the 24th instant to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
Asst. Com. Gen.

Commissariat Office,
York, 6th Jan. 1816.

NOTICE.

FOUR or Five Steady and capable Copying CLERKS will be required, during the ensuing Session of the Provincial Parliament in the office of the Clerk of the House of Assembly, to whom those wishing to engage must apply.

York, January 6th, 1816.

Notice.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 8th inst. A small Bay horse, about 12 years old, whose premises he has been trespassed upon for three months past. The owner is requested to come and prove his property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold in three weeks from this date to pay for his keeping.

CHARLES DENNISON.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my Wife RACHEL, of the Township of Beverly, eloped from my bed and board without any provocation, therefore this is to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOSHUA WEDGE.

Beverly, Dec. 23, 1815.

Public Notice.

POST OFFICE,
York, Jan. 1st, 1816.

THE Mails which will continue to arrive here every Monday morning, will be closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of same day to be forwarded for Dundas, Niagara, and Sandwich, and from Dundas, a Courier will be dispatched every second Thursday, for Sandwich and Amherstburg.

Nevertheless, all the Packets and Letters put into the Post Office for the Westward until 4 o'clock Tuesday, to Dundas:

The Mail from hence to Kingston which is dispatched every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M. after which hour no Letters can be forwarded till the following Mail.

Arrangement has been made for forwarding letters for Europe, "*Via. New York, beyond the British Inland Postage to Swanton, by way of Montreal, and the States Postage from Swanton to New York is paid at the Office when the letters are put in*" and above the address for any place in Great Britain or Ireland, must be written the words, "*Via. New York per H. B. M. Packet.*

W. ALLAN,
P. M.

☞ The first numbers of the *Canadian Review* and a subscription list, are lodged at this Office, where persons subscribing, will receive them.

FOR SALE.
BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

44 BARRELS Genesee Flour.
16 Do. Country do.

Of the Best Quality recommended for the use of Private Families.

D Mc. ARTHUR.

York, 4th January, 1816

NOTICE.

Lieut Governor's Office,
YORK, 21st December, 1815.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased, under the Authority of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to appoint The Hon. The Chief Justice, The Honorable William Dummer Powell, The Honorable and Rev. Doctor John Strachan, Lieutenant Colonel Battersby, and George Crookshank, Esq. Assistant Commissary General, Commissioners to Assemble at York, on the 21 day of January next, to receive claims from His Majesty's Subjects for Losses occasioned by the Enemy, His Majesty's Troops, or the Indians in Defence of the Province; all which claims, properly authenticated must be transmitted to the Lt. Governor's Office, before the 21 of February next, accompanied by a Certificate that the Claimant has received no Compensation whatever, for any part of the loss, stated in his Claims.

His Excellency the Lieut Governor has also been pleased to appoint William Kemble, Esq. Secretary to the said Commission.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM HALTON, Secretary.

To the Public.

A LARGE and valuable Tract of Land for sale, situated in the following favorable Locations:

400 Acres on Yonge-Street near the Town.

750 Ditto in Rainham, District of London.

950 Ditto in Elmsley District of Johnstown.

The above lands will be sold together, or seperately as it may suit the convenience of the Purchaser.

Any further information relative to the above lands may be obtained by applying at the Printing Office.

York, 25th Nov 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will deliver any quantity of Cedar for fences or other purposes, early in the Spring. Those who may be in want, will have the goodness to send their orders immediately, either to the subscriber on the Humber, or to Mr. J. MURCHISON, Merchant Taylor, in York.

WM COOPER.

Humber, 30th Nov. 1815.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned Lots of Land, viz.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession, broken front, and Lot No. 28, in the 8th Concession, of the Township of Pickering, containing 400 Acres.

ALSO,

LOT No. 1, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 Acres. For terms apply at the Printing Office.

York, 24th Nov. 1815.

Notice.

ALL Persons which are indebted to the Deputy Sheriff's Office, are requested to settle the same without delay: and all persons having demands against the Subscriber are requested to present the same for settlement, as he intends resigning the situation of Deputy Sheriff.

W. D. FOREST.
Deputy Sheriff.

York, 18th Nov. 1815.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he has for Sale an Assortment of the following Articles, viz :

Teas, Sugars, Coffee,	Plough Share Moulds,
Chocolate, Cocoa nuts	Spades & Shovels,
Figs, Almonds,	Trace Chains Iron,
Raisins, Prunes,	Blister, Crawley and
Orange, and Lemon	Hoop L Steel,
Peal, Liquorice,	Anvils and Vices,
Sugar Candy, Barley,	Locks and Hinges,
Sago, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nut Megs,	Pots, Copper & Iron Tea Kettles,
Alspice, Cloves,	Horse Nails,
Pepper, Soap & Candies,	Wrought and Cut Nails from 3zd to 8d
Starch and Blue,	Brads, Screws & shot,
Pipes, Pigtale,	Window Glass, and
Lady Twist, and Plug	Putty, Linseed Oil,
Tobacco, Segars, and	Paints, Dye Stuff,
Snuff.	Oil Vitriol,
Wines, Rum, Brandy,	Sweet Oil,
Holland Gin,	Carpenter's Tools,
Irish Whisky,	Brushes, Bellows,
Peppermint, Shrub,	Fiddles, Flutes, Fifes.
London Porter,	Cloths, Flannels,
Cheese, Codfish,	Wellington cord Vestings, Bombazetts,
Herrings.	Cottons, Calicoes,
MEDICINES AND PERFUMES,	Checks, Irish Linen,
Crockery and	Cambricks, Muslins,
Glass Ware,	Shirting, Tippets,
Single & Double	Stockings, Mitts,
Stoves, Sheet Iron,	Single and Tandum
Tin, Wire,	Harness, Skates,
Frying Pans,	Wellington Boots,
Sad Irons,	Mens, Women and Children's Shoes, &c.

With avariety of Toys, to divert the Girls and Boys, and a number of other Articles too tedious to insert, Which he will sell low for cash, or Country produce.

—ALSO.—

A Sideboard, portable Desks, Tables and Desk Bedsteads, a Curricle and harness.

WANTED.

Two Journeymen and an Apprentice about Sixteen years of Age, for the Joiner and Cabinet Making.

GEORGE DUGGAN.

York, 2d Dec. 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subcriber Respectfully informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a house of Public entertainment on Yonge Street, 27 Miles from York for the accommodation of travellers, and others who may be pleased to favour him with their custom. He intends keeping on hand the best of Liquors of every Description, also good stabling, and hopes by his unremitting attention to customers, to merit their approbation.

JOHN WELLS.

Yonge-Street, 6th January, 1815.

The Markham Mills For Sale.

TOGETHER with 400 Acres of Land being Lots No. 3 and 4 in 3 : Concession of said Township, on which the Mills are erected.

The situation is so well known it need not be described.

ALSO,

300 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 32, and half of No. 31, in 2d Concession. A good and indisputable title will be given, and the conditions of sale made known by applying to

WILLIAM ALLAN

York, 22d of December, 1815

To Let on Shares.

A FARM of 96 Acres 36 Acres Meadow with a number of Bearing APPLE and other fruit trees, within a few miles of York —Enquire of the Printer.

York, 18th December, 1815.

NOTICE.

WITHIN 4 Miles of the Garrison of Weare on the Lake Shore a Quantity of hard wood consisting of Beach, Maple and Hickory to be sold at a reasonable price. For further particulars, Apply at the Printing Office.

Nov 5th 1815.

Pease For Sale.

THE Subscribers have for Sale, from 500 to 1000 Bushels of Pease.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE, & Co.

York, Dec 23d, 1815.

B. WHITNEY.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has taken the House, No. 116 St. Paul Street, formerly occupied by Mr. WOOLRICH where he is now opening an offering for sale by Wholesale only, an assortment of English Goods adapted to the season amongst which are

Superfine and low priced B. Cloths,	Romal Hhandkfs
do. do. Cassimeres	Black silk do.
Stockinetts,	Colored Nankeens,
Blue, Grey & Drab	Grand Rills,
Wellington Cords,	Men's Cotton Sock-
Fancy Vestings,	Men's white cotton
Black Bombazetts,	Worsted hose,
Superfine and low	Women's do. do. do
priced Prints,	Men's Beaver & Buck
White & Black Cam-	skin Gloves,
bricks,	Ladies Beaver and
Cotton Shirtings,	Kid do.
Cotton Shawls,	Cotton Lace, Silk &
	Twist, Pins, &

And expects by the first arrivals from England a further supply which will render his assortment (in his line) quite complete. As the above Goods were purchased with cash by an agent in England and will be sold at very low advance, they will probably found as low as can be purchased in Canada.

Montreal, 24th June, 1815.

THE Subscribers have for Sale, at their Store at YORK, the following Articles which have been imported direct from the Manufactories and will be sold cheap for Cash or Produce.

Superfine and Middling Cloths,
White Flannels,
Wellington and Imperial Tippets,
Pratoff Crapes,
Women's Worsted Tippets,
Men's Comforters,
Suspenders,
An assortment of Hosiery,
White Cottons,
Striped Checked Do.
Drab Nankeens,
Striped Florentine,
Elegant Waistcoat patterns,
Leather Gloves,
English Saddles & Bridles,
White Dimity,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Leno and Fancy Muslins,
Bandannas,
Imitation Do.
Silks and Threads,
Gilt and Plated Buttons,
Glass and Crockery,
Groceries,
English Pickles,
A large assortment of Nails,
Iron Mongery,
Real Havanna Segars,
Hambro Lines,

And a Variety of other Articles too numerous for Insertion.

They have also Received by the late arrivals the undermentioned Liquors, which they warrant genuine and will be sold at a very moderate price.

Superior Old Port,	}	Draught
do. Madeira,		AND
do. Claret,	}	Bottled.

And a few dozen Bottles of Wellington Punch.

N B.—Liberal Credit will be given if required.

JACKSON & SONS.

YORK, Nov. 22. 1815.

JOHN HIGGINS, JUNR.

Blacksmith.

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of YORK and its vicinity that he has commenced the above business on the Farm joining Major Givens near York Garrison, where all work in his line will be done with neatness and despatch, and hopes by his attention to his business, to meet the Patronage of a Generous Public.

York, 16 Dec. 1815.

FOR SALE.

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District; consisting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14, Concession D.
No 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres in rear of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Jacob Farnest, as also the Park Lot No. 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

J. C.
W. A.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at a moderate price and on liberal terms of payment the House and Lot occupied by George Duggan Merchant in York, Also the following lots of Lands.

Lots No 32 & 33 in 3d Con. of *Pickering.*
No. 26 & 27 in 5 Con. of *Whitby.*
No. 29 & 32 in 9 Con. of *Whitby.*
No. 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
No. 4 in 8 Con. of do.
No. 14 & 17 in 9 con. of *Haldimand.*
No. 14 & 14 in 8 Con of do.
No. 32 8 Con. of *Clarke.*
No. 32 West half 4 Con. of *King.*

Also several Lots for building thereon, adjoining the Church Ground and opposite to the Market Square viz. No. 2, 8, 9 and 10. Application to be made to Alexander Wood Esqr. Merchant in York or to the Subscriber in Kingston.

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

Kingston Sept. 1815.

N. B. Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

Notice.

THIS is to forbid any person or persons, purchasing a promissory note drawn by Thomas Hamilton of the Town of York, in favor of the subscriber, for about Two Hundred and Thirty Dollars; which said note was lost or stolen from him on or about the 17th of July last.

JOHN BOWKER.

York, August, 18th, 1815.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District against the lands and tenements, which of Benjamin Gilbert, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Armitage, as the son of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Esq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North side of King's Street, containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houses, out houses thereunto belonging, all which property I shall sell at public Auction in one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

SAMUEL KIDOUT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

FOR SALE.

o A CRES of Land, in the Town- Scarborough, in the Home District; g of
No. 12, 13 and 14, Concession D.
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No. 13 in 2d do.
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, 20th June, 1815.

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. 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
. 4 in 8 Con. of do.
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. 14 & 14 in 8 Con of do.
. 32 8 Con. of *Clarke*.
. 32 West half 4 Con. of *King*.
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GEORGE O'KIL STUART.
ngston Sept. 1815.
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JOHN BOWKER.
August, 12th, 1815.

Sheriff's Sale.

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SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.
's Office, 14th July, 1814.

G. R.

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 8

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1½ each. SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1816. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by EDWARD W. Mc BRIDE.

Upper Canada.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York the Thirtieth day of December to commenced held called and elected and every of you,

GREETING ——

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty second day of November last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the fifth day of January next, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constituted to appear. But WE taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, Hereby countermanding by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the sixth day of February next ensuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the State and Welfare of our said Province, and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof WE have caused these our letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York this Thirtieth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty fifth of our reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. G.

WM. JARVIS Sec'y.

CARD,

IT is requested that all Persons indebted to Mr. QUETTON ST. GEORGE, will refrain to pay either immediately or before the first day of March next, the amount of their respective debts, into the hands of the Subscriber, or to Mr JOHN BALDWIN, of York, who are authorised to give Receipts for the same, as all such as do not pay by that day will be proceeded against at Law, without further notice. It is however to be understood that those who have promised to make payments in the month of January next, are never-the-less expected to be mindful of the promise and to pay accordingly.

W. W. BALDWIN.
Agent for Mr. St. George
York 21st. Dec. 1815.

The Markham Mills For Sale.

TOGETHER with 400 Acres of Land being Lots Nos. 3 and 4, in 3d Concession of said Township, on which the Mills are erected.

The situation is so well known it need not be described.

ALSO,

200 Acres of Land, being Lots Nos. 32, and 33 of No. 3, in 2d Concession. A good and indisputable title will be given, and the conditions of sale made known by applying to

WILLIAM ALLAN.
York, 22d of December, 1815

NOTICE.

WITHIN 4 Miles of the Garrison by Water on the Lake Shore a Quantity of sound wood, fitting of Beech, Maple and Hickory to be sold at a reasonable price. For further particulars, Apply at the Printing Office.

Nov. 5th 1815.

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, North side 20 Mile Creek, Township, containing 100 Acres.

Lots Nos. 21, 15 & 15 5. Con. 7 200
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Lot 6 do. 5 Acres
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It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands:—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part thereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

CASH,

PAID for old Pewter, or Tin ware given in exchange by the subscriber

L. BIGELOW.

YORK, August 31st, 1815.

Notice.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 8th inst. A small bay horse, about 12 years old, whose premises he has been trespassing upon for three months past. The owner is requested to come and prove his property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold in three weeks from this date to pay for his keeping

CHARLES DENNISON.

Five Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the Yard of Mr. WM. SMITH June. On or about the first of May last a large Chesnut Sorrel Horse, fifteen hands high, with Bald Face and one hind foot white. Whoever will take up said Horse, and return him to the owner shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

AMOS SMITH.

Scarborough, Nov. 10th 1815.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully reminded that a small periodical work is printed monthly at Quebec, called the *Canadian Visitor*. Subscriptions for which are received at this office. Two numbers have arrived, and the third is expected daily.

This work is designed to extend useful information and promote a taste for reading among all classes of the community, by recommending those plans and new improvements in Education which have proved extensively useful in Great Britain, and in many other parts of the civilized world.

England is celebrated for her *Fleets* and *Armies*, but she is more deservedly celebrated for her *Moral, Literary* and *Religious* institutions. The most astonishing effects have been produced by these different establishments, and it is hoped that all the British colonies will imitate the parent country in the establishment of SCHOOLS and BOOK Societies.

Since the horrors of war have been exchanged for the blessings of peace in this country, it is hoped that every Christian and true Patriot will now exert himself as much for the improvement of the country as he *has done* for its defence.

One half of the money which has been expended by the different nations of the earth for 20 years past in destroying one another, if it had been expended in promoting the arts of peace, the whole world might have been cultivated like a garden and *Churches, Chapels* and *Schoolhouses* might have been erected for the accommodation of the whole human family.

It is sincerely hoped that all will learn wisdom by the things which they have suffered.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roaches Point, Cookes Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 acres well cleared, with 2 Log Houses thereon, and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance For particulars enquire of Mr. Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm. Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 10th, 1815 CHAS GRANT.

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid all Persons crediting my Wife Phoebe, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, after this date.

WILLIAM PRICE.

Etobicoke, 23d December, 1815.

For Sale.

On very moderate terms.

Two hundred Acres

OF Excellent LAND in the Township of WHITBY, Home District, twenty five miles from the Town of YORK, on the Danford Road. A good and indisputable title will be given.

Apply at the PRINTING OFFICE, or to the subscriber.

S. THOMAS.

York, Sept. 21st, 1815.

FOR SALE.

50 ACRES of Land, in the Town- Scarborough, in the Home District; ng of
No. 12, 13 and 14, Concession D.
No 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 11 Con.
No. 13 in 24 do.
articulars apply to the Subscriber,
JOHN M'GILL.
, 20th June, 1815.

To be Sold.

e House and Lots thereunto be- g, together with six or eight Acres r of the same, with a dwelling at present occupied by Jacob t, as also the Park Lot No. 3. All roperty of D. W. SMITH ESQ. urveyor Genl. of this Province. mean time Public Notice is here- n that all persons found trespass- occupying any part of the before ned Premises, without permission e prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.
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Miscellaneous.

From a Paris Paper.

THE COSSACKS.

We had last year, and have also this year, had some experience of those Cossacks, who filled us with so much fear, and have found them a very good sort of Folks. The irregular Corps of this military exercise, indeed, a police rather severe against those who have not had an opportunity or time to conceal their effects: but in general they are humane, mild and even affectionate. They respect women, and are very fond of children. In fact they are very much praised wherever they have been, and where they have not yet been, their presence is wished for. The following anecdote will prove, that, for a long time, noble and generous sentiments have had a powerful influence over these unexperienced minds, whose virtues have not been destroyed by civilization under the pretence of reforming or softening their vices. A private Cossack who had risen to the rank of commandant of a small detachment was sent to destroy a castle belonging to the enemy. He proceeded his troop, and arrived first; introduced into a great hall. The first object which presents itself to him, is a Portrait, he cries out, where is the man this picture represents? He is not here, but he is the master of this castle The master of this castle! He mounts his horse precipitately and rejoins his troop. My friends he says, we have received orders to destroy this castle, but before this design is executed, you must kill me. Take all that belongs to me for your share of pundor; but the master of this castle has been my benefactor; I was his prisoner when a man in the ranks; he saved my life; he leaded me with kindness and what belongs to him shall not be touched while a spark of life remains within me. The Cossacks did not pretend to be affected by this story, but merely regarding the proposal as just, turned their horses heads. Thus it was that saved the castle of Poniatowski, of that Poniatowski so faithful to Stanislaus Leczynsky, whose friend he was, and honoured by Augustus of Saxony, who become his master. It was he whose traits were apparently as faithfully represented on the canvass, as profoundly graven in the uncultivated but grateful heart, of the Cossack This Poniatowski, who had two sons, was father of Stanislaus Augustus, last King of Poland, and grand father of the present Prince Stanislaus Poniatowski.

Lateſt Intelligence.

CAPTAIN WRIGHT.

LIEGE Oct. 1.—The Gazette of this town contains the following letter.

"I have read in the General Gazette of the Netherlands, an article of the Ghent Journal concerning the unfortunate Captain Wright, the author of which it greatly deceives as to the facts. I was a prisoner in the temple when this political murder was committed, and the following are the correct circumstances.

"On the evening preceding the day before that on which the Captain was murdered, Savary Napoleon's first Aid-de-camp, and surnamed his right hand, came with some Gendarmes to make a rigorous inspection of that terrible prison of which he has the special superintendence even independent of the Ministry. "Retire to your apartment," was the order given to the prisoners on Savary's arrival. Captain Wright's room was searched as well as the rest. The object of the examination was to discover some pretended correspondence with England which however was not found.

"Next day there was a new search, by three agents of the Police; escorted by two Gendarmes: but mostly in Captain Wright's room. This proceeding has doubtless very much irritated that brave officer, for we heard him uttering imprecations against Bonaparte and some agents of his Police. Towards midnight the report of a pistol was heard. —They were believed to be the same persons who arrested Pichegru.

"D'HANEIR, Advocate.

"P. S. I shall receive very soon more particular details respecting these private murders."

HAMBURG, Oct 6.

A Steam Boat is going to be established between Hamburg and Magdeburgh.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19.

The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Corsan, of the ship Samuel, arrived here on Sunday evening from Bristol, for the London Star of the 27th of October, one day later than before received.

The same paper contains a detailed account of the loss of the British transport ship Arniston, on her passage from Ceylon to London—wrecked on the 30th May, near Lagullar, Of 350 souls on board, only 6 were saved, and they reached the shore in a most wanged and exhausted condition. Lord and Lady Molesworth were among those who perished. 331 bodies drifted ashore and were interred at Cape Town.

NEW-YORK, December 20.

Port of Halifax, Dec. 1

On Sunday night the 10th inst. the brig Lottery, Capt. Desk, was driven on shore in a gale of wind, at Sage Harbour—she was from England bound to St. John, N. B. and was laden with crockery, iron, salt and &c.—Crew, and part of the cargo saved.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract of a letter from Halifax Dec. 12.

"You will perceive, by the enclosed letter from Jamaica, the great demand and high price of Rum and Sugar, which will, in a great degree, account for the small quantity recently imported into this province. The consequence is that Jamaica sugars are worth 20 dls. Rum 1 dl. and Molasses 90 cts. and must be higher, unless an immediate supply arrives."

JAMAICA PAPERS.

A mercantile friend has favoured us with a regular file of Jamaica papers to the 12th of November. A number of interesting extracts will be found below.

Port of Kingston, (Jam.) Nov 11.

On the 23d ult. in lat. 26, longitude 69, the Brunswick encountered a dreadful gale of wind from the S. E. in which she sustained considerable damage, and was compelled to throw overboard a quantity of her cargo, among which was about 200 barrels of flour and some lumber. The violence of the gale carried away her main mast by the deck, when the ship rolled so much that the sea made a clean breach over her; her starboard bulwark was completely knocked away several of her stantions destroyed, and two fine boats washed overboard; her mizen topmast was likewise carried away, and at one time she had nearly ten feet water in her hold, but by indefatigable exertions, she was freed, and the gale abating in about seven hours, she was enabled to have a jury main-mast fitted up, and proceeded on her voyage.

The British sloop Huntress, from New-York to Tobago, with flour rice and staves, put into Port Royal on Thursday in distress having sprung a leak, and fallen to leeward of her port of destination.

By a passenger, who arrived in the Cub. Packet, from St. Jago de Cuba, we learn that a Spanish ship and a brig, from Cadiz bound to the Havanna with valuable cargoes on board, were captured about 8 days ago to windward of St. Jago, by a Carthagenian privateer schr. Their crews were landed at Cumberland Harbour, and the vessels ordered for a port in St. Domingo.

The Spanish ship Santa Teresa, from Tarragona to Santa Marcha, was also captured about a fortnight ago, off Cape Maize, by a Carthagenian cruizer, and ordered for Carthagena, where we understand she arrived safely. Her cargo was very valuable.

The Junon frigate, of 36 guns, Captain Tait, ten days from Porto Bello. The Junon steered along the coast as far as Carthagena, but had no communication with the shore Off Boca Chica there were 52 sail of Spanish vessels, 11 of which had pendants flying.

Extract of a letter from St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica dtd. this inst.

"A wreck was seen off this harbour a few days since, keel upwards; she appeared to be a vessel of 300 tons and upwards laden with flour, &c. &c.—She has since been towed into this port by the boats of the ships Active and Rebecca. It has not been ascertained what her name is, or where she is from, but rumor reports her to be the sloop Young Cooper, belonging to Mr. Martin of Portsmouth."

Extract of a letter from Antigua, dated Oct. 10, 1815.

"On Friday morning last, there was a heavy thunder storm here, the Naval Victualling Store was set on fire, and entirely consumed with the property contained in it, of the value of 25 000l."

Dec. 6.—Sailed on Saturday afternoon last, for Bermuda, H. M. S. Achar, Rear Admiral Griffith, Capt. Bullen.

The British troops evacuated Martinique Oct. 17.

A number of English vessels have been seized at Martinique, for having on board American produce.

FROM MALAGA.

The schooner Sine-qua-non, Captain Harrod, arrived this morning, in 36 days from Malaga, Capt. H. informs that it was reported at Malaga that the Algerines had beheaded their Dey, in consequence of the unfavourable treaty made by him with the United States; and that they had recommenced hostilities by capturing an American ship and brig. Capt. H. adds, however, that Mr. Kirkpatrick, the American Consul at Malaga had received advices of the arrival of the Algerine squadron at the Straits, but no confirmation of the report above mentioned.

Extract of a letter to a Mercantile House in this City, received by the Sine qua non, dated

MALAGA, NOV. 3. 1815.

The Crop of fruit this year, has been uncommonly fine, but extremely scarce, so much so, that five hundred boxes of real good quality, I am persuaded could not be packed up in Malaga, more may arrive from the country; this however is not expected.

FALMOUTH, Oct. 24.

Arrived, the Princess Mary Packet. in 15 days from Halifax.

PARIS, OCT. 10.

The Prussian Ministry has presented to our government the project of a convention explanatory of the articles of the treaty of Peace, relative to the claims of foreigners upon France. The principles laid down in it faciliate, in the most appropriate manner, the liquidation and payment of these claims.

This important work proceeds from the Prussian Minister of State Baron Von Altenstein. Fouche, who was at Brussels, was not to stop there any longer. It is now said he well not go to Dresden as Ambassador, nor will M. Gruner, it is said, go there as Ambassador from Prussia.

FLORENCE, OCT. 16.

Lt. Col. Cassanova, Commandant of the Isle of Elba, writes on the 4th to the Secretary at War, that on the morning of that day the light vessels of that Island had succeeded after a three hours chace, in capturing a Barbary corsair, having one 8 pounder, two of those arms called Biscayens, and a crew of 14 men. The Commandant concluded thus: "I think my duty to inform your excellency, that it results from the examination of the Rais (or Captain) of the vessel taken that the squadron of the corsairs cruizing in our seas, consists of three frigates, three sloops, three brigs, three large zebecks, and six smaller corsairs, two of which we have in our hands. The

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s important work proceeds from
ussian Minister of State Baron Von
stein. Fouche, who was at Brus-
was not to stop there any longer.
ow said he well not go to Dresden
bassador, nor will M. Gruner, it
, go there as Ambassador from

FLORENCE, Oct. 16.

Col. Cassanova, Commandant of
e of Elba, writes on the 4th to the
tary at War, that on the morning
day the light vessels of that Island
acceeded after a three hours chace,
truting a Barbary corsair, having
pounder, two of those arms called
ens, and a crew of 14 men. The
mandant concluded thus: "I think
duty to inform your excellency,
results from the examination of
is per Captain of the vessel taken
e squadron of the corsairs cruizing
r seas, consists of three frigates,
sloops, three brigs, three large
ks, and six smaller corsairs, two
ich we have in our hands. The forces on board the squadron seem considerable. The Rais affirms that each frigate has 500 men, including the crew, each zebecca 350, and the rest in proportion."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BERLIN, SEPT. 10. The order given by the King to Prince BLUCHER, and which is intended for him alone, was accompanied with the following gracious note in the King's own hand writing:—

"As a memorial of your late victories I wish you to wear the insignia which you will receive with this note, in the place of the Iron cross. I know that no golden ornament can heighten the splendor of your merits, but it is a delightful task for me to announce by suitable external distinctions, how fully I acknowledge them, reserving to myself for more peaceful times, the pleasure of giving you still further marks of my continued gratitude.

"FREDERICK WILLIAM

"H. Q. at Paris, 19th July, 1815.

"To Field-Marshal Prince BLUCHER, of Wahlstadt.

LONDON, Oct. 4. On Monday Mr. PALMER arrived here from Paris, with 133 large packages containing the whole private property of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, including his State Carriage.

Pinkwsky the Polish officer of Bonaparte, has sailed for St. Helena to join his old master.

Commodore Sir Robert Hall is appointed commander in chief on the Lakes in America, and is expected to sail in the course of a fortnight from Portsmouth, Lt. F. Brace, goes with him as one of his officers.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—There have been several arrivals from Europe, since our last, but they furnish nothing of interest. In one of the London dates, it is stated, on the authority of private letters from Paris, that Marshal NEY had effected his escape. The date of this report is not mentioned; but the circumstance is not improbable, as his life was in great danger, though surrounded by many friends.

An English paper mentions a Steam Boat that passed in three hours and 44 minutes from Hull to Gainesborough, more than 50 miles against the wind, and having stopped five times to receive and discharge passengers.

KINGSTON, JANUARY 6, 1816.

LATE SAILING.

Arrived, on Thursday last, the 4th inst. from Sackett's Harbour, the schooner *Washer*, Capt. Chaphan. Cargo flour, chesnuts, &c. &c.—Left Sackett's Harbour on New Year's morning.

NOTICE.

FOUR or Five Steady and Capable Copying CLERKS will be required, during the ensuing Session of the Provincial Parliament in the office of the Clerk of the House of Assembly, to whom those wishing to engage must apply.

York, January 6th, 1816.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my Wife RACHEL, of the Township of Beverly, eloped from my bed and board without any provocation therefore this is to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOSHUA WEDGE.

Beverly, Dec. 23, 1815.

NOTICE.

ROBERT EIGHTEEN a half Indian Boy, who has lived with me for many years, is discharged from my service. I therefore caution all persons from giving him credit on my account.

JAMES GIVENS.

Wanted,

For Service of the Barrack Department,

2,000 Bundles of Straw 12lbs each.

500 (Birch) Brooms,

to be delivered at the Post by the 1st March next. Any person willing to contract for the above articles, will send in their proposals in writing on or before the 20th of January next to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
Assist. Com'y General.

York, 29th December, 1815.

TRANSPORT.

WANTED for the undermentioned STORES,

From Holland River to Nottawasaga.

14 Carronades 32 Pounders.
17 Gun Carriages.
22 Tons Shot and Stores.

From Kempenfeldt Bay to Nottawasaga.

20 Long Iron Guns 18 & 24 Pounders, and Ten Tons of Stores from York to Holland River and Nottawasaga.

Such Persons wishing to Contract for the Transports of the Same will please send their Proposals in writing by the 24th instant to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
Asst. Com. Gen

Commissariat Office,
York, 6th Jan. 1816.

Notice.

AT a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Home District, held by adjournment from the 9th of January instant, it is ordered that WHEREAS by an Act of the Provincial Legislature, passed the 5th day of March in the Year of our Lord 1812, it is enacted "That "every Person or Persons, travelling "with Sleighs on any Road, highway or "beaten track, in this Province, shall "have affixed two or more Bells to the "Harness thereof, and any Person not "electing so to do, shall on conviction "thereof, by Confession or by the Oath "of one credible witness, before any "one of His Majesty's Justices of the "Peace, for the District in which such "offence may be committed, forfeit and "pay, the Sum of Twenty Shillings to be "levied by distress and Sale, of the of-"fender's Goods and Chattels."—All Constables, Town and Parish and Peace Officers, are required and commanded, deligently to report all such offenders against the provision of the statute aforesaid, as may come within their view and knowledge, to some one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the Home District, and herein at their peril not to fail.

By order of the Court.

S. HEWARD.
Clerk of the Peace, H. D.

York, 13th January, 1816.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will receive any quantity of Cedar for fences or other purposes next Spring. Those who may be inclined, will have the goodness to send their orders immediately, either to the subscriber of the Humber, or to Mr. J. MURCHISON, Merchant Taylor, in York.

WM. COOPER.

Humber, 30th Nov. 1815.

NOTICE.

CAME into the Inclosure of the Subscriber, about the 1st of December last, a two year old HEIFER.—the owner is hereby requested to come and prove his property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold in one month from this date to pay for her keeping.

ROBERT LACKIE.

York, January 10th, 1816.

Wanted,

For Service of the Barrack Department.

1000 CORDS FIRE WOOD, to be delivered at this Post by the 1st of August next. Any person willing to contract for the same, will send their proposals in writing, on or before the 20th January next, to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
Assist. Com'y General.

York, 29th December, 1815.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned Lots of Land, viz.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession, broken front, and Lot No. 28, in the 8th Concession, of the Township of Pickering, containing 400 Acres.

ALSO,

LOT No. 1, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 Acres. For terms apply at the Printing Office.

York, 24th Novr. 1815.

Notice.

ALL Persons which are indebted to the Deputy Sheriff's Office, are requested to settle the same without delay: and all persons having demands against the Subscriber are requested to present the same for settlement, as he intends resigning the situation of Deputy Sheriff.

W. D. FOREST,
Deputy Sheriff.

York, 18th Novr. 1815.

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

44 BARRELS Genesee Flour.
16 Do. Country do.

Of the Best Quality recommended for the use of Private Families.

D. McARTHUR.

York, 4th January, 1816

NOTICE.

Lieut Governor's Office,
YORK, 21st December, 1815.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased, under the Authority of one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to appoint The Hon. The Chief Justice, The Honorable William Dummer Powell, The Honorable and Rev. Doctor John Strachan, Lieutenant Colonel Battersby, and George Crookshank, Esq. Assistant Commissary General, Commissioners to Assemble at York, on the 21 day of January next, to receive claims from His Majesty's Subjects for Losses occasioned by the Enemy, His Majesty's Troops, or the Indians in Defence of the Province; all which claims, properly authenticated, must be transmitted to the Lt. Governor's Office, before the 21 of February next, accompanied by a Certificate that the Claimant has received no Compensation whatever, for any part of the loss, stated in his Claim.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has also been pleased to appoint William Kemble, Esq. Secretary to the said Commission.

By His Excellency's Command.

WM. HALTON, Secretary.

To the Public.

A LARGE and Valuable Tract of Land for sale, situated in the following favourable Locations:

400 Acres on Yonge-Street near the Town.

750 Ditto in Rainham, District of London.

950 Ditto in Elmsley District of Johnstown.

The above lands will be sold together, or seperately as it may suit the convenience of the Purchaser.

Any further information relative to the above lands may be obtained by applying at the Printing Office.

York, 25th Nov. 1815.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he has for Sale an Assortment of the following Articles, viz:

Teas, Sugars, Coffee,	Plough Share Mouids,
Chocolate, Cocoa nuts	Spades & Shovels,
Figs, Almonds,	Trace Chains Iron,
Raisins, Prunes,	Blister, Crawley and
Orange, and Lemon	Hoop & Steel,
Peal, Liquorice,	Anvils and Vices,
Sugar Candy, Barley,	Locks and Hinges,
Sago, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nut Megs,	Files, Copper & Iron
Allspice, Cloves,	Tea Kettles,
Pepper, Soap & Candles,	Horse Nails,
Starch and Blue,	Wrought and Cut
Pipes, Pigtaile,	Nails from 3 2d to 2 1
Lacy Twist, and Plug	Brads, Screws & shot,
Tobacco, Segars, and	Window Glass, and
Snuff	Putty, Linseed Oil,
Wines, Rum, Brandy,	Paints, Dye Stuff,
Holland Gin,	Oil Vitriol,
Irish Whisky,	Sweet Oil,
Peppermint, Shrub,	Carpenter's Tools,
London Porter,	Brushes, Bellows,
Cheese, Codfish,	Fiddles, Flutes, Fifes,
Herrings.	Cloths, Flannels,
MEDICINES AND PERFUMES,	Wellington cord Veilings, Bombazetts,
Crockery and	Cottons, Calicoes,
Glass Ware,	Checks, Irish Linen,
Single & Double	Cambricks, Muslins,
Stoves, Sheet Iron,	Shirting, Tippets,
Tin, Wire,	Stockings, Mitts,
Frying Pans,	Single and Tandum
Sad Irons,	Harness, Skates,
	Wellington Boots,
	Mens, Women and
	Children's Shoes, &c.

With avariety of Toys, to divert the Girls and Boys, and a number of other Articles too tedious to insert, Which he will sell low for cash, or Country produce.

—ALSO—

A Sideboard, portable Desks, Tables and Desk Bedsteads, a Curricle and harness.

WANTED.

Two Journeymen and an Apprentice about Sixteen years of Age, for the Joiner and Cabinet Making.

GEORGE DUGGAN.

York, 2d Dec. 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subcriber Respectfully informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a house of Public entertainment on Yonge Steet, 27 Miles from York for the accommodation of travellers, and others who may be pleased to favour him with their custom. He intends keeping on hand the best of Liquors of every Description, also good Stabling, and hopes by his unremitting attention to customers, to merit their approbation.

JOHN WELLS.

Yonge-Street, 6th January, 1815.

Public Notice.

POST OFFICE,

York, Jan. 1st, 1816.

THE Mails which will continue to arrive here every Monday morning, will be closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of same day to be forwarded for Dundass, Niagara, and Sandwich, and from Dundass, a Courier will be dispatched every second Thursday, for Sandwich and Amherstburg.

Nevertheless, all the Packets and Letters pointe the different Offices for the Westward will be forwarded weekly to Dundas

The Mail from hence to Kingston which closes every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M. after which hour no Letters can be forwarded to the following Mail.

An arrangement has been made for forwarding letters for Europe, "*Via New York provided the British Inland Postage to Swanton by way of Montreal and the States Postage from Swanton to New York is paid at the Office where the letters are put in*: and above the address of the place to Great Britain or Ireland, must be written the words, "*Via New York per H. B. M. Packet.*

W. ALLAN,

P. M.

Pease For Sale.

THE Subscribers have for Sale, from 500 to 1000 Bushels of Pease.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE, & Co.

York, Dec 23d, 1815.

B. WHITNEY.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has taken the House, No. 116 St. Paul Street, formerly occupied by Mr. WOOLRICH where he is now opening an offering for sale by Wholesale only, an assortment of English Goods adapted to the season, amongst which are

Superfine and low priced B Cloths,	Romal Hhandkfs
do. do. Cassimeres	Black silk do.
Stockinetts,	Colored Nankeens,
Blue, Grey & Drab	Grand Rills,
Wellington Cords,	Men's Cotton Socks
Fancy Vestings,	Men's white cotton
Black Bombazetts,	Worsted hose,
Superfine and low priced Prints,	Women's do. do. do.
White & Black Cambricks,	Men's Beaver & Buck skin Gloves,
Cotton Shirtings,	Ladies Beaver and Kid do.
Cotton Shawls,	Cotton Lace, Silk & Twill, Pins, &c

And expects by the first arrivals from England a further supply which will render his assortment (in his line) quite complete. As the above Goods were purchased with cash by an agent in England and will be sold at a very low advance, they will probably found as low as can be purchased in Canada.

Montreal, 24th June, 1815.

THE Subscribers have for Sale, at their Store at YORK, the following Articles which have been imported direct from the Manufactories and will be sold cheap for Cash or Produce.

Superfine and Middling Cloths,
White Flannels,
Wellington and Imperial Tippets,
Plaitoff Crapes,
Women's Worsted Tippets,
Men's Comforters,
Suspenders,
An assortment of Hosiery,
White Cottons,
Striped Checked Do.
Drab Nankeens,
Striped Flourentine,
Elegant Waistcoat patterns,
Leather Gloves,
English Saddles & Bridles,
White Dimity,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Lenno and Fancy Muslins,
Bandannas,
Imitation Do.
Silks and Threads,
Gilt and Plated Buttons,
Glass and Crockery,
Groceries,
English Pickles,
A large assortment of Nails,
Iron Mongery,
Real Havanna Segars,
Hambro Lines,

And a Variety of other Articles too numerous for Insertion.

They have also Received by the late arrivals the undermentioned Liquors, which they warrant genuine and will be sold at a very moderate price.

Superior Old Port, do. Madeira, do Claret, } Draught AND Bottled.

And a few dozen Bottles of Wellington Punch.

N B—Liberal Credit will be given if required.

JACKSON & SONS.

YORK, Nov. 22 1815.

JOHN HIGGINS, JUNR.

Blacksmith.

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of YORK and its vicinity that he has commenced the above business on the Farm adjoining Major Givens near York Garrison, where all work in his line will be done with neatness and despatch, and hopes by his attention to his business, to meet the Patronage of a Generous Public.

York, 16 Dec. 1815.

FOR SALE.

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District; consisting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14. Concession D.
No 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres in rear of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Jacob Earnest, as also the Park Lot No. 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 12th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

J. C.
W. A.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at a moderate price and on liberal terms of payment the House and Lot occupied by George Duggan Merchant in York, Also the following lots of Land.

Lots No 32 & 33 in 3d Con. of *Pickering*.
No. 26 & 27 in 5 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 29 & 32 in 9 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
No. 4 in 8 Con. of do.
No. 14 & 17 in 9 con. of *Haldimand*.
No. 14 & 14 in 8 Con of do.
No. 32 8 Con. of *Clarke*.
No. 32 West half 4 Con. of *King*.

Also several Lots for building thereon, adjoining the Church Ground and opposite to the Market Square viz. No. 2, 8, 9 and 10. Application to be made to Alexander Wood Esqr. Merchant in York or to the Subscriber in Kingston.

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

Kingston Septr. 1815.

N. B. Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

Notice.

THIS is to forbid any person or persons, purchasing a promissory note drawn by Thomas Hamilton of the Town of York in favor of the subscriber, for about Two Hundred and Thirty Dollars; which said note was lost or stolen from him on or about the 17th of July last.

JOHN BOWKER.

York, August, 18th, 1815.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District against the lands and tenements, which of Benjamin Gilbert, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Administrator, at the suit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Esq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 28 North side of King's Street, containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houses, out houses thereunto belonging, all which property I shall sell at public Auction on the one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

FOR SALE.

200 ACRES of Land, in the Town- Scarborough, in the Home District; ing of
s No. 12, 13 and 14, Concession D.
No 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.
particulars apply to the Subscriber,
JOHN M'GILL.
k, 20th June, 1815.

To be Sold.

e House and Lots thereunto be- ng, together with six or eight Acres ar of the same, with a dwelling at present occupied by Jacob st, as also the Park Lot No. 3. All roperty of D. W. SMITH ESQ. Surveyor Genl. of this Province. e mean time Public Notice is here- ven that all persons found trespass- r occupying any part of the before ioned Premises, without permission ey prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.
rk, 1 th Octr. 1815.

whole or any part of the above ses will be rented till they are dis- of.

J. C.
W. A.

Advertisement.

HE Subscriber offers for sale at a rate price and on liberal terms of ent the House and Lot occupied by ge Duggan Merchant in York, the following lots of Lands,
No 32 & 33 in 3d Con. of *Pickering*,
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o. 29 & 32 in 9 Con. of *Whitby*,
o. 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
o. 4 in 8 Con. of do.
o. 14 & 17 in 9 con. of *Haldimand*.
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JOHN BOWKER.
August, 18th, 1815.

Sheriff's Sale.

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SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.
a Office, 14th July, 1814.

G. R.

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 9.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. each. SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1816. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

YORK (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by EDWARD W. Mc BRIDE.

Upper Canada.

FRANCIS GORE, LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom Great Britain and Ireland King Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York the Thirtieth day of December to commenced held called and elected and every of you,

GREETING ——

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty second day of November last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the fifth day of January next, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. But WE taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our Loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, Hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the sixth day of February next ensuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the State and Welfare of our said Province and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof WE have caused these our letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York this thirtieth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty sixth of our reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS Sec'y.

CARD.

IT is requested that all Persons indebted to Mr. QUETTON ST. GEORGE, will render full to pay either immediately or before the first day of March next, the amount of their respective debts, into the hands of the subscriber, or to Mr. JOHN BALDWIN, of York who are authorised to give Receipts for the same, as all such as do not pay by that day will be proceeded against at Law, without further notice. It is however to be understood that those who have promised to make payment in the month of January next, are nevertheless expected to be mindful of that promise and to pay accordingly.

W. W. BALDWIN.
Agent for Mr. St. George
York, 21st Dec. 1815.

The Markham Mills For Sale.

TOGETHER with 400 Acres of Land being Lots No. 3 and 4, in 3d Concession of said Township, on which the Mills are erected.

The situation is so well known it need not be described.

ALSO,

100 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 32, and the S. of No. 31, in 2d Concession. A good and indisputable title will be given, and the conditions of sale made known by applying to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 22d of December, 1815.

NOTICE.

WITHIN a Mile of the Garrison by Water on the Lake Shore a Quantity of hard wood consisting of Beech, Maple and Hickory to be sold at a reasonable price. For further particulars, Apply at the Printing Office.

Nov. 9th 1815.

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, Southside 20 Mile Creek, Township, containing 100 Acres.

Lots in 2 Nos. 12, 13 & 15 5, Con. 2 800
Saltfleet, 5 14 6, do. 5 Acres

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands:—from being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part thereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

CASH,

PAID for old Pewter, or Tin ware given in exchange by the subscriber.

L. BIGELOW.

YORK, August 31st, 1815.

Notice.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 8th inst. A small bay horse, about 12 years old, whose premises he has been trespassing upon for three months past. The owner is requested to come and prove his property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold in three weeks from this date to pay for his keeping.

CHARLES DENNISON.

Five Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the Yard of Mr WM SMITH Jun. On or about the first of Oct. last a large Chesnut Sorrel Horse, fifteen hands high, with Bald Face and one hind foot white. Whoever will take up said Horse and return him to the owner shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

AMOS SMITH.

Scarborough, Nov. 16th 18

FOR SALE.
BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

44 BARRELS Genesee Flour.
16 Do. Country do.

Of the Best Quality recommended for the use of Private Families.

D. Mc. ARTHUR.

York, 4th January 1816.

To the Public.

A LARGE and valuable Tract of Land for sale, situated in the following favorable Locations:

400 Acres on Yonge-Street near the Town.

750 Ditto in Markham, District of London.

950 Ditto in Elmsley District of Johnstown.

The above lands will be sold together, or separately as it may suit the convenience of the Purchaser.

Any further information relative to the above lands may be obtained by applying at the Printing Office.

York, 25th Nov. 1815.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roaches Point, Cooks Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 acres well cleared, with 2 Log Houses thereon, and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance. For particulars enquire of Mr. Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm. Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 10th, 1815. CHAS GRANT.

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid all Persons crediting my Wife Phoebe, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, after this date.

WILLIAM PRICE.

Etobicoke, 23d December, 1815.

For Sale.

On very moderate terms.

Two hundred Acres

OF Excellent LAND in the Township of ITBY, Home District, twenty five miles from the Town of YORK, on the Danford Road. A good and indisputable title will be given.

Apply at the PRINTING OFFICE, or to the subscriber.

S. THOMAS.

York, Sept 21st, 1815.

☞ The first numbers of the *Canadian Visitor* and a subscription bill, are lodged at this Office, where persons subscribing, will receive them.

Latest Intelligence.

LONDON, SEPT. 5, 1815.

LETTERS, &c. FOR BONAPARTE.

M'Enroe, the person who sent down to Plymouth, the famous *Subpœna* for Bonaparte, which was magnified into a *Writ of Habeas Corpus*, has, it seems, recently addressed himself to Government for permission to send some books and newspapers to the prisoner, by the first ship of war proceeding to St. Helena. To this application he received the following answer;—

DOWNING-STREET, Sept. 18.

"Sir—I am directed by Earl Bathurst to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which you addressed to him yesterday, and have to acquaint you in answer that his Majesty's Government have determined that, no property shall be sent to Napoleon Bonaparte or to any of his followers, who are confined with him in the Island of St. Helena, excepting the presents which may be sent by the families of those persons respectively, and which shall pass this, the office of the Secretary of State. And further, that no articles for the use of Napoleon Bonaparte or his said followers, shall be furnished and conveyed to them, excepting what shall be provided by the authority of his Majesty's Government. With regard to newspapers and books, I am to acquaint you that steps have been taken for supplying them to the prisoner in question. I am, &c.

H. F. BUNBURY.

LIEUT. COLONEL MULLINS.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The decision of the Court Martial held the 11th of July last on Lt. Colonel Mullins was officially published yesterday. He was found guilty on the first charge—*Disobedience of orders*,—On the 2d charge, partly guilty—"As relates to "his not placing the ladders and facines "in the ditch as ordered; and that "therefore, the service allotted to 44th "regt. was not duly performed; which "materially led to the failure of the at"tack: But the Court do find that the "prisoner did not evince any want of "personal courage, and that he was not "guilty of scandalous and infamous be"haviour before the Enemy on the 8th "of January 1815. The Court do "therefore, honorably acquit him of "such scandalous and infamous beha"viour."—On the 3d charge he was also most fully and honorably acquitted, "But in consequence of the above find"ing, the Court do adjudge and sen"tence that the Prisoner Lieut. Colonel "Mullins, shall be cashiered." The charge and sentence are to be read at the head of every Regiment in his Majesty's service.

THE NEGOCIATIONS.

Procès-verbal of the Conference of Oct. 2.

"After several confidential explanations between the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia, on one side, and the Duke of Richelieu, appointed Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of France, on the other side, it has been agreed upon to-day that the relations between France and the Allied Powers, armed for the re-establishment and maintainance of the general peace, are definitively regulated upon the following bases—(Here follow the four articles already published.)

"The Plenipotentiaries having definitively adopted these bases, have concerted upon the course to be adopted, in order to arrive in the shortest possible time at a formal arrangement, and have consequently determined—

"1. That a general treaty shall be drawn up upon the basis above laid down, and adding to them such articles as by common consent shall be judged necessary to complete it. The French government will nominate on its part the person who is to unite with those whom the courts have charged with the drawing up of the treaty.

"2. That the commissioners appointed for the military affairs shall proceed, conjointly with the commissioners whom the French government shall appoint for that purpose, to draw up a project of a convention to regulate every thing relative to the military occupation, and to the support of the army employed in this occupation. The same commissioners shall also determine the manner and the periods of the evacuation of all such parts of the French territory, as are not comprehended within the line of the military occupation.

"3. That a special commission appointed for that purpose by the contracting parties, shall draw up, without delay a plan of a convention to regulate the mode, the periods, and the guarantees of the payment of the seven hundred millions of franks to be stipulated by the general treaty.

"4. The Commissioners formed to examine the reclamations of several Powers relatively to the non-execution of certain Articles of the treaty of Paris, shall continue its labours with the understanding, that it is to communicate them as soon as possible to the Plenipotentiaries in the principal negociation.

"5. That as soon as these Commissioners shall have terminated their labours, the Plenipotentiaries shall unite to examine the results of them to determine on the definitive arrangements, and to sign the principal Treaty, as well as the different particular Conventions. This Process Verbal having been read, the Plenipotentiaries have approved it, and signed.

"*Rasumonsky.*	*Wittenberg.*
"*Castlereagh.*	*Capo Distria.*
"*Richelieu.*	*Humbolt.*
"*Wellington.*	*Hardenberg.*"

BAYONNE, SEPT. 28.

They write from Salamanca, under date of the 22d, that many troops, chiefly militia were hastily arriving in the environs of that city, in order to advance from thence to the frontiers of Portugal, in the direction of Ciudad Rodrigo. This news serves to give credibility to the reports in circulation, as to the misunderstanding which prevails between the courts of Madrid and London. The English it is said, wished to seize Olivenza. The garrison was strong enough, with the reinforcements it had received, to present an imposing aspect.

MADRID, SEPT. 23.

On the report of General Balesteros, Minister at War, his Majesty has just ordered the erection of a Military School to be established at Toledo.

The Sons of Officers, Magistrates, and other functionaries, who have died without fortune will be admitted into it. To supply the first expenses, one Company, one Lieutenancy and one sub-Lieutenancy in each regiment will be sold at a fixed price: and to secure its future revenues, one canonicate, in every Cathedral of the Kingdom, shall remain vacant, and the produce be received exclusively for this object.

ROME, SEPT. 19.

Great poverty prevails in this city and in all the States of the Holy See. Rome is filled with manuscript notices, in which the Government is treated with little respect; all the vigilance of the police cannot stop their circulation.

The assistance paid by the English to his Holiness is disagreeable to the people. Enlightened people fear lest the Holy See become the dupe of its new policy. The statutes of Pasquin and Marforio are often grotesquely dressed.

His Holiness, by a rescript of the 13th, has offered a premium for the importation of grain into his states. They talk of the Pontifical troops being raised to 18,000 men.

FERRARA, SEPT. 21.

We have now here an Austrian garrison of 4800 men.

Though some vessels had arrived here with grain from the Adriatic, yet the price of bread has risen from 8 to 12 sous the lb. of 28 oz. The passage of troops for the last two years has exhausted Italy, and we are under some alarm for the future.

BASTIA, SEPT. 22.

The greater part of Corsica is in arms; 5,000 men are already organizing officers of all ranks. It is believed, that this state of things has for its object the defence of Corsica against all illicit attack. The people will not seperate their cause from that of France.

ZURICH, SEPT. 26.

By a Convention of the allied powers, relative to the Bonaparte family, Madame Louis Bonaparte was to reside in Switzerland, but under surveillance. We are assured, however, that the Confederation has refused its assent to this arrangement, and does not wish that any one bearing the name of Bonaparte should reside in Switzerland.

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 30.

The cantonments of the Allies continue to be more and more drawn towards Lille; they already occupy several places round the fortress, and the entrance of the Allied troops is spoken of as highly probable. At Valenciennes and Douay, as at Lisle, great alarm prevails. A short time must clear up all these doubts. In the French departments of the Ardennes and the Moselle, the Allies are making very large requisitions. Thus, Sedan is called on to deliver up a very large quantity of cloth.

HANOVER, SEPT. 26.

The definitive cession of the principality of East Friesland to the kingdom of Hanover has now taken place; troops are already ordered from this kingdom to take possession of that country, and the formal act of cession arrived here, as is reported, last week.

Constantinople, Sept. 9.

"Very unpleasant news arrived here yesterday from Cairo by way of Smyrna, that the troops of Mehomed Aly, Pasha of Egypt, dissatisfied at the resolution taken by him to form out of them a regular troop, and made more hold by the march of several corps of them into Upper Egypt, had revolted, and committed at Cairo murder, pillage, and excesses of every kind.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE.

Saturday last a most splendid review took place in the Plain of St. Denis, of about 35,000 British and Hanoverian infantry, and between 3 and 4000 cavalry, including the Life Guards and Oxford Blues. The Duke of Wellington, attended by a most numerous and brilliant Staff, came on the ground about 11 o'clock, and immediately rode down the line at a hard gallop; the bands of the different regiments struck up as he passed; never did his excellency appear to greater advantage. In a few minutes his orders were given, & the manœuvering commenced; the sides de-camp were seen flying from one division to the other, all was bustle, the carriages and numerous spectators retreated rapidly before the troops; but when the Life Guards made a full charge, the effect was at its height; never could any thing convey a greater idea of their force. No serious accident occurred, one young gentleman had a narrow escape; his horse reared, and fell backwards upon him, but he was not much hurt. Lord Hill, General Sir L. Cole, Colonels Harvey and Congrieve, were amongst the most conspicuous active characters of the day; the troops looked extremely well,

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LONDON, Oct. 16.

Admiral Linois, the French General Boyer, and the officers and troops that have arrived from Guadaloupe at Portsmouth, are to be sent to Havre de Grace directly, there to await the orders of the Duke of Wellington, agreeably to the article of capitulation. No person will be permitted to land until his Grace' directions for their disposal is received, nor any communication to take place.

We flatter ourselves that in the present state of the shipping interest, and the want of employment for so many thousand British seamen, his Majesty's Government will not allow American vessels to trade to the British West Indies.

Indeed, there cannot, under the new treaty be any objection on the part of the English planters, to employ British ships in the trade to the United States, from the King's sugar colonies, as they are not in future to pay their higher tonnage duties, than American vessels. A little foresight and previous arrangement is only necessary on the part of the planters, to prevent the inconvenience complained of in the letter from antigua, in our paper of Monday.

St. Petersburgh Oct. 11.—On the 5th of Sept. O. S. the great and venerable city of Casan was nearly reduced to ashes. A furious storm rendered all attempts to extinguish the flames fruitless,—Above one thousand houses, and twenty one churches were a prey to the flames.

The rich depot of merchandize is also destroyed, with all the goods it contained almost all the public buildings, the buildings within the fortress, &c. The unfortunate inhabitants have made tents in the plains near the city. This dreadful catastrophe was caused by fire in 22 hours. The storm threw fire brands through several streets.

"HAMBURGH, Oct. 27.

Letters from Paris of the 19th say, that it is settled that the contibution of 700 millions is to be paid in five years at the rate of 140 millions annually; 130, millions more are fixed for the support of the 150,000 troops for the first three years.

"In respect to the claims to which the 4th article of the Process Verbal of the bases of the peace relate, France has propored to pay them after the lapse of the above five years and till that time to pay interest for the amount of 3 pet cent per annum."

FROM THE GAZETTE DE FRANCE.

MADRID, Nov. 5.

They speak of a serious misunderstanding between Spain and England.

PARIS, Nov. 16.

Report says, that it has been resolved in a council of the Allies, that the garrison of Paris shall not consist of the English only, as was at first intended, but that it shall be composed of 4000 Russians, 4 00 Austrians, 4000 Prussians, 4000 English and some auxiliary troops.

Nov. 16.—It appears that the treaty between France and the Allied Powers will be signed on the morning of the 19th. The departure of Lord Castlereagh for England, and of Prince Hardenburgh for Frankfort and Berlin, are announced for the beginning of next week. The bureaux of M. Pivet, are, it is said, to remove at the same time

PARIS, Nov. 17.

The Governor of Valenciennes persists in refusing to let the Prussians enter that city.

A corps of 10,000 Russians is proceeding toward, Paris to form part of the foreign garrison.

BATH, October 20.

Duel.—An affair of honor took place on Monday se'nnight, near Harre de Grace, between Mr. Stewart purser of his Majesty's ship Picque, and Mr. Grant, Surgeon of the Royal Navy. The dispute was of long standing. Mr. Stewart's second not having arrived on the spot, Mr. Grant's second would only permit them to fire once. Mr. Stewart was struck on the abdomen; but the thickness of his watch chain prevented the ball from penetrating; a valuable amethyst, which was set in steal, was split by the ball.

The following has been issued from the Secretary of State Office for the war department in Downing street:

"SIR—I am directed by Lord Bathurst to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of the ——— that his Majesty's government have it under consideration whether it may be advisable to afford next year some degree of encouragement to persons willing to proceed as settlers to the British provinces in North America, and that as soon as this question shall be decided, I will not fail to communicate the advantages which it is proposed to hold out to them; but I think it right now to apprise you, that whatever determination may be ultimately come to upon the question, no grants of limits will henceforth be given in those provinces to nonresidents beyond what the means of parties offering to proceed thither may enable them to cultivate.

I am, &c.

Private accounts had reached New York from Liverpool, stating that Major General WILSON was about to embark at that port, to take the command in Canada; and that General Maitland was ordered from his command in the Mediterranean, to be sent to Canada as Governor General.

THE Court of Requests will continue its sittings at the Clerk of the Peace's Office, every first and third Saturday's of the month.

The Presiding Magistrates for the Quarter commencing on the first inst.—are, Alexander Wood and Grant Powell, Esquires, who will Grant Summonses, to those applying to them.

York, 27th January, 1816.

Notice,

THE Subscribers being duly appointed Administrators to the Estate of the late HUGH M'PHEE, of Young Street, request those who have Claims thereon, to present them authenticate for adjustment, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to Dr. Baldwin York.

DONALD Mc.MILLAN.
CATHARINE Mc.MILLAN.
Administrators.

York, 26 January, 1816.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned Lots of Land, viz.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession, broken front, and Lot No. 28, in the 8th Concession, of the Township of Pickering, containing 400 Acres.

ALSO,

LOT No. 1, in the 2d Concession, of the township of Scarborough, containing 200 Acres. For terms apply at the Printing Office.

York, 24th Novr. 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will deliver any quantity of Cedar for fences or other purposes, early in the Spring. Those who may be in want, will have the goodness to send their orders immediately, either to the subscriber on the Humber, or to Mr. J. MURCHISON, Merchant Taylor, in York.

WM. COOPER.

Humber, 30th Nov. 1815.

NOTICE.

ROBERT EIGHTEEN a half Indian Boy, who has lived with me for many years, is discharged from my service. I therefore caution all persons from giving him credit on my account.

JAMES GIVENS.

Notice.

AT a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Home District, held by adjournment from the 9th of January instant, it is ordered that WHEREAS by an Act of the Provincial Legislature, passed the 6th day of March in the Year of our Lord 1812, it is enacted "That "every Person or Persons, travelling "with Sleighs on any Road, highway or "beaten track, in this Province, shall "have affixed two or more Bells to the "Harness thereof, and any Persons neglecting so to do, shall on conviction "thereof, by Confession or by the Oath "of one credible witness, before and "one of His Majesty's Justices of the "Peace, for the District in which such "offence may be committed, forfeit and "pay, the Sum of TEN SHILLINGS to be "levied by distress and Sale, of the offender's Goods and Chattels."—All Constables, Town and Parish and Peace Officers, are required and commanded, deligently to report all such offenders against the provision of the statute aforesaid, as may come within their view and knowledge, to some one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the Home District, and herein at their peril not to fail.

By order of the Court.

S. HEWARD.
Clerk of the Peace, H. D.

York, 13th January, 1816.

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber, about the 1st of December last, a two year old HEIFER,—the owner is hereby requested to come and prove his property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold in one month from this date to pay for her keeping.

ROBERT LACKIE.

York, January 10th, 1816.

NOTICE.

FOUR or Five Steady and capable Copying CLERKS will be required, during the ensuing Session of the Provincial Parliament in the office of the Clerk of the House of Assembly, to whom those wishing to engage must apply.

York, January 6th, 1816.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my Wife RACHEL, of the Township of Beverly, eloped from my bed and board without any provocation, therefore this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOSHUA WEDGE.

Beverly, Dec. 23, 1815.

Notice.

ALL Persons which are indebted to the Deputy Sheriff's Office, are requested to settle the same without delay: and all persons having demands against the subscriber are requested to present the same for settlement, as he intends resigning the situation of Deputy Sheriff.

W. D. FOREST,
Deputy Sheriff.

York, 18th Novr. 1815.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he has for Sale an Assortment of the following Articles, viz:

Teas, Sugars, Coffee,	Plough Share Moulds,
Chocolate, Cocoa nuts,	Spades & Shovels,
Figs, Almonds,	Trace Chains Iron,
Raisins, Prunes,	Blister, Crawley and
Orange, and Lemon	Hoop S. Steel,
Peal, Liquorice,	Anvils and Vices,
Sugar Candy, Barley,	Locks and Hinges,
Sago, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nut Megs,	Files, Copper & Iron
	Tea Kettles,
Allspice, Cloves,	Horse Nails,
Pepper, Soap & Candles,	Wrought and Cut Nails from 3 2 to 2
Starch and Blue,	Bade, Screws & shot
Pipes, Pigtale,	Window Glass, and
Lady Twist, and Plug	Putty, Linseed Oil,
Tobacco, Segars, and	Paints, Dye Stuff,
Snuff.	Oil Vitriol,
Wines, Rum, Brandy,	Sweet Oil,
Holland Gin,	Carpenter's Tools,
Irish Whisky,	Brushes, Bellows,
Peppermint, Shrub,	Fiddles, Flutes, Fifes
London Porter,	Cloths, Flannels,
Cheese, Codfish,	Wellington cord Velvets, Bombazetts,
Herrings.	
MEDICINES AND PERFUMES,	Cottons, Calicoes,
	Checks, Irish Linen
Crockery and	Cambricks, Muslins,
Glass Ware,	Shirting, Tippets,
Single & Double	Stockings, Mitts,
Stoves, Sheet Iron,	Single and Tandum
Tin, Wire,	Harness, Skates,
Frying Pans,	Wellington Boots,
Soldiers,	Mens, Women and Children's Shoes, &c

With avariety of Toys, to divert the Girls and Boys, and a number of other Articles too tedious to insert, Which he will sell low for cash, or Country produce.

—ALSO.—

A Sideboard, portable Desks, Tables and Desk Bedsteads, a Curricle and harness.

WANTED.

Two Journeymen and an Apprentice about Sixteen years of Age, for the Joiner and Cabinet Making

GEORGE DUGGAN.

York, 2d Dec. 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subcriber Respectfully informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a house of Public entertainment on Yonge Sreet, 27 Miles from York, for the accommodation of travellers, and others who may be pleased to favour him with their custom. He intends keeping on hand the best of Liquors of every Description, also good Stabling, and hopes by his unremitting attention to customers, to merit their approbation.

JOHN WELLS.

Yonge-Street, 6th January, 1815.

Public Notice.

POST OFFICE,

York, Jan. 1st, 1816.

THE Mails which will continue to arrive here every Monday morning, will be closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of same day to be forwarded for Dundas, Niagara, and Sandwich, and from Dundas, a Courier will be dispatched every second Thursday, for Sandwich and Amherstburg.

Nevertheless, all the Packets and Letters put into the different Offices for the Westward will be forwarded weekly to Dundas

The Mail from hence to Kingston which close every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M after which hour no Letters can be forwarded to the following Mail.

An arrangement has been made for forwarding letters for Europe, *Via New York provided the British Inland Pakage to Swanton by way of Montreal, and the States Pakage from Swanton to New York is posted at the Office when the letters are put in*: and above the address for the place in Great Britain or Ireland must be written the words, *"Via. New York per H. B. M. Packet.*

W. ALLAN,

P. M.

Pease For Sale.

THE Subscribers have for Sale, from 500 to 1000 Bushels of Pease.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE, & Co.

York, Dec 23d, 1815.

B. WHITNEY.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has taken the House, No 116 St. Paul Street, formerly occupied by Mr WOOLRICH where he is now opening an offering for sale by Wholesale only, an assortment of English Goods adapted to the season amongst which are

Superfine and low priced B. Cloths,	Roual Bhandkfs
do. do. Cassimeres	Black silk do.
Stockinetts,	Colored Nankeens,
Blue, Grey & Drab	Grand Rille,
Wellington Cords,	Men's Cotton Socks
Fancy Vestings,	Men's white cotton
Black Bombazetts,	Worsted hose,
Superfine and low priced Prints,	Women's do. do. do
White & Black Cambricks,	Men's Beaver & Buck skin Gloves,
Cotton Shirtings,	Ladies Beaver and Kid do.
Cotton Shawls,	Cotton Lace, Silk & Twist, Pins, &

And expects by the first arrivals from England a further supply which will render his assortment (in his line) quite complete. As the above Goods were purchased with cash by an agent in England and will be sold at a very low advance, they will probably found as low as can be purchased in Canada.

Montreal, 24th June, 1815.

THE Subscribers have for Sale, at their Store at YORK, the following Articles which have been imported direct from the Manufactories and will be sold cheap for Cash or Produce.

Superfine and Middling Cloths,
White Flannels,
Wellington and Imperial Tippets,
Plaitoff Crapes,
Women's Worsted Tippets,
Men's Comforters,
Suspenders,
An assortment of Hosiery,
White Cottons,
Striped Checked Do.
Drab Nankeens,
Striped Figuretaine,
Elegant Waistcoat patems,
Leather Gloves,
English Saddles & Bridles,
White Dimity,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Leno and Fancy Muslins,
Bandannas,
Imitation Do.
Silks and Threads,
Gilt and Plated Buttons,
Glass and Crockery,
Groceries,
English Pickles,
A large assortment of Nails,
Iron Mongery,
Real Havanna Segars,
Hambro Lines,

And a Variety of other Articles too numerous for Insertion.

They have also Received by the late arrivals the undermentioned Liquors, which they warrant genuine and will be sold at a very moderate price.

Superfine Old Port, } Draught
do. Madeira, } AND
do. Claret. } Bottled.

And a few dozen Bottles of Wellington Punch.

N. B.—Liberal Credit will be given if required.

JACKSON & SONS.

YORK, Nov. 22, 1815.

JOHN HIGGINS, Junr.

Blacksmith.

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of YORK and its vicinity that he has commenced the above business on the Farm going Major Givens near York Garrison, where all work in his line will be done with neatness and expedition and hopes by his attention to his business, to meet the Patronage of a Generous Public.

York, 16 Dec. 1815.

FOR SALE.

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District; consisting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14, Concession D.
No 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres in rear of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Jacob Earnest, as also the Park Lot No. 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

J. C.
W. A.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at a moderate price and on liberal terms of payment the House and Lot occupied by George Duggan Merchant in York, Also the following lots of Lands.

Lots No 32 & 33 in 3d Con. of *Pickering.*
No. 26 & 27 in 5 Con. of *Whitby.*
No. 29 & 32 in 9 Con. of *Whitby.*
No. 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
No. 4 in 8 Con. of do.
No. 14 & 17 in 9 con. of *Haldimand.*
No. 14 & 14 in 8 Con of do.
No. 32 8 Con. of *Clarke.*
No. 32 West half 4 Con. of *King.*

Also several Lots for building thereon, adjoining the Church Ground and opposite to the Market Square viz. No. 2, 8, 9 and 10. Application to be made to Alexander Wood Esqr. Merchant in York or to the Subscriber in Kingston.

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

Kingston Septr. 1815.

N. B. Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

Notice.

THIS is to forbid any person or persons, purchasing a promissory note drawn by Thomas Hamilton of the Town of York, in favor of the subscriber, for about Two Hundred and Thirty Dollars; which said note was lost or stolen from him on or about the 15th of July last.

JOHN BOWKER.

York, August, 18th, 1815.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District against the lands and tenements, which of Benjamin Gilbert, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Administrator, at the suit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Esq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 25 North side of King's Street, containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houses, out-houses thereunto belonging, all which property I shall sell at public Auction in one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

G. R.

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 10.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. each. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1816. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

YORK, (UPPER CANADA:) Printed by EDWARD W. McBRIDE.

Upper Canada.

FRANCIS GORE, LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York the Thirtieth day of December to be commenced held called and elected and to every of you,

GREETING ——

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty second day of November last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the fifth day of January next, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. But WE taking into our royal consideration the ease and convenience of our Loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, Hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the sixth day of February next ensuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the State and We fare of our said Province, and therein to do as may seem necessary; herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof WE have caused these our letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York this Thirtieth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty fifth of our reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

F. G.

WM JARVIS Sec'y.

CARD,

IT is recommended that all Persons indebted to Mr. QUETTON ST GEORGE, will not fail to pay either immediately or before the first day of March next, the amount of their respective debts, into the hands of the subscriber, or to Mr. JOHN BALDWIN, of York, who are authorised to give Receipts for the same, as all such as do not pay by that day will be proceeded against at Law, without further notice. It is however to be understood that those who have promised to make payments in the month of January next, are nevertheless expected to be mindful of the promise and to pay accordingly.

W. W. BALDWIN.

Agent for Mr. St. George.

York, 21st Dec. 1815.

The Markham Mills For Sale.

TOGETHER with 400 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 3 and 4, in 3d Concession of said Township, on which the Mills are erected.

The situation is so well known it need not be described.

ALSO,

100 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 32, and half of No. 31, in 2d Concession. A good and indisputable title will be given, and the conditions of sale made known by applying to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 22d of December, 1815.

NOTICE.

WITHIN 4 Miles of the Garrison by Water on the Lake Shore a Quantity of hard wood consisting of Beech, Maple and Hickory to be sold at a reasonable price. For further particulars, Apply at the Printing Office.

Novr. 5th 1815.

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, South side 20 Mile Creek Grimsby, containing 100 Acres.

Lots in Nos. 11, 13 & 15. 5, Con. } 800
Caistor, 14 6, do. } Acres

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands:—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part thereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

CASH,

PAID for old Pewter, or Tin ware given in exchange by the subscriber.

L. BIGELOW.

YORK, August 31st, 1815.

Notice.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 8th Inst. A small bay horse, about 12 years old, whose premises he has been trespassing upon for three months past. The owner is requested to come and prove his property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold in three weeks from this date to pay for his keeping.

CHARLES DENNISON.

Five Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the Yard of Mr. WM. SMITH Junr. On or about the first of Oct. last a large Chesnut Sorrel Horse, fifteen hands high, with Ball Face and one hind foot white. Whoever will take up said Horse, and return him to the owner shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

AMOS SMITH.

Scarborough, Novr. 10th 1815.

FOR SALE.
BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

44 BARRELS Genesee Flour.

16 Do. Country do.

Of the Best Quality recommended for the use of Private Families.

D. Mc. ARTHUR.

York, 4th January, 1816.

To the Public.

A LARGE and valuable Tract of Land for sale, situated in the following favorable Locations:

400 Acres on Yonge-Street near the Town.

750 Ditto in Rainham, District of London.

950 Ditto in Elmsley District of Johnstown.

The above lands will be sold together, or seperately as it may suit the convenience of the Purchaser.

Any further information relative to the above lands may be obtained by applying at the Printing Office.

York, 25th Nov. 1815.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roach's Point, Cookes Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 acres well cleared, with 2 Log Houses thereon, and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance. For particulars enquire of Mr. Andrew Botland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm. Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 10th, 1815. CHAS. GRANT.

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid all Persons crediting my Wife Phoebe, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, after this date.

WILLIAM PRICE.

Etobicoke, 23d December, 1815.

For Sale.

On very moderate terms.

Two hundred *Acres*

OF Excellent LAND in the Township of WHITBY, Home District, twety five miles from the Town of YORK, on the Danford Road. A good and indisputable title will be given.

Apply at the PRINTING OFFICE, or to the subscriber.

S. THOMAS.

York, Sept. 21st, 1815.

☞ The first numbers of the *Canadian Freeholder* and a subscription list, are lodged at this Office, where persons subscribing, will receive them.

FOR SALE.

O ACRES of Land, in the Township Scarborough, in the Home District; g of
No. 12, 13 and 14, Concession D.
No 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.
particulars apply to the Subscriber,
JOHN M'GILL.
, 20th June, 1815.

To be Sold.

House and Lots thereunto be-g, together with six or eight Acres r of the same, with a dwelling at present occupied by Jacob st, as also the Park Lot No 3. All roperty of D. W. SMITH ESQ. urveyor Genl. of this Province. mean time Public Notice is here-en that all persons found trespassoccupying any part of the before ned Premises, without permission e prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

rk, 10th Octr. 1815.

whole or any part of the above ses will be rented till they are dis-of.

J. C.
W. A.

Advertisement.

HE Subscriber offers for sale at a rate price and on liberal terms of ent the House and Lot occupied by e Duggan Merchant in York, the following lots of Lands.
No 32 & 33 in 3d Con. of *Pickering*.
o. 26 & 27 in 5 Con. of *Whitby*.
o. 29 & 32 in 9 Con. of *Whitby*.
o. 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
o. 4 in 8 Con. of do.
o. 14 & 17 in 9 con. of *Haldimand*.
o. 14 & 14 in 8 Con of do.
o. 32 8 Con. of *Clarke*.
o. 32 West half 4 Con. of *King*.
several Lots for building thereon, ing the Church Ground and oppoe the Market Square viz. No. 2, 8, 10. Application to be made to der Wood Esqr. Merchant in k or to the Subscriber in Kingston.

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

ingston Sepr. 1815.

. B. Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13.

Notice.

THIS is to forbid any person of persons, purchasing a promissory note drawn by hias Hamilton of the Town of York, to of the subscriber, for about Two Hundand Thirty Dollars; which said note was r taken from him on or about the 17th y last.

JOHN BOWKER.

, August, 12th, 1815.

Sheriff's Sale.

Y virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, directed to the Sheriff of the Home District against the lands and tenements, which Benjamin Gilbert, deceased, at the time his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Esquire, Administrator, at the suit of William Allan Alexander Wood, Esq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 23 North side of King's Street, containing one fifth of an acre with all the houses, out houses thereon belonging, all which property I shall sell at public Auction to one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

Lateſt Intelligence.

CEYLON.

CAUSE OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE KING OF KANDI AND THE ENGLISH.

Our readers will find in the extract of a letter from Ceylon, which we have here inserted, an intereſting account, by an intelligent obſerver on the ſpot of the circumſtances which have led to the late important change in the ſtate of affairs in that Iſland.

Extract of a Letter from Ceylon, dated Columbo, March 5, 1815.

"Since my laſt letter we have taken the field againſt our old enemy the King of Kandi, and have happily brought the war to a ſucceſsful concluſion in one campaign, ſhort and deciſive beyond the moſt ſanguine expectation. You are perhaps, not aware what has long been the embarraſſing ſtate of our relations with that country, which comprises the whole interior of the iſland. In the courſe of our military operations in 1803 our troops had penetrated as far as Kandi the capital, which was taken, and occupied by a detachment under the command of Major Davie, whilſt propoſals for peace were offered to the enemy. During the actual progreſs of the negociation, and in violation of the truce which had been agreed to, the garriſon was attacked by a large force and having ſurrendered on a capitulation which provided for its unmoleſted departure, was immediately diſarmed, and every European barbarouſly murdered, Major Davie and a few officers excepted, whom the policy of the King preſerved alive as hoſtages, but who were expoſed to every ſpecies of ill treatment and cruelty. Elated by the ſucceſs of this treachery, the Kandian troops advanced to our frontier, and continued for ſome time to threaten, and occaſionally to invade, our territory; but the Governor being unwilling, by a renewal of offenſive operations, to expoſe our troops to the effect of the climate, which had proved very fatal, was ſatisfied with repelling their incurſions, and reducing them to a ſtate of blockade within their own boundary. By degrees they appeared to have laid aſide all hopes of prevailing, at leaſt they deſiſted from any active enterpriſe; and a ſyſtem of forbearance was adopted on our part, which in conformity with inſtructions from our government at home, has been ſince ſcrupulouſly perſevered in, with the hope of conciliating the Court of Kandi. This expectation, however, has proved vain, and every effort has been ineffectual to induce the King to enter into any ſort of amicable intercourſe of arrangement with us, or to releaſe the unfortunate officers who had fallen into his hands at Kandi. Of theſe, notwithſtanding the pains taken by the King to conceal every circumſtance reſpecting them, we had been able to aſcertain that the ill fated Major Davie was the only individual who had been able for any time to endure the ſeverities practiſed towards them. Such has been, from the year 1803, our precarious and unſatisfactory poſition with reſpect to our neighbours, affording no aſſurance of ſolid tranquility or ſafe intercourſe. During this period of ſuſpended warfare, the Court of Kandi, conſiſting chiefly of the King's relations and Malabar adherents, has been nouriſhing its jealouſy and enmity, whilſt the people, particularly thoſe of the diſtricts neareſt to our frontier, have gradually grown more impatient under the capricious tyranny of their native Government and have become ſenſible that relief was only to be found under Britiſh protection. This diſpoſition had manifeſted itſelf by the removal to our ſettlements of a great number of families from the interior, and by applications for military aſſiſtance from ſome of the Chiefs whom the conduct of the King had totally alienated. The moderation and forbearance of our Government refuſed to take advantage of theſe overtures; its patience was even proof againſt an aggreſſion marked with circumſtances of the moſt atrocious barbarity and deliberate inſult. In October laſt, ten natives, inhabitants of our province of Columbo, were ſeized, whilſt peaceably carrying on their uſual traffic in the Kandian country and carried to the Capital, where they were all ſhockingly mutilated. Three only ſurvived this torture, who were conducted back to the Britiſh territory with their amputated limbs ſuſpended round their necks. From the boldneſs and audacity with which in this caſe the outrage was aggravated by public inſult, it was clear that the King was ready to recur to acts of hoſtility, and unlikely that he would long abſtain from them. Attention to his movements warned us to be ourſelves prepared: among various indications of a warlike nature in the interior, we diſcovered that he had been lately ſtrengthening his army with Malabars from the coaſt. In November, certain meaſures which the king had attempted in the frontier provinces were reſiſted by the people, & the dread of his vengeance drove them into open revolt. The moſt earneſt appeals were made by the chiefs to our government for ſuccour and protection; but every ſolicitation for military aſſiſtance was ſtill declined. In the beginning of January the King's army entered into the revolted diſtricts, and continued to advance in purſuit of the inſurgents: and on the 9th of that month, a part of his force violated the Britiſh territory, and committed various exceſſes. It was impoſſible for us, to paſſe. The troops were immediately put in motion, and a Proclamation was iſſued promiſing ſecurity and protection to the Kindians, and announcing that our hoſtility, was directed againſt the Court alone, which it ſeems was held in abhorrence by the whole people. I will not enter into a detail of military proceedings, which you will of courſe find in the public reports. The important reſults have been that we have without bloodſhed, ſecured for ourſelves a ſtate of permanent ſecurity, have added a fertile country and a numerous population to the Britiſh poſſeſſions, and have laid the foundation of future happineſs to the whole Cingaleſe people, by giving them our own mild and paternal government, inſtead of the ſanguinary and capricious tyranny of the Malabar dominion."

LATEST FROM FRANCE

Paris dates to the 20th of November and Bourdeaux dates to the 24th.

A letter dated at Bourdeaux on the 23d of November, ſtates that the trial of Ney excites a very lively intereſt throughout the Kingdom; that the royal party, if poſſible, will deſtroy him; but that "ſeven eighths of the French people conſider him the brighteſt character of which they can boaſt." Much allowance, however, ſhould be made for the feelings of the writer.

The plague continues to ſpread its ravages in Dalmatia; five prieſts fell victims, on the ſame day, of their zeal in behalf of the unhappy creatures attacked with that diſorder.

PARIS, NOV. 20.

Marſhal Ney has written to the miniſter of the Allied Powers, to reclaim the ſtrict execution of the convention of Paris, by which an amneſty for all acts poſterior to the 20th March was ſtipulated by the generals of the allied forces. Madame Ney has had an interview on this ſubject with the Duke of Wellington, who obſerved to her, that the convention of the 3d of July had never been ratified by his Majeſty Louis XVIII, and that in conſequence the Allies could not interfere in any meaſures which the King might think proper to adopt in order to inſure the interior tranquility of the ſtate.

The 10th regiment of regular infantry, which continued faithful to the royal cauſe after the invaſion of Bonaparte, returned to this city on Saturday, in order to be incorporated in the royal guard. Detachments from the Pariſian National Guard went out to meet them, and accompanied them to the Palace of the Tuilleries.

In the Chamber of Peers on the 17th, it was unanimouſly reſolved, that Marſhal Ney ſhould be delivered over to the Chamber, and that his trial ſhould begin on Tueſday, the 21ſt inſtant.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

We underſtand that a diſtinguiſhed Britiſh Officer, who had an opportunity of viewing the American ſteam frigate at New York, pronounced it the moſt formidable battery of defence ever invented. They are to be ſtationed at all their different ſea ports); and the officer alluded to has, we hear, ſtrongly recommended their adoption, particularly for the Bay of Gibraltar.

We are informed, that very recently, orders have been tranſmitted to Lord Exmouth, to remain in the Mediterranean with ſuch a force as he ſhall deem neceſſary, until the political events upon that extenſive coaſt have become entirely tranquiliſed; and then to proceed to England, leaving Admiral Penroſe in the command. Admiral Sir Joſias Rowley, with the Impregnable and Malta, is to return to England forthwith.

Oct. 6.—We glean the following from private letters from Paris for the authenticity of which, however, we cannot anſwer. The National Guard and a mob of perſons prevented the bronze horſes from being taken down by a ſmall Pruſſian guard on the 29th. On the 30th, a large body of Auſtrian troops occupied the Place Carouſel, and the work was completed. The pillar in the Place Vendome is reported to be under ſentence of removal.

Oct. 7.—The following letter from a private ſource contains ſtatements which appear to us worthy of public attention. Some of them we know to be well founded.

"PARIS, Oct. 2

"The Aſſemblies will meet on the 24th. There are many reaſonable men in the Chamber of Deputies, but ſome Jacobins and moſt violent Royaliſts. Moderate parties, even when they had the majority, ſoon looſe their influence in this country. Extremes are only are popular. The new Miniſtry is not ſo violent as you in England ſuppoſe. We here think it *Ruſſian*—very *Ruſſian*; and if England has ſhown in the Eaſt, Ruſſia has had the advantage in the Cabinet—duping Engand, Auſtria and even Talleyrand, who making what use the chace of thoſe blunderg heroes the Pruſſians. Talleyrand ſays, that his ſucceſſor is "a man of birth, of influence, and, above all, knows more of the Courts than any man in France.

"Ruſſia never gained a Government in Poland more completely than ſhe has done this in France—and ſhe has duped the Allies as eaſy as ſhe uſed to deceive the Turks themſelves.

Oct. 9.—The Britiſh effective force now in France is eſtimated at—

Heavy Cavalry	2,500
Light ditto	3,500
Foot Guards	4,000
Infantry	38,000

Exclusive of artillery and other corps

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LONDON, Oct. 5.

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GUERNSEY, Oct. 2

he Assemblies will meet on the 24th
are many reasonable men in the Cham-
Deputies, but some Jacobins and more
Royalists. Moderate parties, even
hey had the majority, soon lose their
ce in this country. Extremes are only
ular. The new Ministry is not as
as you in England suppose. We have
Russian—very Russian; and it has
n shown in the end, Russia has but
ntage in the Cabinet—stopping Eu-
Austria and even Talleyrand, that
what use she chose to make hastening
the Prussians. Talleyrand says, that
ceasar is a man of birth, of intrigue,
love all, knows more of the Church
y man in France.
ssia never named a Government to
more completely than she has done
Holland—and she has adopted the Aulic
as she used to deceive the Turks when
9.—The British effective force now
ce is estimated at—

Cavalry	35,000
Guards	4,000
	35,000

ive of artillery and other corps

VIENNA, Oct. 28.

Merchants letters from Brody of the 24th October state, that Gen. Beningsen had for 14 days his head quarters at Odassa. The rumours of an approaching war between Russia and the Porte still maintained their ground notwithstanding their improbability.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 25.

The numerous new raised Prussian battalions, which from time to time has passed the Meuse, march further and further into France, in order to be equipped. More are expected from Prussia; and, it is supposed, that those troops are going to relieve some other regiments which have orders to return to Prussia.

Several persons who have been guilty of excesses and acts of violence towards the allied soldiers in the French frontier departments, and who are already imprisoned at Lunemburg, are to be conveyed to different fortresses in Germany. Notwithstanding the punishments inflicted from time to time, there is still great reason to complain of the spirit of the inhabitants, who do not seem inclined to take example from others.

We expect this week at Ostend some fresh corps of English infantry, and some division of artillery. These reinforcements are to proceed, the moment they are landed, to join the Duke of Wellington in France. Besides this, we see continually fresh supplies of military stores of every description arrive here, which are immediately forwarded to the frontiers.

HAARLEM COURANT, Oct. 28.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 11.

Orders were received here on the 8th inst. to prepare every thing necessary in this city and neighbourhood for a Prussian army of 70,000 men and 20,000 horses, composing the 5th and 6th corps of the Prussian army, which were to march through here on their return from France. All the necessary measures were taken, when news arrived, that upon the French frontiers, orders had been received for the Prussian army to halt and go into cantonments until further orders.

Detachments of troops of all arms continue to arrive at Ostend, going to join Lord Wellington's army.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

General Wilson leaves town in a few days to assume the Government of the Province of Lower Canada, in the place of Sir Gordon Drummond, who has requested to be recalled.

Sir Thomas Maitland, the present Governor of Malta, it is said, will early in the spring proceed to Canada, as Governor in Chief of the British possessions in America.

MURAT.

The following letter from Naples contains some particulars respecting Murat's trial and execution, not before published.—

Naples, Octr. 20.

Murat landed lately on the coast of Calabria, near Pizzo, with thirty officers, mostly Corsicans; he was immediately seized and confined: on the 13th of October, at five in the evening, he was summoned before a court martial, and at six he was shot, six balls entering his head; he affected a great deal of fortitude, but on approaching the fatal scene, his firmness began to waver, and he said to the officers around, that they ought to wait the decision of the Allied Powers; however, finding all lost his vanity come to his assistance, and asking those round him if he was afraid to die, and refusing to have his eyes covered, gave himself the word *fire*, which was instantly executed, and he expired without a groan. He was some time with a Confessor, and wrote three letters during his confinement; one to his wife, one to the Emperor of Austria, and one to the King here, beginning 'Dear Cousin' I under stand all these were instantly destroyed'

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,

YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that no Petition from Sons or Daughters of U. E. Loyalists will be hereafter received without a Certificate from the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the Peace, that the Parent retained his Loyalty during the late War, and was under no suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and if a Son, then of age, that he also was Loyal during the late War, and did his duty in defence of the Province—and if a Daughter of an U. E. Loyalist married, that her Husband was Loyal, and did his duty in defence of the Province.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

DISTRICT, ——— WE A. B. Chairman, and C. D. Clerk of the Peace, Certify that E. F. personally appeared at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace this day, is recognized by the Magistrates to be the Son of G. H. of ——— who retained his Loyalty during the late War without suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and that the said E. F. did his duty in defence of the Province during the late War.

Dated at the Court House at ———
——— in the said District this
——— day of ——— 181

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my Wife RACHEL, of the Township of Beverly, eloped from my bed and board without any provocation, therefore this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOSHUA WEDGE.

Beverly, Dec. 23, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will deliver any quantity of Cedar for fences or other purposes early in the Spring. Those who may be in want, will have the goodness to send their orders immediately, either to the subscriber on the Humber, or to Mr. J. MURCHISON, Merchant Taylor, in York.

WM. COOPER.

Humber, 30th Nov. 1815.

THE Court of Requests will continue its sittings at the Clerk of the Peace's Office, every first and third Saturday's of the month.

The Presiding Magistrates for the Quarter commencing on the first inst.—are, Alexander Wood and Grant Powell, Esquires, who will Grant Summonses, to those applying for them.

York, 27th January, 1816.

Notice,

THE Subscribers being duly appointed Administrators to the Estate of the late HUGH M'PHEE, of Young Street, request those who have Claims thereon, to present them authenticate for adjustment, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to Dr. Baldwin York.

DONALD Mc.MILLAN.
CATHARINE Mc.MILLAN.
Administrators.

York, 26 January, 1816.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned Lots of Land, viz.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession, broken front, and Lot No. 28, in the 8th Concession, of the Township of Pickering, containing 400 Acres.

ALSO,

LOT No. 1, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 Acres. For terms apply at the Printing Office.

York, 24th Novr. 1815.

Notice.

AT a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Home District, held by adjournment from the 9th of January instant, it is ordered that WHEREAS by an Act of the Provincial Legislature, passed the 6th day of March in the Year of our Lord 1812, it is enacted "That "every Person or Persons, travelling "with Sleighs on any Road, highway or "beaten track, in this Province, shall "have affixed two or more Bells to the "Harness thereof, and any Persons neglecting so to do, shall on conviction "thereof, by Confession or by the Oath "of one credible witness, before and "one of His Majesty's Justices of the "Peace, for the District in which such "offence may be committed, forfeit and "pay, the Sum of *TEN SHILLINGS* to be "levied by distress and Sale, of the offender's Goods and Chattels."—All Constables, Town and Parish and Peace Officers, are required and commanded, deligently to report all such offenders against the provision of the statute aforesaid, as may come within their view and knowledge, to some one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the Home District, and herein at their peril not to fail.

By order of the Court.

S. HEWARD.
Clerk of the Peace, H. D.

York, 13th January, 1816.

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber, about the 1st of December last, a two year old HEIFER,—the owner is hereby requested to come and prove his property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold in one month from this date to pay for her keeping.

ROBERT LACKIE.

York, January 10th, 1816.

NOTICE.

ROBERT EIGHTEEN a half Indian Boy, who has lived with me for many years, is discharged from my service. I therefore caution all persons from giving him credit on my account.

JAMES GIVENS.

NOTICE.

FOUR or Five Steady and capable Copying CLERKS will be required, during the ensuing Session of the Provincial Parliament in the office of the Clerk of the House of Assembly, to whom those wishing to engage must apply.

York, January 6th, 1816.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he has for Sale an Assortment of the following Articles, viz :

Teas, Sugars, Coffee,	Plough Share Moulds
Chocolate, Cocoa nuts	Spades & Shovels,
Figs, Almonds,	Trace Chains Iron,
Raisins, Prunes,	Blister, Crawley and
Orange, and Lemon	Hoop L Steel,
Peal, Liquorice,	Anvils and Vices,
Sugar Candy, Barley,	Locks and Hinges,
Sago, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nut Megs,	Files, Copper & Iron Tea Kettles,
Alspice, Cloves,	Horse Nails,
Pepper, Soap & Candles,	Wrought and Cut Nails from 32d to 2
Starch and Blue,	Bads, Screws & shot
Pipes, Pigtale,	Window Glass, and
Lacy Twist, and Plug	Putty, Linseed Oil,
Tobacco, Segars, and	Paints, Dye Stuff,
Snuff.	Oil Vitriol,
Wines, Rum, Brandy,	Sweet Oil,
Holland Gin,	Carpenter's Tools,
Irish Whisky,	Brushes, Bellows,
Peppermint, Shrub,	Fiddles, Flutes, Fifes.
London Porter,	Cloths, Flannels,
Cheese, Codfish,	Wellington cord Vestings, Bombazetts,
Herrings.	Cottons, Calicoes,
MEDICINES AND PERFUMES,	Checks, Irish Linen
Crockery and	Cambric , u ins,
Glass Ware,	Shirting, Tippets,
Single & Double	Stockings, Mitts,
Stoves, Sheet Iron,	Single and Tandum
Tin, Wire,	Harness, Skates,
Frying Pans,	Wellington Boots,
Sad Irons,	Mens, Women and Children's Shoes, &c

With avariety of Toys, to divert the Girls and Boys, and a number of other Articles too tedious to insert, Which he will sell low for cash, or Country produce.

—ALSO.—

A Sideboard, portable Desks, Tables and Desk Bedsteads, a Curricle and harness.

WANTED.

Two Journeymen and an Apprentice about Sixteen years of Age, for the Joiner and Cabinet Making.

GEORGE DUGGAN.

York, 2d Dec. 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subcriber Respectfully informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a house of Public entertainment on Yonge Street, 27 Miles from York for the accommodation of travellers, and others who may be pleased to favour him with their custom. He intends keeping on hand the best of Liquors of every Description, also good Stabling, and hopes by his unremitting attention to customers, to merit their approbation.

JOHN WELLS.

Yonge-Street, 6th January, 1815.

Public Notice.

POST OFFICE,

York, Jan. 1st, 1816.

THE Mails which will continue to arrive here every Monday morning, will be closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of same day to be forwarded for Dundass, Niagara, and Sandwich, and from Dundass, a Courier will be dispatched every second Thursday, for Sandwich and Amherstburg.

Nevertheless, all the Packets and Letters put into the different Offices for the Westward will be forwarded weekly to Dundass

The Mail from hence to Kingston which is closed every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M after which hour no Letters can be forwarded till the following Mail.

An arrangement has been made for forwarding letters for Europe, "*Via. New York, provided the British Inland Postage to Swanton, by way of Montreal, and the States Postage from Swanton to New York is paidat the Office when the letters are put in* and above the address for the place in Great Britain or Ireland, must be written the words, "*Via. New York per H. B. M. Packet.*

W. ALLAN,
P. M.

Pease For Sale.

THE Subscribers have for Sale, from 500 to 1000 Bushels of Pease.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE, & Co.

York, Dec. 23d, 1815.

B. WHITNEY.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has taken the House, No 116 St. Paul Street, formerly occupied by Mr WOOLRICH where he is now opening an offering for sale by Wholesale only, an assortment of English Goods adapted to the season, amongst which are

Superfine and low priced B. Cloths,	Romal Hhandkfs
do. do. Cassimeres	Black silk do.
Stockinetts,	Colored Nankeens,
Blue, Grey & Drab	Grand Rills,
Wellington Cords,	Men's Cotton Socks,
Fancy Vestings,	Men's white cotton
Black Bombazetts,	Worsted hose,
Superfine and low priced Prints,	Women's do. do. do.
White & Black Cambricks,	Men's Beaver & Buck skin Gloves,
Cotton Shirtings,	Ladies Beaver and Kid do.
Cotton Shawls,	Cotton Lace, Silk & Twist, Pins, &c

And expects by the first arrivals from England a further supply which will render his assortment (in his line) quite complete. As the above Goods were purchased with cash by an agent in England, and will be sold at a very low advance, they will probably found as low as can be purchased in Canada.

Montreal, 24th June, 1815.

THE Subscribers have for Sale, at their Store at YORK, the following Articles which have been imported direct from the Manufactories and will be sold cheap for Cash or Produce.

Superfine and Middling Cloths,
White Flannels,
Wellington and Imperial Tippets,
Plaitoil Crapes,
Women's Worsted Tippets,
Men's Comforters,
Suspenders,
An assortment of Hosiery,
White Cottons,
Striped Checked Do.
Drab Nankeens,
Striped Floucentine,
Elegant Waistcoat patterns,
Leather Gloves,
English Saddles & Bridles,
White Dimity,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Lenos and Fancy Muslins,
Bandannas,
Imitation Do.
Silks and Threads,
Gilt and Plated Buttons,
Glass and Crockery,
Groceries,
English Pickles,
A large assortment of Nails,
Iron Mongery,
Real Havanna Segars,
Hambro Lines,

And a Variety of other Articles too numerous for Insertion.

They have also Received by the late arrivals the undermentioned Liquors, which they warrant genuine and will be sold at a very moderate price.

Superior Old Port, do. Madeira, do. Claret. } Draught AND Bottled.

And a few dozen Bottles of Wellington Punch.

N B—Liberal Credit will be given if required.

JACKSON & SONS.

YORK, Nov. 22, 1815.

JOHN HIGGINS, JUNR.

Blacksmith.

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of YORK and its vicenity that he has commenced the above business on the Farm adgoining Major Givens near York Garrison, where all work in his line will be done with neatness and despatch, and hopes by his attention to his business, to meet the Patronage of a Generous Public.

York, 16 *Dec.* 1815.

FOR SALE.

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District; consisting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14, Concession D.
No 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres in rear of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Jacob Earnest, as also the Park Lot No 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

J. C.
W. A.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at a moderate price and on liberal terms of payment the House and Lot occupied by George Duggan Merchant in York, Also the following lots of Lands.

Lots No 32 & 33 in 3d Con. of *Pickering.*
No. 26 & 27 in 5 Con. of *Whitby.*
No. 29 & 32 in 9 Con. of *Whitby.*
No. 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
No. 4 in 8 Con. of do.
No. 14 & 17 in 9 con. of *Haldimand.*
No. 14 & 14 in 8 Con of do.
No. 32 8 Con. of *Clarke.*
No. 32 West half 4 Con. of *King.*

Also several Lots for building, thereon, adjoining the Church Ground and opposite to the Market Square viz. No. 2. 8, 9 and 10. Application to be made to Alexander Wood Esqr. Merchant in York or to the Subscriber in Kingston.

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

Kingston Septr. 1814.

N. B. Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

Notice.

THIS is to forbid any person or persons purchasing a promissory note drawn by Thomas Hamilton of the Town of York, in favor of the subscriber, for about Two Hundred and Thirty Dollars; which said note was lost or stolen from him on or about the 17th of July last.

JOHN BOWKER.

York, August, 18th, 1815.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District against the lands and tenements, which were of Ben. Gilbert, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Administrator, at the suit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Esq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North side of King Street, in the Town of York, containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houses, and outhouses thereunto belonging, all which property I shall sell at public Auction in one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

SAMUEL RIDOUT. Sheriff,

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

FOR SALE.

200 ACRES of Land, in the Town- of Scarborough, in the Home District; being of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14, Concession D.
No. 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres near of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Jacob West, as also the Park Lot No. 3. All property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 20th Octr. 1815.

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J. C.
W. A.

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SAMUEL RIDOUT. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

G. R.

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 11.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. each. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1816. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that no Petitions from Sons or Daughters of U. E. Loyalists will be hereafter received without a Certificate from the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the Peace, that the Parent retained his Loyalty during the late War and was under no suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and if a Son, the of age, that he also was Loyal during the late War, and did his duty in defence of the Province—and if a Daughter of a U. E. Loyalist married, that her Husband was Loyal, and did his duty in defence of the Province.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

DISTRICT, ——— WE A. B. Chairman, and C. D. Clerk of the Peace, Certify that E. F. personally appeared at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace this day, is recognized by the Magistrates to be the Son of G. H. of ——— who retained his Loyalty during the late War without suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and that the said E. F. did his duty in defence of the Province during the late War.

Dated at the Court House at ———
——— in the said District this
——— day of ——— 181

CARD,

IT is requested that all Persons indebted to Mr. QUETTON ST. GEORGE, will not fail to pay either immediately or before the first day of March next, the amount of their respective debts, into the hands of the subscriber, or to Mr. JOHN BALDWIN, of York, who are authorised to give Receipts for the same, as all such as do not pay by that day will be proceeded against at Law, without further notice. It is however to be understood that those who have promised to make payments in the month of January next, are nevertheless expected to be mindful of that promise and to pay accordingly.

W. W. BALDWIN.
Agent for Mr. St. George.

York, 22d. Dec. 1815.

The Markham Mills For Sale.

TOGETHER with 400 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 3 and 4, in 3d Concession of said Township, on which the Mills are erected.

The situation is so well known it need not be described.

ALSO,

300 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 32, and half of No. 31, in 2d Concession. A good and indisputable title will be given, and the conditions of sale made known by applying to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 22d of December, 1815.

NOTICE.

WITHIN 4 Miles of the Garrison by Water on the Lake Shore a Quantity of hard wood consisting of Beech, Maple and Hickory to be sold at a reasonable price. For further particulars, Apply at the Printing Office.

Novr. 5th 1815.

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, South side 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 100 Acres.

Lots in Castlor, } Nos. 21, 13 & 15. 5, Con. } 800 14 6, do. } Acres

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands:—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part thereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

CASH,

PAID for old Pewter, or Tin ware given in exchange by the subscriber.

L. BIGELOW.

YORK, August 31st, 1815.

Notice.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 8th inst. A small bay horse, about 12 years old, whose premises he has been trespassing upon for three months past. The owner is requested to come and prove his property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold in three weeks from this date to pay for his keeping.

CHARLES DENNISON.

Five Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the Yard of Mr. WM. SMITH Junr. On or about the first of Oct. last a large Chesnut Sorrel Horse, fifteen hands high, with Ball Face and one hind foot white. Whoever will take up said Horse, and return him to the owner shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

AMOS SMITH.

Scarborough, Novr. 10th 1815.

FOR SALE.
BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

44 BARRELS Genesee Flour.
16 Do. Country do.

Of the Best Quality recommended for the use of Private Families.

D. Mc. ARTHUR.

York, 4th January, 1816.

To the Public.

A LARGE and valuable Tract of Land for sale, situated in the following favorable Locations:

400 Acres on Yonge-Street near the Town.

750 Ditto in Raisham, District of London.

950 Ditto in Elmsley District of Johnstown.

The above lands will be sold together, or seperately as it may suit the convenience of the Purchaser.

Any further information relative to the above lands may be obtained by applying at the Printing Office.

York, 25th Nov. 1815.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roaches Point, Cookes Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 acres well cleared, with 2 Log Houses thereon, and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance. For particulars enquire of Mr. Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 10th, 1815. CHAS. GRANT.

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid all Persons crediting my Wife Phoebe, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, after this date.

WILLIAM PRICE.

Etobicoke, 23d December, 1815.

For Sale.

On very moderate terms.

Two hundred Acres

OF Excellent LAND, in the Township of WHITBY, Home District, twety five miles from the Town of YORK, on the Danford Road. A good and indisputable title will be given.

Apply at the PRINTING OFFICE, or to the subscriber.

S. THOMAS.

York, Sept. 21st, 1815.

☞ The first numbers of the *Canadian Visitor* and a subscription list, are lodged at this Office, where persons subscribing, will receive them.

From the Montreal Herald.

Extract of a letter from Serjeant Ewart, of the Scots Greys, who in the battle of Waterloo, took a French Eagle, to his brother in Ayr, dated Rouen, 16th August, 1815. After describing in rather an interesting manner, the attacks of the 16th and 17th, the Serjeant gives the following detail of the share which he had in the business of the memorable 18th June.

"The enemy began forming their lines of battle about 9 in the morning of the 18th, we did not commence till 10 I think it was about 11 when we were ready to receive them. They began upon our right with the most tremendous firing that ever was heard, and, I can assure you, they got it as hot as they gave it! then it came down to the left, where they were received by our brave Highlanders: no men could ever behave better: our brigade of cavalry covered them. Owing to a column of foreign troops giving way, our brigade was forced to advance to the support of our brave fellows, and which we certainly did in style: we charged through two of their columns, each about 5000; it was in the first charge I took the Eagle from the enemy, he and I had a very hard contest for it: he trust for my groin—I parried it off and cut him through the head: after which I was attacked by one of their lancers, who threw his lance at me, but missed the mark, by my throwing it off with my sword by my right side—then I cut him from the chin upwards, which cut went through his teeth: next, I was attacked by a foot soldier, who after firing at me, charged me with his bayonet—but he very soon lost his combat, for I parried it and cut him down through the head! so that finished the contest for the Eagle. After which I presumed to follow my comrades, Eagle and all, but was stopped by the General, saying to me, "You brave fellow, take that to the rear:—you have done enough until you get quit of it, which I was obliged to do, but with great reluctance. I retired to the height and stood there for upwards of an hour which gave me a general view of the field, but I cannot express the sight I beheld; the bodies of my brave comrades were lying so thick upon the field that it was scarcely possible to pass, and horses innumerable. I took the Eagle into Brussels amidst the acclamations of thousands of the spectators that saw it."

Lateſt Intelligence.

NEW-YORK Jan. 10, 1816.

News from Mexico.

An extraordinary Gazette of Mexico, of the 6th November, gives an official statement of the defeat and capture of the Patriot chieftain, MORELOS, on the 4th of that month. Two pieces of cannon, many muskets and sabres, and all his booty and equipage, fell into the hands of the royalists, together with a considerable number of prisoners.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.

By the arrival of the schr. Iris, Capt. Cock, in 22 days from Aux Cayes, we learn, that two Carthagena privateers arrived at Aux Cayes in 5 days from old Carthagena, and brought accounts that Carthagena had been taken by the European Spaniards.

Eight or ten days before the Iris sailed, an expedition from Christophe's Dominions, consisting of 7 sail, appeared and landed 500 men from Cape Tiberon; their object was to form a junction with the disaffected in the mountains, but shortly after landing, the men proposed to their officers to join Petion, and on refusing were all immediately shot, and the men went over to Petion.

BOSTON, January 11.

M. Labedoyere, brother of the general of that name, who was lately shot at Paris, was a second lieutenant in the body guard of the king. He was presented to his Majesty on being promoted to the rank of lieutenant, the 9th of Oct. last. Louis said to him. "M. de Labedoyere, I am happy—very happy to see you." It is not mentioned whether Labedoyere was in mourning for his brother.

NATIONAL BANK

Mr. Dallas has presented to the Committee of Ways and Means, a projet, for a Bank of the U. States to be located at Philadelphia with branches. The capital Stock to be THIRTY-FIVE MILLONS, to be extended to Fifty Millions, at the pleasure of Congress. The shares to be of one hundred dollars, three fourths payable in Stocks, and one fourth in specie. The Stocks are to be receivable, Seven per Cent, at 106 and a fraction percent. Sixes at par, and Three per Cents, at 64—twenty five dollars to which are to be paid on subscribing; twenty five in six, and twenty five in twelve mounths. The specie part to be paid five dollars at subscribing, five in six, five in twelve and ten in eighteen months.

The United States may hold one fifth part of the stock, payable in Treasury Notes without interest or term of redemption.

"A million and a half *bonus* is to be paid for the charters.

"The government of the institution to be vested in a President, and twenty-four Directors. Five of the Directors to be chosen by the President and Senate.

"The Bank shall do no business for the United States *gratis* but the Secretary of the Treasury may remove the United States deposits at his pleasure.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1816.

On Tuesday last the 6th Inst., being the Day appointed by Proclamation for the meeting of the Provincial Legislature, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by the Commanding Officer of the District, and Staff at this Post, and attended by the Principal Officers of Government, proceeded, at 2 o'Clock, to the Legislative Council Chamber, and, with the accustomed Solemnities, was pleased to open the Session with the following Gracious Speech to both Houses.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

After so long an absence, during which the Prosperity of this Province was uppermost in my thoughts, I now embrace the wished for opportunity of uniting with you in my endeavors to promote that salutary object.

It would have been a great satisfaction to me to have been able to communicate any more favorable account of the state of our Revered Sovereign, than that His Bodily [illegible]th continues unimpaired.

I congratulate you, and every Loyal Subject, on the ultimate and complete success of the great struggle in Europe, in which every member of the British Empire is peculiarly interested, as being chiefly attributed to the auspices of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and the National Arms, under the direction of the first Warrior of Modern times.

The Gallent Defence of this Colony, by its own Militia, supported during the early period of the War by a very small portion of His Majesty's Regular Force, has acquired to it, a High Distinction for Loyalty and Bravery.

The obstinate contention with succeeding Armies of Invaders, and their ultimate discomfiture, has not failed to attract the notice of the World, and gives to this Province an Importance in Public opinion which it becomes us to maintain.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I have ordered the Provincial Accounts to be laid before you, not doubting but that you will examine them with your usual attention.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

The return of Peace, and with it, we are to hope, the habits of Industry, which promise Wealth and Happiness to this Colony, Claims from you such Legislative Provisions as may best secure the protection and enjoyment of these blessings.

The Militia Code has undergone many changes, but still requires your serious attention, to give the best possible effect to that Force, should it again be called into action.—Experience shows that the most disposable, and therefore the best form into which it can be moulded, so as to serve with a Regular Force, is that of Independent Companies, upon the principle on which the Flank Companies were formed in the year 1812.

The District Schools instituted by Law, and admirably fitted as a step between Elementary Schools, and a Seminary for the higher Branches of Education, will not, without further aid, produce sufficient advantages to the Youth of this Province.

The dissemination of Letters is of the first importance to every Class; and to aid in so desirable an object, I wish to call your attention to some Provision for an Establishment of Schools in each Township, which shall afford the first Principles to the Children of the Inhabitants, and prepare such of them as may require further Instruction, to receive it in the District Schools; from them it seems desirable that there should be a resort to a Provincial Seminary, for the Youth who may be destined for the Professions, or other distinguished Walks in Life, where they might attain the Higher Branches of Education.—The Royal Bounty has already been bestowed towards that end, in the destination of large tracts of Land; and no attention shall be wanting on my part, to second, and carry into effect, the result of your Deliberations on this important subject.

The Revenue arising from the Duties received at Quebec, the Increase, and Regulation of which, have been yielded to the Legislature of Lower Canada, requires your serious attention, not only that we may reap the full benefit of our Consumption, but that there may be no further Interference with the National Provisions for the Regulation of Trade.

The Growth, Prosperity, and Happiness of this Province, I am confident will receive your best attention, and I assure you of my full support and co-operation.

…n the ultimate and complete
…the great struggle in Europe,
every member of the British
…s peculiarly interested, as being
…tributed to the auspices of His
…ghness the Prince Regent, and
…nal Arms, under the direction
…st Warrior of Modern times.
…allent Defence of this Colony,
…n Militia, supported during the
…od of the War by a very small
…f His Majesty's Regular Force,
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…*Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.*

…turn of Peace, and with it, we
…ope, the habits of Industry,
…romise Wealth and Happiness
…olony, Claims from you such
…e Provisions as may best secure
…ction and enjoyment of these

…ilitia Code has undergone many
… but still requires your serious
…, to give the best possible ef-
…that Force, should it again be
…nto action—Experience shows
…most disposable, and therefore
…form into which it can be mould-
…to serve with a Regular Force,
…f Independent Companies, upon
…ciple on which the Flank Com-
…ere formed in the year 1812.
… District Schools instituted by
… admirably fitted as a step be-
…lementary Schools, and a Semi-
… the higher Branches of Educa-
… not, without further aid, pro-
…fficient advantages to the Youth
…ovince.
…issemination of Letters is of the
…ortance to every Class; and to
…o desirable an object, I wish to
… attention to some Provision for
…blishment of Schools in each
…p, which shall afford the first
…s to the Children of the Inha-
…and prepare such of them as may
…further Instruction, to receive it
…District Schools; from them it
…esirable that there should be
…to a Provincial Seminary, for the
… who may be destined for
…fessions, or other distinguished
…n Life, where they might attain
…her Branches of Education.—The
…Bounty has already been bestow-
…rds that end, in the destination
… tracts of Land; and no atten-
…ll be wanting on my part, to fee
…d carry into effect, the result of
…liberations on this important sub-

…Revenue arising from the Du-
…ties at Quebec, the Increase,
…gulation of which, have been
…to the Legislature of Lower Ca-
…equires your serious attention,
… that we may reap the full bene-
…r Consumption, but that there
…no further Interference with the
…l Provisions for the Regulation
…e.
…Growth, Prosperity, and Happi-
…his Province, I am confident will
…your best attention, and I assure
…y full support and co-operation.

Yesterday at 12 o'Clock, the Honorable the Legislative Council waited on His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and presented the following Address, in answer to His Excellency's Speech.

To His Excellency FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieut. Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency.

We His Majesty's Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our acknowledgements for your Speech at the opening of the present session of the Legislature.

We are happy to embrace this opportunity of congratulating your Excellency on your safe arrival to resume the duties of your exalted situation amongst us, who have during your absence duly appreciated the benevolent sentiments excited in your mind for the welfare and prosperity of this Province—your former Administration is a pledge for the future, and we will cheerfully co-operate with you at all times in promoting objects salutary and beneficial.

We return your Excellency our thanks for your communication respecting the health of our most gracious King—a Monarch whose virtues will ever endear him to his Loyal and Affectionate Subjects.

The happy change that has lately taken place in Europe must give pleasure to every friend of the Human Race; but we His Majesty's Loyal Subjects feel a peculiar satisfaction when we know this glorious Revolution has been chiefly accomplished by the British arms under the auspices of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and under the guidance and direction of the first Warrior of the age.

The approbation which your Excellency has been pleased to bestow on the Militia of this Province during the late arduous Contest, must afford the highest gratification to that body of men, & will stimulate them to a like meritorious conduct should their Services be again required. The Revision of the Militia Code, so as to give the best possible effect to that force when again called into action, is a measure become necessary from the various changes incident to times of commotion and confusion, and will therefore, merit from us, time, and serious attention in the investigation.

The system detailed by your Excellency for the Education of Youth in this Province fully corresponds with our sentiments on this subject; and as the dissemination of Letters is of the first importance to every class in promoting morality and Religion, in ameliorating the condition of mankind, and in benefiting posterity, this subject will claim from us such consideration as will carry into effect the benevolent intentions of your Excellency, and we notice with gratitude that the Royal bounty has already been bestowed in the destination of large tracts of Land to be applied in such manner as will promote, give effect to, and mature a system so essentially calculated to ensure the Wealth and happiness of this Province.—Your Excellency's Personal Zeal in promoting these laudable institutions, and your readiness to carry into effect the result of our deliberations, claim from us, as a public body, our warmest acknowledgements.

We will bestow our particular attention to what your Excellency has been pleased to communicate respecting the Revenue arising from the Duties received at the Port of Quebec, so far as respects this Province, that we may reap the full benefit of our Consumption, and, that there may be no further interference with the National Provisions for the regulation of Trade, hitherto yielded to our Sister Province from principles of mutual accomodation and Geographical position.

February 8th, 1816.

His Excellency was pleased to make the following Reply.

Hon: Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

I thank you for your Loyal Address, and that Cordiality with which you are pleased to adopt the Subjects suggested for your consideration.

You may rely upon my co-operation in every measure leading to Promote the happiness of His Majesty's Subjects in this Province.

February 9th, 1816.

And at 12 o'Clock on the same Day the Commons House of Assembly also waited on His Excellency, with the following Address of that House.

To His Excellency Francis Gore Esquire, Lieut. Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency.

We His Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer to your Excellency, our most humble and hearty thanks for your most Gracious Speech, at the opening of the present Session.

Convinced as we are of the deep interest which your Excellency has always felt for the welfare of this Province, and your constant anxiety for its prosperity; Feeling as we do, that under your former mild and upright Administration of the Government the Country flourished, and its Inhabitants were happy; and anticipating from a recollection of the past, the brightest prospects for the future; we hail your return to resume the functions of your high station among us, with peculiar satisfaction, and, at the same time, request your Excellency to receive on the occasion our most cordial congratulations.

The continuance of the lamented Indisposition of our Revered Sovereign is truly affecting to every Loyal breast, but it is some consolation to know that his bodily health continues unimpaired.

The complete success of the great struggle in Europe, and the splendid atchievements of the National arms, directed by the greatest Warrior of modern times, may be justly attributed to the auspices of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, whose able, vigorous, and energetic measures, have elevated our Mother Country to the highest rank among the nations of Europe, and excited the admiration and gratitude of every Loyal Subject; and we feel grateful to Divine Providence for selecting him to be the means of dispensing so much happiness to the World.

We observe with grateful hearts, the notice which Your Excellency has been pleased to take of the exertions of the Militia of this Province, at the commencement of the late war with the United States.—To know that they discharged their duty faithfully to their Country is to us a source of proud satisfaction. The notice of the World, and the importance to public opinion which this Province has thereby acquired, will, we doubt not, stimulate their future exertions.—This high Character it shall be our study to maintain.

When the Public Accounts are laid before us, we shall not fail to pay that attention to their examination which the importance of the subject requires.

With the return of Peace, we anticipate, by the industry and exertion of the People, the future wealth and prosperity of this Colony, and shall endeavour to frame such Legislative Provisions as may best secure and promote these blessings.

The Militia Code shall receive our utmost attention, and we shall not only endeavour to make such improvements therein, as will render it an efficient force for the defence of the Country in future, but shall also provide that comfort and accommodation for the Militia, when again called into actual Service, the want of which was so severely felt during the late contest.

With your Excellency we are convinced that the dissemination of Letters is of the highest importance to every Class of the Community; and while we acknowledge with humble gratitude the munificent donation of His Majesty to this great object, We beg leave to assure your Excellency of our earnest wish to contribute, by every means in our power, to that general diffusion of Education so much to be desired.

The existing Regulations, respecting Revenue with our Sister Province, have, during former Sessions, occupied our attention. We have had occasion to remark upon insufficiency, & we shall not fail to attend to your Excellency's recommendation on that subject.

The Growth, Prosperity, and happiness of this Province, will receive our most serious and undivided attention; and we are cheered and encouraged in this task by your Excellency's assurance of full co-operation and support.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following Answer.

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

I thank you for the Assurances contained, in this Address, of your constant Loyalty, and ready Devotions to the great Interests of your constituents.

The satisfaction you express of my past Administration, is an ample reward for all my anxiety in your Hour of Danger, which I could not share.—It binds me more strongly to pursue a conduct so highly approved.

February 9th, 1816.

On the Day of the opening of the Session an Elegant Dinner was given at the Government House to the Members and Officers of the Two Houses of the Legislature, at which the Earl of Selkirk, and a number of the Civil and Military Officers, and Principal Gentlemen of this place, were also present.

*** The Day of Publication of the Gazette will in future be WEDNESDAY.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will deliver any quantity of Cedar for fences or other purposes, early in the Spring. Those who may be in want, will have the goodness to send their orders immediately, either to the subscriber on the Humber, or to Mr. J. Murchison, Merchant Taylor, in York.

WM. COOPER.

Humber, 30th Nov. 1815

THE Court of Requests will continue its sittings at the Clerk of the Peace's Office, every first and third Saturday's of the month.

The Presiding Magistrates for the Quarter commencing on the first inst.—are, Alexander Wood and Grant Powell, Esquires, who will Grant Summonses, to those applying for them.

York, 27th January, 1816.

Notice,

THE Subscribers being duly appointed Administrators to the Estate of the late HUGH M'PHEE, of Young Street, request those who have Claims thereon, to present them authenticate for adjustment, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to Dr. Baldwin York.

DONALD Mc.MILLAN.
CATHARINE Mc.MILLAN.
Administrators.

York, 26 January, 1816.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he has for Sale an Assortment of the following Articles, viz :

Teas, Sugars, Coffee,	Plough Share Moulds,
Chocolate, Cocoa nuts	Spades & Shovels,
Figs, Almonds,	Trace Chains Iron,
Raisins, Prunes,	Blister, Crawley and
Orange, and Lemon	Hoop L. Steel,
Peel, Liquorice,	Anvils and Vices,
Sugar Candy, Barley,	Locks and Hinges,
Sago, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nut Megs,	Files, Copper & Iron
Alspice, Cloves,	Tea Kettles,
Pepper, Soap & Candles,	Horse Nails,
Starch and Blue,	Wrought and Cut Nails from 3zd to 2d
Pipes, Pigtail,	Brads, Screws & shot,
Lady Twist, and Plug	Window Glass, and
Tobacco, Segars, and	Putty, Linseed Oil,
Snuff.	Paints, Dye Stuff,
Wines, Rum, Brandy,	Oil Vitriol,
Holland Gin,	Sweet Oil,
Irish Whisky,	Carpenter's Tools,
Peppermint, Shrub,	Brushes, Bellows,
London Porter,	Fiddles, Flures, Fifes,
Cheese, Codfish,	Cloths, Flannels,
Herrings.	Wellington cord Vestings, Bombazetts,
MEDICINES AND PERFUMES,	Cottons, Callicoes,
Crockery and	Checks, Irish Linen,
Glass Ware,	Cambric , ns,
Single & Double	Shirting, Tippets,
Stoves, Sheet Iron,	Stockings, Mitts,
Tin, Wire,	Single and Tandum
Frying Pans,	Harness, Skates,
Sad Irons,	Wellington Boots,
	Mens, Women and
	Children's Shoes, &c

With avariety of Toys, to divert the Girls and Boys, and a number of other Articles too tedious to insert, Which he will sell low for cash, or Country produce.

—ALSO.—

A Sideboard, portable Desks, Tables and Desk Bedsteads, a Curricle and harness.

WANTED.

Two Journeymen and an Apprentice about Sixteen years of Age, for the Joiner and Cabinet Making.

GEORGE DUGGAN.

York, 2d Dec. 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subcriber Respectfully informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a house of Public entertainment on Yonge Sreet, 27 Miles from York, for the accommodation of travellers, and others who may be pleased to favour him with their custom. He intends keeping on hand the best of Liquors of every Description, also good stabling, and hopes by his unremitting attention to customers, to merit their approbation.

JOHN WELLS.

Yonge-Street, 6th January, 1815.

Public Notice.

POST OFFICE,

York, Jan. 1st, 1816.

THE Mails which will continue to arrive here every Monday morning, will be closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of same day to be forwarded for Dundass, Niagara, and Sandwich, and from Dundass, a Courier will be dispatched every second Thursday, for Sandwich and Amherstburg.

Nevertheless, all the Packets and Letters put into the different Offices for the Westward will be forwarded weekly to Dundass.

The Mail from hence to Kingston which is closed every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M after which hour no Letters can be forwarded in the following Mail.

An arrangement has been made for forwarding letters for Europe, "*Via. New York, provided the British Inland Postage to Swanton, by way of Montreal, and the States Postage from Swanton to New York is paidat the Office when the letters are put in* : and above the address for the place in Great Britain or Ireland, must be written the words, "*Via. New York per H. B. M. Packet.*

W. ALLAN,
P. M.

Pease For Sale.

THE Subscribers have for Sale, from 500 to 1000 Bushels of Pease.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE, & Co.

York, Dec 23d, 1815.

B. WHITNEY.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has taken the House, No. 116, St. Paul Street, formerly occupied by Mr. WOOLRICH where he is now opening and offering for sale by Wholesale only, an assortment of English Goods adapted to the season, amongst which are

Superfine and low priced B. Cloths,	Roman Hbandkfs
do. do. Cassimeres	Black silk do.
Stockinetts,	Colored Nankeens,
Blue, Grey & Drab	Grand Rills,
Wellington Cords,	Men's Cotton Socks,
Fancy Vestings,	Men's white cotton
Black Bombazetts,	Worsted hose,
Superfine and low	Women's do. do. do.
priced Prints,	Men's Beaver & Buck
White & Black Cambricks,	skin Gloves,
Cotton Shirtings,	Ladies Beaver and
Cotton Shawls,	Kid do.
	Cotton Lace, Silk &
	Twist, Pins, &c

And expects by the first arrivals from England a further supply which will render his assortment (in his line) quite complete. As the above Goods were purchased with cash by an agent in England, and will be sold at a very low advance, they will probably found as low as can be purchased in Canada.

Montreal, 24th June, 1815.

THE Subscribers have for Sale, at their Store at YORK, the following Articles which have been imported direct from the Manufactories and will be sold cheap for Cash or Produce.

Superfine and Middling Cloths,
White Flannels,
Wellington and Imperial Tippets,
Platoff Crapes,
Women's Worsted Tippets,
Men's Comforters,
Suspenders,
An assortment of Hosiery,
White Cottons,
Striped Checked Do.
Drab Nankeens,
Striped Flourentine,
Elegant Waistcoat patterns,
Leather Gloves,
English Saddles & Bridles,
White Dimity,
Callicoes and Ginghams,
Leno and Fancy Muslins,
Bandannas,
Imitation Do.
Silks and Threads,
Gilt and Plated Buttons,
Glass and Crockery,
Groceries,
English Pickles,
A large assortment of Nails,
Iron Mongery,
Real Havanna Segars,
Hambro Lines,

And a Variety of other Articles too numerous for Insertion.

They have also Received by the late arrivals the undermentioned Liquors, which they warrant genuine and will be sold at a very moderate price.

Superior Old Port, do. Maderia, do. Claret. } Draught AND Bottled.

And a few dozen Bottles of Wellington Punch.

N. B.—Liberal Credit will be given if required.

JACKSON & SONS.

YORK, Nov. 22, 1815.

JOHN HIGGINS, JUNR.

Blacksmith.

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of YORK, and its vicenity that he has commenced the above business on the Farm adjoining Major Givens near York Garrison, where all work in his line will be done with neatness and despatch, and hopes by his attention to his business, to meet the Patronage of a Generous Public.

York, 26 Dec. 1815.

FOR SALE.

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District; consisting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14, Concession D.
No 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres in rear of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Jacob Earnest, as also the Park Lot No. 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

J. C.
W. A.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at a moderate price and on liberal terms of payment the House and Lot occupied by George Duggan Merchant in York, Also the following lots of Lands.

Lots No 32 & 33 in 3d Con. of *Pickering.*
No. 26 & 27 in 5 Con. of *Whitby.*
No. 29 & 32 in 9 Con. of *Whitby.*
No. 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
No. 4 in 8 Con. of do.
No. 14 & 17 in 9 con. of *Haldimand.*
No. 14 & 14 in 8 Con of do.
No. 32 8 Con. of *Clarke.*
No. 32 West half 4 Con. of *King.*

Also several Lots for building thereon, adjoining the Church Ground and opposite to the Market Square viz. No. 2, 8, 9 and 10. Application to be made to Alexander Wood Esqr. Merchant in York or to the Subscriber in Kingston.

GEORGE OKIL STUART.

Kingston Septr. 1815.

N. B. Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

Notice.

THIS is to forbid any person or persons, purchasing a promissory note drawn by Thomas Hamilton of the Town of York, in favor of the subscriber, for about Two Hundred and Thirty Dollars; which said note was lost or stolen from him on or about the 17th of July last.

JOHN BOWKER.

York, August, 18th, 1815.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District against the lands and tenements, which were of Ben. Gilbert, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Administrator, at the suit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Esq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North side of King Street, in the Town of York, containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houses, and out-houses thereunto belonging, all which property I shall sell at public Auction in one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

YORK, (UPPER CANADA,) Published by A. MERCER

VOLUME XXV.

THE

Single Papers 1l. each.

EXECUTIVE COUNCI

YORK, 27th Ja

PUBLIC Notice is he
order of His Excellency t
Governor in Council, tha
from Sons or Daughters of
ists will be hereafter recei
Certificate from the Magist
ter Sessions, signed by the
Clerk of the Peace, that
tained his Loyalty during
and was under no suspicio
assisting the Enemy—and
of age, that he also was Lo
late War, and did his duty
the Province—and if a
U. E. Loyalist married,
band was Loyal, and did
fence of the Province.

JOHN
Clerk of the Pe

FORM OF CERTI

DISTRICT, ——

Chairman, and C. D.
Peace, Certify that E. F.
peared at the General Q
of the Peace this day, is
the Magistrates to be the
of —— w
Loyalty during the late
suspicion of aiding or ass
my—and that the said E.
in defence of the Provin
late War.

Dated at the Court H
—— in the sai
—— day of ——

CARD

It is requested that all Pe
Mr. QUETTON ST. G
fail to pay either immedia
first day of March next, th
respective debts, into the h
Member, or to Mr. JOHN Ba
who are authorised to give
same, as all such as do not
will be proceeded against
further notice. It is hop
stood that those who have
payments in the month of
nevertheless expected to be
promise and to pay accordi

W. W
Agent fo

York, 21st. Dec. 1815.

FOR SALE.

ACRES of Land, in the Town-
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of
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o 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1ſt Con.
o. 13 in 2d do.
rticulars apply to the Subſcriber,
JOHN M'GILL.
20th June, 1815.

To be Sold.

House and Lots thereunto be-
together with ſix or eight Acres
of the ſame, with a dwelling
t preſent occupied by Jacob
as alſo the Park Lot No. 3. All
perty of D. W. SMITH ESQ.
veyor Genl. of this Province.
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that all perſons found treſpaſs-
ccupying any part of the be-re
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proſecuted according to Law.
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WILLIAM ALLAN.
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10th Octr. 1815.
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JOHN BOWKER.
Auguſt, 18th, 1815.

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one year from this date at the place
mentioned.
SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.
Office, 14th July, 1814.

(UPPER CANADA,) Published by
HER

G. R.

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 12.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. each. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1816. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that no Petition from Sons or Daughters of U. E. Loyalists will be hereafter received without a Certificate from the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the Peace, that the Parent retained his Loyalty during the late War and was under no suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and if a Son, then of age, that he also was Loyal during the late War, and did his duty in defence of the Province—and if a Daughter of an U. E. Loyalist married, that her Husband was Loyal, and did his duty in defence of the Province.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

DISTRICT, ——— WE A. B. Chairman, and C. D. Clerk of the Peace, Certify that E. F. personally appeared at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace this day, is recognized by the Magistrates to be the Son of G. H. of ——— who retained his Loyalty during the late War without suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and that the said E. F. did his duty in defence of the Province during the late War.

Dated at the Court House at ———
——— in the said District this
——— day of ——— 181

CARD,

IT is requeſted that all Perſons indebted to MR. QUETTON ST. GEORGE, will not fail to pay either immediately or before the firſt day of March next, the amount of their reſpective debts, into the hands of the ſubſcriber, or to Mr. JOHN BALDWIN, of York, who are authoriſed to give Receipts for the ſame, as all ſuch as do not pay by that day will be proceeded againſt at Law, without further notice. It is however to be underſtood that thoſe who have promiſed to make payments in the month of January next, are nevertheleſs expected to be mindful of that promiſe and to pay accordingly.

W. W. BALDWIN.
Agent for Mr. St. George.
York, 21ſt. Dec. 1815.

The Markham Mills For Sale.

TOGETHER with 400 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 3 and 4, in 3d Conceſſion of ſaid Township, on which the Mills are erected.

The ſituation is to well known it need not be deſcribed.

ALSO,

300 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 32, and half of No. 31, in 2d Conceſſion. A good and indiſputable title will be given, and the conditions of ſale made known by applying to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 22d of December, 1815.

NOTICE.

WITHIN 4 Miles of the Garriſon by Water on the Lake Shore a Quantity fhard woodconſiſting of Beach, Maple and Hickory to be ſold at a reaſonable price. For further particulars, Apply at the Printing Office.

Nov. 5th 1815.

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, South ſide 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 100 Acres.

Lots in { Nos. 21, 13 & 15 5, Con. } 800
Caiſtor, { 14 6, do. } Acres

It is unneceſſary to point out the very valuable ſituation and quality of theſe lands:—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara Diſtrict, no further recommendation is neceſſary. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe the whole or any part thereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

CASH,

PAID for old Pewter, or Tin ware given in exchange by the ſubſcriber.

L. BIGELOW.

YORK, Auguſt 31ſt, 1815.

Notice.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, on the 8th Inſt. A ſmall bay horſe, about 12 years old, whoſe premises he has been treſpaſſing upon for three months paſt. The owner is requeſted to come and prove his property pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold in three weeks from this date to pay for his keeping.

CHARLES DENNISON.

Five Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the Yard of Mr. WM. SMITH Junr. On or about the firſt of Oct. laſt a large Cheſnut Sorrel Horſe, fifteen hands high, with Ball Face and one hind foot white. Whoever will take up ſaid Horſe, and return him to the owner ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

AMOS SMITH.

Scarborough, Novr. 10th 1815.

FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

SINGULAR LETTER.

The following letter, written by a ſoldier who knew more of fighting than writing, is a *verbatim* and *literatim* copy. The epiſtle may be relied on as genuine.

Paris in france, 5th Sept. 1815.

Dear mother and Siſter,—I have taken the oppertunity of writing theſe lines to you hoping it will find you in good health as it now leaves me at this preſent thank be to God for it, I am very ſorry I did not anſer your Letters as I had not opportunity for we was very busy fighting the french a long time every day in the Mountains in Spain and I always had good luck til one day I received two balls one hitt me right on my breſt plate and knocked me downe and as ſoon as I got my wind agen I fired about ten rounds more and then another hitt me through my hip which was bad along time and one came through my Haversack and another throw my trowsers and shirt and that same night was very wet and no fires could be lighted and it was very cold on the Mountains but the Docktor was very good to me, and after that we drove the french into their own Country and made them beg for peace and then we went into Ammerica into upper Kaundy where we had all the fighting with the Yankeys til we got a piece of them seven hundred miles up the Contrey nigh to the falls of Naggara which you know is 1 of the 7 wonders of the world, and there my Captain was so kind to give me a pass without date and I workd for a large farmer all winter and had plenty of vittles and a agood bed fit for any Gentleman and the Ridgment was then ling in Barns and when the men had to get up their hare was froze to their heads and they could not pull the Blankets from the floore and I thote myself well off and this farmer bid 100 Dollars fot my discharge and we returned to Spithead and was 6 weeks on the Water which is 4 thousand 5 hundred miles and is colld a good passage and wee could not get a shore aftar all this for we was ordered to french flanders and at last we have got to Paris and is in the Buss de bulling near to it which is a very fine place like a grove for a gateway and the french is very civil funny fellows to us now cause they know we can defend ourselve and they do not seem to ceee for nothing but to get our Monney which theare is plenty way to spend and theare is shows and Monybanks every night and sundays and all and theare is no Justesses or Methodys to stop them and there is all sorts of sights and Bartlemy fair is nothing to it and we are now agen commanded by brave Duke Wellington that always conquers—and there is soldiers of all sorts here past all telling Rushons, Prushons and Austruoos and Jarmans of all kind, and the Rushons are verry good natured creatures and will do any thing for an English man and says their prayrs every Morning and night and will fight their enemis for ever for the Emperor and the Virgin Marey the same as we do for king George and old England, and the Prushons is very quiet men and smokes all day long and the Austrions is fine tall fellows and the foot is drest as handsome as our Horse Officers and all our Officess is very good Gentlemen and we think to stay in france two Years, and

I am very contented—dear mother I wish it was not so far or you and Bet could come for I have savd some Monney and I larnt a littel french in Kannday but it is not the same sort that is here, give my kind love to all inquiring friends and pray God bless you all from your loving son til death—&c &c.

Lateſt Intelligence.

From the Montreal Herald.

BOSTON, JANUARY 18.

LATE ARRIVAL FROM FRANCE.

*** Capt. Wentham, of the ship Mary-Ann, has arrived in Salem from Havre-de-Grace, 36 days, and has brought Paris papers to the 5th December;—translation from which are given in the Salem Gazette of yesterday.

☞The trial of Marshal Ney continued before the French House of Peers on the 4th December, and the examination of witnesses, it was expected would occupy the time until the midole of that month.

☞France was perfectly tranquil throughout.

☞Louis 18th had communicated to his Parliament the *Treaty of Peace* between him and the allied Powers; the particulars of which have been accurately published. He has also communicated the *Convention* between France and England, in regard to the claims of British subjects for stocks in the French funds, which were confiscated by Bonaparte, and which are said to amount to nearly two hundred millions of livers. Also a treaty between the High Allies, (Austria, Great Britain, Russia and Prussia) in which they stipulate to maintain the treaty with France; to renew and confirm the arrangements made the last year for the safety and tranquility of Europe, saving such modifications as have been made by the new treaty, especially in regard to Napoleon Bonaparte, for the exclusion of whose family from the supreme power in France they pledge the employment of their whole force if necessary. On the 27th Nov the House of Delegates sent a Committee to the King to thank him for the communication of the treaty.

We have been politely favored by a Friend with a complete file of Paris Papers to the 5th December. The trial of Marshal Ney commenced the 4th December, and the "*Journal de Paris*" of the 5th is nearly occupied with the minutes of the preceding day

TRIAL OF MARSHAL NEY.

HOUSE OF PEERS, Dec. 4, 1815.

The sitting opened at half past ten. Several of the Ministers were present

The *Lord Chancellor* ordered Marshal Ney to be conducted to the bar, and made the usual interrogatories of identification, &c. The Marshal's voice was firm; but his countenance had undergone some alteration. He was always seated, and had a chair between his two counsels. Four sub-officers of royal Grenadiers were posted behind him.

(Here follow some unimportant preliminary proceedings, and questions of order.)

A list of 44 witnesses were called, 19 of them were summoned by the Prosecutor; 24 at the request of the Marshal, and four by himself.

The Bill of impeachment was read by the Secretary, and attended to by the accused with calmness.

The Lord Chancellor then proceeded to the examination of the accused. To the first question, *where were you on the 1st day of the month of March?*

The Marshal answered. Monseigneur Le Chancelier, M M. les Pairs..I shall answer truly to all the questions put to me, under the reservation of availing myself of the rights appertaining to me by the 2nd Art. of the capitulation of the 3d July, and the treaty of peace of the 20th Nov. last.

The interrogatory was the same as before the Court Martial, and the answers nearly similar.

M. de Doras, the Prince de Poix, and Count De Segy, confirmed their former testimony: and were cross-examined by M. Berryere, Counsel of the accused.

M. De Rochement, and M. De Faverney were also examined.

Gen. Count De Bourmont was examined. He alluded to his disposition taken at Lille, and said, he had since learned that Marshal Ney had stated that he approved of his proclamation. As this touched his honor, he should be more minute in his explanation, and if it should fall heavy on the accused, he must thank himself for it.

He then related the events of the 14th March when the witness, Baron Capel, and Gen Lecourbe were with the Marshal.

On this occasion, the accused said to Gen. Lecourbe, I was just telling Count de B. that the troops were disposed in such manner as to join the Emperor; that the King ought to have quitted Paris, and to have embarked for England. Now, what have we to do but to join Bonaparte? By no means, cried General Lecourbe. I have no reasons for rallying round the scoundrel: The King has never done me wrong, but he, nothing else. Besides, I am bound to serve the King, and have a *sense of honor*. "And I too," replied the Marshal, "*I have my sense of honor*, and it is on this account I wish to embrace the cause of the Emperor. We have all been too much humiliated, and I will no longer behold my wife returning every day with tears in her eyes, at the insults heaped on her. You, Gen. Lecourbe, have reason to complain of the Emperor, but I am sure he will now treat you well."

The witness added, that after conversation, the Marshal produced his Proclamation under his own hand, which he said was to be read to the troops; that the witness and others tried to dissuade him, and repaired to the place where he was to address the troops, and that after he advanced, it was proved by many that he carried the Eagle upon the place of the legion of honor, and the effigy of Bonaparte under his great Ribbon.

[Here Marshal Ney cried out with fire.. During eight months Gen. B. has been collecting the charges which he this day utters. I have no talents as an Orator, but I have that of truth. Gen. Lecourbe is no more, and cannot support my testimony here; but he is in a place where we shall unite; and where, without doubt, (said he raising his hands to heaven) the brave General expects me.

A very lively discussion ensued between the accused and Gen. Bourmont, respecting the disposition of the troops. The witness are sharply cross-examined by Ney and his Counsel.

M. De Vaulchier, the Baron Capelle, the Count de Grivel, and Baron Clonel, were also examined. [Their evidence substantiated the facts respecting the conduct of Ney, when he went to meet Bonaparte, and his movements until he joined him. We have before stated the substance of it, and need not repeat it. The house rose at half past five, and adjourned to ten o'clock the next morning.]

The York Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1816.

On Tuesday last the 6th Inst., being the Day appointed by Proclamation for the meeting of the Provincial Legislature, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by the Commanding Officer of the District, and Staff at this Post, and attended by the Principal Officers of Government, proceeded, at 2 o'Clock, to the Legislative Council Chamber, and, with the accustomed Formalities, was pleased to open the Session with the following Gracious Speech to both Houses.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

After so long an absence, during which the Prosperity of this Province was uppermost in my thoughts, I now embrace the wished for opportunity of uniting with you in my endeavors to promote that salutary object.

It would have been a great satisfaction to me to have been able to communicate any more favorable account of the state of our Revered Sovereign, than that His Bodily Health continues unimpaired.

I congratulate you, and every Loyal Subject, on the ultimate and complete success of the great struggle in Europe, in which every member of the British Empire is peculiarly interested, as being chiefly attributed to the auspices of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and the National Arms, under the direction of the first Warrior of Modern times.

The Gallent Defence of this Colony, by its own Militia, supported during the early period of the War by a very small portion of His Majesty's Regular Force, has acquired to it, a High Distinction for Loyalty and Bravery.

The obstinate contention with succeeding Armies of Invaders, and their ultimate discomfiture, has not failed to attract the notice of the World, and gives to this Province an Importance in Public opinion which it becomes us to maintain.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I have ordered the Provincial Accounts to be laid before you, not doubting but that you will examine them with your usual attention.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

The return of Peace, and with it, we are to hope, the habits of Industry, which promise Wealth and Happiness to this Colony, Claims from you such Legislative Provisions as may best secure the protection and enjoyment of these blessings.

The Militia Code has undergone many changes, but still requires your serious attention, to give the best possible effect to that Force, should it again be called into action.—Experience shows that the most disposable, and therefore the best form into which it can be moulded, so as to serve with a Regular Force, is that of Independent Companies, upon the principle on which the Flank Companies were formed in the year 1812.

The District Schools instituted by Law, and admirably fitted as a step between Elementary Schools, and a Seminary for the higher Branches of Education, will not, without further aid, produce sufficient advantages to the Youth of this Province.

The dissemination of Letters is of the first importance to every Class; and to aid in so desirable an object, I wish to call your attention to some Provision for an Establishment of Schools in each Township, which shall afford the first Principles to the Children of the Inhabitants, and prepare such of them as may require further Instruction, to receive it in the District Schools; from them it seems desirable that there should be a resort to a Provincial Seminary, for the Youth who may be destined for the Professions, or other distinguished Walks in Life, where they might attain the Higher Branches of Education.—The Royal Bounty has already been bestowed towards that end, in the destination of large tracts of Land; and no attention shall be wanting on my part, to second, and carry into effect, the result of your Deliberations on this important subject.

The Revenue arising from the Duties received at Quebec, the Increase, and Regulation of which, have been yielded to the Legislature of Lower Canada, requires your serious attention, not only that we may reap the full benefit of our Consumption, but that there may be no further Interference with the National Provisions for the Regulation of Trade.

The Growth, Prosperity, and Happiness of this Province, I am confident will receive your best attention, and I assure you of my full support and co-operation.

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On Friday at 11 o'Clock, the Honorable the Legislative Council waited on His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and presented the following Address, in answer to His Excellency's Speech.

To His Excellency FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieut. Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency.

We His Majesty's Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our acknowledgements for your Speech at the opening of the present session of the Legislature.

We are happy to embrace this opportunity of congratulating your Excellency on your safe arrival to resume the duties of your exalted situation amongst us, who have during your absence duly appreciated the benevolent sentiments excited in your mind for the welfare and prosperity of this Province—your former Administration is a pledge for the future, and we will cheerfully co-operate with you at all times in promoting objects salutary and beneficial.

We return your Excellency our thanks for your communication respecting the health of our most gracious King—a Monarch whose virtues will ever endear him to his Loyal and Affectionate Subjects.

The happy change that has lately taken place in Europe must give pleasure to every friend of the Human Race; but we His Majesty's Loyal Subjects feel a peculiar satisfaction when we know this glorious Revolution has been chiefly accomplished by the British arms under the auspices of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and under the guidance and direction of the first Warrior of the age.

The approbation which your Excellency has been pleased to bestow on the Militia of this Province during the late arduous Contest, must afford the highest gratification to that body of men, & will stimulate them to a like meritorious conduct should their Services be again required. The Revision of the Militia Code, so as to give the best possible effect to that force when again called into action, is a measure become necessary from the various changes incident to times of commotion and confusion, and will therefore, merit from us, time, and serious attention in the investigation.

The system detailed by your Excellency for the Education of Youth in this Province fully corresponds with our sentiments on this subject; and as the dissemination of Letters is of the first importance to every class in promoting morality and Religion, in ameliorating the condition of mankind, and in benefiting posterity, this subject will claim from us such consideration as will carry into effect the benevolent intentions of your Excellency, and we notice with gratitude that the Royal bounty has already been bestowed in the destination of large tracts of Land to be applied in such manner as will promote, give effect to, and mature a system so essentially calculated to ensure the Wealth and happiness of this Province.—Your Excellency's Personal Zeal in promoting these laudable institutions, and your readiness to carry into effect the result of our deliberations, claim from us, as a public body, our warmest acknowledgements.

We will bestow our particular attention to what your Excellency has been pleased to communicate respecting the Revenue arising from the Duties received at the Port of Quebec, so far as it affects this Province, that we may reap the full benefit of our Consumption, and that there may be no further interference with the National Provisions for the regulation of Trade, hitherto yielded to our Sister Province from principles of mutual accomodation and Geographical position.

February 8th, 1816.

His Excellency was pleased to make the following Reply,

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

I thank you for your Loyal Address, and that Cordiality with which you are pleased to adopt the Subjects suggested for your consideration.

You may rely upon my co-operation in every measure leading to Promote the happiness of His Majesty's Subjects in this Province.

February 9th, 1816.

And at 12 o'Clock on the same Day the Commons House of Assembly also waited on His Excellency, with the following Address of that House.

To His Excellency Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieut. Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency.

We His Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer to your Excellency, our most humble and hearty thanks for your most Gracious Speech, at the opening of the present Session.

Convinced as we are of the deep interest which your Excellency has always felt for the welfare of this Province, and your constant anxiety for its prosperity; Feeling as we do, that under your former mild and upright Administration of the Government the Country flourished, and its Inhabitants were happy; and anticipating from a recollection of the past, the brightest prospects for the future; we hail your return to resume the functions of your high station among us, with particular satisfaction, and, at the same time, request your Excellency to receive on the occasion our most cordial congratulations.

The continuance of the lamented Indisposition of our Revered Sovereign is truly affecting to every Loyal breast, but it is some consolation to know that his bodily health continues unimpaired.

The complete success of the great struggle in Europe, and the splendid atchievements of the National arms, directed by the greatest Warrior of modern times, may be justly attributed to the auspices of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, whose able, vigorous, and energetic measures, have elevated our Mother Country to the highest rank among the nations of Europe, and excited the admiration and gratitude of every Loyal Subject, and we feel grateful to Divine Providence for selecting him to be the means of dispensing so much happiness to the World.

We observe with grateful hearts, the notice which Your Excellency has been pleased to take of the exertions of the Militia of this Province, at the commencement of the late war with the United States.—To know that they discharged their duty faithfully to their Country is to us a source of proud satisfaction. The notice of the World, and the importance in public opinion which this Province has thereby acquired, will, we doubt not, animate their future exertions.—This high Character it shall be our study to maintain.

When the Public Accounts are laid before us, we shall not fail to pay that attention to their examination which the importance of the subject requires.

With the return of Peace, we anticipate, by the industry and exertion of the People, the future wealth and prosperity of this Colony, and shall endeavour to frame such Legislative Provisions as may best secure and promote these blessings.

The Militia Code shall receive our utmost attention, and we shall not only endeavour to make such improvements therein, as will render it an efficient force for the defence of the Country in future, but shall also provide that comfort and accommodation for the Militia, when again called into actual Service, the want of which was so severely felt during the late contest.

With your Excellency we are convinced that the dissemination of Letters is of the highest importance to every Class of the Community; and while we acknowledge with humble gratitude the munificent donation of His Majesty to this great object, We beg leave to assure your Excellency of our earnest wish to contribute, by every means in our power, to that general diffusion of Education so much to be desired.

The existing Regulations, respecting Revenue with our Sister Province, have, during former Sessions, occupied our attention. We have had occasion to remark upon insufficiency, & we shall not fail to attend to your Excellency's recommendation on that subject.

The Growth, Prosperity, and happiness of this Province, will receive our most serious and undivided attention; and we are cheered and encouraged in this task by your Excellency's assurance of full co-operation and support.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following Answer.

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

I thank you for the Assurances contained in this Address, of your constant Loyalty, and ready Devotion to the great Interests of your constituents.

The satisfaction you express of my past Administration, is an ample reward for all my anexiety in your Hour of Danger, which I could not share.—It binds me more strongly to pursue a conduct so highly approved.

February 9th, 1816.

We understand that the Executive Council do not assemble on any fixed days during the sitting of the Legislature.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will deliver any quantity of Cedar for fences or other purposes, early in the Spring. Those who may be in want, will have the goodness to send their orders immediately, either to the subscriber on the Humber, or to Mr. J. MURCHISON, Merchant Taylor, in York.

WM. COOPER.

Humber, 30th Nov. 1815.

Notice.

AT a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Home District, held by adjournment from the 9th of January instant, it is ordered that WHEREAS by an Act of the Provincial Legislature, passed the 6th day of March in the Year of our Lord 1812, it is enacted "That "every Person or Persons, travelling "with Sleighs on any Road, highway or "beaten track, in this Province, shall "have affixed two or more Bells to the "Harness thereof, and any Persons neglecting so to do, shall on conviction "thereof, by Confession or by the Oath "of one credible witness, before and "one of His Majesty's Justices of the "Peace, for the District in which such "offence may be committed, forfeit and "pay, the Sum of *TEN SHILLINGS* to be "levied by distress and Sale, of the offender's Goods and Chattels."—All Constables, Town and Parish and Peace Officers, are required and commanded, deligently to report all such offenders against the provision of the statute aforesaid, as may come within their view and knowledge, to some one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the Home District, and herein at their peril not to fail.

By order of the Court.

S. HEWARD.

Clerk of the Peace, H. D.

York, 10th January, 1816.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he has for Sale an Assortment of the following Articles, viz :

Teas, Sugars, Coffee,
Chocolate, Cocoa nuts
Figs, Almonds,
Raisins, Prunes,
Orange, and Lemon
Peal, Liquorice,
Sugar Candy, Barley,
Sago, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nut Megs,
Allspice, Cloves,
Pepper, Soap & Candles,
Starch and Blue,
Pipes, Pigtale,
Lady Twist, and Plug
Tobacco, Segars, and
Snuff.
Wines, Rum, Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Irish Whisky,
Peppermint, Shrub,
London Porter,
Cheese, Codfish,
Herrings.

MEDICINES AND PERFUMES,

Crockery and
Glass Ware,
Single & Double
Stoves, Sheet Iron,
Tin, Wire,
Frying Pans,
Sad Irons,
Plough Share Moulds.
Spades & Shovels,
Trace Chains Iron,
Blister, Crawley and
Hoop L Steel,
Anvils and Vices,
Locks and Hinges,
Files, Copper & Iron
Tea Kettles,
Horse Nails,
Wrought and Cut
Nails from 3zd to 2
Beads, Screws & shot
Window Glass, and
Putty, Linseed Oil,
Paints, Dye Stuff,
Oil Vitriol,
Sweet Oil,
Carpenter's Tools,
Brushes, Bellows,
Fiddles, Flutes, Fifes
Cloths, Flannels,
Wellington cord Vestings, Bombazetts,
Cottons, Callicoes,
Checks, Irish Linen
Cambric, Muslins,
Shirting, Tippets,
Stockings, Mitts,
Single and Tandum
Harness, Skates,
Wellington Boots,
Mens, Women and
Children's Shoes, &c.

With avariety of Toys, to divert the Girls and Boys, and a number of other Articles too tedious to insert, Which he will sell low for cash, or Country produce.

—ALSO.—

A Sideboard, portable Desks, Tables and Desk Bedsteads, a Curricle and harness.

WANTED.

Two Journeymen and an Apprentice about Sixteen years of Age, for the Joiner and Cabinet Making.

GEORGE DUGGAN.

York, 2d Dec. 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subcriber Respecfully informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a house of Public entertainment on Yonge Sreet, 27 Miles from York for the accommodation of travellers, and others who may be pleased to favour him with their custom. He intends keeping on hand the best of Liquors of every Description, also good stabling, and hopes by his unremitting attention to customers, to merit their approbation.

JOHN WELLS.

Yonge-Street, 6th January, 1815.

Public Notice.

POST OFFICE,

York, Jan. 1st, 1816.

THE Mails which will continue to arrive here every Monday morning, will be closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of same day to be forwarded for Dundass, Niagara, and Sandwich, and from Dundass, a Courier will be dispatched every second Thursday, for Sandwich and Amherstburg.

Nevertheless, all the Packets and Letters put into the different Offices for the Westward will be forwarded weekly to Dundass

The Mail from hence to Kingston which is closed every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M after which hour no Letters can be forwarded till the following Mail.

An arrangement has been made for forwarding letters for Europe, "*Via. New York, provided the British Inland Postage to Swanton, by way of Montreal, and the States Postage from Swanton to New York is paidat the Office when the letters are put in* : and above the address for the place in Great Britain or Ireland, must be written the words, "*Via. New York per H. B. M. Packet.*

W. ALLAN,
P. M.

Pease For Sale.

THE Subscribers have for Sale, from 500 to 1000 Bushels of Peafe.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE, & Co.

York, Dec 23d, 1815.

B. WHITNEY.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has taken the House, No. 116, St. Paul Street, formerly occupied by Mr. WOOLRICH where he is now opening and offering for sale by Wholesale only, an assortment of Englifh Goods adapted to the season, amongft which are

Superfine and low priced B Cloths,
do. do. Caffimeres
Stockinetts,
Blue, Grey & Drab Wellington Cords,
Fancy Veftings,
Black Bombazetts,
Superfine and low priced Prints,
White & Black Cambricks,
Cotton Shirtings,
Cotton Shawls,
Romal Hhandkfs
Black silk do.
Colored Nankeens,
Grand Rills,
Men's Cotton Socks,
Men's white cotton Worfted hose,
Women's do. do. do.
Men's Beaver & Buck skin Gloves,
Ladies Beaver and Kid do.
Cotton Lace, Silk & Twift, Pins, &c

And expects by the firft arrivals from England a further supply which will render his affortment (in his line) quite complete. As the above Goods were purchased with cash by an agent in England, and will be sold at a very low advance, they will probably found as low as can be purchased in Canada.

Montreal, 24th June, 1815.

THE Subfcribers have for Sale, at their Store at YORK, the following Articles which have been imported direct from the Manufactories and will be sold cheap for Cash or Produce.

Superfine and Middling Cloths,
White Flannels,
Wellington and Imperial Tippets,
Plaroff Crapes,
Women's Worfted Tippets,
Men's Comforters,
Suspenders,
An affortment of Hofiery,
White Cottons,
Striped Checked Do.
Drab Nankeens,
Striped Flourentine,
Elegant Waiftcoat paterns,
Leather Gloves,
English Saddles & Bridles,
White Dimity,
Callicoes and Ginghams,
Leno and Fancy Muflins,
Bandannas,
Imitation Do.
Silks and Threads,
Gilt and Plated Buttons,
Glafs and Crockery,
Groceries,
English Pickles,
A large affortment of Nails,
Iron Mongery,
Real Havanna Segars,
Hambro Lines,

And a Variety of other Articles too numerous for Insertion.

They have alfo Received by the late arrivals the undermentioned Liquors, which they warrant genuine and will be fold at a very moderate price.

Superior Old Port, Draught
do. Maderia, AND
do. Claret, Bottled.

And a few dozen Bottles of Wellington Punch.

N B.—Liberal Credit will be given if required.

JACKSON & SONS.

YORK, Nov. 22, 1815.

JOHN HIGGINS, JUNR.

Blacksmith.

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of YORK, and its vicenity that he has commenced the above bufineſs on the Farm adjoining Major Givens near York Garrifon, where all work in his line will be done with neatneſs and despatch, and hopes by his attention to his bufineſs, to meet the Patronage of a Generous Public.

York, 16 Dec. 1815.

FOR SALE.

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home Diſtrict; conſiſting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14, Conceſſion D.
" No. 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con.
No. 13 to 21 do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres in rear of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Jacob Earnest, as also the Park Lot No. 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

J. C.
W. A.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at a moderate price and on liberal terms of payment the House and Lot occupied by George Duggan Merchant in York, Also the following lots of Lands.

Lots No 32 & 33 in 3d Con. of *Pickering.*
No. 26 & 27 in 5 Con. of *Whitby.*
No. 29 & 32 in 9 Con. of *Whitby.*
No. 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
No. 4 in 8 Con. of do.
No. 14 & 17 in 9 con. of *Haldimand.*
No. 14 & 14 in 8 Con of do.
No. 32 8 Con. of *Clarke.*
No. 32 West half 4 Con. of *King.*

Alsp several Lots for building thereon, adjoining the Church Ground and opposite to the Market Square viz. No. 2, 8, 9 and 10. Application to be made to Alexander Wood Esqr. Merchant in York or to the Subscriber in Kingston.

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

Kingston Septr. 1815.

N. B. Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

Notice.

THIS is to forbid any person or persons purchasing a promiſſory note drawn by Thomas Hamilton of the Town of York, in favor of the subscriber, for about Two Hundred and Thirty Dollars; which said note was loft or ſtolen from him on or about the 17th of July laſt.

JOHN BOWKER.

York, Auguſt, 18th, 1815.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* iſſued out of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home Diſtrict againſt the lands and tenements, which were of Ben. Gilbert, deceaſed, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Adminiſtrator, at the ſuit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Eſq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North ſide of King Street, in the Town of York, containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houſes, and out-houſes thereunto belonging all which property I ſhall ſell at public Auction in one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

SAMUEL RIDOUT. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

FOR SALE.

ACRES of Land, in the Towarborough, in the Home District; of
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SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.
Office, 14th July, 1814.

G. R.

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 13.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers, 1s. each. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1816. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that no Petition from Sons or Daughters of U. E. Loyalists will be hereafter received without a Certificate from the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the Peace, that the Parent retained his Loyalty during the late War, and was under no suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and if a Son, then of age, that he also was Loyal during the late War, and did his duty in defence of the Province—and if a Daughter of an U. E. Loyalist married, that her Husband was Loyal, and did his duty in defence of the Province.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

DISTRICT, ——— = WE A. B. Chairman, and C. D. Clerk of the Peace, Certify that E. F. personally appeared at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace this day, is recognized by the Magistrates to be the Son of G. H. of ——— who retained his Loyalty during the late War without suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and that the said E. F. did his duty in defence of the Province during the late War.

Dated at the Court House at ———
——— in the said District this
———day of ——— 181

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, Southside 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 100 Acres.
Lots in Caistor, } Nos. 11, 13 & 15 5, Con. } 200 Acres
14 6, do. }
[It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part thereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.
York, June 12 h. 1815.

☞ The odd numbers of the *Canadian Visitor* [illegible] are to be had at this Office, whose former subscribers, will receive them.

CASH,
PAID for old Pewter, or Tin ware given in exchange by the subscriber.
L. BIGELOW.
YORK, August 31st, 1815.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned Lots of Land, viz.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession, broken front, and Lot No. 28, in the 8 Concession, of the Township of Pickering, containing 400 Acres.

ALSO,

LOT No. 1, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 Acres. For terms apply at the Printing Office.
York, 24th Novr. 1815

Notice.

AT a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Home District, held by adjournment from the 9th of January instant, it is ordered that WHEREAS by an Act of the Provincial Legislature, passed the 6th day of March in the Year of our Lord 1812, it is enacted "That "every Person or Persons, travelling "with Sleighs on any Road, highway or "beaten track, in this Province, shall "have affixed two or more Bells to the "Harness thereof, and any Persons neglecting so to do, shall on conviction "thereof, by Confession or by the Oath "of one credible witness, before and "one of His Majesty's Justices of the "Peace, for the District in which such "offence may be committed, forfeit and "pay, the Sum of *TEN SHILLINGS* to be "levied by distress and Sale, of the offender's Goods and Chattels."—All Constables, Town and Parish and Peace Officers, are required and commanded, deligently to report all such offenders against the provision of the statute aforesaid, as may come within their view and knowledge, to some one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the Home District, and herein at their peril not to fail.

By order of the Court.
S. HEWARD.
Clerk of the Peace, H. D.
York, 13th January, 1816.

THE Court of Requests will continue its sittings at the Clerk of the Peace's Office, every first and third Saturday's in the month.

The Presiding Magistrates for the Quarter commencing on the first inst—are, Alexander Wood and Grant Powell, Esquires, who will Grant Summonses, to those applying for them.
York, 2d January, 1816.

Notice,

THE Subscribers being duly appointed Administrators to the Estate of the late HUGH M'PHEE, of Young Street, request those who have Claims thereon, to present them authenticated for adjustment, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to Dr. Baldwin York.

DONALD Mc.MILLAN.
CATHARINE Mc.MILLAN.
Administrators.
York, 26 January, 1816.

NOTICE.

WITHIN 4 Miles of the Garrison by Water on the Lake Shore a Quantity of standing wood consisting of Beach, Maple and Hickory to be sold at a reasonable price. For further particulars, Apply at the Printing Office.
Novr. 5th 1815.

From the London Examiner.

PROPHECY ON REFORM.

When a lawer sheds tears while he's striking a docket;
When assessors have sighs while they empty your pocket:
When reviewers feel pangs, like the authors they cut up;
When conscience for sale shall no longer be cut up;
When placemen, unasked, throw up sinecures;
When any quack medicine performs any cures;
When women of eighty confess they'er in years;
When they make such confession without sheding tears;
When poor Curates thrive, while fat Bishops get skinny;
When a note with a shilling is preferred to a guinea;
When there's peace, because tyrants are weary of killing;
When a good thumping loaf's to be had for a shilling;
When, like cattle at market, base voters ar'nt sold;
When tea scandal ceases, and fish-fags don't scold;
When true taste shall suffer no more like a martyr;
When Shakespeare's preferr'd to Tymour the Tartar;
When ale's made again from good malt and hops;
When Corn-Jews are found to rejoice at good crops;
When butchers, dear souls! low'r the price of their crops;
When *truth* shall no longer be deem'd a libel;
When men follow precepts they preach the Bible;
When symptoms like these shall be seen through the land;
They'd seem to protend—"*A Reform is at hand!*"

FROM THE MORNING POST.

FROM THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO. A POEM,

BY GEO. WALKER, PUBLISHED, OCT. 1, 1815.

"Adieu!" cried BLUCHER, "leave to me
To chase the flying foe;
Vengeance has burst o'er every bound
In signal overthrow.

"Send every man that wields a sword—
Send every man a horse,
Root up the blood-hounds from the earth
Without the least remorse.

"Remember *now*, they never gave
Pity to human woe;
To those, who never mercy knew,
Shall we compassion shew?

"No! drive them to the gates of hell,
To breed rebellion there;
Unfit they are on earth to dwell,
Or breathe the vital air."

A London traveller happening to call on a country shopkeeper, in a suit of deep black, his wife asked if that was a Clergyman—"No my dear!" said her spouse, "only a *Candidate* for *Orders*."

QUEER PUN.—A politician observing how many things the *Allies* had at present to look to—"Yes," said a wag, "they had need by *all eyes* indeed."

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—On Wednesday at St. Lionard's Church, *Mr. George Maxwell*, in the 85th year of his age, to a young Lady of 23.—Majority in favour of the Gentleman *sixty two!*

LAW.

The following statement of a whimsical law-suit has been sent to us for publication, with an assurance that it is founded in fact:—

"A lover of quadrupeds some time ago had a beautiful squirrel, which had been sent to him from London. He had not been long in possession of the animal, when it unluckily made its escape, and got to the the top of the houses on the Northbridge. After enjoying its liberty for some time, it was secured by a boy on the bridge, from whom it was purchased for 2s. 6d. The purchaser was so much delighted with the gambols and amusing tricks of his new companion, that he bought an elegant cage for its reception.

All the inquiries of the former owner to discover the runaway were in vain, till lately, that he, by mere accident, discovred his favourite. He demanded it back, urging his *title* and *right* of property, but the purchase refused to restore it. The price he paid, indemnification of the price of the cage, and a sum in name of board for the animal, were all rejected. The original owner was thus under the necessity of resorting to legal measures to recover his property. He, therefore, presented an application to the Bailies of the Canongate, praying them to order the Defender to restore the "said squirrel," and failing his doing so, to decern against him for 40s. as the value thereof. The Defender appeared, and was heard in defence. He pleaded, that there was no proof that the animal had formerly belonged to the Pursuer. The Pursuer might have lost his squirrel, but still the *ipse dixit* of the Pursuer, that the "said squirrel" was his squirrel, was not sufficient; and his *bona fide* purchase fully justified him in resisting the demand made upon him. The squirrel, however, was identified by persons who had seen it while in the Pursuer's possession; and after hearing the parties at great length, the Bailies ordained the squirrel to be delivered up within 48 hours, with 4s. 6d. of expences of process.—This *important* case, if it shall find a place in the books of reports, may be denominated "*the squirrel case.*"—(*Ed. Cor.*)

GRATIFYING TRIBUTE TO BRITISH DISCIPLINE, HONOUR, AND GENEROSITY.

The following is an extract of a letter written by an Aid-de-Camp of General MARMONT, on his return to France with the English army, after the battle of Waterloo:—

"Honour, eternal honour to the British! What an Army! What a Commander it! We have marched in the rear of this army, and upon my honour, from the very frontiers [illegible] fortresses of Senlis (where we found the [illegible]rous traces of another army), I have not seen, either one soldier drunk, or one house destroyed, or an inclosure levelled, nor one peasant who complained (though I interrogated them every where), nor, notwithstanding the rapidity of the march, one horse dead on the road. But the greatest order, as well as discipline, reigned among the soldiers. They treated the vanquished with generosity: they even defended them against those who ravished their victories, and the justice of their cause, by excesses and cruelties which I shall abtain from detailing.

From the Montreal Herald.

LONDON, Dec 5.

On Tuesday night the river Thames was entirely frozen over at Remenham, near Henley.

Yesterday, Mr. Bagot was introduced to the Regent by Viscount Castlereagh, upon his being appointed Minister to the United States of America. His Excellency had an audience of His Royal Highness, kissed hands upon his appointment, and we understand took leave of the Prince.

The Court Martial on Sir George Prevost is to be held at Winchester, as soon as Major General Robinson arrives from Canada.—General Sir John Craddock, to be President.

[*Bell's Messenger.*]

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Extract of a letter written on board the Northumberland.

"ST. HELENA, Oct. 19.

"We arrived here on the 16th, after a very long and very fatiguing passage, and we landed Napoleon on the 18th. He is now in the Country, at the house of a Gentleman, named Balcome until Longwood be made ready for him. Those who have followed him are wearied, and I believe, sincerely repent of having accompanied him. Madame Bertrand, who speaks English very well, told me to day that the Island was absolutely a desert, and the birth place of the demon *Ennui*. She already insists on returning to Europe, in order to educate her children.

"I dined four times with Bonaparte on board of the Northumberland—he spoke little at table and in general addressed his conversation to the Admiral. He took little exercise, and during the day he walked only for about two hours after dinner. Gen. Bertrand and Las Cases are his greatest favourites; he converses rarely with the others. He played cards every evening and in the afternoon chefs. He went to bed early, and rose very late. He was in general low spirited, and since he has arrived here his spirits are not better.

"The island is very strictly guarded; there are signals between all parts of the island and the vessels, guard boats and brigs are cruzing round it, so that unless he can fly it is impossible he should escape. No person is permitted to be absent from this vessel after sunset, and every vessel is ready to slip her cable at the first signal."

FROM FRANCE.

By the fast sailing Schr. Maria, captain Copeland, which arrived at this port last evening in 30 days from Bordeaux, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a file of Paris papers to the 15th December, containing London dates to the 10th of the same month; and Bourdeaux papers to the 19th.

The trial of marshal Ney was closed on the 6th and he was shot on the 7th of December. At the close of the trial the marshal observed:—

Gentlemen, I am a Frenchman, and I will die as one. They have not been willing to hear my defenders; I thank them for what they have done for me and what they may still do; but I prefer not being defended at all, to be imperfectly defended; I will do as Moreau did appeal to Europe and posterity.

M. Bellart spoke to prevent further delays.

The Chancellor. Defenders, you may use every argument, except such as the chamber has interdicted. The Marshal. Since the chamber will not hear——(mes moyens) I forbid my advocates to add any thing the chamber will judge me as they think proper.

The final requisition was then read.

The president addressing the accused:

Accused, have you any observations to make on the requisition?

The Marshal. Nothing at all, my lord.

The witness ordered the accused to retire, as well as the witnesses auditory.

At five o'clock, we left the chamber sitting for deliberation.

Messenger Office. 1 o'clock A. M. December 7, 1815.

From 5 o'clock the chamber remained in deliberation upon the Judgment, and at a quarter before twelve they decided by a majority that marshal Ney was guilty of high treason against the state, 131 voices condemned him to death, and 24 voted for banishment. The marshal was not present at the time the verdict was delivered. We had thought he could not have been shot, but it appears that there is a law that can shoot him, as has been proved by an able lawyer present.

The marshal is to be shot to-morrow, (this day.)

Paris, December 3.

The following are the principal details subsequent to the judgment of marshal Ney. We decline offering any comments and merely state facts the marshal on entering his chamber, at the time the court was deliberating on his sentence, he appeared highly animated and supported by the strongest resolution. He embraced his counsel, (M. Berryer) who said to the marshal, "You would have it so"—"Well my dear friend," answered the marshal—"It is finished, we shall see each other in another world"—He then asked to dine, and eat with a great appetite; he noticed a small knife lying on the table, which on finding it attracted attention and caused uneasiness to the persons appointed to guard him; do you think said he, on looking at them, that I fear death, and instantly threw the knife far from him. After dinner the marshal smoked a segar, and then threw himself on the bed, where he slept quietly for two hours.

According to the terms of the process the Chevalier Cauchy read the sentence to the marshal, who asked for the consolation of religion and expressed a desire to be assisted by M. Pierre, a relation of the cardinal of Bernis, and curate of St. Sulpice. The estimable ecclesiastic hastened to attend him, they passed the night together, the marshal still retained the same degree of fortitude and resignation to his fate which had actuated him throughout the whole of the proceedings.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the marshal was informed that all was ready for the execution of his sentence;—he put on a blue coat and a round hat, and entered a hackney coach, brought for him from the place St. Michel; the curate of St. Sulpice occupied the back seat of the coach with him—two officers of the gendarmiere were in front—a

great number of veterans, soldiers, and gensdarmes, occ[illegible] remony, which crossed the [illegible] palace, and left it by th[illegible] the side of the Observatoire at this gate, the ceremony left, and stopped at about f[illegible] ther, under the walls of the Observatoire.

The marshal descended fr[illegible] advanced at quick pace [illegible] paces from the wall, and [illegible] cer at his side if this [illegible] chosen for his execution; [illegible] an answer in the affirmative [illegible] turned and fronted the [illegible] were to fire upon him; h[illegible] hat with his left hand, put [illegible] his heart, and said to the s[illegible] *comrades fire at me*"—at th[illegible] officer gave the signal wi[illegible] and the marshal fell upon [illegible] out moving. The body [illegible] a litter and remained expos[illegible] lic view for a quarter of an [illegible] balls entered his head. [illegible] ecclesiastic who had atten[illegible] shal at his last moments, re[illegible] his execution near the c[illegible] with fervour. There we[illegible] people present, on account [illegible] supposed that the executio[illegible] taken place on the Plain [illegible] where a great multitude h[illegible]

The Count de la Ch[illegible] created a duke—he is at p[illegible] sador to the Court of Gre[illegible]

PROVINCIAL PARL[illegible] OF LOWER CANA[illegible]

LEGISLATIVE CO[illegible]

FRIDAY, 26th Jan[illegible]

THIS DAY, at two o'C[illegible] lency the Administrator in C[illegible] in state to the Legislative Co[illegible] and being seated on the Thr[illegible] man Usher of the Black R[illegible] command the immediate a[illegible] Assembly, which being com[illegible] cellency was pleased to open [illegible] the following

SPEECH:—

Gentlemen of the Legislati[illegible]
Gentlemen of the House o[illegible]

His Royal Highness the [illegible] having been pleased to comm[illegible] ministration of the Governm[illegible] tered upon the duties which [illegible] tribes, with a deep sense of [illegible] and an earnest desire to di[illegible] the general advantage of t[illegible] which my attachment natur[illegible] rional strength, from the ci[illegible] having been born in its cap[illegible]

It would be to me a sourc[illegible] comfort, and I am confident, [illegible] you sincere satisfaction, if [illegible] power to communicate an[illegible] count, respecting the [illegible] venerable Sovereign: I reg[illegible] have no such information [illegible] under this awful dispensation [illegible] considerable consolation to [illegible] His Majesty has no corpor[illegible] continues in a state of undi[illegible]

The total overthrow, and [illegible] Usurper whose infatiable [illegible] boundless thirst of blood [illegible] long to afflict the world; [illegible] once more, of the Family [illegible] Throne of their Ancestors, [illegible] which has been given back [illegible] magnanimous exertions of [illegible] and the high distinction ob[illegible] tish Forces, under the com[illegible] cus Duke of Wellington, [illegible] crowned by the glorious V[illegible] —while they fill our min[illegible] and open the prospect of p[illegible] ty, will not fail to awak[illegible] grateful sense of the goodn[illegible] vidence, to consecutively [illegible] great events.

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as one. They have not been
o hear my defenders; I thank
what they have done for me
t they may still do; but I prefer
ng defended at all, to be imper-
efended; I will do as Moreau did
o Europe and posterity.
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from the place St. Michel; the
e of St. Sulpice occupied the back
f the coach with him—two officers
e gendarmiere were in front—a
great number of veterans, royal grenadiers, and gensdarmes, occupied the ceremony, which crossed the garden of the palace, and left it by the iron gate on the side of the Observatoire; on arriving at this gate, the ceremony turned to the left, and stopped at about fifty paces further, under the walls of the avenue of the Observatoire.

The marshal descended from the coach, advanced at quick pace about eight paces from the wall, and asked the officer at his side if this was the place chosen for his execution; on receiving an answer in the affirmative, the marshal turned and fronted the veterans who were to fire upon him; he took off his hat with his left hand, put his right on his heart, and said to the soldiers—"*My comrades fire at me*"—at that moment the officer gave the signal with his sword, and the marshal fell upon their fire without moving. The body was placed on a litter and remained exposed to the public view for a quarter of an hour; three balls entered his head. The venerable ecclesiastic who had attended the marshal at his last moments, remained during his execution near the coach, praying with fervour. There were very few people present, on account of its being supposed that the execution would have taken place on the Plain of Grenelle, where a great multitude had assembled.

The Count de la Chatre has been created a duke—he is at present ambassador to the Court of Great Britain.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

FRIDAY, 26th JANUARY 1816.

THIS DAY, at two o'Clock, His Excellency the Administrator in Chief came down in state to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent to command the immediate attendance of the Assembly, which being come up. His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following

SPEECH:—

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent having been pleased to commit to me the Administration of this Government, I have entered upon the duties which that trust prescribes, with a deeds sense of their importance, and an earnest desire to discharge them for the general advantage of the Province; to which my attachment naturally derives additional strength, from the circumstance of my having been born in its capital.

It would be to me a source of inexpressible comfort, and I am confident, would convey to you sincere satisfaction, if I had it in my power to communicate any favourable account, respecting the indisposition of our venerable Sovereign: I regret however, that I have no such information to impart: yet under this awful dispensation, it is not an inconsiderable consolation to be assured, that His Majesty has no corporeal suffering, and continues in a state of undisturbed tranquility.

The total overthrow, and final exile of the Usurper whose infatiable ambition and remorseless thirst of blood were permitted so long to afflict the world;—the restoration once more, of the Family of Bourbon to the Throne of their Ancestors, the general Peace which has been given back to Europe, by the magnanimous exertions of the Allied Powers; and the high distinction obtained by the British Forces, under the conduct of the illustrious Duke of Wellington, consummated and crowned by the glorious Victory of Waterloo,—while they fill our minds with emulation, and open the prospect of permanent prosperity, will not fail to awaken a profound and grateful sense of the goodness of Divine Providence, so conspicuously manifested in these great events.

In adverting to those matters of internal concern, which have been the object of assembling this Provincial Parliament, I have to direct your early attention to the renewal of the Militia Act, and such others as with it may be about to expire, and as it shall be expedient or expedient to continue.

I must also, in conclusion, recommend many discontented adventurers and mischievous agitators, from the Continent of Europe, having recently thrown themselves into the neighbouring States, strongly recommend the immediate revival of the "Act for establishing regulations respecting Aliens," with such modifications, as those circumstances may render it proper to adopt.

You have had the satisfaction of seeing that the Executive Government has completely redeemed its pledge to the Public, by calling in, and paying in cash, the Army Bills which were in circulation.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I shall order a statement of the Provincial Revenue of the Crown, and of the expenditure, of the last year, to be laid before you.

I have it in command from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to assure you, that His Royal Highness views with much pleasure, the additional proof of patriotism and public spirit, afforded by the late vote towards the completion of a proposed Canal from Montreal to La Chine. His Majesty's Government duly appreciating the many important objects with which that work is connected, are greatly interested in its early execution; and I await only further instruction upon the subject, to proceed to carry it into effect.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I cannot omit to press upon your consideration, the importance of further promoting the internal communications of the Province, and of making effectual provision for the full accomplishment of an object of such obvious and general utility.

You will, I doubt not, justify the firm reliance which I place on your loyal attachment to the Person, and Government of your Sovereign, and your enlightened zeal for the Public Service; nor will you, I trust, disappoint my confident expectation, that this Session of the Provincial Parliament will be distinguished for accordant exertion, and efficient dispatch in conducting the public business.

You may be assured, that, on my part, I shall be most cordially disposed to second your laudable endeavors, by a ready co-operation in every measure which may tend to advance the interests and promote the welfare of this Province.

MONDAY, January 29.

This day, at two o'Clock the Legislative Council went up to the Castle with the following Address:

To His EXCELLENCY SIR GORDON DRUMMOND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable and Military Order of the Bath, Administrator in Chief of the Government in the Province of Upper and Lower Canada, Vice Admiral of the same, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and their Several Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency.

We his Majesty's ou the and Loyal Subjects, the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to return to your Excellency our humble thanks for your Speech from the throne.

We are happy on this occasion of publickly expressing our gratitude to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, for having committed to Your Excellency the Administration of this Government, and we are justly sensible of your earnest desire to discharge the duties of that trust, for the general advantage of the Province. The circumstance noticed by Your Excellency of your having been borne in its capital, cannot but give additional strength to your attachment to it; and our minds are irresistibly impelled to connect therewith the recollection of your having so recently fought and bled in defence of the Provinces over which you now preside.

We learn with deep affection, that it is not in Your Excellency's power to communicate any favorable account respecting the indisposition of our venerable Sovereign; at the same time we acknowledge, with Your Excellency, that, under this awful dispensation, it is no inconsiderable consolation to be assured, that His Majesty has no corporeal suffering, and that he continues in a state of undisturbed tranquility.

The total overthrow, and final exile of the usurper, whose infatiable ambition and remorseless thirst of blood, were permitted so long to afflict the world; the restoration once more of the Family of Bourbon to the throne of their ancestors; the general peace which has been given back to Europe, by the magnanimous exertion of the Allied Powers; and the high distinction obtained by the British forces, under the conduct of the illustrious Duke of Wellington, consummated and crowned by the glorious victory of Waterloo; while they fill our minds with exultation, and open the prospect of permanent prosperity, ought doubtless to awaken in us a profound and grateful sense of the goodness of Divine Providence, so conspicuously manifested in these great events.

Sensible of the benefit which has arisen from the Militia Act, and from sundry other temporary Acts of the Provincial Parliament, we shall not fail to direct our early attention to the renewal of such of them as it may be necessary or expedient to continue.

We acknowledge your Excellency's wisdom and foresight, in reminding us that many discontented adventurers and mischievous agitators, from the Continent of Europe, have recently thrown themselves into the neighbouring states, and in calling our attention to the Act for establishing regulations respecting Aliens, which we have every disposition to renew, with such modifications as circumstances may render it proper to adopt.

We have seen with great satisfaction, that the Executive Government has completely redeemed its pledge to the public, by calling in and paying in cash the Army Bills which were in circulation. A measure which exemplifies, in a most striking manner, the national good faith, and which will, we trust, facilitate similar arrangements hereafter, should the public interests ever require a renewal of them.

We beg leave to assure Your Excellency, that we are sensible of the importance of promoting the internal communications of the Province, and of making effectual provision for the full accomplishment of an object of such obvious and general utility;—and we trust that in all our proceedings, we shall justify the confidence you are pleased to place in our attachment to the person and government of our Sovereign, and our zeal for the public service; and that Your Excellency, will not be disappointed in your confident expectation that this session of the Provincial Parliament will be distinguished by accordant exertion, and efficient dispatch, in conducting the public business.

We receive with respect and gratitude, Your Excellency's assurances of a ready co-operation in every measure which may tend to advance the interests, and promote the welfare, of this Province.

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

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

In offering you my warmest thanks for this address, I cannot but add the assurance, that I derive from it a confirmation of that confidence, which I before entertained, in your loyalty and public zeal.

Acting under the impulse of such sentiments as you have now expressed to me, your conduct cannot fail to be honorable to yourselves, and useful to your country.

Your Expressions towards myself, deserve my particular acknowledgements; and the best return I can make for them, is to repeat to you my readiness to second your endeavours for the public advantage.

BY AUCTION.

WILL be Sold on WEDNESDAY the 6th of March, 1816, FOR CASH, at the House of MICHAEL DYE, Young Street, the following Articles,—viz:

BEDS, Bedsteds and all sorts of Bedding, House furniture of all kinds,—Tables, Chairs, &c.—Kitchen furniture of every description, including all sorts of Crockery,—Smoak'd Beef and Pork,—Pickled Beef and Pork,—Horses, Cows, and Pigs,—Waggons, Sleighs, Harness, Saddles and Bridles,—and a number of other Articles.

THOMAS MOSLEY, *Auctioneer.*

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he has for Sale an Assortment of the following Articles, viz:

Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Cocoa nuts, Figs, Almonds, Raisins, Prunes, Orange, and Lemon Peal, Liquorice, Sugar Candy, Barley, Sago, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nut Megs, Alspice, Cloves, Pepper, Soap & Candles, Starch and Blue, Pipes, Pigtale, Lady Twist, and Plug Tobacco, Segars, and Snuff. Wines, Rum, Brandy, Holland Gin, Irish Whisky, Peppermint, Shrub, London Porter, Cheese, Codfish, Herrings.

MEDICINES AND PERFUMES,

Crockery and Glass Ware, Single & Double Stoves, Sheet Iron, Tin, Wire, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Plough Share Moulds, Spades & Shovels, Trace Chains Iron, Blister, Crawley and Hoop L. Steel, Anvils and Vices, Locks and Hinges, Fires, Copper & Iron Tea Kettles, Horse Nails, Wrought and Cut Nails from 3ad to 2d, Brads, Screws & shot, Window Glass, and Putty, Linseed Oil, Paints, Dye Stuff, Oil Vitriol, Sweet Oil, Carpenter's Tools, Brushes, Bellows, Fiddles, Flutes, Fifes, Cloths, Flannels, Wellington cord Vestings, Bombazetts, Cottons, Callicoes, Checks, Irish Linen Cambric, Lace, Shirting, Tippets, Stockings, Mitts, Single and Tandem Harness, Skates, Wellington Boots, Mens, Women and Children's Shoes, &c

With avariety of Toys, to divert the Girls and Boys, and a number of other Articles too tedious to insert, Which he will sell low for cash, or Country produce.

—ALSO.—

A Sideboard, portable Desks, Tables and Desk Bedsteads, a Curricle and harness.

WANTED.

Two Journeymen and an Apprentice about Sixteen years of Age, for the Joiner and Cabinet Making.

GEORGE DUGGAN.

York, 2d Dec. 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subcriber Respectfully informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a house of Public entertainment on Yonge Sreet, 27 Miles from York, for the accommodation of travellers, and others who may be pleased to favour him with their custom. He intends keeping on hand the best of Liquors of every Description, also good stabling, and hopes by his unremitting attention to customers, to merit their approbation.

JOHN WELLS.

Yonge-Street, 6th January, 1815.

Public Notice.

POST OFFICE,

York, Jan. 1st, 1816.

THE Mails which will continue to arrive here every Monday morning, will be closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of same day to be forwarded for Dundass, Niagara, and Sandwich, and from Dundass, a Courier will be dispatched every second Thursday, for Sandwich and Amherstburg.

Nevertheless, all the Packets and Letters put into the different Offices for the Westward will be forwarded weekly to Dundass

The Mail from hence to Kingston which is closed every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M after which hour no Letters can be forwarded till the following Mail.

An arrangement has been made for forwarding letters for Europe, "*Via. New York provided the British Inland Postage to Swanton, by way of Montreal, and the States Postage from Swanton to New York is paidat the Office when the letters are put in*: and above the address for the place in Great Britain or Ireland, must be written the words, "*Via. New York per H. B. M. Packet.*

W. ALLAN,

P. M.

B. WHITNEY.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has taken the House, No. 116 St. Paul Street, formerly occupied by Mr WOODRICH where he is now opening and offering for sale by Wholesale only, an assortment of English Goods adapted to the season amongst which are

Superfine and low priced B. Cloths, do. do. Cassimeres Stockinetts, Blue, Grey & Drab Wellington Cords, Fancy Vestings, Black Bombazette, Superfine and low priced Prints, White & Black Cambricks, Cotton Shirtings, Cotton Shawls, Romal Hhandkfs Black silk do. Colored Nankeens, Grand Rills, Men's Cotton Socks Men's white cotton Worsted hose, Women's do. do. do Men's Beaver & Buckskin Gloves, Ladies Beaver and Kid do. Cotton Lace, Silk & Twist, Pins, &c

And expects by the first arrivals from England a further supply which will render his assortment (in his line) quite complete. As the above Goods were purchased with cash by an agent in England, and will be sold at a very low advance, they will probably found as low as can be purchased in Canada.

Montreal, 24th June, 1815.

JOHN HIGGINS, JUNR.

Blacksmith.

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of YORK, and its vicenity that he has commenced the above business on the Farm adjoining Major Givens near York Garrison, where all work in his line will be done with neatness and despatch, and hopes by his attention to his business, to meet the Patronage of a Generous Public.

York, 16 Dec. 1815.

FOR SALE.

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District consisting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14, Concession D. No 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con. No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres in rear of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Jacob Earnest, as also the Park Lot No. 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.

WILLIAM ALLAN.

Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

J. C.

W. A.

Notice.

ALL Persons which are indebted to the Deputy Sheriff's Office, are requested to settle the same without delay: and all persons having demands against the Subscriber are requested to present the same for settlement, as he intends resigning the situation of Deputy Sheriff.

W. D. FOREST,

Deputy Sheriff.

York, 18th Novr. 1815.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at a moderate price and on liberal terms of payment the House and Lot occupied by George Duggan Merchant in York, Also the following lots of Lands.

Lots No 32 & 33 in 3d Con. of *Pickering.*
No. 26 & 27 in 5 Con. of *Whitby.*
No. 29 & 32 in 9 Con. of *Whitby.*
No. 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
No. 4 in 8 Con. of do
No. 14 & 17 in 9 con. of *Haldimand.*
No. 14 & 14 in 8 Con of do.
No. 32 8 Con. of *Clarke.*
No. 32 West half 4 Con. of *King.*

Also several Lots for building thereon, adjoining the Church Ground and opposite to the Market Square viz. No. 2, 8, 9 and 10. Application to be made to Alexander Wood Esqr. Merchant in York or to the Subscriber in Kingston.

GEORGE OKIL STUART.

Kingston Septr. 1815.

N. B. Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District against the lands and tenements, which were of Ben. Gilbert, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Administrator, at the suit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Esq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North side of King Street, in the Town of York, containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houses, and out-houses thereunto belonging, all which property I shall sell at public Auction in one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

SAMUEL RIDOUT. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

FOR SALE.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

44 BARRELS Genesee Flour.

16 Do. Country do.

Of the Best Quality recommended for the use of Private Families.

D. Mc. ARTHUR.

York, 4th January, 1816.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will deliver any quantity of Cedar for fences or other purposes, early in the Spring. Those who may be in want, will have the goodness to send their orders immediately, either to the subscriber on the Humber, or to Mr. J. MURCHISON, Merchant Taylor, in York.

WM. COOPER.

Humber, 30th Nov. 1815.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roach's Point, Cookes Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 acres well cleared, with 2 Log Houses thereon, and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance. For particulars enquire of Mr. Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 10th, 1815. CHAS. GRANT.

The Markham Mills For Sale.

TOGETHER with 400 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 2 and 3, in 3d Concession of said Township, on which the Mills are erected.

The situation is so well known it need not be described.

ALSO,

300 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 32, and N. of No. 31, in 2d Concession. A good and indisputable title will be given, and the conditions of sale made known by applying to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 2nd of December, 1815.

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 14.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. each. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1816. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that no Petition from Sons or Daughters of U. E. Loyalists will be hereafter received without a Certificate from the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the Peace, that the Parent retained his Loyalty during the late War, and was under no suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and if a Son, then of age, that he also was Loyal during the late War, and did his duty in defence of the Province—and if a Daughter of an U. E. Loyalist married, that her Husband was Loyal, and did his duty in defence of the Province.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

DISTRICT, ——————WE A. B. Chairman, and C. D. Clerk of the Peace, Certify that E. F. personally appeared at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace this day, is recognized by the Magistrates to be the Son of G. H. of ——————— who retained his Loyalty during the late War without suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and that the said E. F. did his duty in defence of the Province during the late War.

Dated at the Court House at ——————— in the said District this ——————— day of ——— 181

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, South side 20 Mile Creek Grimsby, containing 100 Acres.

Lots in Cattier, } Nos. 11, 13 & 15 5. Con. } 800 14 6 do. } Acres

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands:—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part thereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned Lots of Land, viz.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession, broken front, and Lot No. 28, in the 8th Concession, of the Township of Pickering containing 400 Acres.

ALSO,

LOT No. 1, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 Acres. For terms apply at the Printing Office.

York, 24th Novr. 1815.

Notice.

AT a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Home District, held by adjournment from the 9th of January instant, it is ordered that WHEREAS by an Act of the Provincial Legislature, passed the 6th day of March in the Year of our Lord 1812, it is enacted "That "every Person or Persons, travelling "with Sleighs on any Road, highway or "beaten track, in this Province, shall "have affixed two or more Bells to the "Harness thereof, and any Persons neglecting so to do, shall on conviction "thereof, by Confession or by the Oath "of one credible witness, before and "one of His Majesty's Justices of the "Peace, for the District in which such "offence may be committed, forfeit and "pay, the Sum of TEN SHILLINGS to be "levied by distress and Sale, of the offender's Goods and Chattels."—All Constables, Town and Parish and Peace Officers, are required and commanded, deligently to report all such offenders against the provision of the statute aforesaid, as may come within their view and knowledge, to some one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the Home District, and herein at their peril not to fail.

By order of the Court.

S. HEWARD.
Clerk of the Peace, H. D.

York, 13th January, 1816.

THE Court of Requests will continue its sittings at the Clerk of the Peace's Office, every first and third Saturday's of the month.

The Presiding Magistrates for the Quarter commencing on the first inst.—are, Alexander Wood and Grant Powell, Esquires, who will Grant Summonses, to those applying for them.

York, 27th January, 1816.

Notice,

THE Subscribers being duly appointed Administrators to the Estate of the late HUGH M'PHEE, of Young street, request those who have Claims thereon, to present them authenticate for adjustment, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to Dr. Baldwin York.

DONALD Mc.MILLAN.
CATHARINE Mc.MILLAN.
Administrators.

York, 26 January, 1816.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

An Irishman in a Bookstore in this city, took up a book the title of which he found was the "Olive Branch of *Faults on both Sides*;" noticing on the inside of the cover next to the title, a list of *Errors*, which had occurred in printing, he examined the cover on the other side of the book and finding no similar list, he observed. "Faith the title of this book is not true, for the *fault* here are all on one side."

From a London paper November 14.

Curious Fox Hunt.—On Saturday last the hounds belonging to the Newry Hunt, started a Fox at Tamary. After a short chase, Reynard disappeared having cunningly mounted a turf stack, on the top of which he lay down flat. Finding himself at last perceived by one of the hounds, he left his retreat closely pursued by the pack.—Being again hard pressed he ran up a stone ditch from which he sprang on the roof of an adjoining cabin and mounted up to the chimny top. From that elevated situation he looked all around him, as in carefully reconnoitering the coming enemy—A cunning old hound approached, and having gained the summit of the roof, had already seized the fox in imagination, when lo! Reynard dropped down the chimny. The dog looked wistfully down the dark opening, but dared not pursue the fugitive. Meantime, whilst the hound was eagerly inspecting the smoke orifice of the chimney, Reynard, half enrobed with soot, had fallen into the lap of an old woman, who surrounded by a number of children, was gravely smoaking her pipe, not at all expecting the entrance of this abrupt visitor "*Emiadh deuil!*" said the affrighted female, as she threw from her the black red quadruped. Reynard grinned, growled, and shewed his fangs; and when the sportsmen, who had secured the door, entered, they found him in possession of the kitchen, the old woman and the children having

dvertisement.
ubscriber offers for sale at a price and on liberal terms of he House and Lot occupied by Duggan Merchant in York, ollowing lots of Lands.
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& 14 in 8 Con of do.
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West half 4 Con. of *King*.
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EORGE OKIL STUART.
on Septr. 1815.
Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,

Sheriff's Sale.
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SAMUEL RIDOUT. Sheriff.
Office, 14th July, 1814.

FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER.
ARRELS Genesee Flour.
Do. Country do.
Best Quality recommended for the ivate Families.
D. Mc.ARTHUR.
4th January, 1816.

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T well known and elegant Farm monly known by the name of Roach-Cooke's Bay, Lake Simcoe, compri- 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 cleared, with 2 Log Houses thereon, acres planted with Corn and potagood deed will be given without any nce. For particulars enquire of Mr. Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm ork, or to the proprietor.
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For Sale.
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ALSO,
of Land, being Lots No. 32, and o. 31, in 2d Concession. A good putable title will be given, and the of sale made known by applying to
WILLIAM ALLAN.
23d of December, 1814.

retired, in terror of the invader, to an obscure corner of the room.—The fox was taken alive.

FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.

CURE FOR THE GOUT.

It is believed that those who are troubled with that exalted disorder, the Gout, may find a safe, if not an effectual remedy in the following simple recipe. Having lately recommended it to a friend who was severely afflicted with this painful disorder, the writer has the pleasure to state that after a few applications, he was so far recovered as to attend to his usual avocations; whereas before he tried this remedy, it was so painful as to deprive him of sleep for several nights.

From the London Magazine.

Dr. Stenhouse, of Edinburgh, has adopted a method for the cure of the gout no less important for its simplicity than the almost instantaneous success with which it is attended. The method is no more than holding the affected part over hot or boiling water. Gout he considers as proceeding from obstruction. By the action of steam the fibres are relaxed, or what is the same thing, the pressure of the common atmosphere is diminished and the cure of course follows. To confirm this theory by facts, the doctor relates his practice upon himself in two instances. He was first attacked in the hand; when the fit had acquired its last stage both in pain and swelling, he held his hand over a common tureen full of boiling water. In a few minutes the pain abated, and in 25 minutes entirely subsided; and, had it not been for the swelling, he could have used his hand as well as if nothing had happened. The second attack was in his foot, which he allowed to proceed for 14 hours. He then suspended it over a pail nearly full of boiling water and covered it with flannel. In the course of an hour he was free from pain and walked about the room as usual. The Doctor observes, that in case his stomach or bowels shall be attacked, he will immerse his whole body in a hogshead of steam. He has been in good health and free from gout ever since he tried these experiments though very near seventy. This vapour bath ought to be repeated several times, even after the pain is removed in order to effect a radical cure.

From the Savannah Advertiser.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

Scullcap Scutellaria Cistricullata.

DESCRIPTION.

This is a perennial Plant, and rises about two feet in height. Leaves are on a square stem, opposite each other, the same as Bonesset, and spear-shaped towards the end; flowers blue or rather of a violet colour.

History.—It grows about the borders of ponds, and on the banks of rivers—and flowers in August.

Medical virtues.—It is a good astringent, and has been found an infallible cure for the bite of a mad dog, either in man or beast. The following secret preparation I procured from a physician in New-Jersey,* who brought me the herb and which I now communicate for the general good of my fellow creatures, that in case of their meeting with such a misfortune, they may know how to apply a remedy that has never failed in one instance when applied according to the following.

Preparation.—Gather the leaves of the plant about the last of July; dry them carefully in the shade, and after being pulverized, sift the powder through a hair sieve, and put in bottles well worked for use. As soon as a person has been bit by a mad dog, he must take a gill, four times a day, every other day of the tea, made by pouring a point of boiling water on a table spoonful of the dry herb or powder. The day it is omitted he must take a tea spoonful of the flour of sulphur in the morning fasting & at bed time, in new milk & apply the pounded green herb to the wound every two hours, continuing the prescription for three weeks.

To cattle or horses, give four times the quantity prescribed for a man.

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*Supposed to be the late Dr. Vandeveer.

REMARKS.

The subject of hydrophobia has lately attracted much publick attention, and various remedies have been proposed for that most terrible of human calamities. I re published from the Savannah Advertiser, the foregoing communication on the same subject, because, I venture to say, I hazard nothing in thus endeavoring to inspire the fullest confidence in the virtues of the plant here recommended; not as a remedy; after the disease has made its appearance; but as a sure preventative, if seasonably applied. I would not speak in such positive terms, had I not been an eye witness to its successful application, not in a single instance only, but in several; in no one of which did it fail. A great number of hogs and cows were bitten by the same dog, and a Mr. Lewis, (who then lived in Westchester, but is now dead, and who possessed this secret) being sent for, administered the plant to some of those which were bitten, and to some he did not; invariably the former all recovered, and as invariably the latter all died of hydrophobia. This I saw. But it has been since said to have failed in a single case and a similar one at the eastward; but the particulars are not sufficiently set forth to enable us to judge whether the plant was the real scullcap or not. What I mean to say is to caution against a too hasty condemnation from a single exception. Had a general conclusion been drawn in the same manner from a single failure, the world at this day would have been without the blessing of innoculation, and the still incomparably greater blessing of vaccination.

From the Kingston Gazette.

"*Amor sceleratus habendi.*"—OVID.

"The thirst of gain spreads over commerce a spirit of avarice that lays a restraint upon every thing; even the means of amassing." *Abbe Raynal.*

MR. EDITOR.

The acknowledged independence of your paper, induces me once more to obtrude myself upon your notice.—I could not but smile when I read, in your last Gazette, a communication under the signature of "Candidus."—I challenge this learned, *candid* and very generous writer to point out one single sentiment in my communication inconsistent with the character of a true and independent Briton.

He accuses me of having "much *misrepresented*" the object of the Petition presented to the Provincial Legislature by the Proprietors of the Steam-Boat—I did not assert, that "they sent a petition to Parliament, praying for a right to "navigate the waters between Prescott "and Queenston to the utter exclusion "of all other vessels." The idea, which I wished to hold up to the public, was, that they had petitioned for the right of navigating by steam, the waters between Prescott and Queenston to the exclusion of all other steam-boats, whether built by ourselves, or by the Americans.—Now, Mr. Editor, have they not really shown great discernment" in drawing "up such a memorial? But Candidus, wishes to make us believe, that "in this "request, they had reason on their side "for," says he, "if we take into consideration the novelty of the undertaking in this Province, the capital requisite "to carry the project into execution, the "spirit of adventurous enterprize manifested and *above all the advantage which the public in general will receive* from it "in the event of its success, we must "assuredly admit that they merit some "privileges." Does Candidus really think to impress us with the idea, that the novelty of the undertaking deserves moments consideration from the Legislature? With such tales, "Candidus" may amuse his grandmother, but trust me, Mr. Editor, they will do neither for the public nor myself.

"It is true, that the undertaking is new to this Province, but not to the Lower Province; for we all well know, that steam-boats were introduced there some years since.—Having had occasion to visit that province several times during the war I had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the general opinion of the people on the propriety of a patent being granted to Mr. Molson, who built the first steam boat there and who certainly was entitled to that privilege, (if such a privilege could be granted, consistent with the liberty of the British subject) both from his well known public spirit, and from the very great advantages, which the government, *particularly at that time* derived from his steam boat. He, more than once, applied to the Legislature of this Province, for such a privilege, as the proprietors of the steam boat here have petitioned our legislature for, but did not succeed. The public sentiment was against it, and the legislature, however well they may have been affected towards him, durst not grant him what he prayed for.

Here, sir, a number of gentlemen have joined in an adventure with a capital for the purpose of building a steam-boat. 150 feet in length, 30 feet across the beam, and 12 feet in the hold. This Capital is divided into 100 shares, each valued at £100 making the whole amount £10,000 = Timber sufficient to build a 74 gun ship is got out of the woods; the keel is laid, and a great number of men, chiefly, I believe, Americans, under the superintendance of an American are employed in building. Now if several gentlemen and myself had also raised a Capital sufficient for building a steam-boat, and got timber out, and employed men to work at it, would it not be a singular piece of injustice, if after we had been at all this expence, to be obliged to discharge the men, and to desist from building, merely because some of our neighbours, through jealousy, had petitioned Parliament to grant *them alone* the privilege of navigating the waters to the exclusion of all other steam-boats? I suppose the services of these gentlemen who live at the head of the Lake, and Niagara, and who, during the war sacrificed their all, and liberally shed their blood to defend us, must now be forgotten.

"The spirited adventurous enterprize, and the advantage which the public in general will receive,' in the event of the Legislature's granting this right to the prop
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granting this right to the proprietors of the present steam boat: we need not be told, are *only words*. We may rest assured, that few or none of the owners had the public good in view when this memorial was drawn out, for several of them actually did not know what they were petitioning Parliament for.

It would be not only impolitic but highly dangerous to the interests of society, if such a right was granted them: for if other countries, it is never granted to any person, but to the projector of a useful invention, and that under certain limitations. The Legislature of this Province has wisely set its face against all incorporations of the kind, and so far from granting exclusive privileges to, or incorporating an society, has, I believe, incorporated only one body of men; from the incorporation of whom, no danger to the liberty of the subject could be apprehended, and to whom no emolument could possibly arise.

It is not a "flower," but a *rank weed*, which must be rooted out of the soil that gave it birth. It is a mean, a narrow, and a sordid policy.—a policy which will enrich some, but empoverish many.

I can assure "Candidus," that I do not consider it "a matter of trifling importance, what "restriction are laid by the government of the "United States on the introduction of British "manufactures from their territories." But I consider that tyrannical exertion of authority, which in order to acquire riches without the assistance of commerce, lays a restraint on all branches of industry by subjecting them to corporations, as an evil which should be resisted by every freind of his country. For these societies destroy the very spirit of commerce, which is liberty.

The jealousy of trade between states is only a secret conspiracy to ruin each other, without any particular benefit to any one. Those who govern the people, exert the same skill in guarding against the industry of the nation, as in preserving themselves from the intrigues of the great. One individual alone, who is mean and destitute of every principle, is able to introduce a hundred restraints into the country. New chains are contrived with as much expedition as destructive weapons. Prohibitions in commerce, and extortions in the finance have given rise to smugglers and galley slaves, to customs and monopolies, to pirates and executioners. Centinels and obstacles are placed in every part of the sea and of the land. The traveller enjoys no repose, the merchant no property.*

There seem, however, to be two cases in which it will generally be advantageous to lay some burden upon foreign, for the encouragement of domestic industry.

The first is, when some particular sort of industry is necessary for the defence of the country.—The second case in which it will generally be advantageous to lay some burden upon foreign for the encouragement of domestic industry is, when some tax is imposed at home upon the produce of the latter. In this case, it seems reasonable that an equal tax should be imposed upon the like produce of the former. This would not give the monopoly of the home-market to domestic industry, nor turn towards a particular employment, a greater share of the stock and habit of the country, that what would naturally go to it. It would only hinder any part of what would naturally go to it from being turned away by the tax into a less natural direction, and would leave the competition between foreign and domestic industry, after the tax, as nearly as possible upon the same footing as before it.†

As there are two cases in which it will generally be advantageous to lay some burden upon foreign, for the encouragement of domestic industry; so there are two others in which it may sometimes be a matter of deliberation in the one how far it is proper to continue the free importation of certain goods, is, when some foreign nation restrains by high duties or prohibitions the importation of some of our manufactures into their country. Revenge in this naturally dictates retaliation, and that we should impose the like duties and prohibitions upon the importation of some or all of their manufactures into ours. Nations accordingly seldom fail to retaliate in this manner.

There may be good policy in retaliation of this kind, when there is a probability that they will procure the repeal of the high duties or prohibitions complained of. The recovery of a great foreign market will generally more than compensate the transitory inconvenience of paying dearer for a short time for some sorts of goods. When there is no probability that any such repeal can be procured, it seems a bad method of compensating the injury, done to certain classes of our people, to do another injury ourselves, not only to those classes, but to almost all the other classes of men. When our neighbors prohibit some manufacture of ours, we generally prohibit, not only the same, for that alone would seldom affect them considerably, but some other manufacture of theirs. This may no doubt give encouragement to some particular class of workmen among ourselves, and by excluding some of their rivals, may enable them to raise their price in the home-market. Those workmen, however, who suffered by our neighbour's prohibition, will not be benefited by ours. On the contrary, they and almost all the other classes of our citizens will thereby be obliged to pay dearer than before for certain goods. Every such law, therefore, imposes a real tax upon the whole country, not in favour of that particular class of workmen who were injured by our neighbour's prohibition, but of some other class.

The case in which it may sometimes be a matter of deliberation, how far, or in what manner, it is proper to restore the free importation of foreign goods, after it has been for some time interrupted, is, when particular manufactures, by means of high duties or prohibitions upon all foreign goods, which can come into competition, with them, have been so far extended as to employ a great multitude of hands. Humanity may in this case require that the freedom of trade should be restored only by slow gradations, and with a good deal of reserve and circumspection. Were those high duties and prohibitions taken away all at once, cheaper foreign goods of the same kind might be poured in so fast into the home-market, as to deprive all at once many of our people of their ordinary employment and perhaps of the ready means of subsistance as they formerly had. There might it is true, be some disorder occasioned by it; but it would not be so considerable as is generally imagined †—Thus far, Mr. Editor, I think I have met "Candidus" as fairly as could be expected, in a newspaper, with respect to the policy of trading with the Americans.

Did he ever think of the interests of our farmers before? They will surely sell grain six pence per bushel cheaper to him than to any other person.

In time of peril and distress, I believe, I have served my country as faithfully as perhaps "Candidus" or the proprietors of the steam-boat have. To them I owe nothing, and from them I have as little to expect, or even to fear.

"Candidus" may likely find, that I am not "as plobbed in the skin of the lion," but the Ghost of Cato the Censor, disturbing his midnight dreams with the mournful sound,—*Carthago delenda est.*

A TRUE BRITON.

Kingston, 15th February, 1815.

* *Abbe Reynal's East and West Indies.*

† *Smith's Wealth of Nations.*

LONDON.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

We are rejoiced to state the happy and successful termination of the War in India.—Dispatches (brought to Portsmouth by the Sphynx sloop of war from Madras in sixteen weeks) were yesterday received at the India House, announcing this important event, which is the more gratifying from the circumstances of all the great objects of the war having been accomplished. The refractury Rajah of NAPAUL has been compelled to make every concession which was demanded by Lord MOIRA; and by this happy and glorious result, Great Britain is now at peace with all the world.—By the terms of the Treaty, the chain of forts and strong natural positions along the frontier of Napaul, bordering upon, and indeed intermixed with the Company's territory, have been conceded by the Treaty, and a recurrence of the aggressions and predatory warfare which has for years been carried on with impunity by the Napaulese, and which at length provoked hostilities, need not in future be apprehended. This event must prove the more grateful to the public, as the early operations were of a chequered fortune, which with the character of the enemy created apprehensions in regard to the result. It was in these apprehensions, and the doubts of the policy of the course pursued by the Governor-General in undertaking the war, the report of his Lordship's recall originated. The merits of a measure are however best estimated by the result, and therefore any dissatisfaction excited by the Napaulese war must subside in its complete success, while due justice will be rendered to the wisdom and foresight of the venerated Nobleman by whom so important a result to his country has been so speedily and gloriously atchieved.

QUEBEC, 2d Febraary, 1816.

(Signed) GORDON DRUMMOND.
Administrator in Chief.

THE Administrator in Chief has received the commands of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to make known to the House of Assembly of this Province his pleasure on the subject of certain charges preferred by that House against the Chief Justice of the Province and the Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal.

With respect to such of those charges as relate to acts done by a former Governor of the Province which the Assembly assumed to be improper or illegal, imputed by a similar resumption to advice given by the Chief Justice to that Governor, His Royal Highness has deemed that no enquiry could be necessary; in as much as none could be instituted without the admission of the principle, that the Governor of a Province might, at his own discretion, divest himself of all responsibility on points of political Government.

With a view therefore to the general interests of the Province, His Royal Highness was pleased to refer for consideration to the Lords of the Privy Council, such only of the charges brought by the Assembly as related to the Rules of Practice established by the Judges in their respective Courts, those being points upon which if any impropriety had existed, the Judges themselves were solely responsible. By the annexed copy (which copy appeared in the Herald in Nov. last) of His Royal Highness's Order in Council dated the 29th June 1815, the Administrator in Chief conveys to the Assembly the result of this investigation, which has been conducted with that attention and solemnity which the importance of the subject required.

In making this communication to the Assembly it now becomes the duty of the Administrator in Chief, in obedience to the commands of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to express the regret with which His Royal Highness has viewed their late proceedings against two persons who have so long and so ably filled the highest judicial offices in the Province; a circumstance the more to be deplored as tending to disparage in the eyes of the inconsiderate and ignorant their character and services, and thus to diminish the influence to which from their situation and their uniform propriety of conduct, they are justly entitled.

The above communication embracing such only of the charges preferred against the said Chief Justices as relate to the Rules of Practice, and as are grounded no advice assumed to have been given by the Chief Justice of the Province to the late Sir James Craig, the Administrator in Chief has been further commanded to signify to the Assembly that the other charges appeared to His Majesty's Government to be with, *one* exception, too inconsiderable to require investigation, and that, *that* (namely the one against the Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal, which states him to have refused Writ of Habeas Corpus,) was in common with all the charges which do not relate to the Rules of Practice, totally unsupported by any evidence whatever.

Signed G. D.

Caleb Whitney,

HAIR DRESSER AND PERUKE MAKER,

LATELY FROM LONDON.

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in the West end of the House of Mr. THOMAS HAMILTON, where all calls in his line will be punctually attended to,—Scissors and Razors, Ground and Set on reasonable terms.

York, 28 February, 1816.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully reminded that a small periodical work is printed monthly at Quebec, called the *Canadian Visitor*, Subscriptions for which are received at this office. Two numbers have arrived, and the third is expected daily.

This work is designed to extend useful information and promote a taste for reading among all classes of the community, by recommending those plans and new improvements in Education which have proved extensively useful in Great Britain, and in many other parts of the civilized world.

England is celebrated for her *Fleets* and *Armies*, but she is more deservedly celebrated for her *Moral, Literary* and *Religious* institutions. The most astonishing effects have been produced by these different establishments. And it is hoped that all the British colonies will imitate the parent country in the establishment of SCHOOLS and BOOK Societies.

Since the horrors of war have been exchanged for the blessings of peace in this country, it is hoped that every Christian and true Patriot will *now* exert himself as much for the improvement of the country as he *has done* for its defence.

One half of the money which has been expended by the different nations of the earth for 20 years past in destroying one another, if it had been expended in promoting the arts of peace, the whole world might have been cultivated like a garden and *Churches, Chapels* and *School-houses* might have been erected for the accommodation of the whole human family.

It is singerely hoped that all will learn wisdom by the things which they have suffered.

NOTICE.

WITHIN 4 Miles of the Garrison by Water on the Lake Shore a Quantity of hard woodconsisting of Beach, Maple and Hickory to be sold at a reasonable price. For further particulars, Apply at the Printing Office.

Novr. 5th 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subcriber Respectfully informs his friends and the Public in gefteral, that he has opened a house of Public entertainment on Yonge Steet, 27 Miles from York for the accommodation of travellers, and others who may be pleased to favour him with their custom. He intends keeping on hand the best of Liquors of every Description, also good Stabling, and hopes by his unremitting attention to customers, to merit their approbation.

JOHN WELLS.

Yonge-Street, 6th January, 1815.

Public Notice.

POST OFFICE,

York, Jan. 1st, 1816.

THE Mails which will continue to arrive here every Monday morning, will be closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of same day to be forwarded for Dundass, Niagara, and Sandwich, and from Dundass, a Courier will be dispatched every second Thursday, for Sandwich and Amherstburg.

Nevertheless, all the Packets and Letters put into the different Offices for the Westward will be forwarded weekly to Dundass

The Mail from hence to Kingston which is closed every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M after which hour no Letters can be forwarded till the following Mail.

An arrangement has been made for forwarding letters for Europe, "*Via. New York provided the British Inland Postage to Swanton by way of Montreal, and the States Postage from Swanton to New York is paid at the Office where the letters are put in*" and above the address for the place in Great Britain or Ireland, must be written the words, "*Via. New York per H. B. M. Packet.*

W. ALLAN,

P. M.

☞ The first numbers of the *Canadian Visitor* and a subscription list, are lodged at this Office, where persons subscribing, will receive them.

B. WHITNEY.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has taken the House, No. 116 St. Paul Street, formerly occupied by Mr WOOLRICH where he is now opening and offering for sale by Wholesale only, an assortment of English Goods adapted to the season amongst which are

Superfine and low priced B. Cloths,	Romal Hhandkfs
do. do. Cassimeres	Black silk do.
Stockinette,	Colored Nankeens,
Blue, Grey & Drab Wellington Cords,	Grand Rills,
Fancy Vestings,	Men's Cotton Socks
Black Bombazetts,	Men's white cotton
Superfine and low priced Prints,	Worsted hose,
White & Black Cambricks,	Women's do. do. do
Cotton Shirtings,	Men's Beaver & Buck skin Gloves,
Cotton Shawls,	Ladies Beaver and Kid do.
	Cotton Lace, Silk & Twist, Pins, &c

And expects by the first arrivals from England a further supply which will render his assortment (in his line) quite complete. As the above Goods were purchased with cash by an agent in England, and will be sold at a very low advance, they will probably found as low as can be purchased in Canada.

Montreal, 24th June, 1815.

JOHN HIGGINS, JUNR.

Blacksmith.

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of YORK, and its vicenity that he has commenced the above business on the Farm adgoining Major Givens near York Garrison, where all work in his line will be done with neatness and despatch, and hopes by his attention to his business, to meetthe Patronage of a Generous Public.

York, 16 Dec. 1815.

FOR SALE.

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District, consisting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14, Concession D.
No. 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres in rear of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Jacob Earnest, as also the Park Lot No. 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.

WILLIAM ALLAN.

Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

J. C.

W. A.

Notice.

ALL Persons which are indebted to the Deputy Sheriff's Office, are requested to settle the same without delay: and all persons having demands against the Subscriber are requested to present the same for settlement, as he intends resigning the situation of Deputy Sheriff.

W. D. FOREST,

Deputy Sheriff.

York, 18th Novr. 1815.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at a moderate price and on liberal terms of payment the House and Lot occupied by George Duggan Merchant in York, Also the following lots of Lands.

Lots No 32 & 33 in 3d Con. of *Pickering.*
No. 26 & 27 in 5 Con. of *Whitby.*
No. 29 & 32 in 9 Con. of *Whitby.*
No. 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
No. 4 in 8 Con. of do
No. 14 & 17 in 9 con. of *Haldimand.*
No. 14 & 14 in 8 Con of do.
No. 32 8 Con. of *Glarke.*
No. 32 West half 4 Con. of *King.*

Also several Lots for building thereon, adjoining the Church Ground and opposite to the Market Square viz. No. 2, 8, 9 and 10. Application to be made to Alexander Wood Esqr. Merchant in York or to the Subscriber in Kingston.

GEORGE OKIL STUART.

Kingston Septr. 1815.

N. B. Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District against the lands and tenements, which were of Ben. Gilbert, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Administrator, at the suit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Esq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North side of King Street, in the Town of York, containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houses, and out-houses thereunto belonging, all which property I shall sell at public Auction in one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

SAMUEL RIDOUT. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will deliver any quantity of Cedar for fences or other purposes, early in the Spring. Those who may be in want, will have the goodness to send their orders immediately, either to the subscriber on the Humber, or to Mr. J. MURCHISON, Merchant Taylor, in York.

WM. COOPER.

Humber, 30thNov. 1815.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roaches Point, Cookes Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 acres well cleared, with 2 Log Houses thereon, and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance. For particulars enquire of Mr. Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 10th, 1815. CHAS. GRANT.

The Markham Mills For Sale.

TOGETHER with 400 Acers of Land, being Lots No. 3 and 4, in 3d Concession of said Township, on which the Mills are erected.

The situation is so well known it need not be described.

ALSO,

300 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 32, and half of No. 31, in 2d Concession. A good and indisputable title will be given, and the conditions of sale made known by applying to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 22d of December, 1815.

CASH,

PAID for old Pewter, or Tin ware given in exchange by the subscriber.

L. BIGELOW.

YORK, August 31st, 1815.

VOLUME XXV.

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Persuaded that this last obj accomplished by an arrangeme insure full indemnity for the p guaranty for the future.

Have taken into consideral with his Majesty the King means of realizing this arra having acknowledged that the to the powers can neither be w or pecuniary without interfer gree with the essential interest that it would be most expedi the objects proposed, in order two inconveniences; their im Majesties have adopted this ba tual negociations; and being vinced of the necessity of p determinate period, in the fr ce France, a certain number they have agreed to combine positions founded upon this ba tive treaty.

To this end, and for this p jesty the King of France and one part; and his Majesty Austria, King of Hugary an himself and his allies, of the named their Plenipotentiaries e cable and sign the said defin wit:

[*Here follows the names and qu nipotentiaries.*]

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TREATY

Between France and the Allied Powers, concluded at Paris, on the 20th November, 1815

In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

The Allied Powers, having, by their united efforts, and by the success of their arms, preserved France and Europe from the destruction with which they were menaced by the last attempts of Napoleon Bonaparte, and by the Revolutionary system reproduced in France in support of said attempts:

Participating with his Most Christian Majesty in a wish to consolidate, by the inviolable preservation of the royal authority, and the restoration of the constitutional charter to its full vigor, the order of things happily re-established in France, as well as to restore the relations of confidence and reciprocal good will between France and the surrounding nations, which the unhappy effects of the revolution, and the spirit of conquest have so long interrupted.

Persuaded that this last object can only be accomplished by an arrangement adequate to insure just indemnity for the past, and a solid guaranty for the future.

Have taken into consideration, in concert with his Majesty the King of France, the means of realizing this arrangement: and having acknowledged that the indemnity due to the powers can neither be wholly territorial or pecuniary without interfering in some degree with the essential interests of France, and that it would be most expedient to combine the objects proposed, in order to avoid these two inconveniences; their imperial and royal Majesties have adopted this basis for their actual negociations; and being mutually convinced of the necessity of preserving, for a determinate period, in the frontier provinces of France, a certain number of allied troops, they have agreed to combine the different dispositions founded upon this basis, in a definitive treaty.

To this end, and for this purpose, his Majesty the King of France and Navarre of the one part; and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hugary and Bohemia, for himself and his allies, of the other part, have named their Plenipotentiaries, to discuss, conclude and sign the said definitive treaty, to-wit:

[*Here follows the names and qualities of the Plenipotentiaries*]

Art. I. The frontiers of France shall remain as they were in 1790, with the exception of the modification of both parties, which are indicated in the present article.

1. On the frontiers of the north, the line of demarcation shall remain such as the treaty of Paris had fixed it until it reaches opposite to Quicarain; from thence it shall follow the ancient limits of the Belgic provinces, of the former Bishoprick of Liege, and the Duchy of Bouillon, such as it existed in 1790; leaving the enclosed territories of Philippville and Marienbourg, together with the places by that name, and the whole Duchy of Bouillon, without the frontiers of France; from Villers-sur-Oval, on the confines of the Department of Ardennes and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, as far as Pate, upon the causeway which leads from Thionville to Neves the line shall remain such as it was designated by the treaty of Paris. From Pate it will pass by Launsdorf, Wallerich, Schardoff, Nicdaweilling Peitweila, all which places, with their liberties (*franchises*) shall remain to France as far as Houte, and from thence shall follow the ancient boundaries of the country of Sarrebruck, leaving Sarre-Louis and the course of the Sarre, with the places situated to the right of the line above designated, and their liberties without the limits of France. From the boundaries of Sarrebruck the line of demarcation shall be the same which now separates from Germany the Departments of the Moselle and the Lower Rhine, as far as Lauter, which shall hereafter be the frontiers until where it empties into the Rhine. The whole of the territory on the left bank of the Lauter, including Landau, shall compose part of Germany; nevertheless the town of Weissembourg, through which that river flows, shall remain entire to France, with a small portion of territory on the left bank, not to exceed one thousand toises, and which shall be more particularly determined by the commissioners who are to run the boundary line.

2. From the mouth of the Lauter, along the departments of the Lower and Upper Rhine, from Doubs and Jura as far as the canton du Vaud, the frontiers shall remain as they were fixed by the treaty of Paris. The bed or course of the Rhine shall form the demarcation between France and the States of Germany; but the right to the islands therein, such as the same shall hereafter be decided upon, on a new survey of the course of the said river, shall remain immutable, whatever changes the course of said river may undergo in the lapse of time. Commissioners shall be appointed on both sides by the high contracting parties within the term of three months, for the purpose of proceeding to the said survey. The one half of the bridge between Strasbourg and Kell shall belong to France, and the other half to the Grand Duchy of Baden.

3. To establish a direct communication between the canton of Geneva and Switzerland, that part of the country of Gex, bounded to the East by Lake Leman, to the south by the territory of the canton of Geneva, to the north by the canton of Vaux, and the west by the course of the Versoix, and by a line which includes the districts of Collex Buzzy and Meyrin, leaving the district of Ferney to France, shall be ceded to the Helvetic confederacy, in order to be re-united to the canton of Geneva. The line of French Custom Houses, shall be placed to the West of Jura, so as to exclude the whole country of Gex without the line.

4. From the frontiers of the canton of Geneva as far as the Mediterranean the line of demarcation shall be that which in 1790 separated France from Savoy and the county of Nice. The relations which the Treaty of Paris of 1814 had re-established between France and the principality of Monaco shall cease for ever: and the same relations shall continue between that principality and his Majesty the King of Sardinia.

5. All the territories and districts included within the limits of the French territory, such as they have been determined by the present article, shall remain united to France.

6. The high contracting parties, within three months after the signing of the present treaty shall appoint commissioners for the purpose of regulating whatever may have relation to the boundaries of countries on either side; and on the completion of their labors, maps shall be drawn, and boundary marks placed, to shew the respective limits.

Art. II. The places and districts which, according to the preceding article, shall no longer compose a part of the French territory, shall remain at the disposition of the allied powers, under the terms fixed by the 9th article of the Military convention annexed to the present treaty; and his Majesty the King of France, for himself, his heirs and successors, perpetually renounces the rights of sovereignty and property which he hath hitherto exercised over the aforesaid places and districts.

Art. III. The fortification of Hunningen having been constantly an object of uneasiness to the town of Basle, the high contracting parties, in order to give to the Helvetic confederation a new proof of their good will and solicitude, have agreed between each other to demolish the fortifications of Hunningen: and the French government, from the same motives, stimulates, that they shall never be re-built, and not replaced by other fortifications at a distance less than three leagues from the town of Basle. The neutrality of Switzerland shall be extended to the territory which is to the north of a line to be drawn from Ugine, including that city, to the south of the lake of Annecy, by Faverge, as far as Locherraine and from thence to the Lake of Brouget and the Rhone, in the same manner that it was extended to the provinces of Chablais and Faucigu, by the 92d article of the final act of the Congress of Vienna.

Art. IV. The pecuniary indemnity to be furnished by France to the Allied Powers is fixed at the sum of seven hundred millions of francs. The mode, terms, and guarantee of the payment of said sum, shall be regulated by a particular convention, which shall have the same force and validity as if it were formerly inserted in the present treaty.

Art. V. The state of disquiet and fermentation to which France, after so many violent shocks, and more especially since the last catastrophe, notwithstanding the paternal intentions of the King, and the advantages offered by the constitutional charter to all classes of her subjects must necessarily be subjected, requiring for the security of the neighboring states, measures of precaution and temporary guarantees, the occupation, for a certain time of the military positions along the frontiers of France, by a corps of the allied troops, has been judged indispensable; under the express reservation that such occupancy shall in no wise tend to prejudice, the sovereignty of his most Christian Majesty, nor the state of possession, such as it is recognized and confirmed by the present treaty. The number of these troops shall not exceed 150,000 men. The commander in chief of this army to be appointed by the allied powers. The corps of the army shall occupy the places of Conde, Valenciennes, Bonchain, Cambray, Le Quesnoy, Maubeurg, Landrecy, Avronet, Rocroy, Give and Charlemont, Mezieres, Sedan, Montmedi, Thionville, Longwy, Bitche, and the *tete du pont* of Fort Louis, France having to furnish subsistence for the army destined to this service, every thing that has relation thereto will be regulated by a particular convention. This convention, which shall be of

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the same force and validity as if it were verbally inserted in the present Treaty, will, in like manner, regulate the relations of the army of occupation with the civil and military authorities of the country. The *maximum* of the duration of such military occupancy, is fixed at five years. It may terminate before that time if at the expiration of three years the Allied Sovereigns, in concert with his Majesty the King of France, after having maturely examined the situation, the reciprocal interests and the progress which the re-establishment of civil order shall have made in France, shall unite in acknowledging that the motives which led them to the adoption of these measures have ceased to exist. But whatever may be the result of their deliberations, all the places and positions occupied by the Allied troops, shall, at the expiration of the term of five years, be evacuated without any further delay, and restored to His Most Christian Majesty, his heirs and successors.

Art. VI. The foreign troops, exclusive of those which shall compose a part of the army of occupation, shall evacuate the French territory, within the period fixed by the 9th Art. of the Military convention annexed to the present treaty.

Art. VII. In all countries where the Sovereignty, is transferred, either by virtue of the present treaty, or of arrangements that are to be made in consequence thereof, the inhabitants, natives as well as strangers, of what condition and nation soever they may be, shall be allowed the space of six years, to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications hereof, to dispose of their property, if they see fit, and remove to such country as they may choose.

Art. VIII. All the dispositions of the treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, 1814 relative to countries ceded to his treaty, shall equally apply to the different territories and districts ceded by this treaty.

Art. IX. The high contracting parties having taken into consideration the different claims arising from the non-execution of the 19th article of the treaty of May 30, 1814, as well as the additional articles to said treaty, signed between Great Britain and France; desiring to render more efficacious the dispositions contained in the said articles, and having for that purpose determined by two separate conventions the measures to be executed by both powers for the complete execution of the aforementioned articles, the two aforementioned conventions, such as annexed to the present treaty, shall have the same force and validity as if the same were herein inserted verbatim.

Art. X. All prisoners made during hostilities, as well as all hostages that have been given or detained, shall be restored with the shortest possible delay, together with all prisoners made anterior to the treaty of the 30th of May, 1814, and which have not yet been restored.

Art. XI. The treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, 1814, and the last act of the Congress of Vienna of the 9th of June, 1815, are confirmed, and shall be maintained in all their parts, which have not been modified by the provisions of the present treaty.

Art. XII. The present Treaty, with the conventions hereunto annexed, shall be ratified in a single act, and the ratifications thereof exchanged within two months, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and hereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 20th of November, in the year of grace, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

(Signed) RICHELIEU.
METTERNICH.
WESSEMBERG.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The high contracting powers, sincerely desirous of carrying into effect the measures which were the subject of their deliberations in the Congress of Vienna, relative to the complete and universal abolition in the traffic of the Negroes of Africa; and having already in their several states interdicted their colonies and subjects from any part whatever therein, engage anew to unite their efforts in order to ensure the final success of the principles which they have proclaimed in the declaration of the 4th February, 1815, and to concert without loss of time, through their ministers at London and Paris, the most efficacious measures to procure the complete and definitive abolition of a commerce as odious as it is highly reprobated by the laws of religion and of nature. The present additional article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted verbatim in the present treaty, and shall be comprised in the ratification thereof.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed these presents, and have hereunto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 20th November year of grace, 1815.

Signed, &c.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1816.

SPEECH OF THE MINISTER,

On presenting the Definitive Treaty of Peace, to the Chamber of Deputies.

After submitting the Treaty, His Excellency, the Duke Richelieu arose, and pronounced the following

SPEECH.

"Such are the stipulations, to which the ministers of his majesty have conceived they could no longer refuse their signatures—The engagements, which France has now contracted, are the inevitable result of extraordinary circumstances—through the fatality of events—in which she finds herself placed—In a different position, and at another time, we should only have submitted one of these ratifications, the general uniformity of the series of which composes the historical body of the public law of nations, we should have felt it a duty to discuss every article, and asked to have explained our motives—It is no however, thus with the deed we have now to present—it assimilates—it necessarily must assimilate to the situation in which each party finds itself respectively placed—Passing considerations, and interests, resulting from a state of things, unheard of in history—unique in their nature—and which of course, will be so in their consequences.

"After five and twenty years of troubles and disorganizing exertions—which in a course of uninterrupted invasion—of conquests and destructions, incessantly renewed—and which have incessantly compromised the political existence—and menaced the social order of almost every state—the restoration of the legitimate monarchy of France was a prelude to the peace of the world—Our independence—our foreign consideration—our actual resources had undergone no important alteration—The sovereigns of Europe congratulated each other on the happy reconciliation brought about between France and other powers—This conformity of principles—this uniformity of maxims and intentions, became by a fortunate co-operation, the most encouraging pledge, of the tranquility and prosperity of all—The work of public felicity, was daily progressing to its completion, when suddenly an alarming crisis occured to arrest and suspend its consummation—Almost an entire army—detached from its legitimate sovereign, who alone had the right to dispose of it, separated by the perfidy of some commanders, and a fatality without example—from the bosom of the nation, whence it emanated—an army, whose courage had been devoted to impose an usurper on France, and an oppressor on Europe—had provoked the struggle, which has involved us and itself, in those subsequent calamities & disasters—The king as a sovereign and France as a state, have not ceased to compose themselves to this culpable impulse—But by an unexampled combination, whilst the military faction, disregarded the voice of the one, and betrayed the sentiments of the other, both were doomed to alternate efforts of attacks and resistance, as well as to the dazzling successes, and signal reverses which have characterised this short and memorable campaign.

"Such are the events which have, in a manner, withdrawn the destiny of the state from the intentions of its government, it has been obliged to accomodate itself, not only to the pretensions, but also to the alarms, that this fatal rebellion has inspired Europe—and not being able to evade or balance the incontestible superiority—great part temporary, however, it only recognizes the necessary sacrifices to arrive at that period of hope, at which France unanimously aspires, and which will admit of enjoying, in peace and security, her permanent advantages.

"Far be it from us, gentlemen, the indiscreet thought to generate, at the present moment, or to anticipate for the future any germs of an impolitic and dangerous discontent—In this assembly, where are seated the select of the French people—chosen by the free and enlightened suffrages of their fellow citizens, we see congregated, men who by the importance of their situation, and the various ties of their political existence will feel more immediately alive to the public calamities—Who also, by their intelligence, are more able to distinguish the causes, and their remedies—It is through this assembly, I repeat, it is proper France should understand these grievous truths, which could not have been revealed on a more solemn occasion.

"For more than half a century France indulged a desire, legitimate in its principles and object, of seeing the reform of abuses which have been, in succession, introduced in the system of its interior policy—that reform which prudent withes was beginning to obtain from a paternal and wise government, and which in this respect, proceeded the enlightened opinion of the public.—This reform, although facile and easy to the government, was encreased difficult in monarchies of choice, where a desire of advantage is not always tempered by discretion—where rash experiments but too frequently anticipates the gradual and confident measures of experience.—Hence the impediments and unhappy mistrust, which must have produced—and did in reality produce—resistance—destructive retardment—weakness—the ruin of power—oblivion of religion—and dissolution of societies—These have, in France, been the immediate consequences of that presumptuous enterprize—a universal alarm was disseminated abroad, which, as was to have been expected, provoked wars without intermission, and without end.

"France, a mark for all nations, displayed an extraordinary energy—All States had submitted by her efforts—She extended in every direction, her conquering arms—But we are compelled to acknowledge where ever she vanquished, she excited terror—provoked retaliation—and awakened a resentment which time, accompanied with great moderation, and an unvarying prudence could alone allay.

"You were witnesses to the explosion of these angry sentiments—when, on the re-appearance of the man, so fatal to France—believing he had attained indestructable power, by means of the terror, which revolutionary principles, united to the courage of the French armies, had universally inspired—when, in fine, Europe, at this terrible exhibition, conceived itself in danger of subjugation from soldiers who appeared animated with the same prepossessions and their former enthusiasm—a common instinct of preservation, instantaneously concentrated to the same object, all the hatred, and all the interest, of the affrighted nations—All ranks, cabinets forgot their rivalries—all the products of the agriculture and commerce—every description of property, was offered in sacrifice—all ages of each sex—and more than a million of combatants, were precipitated on our frontiers.

"Without doubt, such a preparation of force, was not necessary to subdue a party, which, although conceived abroad, was far from being seconded in France by the national will, and the approbation of public opinion—It is, unhappily, permitted us to assert, to foreign nations, that they were in an error, in relation to the real extent of the force,

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with which they had to contend; and that at the very moment, that the ſtate of the faction exploded, the French people were united in their ſentiments to their legitimate ſovereign—Theſe diſpoſitions were paraliſed by the perverſity of thoſe that betrayed him; and a generous people, from every point of the monarchy, were preparing the overthrow of uſurped power—Not being able to commence their operations before the movements of the allied army; nor yet to act with the ſame promptitude and efficacy, they have conſidered the fall of the tyrant, as the ſole effect of their victory; and France, by this combination of untoward circumſtances, ſees herſelf obliged to anſwer for all the ſacrifices, loſſes, and injuries, they underwent; becauſe merely they were the reſult of an exaggerated alarm—The extreme rigour of this principle, might have, perhaps, been moderated in its application, by the equity and magnanimity of the ſovereigns; but conſiderations exiſt, which may have biaſſed their determination; and which, it is indiſpenſibly neceſſary, to make known—Sovereigns influence the deſtiny of their people, by the exerciſe of power; and the people in their turn, influence the councils of ſovereigns, by the powerful impulſe of public opinion—Whenever this opinion of a nation is fortified by the concurrence of many others, it acquires greater force, and becomes by the nature of events one of the efficacious cauſes of their triumphs—If at any time the inflation of ſucceſs, ſhall add to the remembrance of violent meaſures, animated alarms, long borne and reiterated crys, ſovereigns are then, in a manner borne along involuntarily, to alternatives, repugnant to their individual feelings; and their deciſions, will perhaps, inevitably, partake of thoſe paſſions, which their perſonal generoſity diſclaims.

"I conceive it a duty, gentlemen, to preface, with ſuch obſervations, the communication of two ſubſidiary Conventions which remains to be preſented—The expenſes impoſed on us, are enormous, and the burthen evinced, it ſurely calculated to afflict us—but ſhall I entreat, gentlemen, upon the firſt impreſſion—the unhappy cataſtrophe of which France is now the victim—muſt neceſſarily make upon outraged and irritated Europe—and yet more the facility with which the ſedicious accompliſhed the ſubverſion of their own country—Reflect again, that the times, in which we have the miſery to live, ſo nearly ſucceeds a fatal epoch—where, for 25 years, the proper reſpect to alliances—conditions of peace—fidelity to promiſes—good faith—loyalty—theſe baſes, formerly ſo reverend, of the ſecurity of ſtates—have been ſhook to their foundations—Take notice, that the habitual, and ſo to ſpeak, ſyſtematic violence of all moral political rules, is in a manner inherent in the principle of revolution—a principle, frightful and deſtructive—which unhappily has been recently in France ſo oſtentatiouſly profeſſed—Obſerve, finally, that ſuch often repeated infractions of every thing eſteemed the moſt ſacred among men, has cauſed in turn to be the wretcheſneſs of every people—and that the greateſt of our evils, is notwithſtanding our reſearch, and the reflexion we are thence willing to extract, to be ſtill an object of fear and diſtruſt to thoſe very nations, upon whom, we ourſelves have exerciſed thoſe rights, which fortune has now given them the means of exerciſing upon us, in *their* turn.

"Compelled to acquieſce in the evils which Providence has ſent us, let us turn our aſpects to that King, Heaven has reſtored to us—We participate in his ſorrows—let us likewiſe imitate his noble and affecting reſignation—Perſonally, he is the common object of the confidence and veneration of Kings and People—this magnanimous conſtancy has acquired for us the friendſhip of five reigns—this friendſhip, if it ſhall be aided on our part, by prudence, moderation, and our fidelity in fulfilling contracted engagements, will conquer for us a ſolid confidence and affection of all nations—We have had enough of ambition—we have obtained enough of that glory acquired by the courage of armies, and the bloody trophies of victory—It remains for us to acquire a better glory—Let us compel the nations, notwithſtanding the injury the uſurper has done them, to regret thoſe they do us—Let us force them to have confidence in us—to know us thoroughly—and frankly to be reconciled to us, forever.

"I am about to commence the reading, gentlemen, of two ſubſidiary Conventions, one of which regulates the diſcharge of the annual ſums, to complete the payment of the ſtipulated indemnity, by the fourth article of the main treaty.—The other determines the mode and form of executing the fifth article, relative to the temporary maintenance of a foreign army on our frontier—After long and perſevering diſcuſſions, in which ſtill more exorbitant demands were made, and reiterated, thoſe, which are now communicated, were preſented us as an *ultimatum*—the moſt urgent and imperious conſiderations, made it our duty to ſubſcribe.—Theſe demands are undoubtedly the moſt onerous—the moſt hard, and moſt painful part of the ſtipulations, we have had to diſcuſs—But, if, after the example of what you heard from the king, at the opening of your ſeſſion—with that tone of frankneſs and benevolence, which are the moſt prominent features of his noble character—expreſſing the profound grief that penetrated his heart—If, I repeat, it were permitted us to render an account before you, and in the face of Europe, of the ſecret emotions we experienced, I ſhould ſay, we arrived at a period of negociation, the moſt thorny, that could ever have called into exertion, the zeal and devotion of the ſervants of a moſt unhappy king—After exhauſting all the means of diſcuſſion, that reaſon & that forebearing policy could ſuggeſt—which like a good & bad fortune, ought to be the conſtant rule of the conduct of cabinets—ſeeing, on one part, in the diſpoſition of the miniſters of the powers a determination, invariably fixed—ſeeing on the other part that the actual criſis gave activity to the principles of oppreſſion throughout the extent of France—to a principle of oppreſſion impoveriſhment and irritation—with a ſequel of devaſtations, daily augmenting, and acquiring renewed forces, we conceived, that, allowing the indefinite prolongation of ſuch a criſis, would be to put to hazard the very exiſtence of France, if not the fate of thoſe who had impoſed on us ſo great ſacrifices and perhaps the deſtiny of ſocial order in Europe—ſacrificing our repugnance at the apprehenſion of ſo many dangers, in the name of the king, in the name of the Country, we have accepted the conditions now preſented you.

(Signed) RICHELIEU.

Bonaparte's arrival at St. Helena.

Captain Denman, of the Redpole, arrived at the Admiralty yeſterday morning, with diſpatches from Sir George Cockburn dated the 22d October, the day the left St. Helena. Sir G. Cockburn and his ſquadron arrived off that iſland on the 13th of the ſame month, after a boiſterous paſſage, all ſafe and well. Bonaparte, we underſtand, was to inhabit the houſe on the top of the hill called Long Wood, the uſual reſidence of the Lieut. Governor, which is the moſt pleaſant ſituation on the whole iſland, and what is ſtill better, the moſt central and ſafe, it being utterly impoſſible, with common care, that any perſon can either approach it or depart from it without being ſeen. We have not heard how the General likes his new abode, but he made himſelf exceedingly comfortable while on board ſhip, and no more drowning on the part of Madame Bertrand. In fact they appear to be quiet ſatisfied to having eſcaped with life, which it ſeems they ſo highly prize, and which they will probably conſider as ſtill more dear, when they ſhall hear the fate of Ney and Murat.

YORK GAZETTE, MARCH 6, 1816.

DIED,

At Elizabeth Town, on the 15th ult. much lamented by all who knew him, ROBERT M'LEAN, Eſqr. Deputy-Surveyor, in the 48th year of his age. The following is an extract from the funeral ſermon, delivered at Brockville, occaſioned by his death, by the Rev. Mr. Smart,——Any eulogium that could be delivered by me, would fall far ſhort of the real worth of the character of the deceaſed. I know of no man that is more uſeful in ſociety, in this part of the country, than was Robert M'Lean. Not only ready at all times to promote objects of public utility, but was frequently the firſt to propoſe them. To his pious concern and exertions muſt be ascribed the public benefit of the regular worſhip and ordinances of God, in this place. How well he was calculated, from his enlarged underſtanding to move in a public ſphere of uſefulneſs, you will all bear an honourable teſtimony.—He was indeed the favourite child of genius. His talents were of the highest order; for the God of nature had endued him with a ſoul capable of the moſt vigorous exertions, and the moſt exalted degrees of improvement. In his ſcientific profeſſion he was juſtly conſidered pre-eminent in ſkill. His extraordinary genius, his enlarged and correct knowledge of the mathematics, of the planetary ſyſtem, and of the geography of the globe, enabled him to purſue that method of ſurveying that is conſidered the moſt accurate. To a clear and diſcriminating judgment, he poſſeſſed the rare quality of an intenſe and unwearied application of mind. It was this, that like the philoſopher's ſtone which is ſaid to turn every thing into gold, enabled him to ſurmount every difficulty, and turn every thing into truth and certainty,—for the rare union of genius and application enabled him to demonſtrate what to more than common minds remained in unexplicable difficulty. This extraordinary man had to labour, like many other great and ſelf-taught geniuſes, under peculiar diſadvantages, from the humble ſphere in which he moved, and from the natural diffidence and modeſty of his diſpoſition. For ſome time however, before his death, he was riſing to eminence and public notice. Had he lived a few years more, he would have ſecured an ample and independent fortune, for himſelf and family. But death has tipped by his cold blaſt this rare flower of genius, while the buds were opening to our view! yes, death has called to the dreary manſions of the tomb, one of the brighteſt ornaments of ſcience, and one of the moſt uſeful members of our ſociety! Seldom does death gain ſo ſplendid a triumph as he has atchieved in the death of our lamented freind. *Montreal Gazette.*

LONDON, *Dec.* 16. *Death of the Duke of Norfolk.*

We are extremely ſorry to announce the death of the Duke of Norfolk. His grace died at his caſtle at ARUNDEL, in Suſſex, at an early hour this morning. He is ſucceeded to his titles, &c. B. b. Howard, Eſq. of Farnhum in Suffolk. The Duke's annual income was 63,000 Sterling.

Lands for Sale

And good Titles and possession given immediately.

1000 ACRES of LAND in the Township of Darlington, 1st concession, lots Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, 200 acres in Scarborough, 2d concession, lot No. 1, 400 acres in Pickering, lot 35 second concession, broken front, and lot 28 in the 8th concession. Also,

200 acres in Uxbridge, No. 34, 3d. concession, and 200 acres in the Township of York, lot No. 8, 2d concession.

As these lands are extremely valuable, from their situation, it is needless to point out the benefit of immediate application, as they will be sold on reasonable and advantageous terms, which can be had at the Printing Office.

York, 28 February, 1816.

NOTICE.

THE Subcriber Respecfully informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a house of Public entertainment on Yonge Sreet, 27 Miles from York, for the accommodation of travellers, and others who may be pleased to favour him with their custom. He intends keeping on hand the best of Liquors of every Description, also good stabling, and hopes by his unremitting attention to customers, to merit their approbation.

JOHN WELLS.

Yonge-Street, 6th January, 1815.

Public Notice.

POST OFFICE,
York, Jan. 1st, 1816.

THE Mails which will continue to arrive here every Monday morning, will be closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of same day to be forwarded for Dundass, Niagara, and Sandwich, and from Dundass, a Courier will be dispatched every second Thursday, for Sandwich and Amherstburg.

Nevertheless, all the Packets and Letters put into the different Offices for the Westward will be forwarded weekly to Dundass.

The Mail from hence to Kingston is closed every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M after which hour no Letters can be forwarded till the following Mail.

An arrangement has been made for forwarding letters for Europe, *Via. New York provided the British Inland Postage to Swanton, by way of Montreal, and the States Postage from Swanton to New York is paidat the Office when the letters are put in*: and above the address for the place in Great Britain or Ireland, must be written the words, "*Via. New York per H. B. M. Packet.*

W. ALLAN, P. M.

Notice,

THE Subscribers being duly appointed Administrators to the Estate of the late HUGH M'PHEE, of Young Street, request those who have Claims thereon, to present them authenticate for adjustment, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to Dr. Baldwin York.

DONALD Mc.MILLAN.
CATHARINE Mc.MILLAN.
Administrators.

York, 26 January, 1816.

Advertiement.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned Lots of Land, viz.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession, broken front, and Lot No. 28, in the 8th Concession, of the Township of Pickering, containing 400 Acres.

ALSO,

LOT No. 1, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 Acres. For terms apply at the Printing Office.

York, 24th Nov. 1815.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at a moderate price and on liberal terms of payment the House and Lot occupied by George Duggan Merchant in York. Also the following lots of Lands.

Lots No 32 & 33 in 3d Con. of *Pickering*
No. 26 & 27 in 5 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 29 & 32 in 9 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
No. 4 in 5 Con. of do
No. 14 & 17 in 9 con. of *Haldimand*
No. 14 & 14 in 8 Con of do.
No. 32 8 Con. of *Glarke*.
No. 32 West half 4 Con. of *King*.

Also several Lots for building thereon adjoining the Church Ground and opposite to the Market Square viz. No. 2, 8 9 and 10. Application to be made to Alexander Wood Esqr. Merchant in York or to the Subscriber in Kingston.

GEORGE OKIL STUART.

Kingston Sepir. 1815.

N. B. Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

JOHN HIGGINS, JUNR.

Blacksmith.

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of YORK, and its vicenity that he has commenced the above buiness on the Farm adjoining Major Givens near York Garrison, where all work in his line will be done with neatness and despatch, and hopes by his attention to his buiness, to meet the Patronage of a Generous Public.

York, 16 Dec. 1815.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District against the lands and tenements, which were of Ben. Gilbert, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Administrator, at the suit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Esq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North side of King Street, in the Town of York, containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houses, and out-houses thereunto belonging, all which property I shall sell at public Auction in one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

FOR SALE.

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District, consisting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14, Concession D.
No. 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will deliver any quantity of Cedar for fences or other purposes, early in the Spring. Those who may be in want, will have the goodness to send their orders immediately, either to the subscriber on the Humber, or to Mrs J. MURCHISON, Merchant Taylor, in York.

WM. COOPER.

Humber, 30thNov. 1815.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roaches Point, Cookes Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 acres well cleared, with 2 Log Houses thereon and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance. For particulars enquire of Mr Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 10th, 1815. CHAS. GRANT

The Markham Mills For Sale.

TOGETHER with 400 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 3 and 4, in 3d Concession of said Township, on which the Mills are erected.

The situation is so well known it need not be described.

ALSO,

400 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 32, and half of No. 31, in 2d Concession. A good and indisputable title will be given, and the conditions of sale made known by applying to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 2nd of December, 1815.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that no Petition from Sons or Daughters of U. E. Loyalists will be hereafter received without a Certificate from the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the Peace, that the Parent retained his Loyalty during the late War, and was under no suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and if a Son, then of age, that he also was Loyal during the late War, and did his duty in defence of the Province—and if a Daughter of an U. E. Loyalist married, that her Husband was Loyal, and did his duty in defence of the Province.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

DISTRICT, ——— WE A. B. Chairman, and C. D. Clerk of the Peace, Certify that E. F. personally appeared at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace this day, is recognized by the Magistrates to be the Son of G. H. of ——— who retained his Loyalty during the late War without suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and that the said E. F. did his duty in defence of the Province during the late War.

Dated at the Court House at ———— in the said District this ——— day of ——— 181

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, South side 20 Mile Creek, Gainsay, containing 100 Acres.

Lots in Caistor, } Nos. 11, 13 & 15 5. Con. } 800
14 6. do. } Acres

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands:—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part hereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres in rear of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Jacob Earnest, as also the Park Lot No. 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

he Markham Mills For Sale.

GETHER with 400 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 3 and 4, in 3d Concession Township, on which the Mills are situation is so well known it need not ribed.

ALSO,

res of Land, being Lots No. 32, and No. 31, in 2d Concession. A good disputable title will be given, and the ons of sale made known by applying to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

, 22d of December, 1815.

UTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

BLIC Notice is hereby given by of His Excellency the Lieutenant nor in Council, that no Petition ons or Daughters of U. E. Loyal- l be hereafter received without a cate from the Magistrates in Quar- sions, signed by the Chairman and of the Peace, that the Parent re- his Loyalty during the late War, s under no suspicion of aiding or g the Enemy—and if a Son, then that he also was Loyal during the ar, and did his duty in defence of ovince—and if a Daughter of an Loyalist married, that her Hus- was Loyal, and did his duty in de- f the Province.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

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SUPPLEMENT to the YORK GAZETTE

YORK (Upper Canada), WEDNESDAY, 6 March, 1816.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF *LOWER-CANADA.*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
MONDAY, 26 FEBRUARY, 1816.

THIS DAY at half past Three, His EXCELLENCY The ADMINISTRATOR IN CHIEF, came to the Legislative Council, where, being seated upon the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent to require the immediate attendance of the Assembly.—The House being arrived, His Excellency was pleased to close the present Session of the Provincial Parliament, by the following

SPEECH:—

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

"When I met you in Provincial Parliament, it was in the hope that your unanimous efforts would be applied to those objects of Public advantage which I had particularly recommended. The House of Assembly is yet occupied in the discussion of a Subject upon which the decision of His ROYAL HIGHNESS The PRINCE REGENT, in behalf and in the name of His Majesty, had already been communicated; and although I much regret that any consideration could have induced the House to lose sight of the respect due to the decision of His Royal Highness, it is my Duty to announce to you my determination to Prorogue the Present Parliament, and to have recourse to the Sentiments of the People, by an Immediate Dissolution.

he Markham Mills
For Sale.
GETHER with 400 Acres of Land,
cing Lots No. 3 and 4, in 3d Conces-
aid Township, on which the Mills are
situation it so well known it need not
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ALSO,
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No. 31, in 2d Concession. A good
isputable title will be given, and the
ms of sale made known by applying to
WILLIAM ALLAN.
, 2nd of December, 1815.

G. R.

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 16.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

[Single Papers 1s. each. YORK, (U. C.), WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1816. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 30th, 1816.

Highly important documents.—Agreeably to the suggestions in our last, we are now enabled to lay before our readers the "Message from the President of the United States; transmitting, (pursuant to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 24th instant) information respecting a demand made by the Spanish government, for a surrender of a part of the State of Louisiana." The message and the accompanying documents were read in the House, on the 26th inst. and referred to a Committee on Foreign Relations.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

In compliance with the resolution of the 24th. I transmit two letters from the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Spain, to the Secretary of State, with his answer.

JAMES MADISON.

January 28th, 1816

Translation of a letter from the Minister of Spain to the Secretary of State, dated Washington, December 20, 1815.

SIR,—The diplomatic relations between the king my master, and the United States being happily restored, and both governments being disposed, mutually to strengthen the ties of the most pure and perfect freindship, it is my duty to inform the President of whatever may contribute to so desirable an object; and remove the obstacles which may prevent it. On the important points on which this note must turn, I have written to you under other circumstances less favorable than the present. I will now confine myself to a plain and simple explanation of them.

The first of these points is, that the direct and official relations betwern Spain and the United States, having been broken off, since the year 1813, the affairs of both nations, as well as their respective frontiers should now be placed in the same state and situation in which they were at that period, and that in conformity to this principle, the part of West Florida, which the United States took possession of during the glorious insurrection of Spain, and have retained untill this day, should be restored to his catholic majesty.—This just and conciliatory measure, at the same time that it will convince the king my master, of the purity and sincerity of the sentiments of the American government, and of their disposition to arrange and terminate amicably the several points of negociation, will not in the least, impair the right which it may believe it has to the whole, or a part of the territory occupied, since it will remain subject, exactly as it was before its occupation, to a frank and friendly discussion between the two governments.

The second point, is as simple and obvious as the first, and I will treat of it with that confidence with which I ought to be inspired by the indisputable justice of my importunity, the justification of the American government, and the importance of the affair.

It is known to you, and is universally public and notorious that a factious band of insurgents and incendiaries, continue with impunity, in the Province of Louisiana, and especially in New Orleans and Natchetoches the uninterrupted system of raising and arming troops, to light the flame of revolution in the kingdom of New Spain and to rob the pacific inhabitants of the dominions of the king my master. The invasion of the internal provinces, the horrible assassinations committed in San Antonia de Bexar, and the names of the perfidious perpetrators of such unheard of crimes, have acquired the publicity, which greats crimes always will acquire. All Louisiana has witnessed these armaments, the public enlistments (les enganche publicos;) their importation of arms; the junction of the insurgents and their hostile and warlike march from the territory of this republic against the possessions of a friendly and neighbouring power; neither threats, nor the laws, nor the indignation of well disposed citizens, nor even the proclamation of the President of the first of September last, intended to restrain these highway robberies have been sufficient to stop their nefarious plan. On the contrary, they prosecute them with the greatest ardour and rancour, more and more exasperated at seeing the glorious triumphs of the Spanish nation, the adhesion of his subjects to an adored monarch and the approaching re-establishment of the relations between our respective nations. It is known to me, that they are now enlisting in New Orleans, men for other expeditions, both by land and water, to invade against the dominions of his catholic majesty under the directions of ringleaders Jose Myarez de Toledo, and Jose Manuel de Herera, who has just arrived at that city, with the appointment (as he says) of minister to the United States from the self styled Mexican congress, who has delivered to Toledo fifteen hundred commissions in blank, from that body of insurgents, that he may confer them on a like number of officers which he is recruiting in the territory of the Union. I omit mentioning to you other innumerable acts of this kind, which prove the publicity of these armaments, and the impunity with which they continue. I will confine myself to stating to you, that the most common practice of nations, and the authority of the best writers on public law, would give a right to the king my master, to require of this government to deliver up these traitors, as incendiaries, enemies of all social order, and disturbers of the peace of his subjects, but as the object of my sovereign is not to avenge himself of this banditti, but to shield his subjects against their barbarity, I confine myself to asking of you to obtain of the President, orders for the prosecution of the principal persons concerned in this sedition, that is to say, Jose Alvarez de Toledo, Anaya Ortez, the self-styled minister, Manuel de Herera, Doctors Robinson, Humbert, majors Perr and Pretre and their followers, that they may be punished with all the rigour, which the laws prescribe in cases of this kind. That the troops which they have raised, may be disarmed, and dispersed, and that the necessary measures be taken to prevent, in future, these evil spirits from having an opportunity of pursuing their designs, and attempting to compromise the good intelligence which subsists between our respective governments.

The president cannot but have seen with sensibility as well the total want of effect of his proclamation, of the lenient measures which he had adopted against these criminals who boast of recognizing no law, subordination or moral principle as the protection and support which they have received and do receive from the authorities at New Orleans, contrary to his express orders. His Excellency, as he is encharged by this republic with watching over its security, and the observance of its treaties and laws, cannot but consider himself authorized to restrain the projects and hostile measures of a set of adventurers, who make upon war against a freindly power from the territory of this confederation, compromising its tranquility and high character, by availing himself of the means the constitution, the laws, and his prudence offer to him for obliging these persons to abandon their designs, and to manifest to his Catholic Majesty the just indignation with which the United States view the hostile plans, and the sedition of that band of incendiaries. I am certain that it cannot be concealed from the distinguished talents of the President and yourself, that the points on which I treat, is not one under the civil (or municipal) law, in which case my sovereign must have recourse to the ordinary tribunals; but that it is a manifest and flagrant violatio of the most sacred laws, which bind togeth... nations mutually,—perpetrated by the citizens, or residents of the Union, of which the king, my master gives information with positive and notorious proofs to the government under whose jurisdiction it has been executed, that they may give him competent satisfaction, with a knowledge of the act, by causing the delinquents to be banished as guilty of high treason against both governments.

The third and last point is reduced to this; that the President will be pleased to give the necessary orders to the collectors of the customsnot to admit into the ports of the U. S. vessels under the insurrectionary flag of Carthagena, of the Mexican congress, of Buenos Ayres, or of the other places which have revolted against the authority of the king, my master, nor those coming from them. That they should not permit them to land, or to sell in this country, the shameful proceeds of their piracy, or atrocities, and much less to equip themselves in these ports, as they do, for the purpose of going to sea to destroy & to plunder the vessels which they may meet with under the Spanish flag. This tolerance subversive of the most solemn stipulations in the treaties between Spain and the U. States and diametrically opposed to the general principles of public security and good faith, and to the laws of nations, produces the most melancholy effects on the interest and the property of the subjects of his catholic majesty. Certain it is, that neither Carthagena, nor any other place in the Spanish dominions in this hemisphere, which has revolted, can be in communication with any power freindly to Spain, since neither on his part, nor on that of any other government, has their independence been acknowledged; and it is, consequently, an offence against the dignity of the Spanish monarchy, and against the sovereignty of the king, my master, to admit vessels from such places, manned and commanded by ... argents, and armed in the dominions of this confederation, particularly as they are all pirates, who do not respect any flag, are

justly considered the disgrace of the sea, and are execrated by all nations.

The three preceding points are of such established equity and justice, that it would be offensive to the delay, under any pretext, to determine on them, in the manner I have proposed, and which I have an express order to request, (solicitar,) in the name of the king, my master. The prompt interposition of the President, that his Majesty may be gratified, would be a new testimony of his friendly dispositions towards Spain, and evident proof that he is determined to put an end to the incalculable extortions & injuries which Spain has suffered, for the space of seven years, from the gang of adventurers who have assailed her from the bosom of this republic; a means of affixing the frank and sincere system of good neighborhood which so much interests both States; and finally a sure preliminary to the removal of all the difficulties which may present themselves in the negociations which ought to terminate all the pending discussions between the two governments, and to fix for ever between them a perpetual and solid friendship.

If, as I flatter myself, the president gives all the attention which is due to affairs of such transcendant importance, and yields to my solicitations, I can assure his excellency and yourself, that there will be nothing which the king, my master, will not be disposed to do, to satisfy this republic, which may be compatible with his dignity and with the interests of his subjects.

I renew to you the assurances of my particular respect, and of my constant desire to please you, and pray God to preserve your life many years.

(Signed) LUIS DE ONIS

Washington, Dec. 30th, 1815.

Hon James Monroe, &c. &c.

Translation which accompanied a Note of 2d January, 1816, from the Chevalier de Onis, to the Secretary of State.

SIR—Since the last note I had the honour to address you, under date of the 30th Dec. I have received positive information that the expedition which the traitor Toledo was preparing at New Orleans, against the dominions of the king, my master, has been suspended until the arrival at that city of two bodies of troops, 1000 men from Kentucky, and 300 from Tennessee, commanded by two American citizens, that were to be united in twenty-four days to the army of the insurgents. I abstain, Sir, from offering to you any observations on a subject of such high importance, and so well established. I am well persuaded that his excellency the president will easily perceive that if the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Georgia, continue as they do, allowing their citizens to commit hostilities against a friendly power, notwithstanding the orders he has issued for dispersing and disarming the *gang of desperadoes* headed by Toledo, Humbert, Anaya, Bernardo Stuteiter, Ifiri, Doctor Robinson, Majors Eurie and Preire, and their followers, the king, my master, will have reason to suspect that if those meetings are not authorised by the government, they are at least tolerated. All the assurances I may give to my sovereign of the friendly dispositions of his excellency the president, will not suffice, when compared with the evident proofs I had the honour to communicate to you in this and my former note; particularly when his majesty is well convinced of the resources and authority of the federal government, and the promptitude with which their orders are strictly observed in the whole Union. I do not entertain any apprehension of the result of the expedition of these incendiaries. The European wars being terminated, his majesty will be able to direct all his attention, and his powerful armies, to stifle at once the growth of that insurrection; but the philanthropic heart of my sovereign, the humanity by which he is distinguished, and which constitutes the character of the Spanish nation, induce him to wish to re-establish order among the seduced, rather by mildness than by the force of arms, which cannot be effected without the effusion of the blood of his beloved subjects. This object cannot fail to be obtained as soon as the Mexican insurgents, and those of the internal provinces, cease to be furnished by the citizens of this republic, with arms, ammunition and troops.

I shall never have the vain presumption to offer you, or the wise magistrate that is at the head of this administration, any observations on the consequences that might result against the interests of this republic by the independence of Spanish America. My wishes are only directed to equal you in moderation, and to re-establish, on the most firm and permanent basis, the relations between our governments. This sincere desire will, I hope, serve as an apology for me, while I take the liberty to present an hypothesis in this note.

I grant for a moment, that all the Mexican empire erects itself into an independent state, that it adopts the wise constitution of this confederation; establishes a complete system of legislation; and finally, that it enjoys all the blessings of liberty, in the same full extent as this republic. It is beyond question that the climate of Mexico is more temperate than that of the United States; the soil richer and more productive; the productions and fruits more abundant, rich and of a superior quality; and that provisions, labour, wood, houses, clothing, &c. are, in consequence of the mildness and regularity of the climate, much cheaper than in this country. If this event should take place, do you not think, sir, as I do, that so many alluring prospects, and so many evident advantages, will deprive this republic of the successive emigrations from Europe? and, what is more, of a very considerable part of the most useful and industrious inhabitants of the confederation, who would carry with them to Mexico, their flour and saw mills, machines, manufactures, their enterprising genius, in a word, their general instruction and all the means that actually promote and vivify the commerce of these States! I flatter myself that this event will not happen; but I am fully convinced, that the consequences of this hypothesis can be demonstrated almost with a mathematical certainty; and that if the citizens of Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and Georgia, should reflect deeply on this subject, far from giving any aid to these vagabonds, greedy of the acquisition of gold, and regardless of the happiness of their country, they would unite themselves with the authorities of the king, my master, to punish that gang of perfidious traitors, that hide themselves in these states, with the criminal design of devastating their country. I hope, Sir, that you will have the goodness to overlook this digression, to which I have been carried by my warm desire of strengthening the most perfect friendship between the two nations, and to inform his excellency the president, that the orders I send in his catholic majesty's name, directed to the trial and punishment of the ringleaders of these armies, and to the prohibition of exporting arms, of any kind, from this country to the provinces, against my sovereign's authority, are of the greatest importance, and are supported by the existing treaty of friendship, limits, and navigation, between Spain and the United States, especially the 4th article.

I expect, Sir, your answer to these important points, and I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS

HORRIBLE CRUELTY.

Extract from the Flanders Mail arrived last Night.

OUDENARDE, Nov. 16—A dreadful crime was committed on the 14th of this month at Onkerzeele, near Grammont.

A woman of fifty years of age, enjoying a decent fortune, the mother of seven children, has been burnt alive on suspicion of sorcery. A farmer had a daughter 20 years of age, who was seized with a lingering disorder; instead of applying for medical aid, he doubtless applied to soothsayers, and persuaded himself that his daughter was *charmed*.—The question was to discover the sorceress; his suspicions fell on a female neighbour, whom he enticed into his house, where she had never before set foot. He immediately shut the doors and the windows, and in concert with his wife and his sick daughter, after loading this unfortunate woman with maledictions, and after having used the most urgent importunities to make her confess her pretended crime, and reverse the charm, these barbarous wretches, without regard to her oaths of innocence, and to her tears, bound her hand and foot, struck her several blows with a sabre, which wounded her body and arms, and threatened her with the most horrible death. They immediately lighted a fire, which they renewed thrice, and on which they placed her several times, so that her feet, legs, and thighs, were consumed by a slow fire. This unhappy woman was thus tortured for above three hours, without being able to call for help, because her assassins stopped her mouth. It was not till the murderers saw her dying, and begging for the priest to attend her in her last moments, that they left her to fetch the ecclesiastic, by which means this horrible work was discovered. The criminals are arrested; they express neither fear nor repentance; they believe they have acted by a supernatural inspiration, and remain full of confidence.

During the dreadful execution of this crime, the second daughter and the servant-maid, whom the accused had caused to retire into an adjoining room, fled by going up to the garret and escaping over the roof. The victim was not dead the following day, but her recovery was despaired of.

It is curious to observe how long some of the simplest improvements have remained undiscovered, and the public attention was attracted last Saturday to one which might very reasonably have been looked for as soon as carts and waggons were invented. All the world knows that one horse fastened close to a carriage, will draw a load that ten horses could not move if attached to it at a certain distance, and yet no one ever before thought of placing any portion of the animal power behind a waggon to push it, till Saturday, when one of the water-side heavy coal-waggons, with two of the horses trailed behind, and only two before, drew it up the greater part of the steep towards the Strand, and before it reached the summit a fifth horse was put to, in order to shew how very completely five could do the work of seven. The load was afterwards drawn through the streets with two before and two behind, exciting the admiration of the people, who, from the great simplicity of the invention, were enabled to see in a moment the intention, as well as the obvious utility of the design.

ELBERFELD, Nov. 22.

The French Government has recognized the justice of the claims of the merchants whose colonial goods Bonaparte caused to be sold at Dusseldorf, though they had bought them at a sale which he had made a little before at Frankfort, and though they were still furnished with the stamp of the French customs. The Convention, by which the Government engages to indemnify them, was signed on the night of the 17th: it is to the active interference of England and Prussia in particular, that the merchants are indebted for this act of justice.

DIED—On Saturday, the 18th inst. at Clatterford, Isle of Wight, Major General Robert Young, aged 45 years; he had served his Majesty with honour upwards of 23 years, on the continent, in Egypt, and America, where he had been in a number of brilliant actions, but at length terminated his existence by a fatal accident, a bone having gone down his windpipe when eating, and entering his lungs, brought on a rapid decline. He has left a widow and five children ever to lament so severe a loss.

HAMBURGH

LOWER RHINE

Field Marshal Prince quitting France, has ad lowing farewel Procla brave Prussian army:—

"*Head-Quarters*, Com

"I cannot leave the now about to return thanking you, brave fo ding you farewel. W the King entrusted to m mand of the army, I ob able call, with confidence tried valour. You have reputation, Soldiers, a confidence which you Country and Europe, mindful of your high have preserved your an ended such a hard confe You are worthy of the na of Germans. Accept m rades, for the courage, th and the valour with w gained such great and gl so short a time. The g fellow-countrymen will your return; and while rited repose, the countr prepared for new deeds require the support of yo

"B

MARSHAL MACD

A general meeting of the Highlanders took place a Inverlochy. The President shal MACDONALD, Duc de T France, *de Chlain Eachain*, Honorary Member of the Highlanders, and that a cop be presented to him by Col DONELL, K. C. B. &c. Guards, and such other ciety of true Highlanders the vicinity of Paris; their the full Highland garb, o their respective regiments; mously applauded. The m be elected MacMUIR-ALL the Society, as their Presi voted him their warmest th duct in the chair. The M *nach* were habited in the g true Gael, a creis which th of eighty-five years of age. The meeting heard with rune, composed by ANGUS GLENGARY, in honour of which was considered a m dern poetry.—*Greenock A*

YORK GAZETTE, M

A new Township in the in the district of Newcast and is now open for the E. Lovelitts, and Militar understand that His Ex tenant Governor, to testif lic manner, the high ser tains of the merit and serv Richard Cartwright, has b this Township with the WRIGHT, a name ever in Upper Canada with gr Dignified with a seat in th cil, and also with a high Militia of this Province, charged the duties incide with skill, fidelity and with the purest principles an ardent zeal, for the noble Constitution which cured, when even struggl dily infirmity, the remai life to the service of his C

Nor was he less perspi plary behaviour in private equals—kind to his fam his family, he paid a thro tic guidnes for a virtuous piety of conduct, unifor ex ted character of a t gu d man.

LOWER RHINE, Nov. 25.

Field Marshal Prince Blucher, on quitting France, has addressed the following farewel Proclamation to the brave Prussian army :—

"*Head-Quarters, Compeigne, Oct. 31.*

"I cannot leave the army, which is now about to return home, without thanking you, brave soldiers, and bidding you farewel. When His Majesty the King entrusted to me anew the command of the army, I obeyed the honorable call, with confidence in your so often tried valour. You have maintained your reputation, Soldiers, and justified the confidence which your King, your Country and Europe, placed in you. Mindful of your high destination, you have preserved your ancient glory, and ended such a hard contest in a few days. You are worthy of the name of Prussians, of Germans. Accept my thanks Comrades, for the courage, the perseverance, and the valour with which you have gained such great and glorious success in so short a time. The gratitude of your fellow-countrymen will receive you at your return; and while you enjoy merited repose, the country will find you prepared for new deeds, should it again require the support of your arms.

"BLUCHER."

MARSHAL MACDONALD.

A general meeting of the Society of True Highlanders took place a few days ago, at Inverlochy. The President moved that Marshal MACDONALD, Duc de Tarentum, Pair de France, *de Ghlein Eachuin*, be admitted an Honorary Member of the Society of True Highlanders, and that a copy of their minutes be presented to him by Colonel Sir J. MACDONELL, K. C. B. &c. of the Coldstream Guards, and such other members of the Society of true Highlanders as may then be in the vicinity of Paris; their habiliment to be the full Highland garb, or the uniform of their respective regiments; which was unanimously applauded. The meeting unanimously elected MACMITTE-ALLASTAIR, founder of the Society, as their Pretes for the year, and voted him their warmest thanks for his conduct in the chair. The Master and *Oosthernach* were habited in the genuine garb of the true Gael, a dress which the Master, a veteran of eighty-five years of age, invariably wears. The meeting heard with delight a bag-pipe tune, composed by ANGUS M'INNIS, piper to GLENGARY, in honour of the Society, and which was considered a master-piece in modern poetry.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

YORK GAZETTE, MARCH 13, 1816.

A new Township in the rear of Darlington, in the district of Newcastle, has been surveyed, and is now open for the location of the U. E. Loyalists, and Military Claimants.—We understand that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to testify, in the most public manner, the high sense which he entertains of the merit and services of the late hon. Richard Cartwright, has been pleased to honour this Township with the name of *CARTWRIGHT*, a name ever to be remembered in Upper Canada with gratitude & respect.—Dignified with a seat in the Legislative Council, and also with a high appointment in the Militia of this Province, Mr. Cartwright discharged the duties incident to those situations with skill, fidelity and attention. Animated with the purest principles of loyalty, and with an ardent zeal, for the preservation of the noble Constitution which we enjoy, he died, where even struggling under great bodily infirmity, the remains of a well spent life to the service of his Country.

Nor was he less perspicuous for his exemplary behaviour in private life; obliging to his equals—kind to his friends,—affectionate to his family, he pass'd thro' life eminently distinguished for a virtuous and dignified propriety of conduct, uniformly maintaining the exalted character of a true Patriot, and of a good man.

☞ We understand the Executive Council do not assemble on any fixed days during the sitting of the Legislature.

Private Letters received yesterday from a Canadian merchant, dated Liverpool, 6th December, to his friends in this city, state, that Major-General Wilson was actually ready to embark for Canada, to assume the charge of Government. Major Gregg was to accompany him.—*Montreal Gazette.*

FROM THE MONTREAL GAZETTE,

Wednesday Evening, 28 Feb. 1816.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF *LOWER CANADA.*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

Monday, 26th February, 1816.

THIS DAY at half past three o'clock His EXCELLENCY the ADMINISTRATOR IN CHIEF, came down in state to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent to command the immediate attendance of the Assembly, which being come up, His Excellency was pleased to close the Session with the following *SPEECH*:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

Having indulged the hope when I met you in the Provincial Parliament, that your unanimous exertions would have been diligently applied to those objects of public advantage which I recommended to your particular attention, it has been with extreme concern that I have found those my reasonable expectations disappointed.

The House of Assembly has again entered into the discussion of a subject, on which the decision of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, has already been communicated to them; and while I deeply regret that the Assembly should have allowed any consideration to overbear the respect which His Royal Highness's decision claimed, I feel it my duty to announce to you my determination to prorogue the present Parliament, and to resort to the sense of the people, by an immediate dissolution.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esq LIEUT. GOVERNOR of the Province of Upper Canada.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—

GREETING —

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Indians residing on the Grand River within this Province, in a Speech addressed in Public Council to His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, that many White Persons are settled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province: And whereas, by Law, all White Persons are forbidden to establish themselves or reside in any Indian Village or Country within this Province without such Licence under a Penalty, for the First Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the Second, and every other subsequent Offence, of Twenty Pounds; I HAVE THOUGHT PROPER, by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the Intent that no Person may pretend Ignorance of the Law which subjects his Contravention to such Penalties; and further, to declare that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced against all Persons who shall, after the Publication hereof, continue to reside in the Indian Villages and Countries within the Province without due Licence: And whereas it is further represented to me, that, among the White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, All Persons desirous of obtaining such Licences, are hereby required to report themselves to the Honourable WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant-General of Indian Affairs, together with the Circumstances of Time, Place, and Condition of their respective Residences.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twelfth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed) FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
(Signed) WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 9th March, 1816.

Home District, to wit. } NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District, at the Court House, in the Town of York, on Monday the 25th of March instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise interested, are desired to take notice; and that they be respectively then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their several offices in that behalf, appertain to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 9th March, 1816.

Home District, to wit. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, on Tuesday the 9th day of April, now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs, are desired to take Notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices, shall be to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

☞ Mr. W. D. Forest, having resumed the office of Under Sheriff, the duties of that situation will be performed by him as heretofore.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

York 7th March. 1816.

LOST,

ON Saturday, the 9th inst. between York and Davenport, a GOLD CHAIN, and an EYE-GLASS set in Gold; whoever will bring the same to the Printing-office of the York Gazette, shall be handsomely rewarded.

York, 11th March, 1816.

NOTICE.

CAME to the Farm of the Subscriber, in the 5th Concession of Markham, on the 8th of April last, a SORREL HORSE, 5 Years old, has a white Stripe on his Forehead, and short Tail. The Owner is requested to prove Property, pay Charges, and take him away, or said Horse will be sold to pay for his Keep, at the expiration of one Month from this date.

GEORGE MUSTARD.

Markham, 12th March, 1816

FOR SALE,

TWO Firkins of Excellent BUTTER, of 35 lbs. each, at 2/3. N. Y. C. per lb. Enquire at the Printing office.

CASH,

PAID for old Pewter, or Tin Ware given in exchange by the subscriber.

L. BIGELOW.

YORK, August 31st, 1815.

Lands for Sale

And good Titles and possession given immediately.

1000 ACRES of LAND in the Township of Darlington, 1st concession, lots Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, 200 acres in Scarborough, 2d concession, lot No. 1, 400 acres in Pickering, lot 35 second concession, broken front, and lot 28 in the 8th concession. Also,

200 acres in Uxbridge, No. 34, 3d. concession, and 200 acres in the Township of York, lot No. 8, 2d concession.

As these lands are extremely valuable, from their situation, it is needless to point out the benefit of immediate application, as they will be sold on reasonable and advantageous terms, which can be had at the Printing Office.

York, 28 *February*, 1816.

NOTICE.

THE Subcriber Respectfully informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a house of Public entertainment on Yonge Sreet, 27 Miles from York for the accommodation of travellers, and others who may be pleased to favour him with their custom. He intends keeping on hand the best of Liquors of every Description, also good Stabling, and hopes by his unremitting attention to customers, to merit their approbation.

JOHN WELLS.

Yonge-Street, 6th January, 1815.

Public Notice.

POST OFFICE,
York, Jan. 1st, 1816.

THE Mails which will continue to arrive here every Monday morning, will be closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of same day to be forwarded for Dundass, Niagara, and Sandwich, and from Dundass, a Courier will be dispatched every second Thursday, for Sandwich and Amherstburg.

Nevertheless, all the Packets and Letters put into the different Offices for the Westward will be forwarded weekly to Dundas

The Mail from hence to Kingston is closed every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M after which hour no Letters can be forwarded till the following Mail.

An arrangement has been made for forwarding letters for Europe, "*Via. New York provided the British Inland Postage to Swanton by way of Montreal, and the States Postage from Swanton to New York is paidat the Office when the letters are put in*: and above the address for the place in Great Britain or Ireland, must be written the words, "*Via. New York per His B. M. Packet.*

W. ALLAN, P. M.

Notice,

THE Subscribers being duly appointed Administrators to the Estate of the late HUGH M'PHEE, of Young Street, request those who have Claims thereon, to present them authenticated for adjustment, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to Dr. Baldwin York.

DONALD Mc.MILLAN.
CATHARINE Mc.MILLAN.
Administrators

York, 26 January, 1816.

Advertiement.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned Lots of Land, viz.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession, broken front, and Lot No. 28, in the 8th Concession, of the Township of Pickering, containing 400 Acres.

ALSO,

LOT No. 1, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 Acres. For terms apply at the Printing Office.

York, 24th Novr. 1815.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at a moderate price and on liberal terms of payment the House and Lot occupied by George Duggan Merchant in York. Also the following lots of Lands.

Lots No 32 & 33 in 3d Con. of *Pickering*
No. 26 & 27 in 5 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 29 & 32 in 9 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
No. 4 in 8 Con. of do
No. 14 & 17 in 9 con. of *Haldimand*
No. 14 & 14 in 8 Con of do.
No. 32 8 Con. of *Glarke*.
No. 32 West half 4 Con. of *King*.

Also several Lots for building thereon, adjoining the Church Ground and opposite to the Market Square viz. No. 2, 8, 9 and 10. Application to be made to Alexander Wood Esqr. Merchant in York or to the Subscriber in Kingston

GEORGE OKIL STUART.

Kingston Septr. 1815.

N. B. Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

JOHN HIGGINS, JUNR.

Blacksmith.

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of YORK, and its vicenity that he has commenced the above business on the Farm adgoining Major Givens near York Garrison where all work in his line will be done with neatness and despatch, and hopes by his attention to his business, to meet the Patronage of a Generous Public.

York, 16 *Dec.* 1815.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District against the lands and tenements, which were of Ben. Gilbert, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Administrator, at the suit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Esq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North side of King Street, in the Town of York containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houses, and out-houses thereunto belonging, all which property I shall sell at public Auction in one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

FOR SALE.

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District, consisting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14, Concession D.
No 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will deliver any quantity of Cedar for fences or other purposes, early in the Spring. Those who may be in want, will have the goodness to send their orders immediately, either to the subscriber on the Humber, or to Mr. J. MURCHISON, Merchant Taylor, in York.

WM. COOPER.

Humber, 30th Nov. 1815.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roach's Point, Cookes Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 acres well cleared, with 2 Log Houses thereon and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance. For particulars enquire of Mr Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 10th, 1815. CHAS. GRANT.

The Markham Mills For Sale.

TOGETHER with 400 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 32 & 34, in 3d Concession of said Township, on which the Mills are erected.

The situation is so well known it need not be described.

ALSO,

300 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 32, and half of No. 31, in 2d Concession. A good and indisputable title will be given, and the conditions of sale made known by applying to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 22d of December, 1815.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that no Petition from Sons or Daughters of U. E. Loyalists will be hereafter received without a Certificate from the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the Peace, that the Parent retained his Loyalty during the late War, and was under no suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and if a Son, then of age, that he also was Loyal during the late War, and did his duty in defence of the Province—and if a Daughter of an U. E. Loyalist married, that her Husband was Loyal, and did his duty in defence of the Province.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

DISTRICT, — ——— WE A. B. Chairman, and C. D. Clerk of the Peace, Certify that E. F. personally appeared at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace this day, is recognized by the Magistrates to be the Son of G. H. of ——— who retained his Loyalty during the late War without suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and that the said E. F. did his duty in defence of the Province during the late War.

Dated at the Court House at ———
——— in the said District this
——— day of ——— 181

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, Southside 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 100 Acres.

Lots in Caistor, } Nos. 11, 13 & 15 5, Con. } 800
14 6. do. } Acres

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands:—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part thereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres in rear of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Jacob Earnest, as also the Park Lot No. 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

Markham Mills For Sale.

ETHER with 400 Acers of Land, ng Lots No. 3 and 4, in 3d Conces- d Township, on which the Mills are

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22d of December, 1815.

UTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

LIC Notice is hereby given by His Excellency the Lieutenant or in Council, that no Petition ns or Daughters of U. E. Loyal- be hereafter received without a ate from the Magistrates in Quar- ons, signed by the Chairman and f the Peace, that the Parent re- is Loyalty during the late War, s under no suspicion of aiding or the Enemy—and if a Son, then that he also was Loyal during the ar, and did his duty in defence of vince—and if a Daughter of an Loyalist married, that her Hus- as Loyal, and did his duty in de- the Province.

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VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 18.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. each. YORK, (UPPER CANADA), MONDAY, APRIL 1 1816. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esq LIEUT. GOVERNOR of the Province of Upper Canada.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—

GREETING ——

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Indians residing on the Grand River within this Province, in a Speech addressed in Public Council to His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, that many White Persons are settled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province: And Whereas, by Law, all White Persons are forbidden to establish themselves or reside in any Indian Village or Country within this Province without such Licence, under a Penalty, for the First Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the Second, and every other subsequent Offence, of Twenty Pounds; I HAVE THOUGHT PROPER, by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the Intent that no Person may pretend Ignorance of the Law which subjects his Contravention to such Penalties; and further, to declare that the Law will be hereafter rigidly enforced against all Persons who shall, after the Publication hereof, continue to reside in the Indian Villages and Countries within the Province without due Licence: And whereas it is further represented to me, that, among the White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, All Persons desirous of obtaining such Licences, are hereby required to report themselves to the Honourable WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant-General of Indian Affairs, together with the Circumstances of Time, Place, and Condition of their respective Residences.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twelfth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed) FRANCIS GORE, Lieut Governor.

By Command of His Excellency.
(Signed) WM. JARVIS, Sec'ty.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 9th March, 1816.

Home District, to wit. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, on Tuesday the 9th day of April, now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs, are desired to take Notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices shall be to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

☞Mr. W. D. Forest, having resumed the office of Under Sheriff, the duties of that situation will be performed by him as heretofore.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

York, 7th March, 1816.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
ON SATURDAY the 13th instant, at MR. O'KEEFE's Tavern, in the Town of York.

THE House and Acre Lot in Duke Street in the said Town, now in the occupation of Mrs. GLENNON and Mr. CARROLL,—an indisputable title will be given.

Sale to begin at 12 o'Clock.

SERLO LONGSDON.

York, April 1st, 1816.

NOTICE TO SETTLERS.

THIS is to give notice that such settlers as may have received Location Tickets previous to this date, and are not actually and bona fide establishing themselves on their lands by the 24th of April next will be struck off the list of Settlers, and their Location Tickets will be cancelled, as well as every other allowance of Provision, &c. &c.

By His Excellency's Command.

SIDNEY BECKWITH.
Q. Mr. Gen.

Brockville, March, 4 1816. 17.

FOR SALE.

TWO very valuable Lots of Excellent Land, being No 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing 400 acres.—Enquire at the Printing Office.

York, March 30th, 1814.

LONDON, Dec 11, 1815.

(From Bell's Messenger.)

It appears to be generally understood, that in return for the Emperor Alexander having assented to the independence of the Seven Ionian Islands under the protection of Great Britain, England, and the other Allied Powers, have consented upon their own part that the Emperor Alexander shall not be interrupted in his designs upon Turkey. It is well known, that the dominions of Turkey, in Europe have long been considered in Russia as her own, and that one of the Russian Princes, the Archduke Constantine, was purposely so named by his grand mother, the Empress Catherine with a view to the Greek Throne of Constantinople. We therefore readily concur in this opinion, that the Emperor Alexander and his Cabinet have returned to what is considered as the established policy of his court, and that a very great portion of his moderation and self denial in France, Germany and Italy, is to be imputed to his views upon this other extreme of Europe.

Nothing, indeed, is more extraordinary, than the various faces in which the character of this Emperor Alexander has presented itself to us. We were first taught to believe that he was a merely honest, good natured, & easy Sovereign, totally without ambition, and not overburthened with talents. Napoleon at first opened our eyes. "You totally mistake the character of that Emperor," said he to one of our Commissioners; with the appearance of the most childish candour, he has the deepest finesse of any man with whom I have ever had to deal." We do not quote this observation as in disrespect of the Emperor Alexander, for the finesse, so alledged against him by Napoleon, may be nothing but a justifiable defensive prudence; in short wisdom and firmness, and not falsehood and cunning.

With respect to his designs on Turkey we conceive that there can be but one opinion, and one wish. The ferocity of the Turks will certainly render it a battle of much difficulty and danger; but the fierceness of Barbarians will avail little against the disciplined skill of European armies. One or two battles,—one or two campaigns, will finish the barbarous domain of the Ottomans in Europe.

It is unquestionably the earnest hope of the ancient possessors of those provinces which now form Turkey in Europe, that they may pass from the oppressive dominion of the Grand Signior to the Sovereignty of a power which is already bound to them by a common religion; and which, though itself perhaps, barbarous in comparison with the other nations of Europe, is certainly highly civilized in a comparison with the Turks.

It is truly lamentable, indeed, to see so fine and so large a portion of the earth possessed by this hoggish people,—a people who have no other use, and no other enjoyment in this garden of the world than to trample upon that large abundance which remains after satisfying all their wants.—We should think that every civilized mind in Europe would anxiously desire the liberation of this people; and it is happy for them that the country has become so well known by the recent visits of the most distinguished travellers. Perhaps the time is not far distant, when Greece will again become the resort of arts and letters, and when the former grand tour through France, &c. will be replaced by the more instructive one into the continent and islands of Greece.

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Single Papers 1s. each. YORK, (UPPER CANADA), MONDAY, APRIL 1 1816. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esq LIEUT. GOVERNOR of the Province of Upper Canada.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—

GREETING ——

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Indians residing on the Grand River within this Province, in a Speech addressed in Public Council to His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, that many White Persons are settled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province: And Whereas, by Law, all White Persons are forbidden to establish themselves or reside in any Indian Village or Country within this Province without such Licence, under a Penalty, for the First Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the Second, and every other subsequent Offence, of Twenty Pounds; I HAVE THOUGHT PROPER, by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the Intent that no Person may pretend Ignorance of the Law which subjects his Contravention to such Penalties; and further, to declare that the Law will be hereafter rigidly enforced against all Persons who shall, after the Publication hereof, continue to reside in the Indian Villages and Countries within the Province without due Licence: And whereas it is further represented to me, that, among the White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, All Persons desirous of obtaining such Licences, are hereby required to report themselves to the Honourable WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant-General of Indian Affairs, together with the Circumstances of Time, Place, and Condition of their respective Residences.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twelfth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed) FRANCIS GORE, Lieut Governor.

By Command of His Excellency.
(Signed) WM. JARVIS, Sec'ty.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 9th March, 1816.

Home District, to wit. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, on Tuesday the 9th day of April, now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs, are desired to take Notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices shall be to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

☞Mr. W. D. Forest, having resumed the office of Under Sheriff, the duties of that situation will be performed by him as heretofore.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

York, 7th March, 1816.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
ON SATURDAY the 13th instant, at MR. O'KEEFE's Tavern, in the Town of York.

THE House and Acre Lot in Duke Street in the said Town, now in the occupation of Mrs. GLENNON and Mr. CARROLL,—an indisputable title will be given.

Sale to begin at 12 o'Clock.

SERLO LONGSDON.

York, April 1st, 1816.

NOTICE TO SETTLERS.

THIS is to give notice that such settlers as may have received Location Tickets previous to this date, and are not actually and bona fide establishing themselves on their lands by the 24th of April next will be struck off the list of Settlers, and their Location Tickets will be cancelled, as well as every other allowance of Provision, &c. &c.

By His Excellency's Command.

SIDNEY BECKWITH.
Q. Mr. Gen.

Brockville, March, 4 1816. 17.

FOR SALE.

TWO very valuable Lots of Excellent Land, being No 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing 400 acres.—Enquire at the Printing Office.

York, March 30th, 1814.

LONDON, Dec 11, 1815.

(From Bell's Messenger.)

It appears to be generally understood, that in return for the Emperor Alexander having assented to the independence of the Seven Ionian Islands under the protection of Great Britain, England, and the other Allied Powers, have consented upon their own part that the Emperor Alexander shall not be interrupted in his designs upon Turkey. It is well known, that the dominions of Turkey, in Europe have long been considered in Russia as her own, and that one of the Russian Princes, the Archduke Constantine, was purposely so named by his grand mother, the Empress Catherine with a view to the Greek Throne of Constantinople. We therefore readily concur in this opinion, that the Emperor Alexander and his Cabinet have returned to what is considered as the established policy of his court, and that a very great portion of his moderation and self denial in France, Germany and Italy, is to be imputed to his views upon this other extreme of Europe.

Nothing, indeed, is more extraordinary, than the various faces in which the character of this Emperor Alexander has presented itself to us. We were first taught to believe that he was a merely honest, good natured, & easy Sovereign, totally without ambition, and not overburthened with talents. Napoleon at first opened our eyes. "You totally mistake the character of that Emperor," said he to one of our Commissioners; with the appearance of the most childish candour, he has the deepest finesse of any man with whom I have ever had to deal." We do not quote this observation as in disrespect of the Emperor Alexander, for the finesse, so alledged against him by Napoleon, may be nothing but a justifiable defensive prudence; in short wisdom and firmness, and not falsehood and cunning.

With respect to his designs on Turkey we conceive that there can be but one opinion, and one wish. The ferocity of the Turks will certainly render it a battle of much difficulty and danger; but the fierceness of Barbarians will avail little against the disciplined skill of European armies. One or two battles,—one or two campaigns, will finish the barbarous domain of the Ottomans in Europe.

It is unquestionably the earnest hope of the ancient possessors of those provinces which now form Turkey in Europe, that they may pass from the oppressive dominion of the Grand Signior to the Sovereignty of a power which is already bound to them by a common religion; and which, though itself perhaps, barbarous in comparison with the other nations of Europe, is certainly highly civilized in a comparison with the Turks.

It is truly lamentable, indeed, to see so fine and so large a portion of the earth possessed by this hoggish people,—a people who have no other use, and no other enjoyment in this garden of the world than to trample upon that large abundance which remains after satisfying all their wants.—We should think that every civilized mind in Europe would anxiously desire the liberation of this people; and it is happy for them that the country has become so well known by the recent visits of the most distinguished travellers. Perhaps the time is not far distant, when Greece will again become the resort of arts and letters, and when the former grand tour through France, &c. will be replaced by the more instructive one into the continent and islands of Greece.

POETRY.

THE SEASONS,

Emblematical of human life.

BY DAN. COPSEY, ESQ.

I have seen the green budding Spring,
The scenes of my hope it illum'd;
I've seen the gay Summer's bright beam,
Oh its stay I fondly presum'd.
I've seen yellow Autumn's rich stores,
I hop'd its delights would abide:
And Winter's chill blasts I have heard,
The spoils of the groves spreading wide.
Since then Spring, the parent of joys,
Is follow'd by Winter's bleak wind;
Ah! why should I foster the hope,
Perpetual pleasures to find.
But, despair not, for Winter's harsh storms
Are the nurse of the hopes of the Spring;
Both the smiles of Summer's bright days,
And autumn's rich treasures they bring.
So the stern Winter's day of our life,
And the tempest that over us rove,
Shall yield to the durable smiles
Of Spring, ever-blooming above.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.

Singular Occurrence!—A stage between this and Trenton took fire and was entirely consumed. It was occasioned by a passenger putting a hot brick on the floor of the stage to keep his feet warm, and what is most extraordinary it burnt with such rapidity, that the passengers, six in number, with difficulty made their escape. (*Nat. Int.*)

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 22.

NEW TARIFF OF DUTIES.

The following is given in the New York Gazette as the substance of the New Tariff of Duties.

Ad valorem duties of 7 1-2 per cent.—Dying drugs and their materials, not subject to other duty, gum-arabic, gum senega, jewelry, gold and silver watches and clock movements of either, and frames of clocks; lace of thread, silk and cotton.

20 per cent.—Linens of all kinds, camries, lawns, hempen cloth, sail cloth, Russia and German linens, silk and thread gloves and hose, silks, satins and all other articles of which silk is the material or chief value.

22 per cent.—All articles manufactured of brass, copper, iron, steel, pewter lead and tin, of which any of those materials are of chief value; brass and iron ware, cutlery, pins, needles, buttons and buckles of all kinds, gilt, plated and japanned wares of all kinds; cannon, muskets, fire and side arms.

28 per cent.—Woollen manufactures of all kinds and all articles of which wool is the material or chief value.

33 and a third per cent.—Cotton manufactures of all descriptions, of which cotton is the material or chief value; china ware, earthen ware, stone ware, porcelain and glass manufactures; bonnets and caps for women, fans, feathers, ornaments for head dresses, artificial flowers, and millinery; hats and caps of wool, fur, feather, chip, straw or silk; cosmetics, washes, balsams, perfumes, painted floor cloths mats of grass or flags, salted or pickled capers, anchovies, &c. and sweet meats.

35 per cent.—Cabinet wares, and all manufactures of wood, carriages of all descriptions, and parts thereof, and all made of it, or of which the materials is of chief value; paper of all descriptions, brushes, canes, whips, printing types, clothing ready made.

Articles charged with specific duties—Ale, beer, and porter in bottles, per gal. 20 cents, in casks, 10; playing cards per pack 30 cts. mackarel 150, salmon 200, all other pickled 100 glass window 8 x 10 per 100 square feet 250, 10 x 12 285 above 10 x 12 325; rum, brandy and gin, 1st and 2d proof 38 cts. per gal; 3 42 4th 48, 5th 57, above 70; salt per bushel of 56 lb. 20; Wines viz L. P. Madeira and Champaigne, per gal. 100 cts; other Madeira 80; burgundy champaigne, Rhenish and tokay 75; sherry and St. Lucar 60; claret and other wines Imported in bottles 70: Lisbon, Oporto, and other wines of Sicily and port 50; Teneriffe, Fayal, and others of Western Islands 40; all others 20.

HAGUE, December 13.

Second Chamber of the States General—sitting of December 12.

A message was read from his Majesty, informing the chamber that his Majesty had concluded a treaty of Marriage between his beloved son, the Prince of Orange and her imperial highness the grand duchess Maria Paulina, sister of the Emperor Alexander, and to which, according to the constitution, the consent of the States is necessary. Referred to a committee to be reported upon to-morrow.

(*Hague Courant Dec. 18.*

BRUSSELS, Dec. 9.

From Paris to our frontiers the Allied troops are all in motion, the roads are covered with troops, of all arms and an endless train of baggage, &c. and preparations are making at Champtay to receive before the end of the month the head quarters of Lord Wellington; all the English troops beyond the contingent of 25,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry, which remained in France, are coming to Belgium; the Hanoverian and Hanseatic troops pass through these provinces to return home, meantime the duty is done in the French fortresses, at Lille and Aaras, in the strictest manner.

The troops which lately landed at Ostend, went yesterday on board again, to return to England.

The report is again in circulation, that Lord Wellington's head quarters will come to Brussels in the course of the month of January. *Haarlem Courant Dec 12.*

During the passage to St Helena, Bonaparte, however depressed in spirit, was not deprived of appetite. He ate voraciously and contrary to all the former habits of his life, took little exercise. He sometimes breakfasted in bed, and about noon had coffee and chocolate with several glasses of Claret afterwards. He wrote some hours every day both at morning and night, I one of those intervals when he was induced to talk upon the recent events, he was asked whether he really mistook Bulow's corps that advanced at the close of the battle of Waterloo, for Grouchy's? He replied in the negative, but that he thought Grouchy's corps could be able to occupy the whole attention of Bulow. The firmness, perseverance and impetuosity of the British troops astonished him. Night coming on, he had no longer the power of making himself visible to his troops and of thus improving the advantages he had gained. Many of his soldiers, he added, cried out *Vive le Roi!*

Once or thrice during the passage he remarked that after all it was infinitely preferable for him to live under the protection of the English laws than in a country where the will of one man was the sole law. What a reproach and censure did he thus pronounce against himself!

When the Northumberland reached St. Helena, Bonaparte was employed two hours in surveying it through a glass. He was observed to be very restless several times during the survey.

Bonaparte did not send a single letter to Europe by the ship arrived from St. Helena nor would he permit one of his Companions to write. So that nothing can be known from themselves of their situation or their sentiments. Minutes of all Bonaparte's political conversations were carefully taken. It seems he spoke with great freedom of the characters and views of all the Potentates, as well as of their Ministers; and those minutes which are considered truely important, are now in the hands of our Ministers. According to Bonaparte's opinion the confederacy of the Allies was on the point of breaking a the eve of the Battle of Waterloo and if he had gained the ascendant, would have been taken asunder in forty-eight hours.

BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS.

NEW YORK, Feb 24

THOMAS MORRIS, Esquire, of New York, has been nominated a Commissioner under the 5th article of the Treaty of Ghent, to ascertain, in conjunction with a British Commissioner, the North East corner of the U. States, and to run the line from thence to the head of Connecticut River, and from thence down to the middle of that river to the 45th degree of North latitude until it strikes the river Iroquis or Cataraguy [*Ghataugua.*] This is said to be the most important of the four Commissions; and the nomination of a second New Yorker on them, gives umbrage to some of the New England members in Washington. This commission is to meet at St. Andrews N. B. in the first instance, they are authorized to survey the lands and make a map of the boundary, which is to be considered as finally and conclusively fixing it.

PORTUGUESE EXPEDITION.

By the schr. John George, 50 days from Lisbon, we learn verbally, that a Portuguese fleet of 1 line of battle ship 2 frigates and many smaller vessels, and transports having on board about 6000 troops, was to sail from Lisbon about the middle of January for South America, it was said to be to operate with the Spaniards in an expedition against Buenos Ayres.—[*N. Y. Mer. Ad.*

Extract of a letter from a Friend, dated

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

I send you a few calcutta papers by the brig Indies, of Salem, which is now on the point of sailing for the U. States. I have very little information to communicate; what follows is all except what the papers contain.

From the Calcutta Times, Sept 12.

The Nautilus sailed from Batavia Roads on the 29th of June, bearing dispatches for the supreme Government. Previous to her departure, intelligence of the Ratification of Peace by the President of the U. States had been received at Batavia.

On the 30th of June, the American ship of war Peacock, Capt. Warrington, carrying 28 guns, and manned with 150 choice seamen, was cruizing off Arjier, in the Straits of Sunda. In the afternoon of the same day, the Master Attendant at Arjier went on board the American ship, and informed her commander that peace had been satified between Great Britain and the United States. This information he affected not to believe, and detained the Master Attendant as a prisoner of war. Half an hour after this occurrence, the H. C. cruizing Nautilus fell in with the Peacock.—Capt. Warrington hoisted English colours, and Loyce, the commander of the Nautilus, sent a boat with his master and a military officer a passenger, on board the Peacock. The American confined them as prisoners of War, and disregarding the information they gave of peace, ranged along side the Nautilus, and hoisted the colors of the United States.

Lieut. Boyce hailed, and demanded to know whether he was coming as a friend or an enemy! The answer returned was "AN ENEMY." Lieut. Boyce then told him, that peace had been ratified between Great Britain and the United States, and that he had documents on board. Capt. Warrington then said, "If peace has taken place hail down your colours instantly!"—Lieut. Boyce refusing to comply with this insolent demand, the American fired into the Nautilus, which he returned with a broadside. Lieut. Boyce was wounded in the hip by the first fire and shortly after his knee was shattered by a 24 pound shot. Mr. Mayson, the first Lieut. also severely wounded; and no officer remaining to fight the ship, he was compelled to surrender, after a gallant defence in close action which lasted a quarter of an hour.

Our readers have already seen the list of the killed and wounded on board the Nautilus. The American loss was, four men killed and six wounded.

On the following morning Mr. Warrington permitted the Master Attendant, to return to Arjier for the purpose of bringing American papers.—On the production of these, he expressed himself that peace had taken place, restored the Nautilus, and wrote officially to the Master Attendant, that he should desist from further hostilities.

We regret to add that Lieut. Boyce has suffered the amputation of his leg.

The Nautilus being much shattered in the hull has been sent to Samarang for repairs. The wounded men left at Arjier, were in a state of recovery.

HORSE-GUA

27th Novemb

AT a General Court Martial, Quebec on the 17th July 1815, continued by adjournments to the following, Lieutenant Be noit B the 41st Regiment was arraigne the undermentioned Charges, v

1st "For misbehaving be Enemy in Action on or about "January 1813, at or near th "Paisin in the Michigan Ter "the United States of America, "cealing himself while the Det "of His Majesty's Troops with "was serving, was engaged with "my."

2d. "For misbehaving before "my in Action on or about th "gust, 1813, at or near Fort S "in the United States of Ame "concealing himself in the Re "the Detachment of His "Troops, with which he was "had advanced and was engag "the Enemy."

Upon which charges the Co to the following decision:

"The Court having duly we considered the Evidence adduc port of the Prosecution, as we the Prisoner has alledged in hi is of opinion, that the Prison Benoit Bender, of the 41st Re Foot, is Not Guilty of eith Charges preferred against him Court doth therefore honora him of the same."

The Prince Regent has bee in the name and on the beh Majesty to approve and co Finding and Sentence of the the Commander in Chief of the foregoing charges prefer Lieutenant Bender, together finding and sentence of the C be entered in the General Or and read at the Head of every in his Majesty's Service.

By Command of His Roya The Commander i HARRY CA Adjut

The York Gaz

MONDAY APRIL 1,

ON FRIDAY the 2nd Excellency the Lieutenan went down to the Legisla Chamber, when the House in Obedience to His Excell mand, having come up Twenty One Acts, passed present Session, received Royal Assent, in His Majes

The two Houses of th waited upon His Excellen Governor, on Tuesday th the Government House, the following Address:—

To His Excellency FRA Esq. Lieutenant Governo vince of Upper Canada,

May it please your Exce

We His Majesty's most Subjects the Legislative C of Assembly of the Province da, in Provincial Parliament leave to inform your Excell agreed upon an Address to nce the Prince Regent

No. 384

HORSE-GUARDS,

27th November, 1815

AT a General Court Martial, held at Quebec on the 17th July 1815, and continued by adjourn-ments to the 1st August following, Lieutenant Be noit Bender of the 41st Regiment was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges, viz.

1st "For misbehaving before the Enemy in Action on or about the 22d "January 1813, at or near the River "Paisin in the Michigan Territory in "the United States of America, by con-"cealing himself while the Detachment "of His Majesty's Troops with which he "was serving, was engaged with the Ene-"my,"

2d. "For misbehaving before the Ene-"my in Action on or about the 2d Au-"gust, 1813 at or near Fort Sandusky, "in the United States of America, by "concealing himself in the Rear, while "the Detachment of His Majesty's "Troops, with which he was serving, "had advanced and was engaged with "the Enemy."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

"The Court having duly weighed and considered the Evidence adduced in support of the Prosecution, as well as what the Prisoner has alledged in his defence, is of opinion, that the Prisoner, Lieut. Benoit Bender, of the 41st Regiment of Foot, is Not Guilty of either of the Charges preferred against him, and the Court doth therefore honorably acquit him of the same."

The Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty to approve and confirm the Finding and Sentence of the Court, and the Commander in Chief directs, that the foregoing charges preferred against Lieutenant Bender, together with the finding and sentence of the Court, shall be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the Head of every Regiment in his Majesty's Service.

By Command of His Royal Highness,
The Commander in Chief,
HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant General

The York Gazette.

MONDAY APRIL 1, 1816.

ON FRIDAY the 22d ultimo, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor went down to the Legislative Council Chamber, when the House of Assembly in Obedience to His Excellency's Command, having come up to the Bar, Twenty One Acts, passed during the present Session, received His Excellency's Assent, in His Majesty's Name:—

The two Houses of the Legislature waited upon His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, on Tuesday the 26th ult. at the Government House, and presented the following Address:—

To His Excellency FRANCIS GORE Esq. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency.

We His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament Assembled, beg leave to inform your Excellency, that we have agreed upon an Address to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying him to Sanction a Bill for appropriating the Sum of Three Thousand Pounds to be presented to FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, for the Purchase of a Service of Plate, demonstrative of our Gratitude towards him, for his firm, upright, and liberal Administration.

We therefore request that Your Excellency will cause the said Address to be transmitted so that it may be laid at the feet of His Royal Highness.

Legislative Council Chamber,
26th March, 1816.
(Signed) WM. DUMMER POWELL.
Speaker.

Common House of Assembly,
25th March, 1816.
(Signed) ALLAN MACLEAN.
Speaker.

To His Royal Highness GEORGE PRINCE OF WALES, PRINCE REGENT of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Royal Highness!

We His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Legislative Council, and House of Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament Assembled, impressed with a lively sence of the firm, upright, and liberal Administration of FRANCIS GORE, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of this Province, as well as of his unceasing attention to the individual and general Interests of the Colony during his Absence, have unanimously passed a Bill to appropriate the Sum of Three Thousand Pounds to enable him to Purchase a Service of Plate, Commemorative of Our Gratitude.

Apprized that this spontaneous Gift cannot receive the Sanction of our beloved Sovereign in the ordinary mode, by the acceptance of the Lieutenant Governor in His Name and behalf, We the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, humbly beg leave to approach Your Royal Highness with an earnest Prayer, that you will approve this demonstration of our Gratitude, and graciously be pleased to sanction, in His Majesty's Name, the Grant of the Legislature in behalf of the Inhabitants of Upper Canada.

Legislative Council Chamber
26th March, 1816
(Signed) WM. DUMMER POWELL.
Speaker.

Common House of Assembly,
25th March, 1816.
(Signed) ALLAN MACLEAN.
Speaker.

To which His Excellency Replied:—

Gentlemen!

I shall transmit your Address to His Majesty's Minister, in order that this expression of your approbation of my past Administration, may be laid at the feet of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Government House,
York, 26th March, 1816.

This day, at four o'Clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, proceeded in State from the Government House, accompanied by the Commanding Officer of the District and Staff at this Post, and attended by the Principal Officers of Government, to the Legislative Council Chamber, where, with the accustomed formalities, being seated on the Throne, and the House of Assembly having come up to the Bar, His Excellency was pleased to assent, in His Majesty's Name, to several Bills.

The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Assembly, on presenting the Bill, Granting a Sum of Money to His Majesty, delivered the following Speech at the Bar:—

May it please Your Excellency.

His Majesty's faithful Commons, with the concurrence of the Legislative Council, in behalf of the People of Upper Canada, recommend to your Excellency, to convey from the Majesties of War, fervent offers to their Sovereign, and to the Powerful Nation which afforded them its protection in the hour of their difficulty and danger, their humble, and grateful acknowledgments.

The signal benefits as a Colony of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland, we have experienced, and continue to enjoy, make us desirous of manifesting to His Majesty, the high sence entertained of His Constant tenderness and Paternal care—and to the Nation which has nurtured us from our Infancy, our Gratitude for the Support we have received.—We therefore by the Bill I now present to your Excellency, give, and Grant, to His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, in aid of the Civil List of this Province, the Sum of Two Thousand, Five Hundred Pounds, Annually, out of the Revenue thereof—This sum, Your Excellency is entreated to accept, in the Name and behalf of His Majesty, as a small Tribute from humble and Limited means—Impressed with sentiments of unbounded and affectionate Loyalty to our venerable and beloved Sovereign, We, with all humility, Pray Your Excellency to assent to the Bill, in His Majesty's Name.

Upon which the Secretary of the Province said, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor thanks, in his Majesty's Name, his Majesty's Loyal Subjects—accepts their benevolence—and assents to this Bill.

His Excellency was then pleased to Close the Session, with the following gracious Speech:—

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

The Public business of the Province having been brought to a close, by your long and laborious application, I now come to relieve you from your present attendance, and at the same time to thank you for the zealous discharge of your Legislative functions, in providing so many valuable Laws, which must be attended with the most salutary effects to this Province.

That particularly which provides for the Diffusemination of Letters in this Infant Colony, must secure to you the Gratitude and Veneration of the rising and future Generations.

The Wisdom of your determination to leave the Regulation of the Commercial Duties, and Drawbacks, to His Majesty's Executive Government of this Province, until the Imperial Parliament decides upon them, cannot be called in question.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I thank you for the liberal Provision you have made for the attainment of very interesting objects; for the Remuneration of very valuable Services; and especially for the annual supply, in aid of the Civil List, which, I trust, will be so disposed of as to justify your liberality and Confidence.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

Your return to your several Districts at this Season, must be of great Public advantage, by affording your presence at the approaching sessions of the Peace.

I need not recommend to you, to employ the influence of your example, as to confirm the spirit of Loyalty, and love of Country, amongst your Neighbours and Constituents, and satisfy them, that His Majesty's Paternal Government has no object, but their Safety, Honor, and Happiness!

After which the Honorable The Speaker of the Legislative Council signified that it was the pleasure of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor that the present Parliament be Prorogued to the second day of May next ensuing, to be then here holden, which was Prorogued accordingly.

We understand that an Elegant Dinner will be given to day at the Government House, to the Members and Officers of the Legislature, the Officers of Government, the Commanding Officer of the District and Staff, and the Principal Gentlemen of the Town and vicinity.

Letters are said to have been received in Town reporting the Death of SIR GEORGE PREVOST, in London, about the beginning of January.

CASH,

PAID for old Pewter, or Tin Ware given in exchange by the subscriber.

L. BIGELOW.

YORK, August 31st, 1815.

Lands for Sale

And good Titles and possession given immediately.

1000 ACRES of LAND in the Township of Darlington, 1st concession, lots Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, 200 acres in Scarborough, 2d concession, lot No. 1, 400 acres in Pickering, lot 35 second concession, broken front, and lot 28 in he 8th concession. Also,

200 acres in Uxbridge, No. 34, 3d. concession, and 200 acres in the Township of York, lot No. 5, 2d concession.

As these lands are extremely valuable, from their situation, it is needless to point out the benefit of immediate application, as they will be sold on reasonable and advantageous terms, which can be had at the Printing Office.

York, 28 February, 1816.

NOTICE.

THE Subcriber Respectfully informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a house of Public entertainment on Yonge Sreet, 27 Miles from York for the accommodation of travellers, and others who may be pleased to favour him with their custom. He intends keeping on hand the best of Liquors of every Description, also good stabling, and hopes by his unremitting attention to customers, to merit their approbation.

JOHN WELLS.

Yonge-Street, 6th January, 1815.

Public Notice.

POST OFFICE,
York, Jan. 1st, 1816.

THE Mails which will continue to arrive here every Monday morning, will be closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of same day to be forwarded for Dundass, Niagara, and Sandwich, and from Dundass, a Courier will be dispatched every second Thursday, for Sandwich and Amherstburg.

Nevertheless, all the Packets and Letters put into the different Offices for the Westward will be forwarded weekly to Dundass

The Mail from hence to Kingston is closed every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M after which hour no Letters can be forwarded till the following Mail.

An arrangement has been made for forwarding letters for Europe, "*Via. New York, provided the British Inland Postage to Swanton by way of Montreal and the States Postage from Swanton to New York is paidat the Office when the letters are put in*: and above the address for the place in Great Britain or Ireland, must be written the words, "*Via. New York per H. B. M. Packet*

W. ALLAN, P. M.

Notice,

THE Subscribers being duly appointed Administrators to the Estate of the late HUGH M'PHEE, of Young Street, request those who have Claims thereon, to present them authenticated for adjustment, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to Dr. Baldwin York.

DONALD Mc.MILLAN.
CATHARINE Mc.MILLAN.
Administrators

York, 26 January, 1816.

Advertiement.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned Lots of Land, viz.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession, broken front, and Lot No. 28 in the 8th Concession, of the Township of Pickering, containing 400 Acres.

ALSO,

LOT No. 1, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 Acres. For terms apply at the Printing Office.

York, 24th Novr. 1815.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at a moderate price and on liberal terms of payment the House and Lot occupied by George Duggan Merchant in York. Also the following lots of Lands.

Lots No 32 & 33 in 3d Con. of *Pickering*
No. 26 & 27 in 5 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 29 & 32 in 9 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
No. 4 in 8 Con. of do
No. 14 & 17 in 9 con. of *Haldimand*
No. 14 & 14 in 8 Con of do.
No. 32 8 Con. of *Glarke*.
No. 32 West half 4 Con. of *King*.

Also several Lots for building thereon adjoining the Church Ground and opposite to the Market Square viz. No. 2, 8, 9 and 10. Application to be made to Alexander Wood Esqr. Merchant in York or to the Subscriber in Kingston

GEORGE OKIL STUART.

Kingston Septr. 1815.

N. B. Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

JOHN HIGGINS, JUNR.

Blacksmith.

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of YORK, and its vicenity that he has commenced the above business on the Farm adjoining Major Givens near York Garrison, where all work in his line will be done with neatness and despatch, and hopes by his attention to his business, to meet the Patronage of a Generous Public.

York, 16 *Dec.* 1815.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed to the Sheriff of the Home District against the lands and tenements, which were of Ben. Gibert, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Administrator, at the suit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Esq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North side of King Street, in the Town of York containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houses, and out-houses thereunto belonging, all which property I shall sell at public Auction in one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

SAMUEL RIDOUT. Sheriff,

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

FOR SALE.

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District consisting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14. Concession D.
No. 10, 12, 13 and 14. in 1st Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will deliver any quantity of Cedar for fences or other purposes, early in the Spring. Those who may be in want, will have the goodness to send their orders immediately, either to the subscriber on the Humber, or to Mr. J. MURCHISON, Merchant Taylor, in York.

WM. COOPER.

Humber, 30thNov. 1815.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roach's Point, Cookes Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 Acres well cleared, with 2 Log Houses thereon and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance. For particulars enquire of Mr Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 10th, 1815. CHAS. GRANT.

The Markham Mills For Sale.

TOGETHER with 400 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 3 and 4, in 3d Concession of said Township, on which the Mills are erected.

The situation is so well known it need not be described.

ALSO,

300 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 32, and half of No. 31, in 2d Concession. A good and indisputable title will be given, and the conditions of sale made known by apptying to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 22d of December, 1815.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that no Petition from Sons or Daughters of U. E. Loyalists will be hereafter received without a Certificate from the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the Peace, that the Parent retained his Loyalty during the late War, and was under no suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and if a Son, then of age, that he also was Loyal during the late War, and did his duty in defence of the Province—and if a Daughter of an U. E. Loyalist married, that her Husband was Loyal, and did his duty in defence of the Province.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

DISTRICT, ——— WE A. B. Chairman, and C. D. Clerk of the Peace, Certify that E. F. personally appeared at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace this day, is recognized by the Magistrates to be the Son of G. H. of ——— who retained his Loyalty during the late War without suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and that the said E. F. did his duty in defence of the Province during the late War.

Dated at the Court House at ———— in the said District this ——— day of ——— 181

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, Southside 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 100 Acres.

Lots in Caistor, } Nos. 11, 13 & 15 5. Con. } 300 Acres
14 6. do. }

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands:—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person withing to purchase the whole or any part hereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres in rear of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Peter Earnest, as also the Park Lot No 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

VOLUME XXV.

THE

Single Papers 1s. ea

Proclamat

FRANCIS GORE, Esq. Lt
of the Province of Up
To all to whom these Prese

WHEREAS it has be
me by the Indians
Grand River within this Pro
addressed in Public Council
Deputy Superintendant-Ge
Affairs, that many White P
on the Indian Land in the C
mand, without due Auth
from any Governor, Lieuten
Person administering the Go
Province: And Whereas, by
Persons are forbidden to es
or reside in any Indian Vi
within this Province witho
under a Penalty, for the Firs
Pounds, and for the Second
subsequent Offence, of Tw
HAVE THOUGHT PROPER,
Advice of His Majesty's P
for the Affairs of this Prov
Proclamation, to the Indi
may pretend Ignorance of
subjects his Contravention t
and further, to declare tha
henceforth rigidly enforced
who shall, after the Publica
sue to reside in the Indian V
tries within the Province wi
And whereas it is further n
that, among the White Per
the Indian Lands, there a
it may be expedient to gran
main, All Persons desirous
Licences, are hereby requir
selves to the Honourable
His Majesty's Deputy Sup
ral of Indian Affairs, toge
cumstances of Time, Pla
of their respective Residen

Given under my Hand
at York, this Twelfth
the Year of our Lo
Eight Hundred and S
Fifty-sixth Year of H
(Signed)

By Command of His Exce
(Signed) Wm. Jar

William L

LATE MASTER TA
GLENGARY LIGH
FENCIB

BEGS leave to inf
the Public, that th
has received, at this Po
profession is such, as to
his permanent residence
conform to the orders an
Persons who will favor
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to perform his duty wi
punctuality, opposite the Ho
Powers, at York.

York, 8th April, 181

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k, 22d of December, 1815.

CUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

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G R.

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 19

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. each. YORK, (U. C.) WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1816. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esq. LIEUT. GOVERNOR of the Province of Upper Canada.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—

GREETING ——

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Indians residing on the Grand River within this Province, in a Speech addressed in Public Council to His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant-General of Indian Affairs, that many White Persons are settled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province: And Whereas, by Law, all White Persons are forbidden to establish themselves, or reside in any Indian Village or Country within this Province without such Licence, under a Penalty, for the First Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the Second, and every other subsequent Offence, of Twenty Pounds; I HAVE THOUGHT PROPER, by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the Intent that no Person may pretend Ignorance of the Law which subjects his Contravention to such Penalties; and further, to declare that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced against all Persons who shall, after the Publication hereof, continue to reside in the Indian Villages and Countries within the Province without due Licence: And whereas it is further represented to me, that, among the White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, All Persons desirous of obtaining such Licences, are hereby required to report themselves to the Honourable WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant-General of Indian Affairs, together with the Circumstances of Time, Place, and Condition of their respective Residences.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twelfth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty-fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed) FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,

(Signed) WM. JARVIS, Secty.

William Lindsay,

LATE MASTER TAYLOR IN THE GLENGARY LIGHT INFANTRY FENCIBLES.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that the encouragement he has received, at this Post, in the way of his profession is such, as induces him to make it his permanent residence, and will be happy to conform to the orders and commands of all Persons who will please bestow on him a portion of their custom, meantime promissing to perform his duty with punctuality, and neatness, opposite the House of Mr. JORDAN POTTS, at York.

York, 8th April, 1815.

☞ Mr. W. D. Forest, having resumed the office of Under Sheriff, the duties of that situation will be performed by him as heretofore.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

York, 7th March, 1816.

NOTICE TO SETTLERS.

THIS is to give notice that such settlers as may have received Location Tickets previous to this date, and are not actually and bona fide establishing themselves on their lands by the 24th of April next will be struck off the list of Settlers, and their Location Tickets will be cancelled, as well as every other allowance of Provision, &c. &c.

By His Excellency's Command.

SIDNEY BECKWITH,
Q. Mr. Gen.

Brockville, March, 4, 1816. 17.

THOMAS WILLIAM MOORE, Esq.

His Majesty's Agent for Packets at NEW YORK.

INFORMS the Public that no Letters will be received, or forwarded by Him, for England from Canada, unless they be Post Paid, through the Canadas and the United States.

New York, 14th March, 1816.

Commissariat Office,
York, 28th March, 1816

Government Contract.

A Supply of FRESH BEEF wanted for use of His Majesty's Forces at this Post, from the 25th June 1816, to the 24th of June 1817. Any persons wishing to Contract for supplying the same, as it may be required for the above mentioned period (for which payment will be made by Drafts on the Commissary General, payably at Montreal or Quebec) will please send their proposals in writing to this Office by the 10th of May next.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
Assist. Com. Gen.

FOR SALE

TWO very valuable Lots of Excellent Land, being No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing 400 acres.—Enquire at the Printing Office.

York, March 30th, 1814.

CASH,

PAID for old Pewter, or No Ware given in exchange by the subscriber.

L. BIGELOW.

YORK, August 31st, 1815.

From the New-Haven Journal Jan. 16.

BEWARE OF A VILLIAIN.

One of the most accomplished villains that disgraces our country broke from the jail in this city on Friday evening last between the hours of five and six, and succeeded in making his escape. This fellow calls himself *William Newman* and was bound over for trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Court, on the charge of burglary, having robbed the house of Mr. H. Butler, of plate, money &c. He is supposed to be an Englishman, & is undoubtedly a most profound adept in the arts of knavery and deception. He speaks the English and several foreign languages fluently, and can play off the air of a genteel Frenchman with the most imposing gravity. He is of middling stature, slender and active, and appears to possess an astonishing versatility of genius. He is sick or well, grave or gay, silent or loquacious, and can fence box, fight, run, sing, dance, play whistle or talk, as occasion suits. He amused himself while in prison by making and managing a puppet show, which he performed apparently with such [illegible] means as to excite the wonder of the credulous, showing the piece of an old horseshoe, whetted on the wall of his dungeon, as the only instrument of his mechanism, and complaining only of the scarcity of timber to complete the groupe. His machinery was so contrived that his dancers kept time to his music, and his boxers and fighting men obeyed his command—and when tired of his wooden company he enlived his spirits by skipping the figure of a hornpipe. He had the address, by an irresistible flow of good humor and cheerfulness, to make some believe he was quite an innocent & harmless man, and excite sympathy enough in those whose who had the curiosity to see him to obtain several gratifications which prisoners do not usually enjoy. Yet the deepness of his cunning was evinced in accomplishing the means of his escape, which he effected by sawing a hole in his prison door, which is several inches thick, so neatly that the block could be taken out and replaced without shewing any mark of violence. Through this hole he could thrust his arm, and by shoving back the bolts and wrenching off a strong padlock, he found, at the hour of supper, when the person who waited on the prisoners was giving them their food, a free passage to the hall of the county-house, and thence to the street. The saw is supposed to be one used on board the Steam-Boat Fulton for cuting iron, which he stole on his transportation from New York, where he was apprehended) to this place, and so artfully did he conceal it, that, though

repeatedly searched before his confinement, and afterwards, at the suggestion of Capt Bunker, to discover this very instrument, he was enabled to retain and use it for his purposes.

FROM THE MONTREAL HERALD

THE IONIAN ISLES.

(From the Essex Register, Salem.)

The last papers from Europe give us the treaty between England and Russia respecting the Ionian Islands, lately subject to Venice, afterwards seized by the French, but since granted to Russia, and afterwards sovereign in their own affairs. By this treaty, such as they were at the beginning of this century, they are declared free, under the protection of Great Britain, and with the approbation of this protecting power, they are to direct the affairs of their own government, form their constitution and exercise the privileges of their administration, giving up their fortifications to the English and the command of their troops, and the direction of their revenue, and of their commerce and flag. We are to judge of this treaty from the character i will take in its new situation, as the treaty leaves every thing for future arrangements. We recollect that Sir G. Wheeler about a century and an half ago, when visiting these islands then under the government of Venice, observed that one of them was well enough called the golden island, because of its pleasant situation and soil, but that now it more truely merited that name from the Venetians, who draw so much gold from it and its neighbors by trade, as supports the ordinary charge of their armadas at sea. The classic reader is more interested in the history, as the great Homer places here the kingdom of one of his heroes, whom he makes the subject of one of his poems, and by which he has given immortal fame to these islands, which have yet reserved themselves for the prosperity of future ages. We cannot refuse the recollection of a passage on the occasion from Gill's Ithaca, a superb work dedicated to his Majesty of Great Britain in 1807, and decorated with elegant views of the island which Homer makes the home of his hero, "the Grecians, from the first ages of his history, had considerable intercourse with Egypt and Phœnicia, countries, which, at a very early period, were distinguished not only by their cultivation and their elegant arts, but by their navigation, commerce and colonial settlements. The enterprising traders of those nations, through channels which were afterwards obstructed by the inroads of Scythians and other barbarian tribes, having obtained the rich commodities of the east, conveyed them first to the islands, and then to the continent of Greece. A commercial intercourse, thus established, introduced a taste for the polite arts among the islands, and along the Asiatic coast; their poetry became more harmonious, while their sources of knowledge were increased; travellers in Egypt and Phœnicia would naturally bring home an account of the civilization and internal disposition of the countries they visited, and the quick comprehensions of the Greek would catch and apply them to the improvement of his own. Among this people, then, a genious like that of Homer, endowed with powers so unequalled, found, in the narrative of his adventurous countrymen, materials the best adapted to charm, to interest & to instruct his hearers. The information he could thus collect, was such as no other situation offered, and the peculiar advantages of a residence in a maritime country, gave him opportunities of more accurate observation in travelling, whence he doubtless drew that fund of invariably just and appropriate epithets, the merit of which no one can fairly appreciate, who has not confulted the Iliad and Odyssey in the places they describe." It is in the possession of these islands the English now find themselves. They can give them a commerce unexampled in the best age of Venetian commerce, and again they can render familiar the scene from which the best poet drew his best description of heroic age.

The beautiful corvette ship General Gates, formerly of New-York, taken during the war and sent into England, had arrived at Havti, and been purchased by Petion, together with most of the muskets which were brought from Carthagena in her.

An image of the Virgin Mary, valued at 80 or 90,000 dollars, had been brought to St. Domingo from Carthagena, in a schooner belonging to New-York. It was taken as security for payment of a cargo of Provisions carried into carthagena by that vessel.

DOVER, January 4.—In the last three days, 3000 troops and 30 horses have been disembarked at this place from France. They consist of the 1st and 6th dragoon, 14th, 35th, 41st and 60th infantry. Sailed several transports for Ireland, with the 30th regiment and part of the 21 garrison battallion.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Marshal Soult and Gen. Vandamme are said to be in Brussels awaiting for an opportunity of passing over to the United States.

PARIS, Jan. 2.

It is said that the King has just withdrawn his credentials from the Duke of Otranto. Minister of France at Dresden, and forbidden him to return to France.

It is also said, that Colonel Faudans, Brother of the Duchess de Rovigo, has been taken up and sent to the Abbaye.

NEW YORK, March 4, 1816.

Latest Foreign News—Arrived this day, at 1 o'clock, the ship Minerva, capt. Scetchley, in 41 days from Liverpool. By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the 18th January inclusive, and Liverpool to the 20th. As copious extracts as our time would permit, are given below.

Lieut. General Wilson, lately appointed Governor of Canada, came out in the Minerva. To this Gentleman we are indebted for our latest London papers.

The British Parliament, on the 17th of January, was further prorogued to the first of February.

The Chesterfield Packet arrived at Falmouth, on the 14th of January, in the remarkable short passage of 20 days from New York, with a King's Messenger, the bearer of the ratification of the Commercial Treaty between the United States and Great Britain.—Dispatches, enclosing the ratification, reached London on the 17th.

Admiral Hyde, Viscount Gardner, died early in January, in the 45th year of his age. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estate, by his only son, ALAN LEGGE.

Our papers contain Paris dates to the 14th of January. On the 12th a new Decree of Amnesty was issued by the King, which among other provisions, banished from the kingdom all the regicides of Louis 16th, who accepted appointments under Bonaparte. This decree with other extracts we shall publish in our next.

The transport Betsey full of French troops was wrecked lately, on her passage from Plymouth to France; and twenty-four French officers and many soldiers were drowned.—Forty-one officers were saved.

LONDON, JANUARY 17.

Dispatches from Paris, received yesterday, announce the arrest of three English gentlemen by the French Police, charged with having assisted Lavalette in his escape. Report names Sir Robert Wilson, Captain Hutchinson, and Mr. Bruce, as the three that have been thrown into the Abbey; but another account substitutes a Lieutenant Robert Wilson for the named gentleman, Sir Robert Wilson is well known to all Europe, not only by his literary but military services against Bonaparte, Captain Hutchinson is a very young officer of the guard, a relation of Lord Donoughmore; and Mr Bruce is the eldest son of the Banker, Crawford Bruce, Esq.

Our Minister, Sir Charles Stuart, as soon as he heard of their arrest, demanded their immediate enlargement, when he was told that they had contrived and assisted in the escape of Lavalette, that they had procured a passport for an English officer two or three days before, & that they travelled with General Lavelette all the way in Mons, introduced him under the passport they had obtained to the English military post, procured it there to be countersigned, and passed him on. After which, and having breakfasted with the English officer in command, they returned to Paris. This was, it is said the report made by the French Police to the English Minister, and which he has transmitted to Ministers that he may receive further instructions how to act. What truth there may be in this charge we pretend not to know—but this we know that the British government will not be slow to adopt whatever measures the nature and circumstances of the case may call for.

SARDINIA, (Algiers,) Jan. 1.

Extract of a letter, "A new outrage committed by the Barbarians has just spread desolation throughout our town and villages bordering on the coast. The Barbary Corsairs have carried off into slavery two hundred and forty four persons who were thrown into chains. They left the women & children behind, saying they did not want useless mouths. Intelligence of this event was immediately transmitted to the Vice Governor, in order that he might prevent new misfortunes, by making a judicious use of the military force, or by arming all the country people. A deputation has been appointed to lay our grievances before our august sovereign. It has been remarked, that since the departure of our Princes we have received more visits from the Barbarians than while they remained among us.

LONDON, Dec 9.

It is determined, in order to make the custody of Bonaparte double sure, to take military possession of the Islands of Ascension which is situated 200 leagues north-west of St. Helena.

Fourteen transports, laden with timber, bricks, and every description to building materials, will shortly sail for St. Helena.

JANUARY 8.

The Phaeton frigate, captain Stanvell, is arrived at Spithead from the river, whence she will take her final departure for St Helena. Sir Hudson Lowe, and the foreign commissioners who are to reside at St. Helena, go out in her.

Four transports, with 250 men of the 66th

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ansports, with 250 men of the 66th regiment, sailed on Tuesday last, from Portsmouth for St Helena, Colonel Dodgen, with the remainder of the regiment (380 men) will proceed the first fair wind.

JANUARY 16.

We regret to learn that so late as the 24th of last month fresh disturbances broke out at or Sommieres, four leagues from Nismes, and that in other places in the neighbourhood, the persecuting spirit of the bigots was only kept down by the presence of an armed force.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR GEO. PREVOST, BARONET.

London, January 15.—On Thursday last the remains of Lieut.-General Sir George Prevost, Bart. were removed from his house in Baker street, and deposited in the family vault at East Barnet, Herts, attended by his near relations, a few of his particular friends, and the officers who composed his personal staff in Canada. The disorder which shortened the days of this distinguished officer was dropsy, occasioned by a debilitated constitution, worn down by the fatigues and anxieties attendant upon the arduous duties of his late command. The first symptoms of the disease made their appearance during the journey which he was obliged to undertake overland, at the most inclement season, from Quebec to St. John's, N. Brunswick, in order to embark for England; to the exertions of which it has since appeared he was wholly unequal; and these symptoms gradually increasing after his arrival in this country, he was induced to remove from his seat to Belmont, in Hampshire, to London early in the last month, for the benefit of the best medical advice; but the rapid progress of his complaint baffling the skill of the physicians, Dr. Baillie, and Sir Gilbert Blane, he fell under at the age of 49 years. Sir George Prevost was the eldest son of Major-Gen. Augustine Prevost, who served under Gen. Wolfe, and was severely wounded on the plains of Abraham, and who afterwards so eminently distinguished himself in the first American war by his defence of Savannah.

The surviving brothers of Sir George Prevost are both in His Majesty's service, the eldest a Post Captain in the R. Navy, and the other a Colonel in the army. Sir George Prevost married in the year 1789, Catherine, daughter of Major General Phipps, who survived him, together with a son, a minor, who succeeds to the title,—& two daughters.

So fixed is the confidence of Government in the permanence of the present state of things, in France, and the consequent stability of the general peace, that the reduction of the army towards the peace establishment is to be carried into effect immediately.

Fifteen battalions will be broken on the 24th inst. the officers will be allowed pay to the 24th February.

Further reductions to the same amount, will, it is said, speedily follow, with partial diminutions of corps still to be kept up to an effective strength and staff of 6 companies each.

The 92d regiment, (General Hulse's) the 90th, (Lord Lynedoch's) and some others are to be made Light Infantry corps. They will be thus taken out of the line, but will remain on a level with the line in rank, both having reciprocal equality of interchange to the officers, and mutual access to promotion.

These light corps will, it is understood, be made up of picked men, selected for the purpose in the course of the approaching reductions.

As a further distinction to the regiments that have participated in the achievement of the glorious victory of Waterloo, they are to bear the name of that place on their colours.

The Duke de Luxemburg is named French Ambassador to the Court of Portugal; he is an old friend at the Brazils. By such an arrangement it does not appear likely that the Prince Regent intends coming to Europe.

It is said the dignity of Viceroy of Italy will be conferred on the Archduke Ferdinand brother to the Emperor of Austria.

The Archduke Charles and suite passed through Munich on the 12th December, on his way to Vienna.

Madame de Moreau, who has long resided in England, arrived in Paris a few days ago.

Letters from Barcelona announce that the greatest tranquility exists in Spain. The friends of Liberty and become daily more numerous. The English Commissioners named by the Duke of Wellington, have entered Valenciennes, Conde and Bouchain, to make the necessary dispositions for the occupation of the important places.

General Cambronne landed on the 11th Dec. at Calais from England, and was immediately conveyed on his way to Paris, to undergo his trial.

Reports from Gallicia appear to confirm the accounts of the misunderstanding between the Russians and Turks.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—On Thursday the Duke of Richelieu had an interview with the Duke of Wellington.

The fort of Bitche is occupied by a battalion of Bavarian troops. This fort is one of the guarantee places which the allies are authorized to occupy during a certain period in virtue of the Treaty of the 20th Nov.

It is said that the Generals who are imprisoned in the Abbaye will not be tried until the beginning of next month. The preparatory proceedings for the process are continued.

Courier Extraordinary of Saturday morning. We are assured that the sums taken by the King from his private chest, to be distributed in benevolence exceed five millions.

Monsieur has given 12,000 francs, to be applied by the Mayors, to the relief of indigent families.

It is said that the Duke of Wellington is about to visit the cantonments of the Allied Army.

Liverpool Price Current, January 11.

Ashes, pot, 1st sort, 78 a 82; Pearl do. 80 a 82; Foor in barl, 28 a 30; Staves, w. o hhd. 24 a 25. During the year 1815, 257 American vessels entered the Port of Liverpool. In the same period, there were landed 96,720,000 lbs. Cotton, of which 169,250 bales came from America.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

It appears by the daily Bulletins, that the Prince Regent recovers very slowly from his gouty attack, and is still inconvenienced by some of the usual consequences of that painful disorder.

On Tuesday evening the 19th inst. General WILSON and Suite arrived in this city, and took lodgings at Dillon's. Yesterday morning he set off for Quebec. We understand he succeeds His Excellency General Drummond, as Administrator in Chief, and in the military command over the two Canadas.

Mont. Herald

The York Gazette.

WEDNESDAY APRIL 10, 1816.

On Tuesday, the 26th ult. a joint Deputation from the two Houses of the Provincial Parliament, waited upon His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, at the Government House, and presented the following Address.

To His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieut. Governor of the Province of Upper Canada.

May it please Your Excellency.

We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, having taken into consideration the meritorious services of the Glengary Regiment of Fencible Light Infantry, which at the commencement of the late war with the United States of America, was raised and recruited in the Provinces of Canada, and being desirous of shewing the high value at which we estimate the services of Lieut. Colonel Battersby, who, from the first period of their formation to the present time, has commanded them with such honor to himself and such advantage to His Majesty's service in general, and to this Province in particular, request that your Excellency will be pleased to issue your Warrant to the Receiver General to pay to such persons as your Excellency may appoint, the sum of an Hundred Guineas for the purchase of a Sword, for Lieut. Colonel Francis Battersby of the Glengary Regiment of Fencible Light Infantry, which Sword we also humbly request your Excellency, to order to be presented to him in such manner as your Excellency may please to direct. We further beg leave to assure your Excellency, that the Commons House of Assembly with the concurrence of the Legislative Council will at their next Session make good the same.

Legislative Council Chamber,
26 March, 1816.
WM. DUMMER POWELL, Speaker.

Commons House of Assembly,
28 March 1816.
ALLAN MACLEAN, Speaker.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply.

Gentlemen!

I shall have great Satisfaction, in Compliance with your Address, in directing a Sword to be presented to Lieutenant Colonel Francis Battersby, of the Glengary Regiment, who so highly distinguished himself, at the Head of that Gallant Corps, during the late Arduous Contest with the United States of America.

Government House,
York, 26th March, 1816.

Lieut. Governor's Office,
York, 4th April, 1816.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments under the respective Statutes passed in the late Session of the Provincial Legislature, viz:—

William Halton, Esquire, to be Agent for Upper Canada, resident in England.

Captain Duncan Cameron of the 3d. York Militia, to be Provincial Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel.

Edward MacMahon, Esquire, to be General Agent for the Payment of Militia Pensions.

For the District of Gore.
- John Symington, Esq. to be Sheriff
- Richard Hart, Esq to be Judge of the District Court.
- James Durand, Esq to be Registrar.
- George Rolph, Esq. to be Clerk of the District Court, and Registrar of the Surrogate Court.
- John Wilson, Esquire, to be Inspector of Licences.

For the District of Ottawa.
- Thomas Mears, Esquire, to be Sheriff, and Inspector of Licences.
- John McDonell, and Robert Hamilton Esquires, to be Judges of the District Court.
- David Pattie, Esquire, to be Surrogate.
- Joseph Forrane, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Peace, Registrar of the Surrogate Court, and a Notary Public.
- Alexander Grant, Esq. to be a Coroner
- Peter F. Le Roy, to be Clerk of the District Court.

His Excellency has also been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Peace for the new Districts of Gore, and of Ottawa, viz:—

The Legislative and Executive Councellors, and Judges of the King's Bench, and

For the District of Gore.
- Richard Hatt,
- Samuel Hatt,
- William Crooks,
- James Crooks,
- Robert Nelles,
- Abraham Nelles,
- Richard Beasby,
- John Wilson,
- Levi Lewis,
- William Applegarth,
- Charles Askin,
- George Hamilton,
- William Hace,
- George A. Ball,
- Henry Haigle,
- William Thompson,
- George Chisholm,
- James McBride and
- Hugh Wilson, Esqrs.

The Legislative and Executive Councellors and Judges of the King's Bench, and

For the District of Ottawa.
- John McDonell,
- Robert Hamilton,
- George Hamilton,
- William Hamilton,
- John Hamilton,
- Thomas Mears,
- David Pattie,
- Alexander Grant,
- Thomas Kellog,
- Philo Hall, and
- Chancy Johnson,

Esquires.

—BIRTH—

On the 4th instant, at the Rev. Robert Addison's, the Lady of Lt. Colonel Nichol, Quarter Master General of Militia, of a Daughter.

Lands for Sale.

And good Titles and possession given immediately.

1000 ACRES of LAND in the Township of Darlington, 1st concession, lots Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, 200 acres in Scarborough, 2d concession, lot No. 1, 400 acres in Pickering, lot 35 second concession, broken front, and lot 28 in the 8th concession. Also,

200 acres in Uxbridge, No. 34, 3d. concession, and 200 acres in the Township of York, lot No. 8, 2d concession.

As these lands are extremely valuable, from their situation, it is needless to point out the benefit of immediate application, as they will be sold on reasonable and advantageous terms, which can be had at the Printing Office.

York, 28 *February*, 1816.

NOTICE.

CAME to the Farm of the Subscriber, in the 5th Concession of Markham, on the 8th of April last, a SORREL HORSE, 5 Years old, has a white Stripe on his Forehead, and short Tail. The Owner is requested to prove Property, pay Charges, and take him away, or said Horse will be sold to pay for his Keep, at the expiration of one Month from this date.

GEORGE MUSTARD.

Markham, 12th March, 1816

Public Notice.

POST OFFICE,
York, Jan. 1st, 1816.

THE Mails which will continue to arrive here every Monday morning, will be closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of same day to be forwarded for Dundass, Niagara, and Sandwich, and from Dundass, a Courier will be dispatched every second Thursday, for Sandwich and Amherstburg.

Nevertheless, all the Packets and Letters put into the different Offices for the Westward will be forwarded weekly to Dundass

The Mail from hence to Kingston is closed every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M after which hour no Letters can be forwarded till the following Mail.

An arrangement has been made for forwarding letters for Europe, "*Via. New York, provided the British Inland Postage to Swanton, by way of Montreal, and the States Postage from Swanton to New York is paidat the Office when the letters are put in*: and above the address for the place in Great Britain or Ireland, must be written the words, "*Via. New York per H. B. M. Packet.*

W. ALLAN, P. M.

Notice,

THE Subscribers being duly appointed Administrators to the Estate of the late HUGH M'PHEE, of Young Street, request those who have Claims thereon, to present them authenticate for adjustment, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to Dr. Baldwin York.

DONALD Mc.MILLAN.
CATHARINE Mc.MILLAN.
Administrators.

York, 26 January, 1816.

Advertiement.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned Lots of Land, viz.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession, broken front, and Lot No. 28, in the 8th Concession, of the Township of Pickering, containing 400 Acres.

ALSO,

LOT No. 1, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 Acres. For terms apply at the Printing Office.

York, 24th Novr. 1815.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at a moderate price and on liberal terms of payment the House and Lot occupied by George Duggan Merchant in York. Also the following lots of Lands.

Lott No 32 & 33 in 3d Con. of *Pickering*
No. 26 & 27 in 5 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 29 & 32 in 9 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
No. 4 in 8 Con. of do
No. 14 & 17 in 9 con. of *Haldimand*
No. 14 & 14 in 8 Con of do.
No. 32 8 Con. of *Glarke*.
No. 32 West half 4 Con. of *King*.

Also several Lots for building thereon adjoining the Church Ground and opposite to the Market Square viz. No. 2, 8, 9 and 10. Application to be made to Alexander Wood Esqr. Merchant in York or to the Subscriber in Kingston

GEORGE OKIL STUART.

Kingston Septr. 1815.

N. B. Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 12, 13.

JOHN HIGGINS, JUNR.

Blacksmith.

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of YORK and its vicinity that he has commenced the above business on the Farm adjoining Major Givens near York Garrison, where all work in his line will be done with neatness and despatch, and hopes by his attention to his business, to meet the Patronage of a Generous Public.

York, 16 *Dec.* 1815

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District against the lands and tenements, which were of Ben. Gilbert, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Administrator, at the suit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Esq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North side of King Street, in the Town of York, containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houses, and out-houses thereunto belonging, all which property I shall sell at public Auction in one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

SAMUEL RIDOUT. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

FOR SALE.

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District consisting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14, Concession D.
No. 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will deliver any quantity of Cedar for fences or other purposes, early in the Spring. Those who may be in want, will have the goodness to send their orders immediately, either to the subscriber on the Humber, or to Mr. J. MURCHISON, Merchant Taylor, in York.

WM. COOPER.

Humber, 30thNov. 1815.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roach es Point, Cookes Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 600 Acres, between 70 and 80 acres well cleared, with 2 Log Houses thereon and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance. For particulars enquire of Mr Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 10th, 1815. CHAS. GRANT.

The Markham Mills For Sale.

TOGETHER with 400 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 3 and 4, in 3d Concession of said Township, on which the Mills are erected.

The situation it so well known it need not be described.

ALSO,

300 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 32, and half of No. 31, in 2d Concession. A good and indisputable title will be given, and the conditions of sale made known by applying to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 22d of December, 1815.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that no Petition from Sons or Daughters of U. E. Loyalists will be hereafter received without a Certificate from the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the Peace, that the Parent retained his Loyalty during the late War, and was under no suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and if a Son, then of age, that he also was Loyal during the late War, and did his duty in defence of the Province—and if a Daughter of an U. E. Loyalist married, that her Husband was Loyal, and did his duty in defence of the Province.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

DISTRICT, ——— WE A. B. Chairman, and C. D. Clerk of the Peace, Certify that E. F. personally appeared at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace this day, is recognized by the Magistrates to be the Son of G. H. of ——— who retained his Loyalty during the late War without suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and that the said E. F. did his duty in defence of the Province during the late War.

Dated at the Court House at ———
——— in the said District this
——— day of ——— 181

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, Southside 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 100 Acres.

Lots in Caistor, } Nos. 11, 13 & 15 5, Con. } 800
14 6, do. } Acres

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands:—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part thereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres in rear of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Peter Farnest, as also the Park Lot No. 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

VOLUME XXV.

THE

Single Papers 1s. each

Proclamati

BRANCIS GORE, Esq Lie
of the Province of Upp

To all to whom these Presen
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WHEREAS it has been
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Grand River within this Provi
addressed in Public Council t
Deputy Superintendant Gene
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from any Governor, Lieutenan
Person administering the Gov
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within this Province without
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HAVE THOUGHT FIT FOR,
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Licences, are hereby required
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His Majesty's Deputy Superi
tal of Indian Affairs, togethe
cumstances of Time, Place,
of their respective Residence
Given under my Hand an
at York, this Twelfth D
the Year of our Lord
Eight Hundred and Six
Fifty-fifth Year of His
(Signed) FRA
L
By Command of His Excelle
(Signed) WM. JARVIS

Commissar
York, 28th Ma

Government

A Supply of FRESH
for use of His Maj
this Post, from the 25th
the 24th of June 1817
wishing to Contract for
same, as it may be require
mentioned period (Let
will be made by Drafts o
tary General, payable
Quebec) will please send
in writing to this Office
May next.

GEORGE CRO

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For Sale.

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22d of December, 1815.

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as under no suspicion of aiding or
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, that he also was Loyal during the
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Loyalist married, that her Hus-
was Loyal, and did his duty in de-
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JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

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G R.

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 20.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. each. YORK, (U. C.) WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1816. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esq LIEUT. GOVERNOR of the Province of Upper Canada.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—GREETING.—

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Indians residing on the Grand River within this Province, in a Speech addressed in Public Council to His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant-General of Indian Affairs, that many White Persons are settled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province: And Whereas, by Law, all White Persons are forbidden to establish themselves, or reside in any Indian Village or Country within this Province without such Licence, under a Penalty, for the First Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the Second, and every other subsequent Offence, of Twenty Pounds; I HAVE THOUGHT FIT PER, by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the Intent that no Person may pretend Ignorance of the Law which subjects his Contravention to such Penalties; and further, to declare that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced against all Persons who shall, after the Publication hereof, continue to reside in the Indian Villages and Countries within the Province without due Licence: And whereas it is further represented to me, that, among the White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, All Persons desirous of obtaining such Licences, are hereby required to report themselves to the Honourable WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant-General of Indian Affairs, together with the Circumstances of Time, Place, and Condition of their respective Residences.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twelfth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty-fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed) FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
(Signed) WM. JARVIS, Sec'ty.

Commissariat Office,
York, 28th March, 1816

Government Contract.

A Supply of FRESH BEEF wanted for use of His Majesty's Forces at this Post, from the 25th June 1816, to the 24th of June 1817. Any persons wishing to Contract for supplying the same, as it may be required for the above mentioned period (for which payment will be made by Drafts on the Commissary General, payable at Montreal or Quebec) will please send their proposals in writing to this Office by the 10th of May next.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
Assist. Com. Gen.

NOTICE TO SETTLERS.

THIS is to give notice that such settlers as may have received Location Tickets previous to this date, and are not actually and bona fide establishing themselves on their lands by the 24th of April next will be struck off the list of Settlers, and their Location Tickets will be cancelled, as well as every other allowance of Provisions, &c. &c.

By His Excellency's Command.

SIDNEY BECKWITH.
Q. Mr. Gen.

Brockville, March, 4. 1816. 17.

THOMAS WILLIAM MOORE, ESQ.
His Majesty's Agent for Packets at NEW YORK.

INFORMS the Public that no Letters will be received, or forwarded by Him, for England from Canada, unless they be Post Paid, through the Canadas and the United States.

New York, 14th March, 1816.

NOTICE.

ANY Persons willing to undertake the contract for supplying the Naval Yard at this place with such HORSES and OXEN as may be wanted, are requested to send in sealed Tenders, and to attend themselves on the twentieth instant. The contract to commence on the tenth of May 1816, and end on the 31st January, 1817. Proposals, by the day, and by the job for hauling timber out of the water to any place in the Yard at per foot. A driver to every span of horses and one to every two yoke of Oxen.

ED. LAWS.
Naval Storekeeper.

Naval Yard, Kingston,
5th April, 1816. } 20

MASONS' WORK.

ANY Persons willing to undertake to build Stone Walls in different places in this Yard, are requested to send sealed tenders on the Twentieth instant. They will be expected to find all the materials, but they will have the liberty of quarrying Stone on the Government ground. The proposals to be by the square foot.

ED. LAWS,
Naval Storekeeper.

Naval Yard, Kingston,
5th April, 1816 } 20

☞Mr. W. D. Forest, having resumed the office of Under Sheriff, the duties of that situation will be performed by him as heretofore.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

York, 7th March, 1816.

FOR SALE.

TWO very valuable Lots of Excellent Land, being No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing 400 acres.—Enquire at the Printing Office.

York, March 30th, 1814.

From the London Times, Jan. 24th.

ARREST OF SIR ROBERT WILSON.

(Copy) Paris, Jan. 19th. 1816.

Sir, I have learned with surprise, that several English Gentlemen, among whom are General Sir Robert Wilson, Mr Crawford Bruce, and Mr. Hutchinson, have been arrested this morning; that their papers have been seized, and that they have been conveyed to prisons of this city, under the direction of the Minister of Police.

As I have repeatedly manifested to your Excellency my determination to extend the protection of my Sovereign to no person whose conduct endangers the safety of this Government, I should have been flattered if, as British Ambassador at the Court of France, I had been honored with a communication from your Excellency, which might have prevented the necessity of an official explanation of the motives for a proceeding of this nature towards individuals whose services and rank in some measure guarantee the loyalty of their conduct.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(signed) CHARLES STEWART.

The Duke de Richelieu.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 18th Jan. 1816.

SUMMARY—I have made it my business to enquire minutely into the state of the evidence hitherto procured against the Gentlemen under arrest particularly the written documents, and I believe you may rely on it, the following papers, independently of those I have already mentioned, have fallen into the hands of the French Police:—

1st. The taylor's bill sent by Hutchinson to Wilson, for the uniform in which Lavalette escaped.

2d. A note of the 5th inst. from Hutchinson to Bruce, asking him, "Whether he has forgotten his poor friends in the little room." and engaging him to come and join them at one o'clock.

3d. A note of the 13th Dec. from Wilson to Hutchinson, in which he says, that if the expedients proposed are tried, success is certain; he also adds, that B——— and H———. (Englishmen of note) are quite furious at he fate of Ney.

4th. Certain notes of Wilson, relative to communications he had made to an English news paper, in favor of Ney.

(What follows in the lengthy narrative, is merely speculative opinion.)—

From the London Morning Chronicle, Jan. 27.

"We have received the following authentic intelligence respecting Sir Robert Wilson. On Tuesday the 16th,

he was removed from the Prefecture of Police, to the prison of La force, and upon Thursday the 28th, Lady Wilson was admitted into his presence for the first time since his arrest.—She was accompanied by the Marquis of Buckingham and Mr. Goddard, who has been selected to act as his attorney; but his Counsel Mr. Dupin, has not yet been permitted to see him. He has been treated with this unusual severity, in consequence of his refusal to answer interrogatories, tending *directly to criminate himself*, or his Companions in misfortune. To all other questions he gave ready answers. The Commissioners appointed to examine him were so much incensed with his refusal to answer their interrogatories, that they threatened to keep him *au secret* for the rest of his life; but finding they made no impression on him with those menaces, they desisted, and were contented with such repliesas he was willing to give. As a punishment for his contumacy, they have confined him in a small room, not ten feet square, with a damp brick floor, and a single window, part of which is now and then opened for the admission of air, at the pleasure of the Jailor.—The act of accusation has been read to him, but he has been refused a copy of it—and it is to the remonstrances of Sir Charles Stewart, that he owes the indulgence of seeing Lady Wilson.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, January 17th, 1816.

General ——— (we suppose WILSON) was betrayed by his *Valet de Place*. His friends announce that his mode of defence rests on the infraction of the convention of Paris. "How can an Englishman and especially an English Officer" exclaim they "be said to be uninterested in this affair? Is not the national honor at stake? the faith of treaties most shamefully violated?" If he persists in this mode of justification it is possible he may embarass his opponents without deriving the slightest advantage to himself. The principle, if allowed, will constitute every man a self created legislator.

Capt. Hutchinson was conducted to the Elisee Bourbon at the request of the Duke of Wellington. His grace intimated to him that he had reason to believe that whatever might be the sentence of the court, it would be commuted into banishment from France, but that such *an interdiction would be incompatible* with the performance of his military duties. It appears the circumstance of Captain Hutchinson belonging to the British army, was entirely unknown to the French Government.

Many arrests have taken place within the last 24 hours at Paris. General Grundler, late Governor of Paris, and reporter of the military commission convoked on Marshal Ney, is said to be of the number, Marshal Serrurier has hitherto eluded the searches of the Police. The brave General Lagarde is not dead, he has had a relapse of his illness.

From the London Courier of Thursday Evening, January 30.

Vice Admiral Pickmore has been appointed Governor of Newfoundland, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships on that station, where he is to reside until the term of his command expires, without returning to England in the winter season, as has been the custom heretofore.

A letter from St. Helena says—"Bonaparte is at present most narrowly watched, and on parole not to go beyond the limits of the little garden, &c. surrounding the cottage he inhabits. He has always about his person an officer, and at least two or three serjeants. Notwithstanding all this, he is never heard to complain, but seems perfectly calm, and resigned to his fate.

All the British troops have now withdrawn from Paris. On Saturday last at 5 in the morning, Col. M'Kinnon, commanding the rear guard, delivered up the heights of Montmatre, to the French troops. This was the last post delivered up.

It was reported at Paris on Saturday, that Sir Robert Wilson, Capt. Hutchison and Mr. Bruce will be let out of prison on bail, previous to their trial.

The indictment against Sir Robert Wilson, capt. Hutchinson, and Mr. Bruce having it is said, been drawn up, the trial will take place shortly before the Court of Assize.

These papers allude again to the differences between Austria and Bavaria which are more serious than we at first supposed. The Austrian Observer even says, that some skirmishes have taken place on the frontiers. The Court of Berlin takes the part of Bavaria.

"The negociations between Bavaria and Austria appear to assume a serious tone, though many persons suppose that an arrangement will soon take place. In the principality of Salizburgh and the Inverthiel, proclamations by the Bavarian government are every where posted up, in which all the reports relative to the cession of these countries to a neighboring power are declared to be without foundation, and the propagators of such reports are threatened with the punishment of imprisonment. These printed notifications, have excited discontent among the Austrians stationed on the Bavarian frontier, and it is even said that some slight skirmishes have occurred, to which the Chiefs, however, soon put a stop. General Vacquant, who is the Austrian negociator with Bavaria, sometimes dispatches two couriers a day.

"We are assured, that the ultimatum of the court of Austria has been delivered by General Vacquant to the court of Bavaria. In the mean time, the general opinion is, that the military occupation of the Saltzburgh and Inverthiel will soon take place, and that the Austrian government has already appointed the functionaries to be employed in those countries, and has ordered them to repair provisionally to the head quarters of the Prince of Colloredo, who commands the Austrian troops on the Bavarian frontiers."

——*Austrian Observer.*

The persons to whom the Amnesty law applied are quitting France daily. Sieyes has arrived at Brussels.

Paris, Jan. 29.

It is with extreme regret I inform you, that alarming accounts have been received from Lyons, relative to some very serious disturbances which have lately taken place in that town. I am, at present, unable to give you the details of what has passed. All that I can learn at this moment is, that a great number of Bonapartists, Federates and other Jacobins, had assembled in the Place des Terreraux and had paraded the streets of Lyons, threatening to murder all the Royalists.—They were preceded by a disbanded officer of the army of Loire, carrying the bust of the *King of Rome*, and crying out *Vive L'Empereur! Vive le Roi de Rome!* The Commandant of Lyons immediately assembled the National Guard, with all the other troops at his disposition, and soon dispersed the insurgents, not however without the loss of blood and several lives. When the last Courier left Lyons order and tranquility had been restored by the active and energetic conduct of the Commandant, supported by the Royalists. Among the ringleaders who have been arrested and are now in prison, were found several persons occupying places under the present government, and who it appears were the principal instigators of this revolt and rebellion.

From the Supplement to the London New Price Current for 1815.

COLONIAL TRADE.

The Imports of Sugars into the principal ports are nearly 300,000 hhds. annually; and as the island of Jamaica produces nearly a half of the import, and the hhds. weighing from 12 to 18 cwt. the revenues to Government may be estimated on this article near four millions per annum. [By parliamentary reports for a series of years, the amount paid into the Exchequer was considerably above three and a half millions]; the value to the planter, from the late high prices, being nearly twice that amount; it is, however, to be observed, that a considerable proportion of the revenue to government is again returned by the bounty given on the export of the article when manufactured; these estimates are made after giving every latitude to the exports of Sugar in the raw state; the total weight of Sugars imported into London, in 1815, was Muscovadoes, about 2,200,000 cwt; Clayeds 100,000 cwt.

The deliveries of Rum from the warehouses in London for 1815 were for exportation 25,044 puncheons; for home consumption 14,817 puncheons.

COTTON WOOL. The importation of this article into London, for 1815, from America, 76 790 bales, other places, 62 702. Into Glasgow, for same period 14,000 bales.

GRAIN. The imports of Grain into England, for 1815, were as follows:—Wheat 471840, qrs Barley 282805, Mait 427804, Oats 302572, Rye 2259, Beans 106640, Peas 52016, Tares 2236, Linseed 59293, Rapeseed 20830, Brank 2418, Mustard 5965, various sorts 16913, Flour 365939 bbls.

COTTON.—Imported into Liverpool, 1815, New-Orleans 3192, other places in the U. States 125 902.

British Debt, 31st Dec. 819 millions—Revenue 68 millions.

The Expenditure of Government for 1815.

The extensive military and naval establishments during war, the subsidies to Foreign Powers, the interest and the sums applied to the reduction of the National Debt, have of late years amounted to about 100 millions per annum; Annual Revenues about 65 millions, the deficience supplied by Loans. The chief items are the interest of the debt (formerly); the military establishments, which have greatly increased of late years; in 1810 being twenty millions, since advancing a half more; the naval expences have varied very little, averaging of late years 20 millions; Ordinance about five millions.

The forces combined against France, in the all struggle is thus estimated,

Austria	300,000
Russia	225,000
Prussia	236,000
Collective States of Germany	150,000
Great Britain	50,000
Holland	50,000
	1,011,000

For the support of these troops Great Britain provided *five millions sterling*, towards their support.

Remarks.——Britain has for such a series of years been accustomed to a state of *war*, that it becomes exceedingly difficult to calculate the effect likely to take place on the return of peace. In commerce we shall have to enter a very wide field of competition; and, though the heavy taxation must be felt by the manufacturer of every description, yet the fabrics are now so superior, that little is at present to be dreaded; the great improvements in machinery overbalancing the difference of wages, &c.

It is very usual, on the close of a campaign, to look to the great addition of the Public Debt, and to draw gloomy presages of the future. We are perfectly willing to allow that the late sudden changes from peace to war, and from war the quick transition to a state of profound peace, must deeply affect

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the country. The agriculturist and the ship-
ping Interest feel it severely; but it is caused
by both being overstrained, and the product
of one and the property of the other being
run up to a very natural height; the present
serious depression is, however, to be deplored,
though it cannot be considered so far as a
great national calamity.—The Public Debt
has ever been a wide field for discussion; the
most able writers and the most eloquent in
the senate stating the certain ruin of the
country; we have been so much accustomed
to these declamations, that the effect is lost,
and if we attentively peruse the history of the
Funded Debt, there is nothing so dreadful
but what may be met by the firmness of the
British character—nothing so alarming but
what may be overcome by the energies and
the resources of the country.

The arms of the country have been cele
brated for their great achievements. The
glory of Trafalgar put an end to the Naval
War. The contest has since been maintain-
ed by the land forces with unequalled splen-
dour; the heroes of Waterloo are encircled
with the wreaths of victory; the glory re-
served for the unconquered standard of Bri-
tain to be unfurled before the military chief,
—the proud armies of France; to meet the
unequalled shock; finally crushing that giga-
tic power, which in its wild career trampled
under foot the governments of Europe, the
lives, the liberty, and the happiness of man-

LATEST FROM ENGLAND
By the arrival of the Laura Ann, at Boston, March 23

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEBRUARY 1.
OPENING OF THE SESSION.

The house met at two, when the royal commissioners, the archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the duke of Montrose, Lord Harrowby, and Lord Shaftesbury, sent for the House of Commons.—The Speaker having come into the House of Lords, attended by the members of the commons, in the usual manner, he Lord Chancellor read the Prince Regent's speech as follows:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to express to you his deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

The Prince Regent directs us to acquaint you, that he has had great satisfaction in calling you together, under circumstances which enable him to announce to you the restoration of Peace throughout Europe.

The splendid and decisive success obtained by His Majesty's arms, and those of his allies, had led, at an early period of the campaign, to the re establishment of the authority of his most Christian Majesty in the capital of his dominions; and it has been since that time his royal highness's most earnest endeavour to promote such arrangements as appeared to him best calculated to provide for the lasting repose and security of Europe.

In the adjustment of these arrangements it was natural to expect that many difficulties would occur; but the Prince Regent trusts it will be found that, by moderation and firmness, they have been effectually surmounted.

To the intimate union that has happily subsisted between the Allied Powers, the nations of the Continent have twice owed their deliverance. His Royal Highness has no doubt that you will be sensible of the great importance of maintaining in its full force that alliance from which so many advantages have already been derived, and which affords the best prospect of the continuance of peace

The Prince Regent has directed copies of the several Treaties and conventions which have been concluded to be laid before you.

The extraordinary situation in which the powers of Europe have been placed, from the circumstances which have attended the French revolution, and more especially in consequence of the events of last year, has induced the Allies to adopt precautionary measures which they consider as indispensable necessary for the general security.

As His Royal Highness has concurred in these measures, from a full conviction of their justice and sound Policy, he relies confidently on your co-operation in such proceedings as may be necessary for carrying them into effect.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons—

The Prince Regent has directed the estimate for the present year to be laid before

His Royal Highness is happy to inform you, that the manufactures, commerce and revenue of the United Kingdom are in a flourishing condition.

The great exertions which you enabled him to make in the course of the last year, afforded the means of bringing the contest in which we were engaged to so glorious and speedy a termination.

The Prince Regent laments the heavy pressure upon the country which such exertions could not fail to produce; and His Royal Highness has commanded us to assure you that you may rely on every disposition on his part to concur in such measures of economy, as may be found consistent with the security of the country, and with that station which we occupy in Europe.

My Lord and Gentlemen,—

The negotiations which the Prince Regent announced to you, at the end of the last session of parliament, as being in progress with a view to a commercial arrangement between this country and the United States of America, have been brought to a satisfactory issue. His Royal Highness has given orders that a copy of the treaty which has been concluded shall be laid before you; and he confidently trusts that the stipulations of it will prove advantageous to the interests of both countries, and cement the good understanding which so happily subsists between them.

The prince regent has commanded us to inform you, that the hostilities in which we have been involved in the Island of Ceylon and on the continent of India, have been attended with decisive success.

Those in Ceylon have terminated in an arrangement highly honorable to the British character, and which cannot fail to augment the security and internal prosperity of that valuable possession.

The operations in India have led to an armistice which gives reason to hope that a peace may have been concluded on terms advantageous to our interests in that part of the world.

At the close of a contest so extensive and momentous as that in which we have been so long engaged in Europe and which has exalted the character and military renown of the British nation beyond all former example, the Prince Regent, cannot but feel, that under providence he is indebted for the success which has attended his exertions, to the wisdom and firmness of parliament, and to the perseverance and public spirit of His Majesty's people.

It will be the Prince Regent's constant endeavour to maintain, by the justice and moderation of his conduct, the high character which this country has acquired amongst the nations of the world; and his Royal Highness has directed us to express his sincere and earnest hope, that the same union amongst ourselves, which has enabled us to surmount so many dangers, and has brought this eventful struggle to so auspicious an issue, may now animate us in peace, and induce us cordially to cooperate in all those measures which may best manifest our gratitude for the Divine protection and most effectually promote the prosperity and happiness of our country.

QUEBEC, 28th March 1816.

Lieut. General Wilson and Suite arrive here on Monday evening last.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to approve of the flank companies of the 104th Regiment, being permitted to bear on their appointments (in addition to any other badges or devices which may have been heretofore granted to the 104th regiment) the word, "Niagara," in consideration of the gallantry and good conduct evinced by those companies in the action of Lunday's lane, near the Falls of Niagara, on the 25th July 1814, and during the whole of the campaign on the Niagara frontier, in the Year 1814.

The York Gazette.

WEDNESDAY APRIL 17, 1816.

*** There being some inaccuracies in the List of Appointments made by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor published in our last number, We now give the following cor-

rected List of those Appointments.

Lieut. Governor's Office,
York, 4th April, 1816.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments under the respective Statutes passed in the late Session of the Provincial Legislature, viz:—

William Halton, Esquire, to be Agent for Upper Canada, resident in England.

Captain Duncan Cameron of the 3d. York Militia, to be Provincial Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel.

Edward MacMahon, Esquire, to be General Agent for the Payment of Militia Pensions.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has also been pleased to make the following Appointments for the Districts of Gore and Ottawa, viz:—

For the District of Gore.

Titus Geer Simons, Esq. to be Sheriff.
Richard Hatt, Esq. to be Judge of the District Court.
James Durand, Esq to be Registrar.
George Rolph, Esq. to be Clerk of the Peace, Clerk of the District Court and Registrar of the Surrogate Court.
John Wilson, Esquire, to be Inspector of Licences.

The Legislative and Executive Councellors, and Judges of the King's Bench, and

Richard Hatt,	William Applegarth,
Samuel Hatt,	Charles Askin,
William Crooks,	George Hamilton,
James Crooks,	William Hare,
Robert Nelles,	George A. Ball,
Abraham Nelles,	Henry Haigle,
Richard Beasley,	William Thompson,
John Wilson,	George Chisholm,
Levi Lewis,	James McBride and
	Hugh Wilson,

Esquires,—To be Commissioners of the Peace.

For the District of Ottawa.

Thomas Mears, Esquire, to be Sheriff, and Inspector of Licences.
John McDonell, and Robert Hamilton Esquires, to be Judges of the District Court.
David Pattie, Esquire, to be Surrogate.
Joseph Fortune, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Peace, Registrar of the Surrogate Court, and a Notary Public.
Alexander Grant, Esq. to be a Coroner.
Peter F. Le Roy, to be Clerk of the District Court.

The Legislative and Executive Councellors & Judges of the King's Bench, &

John McDonell,
Robert Hamilton,
George Hamilton,
William Hamilton,
John Hamilton,
Thomas Mears,
David Pattie,
Alexander Grant,
Thomas Kellog,
Philo Hall, and
Chancy Johnson,

Esquires,—To be Commissioners of the Peace.

For the District of Ottawa.

FOR SALE.

The undermentioned Lots of Land in the Townships of SCARBOROUGH, PICKERING and SCOTT, in the Home District, viz:—

THE Broken Lots No. 4, 5, 7, 15, 18, 19, 21 and 22, and the West half broken Lot No. 14 in the 5th Concession of Scarborough.

No. 34, in the 8th Concession Pickering.

No 13, in the 6th concession of Scott.

For Terms, apply at the Printing Office.

William Lindsay,

LATE MASTER TAYLOR IN THE GLENGARY LIGHT INFANTRY FENCIBLES

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that the encouragement he has received, at this Post, in the way of his profession is such, as induces him to make it his permanent residence and will be happy to conform to the orders and commands of all Persons who will please bestow on him a portion of their custom, meantime promising to perform his duty with promptitude, and neatness, opposite the House of Mr. JORDAN POST, at York.

York, 8th April, 1815. tf.

Lands for Sale

And good Titles and possession given immediately.

1000 ACRES of LAND in the Township of Darlington, 1st concession, lots Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, 200 acres in Scarborough, 2d concession, lot No. 1, 400 acres in Pickering, lot 35 second concession, broken front, and lot 28 in the 8th concession. Also,

200 acres in Uxbridge, No. 34, 3d. concession, and 200 acres in the Township of York, lot No. 8, 2d concession.

As these lands are extremely valuable, from their situation, it is needless to point out the benefit of immediate application, as they will be sold on reasonable and advantageous terms, which can be had at the Printing Office.

York, 28 *February*, 1816.

NOTICE.

CAME to the Farm of the Subscriber, in the 5th Concession of Markham, on the 8th of April last, a SORREL HORSE, 5 Years old; has a white Stripe on his Forehead, and short Tail. The Owner is requested to prove Property, pay Charges, and take him away, or said Horse will be sold to pay for his Keep, at the expiration of one Month from this date.

GEORGE MUSTARD

Markham, 12*th March*, 1816

Public Notice.

POST OFFICE,
York, Jan. 1st, 1816.

THE Mails which will continue to arrive here every Monday morning, will be closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of same day to be forwarded for Dundas, Niagara, and Sandwich, and from Dundas, a Courier will be dispatched every second Thursday, for Sandwich and Amherstburg.

Nevertheless, all the Packets and Letters put into the different Offices for the Westward will be forwarded weekly to Dundas.

The Mail from hence to Kingston is closed every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M. after which hour no Letters can be forwarded till the following Mail.

An arrangement has been made for forwarding letters for Europe, "*Via. New York, provided the British Inland Postage to Swanton, by way of Montreal, and the States Postage from Swanton to New York is paid at the Office when the letters are put in*: and above the address for the place in Great Britain or Ireland, must be written the words, "*Via. New York per H. B. M. Packet.*

W. ALLAN, P. M.

Notice,

THE Subscribers being duly appointed Administrators to the Estate of the late HUGH M'PHEE, of Young Street, request those who have Claims thereon, to present them authenticate for adjustment, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to Dr. Baldwin York.

DONALD Mc.MILLAN.
CATHARINE Mc.MILLAN.
Administrators

York, 26 January, 1816.

Advertiement.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned Lots of Land, viz.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession, broken front, and Lot No. 28, in the 8th Concession, of the Township of Pickering, containing 400 Acres.

ALSO,

LOT No. 1, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 Acres. For terms apply at the Printing Office.

York, 24th Novr. 1815.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at a moderate price and on liberal terms of payment, the House and Lot occupied by George Duggan Merchant in York. Also the following lots of Lands.

Lots No 32 & 33 in 3d Con. of *Pickering*
No. 26 & 27 in 5 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 29 & 30 in 5 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
No. 4 in 8 Con. of do
No. 14 & 17 in 9 con. of *Haldimand*.
No. 14 & 14 in 8 Con of do.
No. 32 3 Con. of *Clarke*.
No. 32 West half 4 Con. of *King*.

Also several Lots for building thereon, adjoining the Church Ground and opposite to the Market Square viz. No. 2, 8, 9 and 10. Application to be made to Alexander Wood Esqr. Merchant in York or to the Subscriber in Kingston.

GEORGE OKIL STUART.

Kingston Septr. 1815.

N. B. Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

JOHN HIGGINS, JUNR.

Blacksmith.

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of YORK, and its vicenity that he has commenced the above business on the Farm adjoining Major Givens near York Garrison, where all work in his line will be done with neatness and despatch, and hopes by his attention to his business, to meet the Patronage of a Generous Public.

York, 16 *Dec.* 1815.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District against the lands and tenements, which were of Ben. Gilbert, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Administrator, at the suit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Esq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North side of King Street, in the Town of York, containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houses, and out-houses thereunto belonging, all which property I shall sell at public Auction in one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

SAMUEL RIDOUT. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

FOR SALE.

1600 ACRES

of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District consisting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14, Concession D.
No. 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con.
No. 11, in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will deliver any quantity of Cedar for fences or other purposes, early in the Spring. Those who may be in want, will have the goodness to send their orders immediately, either to the subscriber on the Humber, or to Mr. J. Murchison, Merchant Taylor, in York.

WM. COOPER.

Humber, 30th Nov. 1815.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roach's Point, Cookes Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 900 Acres, between 70 and 80 acres well cleared, with 2 Log Houses thereon and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance. For particulars enquire of Mr. Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wesmith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 10th, 1815. CHAS. GRANT.

The Markham Mills For Sale.

TOGETHER with 400 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 3 and 4, in 3d Concession of said Township, on which the Mills are erected.

The situation is so well known it need not be described.

ALSO,

300 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 32, and half of No. 31, in 2d Concession. A good and indisputable title will be given, and the conditions of sale made known by applying to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 22d of December, 1815.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
YORK, 17th JANUARY, 1816.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that no Petition from Sons or Daughters of U. E. Loyalists will be hereafter received without a Certificate from the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the Peace, that the Parent retained his Loyalty during the late War, and was under no suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and if a Son, then of age, that he also was Loyal during the late War, and did his duty in defence of the Province—and if a Daughter of an U. E. Loyalist married, that her Husband is Loyal, and did his duty in defence of the Province.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

DISTRICT, ——— WE A. B. Chairman, and C. D. Clerk of the Peace, Certify that E. F. personally appeared at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace this day, is recognized by the Magistrates to be the Son of G. H. of ——— who retained his Loyalty during the late War without suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and that the said E. F. did his duty in defence of the Province during the late War.

Dated at the Court House at ———
——— in the said District this
——— day of ——— 181

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, Southside 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 100 Acres.

Lots in Caistor, } Nos. 11, 13 & 15. 5, Con. } 800 Acres
14 6, do.

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands:—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part hereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres in rear of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Peter Earnest, as also the Park Lot No. 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

Markham Mills For Sale.

ETHER with 400 Acres of Land, ng Lots No. 3 and 4, in 3d Concession Township, on which the Mills are

uation is so well known it need not ed.

ALSO,

s of Land, being Lots No. 32, and o. 31, in 2d Concession. A good urable title will be given, and the s of sale made known by applying to WILLIAM ALLAN.

22d of December, 1815.

TIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

LIC Notice is hereby given by His Excellency the Lieutenant or in Council, that no Petitions ns or Daughters of U. E. Loyal- be hereafter received without a te from the Magistrates in Quar- ons, signed by the Chairman and f the Peace, that the Parent re- is Loyalty during the late War, under no suspicion of aiding or the Enemy—and if a Son, then that he also was Loyal during the r, and did his duty in defence of ince—and if a Daughter of an Loyalist married, that her Hus- is Loyal, and did his duty in de- the Province.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

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G. R.

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 21.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1l. each. YORK, (U. C.) WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1816. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esq. LIEUT. GOVERNOR of the Province of Upper Canada.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,— GREETING ——

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Indians residing on the Grand River within this Province, in a Speech addressed in Public Council to His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, that many White Persons are settled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province: And Whereas, by Law, all White Persons are forbidden to establish themselves or reside in any Indian Village or Country within this Province without such Licence under a Penalty, for the First Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the Second, and every other subsequent Offence, of Twenty Pounds; I HAVE THOUGHT PROPER, by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the Intent that no Person may pretend Ignorance of the Law which subjects his Contravention to such Penalties; and further, to declare that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced against all Persons who shall, after the Publication hereof, continue to reside in the Indian Villages and Countries within the Province without due Licence: And whereas it is further represented to me, that, among the White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, All Persons desirous of obtaining such Licences, are hereby required to report themselves to the Honourable WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant-General of Indian Affairs, together with the Circumstances of Time, Place, and Condition of their respective Residences.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twelfth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed) FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
(Signed) WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

Upper Canada.

FRANCIS GORE, LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our beloved and faithful the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly of our said Province, called and chosen, to our Present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, and to all our Loving Subjects to whom these Presents shall come,—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS We have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Province of Upper Canada, to Dissolve the present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, which now stands Prorogued to the Second day of May now next ensuing, WE do for that end Publish this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Provincial Parliament accordingly; and the Legislative Councellors and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly are Discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Second day of May.

In Testimony whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this Eighteenth day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty Sixth Year of our Reign. F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Upper Canada.

FRANCIS GORE, LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,— GREETING:—

WHEREAS We being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our People of our said Province of Upper Canada, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament, DO make known our Royal will and pleasure and we do hereby Summon and call together an Assembly in and for our said Province to meet on the first day of June now next ensuing, AND DO HEREBY FURTHER DECLARE, That with the advice of our Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, We have this day given Orders for the issuing out Writs in due form for Summoning & calling together an Assembly in & for the said Province, WHICH WRITS are to bear teste the Twentieth day of April and to be returnable the First day of June next.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this Nineteenth day of April in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty-Sixth Year of our Reign. F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

POST OFFICE.
YORK, 18 April, 1816.

THE Mail in future for Kingston and Lower Canada, &c. will be Closed at this Office every MONDAY at 5 o'Clock P. M.—the Mail to the West will continue to be closed at 4 o'Clock of the same day.

Commissariat Office, York, 28th March, 1816

Government Contract.

A Supply of FRESH BEEF wanted for use of His Majesty's Forces at this Post, from the 25th June 1816, to the 24th of June 1817. Any persons willing to Contract for supplying the same, as it may be required for the above mentioned period (for which payment will be made by Drafts on the Commissary General, payable at Montreal or Quebec) will please send their proposals in writing to this Office by the 10th of May next.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
Assist. Com. Gen.

NOTICE TO SETTLERS.

THIS is to give notice that such settlers as may have received Location Tickets previous to this date, and are not actually with bona fide establishing themselves on their lands by the 24th of April next will be struck off the list of Settlers, and their Location Tickets will be cancelled, as well as every other allowance of Provision, &c. &c.

By His Excellency's Command,

SIDNEY BECKWITH.
Q. Mr. Gen.

Brockville, March, 4. 1816. 17.

THOMAS WILLIAM MOORE, Esq.
His Majesty's Agent for Packets at NEW YORK.

INFORMS the Public that no Letters will be received, or forwarded by Him, for England from Canada, unless they be Post Paid, through the Canadas and the United States.

New York, 14th March, 1816.

NOTICE.

ANY Persons willing to undertake the contract for supplying the Naval Yard at this place with such HORSES and OXEN as may be wanted, are requested to send in sealed Tenders, and to attend themselves on the twentieth instant. The contract to commence on the tenth of May 1816, and end on the 31st January, 1817 Proposals, by the day, and by the job for hauling timber out of the water to any place in the Yard at per foot, a driver to every span of horses and one to every two yoke of Oxen.

ED. LAWS.
Naval Storekeeper.

Naval Yard Kingston, 5th April, 1816. } 20

☞ Mr. W. D. Forest, having resumed the office of Under Sheriff, the duties of that situation will be performed by him as heretofore.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

York, 7th March, 1816.

William Lindsay,

LATE MASTER TAYLOR IN THE GLENGARY LIGHT INFANTRY FENCIBLES.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that the encouragement he has received, at this Poft, in the way of his profeffion is fuch, as induces him to make it his permanent refidence and will be happy to conform to the orders and commands of all Perfons who will pleafe beftow on him a portion of their cuftom, meantime promiffing to perform his duty with promptitude, and neatnefs, oppofite the Houfe of MR. JORDAN Poft, at York.

York, 8th April, 1815. tf.

FOR SALE.

TWO very valuable Lots of Excellent Land, being No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Conceffion of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing 400 acres.—Enquire at the Printing Office.

York, March 30th, 1814.

FOR SALE.

The undermentioned Lots of Land in the Townfhips of SCARBOROUGH, PICKERING and SCOTT, in the Home Diftrict, viz:—

THE Broken Lots No. 4, 5, 7, 15, 18, 19, 21 and 22, and the Weft half broken Lot No. 16 in the 5th Conceffion of Scarborough.

No. 34, in the 8th Conceffion Pickering.

No 13, in the 6th conceffion of Scott.

For Terms, apply at the Printing Office.

Foreign Intelligence.

ARREST OF SIR ROBERT WILSON

Copy of a Note addreffed to the Engliffh Ambaffador, by the Duc de Richelieu.

PARIS, JAN 13. 1816.

It is with the moft lively feelings of pain and regret, that the undersigned fees himfelf obliged to make known to his Excellency Sir Charles Stewart, that feveral fubjects of His Britannic Majefty appear to have taken an active part in culpable manœuvres directed againft the government of the King.

His Excellency will fee by the letter hereto annexed, which the undersigned has juft received from the Miniffer of Police, that Sir Robert Wilfon, Mr. Bruce and another individual, who is believed to be an Engliffh gentleman, are accufed of having favored the efcape of Lavalette. Their trial is going to commence; but the undersigned in announcing it to Sir Charles Stewart, is forward at the fame time to give him the affurance, that they will enjoy fully all the facilities which our laws afford for their juftification, and that the protecting forms of trial will be religiously obferved towards them.

The undersigned, in making this communication to the Engliffh Ambaffador, as a confequence of the particular regard which this court on every occafion entertains towards the Government of His Britannic Majefty, has the honor to renew, &c.

London, Feb 2.

Copies of no less than seventy treaties and conventions, concluded at Vienna and Paris, have been laid before Parliament Among them is one signed between England Ruffia, Auftria and Pruffia, by which Bonaparte is declared to be their *common prisoner*; his cuftody to be entrusted to England, and the other powers to have commiffioners to reside at his place of residence, and who, without being responsible for his cuftody, will assure themselves of his presence.

We received this morning a large mass of letters from Paris, dated on Monday evening, We insert an extract from one of them, announcing *that the French Government has suspended the circulation of English Journals, in France*

The fpeech has made a very favorable impreffion on the funds, which have experienced this morning a rife of one per cent —in private bargains. confols, and omnium for the next payments. Although it was a holiday at the bank, the ftock exchange remained open.

We have read in a Morning Journal an article which has created fome uneafinefs in the public mind, it is as follows:—Certain libellers have ufed the name of an Ambaffador (M. Pozzi de Borgho) from an Allied Sovereign, for the purpofe of circulating a paper which is ftill in manufcript, and which contains a falfe report made to his maffer refpecting the fituation of France. This miniffer, well known for his attachment to the King of France, was filled with indignation at finding that a wretch had compromifed his name and character. He has made a complaint on the fubject, and defired that the offender might be fought after, and given up to the rigour of the laws. This is the whole of the myfterious bufinefs.

LONDON, January 29th.

A defaulter in the collection of the French taxes, lately thought proper to decamp to England with bills on London, which he had purchafed at Paris with the government money, to the amount of 200 ftarling. The bills were of that defcription that he found no difficulty in getting them discounted. Having turned them into money in London, he took fhipping at Falmouth for the United States, and was on his paffage some days before the French Government sought after him in this country.

The Merchants of Vienna have presented a memorial to the Emperor of Auftria, praying, that as Auftria is now poffeffed of a very extenfive sea coast, the introduction of colonial produce by land may be prohibited. This would greatly promote the prosperity of Trieste Frume and Venice.

The Lutheran, Calvinist, and Jewifh Consistories had the honor to present their homage to the King, onthe occafion of the new year "I receive with pleasure, "said his Majesty, "the congratulations of French Israelities. They may reckon upon my kingdom."

The disturbances of Nismes have been happily quelled; and the troops withdrawn from that town, by a royal order, which promises to the Protestants, the utmost liberty of public worfhip, and the protection of the laws.

His Royal Highness Leopold-George Christian Frederick brother of the reigning Duke of SaxeCobourg is betrothed to the Princess Charlotte of wales, the presumptive heiress to the British crown. His Royal Highness is in his 26th year, is an officer in the Auftrian service, and sustains an excellent character He was in England a year or two since and probably at that time engaged the attention of the Princess. She passed out of her teens 17th January last. The Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, married a sister of the above prince.

A Britifh frigate had arrived in England, with a million and a half of dollars; and specie was so plenty there, that dollars had been sold at 4s. 4d. a piece.

PARIS, February 4.

Three *Memoires Juftificatiff* have survived the week they were published in. They are those of *Vandamme*, *Lamarque* and *Soult*. It was curious to see what the former, the most notorious *Brigand* in Europe, could advance in his behalf; not a country wherein he appeared but execrated his memory; and a similar defence, contradictory to truth, and in defiance of ten thousand living witnesses, was the only trait wanting to complete his abominable character. General Lamarque is acknowledged a man of high military and some literary talents; he is not branded with the public scorn, his Memoire, which is his own, is said to breathe his real feelings, and it is very generally believed that a branch of his family has already received assurances which lead them to hope that his Majesty's clemency will be extended to their gallant relative.

The Memoire Juftificatiff of Marshal Soult is attributed to the pen of Mr Manuel, formerly a member of the Chamber des Representants, convoked by Bonaparte. He undertook a difficult subject and his task was at least equal to his abilities, It is fair however, to observe, that if he leaves many points totally untouched, on the whole this composition Is written in a tone of bienseance and dignity which is rately met with in similar discussions.

The Paris papers say, that Mr Hyde de Nenville is appointed the succes or of M Serrurier as Minister to the United States.

PARIS, Jan. 2.

A letter from Moscow says—"Moscow rising from its ashes will be more beautiful than ever, although not so large. The change effected here in so short a time is incredible. An astonishing, and in modern times a novel spectacle is exhibited? an immense plain on which the eye distinguishes a confused and varied mixture of ruins' palaces, as well stone as wood: large and small houses churches, places where lies the remains of burned houses' uncultivated fields, the whole surrounded by bricks and lime kilns; in the midst of all this a swarm of workmen of every description The entire recalls the tower of Babel, but with this difference, that the result will be far different. All the streets of communication are filled with long files of carriages charged with materials. The Kremlin, which was heretofore the most beautiful ornament of the city, is partly re-built, and on a plan more regular. Those of its old walls that continue standing, have been rough cast and white washed. The cannon conquered from the enemy are ranged in piles in the large square facing the senate house. Posts indicate the nations to which they belonged; French, Austrians, Pruffians, Engliffh, Germans, Spaniards, Swedes, and Poles. The pieces are destined to form a monument, of which the programme has been already proposed. They speak of erecting in some place between the Kremlin and the new-market (a building infinitely handsomer than the former,) a church round which these cannon will first be ranged.

FROM THE MONTREAL HERALD.

On Friday the 29th ult. the Grand Jury of this District presented to the Court of King's Bench, a Bill of indictment against Samuel Sherwood, Esqr. for a Libel against the Prince Regent, the Duke of York, and other eminent characters. The trial will take place the next September term. Mr. Sherwood is the *same person* who had just been elected a Member to serve in the next Provincial Parliament for the county of Effingham.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Head Quarters, Quebec, 26th March, 1816.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Lieut. General Commanding the Forces announce to the Troops on this Command, the arrival at Quebec of Major-General WILSON, who has been appointed to the Staff of this Army, for the purpose of relieving Sir GORDON DRUMMOND, in the Command of the Troops and in the Administration of the Government of Lower-Canada, in order to enable His Excellency to avail himself of the permiffion which he has received from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to return to Europe, and which Sir GORDON DRUMMOND accordingly proposes to do by the earliest opportunity on the opening of the navigation of the St. Lawrence.

(Signed) J. HARVEY.
Lt. Col. D. A. G.

THE YORK GAZETTE

WEDNESDAY APRIL 24 1816.

DIED.

On Sunday last, after a fhort illness, Mr. THOMAS R. JOHNSTON, of this place.

PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA.

faid Province, on the
Sixth Year of His Maj
Lord 1816.

HIS EXCELLENCY

WHEREAS by an
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"An Act for making tem
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"America by Land or
other things enacted, tha
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Majefty's Executive Coun
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with refpect to Importatio
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ties of His Majefty in
Territories of the United

Schedule of
the Growth and
in Council of th

Anchors,
Brafs, Iron or Steel Locks
Hoes, Anvils and Vices,
Beer, Ale or Porter, in Cask
Do. in Bottl
Books Blank, &c.
Broaches,
Cables and Tarred Cordage,
Carriages, or parts of Carria
Cards Playing,—per Pack.
Wool and Cotton,—p
Candles of Tallow,—per.
Spermaceti or Wax,
Canes, Walking Sticks and
Cotton Goods,
Cabinet Wares, Chairs and
tures of Wood,
Cordage Tarred,—per. lb.
Untarred, do.
Cotton Wool, do.
Clothing ready made,
Fifh Dried,—per Quintal.
Mackarel,—per Barrel.
Salmon, do.
All other Pickled Fifh,
Furs of all kinds undreffed,
Glafs, Window, not above 8
100
do. do. 10
do. above 10
All other Manufactures
Glauber Salts,—per cwt.
Glue,—per lb
Gun Powder,—per lb.
Hair Powder,—per lb.
Hemp,—per cwt.
Indigo,—per lb.
Iron, Hoop and Slit,—per
Sheet, do.
Lead and Market Ball,
All other Manufactur
Lead is the Chief
Looking Glaffes,
Malt,—per Buffhel.
Nails,—per lb.
Paper of all defcriptions,
Pack-Thread and Twine,—

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ISTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Quarters, Quebec, 26th March, 1816.
ENERAL ORDERS.

Lieut. General Commanding the
announce to the Troops on this Com-
the arrival at Quebec of Major Gene-
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igned) J. HARVEY.
Lt. Col. D. A. G.

THE YORK GAZETTE
EDNESDAY APRIL 24 1816.

DIED.

Sunday last, after a short illness, Mr.
s R. JOHNSTON, of this place.

ORDER

OF THE

Lieutenant Governor in Council.

PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA. } AT a Council for the Affairs of the Province, held at York, in the said Province, on the Eighteenth day of April, in the Fifty Sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord 1816.

PRESENT

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

WHEREAS by an Act made and passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, intituled "An Act for making temporary provision for the Regulation "of Trade between this Province and the United States of "America by Land or Inland Navigation," it is amongst other things enacted, that for and during the continuance of the said Act, it shall and may be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government for the time being, with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council, by Order, or Orders, to be from time to time issued and published, to suspend the operation of the whole, or part of any acts of the Legislature of this Province relative to Trade and intercourse by Land or inland Navigation, and to give Directions, and make Regulations with respect to Importations, &c. for carrying on Trade by Land or inland Navigation between the People and Territories of His Majesty in this Province, and the People and Territories of the United States of America, any Law, Statute, Custom or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding: His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the said Executive Council, doth hereby Order, That the operation of all Acts passed by the Legislature of this Province relating to the Trade and Commerce between the United States and this Province, by Land or inland Navigation, in as much as they regulate the Duties to be received on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into this Province, or admit the Ships, Boats and Vessels used by the Subjects of the said United States, into the Ports and Harbours of this Province free of Tonnage Duty, be suspended, and the operation of the said Acts in so much is hereby suspended.

And His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, with the advice and consent of the said Executive Council, doth hereby order and direct, That Goods, Wares and Manufactures of the growth or produce of the said United States of America imported into this Province by land or inland Navigation, shall respectively be liable to the payment of the Duties declared in the Schedule hereunto annexed.

And it is also further Ordered, That no Furs of any Description be Exported from this Province to the United States, under Penalty of Forfeiture of three times the value of any Furs so Exported. One half to the use of His Majesty and one half to the Informer, to be recovered of the Person Exporting the same, by Bill, Plaint, or information before any Court of Competent Jurisdiction.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Schedule of Duties to be received on Articles of Manufacture being of the Growth and Produce of the United States of America, under the Order in Council of the 18th of April, 1816.

	ad val. rem per cent.	£	S	D
Anchors,	22			
Brass, Iron or Steel Locks, Hinges, Hoes, Anvils and Vices,	22			
Beer, Ale or Porter, in Casks—per Gal.	—			6
Do. in Bottles,—do.	—		1	
Books Blank, &c.	35			
Broaches,	35			
Cables and Tarred Cordage,—per lb.	—			3 1-2
Carriages, or parts of Carriages,	35			
Cards Playing,—per Pack.	—		1	6
Wool and Cotton,—per doz.	—		5	3
Candles of Tallow,—per. lb.	—			2 1-2
Spermaceti or Wax, do.	—			7 1-2
Canes, Walking Sticks and Whips,	35			
Cotton Goods,	25			
Cabinet Wares, Chairs and Manufactures of Wood,	35			
Cordage Tarred,—per. lb.	—			3 1-2
Untarred, do.	—			3
Cotton Wool, do.	—			2
Cloathing ready made,	35			
Fish Dried,—per Quintal.	—		5	
Mackarel,—per Barrel.	—		6	
Salmon, do.	—		10	
All other Pickled Fish, do.	—		5	
Furs of all kinds undressed,	Free.			
Glass, Window, not above 8 by 10—per 100 square feet.	—		12	6
do. do. 10 by 12	—		13	9
do. above 10 by 12	—		16	3
All other Manufactures thereof,	30			
Glauber Salts,—per cwt.	—	1		
Glue,—per lb	—			5
Gun Powder,—per lb.	—			4
Hair Powder,—per lb.	—			4
Hemp,—per cwt.	—		7	6
Indigo,—per lb.	—			9
Iron, Hoop and Slit,—per cwt.	—		7	6
Sheet, do.	—		7	6
Lead and Musket Ball,	22			
All other Manufactures in which Lead is the Chief Article.	22			
Looking Glasses,	40			
Malt,—per Bushel.	—		1	
Nails,—per lb.	—			2 1-2
Paper of all descriptions,	35			
Pack-Thread and Twine,—per. cwt.	—	2		

	ad valorem per cent.	£	S	D
Paste Board, Parchment and Vellum,	35			
Pictures and Prints,	35			
Salt,—per Bushel of 56 lb.	—		1	
Starch,—per lb.	—			3 1-2
Steel,—per cwt.	—		10	
Spirits Distilled from Grain First Proof,—per Gallon.	—		2	6 1-2
Second do. do.	—		2	3
Third do. do.	—		2	5
Fourth do. do.	—		2	7
Fifth do. do.	—		2	9
Sixth do. do.	—		3	0
Spirits from Molasses, do.	—		3	9
Mens and Womens Shoes of all descriptions made of Leather,—per Pair.	—		1	3
Childrens do. do.	—			9
Soap,—per lb.	—			2
Snuff,—do.	—			7 1-2
Tobacco Unmanufactured,	—			4
Manufactured,	—			7
Tallow,	Free.			
Types for Printing,	20			
Wearing Apparel and Perfonal Baggage,	Free.			
Wood Manufactured,	25			
All other Manufactures and Goods of the Growth and Produce of the United States of America not otherwise enumerated,	30			
except Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats, Peafe, Beans, Pot and Pearl Afhes, Staves, Heading, Oak and Pine Timber and other Lumber, Beef, Pork and Live Cattle, Cheefe, Butter and all other Provifions,				
which may be admitted Free.				
12 per Cent upon the above Duties to be paid on fuch Articles as are imported in Foreign Veffels.				
Every Ship's Boat, or Veffel, exceeding 5 Tons Burthen, belonging to the Subjects of the United States of America, entering any port or Harbour within this Province, to pay a Duty per Ton of	—		13	6

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Lands for Sale

And good Titles and possession given immediately.

1000 ACRES of LAND in the Township of Darlington, 1st concession, lots Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, 200 acres in Scarborough, 2d concession, lot No. 1, 400 acres in Pickering, lot 35 second concession, broken front, and lot 28 in the 8th concession. Also,

200 acres in Uxbridge, No. 34, 3d concession, and 200 acres in the Township of York, lot No. 8, 2d concession.

As these lands are extremely valuable, from their situation, it is needless to point out the benefit of immediate application, as they will be sold on reasonable and advantageous terms, which can be had at the Printing Office.

York, 28 February, 1816.

MASONS' WORK.

ANY Persons willing to undertake to build Stone Walls in different places in this Yard, are requested to send sealed tenders on the Twentieth instant. They will be expected to find all the materials, but they will have the liberty of quarrying stone on the Government ground. The proposals to be by the square foot.

ED. LAWS,
Naval Storekeeper.

Naval Yard, Kingston
5th April, 1816. } 20

Public Notice.

POST OFFICE,
York, Jan. 1st, 1816.

THE Mails which will continue to arrive here every Monday morning, will be closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of same day to be forwarded for Dundass, Niagara, and Sandwich, and from Dundass, a Courier will be dispatched every second Thursday, for Sandwich and Amherstburg.

Nevertheless, all the Packets and Letters put into the different Offices for the Westward will be forwarded weekly to Dundass.

The Mail from hence to Kingston is closed every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M after which hour no Letters can be forwarded till the following Mail.

An arrangement has been made for forwarding letters for Europe, "*Via. New York, provided the British Inland Postage to Swanton, by way of Montreal, and the States Postage from Swanton to New York is paid at the Office when the letters are put in*: and above the address for the place in Great Britain or Ireland, must be written the words, "*Via. New York per H. B. M. Packet.*

W. ALLAN, P. M.

Notice,

THE Subscribers being duly appointed Administrators to the Estate of the late HUGH M'PHEE, of Young Street, request those who have Claims thereon, to present them authenticated for adjustment, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to Dr. Baldwin York.

DONALD Mc.MILLAN.
CATHARINE Mc.MILLAN.
Administrators

York, 26 January, 1816.

Advertiement.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned Lots of Land, viz.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession, broken front, and Lot No. 28, in the 8th Concession, of the Township of Pickering, containing 400 Acres.

ALSO,

LOT No. 1, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 Acres. For terms apply at the Printing Office.

York, 24th Novr. 1815.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at a moderate price and on liberal terms of payment the House and Lot occupied by George Duggan Merchant in York. Also the following lots of Lands.

Lots No 32 & 33 in 3d Con. of *Pickering*
No. 26 & 27 in 5 Con. of *Whitby.*
No. 29 & 32 in 9 Con. of *Whitby.*
No. 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
No. 4 in 8 Con. of do
No. 14 & 17 in 9 con. of *Haldimand*
No. 14 & 14 in 8 Con of do.
No. 32 8 Con. of *Clarke.*
No. 32 West half 4 Con. of *King.*

Also several Lots for building thereon adjoining the Church Ground and opposite to the Market Square viz. No. 2, 8, 9 and 10. Application to be made to Alexander Wood Esqr. Merchant in York or to the Subscriber in Kingston

GEORGE OKIL STUART.

Kingston Sept. 1815.

N. B: Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 12, 13.

JOHN HIGGINS, JUNR.

Blacksmith.

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of YORK and its vicinity that he has commenced the above business on the Ground adjoining Major Givens near York Garrison, where all work in his line will be done with neatness and despatch, and hopes by his attention to his business, to meet the Patronage of a Generous Public.

York, 16 Dec. 1815.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District against the lands and tenements, which were of Ben. Gilbert, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton, Administrator, at the suit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Esq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North side of King Street, in the Town of York, containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houses, and out-houses thereunto belonging, all which property I shall sell at public Auction in one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

FOR SALE.

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District consisting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14, Concession D.
No 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will deliver any quantity of Cedar for fences or other purposes, early in the Spring. Those who may be in want, will have the goodness to send their orders immediately, either to the subscriber on the Humber, or to Mr. J. Mowerson, Merchant Taylor, in York.

WM. COOPER.

Humber, 30th Nov. 1815.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roach's Point, Cooks Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 Acres well cleared, with 2 Log Houses thereon and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance. For particulars enquire of Mr Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 10th, 1815. CHAS. GRANT

The Markham Mills For Sale.

TOGETHER with 400 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 3 and 4, in 3d Concession of said Township, on which the Mills are erected.

The situation is so well known it need not be described.

ALSO,

300 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 32, and half of No. 31, in 2d Concession. A good and indisputable title will be given, and the conditions of sale made known by applying to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 22d of December, 1815.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that no Petition from Sons or Daughters of U. E. Loyalists will be hereafter received without a Certificate from the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the Peace, that the Parent retained his Loyalty during the late War, and was under no suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and if a Son, then of age, that he also was Loyal during the late War, and did his duty in defence of the Province—and if a Daughter of an U. E. Loyalist married, that her Husband was Loyal, and did his duty in defence of the Province.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

DISTRICT, ——— WE A. B. Chairman, and C. D. Clerk of the Peace, Certify that E. F. personally appeared at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace this day, is recognized by the Magistrates to be the Son of G. H. of ——— who retained his Loyalty during the late War without suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and that the said E. F. did his duty in defence of the Province during the late War.

Dated at the Court House at ———
——— in the said District this
——— day of ——— 181

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, South side 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 100 Acres.

Lots in Caistor, } Nos. 11, 13 & 15 5, Con. } 800 — 14 6, do. } Acres

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands:—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part thereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres in rear of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Peter Earnest, as also the Park Lot No. 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

VOLUME XXV.

THE

Single Papers 1l. each

Proclamati

FRANCIS GORE, Esq Lieu
of the Province of Upp
To all to whom these Presents
GRE

WHEREAS it has been
me by the Indians
Grand River within this Provin
addressed to Public Council to
Deputy Superintendant Gene
Affairs, that many White Per
on the Indian Land in the Co
mand, without due Authori
from any Governor, Lieutenan
Person administering the Gover
Province: And Whereas, by
Persons are forbidden to estab
or reside in any Indian Villa
within this Province without
under a Penalty, for the First O
Pounds, and for the Second, a
subsequent Offence, of Twen
HAVE THOUGHT FIT FOR, by
Advice of His Majesty's Exec
for the Affairs of this Provinc
Proclamation, to the forest th
may pretend Ignorance of the
subjects his Contravention to su
and further, to declare that th
henceforth rigidly enforced again
who shall, after the Publication
due to reside in the Indian Villa
tries within the Province without
And whereas it is further repre
that, among the White People
the Indian Lands, there are di
it may be expedient to grant Li
main, All Persons desirous of
Licences, are hereby required to
selves to the Honourable WIL
His Majesty's Deputy Superint
ral of Indian Affairs, together
cumstances of Time, Place, a
of their respective Residences.

Given under my Hand and
at York, this Twelfth Day
the Year of our Lord O
Eight Hundred and Sixte
Fifty-sixth Year of His Ma

(Signed) FRAN
Lieu

By Command of His Excellency
(Signed) WM. JARVIS, S

Upper Cana

FRANCIS GORE, LIEUT.
GEORGE the THIRD by the G
of the United Kingdom of Gr
and Ireland, King Defend
Faith.

To our beloved and faithful
Councillors of our Province
nada, and to our beloved a
Knights, Citizens and Bur
House of Assembly of our
called and chosen, to our
vincial Parliament of our
and to all our Loving Subje
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WILLIAM ALLAN.

k, 22d of December, 1815.

CUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

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JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

k, 20th Octr. 1815.

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G. R.

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 22.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. each. YORK, (U. C.) WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1816. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esq LIEUT. GOVERNOR of the Province of Upper Canada.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,— GREETING —

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Indians residing on the Grand River within this Province, in a Speech addressed in Public Council to His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant-General of Indian Affairs, that many White Persons are settled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province: And Whereas, by Law, all White Persons are forbidden to establish themselves or reside in any Indian Village or Country within this Province without such Licence, under a Penalty, for the First Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the Second, and every other subsequent Offence, of Twenty Pounds; I HAVE THOUGHT FIT FOR, by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the Intent that no Person may pretend Ignorance of the Law which subjects his Contravention to such Penalties; and further, to declare that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced against all Persons who shall, after the Publication hereof, continue to reside in the Indian Villages and Countries within the Province without due Licence: And whereas it is further represented to me, that, among the White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, All Persons desirous of obtaining such Licences, are hereby required to report themselves to the Honourable WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant-General of Indian Affairs, together with the Circumstances of Time, Place, and Condition of their respective Residences.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twelfth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed) FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
(Signed) WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

Upper Canada.

FRANCIS GORE, LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our beloved and faithful the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly of our said Province, called and chosen, to our Present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, and to all our Loving Subjects to whom these Presents shall come,—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS We have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Province of Upper Canada, to Dissolve the present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, which now stands Prorogued to the Second day of May now next ensuing, WE do for that end Publish this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Provincial Parliament accordingly; and the Legislative Councellors and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly are Discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Second day of May.

In Testimony whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this Eighteenth day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and fifteen, and in the Fifty Sixth Year of our Reign. F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Upper Canada.

FRANCIS GORE, LIEUT. GOVERNOR

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,— GREETING:—

WHEREAS We being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our People of our said Province of Upper Canada, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament, DO make known our Royal will and pleasure and we do hereby Summon and call together an Assembly in and for our said Province to meet on the First day of June now next ensuing, AND DO HEREBY FURTHER DECLARE, That with the advice of our Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, We have this day given Orders for the issuing out Writs in due form for Summoning & calling together an Assembly in & for the said Province, WHICH WRITS are to bear teste the Twentieth day of April and to be returnable the First day of June next.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this Nineteenth day of April in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty-Sixth Year of our Reign. F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

POST OFFICE, YORK, 18 April, 1816 }

THE Mail in future for Kingston and Lower Canada, &c. will be Closed at this Office every MONDAY at 5 o'Clock P. M.—the Mail to the Westward will continue to be closed at 4 o'Clock of the same day.

Commissariat Office, York, 28th March, 1816

Government Contract.

A Supply of FRESH BEEF wanted for use of His Majesty's Forces at this Post, from the 25th June 1816, to the 24th of June 1817. Any persons wishing to Contract for supplying the same, as it may be required for the above mentioned period (for which payment will be made by Drafts on the Commissary General, payable at Montreal or Quebec) will please send their proposals in writing to this Office by the 10th of May next.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
Assist. Com. Gen.

NOTICE TO SETTLERS.

THIS is to give notice that such settlers as may have received Location Tickets previous to this date, and are not actually and bona fide establishing themselves on their lands by the 24th of April next will be struck off the list of Settlers, and their Location Tickets will be cancelled, as well as every other allowance of Provision, &c. &c.

By His Excellency's Command.

SIDNEY BECKWITH.
Q. Mr. Gen.

Brockville, March, 4. 1816. 17.

THOMAS WILLIAM MOORE, Esq.

His Majesty's Agent for Packets at NEW YORK.

INFORMS the Public that no Letters will be received, or forwarded by Him, for England from Canada, unless they be Post Paid, through the Canadas and the United States.

New York, 14th March, 1816.

NOTICE.

ANY Persons willing to undertake the contract for supplying the Naval Yard at this place with such HORSES and OXEN as may be wanted, are requested to send in sealed Tenders, and to attend themselves on the twentieth instant. The contract to commence on the tenth of May 1816, and end on the 31st January, 1817 Propofals, by e day, and by the job for hauling timber out of the water to any place in the Yard at per foot. A driver to every span of horses and one to every two yoke of Oxen.

ED. LAWS.
Naval Storekeeper.

Naval Yard, Kingston, }
5th April, 1816 } 20

☞Mr. W. D. Forest, having resumed the office of Under Sheriff, the duties of that situation will be performed by him as heretofore.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

York, 7th March, 1816.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the

NOTICE.

CAME to the Farm of the Subscriber, in the 5th Concession of Markham, on the 8th of April last, a SORREL HORSE, 5 Years old, has a white Stripe on his Forehead, and short Tail. The Owner is requested to prove Property, pay Charges, and take him away, or said Horse will be sold to pay for his Keep, at the expiration of one Month from this date.

GEORGE MUSTARD.

Markham, 12th March, 1816.

For Sale.

The undermentioned Lots of Land in the Townships of SCARBOROUGH, PICKERING and SCOTT, in the Home District, viz:—

THE Broken Lots No. 4, 5, 7, 15, 18, 19 21 and 22, and the West half broken Lot No. 14 in the 5th Concession of Scarborough

No. 34, in the 8th Concession Pickering.

No 13, in the 6th concession of Scott.

For Terms, apply at the Printing-Office.

For Sale.

TWO very valuable Lots of Excellent Land, being No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing 400 acres.—Enquire at the Printing Office.

York, March 30th, 1814.

William Lindsay,

LATE MASTER TAYLOR IN THE GLENGARY LIGHT INFANTRY FENCIBLES.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that the encouragement he has received, at this Post, in the way of his profession is such, as induces him to make it his permanent residence and will be happy to conform to the orders and commands of all Persons who will please bestow on him a portion of their custom, meantime promising to perform his duty with promptitude, and neatness, opposite the House of MR. JORDAN POST, at York.

York, 8th April, 1815. tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber intending to leave the Province for some time, requests all Persons who may have any Accounts against him to present the same for Payment within ten days from this date.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 30 April, 1816.

Removal.

JORDAN POST, JUNR.

Silversmith and Clock and Watchmaker.

BEGS leave to inform the Public that he has about Removing to his former Stand on the corner of King Street and Duke Street, lately occupied by Mr. Benson, where all Orders in his line will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality and despatch

York, May 1st, 1816.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of York that she intends opening a School, in the House of Mr JORDAN POST, JUNR in the New Town on Monday next the 6th instant, for the Instruction of Girls, in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Needle-work.

ALMIRA EWING.

York, May 1st, 1816

Foreign Intelligence.

HAGUE, (Netherlands,) Dec. 14.

After an interval of a month, the States General have just resumed their session. The sitting of the Chamber was opened yesterday at noon. The president, Baron Van Linden Van Hoevelaken announced that he had received the following message, accompanied with a *projet* of a law.

Noble and Powerful Lords,

At the moment when I made with my august ally, the Emperor of all the Russias, the first arrangement for the marriage of the Prince of Orange, the interests of the state were not less present to my thoughts, than the happiness of my beloved son. This last object, the virtues of the Grand Duchess Anne Paulowna, would not leave in uncertainty and I have the greatest joy in seeing established so intimate relations between my family and a house as distinguished for its eminent qualities as for the extent of its power, and whose prosperity has only served to give a greater splendor to the noble sentiments of love, humanity and moderation.

But the proposed union has appeared equally desireable to me in a political point of view. It will serve to consolidate and to rivet still stronger the bonds of attachment and veneration which have united me for a long time with the Emperor Alexander; it offers a new support to the interest which the commercial part of the nation ought to cultivate in the northern part of Europe; in fine, it guarantees to the whole kingdom the permanent good will of a court which has so powerfully contributed to the work of its foundation.

Such are the considerations which determined me, as well as the Queen, to give a ready assent to the marriage of the Prince of Orange with the Grand Duchess Anne Paulowna. Ont of my first cares has been to communicate it to the representatives of the nation, and if from their known attachment to the interest of the country, they shew the satisfaction which I feel on such an occasion, I may expect with confidence the co-operation which the constitution requires, on the part of the States General, in the marriage of the Princes who may be called to the throne.

It is with this view that I offer the subjoined projet of a law, which I submit to your deliberation, praying God that he will have you, noble and powerful Lords in his holy keeping.

WILLIAM.

Hague, December 11, 1815.

The projet of a law conferming the cousent of his Majesty to the marriage was committed.

New York, March 30.

Two British packets arrived this forenoon from Falmouth, (Eng.) one bringing the January and the other the February mails. Altho' they furnish London dates eight days later than before received, they add very little to our former stock of news from that quarter Lord Wellington and the allied troops remained at Paris, and every thing was apparently tranquilin that neighborhood

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Yesterday, between eleven & twelve o'clock, dispatches were received in Downing-Street, from the Duke of Wellington at Paris. The contents of them were of that nature that a Cabinet Council was immediately summoned to assembled at two o'clock at the Foreign Office; and at half past two there were present the Lord Chancellor, Earls of Liverpool, Harrowby, Westmoreland, Mulgrave, Bathurst, & Buckinghamshire, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Viscounts Castlereagh, Sidmouth and Melville, the Right Honorable C. R. Bathurst and Mr. W. Pole. They continued in deliberation upwards of two hours. Perhaps in the course of this day something further may transpire upon the subject.

It is repeated that a good deal of uneasiness prevails in Prussia The measures now particularly complained of are the ordinance relative to the secret societies, and the suppression of the Mercury of the Rhine, by the immediate order of the King M. Justus Graner has been sent ambassador to Naples, and Niebuhr to Rome. These missions are regarded as a species of exile, in consequence of publications in favour of secret societies. The latter published a pamphlet in answer to Schmalz.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing Street, January 29. 1816.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to appoint Lieutenant General SIR JOHN COAPE SHERBROOKE, Knight, Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Islands of Prince Edward, and Cape Breton.

The York Gazette.

WEDNESDAY May 1, 1816.

To the Freeholders of the East Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe.

WHEREAS His Majesty's Royal Proclamation hath been issued for the purpose of calling together a Legislative Council and House of Assembly for the Province of Upper Canada; and Whereas by a certain act of this Province passed in the Forty-Eighth year of His present Majesty's Reign, Intituled, "an Act "for the better Representation of the "Commons of this Province, in Parliament, and to repeal part of an Act "passed in the Fortieth year of His Present Majesty's Reign, Intituled "an Act "for the more Equal representation of "the Commons of this Province, and for "the better Defining the Qualifications "of Electors," it is declared and appointed, that the East Riding of the county of York and the County of Simcoe shall be represented in the said House of Assembly by one Member.

And Whereas by a certain Instrument under the Sign Manual and Sealed with the Seal of His Excellency Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, I have been nominated and appointed Returning Officer for the said East Riding of the County of York and County of Simcoe.

And Whereas by a certain Writ under the Great Seal of the Province of Upper Canada by me received, I am thereby directed to cause one Knight Girt with a Sword the most fit and discreet to be freely and indifferently chosen to represent the said East Riding of the County of York and County of Simcoe in Assembly by those who shall be present at the day of Election, NOW KNOW YE, that by virtue of the said nomination and appointment, and in obedience to His Majesty's said Writ, I shall at the Market place in the Town of York on the 13th day of May next attend at ten o'Clock in the forenoon, and proceed to the Election of one Knight to represent the said East Riding of the County of York and County of Simcoe, in the said House of Assembly, and hereof all Freeholders of the said east Riding of the County of York and County of Simcoe are to take Notice and attend accordingly.

Samuel Ridout,

RETURNING OFFICER.

YORK, APRIL 29th, 1816.

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Samuel Ridout,
RETURNING OFFICER.

RK, APRIL 29th, 1816.

ORDER
OF THE
Lieutenant Governor in Council.

PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA. } AT a Council for the Affairs of the Province, held at York, in the said Province, on the Eighteenth day of April, in the Fifty-Sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord 1816.

PRESENT

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

WHEREAS by an Act made and passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, intituled "An Act for making temporary provision for the Regulation of Trade between this Province and the United States of "America by Land or Inland Navigation," it is amongst other things enacted, that for and during the continuance of the said Act, it shall and may be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government for the time being, with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council, by Order, or Orders, to be from time to time issued and published, to suspend the operation of the whole, or part of any acts of the Legislature of this Province relative to Trade and intercourse by Land or inland Navigation, and to give Directions, and make Regulations with respect to Importations, &c. for carrying on Trade by Land or inland Navigation between the People and Territories of His Majesty in this Province, and the People and Territories of the United States of America, any Law, Statute, Custom or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding: His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the said Executive Council, doth hereby Order, That the operation of all Acts passed by the Legislature of this Province relating to the Trade and Commerce between the United States and this Province, by Land or inland Navigation, in as much as they regulate the Duties to be received on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into this Province, or admit the Ships, Boats and Vessels used by the Subjects of the said United States, into the Ports and Harbours of this Province free of Tonnage Duty, be suspended, and the operation of the said Acts in so much is hereby suspended.

And His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the advice and consent of the said Executive Council, doth hereby order and direct, That Goods, Wares and Manufactures of the growth or produce of the said United States of America imported into this Province by land or inland Navigation, shall respectively be liable to the payment of the Duties declared in the Schedule hereunto annexed.

And it is also further Ordered, That no Furs of any Description be Exported from this Province to the United States, under Penalty of Forfeiture of three times the value of any Furs so Exported, One half to the use of His Majesty and one half to the Informer, to be recovered of the Person Exporting the same, by Bill, Plaint, or information before any Court of Competent Jurisdiction.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Schedule of Duties to be received on Articles of Manufacture being of the Growth and Produce of the United States of America, under the Order in Council of the 18th of April, 1816.

	ad valorem per cent.	£	S	D
Anchors,	22			
Brass, Iron or Steel Locks, Hinges, Hoes, Anvils and Vices,	22			
Beer, Ale or Porter, in Casks—per Gal.	—			6
Do. in Bottles,—do.	—		1	
Books Blank, &c.	35			
Broaches,	35			
Cables and Tarred Cordage,—per lb.	—			3 1-2
Carriages, or parts of Carriages,	35			
Cards Playing,—per Pack.	—		1	6
Wool and Cotton,—per doz.	—		5	3
Candles of Tallow,—per. lb.	—			2 1-2
Spermaceti or Wax, do.	—			7 1-2
Canes, Walking Sticks and Whips,	35			
Cotton Goods,	25			
Cabinet Wares, Chairs and Manufactures of Wood,	35			
Cordage Tarred,—per. lb.	—			3 1-2
Untarred, do.	—			3
Cotton Wool, do.	—			2
Cloathing ready made,	35			
Fish Dried,—per Quintal.	—		5	
Mackarel,—per Barrel.	—		6	
Salmon, do.	—		10	
All other Pickled Fish, do.	—		5	
Furs of all kinds undressed,	Free.			
Glass, Window, not above 8 by 10—per 100 square feet.	—		12	6
do. do. 10 by 12	—		13	9
do. above 10 by 12	—		16	3
All other Manufactures thereof,	30			
Glauber Salts,—per cwt.	—	1		
Glue,—per lb.	—			5
Gun Powder,—per lb.	—			4
Hair Powder,—per lb.	—			4
Hemp,—per cwt.	—		7	6
Indigo,—per lb.	—			9
Iron, Hoop and Slit,—per cwt.	—		7	6
Sheet, do.	—		7	6
Lead and Musket Ball,	22			
All other Manufactures in which Lead is the Chief Article.	22			
Looking Glasses,	40			
Mats,—per Bushel.	—		1	
Nails,—per lb.	—			2 1-2
Paper of all descriptions,	35			
Pack Thread and Twine,—per. cwt.	—	2		
Paste Board, Parchment and Vellum,	35			
Pictures and Prints,	35			
Salt,—per Bushel of 56 lb.	—		1	
Starch,—per lb.	—			3 1-2
Steel,—per cwt.	—		10	
Spirits Distilled from Grain First Proof,—per Gallon.	—		2	1 1-2
Second do. do.	—		2	3
Third do. do.	—		2	5
Fourth do. do.	—		2	7
Fifth do. do.	—		3	
Sixth do. do.	—		3	9
Spirits from Molasses, do.	—		3	9
Mens and Womens Shoes of all descriptions made of Leather,—per Pair.	—		1	3
Childrens do. do.	—			9
Soap,—per lb.	—			2
Snuff,—do.	—			7 1-2
Tobacco Unmanufactured,	—			4
Manufactured,	—			7
Tallow,	Free.			
Types for Printing,	20			
Wearing Apparel and Personal Baggage,	Free.			
Wood Manufactured,	25			
All other Manufactures and Goods of the Growth and Produce of the United States of America not otherwise enumerated,	30			
except Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats, Pease, Beans, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Staves Heading, Oak and Pine Timber and other Lumber, Beef, Pork and Live Cattle, Cheese, Butter and all other Provisions, which may be admitted Free.				
2 per Cent upon the above Duties to be paid on such Articles as are imported in Foreign Vessels.				
Every Ship's Boat, or Vessel, exceeding 5 Tons Burthen, belonging to the Subjects of the United States of America, entering any port or Harbour within this Province, to pay a Duty per Ton of	—		13	6

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the E—

Lands for Sale

And good Titles and possession given immediately.

1600 ACRES of LAND in the Township of Darlington, 1st concession, lots Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, 200 acres in Scarborough, 2d concession, lot No. 1, 400 acres in Pickering, lot 35 second concession, broken front, and lot 28 in the 8th concession. Also,

200 acres in Uxbridge, No. 34, 3d concession, and 200 acres in the Township of York, lot No. 8, 2d concession.

As these lands are extremely valuable, from their situation, it is needless to point out the benefit of immediate application, as they will be sold on reasonable and advantageous terms, which can be had at the Printing Office.

York, 28 *February*, 1816.

MASONS' WORK.

ANY Persons willing to undertake to build Stone Walls in different places in this Yard, are requested to send sealed tenders on the Twentieth instant. They will be expected to find all the materials, but they will have the liberty of quarrying stone on the Government ground. The proposals to be by the square foot.

ED. LAWS,
Naval Storekeeper.

Naval Yard, Kingston
5th April, 1816. } 20

Public Notice.

POST OFFICE,
York, Jan. 1st, 1816.

THE Mails which will continue to arrive here every Monday morning, will be closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of same day to be forwarded for Dundass, Niagara, and Sandwich, and from Dundass, a Courier will be dispatched every second Thursday, for Sandwich and Amherstburg.

Nevertheless, all the Packets and Letters put into the different Offices for the Westward will be forwarded weekly to Dundass.

The Mail from hence to Kingston is closed every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M after which hour no Letters can be forwarded till the following Mail.

An arrangement has been made for forwarding letters for Europe, "*Via. New York, provided the British Inland Postage to Swanton, by way of Montreal, and the States Postage from Swanton to New York is paidat the Office when the letters are put in*: and above the address for the place in Great Britain or Ireland, must be written the words, "*Via. New York per H. B. M. Packet.*

W. ALLAN, P. M.

Notice,

THE Subscribers being duly appointed Administrators to the Estate of the late HUGH M'PHEE, of Young Street, request those who have Claims thereon, to present them authenticate for adjustment, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to Dr. Baldwin York.

DONALD Mc.MILLAN.
CATHARINE Mc.MILLAN.
Administrators

York, 26 January, 1816.

Advertiement.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned Lots of Land, viz.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession, broken front, and Lot No. 28, in the 8th Concession, of the Townthip of Pickering, containing 400 Acres.

ALSO,

LOT No. 1, in the 2d Concession, of the Townthip of Scarborough, containing 200 Acres. For terms apply at the Printing Office.

York, 24th Novr. 1815.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at a moderate price and on liberal terms of payment the House and Lot occupied by George Duggan Merchant in York. Also the following lots of Lands.

Lots No 32 & 33 in 3d Con. of *Pickering*
No. 26 & 27 in 5 Con. of *Whitby.*
No. 29 & 32 in 9 Con. of *Whitby.*
No. 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
No. 4 in 8 Con. of do
No. 14 & 17 in 9 con. of *Haldimand*
No. 14 & 14 in 8 Con of do.
No. 32 8 Con. of *Clarke.*
No. 32 West half 4 Con. of *King.*

Also several Lots for building thereon adjoining the Church Ground and opposite to the Market Square viz. No. 2, 8, 9 and 10. Application to be made to Alexander Wood Esqr. Merchant in York or to the Subscriber in Kingston.

GEORGE OKIL STUART.

Kingston Sepr. 1815.

N. B. Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 12, 13.

JOHN HIGGINS, JUNR.

Blacksmith.

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of YORK, and its vicenity that he has commenced the above business on the Farm adjoining Major Givens near York Garrison, where all work in his line will be done with neatness and despatch, and hopes by his attention to his business, to meet the Patronage of a Generous Public.

York, 16 *Dec.* 1815.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District against the lands and tenements, which were of Ben. Gilbert, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Administrator, at the suit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Esq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North side of King Street, in the Town of York, containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houses, and out-houses thereunto belonging, all which property I shall sell at public Auction in one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

SAMUEL RIDOUT. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

FOR SALE.

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District; consisting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14, Concession D
No 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will deliver any quantity of Cedar for fences or other purposes, early in the Spring. Those who may be in want, will have the goodness to send their orders immediately, either to the subscriber on the Humber, or to Mr. J. MURCHISON, Merchant Taylor, in York.

WM. COOPER.

Humber, 30thNov. 1815.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roach's Point, Cookes Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 Acres well cleared, with 2 Log Houses thereon and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance. For particulars enquire of Mr Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 10th, 1815. CHAS. GRANT

The Markham Mills For Sale.

TOGETHER with 400 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 3 and 4, in 3d Concession of said Township, on which the Mills are erected.

The situation is so well known it need not be described.

ALSO,

300 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 32, and half of No. 31, in 2d Concession. A good and indisputable title will be given, and the conditions of sale made known by applying to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 22d of December, 1815.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that no Petition from Sons or Daughters of U. E. Loyalists will be hereafter received without a Certificate from the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the Peace, that the Parent retained his Loyalty during the late War, and was under no suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and if a Son, then of age, that he also was Loyal during the late War, and did his duty in defence of the Province—and if a Daughter of an U. E. Loyalist married, that her Husband was Loyal, and did his duty in defence of the Province.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

DISTRICT, ——— WE A. B. Chairman, and C. D. Clerk of the Peace, Certify that E. F. personally appeared at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace this day, is recognized by the Magistrates to be the Son of G. H. of ——— who retained his Loyalty during the late War without suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and that the said E. F. did his duty in defence of the Province during the late War.

Dated at the Court House at ———
——— in the said District this
——— day of ——— 181

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, South side 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 100 Acres.

Lots in Caistor, } Nos. 11, 13 & 15 5, Con. } 800
14 6, do. } Acres

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands:—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part hereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres in rear of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Peter Earnest, as also the Park Lot No. 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

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JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

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WILLI M LLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

, 10th Octr. 1815.

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G. R.

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 25.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. each. YORK, (U C.) WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1816. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esq LIEUT. GOVERNOR of the Province of Upper Canada.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—

GREETING.—

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Indians residing on the Grand River within this Province, in a Speech addressed in Public Council to His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, that many White Persons are settling on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province: And Whereas, by Law, all White Persons are forbidden to establish themselves or reside in any Indian Village or Country within this Province without such Licence under a Penalty, for the First Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the Second, and every other subsequent Offence, of Twenty Pounds; I HAVE THOUGHT FIT FER, by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the Intent that no Person may pretend Ignorance of the Law which forbids the Contravention to such Penalties; and further, to declare that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced against all Persons who shall, after the Publication hereof, continue to reside in the Indian Villages and Countries within the Province without due Licence: And whereas it is further represented to me, that, among the White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, All Persons desirous of obtaining such Licences, are hereby required to report themselves to the Honourable WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant-General of Indian Affairs, together with the Circumstances of Time, Place, and Condition of their respective Residences.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twelfth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed) FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
(Signed) WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

Upper Canada.

FRANCIS GORE, LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our beloved and faithful the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the [illegible] of our said Province, and to all our Loving Subjects to whom these Presents shall come,—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS We have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Province of Upper Canada, to Dissolve the present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, which now stands Prorogued to the Second day of May now next ensuing, WE do for that end Publish this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Provincial Parliament accordingly; and the Legislative Councillors and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly are Discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Second day of May.

In Testimony whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this Eighteenth day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty Sixth Year of our Reign. F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Upper Canada.

FRANCIS GORE, LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS We being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our People of our said Province of Upper Canada, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament, DO make known our Royal will and pleasure and we do hereby Summon and call together an Assembly in and for our said Province to meet on the first day of June now next ensuing, AND DO HEREBY FURTHER DECLARE, That with the advice of our Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, We have this day given Orders for the issuing out Writs in due form for Summoning & calling together an Assembly in & for the said Province, WHICH WRITS are to bear teste the Twentieth day of April and to be returnable the First day of June next.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this Nineteenth day of April in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty-Sixth Year of our Reign. F. G

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

TAKE NOTICE!

POST OFFICE.
YORK, 18 April, 1816.

THE Mail in future for Kingston and Lower Canada, &c. will be Closed at this Office every MONDAY at 5 o'Clock P. M.—the Mail to the Westward will continue to be closed at 4 o'Clock of the same day.

Commissariat Office.
York, 28th March, 1816.

Government Contract.

A Supply of FRESH BEEF wanted for use of His Majesty's Forces at this Post, from the 25th June 1816, to the 24th of June 1817. Any persons wishing to Contract for supplying the same, as it may be required for the above mentioned period (for which payment will be made by Drafts on the Commissary General, payable at Montreal or Quebec) will please send their proposals in writing to this Office by the 10th of May next.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
Assist. Com Gen.

NOTICE TO SETTLERS.

THIS is to give notice that such settlers as may have received Location Tickets previous to this date, and are not actually and bona fide establishing themselves on their lands by the 24th of April next will be struck off the list of Settlers, and their Location Tickets will be cancelled, as well as every other allowance of Provision, &c. &c.

By His Excellency's Command.

SIDNEY BECKWITH.
Q. Mr. Gen.

Brockville, March, 4. 1816. 17.

THOMAS WILLIAM MOORE, Esq. His Majesty's Agent for Packets at NEW YORK.

INFORMS the Public that no Letters will be received, or forwarded by Him, for England from Canada, unless they be Post Paid, through the Canadas and the United States.

New York, 14th March, 1816.

NOTICE.

ANY Persons willing to undertake the contract for supplying the Naval Yard at this place with such HORSES and OXEN as may be wanted, are requested to send in sealed Tenders, and to attend themselves on the twentieth instant. The contract to commence on the tenth of May 1816, and end on the 31st January, 1817 Proposals, by a day, and by the job for hauling timber out of the water to any place in the Yard at per foot. A driver to every span of horses and one to every two yoke of Oxen.

ED. LAWS.
Naval Storekeeper.

Naval Yard, Kingston,
5th April, 1816 } 20

Notice.

THE Subscriber intending to leave the Province for some time, requests all Persons who may have any Accounts against him to present the same for Payment within ten days from this date.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 30 April, 1816.

An Act to Grant to His Majesty a Sum of Money to Amend and Repair the Public Highways and Roads in this Province, and to Build and Repair Bridges in the several Districts thereof.

[Passed the 1st April, 1816.]

WHEREAS it would very much advance the general prosperity of this Province if the Public Highways and Roads were amended; May it please Your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of An Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of An "Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His "Majesty's Reign," intituled, "An Act to "making more effectual Provision for the "Government of the Province of Quebec, in "North America, and to make further Provi"sion for the Government of the said Pro"vince," and by the Authority of the same, that out of the Rates and Duties already Raised, Levied, and Collected, or hereafter to be Raised, Levied, and Collected, to and for the uses of this Province, there be granted to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, the Sum of Twenty One Thousand Pounds, to be issued out of the Funds now remaining or hereafter to come into the hands of the Receiver General unappropriated, and arising from such Rates and Duties as last aforesaid; which said sum of Twenty One Thousand Pounds, shall be disposed of, appropriated and applied in Repairing the Roads already laid out, in Opening New Roads, and Building and Repairing Bridges, in the several Districts of this Province.

II. And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that part of the said sum of Twenty One Thousand Pounds, shall be appropriated in the following manner, that is to say, the Sum of Eleven Thousand One Hundred and Twenty Five Pounds in Repairing and opening One Great Road through the Province from the Line of Division or Separation between the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, in the Eastern District, to the village of Dundas, in Flamboro' West, and from thence on the Main Road usually travelled through Burford, Oxford and Delaware, to Ashtersburg, in the Western District, and from the Village of Dundas in the Township of Flamboro West, along the Main Road leading therefrom, to the Town of Niagara, by the Route of John Petit's Tavern in Saulfleet, Anderson's in Grimsby, Runchy's, in Louth, Shipman's and Robert Brown's in Grantham, and from said Robert Brown's on the Road commonly called and known as the Black Swamp Road, to that Street in said Town of Niagara between Lots Numbers 378 and 379, and along said Street to Centre or Central Street, passing the Corner of Lots Numbers 202 and 203;—and from the Town of York, to the Landing to Holland River, in the Township of Gwillimsbury; and for the Payment of Commissioners to superintend the said Roads.

III. And be it further enacted by the Authority Aforesaid, that the Sum of One Thousand pounds be expended in the Eastern District; the Sum of One Thousand pounds on the Road leading from the Eastern District, to the District of Ottawa, described as follows: on the Road, beginning by building a Bridge over the River de Grais in the County of Glengary, Township of Lancaster, between Lots Numbers 25 and 26, from thence on the established Road through a part of Lancaster, West and East Hawkesbury to the province Line of Lower Canada—the Sum of One Thousand Pounds in the District of Johnstown—the Sum of One Thousand pounds in the Midland District—the Sum of One Thousand Five Hundred pounds in the District of New-Castle—The Sum of One Thousand Six Hundred and Twenty Five pounds in the Home District—the Sum of One Thousand pounds in the District of Gore—the Sum of One Thousand Pounds in the District of Niagara—the Sum of One Thousand pounds in the London District—and the Sum of One Thousand pounds in the Western District.

IV. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one fit and discreet Person in each and every District, to superintend, according to the true intent and meaning of this Act, the expenditure of such monies as may hereby be appropriated, in Establishing, Regulating, and amending One certain, General and useful High Road, and the necessary Bridges thereon throughout this Province.

V. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that at any time after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person Administering the Government of the Province, to Pay the Money appropriated by aforesaid for each and every District, to the Commissioners who may be appointed to superintend such Great Road as aforesaid for such District, by Warrant on the Receiver General of this Province.

VI. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person Administering the Government of this Province, to Order, that the Sum of Fifty pounds, part of the said Sum of Twenty One Thousand pounds, shall be paid out of any Money now in the Receiver General's hands, or which may hereafter come into his hands unappropriated, to each and every Commissioner to be appointed under and by virtue of this Act, as a Compensation for his Services for superintending the said Road as aforesaid.

VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the remaining Sum of Eight Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy Five Pounds, shall be applied and expended on the Roads and Bridges hereinafter designated, in the different Districts of this Province.—In the Eastern District, the Sum of One Thousand Pounds, which said sum or One Thousand Pounds is to be laid out and disposed of as follows; that is to say; on the front Roads commencing at the Province Line, in the Township of Lancaster, to Ranald Gunn's Farm in said Township of Lancaster, Two Hundred and Seventy Five pounds—on a Road leading from the front Road in the Township of Charlottenburg, below the Presbyterian Church, with such offsets as may be necessary, according to law, until it intersects the Road on the South Bank of the River aux Raisin by Alexander McGunn's Dwelling House, One Hundred pounds;—on a Road leading from the village of williamstown to Dundas Street, at the East line of Archibald Cameron's farm, Fifty pounds;—on a Road leading from River de Grais, in the Eighteenth Concession of the Township of Lancaster by Allan Cameron's in the Fourteenth Concession, and from thence to John McDonell Balmain's Mill, and from thence to the front of the Tenth Concession, Two Hundred pounds;—on a Road leading from St. Andrew's Church, to the Town of Cornwall, Seventy Five pounds;—on the Road beginning at John Loucks's Mills, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Osnabruck and from thence to the Settlement in the Township of Finch, One Hundred Pounds—on the Road leading from Jacob Weagers in the Township of Williamsburg, to the Sixth Concession, One Hundred pounds;—on the Road leading from the Church in the Township of Matilda, to the Township of Mountain, one Hundred pounds.—In the District of Ottawa the Sum of One Thousand pounds, which said sum of one thousand pounds is to be laid out & disposed of as follows; that is to say, on the Road beginning at the Dwelling House of Simon Sherman, from thence up the Grand or Ottawa River, on said Road, to the Settlement near Point Zachee, Fifty Hundred Pounds; on the Road laid out by Chauncey Johnston through a part of West Hawkesbury, & a part of Longueuil to the Settlement at or near Elton Hall's, thence from said Settlement to the Settlement on the Petite Nation River, at or near the Mills of John Cuff in Plantagenet, which Road is not already laid out & established as the Law directs; the sum of all not to be laid out to exceed said Monies on any Place or Places of either of the before described Roads, untill such Places have been laid out & established as the Law directs; but in case any Part or Parts of the before mentioned Roads are not laid out and established as the Law directs, on or before the fourth day of August next, then it shall be Lawful for the total amount of the before mentioned Sums of Money to be expended on such parts of the before described Roads as are by Law laid out and established, Five Hundred pounds—on the Road beginning at or near the Farm of Robert Mattis, from thence to the direct Road to the Mills near Joseph Valey's on the Banks of the Grand or Ottawa River, One Hundred pounds.—To the District of New-Castle Three Hundred pounds; which said Sum of Three Hundred pounds shall be laid out and expended in the following manner, on the Road from the East side of the Township of Cramahe, passing the mills on Lot Number 34, and following the same to the Carrying Place, the sum of Two Hundred pounds; and on the Road leading from the Carrying Place to the River Trent, One Hundred pounds;—to the Home District, the Sum of Five Hundred and Seventy Five pounds, which said Sum of Five Hundred and Seventy Five Pounds shall be laid out as follows:—on the Lake Road from the Western Boundary Line of the Township of Toronto to the River Credit, One Hundred pounds;—on the Lake Road from the River Credit to the River Humber to York, One Hundred and Twenty Five pounds;—on the Road from Cooper's Mills by Major Givens' to the Town of York, One Hundred pounds;—on the Danforth Road from the Western Boundary Line of Scarboro, passing by Palmer's to the Markham Road, near Jones's on the same Road, One Hundred and fifty pounds;—for bunding a Bridge over Ellisley Creek in the Town of York, on the front Street below the Government House, 100*l.* To the District of Gore 1000*l.* which said Sum of 1000*l.* shall be laid out and expended in the following manner:—on the Road leading from Kent's to Secord's Mills, Fifty pounds; on the Lake Road through Saltfleet, Fifty pounds;—on the side Line Road between Lots Numbers 2 and 3, in Saltfleet, Fifty pounds;—on the Concession Road from Secord's Mills to Street's, One Hundred pounds;—on the Lake Road to the East side of Trafalgar, to the Beach, including a Bridge across the Sixteen Mile Creek, One Hundred and Fifty pounds;—From the Mill of John Erb, Esquire, on the Road by Jathis Wedges to the Settlement near the Mill of James Crooks, Esquire, One Hundred and Fifty pounds;—For building a Bridge across the Outlet of Burlington Bay, Two Hundred pounds;—on the Road to the Grand River by Crowe's, One Hundred pounds,—the Road from Hopkins's to Case's near the Beach, Fifty pounds;—on the Dundas Street, West of the Dundas Mills, One Hundred pounds—

(To be continued in our next.)

THE YORK GAZETTE

WEDNESDAY May 8, 1816.

Lieut. Governor's Office,
7th May, 1816.

All Letters, during the Absence of Mr. Secretary Halton, are to be addressed to Edward McMahon, Esquire, Acting Secretary to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
YORK, May 7, 1816.

The following Days are appointed for the hearing of Petitions to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council during the present year,—viz:

Tuesday { May 14th. / June 4th & 25th. / July 16th. / August 6th & 27th. / September 17th. / October 8th and 29th. / November 19th. / December 10th and 31st.

JOHN SMALL
Clerk of the Executive Council.

TO the Free and independant Electors of the East Riding of the County of York and County of Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

AT the solicitation of my Friends and Neighbours, I have determined to offer myself, at the en
Represent you in th
liament—Occupied je
Agricultural pursuits, I
of my own abilities,
customed to Public S
thought of becoming
your suffrages till encou
men much superior to
and experience—They
Local information I
General knowledge of
Inhabitants, through th
might, if conscientio
render me useful as
House of Assembly.
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when you will be cal
charge the most nobl
privilege of Freemen
support.

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and my loyalty to the b
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magnanimity, and that
with the same laws an
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the Government are the
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greatest injury to both.—
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King, to whom every m
and respect is justly due,
recommendation when h
will be, to lay at the foo
proofs of the progressive
Province from his faithfu
ministration.

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Canada, and similar scen
been exhibited here by a
had not the present Lieut
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measure, marked with
dom, deserves the lastin
the Province, & the re
associated with the happi
perity we enjoyed under
interested Government, a
joy and congratulation th
return—I am proud
myself one of those wh
general exultation.

As a Member of the H
bly, I am honoured wi
I shall exert myself to
Roads throughout the Pr
prove the Navigation of
Rivers—to encourage A
Commerce, and the more
improvement of the Peop
eager to promote the gen
the Colony, I shall not be
the particular interests
ents, in as far as they are
the Public good.

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and render them worthy
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your
M
PETER
New-Market, May 3

before described Roads as are by Law
ose and established, Five Hundred
—on the Road beginning at or near
arm of Robert Morris, from thence to
direct Road—to the Mills near Joseph
's on the Banks of the Grand or O-
River, One Hundred pounds.—To the
th of New-Castle Three Hundred
d; which fair Sum of Three Hundred
s shall be laid out and expended in the
ving manner, on the Road from the East
f the Township of Cramahe, passing the
on Lot Number 34, and following
me to the Carrying Place, the Sum of
Hundred pounds; and on the Road
g from the Carrying Place to the River
, One Hundred pounds.—to the Home
ct, the Sum of Five Hundred and Ne-
Five pounds, which fair Sum of Five
red and Seventy Five Pounds shall be
id as follows:—on the Lake Road from
Western Boundary Line of the Township
Toronto to the River Credit, One Hundred
ds;—on the Lake Road from the River
e by the River Humber to York,
Hundred and Twenty Five pounds;—
Road from Cooper's Mills by Major
's to the Town of York, One Hundred
ds;—on the Danforth Road from the
ern Boundary Line of Scarboro, passing
lmer's to the Markham Road, near
s on the same Road, One Hundred and
pounds;—for bunding a Bridge over
y Creek in the Town of York, on the
Street below the Government House,
To the District of Gore 1000*l.*
said sum of 1000*l.* shall be laid out
expended in the following manner:—
Road leading from Kent's to Secord's
Fifty pounds; on the Lake Road
h Street, Fifty pounds;—on the
ne Road between Lots Numbers 2
in Saltfleet, Fifty pounds;—on the
ston Road from Secord's Mills to
s, One Hundred pounds;—on the
Road to the East side of Trafalgar, to
each, including a Bridge across the
n Mile Creek, One Hundred and
pounds;—From the Mill of John
Esquire, on the Road by Joshua
es to the Settlement near the Mill of
Crooks, Esquire, One Hundred and
pounds;—For building a Bridge across
arter of Burlington Bay, Two Hun-
pounds;—on the Road to the Grand
by Chouse's, One Hundred pounds;—
id from Hopkins's to Case's near the
Fifty pounds;—on the Dundas Street,
of the Dundas Mills, One Hundred
s—

(To be continued in our next.)

THE YORK GAZETTE

WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1816.

Lieut. Governor's Office,
7th May, 1816.

Letters, during the Absence of Mr.
ary Halton, are to be addressed to
d McMahon, Esquire, Acting Se-
y to His Excellency the Lieutenant
nor.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
YORK, May 7, 1816.

Following Days are appointed for the
ring of Petitions to His Excellency
Lieutenant Governor in Council
ng the present year,—viz:

May 14th.
June 4th & 25th.
July 16th.
August 6th & 27th.
September 17th.
October 8th and 29th.
November 19th.
December 10th and 31st.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

the Free and independant Electors
and Riding of the County of York
unty of Simcoe.

ENTLEMEN,

the solicitation of my Friends
ghbours, I have determined to
offer myself, at the ensuing Election, to Represent you in the Provincial Parliament.—Occupied in Commercial and Agricultural pursuits, I am too diffident of my own abilities, and too little accustomed to Public Speaking, to have thought of becoming a Candidate for your suffrages till encouraged by Gentlemen much superior to me in age, ability and experience—They told me that the Local information I possessed and my General Knowledge of the situation of the Inhabitants, through the whole Province, might, if conscientiously employed, render me useful as a Member of the House of Assembly. Animated with this hope, and the day approaching fast when you will be called upon to discharge the most noble and important privilege of Freemen, I solicit your support.

In addresses of this kind it is useful for the Candidate to make a full confession of his Political principles, as a standard by which to try his future conduct, and though such a confession proves afterwards very inconvenient to such Members as act differently from what they have promised, I am willing to be judged by this test. I readily avow my zealous attachment to the British Constitution, and my loyalty to the best of Kings—I am delighted that we belong to that Generous nation which fills the whole Earth with admiration at her heroism and magnanimity, and that we are blessed with the same laws and similar institutions.

In regard to this Colony, I firmly believe that the interest of the people and the Government are the same, and that they cannot be separated without the greatest injury to both.—In the Governor I behold the representative of the King, to whom every mark of deference and respect is justly due, and whose chief recommendation when he returns home, will be, to lay at the foot of the throne, proofs of the progressive prosperity of the Province from his faithful and wise administration.

I belong to no party—I hate parties—see how they distract and disgrace Lower Canada, and similar scenes would have been exhibited here by a kindred faction, had not the present Lieutenant Governor crushed the Hydra in its infancy...This measure, marked with energy and wisdom, deserves the lasting gratitude of the Province, & the recollection of it, associated with the happiness and prosperity we enjoyed under his mild and disinterested Government, accounts for the joy and congratulation that welcomed his return.—I am proud to acknowledge myself one of those who joined in the general exultation.

As a Member of the House of Assembly, I am honoured with your choice, I shall exert myself to establish good Roads throughout the Province—to improve the Navigation of the Lakes and Rivers—to encourage Agriculture and Commerce, and the moral and Religious improvement of the People—and, while eager to promote the general interests of the Colony, I shall not be inattentive to the particular interests of my Constituents, in as far as they are consistent with the Public good.

More I cannot promise, because more I cannot perform, but if a desire to promote the best interests of this important District can ensure success, my exertions will strengthen my faculties and render them worthy of your confidence.

I am Gentlemen,
your most Obedient,
Humble Servant,
PETER ROBINSON.

New-Market, May 3d, 1816.

Foreign Intelligence.

The Prince Royal of Bavaria has proceeded to Milan to settle with the emperor the misunderstandings relative to the exchange of territory between Austria and Bavaria. It is asserted that these differences had been greatly exaggerated, and that there was no truth in a rumour that had been spread that the armies of Bianchi and Wrede, had been approaching each other.

There is a serious misunderstanding between the senate and the citizens of Frankfort. One party maintains that the sovereignty of that little republic resides in the senate, and the other that it is in the assembly of the citizens. The latter have refused to accept the constitution proposed by the former, or to appoint deputies to proceed in forming one in conjunction with the senate.—It is apprehended that the controversy will only be settled by reference to the Germanic diet, when it shall be organized.

The right wing of the army of occupation under Wellington was taking its cantonments, on the 1st of February as follows. The Danish and Saxon contingents occupy a line between the fortresses of French Flanders and Artois; the Hanoverians at Conde; the Russians at Manbeuge, Avesnes, Charlemont, Laudrecy, and their cantonments extend in front of this latter place the english at Peronne, Cambray, Bouchin, Gateau, Valenciennes and Quesnoi. By the 10th it was expected they would be completely established in their positions.

Sir Robert Wilson, Bruce and Hutchinson, have not been admitted to bail, as was stated in the english papers. Their application to be released on bail has been refused. The public reading rooms in Paris are closed, & not to be re-opened until a new permission from the prefect of police. Carnot had arrived at Warsaw, on his way to St. Petersburgh. The Princess of Wales has arrived at Athens. On finishing her visit in Greece, she will proceed to Constantinople.

New-York, April 13.

By the fast sailing ship Tea Plant, captain Brown, arrived last evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th of February.—The Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received the papers of that city to the 22d and London of the 20th, which furnish no political news of moment. We have given some extracts below. Mr. Vansittart had brought into the British Parliament his plan for the military peace establishment. He states that 33,000 seamen would be wanted for the present year, though the general peace establishment would require but 23,000. For the army he proposes to keep up 25,000 for Great Britain, and the same number for Ireland; for Gibraltar and the Mediterranean possessions 11,000; for British America 10,000; for the East and West Indies 23,000—in all 99,000 men. The supplies for the present year are calculated at 29 millions, which the chancellor states will be reduced one third the next year. He recommends the continuance of the property and income taxes for the present. The peace he thought was stable, and would continue, but was opposed to the country's disarming altogether, whilst the continent was still covered with camps and armies, or to leave itself without the possible resurrection of its strength.

Letters from Liverpool mention several important failures in Glasgow.

Major-general Phineas Riall is appointed by the Prince Regent, governor of the Island of Grenada—and Francis Savage, Esq. consul for Virginia.

London, Feb. 15.

ADMIRALTY SESSIONS.

The Sessions commenced on Tuesday at Justice hall, in the Old Bailey, before Sir Wm. Scott, Mr. Justice Heath, &c. John Swain, alias Swinney, a Scotchman, was indicted for high treason, in hostilely and feloniously adhering to the United States of America, and their subjects, the said States being at war with His Majesty, and with the subjects of this realm. It appeared that the defendant had been employed in the Seringapatam, south sea whaler, and being captured by the American frigate Essex, Capt. Porter, he, as well as others of the crew, entered the American service; the Capt. of the Whaler, named Stevens, who was the principal evidence against the prisoner, said, he directly warned them not to turn traitors, and on particularly expressing a hope to the prisoner, that he would not fight against his country, the latter answered, that the Scotch and English had not settled it yet—and he had as good a right to fight for the Americans as for them. The prisoner in his defence, declared that he had not fought against his King and country. He acted as he had done, in order that he might avail himself of the first opportunity to make his escape. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be executed at Execution Dock.

William Lindsay,

LATE MASTER TAYLOR IN THE GLENGARY LIGHT INFANTRY FENCIBLES.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that the encouragement he has received, at this Post, in the way of his profession is such, as induces him to make it his permanent residence and will be happy to conform to the orders and commands of all Persons who will please bestow on him a portion of their custom, meantime promising to perform his duty with promptitude, and neatness, opposite the House of Mr. JORDAN POST, at York.

York, 8th April, 1815. tf.

WHEREAS one Charles F. Hennings of the Home District has offered to negotiate and pass a Note of hand for 150 Dollars, said to have been given by me the subscriber, payable to him or order for a valuable consideration; this is to warn the Public from accepting of any instrument from the said Charles F. Hennings purporting to be for the payment of money or otherwise, and appearing to be signed by the subscriber hereto, as he utterly denies having given the said Charles F. Hennings any Note or instrument for the payment of the above mentioned sum, or for any other sum of money whatever.

MICHAEL DYE.

York, 8th May, 1816.

FOR SALE.

TWO very valuable Lots of Excellent Land, being No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing 400 acres.—Enquire at the Printing Office.

York, March 30th, 1814.

Lands for Sale

n d good Titles and possession given Immediately.

1000 ACRES of LAND in the Township of Darlington, 1st concession, lots Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, 200 acres in Scarborough, 2d concession, lot No. 1, 400 acres in Pickering, lot 35 second concession, broken front, and lot 28 in he 8th concession. Also,

200 acres in Uxbridge, No. 34, 3d concession, and 200 acres in the Township of York, lot No. 8, 2d concession.

As these lands are extremely valuable, from their situation, it is needless to point out the benefit of immediate application, as they will be sold on reasonable and advantageous terms, which can be had at the Printing Office.

York, 28 February, 1816.

MASONS' WORK.

MAY Persons willing to undertake to build Stone Walls in different places in this Yard, are requested to send sealed tenders on the Twentieth instant. They will be expected to find all the materials, but they will have the liberty of quarrying stone on the Government ground. The proposals to be by the square foot.

ED LAWS,
Naval Storekeeper.

Naval Yard, Kingston,
5th April, 1816. } 20

Public Notice.

POST OFFICE,
York, Jan. 1st, 1816.

THE Mails which will continue to arrive here every Monday morning, will be closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of same day to be forwarded for Dundass, Niagara, and Sandwich, and from Dundass, a Courier will be dispatched every second Thursday, for Sandwich and Amherstburg.

Nevertheless, all the Packets and Letters put into the different Offices for the Westward will be forwarded weekly to Dundass

The Mail from hence to Kingston is closed every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M after which hour no Letters can be forwarded til the following Mail.

An arrangement has been made for forwarding letters for Europe, "*Via. New York, provided the British Inland Postage to Swanton, by way of Montreal, and the States Postage from Swanton to New York is paidat the Office when the letters are put in*: and above the address for the place in Great Britain or Ireland, must be written the words, "*Via. New York per H. B. M. Packet.*

W. ALLAN, P. M.

Notice,

THE Subscribers being duly appointed Administrators to the Estate of the late HUGH M'PHEE, of Young Street, request those who have Claims thereon, to present them authenticate for adjustment, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to Dr. Baldwin York.

DONALD Mc.MILLAN.
CATHARINE Mc.MILLAN.
Administrators.

York, 26 January, 1816.

Advertiement.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned Lots of Land, viz.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession, broken front, and Lot No. 28 in the 8th Concession, of the Township of Pickering, containing 400 Acres.

ALSO,

LOT No. 1, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 Acres. For terms apply at the Printing Office.

York, 24th Novr. 1815.

Advertisement.

THE Subscribet offers for sale at a moderate price and on liberal terms of payment the House and Lot occupied by George Duggan Merchant in York. Also the following lots of Lands.

Lots No 32 & 33 in 3d Con. of *Pickering*
No. 26 & 27 in 5 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 29 & 32 in 9 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
No. 4 in 8 Con. of do
No. 14 & 17 in 9 con. of *Haldimand*.
No. 14 & 14 in 8 Con of do.
No. 32 8 Con. of *Clarke*.
No. 32 West half 4 Con. of *King*.

Also several Lots for building thereon, adjoining the Church Ground and opposite to the Market Square viz. No. 2, 8 9 and 10. Application to be made to Alexander Wood Esqr. Merchant in York or to the Subscriber in Kingston

GEORGE OKIL STUART.

Kingston Septr. 1815.

N. B. Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

JOHN HIGGINS, JUNR.

Blacksmith.

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of YORK, and its vicinity that he has commenced the above business on the Farm adjoining Major Givens near York Garrison, where all work in his line will be done with neatness and despatch, and hopes by his attention to his business, to meet the Patronage of a Generous Public.

York, 16 Dec. 1815.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District against the lands and tenements, which were of Ben. Gilbert, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Administrator, at the suit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Esq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North side of King Street, in the Town of York, containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houses, and out houses thereunto belonging, all which property I shall sell at public Auction in one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

FOR SALE.

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District, consisting of

Lots No. 12, ~~13 and~~ 14, Concession D.
No 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will deliver any quantity of Cedar for fences or other purposes, early in the Spring. Those who may be in want, will have the goodness to send their orders immediately, either to the subscriber on the Humber, or to Mr. J. MURCHISON, Merchant Taylor, in York.

WM. COOPER.

Humber, 30thNov. 1815.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roach's Point, Cookes Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 cres were cleared, with 2 Log Houses thereon and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance. For particulars enquire of Mr Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 10th, 1815. CHAS. GRANT.

The Markham Mills For Sale.

TOGETHER with 400 Acres of Land; being Lots No. 3 and 4, in 3d Concession of said Township, on which the Mills are erected.

The situation is so well known it need not be described.

ALSO,

300 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 32, and half of No. 31, in 2d Concession. A good and indisputable title will be given, and the conditions of sale made known by applying to

WILLIAM ALLAN,

York, 22d of December, 1815.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, OFFICE,
YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that no Petition from Sons or Daughters of U. E. Loyalists will be hereafter received without a Certificate from the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the Peace, that the Parent retained his Loyalty during the late War, and was under no suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and if a Son, then of age, that he also was Loyal during the late War, and did his duty in defence of the Province—and if a Daughter of an U. E. Loyalist married, that her Husband was Loyal, and did his duty in defence of the Province.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

DISTRICT, ——— WE A. B. Chairman, and C. D. Clerk of the Peace, Certify that E. F. personally appeared at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace this day, is recognized by the Magistrates to be the Son of G. H. of ——— who retained his Loyalty during the late War without suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and that the said E. F. did his duty in defence of the Province during the late War.

Dated at the Court House at ———
——— in the said District this
——— day of ——— 181

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, Southside 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 162 Acres.

Lots in Caistor, } "Nos. 11, 13 & 15, 5, Con. } 800 14 & 16, do. } Acres

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands:—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person willing to purchase the whole or any part hereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres in rear of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Peter Earnest, as also the Park Lot No. 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

he Markham Mills For Sale.

OGETHER with 400 Acres of Land; being Lots No. 3 and 4, in 3d Concession of said Township, on which the Mills are ed.

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ALSO,

cres of Land, being Lots No. 32, and f No. 31, in 2d Concession. A good disputable title will be given, and the ions of sale made known by applying to WILLIAM ALLAN.

k, 22d of December, 1815.

CUTIVE COUNCIL, OFFICE, YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

BLIC Notice is hereby given by of His Excellency the Lieutenant rnor in Council, that no Petition Sons or Daughters of U. E. Loyal- ill be hereafter received without a ficate from the Magistrates in Quar- ssions, signed by the Chairman and of the Peace, that the Parent re- his Loyalty during the late War, was under no suspicion of aiding or ng the Enemy—and if a Son, then , that he also was Loyal during the War, and did his duty in defence of rovince—and if a Daughter of an Loyalist married, that her Hus- was Loyal, and did his duty in de- of the Province.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

STRICT, ——— WE A. B. rman, and C. D. Clerk of the , Certify that E. F. personally ap d at the General Quarter Sessions Peace this day, is recognized by Magistrates to be the Son of G. H. ——— who retained his ty during the late War without ion of aiding or assisting the Ene- and that the said E. F. did his duty fence of the Province during the War.

ted at the Court House at ——— ——— in the said District this ——— day of ——— 181

To be Sold.

ken Lot No 8, Southside 20 Mile Creek, by, containing 100 Acres.

} Nos. 11, 13 & 15 5, Con. } 800
} 14 6, do. } Acres

unnecessary to point out the very valu- ruation and quality of these lands:— being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Creek, in the Niagara District, no fur- commendation is necessary. Any per- thing to purchase the whole or any part , will please apply at the Printing Of- information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

To be Sold.

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JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
gent for D. W. Smith.

k, 10th Octr. 1815.

hole or any part of the above es will be rented till they are dis- of.

G. R.

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 26.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. each. YORK, (U. C.) WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1816. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esq. LIEUT. GOVERNOR of the Province of Upper Canada.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—GREETING.——

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Indians residing on the Grand River within this Province, in a Speech addressed in Public Council to His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant-General of Indian Affairs, that many White Persons are settled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province: And Whereas, by Law, all White Persons are forbidden to establish themselves or reside in any Indian Village or Country within this Province without such Licence, under a Penalty, for the First Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the Second, and every other subsequent Offence, of Twenty Pounds; I HAVE THOUGHT PROPER, by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the Intent that no Person may pretend Ignorance of the Law which subjects his Contravention to such Penalties; and further, to declare that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced against all Persons who shall, after the Publication hereof, continue to reside in the Indian Villages and Countries within the Province without due Licence: And whereas it is further represented to me, that, among the White People resident upon the Indian Land, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, All Persons desirous of obtaining such Licences, are hereby required to report themselves to the Honourable WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant-General of Indian Affairs, together with the Circumstances of Time, Place, and Condition of their respective Residences.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twelfth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed) FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
(Signed) WM. JARVIS, Sec'ty.

Upper Canada.

FRANCIS GORE, LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our beloved and faithful the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly of our said Province, called and chosen, to our Present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, and to all our Loving Subjects to whom these Presents shall come,—GREETING:—

WHEREAS We have thought fit by, and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Province of Upper Canada, to Dissolve the present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, which now stands Prorogued to the Second day of May now next ensuing, WE do for that end Publish this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Provincial Parliament accordingly; and the Legislative Councellors and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly are Discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Second day of May.

In Testimony whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this Eighteenth day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty Sixth Year of our Reign. F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Upper Canada.

FRANCIS GGRE, LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—GREETING:—

WHEREAS We being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our People of our said Province of Upper Canada, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament, DO make known our Royal will and pleasure and we do hereby Summon and call together an Assembly in and for our said Province to meet on the first day of June now next ensuing, AND DO HEREBY FURTHER DECLARE, That with the advice of our Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, We have this day given Orders for the issuing out Writs in due form for Summoning & calling together an Assembly in & for the said Province, WHICH WRITS are to bear teste the Twentieth day of April and to be returnable the First day of June next.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this Nineteenth day of April in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty-Sixth Year of our Reign. F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

TAKE NOTICE!

POST OFFICE.
YORK, 18 April, 1816.

THE Mail in future for Kingston and Lower Canada, &c. will be Closed at this Office every MONDAY at 5 o'Clock, P. M.—the Mail to the Westward will continue to be closed at 4 o'Clock of the same day.

Commissariat Office,
York, 28th March, 1816

Government Contract.

A Supply of FRESH BEEF wanted for use of His Majesty's Forces at this Post, from the 25th June 1816, to the 24th of June 1817. Any persons withing to Contract for supplying the same, as it may be required for the above mentioned period (for which payment will be made by Drafts on the Commissary General, payably at Montreal or Quebec) will please send their proposals in writing to this Office by the 10th of May next.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
Assist. Com. Gen.

THOMAS WILLIAM MOORE, Esq.
His Majesty's Agent for Packets at NEW YORK.

INFORMS the Public that no Letters will be received, or forwarded by Him, for England from Canada, unless they be Post Paid, through the Canadas and the United States.

New York, 14th March, 1816.

NOTICE.

ANY Persons willing to undertake the contract for supplying the Naval Yard at this place with such HORSES and OXEN as may be wanted, are requested to send in sealed Tenders, and to attend themselves on the twentieth instant. The contract to commence on the tenth of May 1816, and end on the 31st January, 1817. Proposals, by the day, and by the job for hauling timber out of the water to any place in the Yard at per foot. A driver to every span of horses and one to every two yoke of Oxen.

ED. LAWS.
Naval Storekeeper.

Naval Yard, Kingston, } 20
5th April, 1816. }

NOTICE.

CAME to the Farm of the Subscriber, in the 5th Concession of Markham, on the 8th of April last, a SORREL HORSE, 5 Years old, has a white Stripe on his Forehead, and short Tail. The Owner is requested to prove Property, pay Charges, and take him away, or said Horse will be sold to pay for his Keep, at the expiration of one Month from this date.

GEORGE MUSTARD.
Markham, 12th March, 1816

Notice.

THE Subscriber intending to leave the Province for some time, requests all Persons who may have any Accounts against him to present the same for Payment within ten days from this date.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
York, 30 April, 1816.

An Act to Grant to His Majesty a Sum of Money to amend and repair the Public Highways and Roads in this Province, and to Build and Repair Bridges in the several Districts thereof.

[Passed the 1st April, 1816]

(Continued from our last)

To the District of Niagara, One Thousand pounds, which shall be laid out and expended in the following manner—that is to say, from Charles Anderson's in Grimsby, on a division line between Lots Numbers 8 and 9, to the Twenty Mile Creek, near Peter McCollom's, the Sum of Twenty pounds;—From the Twenty Mile Creek near Peter McCollom's to Canboro, past Abner Owens, where the Road has been laid out by Authority, the Sum of Fifty pounds; to build a Bridge across the Forty Mile Creek, on a Road leaving up the Mountain from the Store of Henry Nelles, on the Main Road to or Near John Beamer's where it intersects the Road leading from Anderson's to the Twenty Mile Creek, on the division line between Lots Numbers 8 and 9, and to dig the Hill, the Sum of Fifty pounds;—From Shipman's at the Twelve Mile Creek, to Servise's at the Four Mile Creek, on the Middle Road the Sum of Sixty pounds;—From Brown's at the Ten Mile Creek, to Queenston, by Saint David's, and to open the Road as laid out by Authority through the Wood in Philips's field, the Sum of One Hundred and Fifty pounds;—From Servis's, on the Road leading up the Four Mile Creek to Saint David's, the Sum of Thirty pounds;—From Bail's Mills in Louth, Twenty Mile Creek, to the Beaver Dam, by Brown's Bridge, and for building a Bridge across the Fifteen Mile Creek on the said Road, the Sum of Sixty pounds;—From Niagara to Chippawa, the Sum of Fifty pounds;—From Chippawa to Fort Erie, the Sum of One Hundred pounds; from Cook's Mills on Lyon's Creek to the Sugar Loaf, the sum of Fifty pounds; to build a Bridge across Lyon's Creek, the Sum of One Hundred pounds; from Queenston to the Townships of Stamford and Thorold to where the Road from Caurs's on Chippawa, intersects at the Township line, between Thoroid and Pelham, and from thence by Richard McAlpin's in Pelham to Hortons in Gainsboro, to the Beaver Creek Bridge, near Heslop's, and from thence to Crosby's, where it crosses the Chippawa, and from thence to Canboro' Mills, and from thence to the Grand River, in a direction to where it will strike Davis's Mill's in the District of London, the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty pounds—In the District of Johnston, One Thousand pounds, which sum of One Thousand pounds shall be laid out and expended as follows: On the Road leading from Daniel Jones's from Mills in Elizabethtown, to the Midland District, passing Justus Seely's in Elizabethtown, and the Furnace in the rear of Lansdown, Six Hundred pounds; on the Road leading from Uriah Stone's in Elizabethtown, to Joseph Eaton's in Wolford, on the River Rideau, Seventy Five pounds; on the Road leading from Johnstown, passing Davis Spencer's Mill's in Edwardsburg, to Gideon Adams's Esquire, in South Gower, One Hundred pounds on the Road leading from James Humphry's in Edwardsburg, in front, to Lewis Grant's Mills in Edwardsburg aforesaid, One Hundred pounds; on the Road Leading from David Jones's, in front of Augusta, passing Major Burrel's in Augusta aforesaid, to Himan Harris's on the river Rideau, One Hundred pounds; to building a Bridge across the South Branch of river Rideau, near Laman Clothier's Mill in the Township of Oxford, Twenty Four pounds.—To the Midland District One Thousand pounds, which sum of One Thousand pounds shall be laid out and expended as follows: on the road leading from the Carrying place to Runnel's, through Ameliasburg, Three Hundred pounds; on the bridge at Wallburn's, Fifty pounds on the Road from Eyre's in Hollowell to Van Alstine's Mills, Fifty pounds; From Mrs Fuller's in Ernestown, to Kingstown, One Hundred pounds; on the first Concession Bridge, Cataraqui, Two Hundred pounds from Kingston, Eastward on the back Road passing the Iron Works, One Hundred and Fifty pounds; from the third Concession of Kingston, to Loughboro, One Hundred pounds; from Henry Rednor's in Ameliasburgh, on the road leading to Demorisk's Mill, Fifty pounds.—To the London District, One Thousand pounds, which sum of One Thousand pounds shall be laid out and expended as follows: from Malcom's Mills to vards Ryerse's, Fifty pounds; from Hart Smith's to the East line of Bayham, Seventy Five pounds; from Glover's to Neil Brown's, One Hundred pounds; from Samuel Brower's to Fairchild's One Hundred pounds; from a Bridge at Big Creek, Seventy Five pounds; for the Concession Line at Tisdale's Mills, One Hundred pounds; for Opening a Road towards the Delaware Village, on the Grand River, One Hundred pounds; on Talbot road from the East line of Bayham to Port Talbot, Two Hundred pounds; from Port Talbot to the East line of the Township of Oxford, Two Hundred pounds.—To the Western District, One Thousand pounds; which sum of One Thousand pounds shall be laid out and expended as follows: from the East line of the Township of Oxford, to the East line of the Township of Mersea in the rear settlement, Five Hundred and Twenty Five pounds; from the East line of the Township of Mersea, to Amherstburgh, Four Hundred pounds; on the Communication line from Point aux Pins to Chatham, on the Thames, Seventy Five pounds.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, to appoint, not exceeding two, Commissioners in each and every District of this Province, who shall be entitled to receive the Sum of twenty five pounds, each for their Service in carrying into effect the repairing and amending the foregoing Roads, and building Bridges, particularly designated by this Act; and it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, to pay the Money appropriated and apportioned, as aforesaid, for each and every District, for the Roads herein before particularly recited, to any Commissioner who may be appointed for such District as aforesaid, by Warrant on the Receiver General of this Province; which said sum of twenty five pounds, part of the said sum of twenty one thousand pounds, shall be paid out of any Money now in the Receiver Generals's hands unappropriated, to each and every Commissioner appointed to be under and by virtue of this Act, as a Compensation for his Services in superintending the said Roads hereinbefore recited.

IX. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that the said Commissioners appointed by this Act, shall, respectively on or before the first day of January next, transmit to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, a true account of the Expenditure of the Money by him received under and by virtue of this Act, in detail, with proper Vouchers accompanying the same, to be laid before the House of Assembly for inspection; Provided always, that if any of the said sum or sums of money shall not be expended on the Highways before the first day of December next, each and every Commissioner by virtue of this Act, shall repay, before the first of February next ensuing, to the Receiver General of this Province, all such sum, or sums of Money, unexpended, as shall be by him received under the Authority of this Act.

X. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that in all cases where Balances shall or may remain in the hands of any Commissioner, or Commissioners, under the Authority of any former Act of the Parliament of this Province, unexpended, it shall and may be lawful, to and for such Commissioner or Commissioners as aforesaid, & he or they are hereby required to pay, or cause to be paid, on or before the first day of July, to such Commissioner or Commissioners as shall or may be appointed under the Authority of this Act, the whole of such unexpended Balances as aforesaid;—Provided always, that in all cases where the Commissioners having such balances aforesaid, shall or may have entered into Contracts, not exceeding the amount of such unexpended Balances, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Commissioners, on the completion of the Contract, in manner agreed on, to pay and satisfy the same out of such Balances as aforesaid.

XI. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that if any Commissioner, or Commissioners, as aforesaid, shall neglect, or refuse, to pay over any such Balances remaining unexpended, in his or their hands, in manner as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds for every such neglect or refusal as aforesaid, to be recovered in His Majesty's Court of His Bench, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, wherein no Essoine, Privilege, protection, or Wager of Law, shall be allowed, and only one Imparlance; one half of which said sum shall be given to the Person suing for the same, and the other half paid into the hands of His Majesty's Receiver General, to and for His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for the Public uses of the said Province, and the support of the Government, thereof; to be accounted for to His Majesty, through the Commissioners of His Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form, as it shall please His Majesty to direct.

XII. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that all Commissioners appointed under this Act, shall put up Advertisements in the most Public places in their respective Districts, and Divisions, stating the particulars of the Work to be done upon the Roads, giving one Month for Persons wishing to Contract, to give in their Propofals, a copy of which advertisement, and of the Contract entered into, they shall accompany their vouchers of expenditure of the Monies paid into their hands.

XIII. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that before any Commissioner shall proceed to carry into execution the several powers and Authorities by this Act imposed, he shall take the following Oath:

"I, A.—B.—, do Swear that I will faithfully, and impartially, to the best of my skill and Judgment, perform and carry into execution the several powers and authorities as are vested in and by a certain Act of the Legislature of this Province, intituled, "An Act to Grant to His Majesty a Sum of Money to amend and repair the Public Highways and Roads in this Province, and to build and repair Bridges in the several Districts thereof," without favor or affection to any person or Persons whomsoever, and will duly and faithfully account for all monies which shall, from time, to time, come into my hands for the purpose of carrying the Provisions of the said Act into execution, so help me God!"—which said Oath shall be taken before any of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the District for which such Commissioners shall be appointed; and, a Certificate of such Oath, the Justice administering the same is hereby required to transmit to the Office of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, with all convenient speed after such Oath shall have been by him Administered.

XIV. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that the Money hereby granted to His Majesty, shall be paid by the Receiver General, in discharge of such Warrant, or Warrants, as shall for the purpose herein set forth, be issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, and shall be accounted for by the Receiver General of this Province, to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, through the Lords Commissioners of His Treasury, for the Time being, in such manner and form as His Majesty His Heirs and Successors, shall be graciously pleased to direct.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The Princess Charlotte of Wales.

It is now understood that matters are fairly on train for the nuptials of this illustrious personage. The first personal interview between this illustrious Princess and her intended consort, took place in the summer of 1814, when the metropolis was filled with the royal and noble visitors from the continent. On that occasion his highness was the bearer

nd be it further enacted by the Au- aforesaid, that if any Commissioner, missioners, as aforesaid, shall neglect, to pay over any such Balances re- unexpended, in his or their hands, in e aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay of one hundred pounds for every lect or refusal as aforesaid, to be re- d His Majesty's Court of His Bench, of Door, Bill, Plaint, or Informa- erein no Essoine, Privilege, protec- Wager of Law, shall be allowed, one Imparlance; one half of which shall be given to the Person sueing lame, and the other half paid into s of His Majesty's Receiver Gene- nd for His Majesty, His Heirs and rs, for the Public uses of the said , and the support of the Govern- ereof; to be accounted for to His through the Commissioners of His for the time being, in such man- form, as it shall please His Majesty

And be it further enacted by the y aforesaid, that all Commissioners d under this Act, shall put up Ad- ents in the most Public places in spective Districts, and Divisions, the particulars of the Work to be ch the Roads, giving one Month for wishing to Contract, to give in their s, a copy of which advertisement, he Contract entered into, shall ac- their vouchers of expenditure of the paid into their hands.

And be it further enacted by the ty aforesaid, that before any Con- shall proceed to carry into execu- several powers and Authorities by e imposed, he shall take the follow- h :

A.— B.—, do Swear that I will y, and impartially, to the best of my d Judgment, perform and carry into on the several powers and authorities vested in and by a certain Act of the ave of this Province, intituled, "An Grant to His Majesty a Sum of Mo- amend and repair the Public High- nd Roads in this Province, and to nd repair Bridges in the several Dis- thereof," without favor or affection to ons or Persons whomsoever, and will nd faithfully account for all monies shall, from time, to time, come into nds for the purpose of carrying the ons of the said Act into execution, so e God"—which said Oath shall be efore any of His Majesty's Justices of ace in and for the District for which Commissioners shall be appointed, and, ificate of such Oath, the Justice ad ing the same is hereby required to it to the Office of the Governor, Lieu- Governor, or Person Administering overnment of this Province, with all ient speed after such Oath shall have y him Administered.

And be it further enacted by the ority aforesaid, that the Money hereby to His Majesty, shall be paid by the er General, in discharge of such War- or Warrants, as shall for the purpose set forth, be issued by the Governor, ant Governor, or Person Administer- he Government of this Province, and be accounted for by the Receiver Gene- this Province, to His Majesty, His and Successors, through the Lords missioners of His Treasury, for the Time , in such manner and form as His Majes- Heirs and Successors, shall be graci- ased to direct.

oreign Intelligence.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The Princess Charlotte of Wales.

is now understood that matters are y on train for the nuptials of this il- rious personage. The first personal rview between this illustrious Prin- and her intended consort, took e in the summer of 1814, when the ropolis was filled with the royal and le visitors from the continent. On occasion his highness was the bearer of a letter from the late Duke of Brunswick Oels, to his cousin, the Princess Charlotte. His pleasing manners produced an invitation from the Princess with the most perfect approbation of the ladies of her establishment to repeat his visits, as a tea table companion at Warwickhouse. The instant that Prince Leopald thought he discovered that his company was agreeable to the Princess, he waited upon the Prince Regent, and in the most manly and candid manner, stated the circumstance in which he was placed, as delicately as he could. His Highness then added, that, "proud as he would be of such an illustrious alliance, he came to take the commands of His Royal Highness to quit the country instantly if his prosecution of the affair did not meet with the entire and cordial approbation of His Royal Highness." The answer was what might have been expected from the dictates of a generous and magnanimous breast. The Prince Regent gave his sanction to the continuance of an intercourse which was commenced and carried on upon such honorable principles. One part of the proposed arrangements must at least be particularly pleasing to our national feelings: The Princess Charlotte of Wales has expressly stipulated that she shall never be taken out of the country without her full and free consent.

FEB. 21.

Yesterday a division took place in Parliament on an amendment condemning the conduct of Ministers, proposed by Lord milton, when the opposition collected all their forces. The result was :—

For the amendment, 77 } 163 majority for Against it, 240 } Ministers.

In the Lords division was :—For Ministers 104—against them 44.

The British embassy to Portugal has been discontinued ever since it has been known that the Court intend to remain in Brazil. Mr. Canning the late Minister is on the return home, it is said, he will come into the administration at the head of the Admiralty.

Predictions of commotions in France continued in daily refutation and fabrication. The allied troops had left Paris & the interior of France nearly a month, and yet the progress of tranquility continued uninterrupted.

The Ex. King Joseph Bonaparte, Marshal Grouchy, and General Lefebre-Desnouettes are in Philadelphia. The Paris papers mention, that a reward of 10.000 francs had been proclaimed for the apprehension of the latter.

The Russian Emperor has ordered 750.000 suits of regimentals, of English manufacture, for the clothing of his troops.

New-York, APRIL 25.

By the arrival last evening of the ship Athens, from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 29th of February and Liverpool to the 2d of March, both inclusive. Extracts follow.

Twenty six commercial houses at Glasgow, are stated in a Liverpool paper of 1st of March, to have been under the necessity of stopping payment.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

It is not at Liverpool only that failures have taken place to a great amount; letters from Glasgow have brought a list of failures to the extent of upward of a million sterling!

The Marquis of Northampton, walking down Sherp-street, Northampton, Wednesday morning, from the slippery state of the pave of the pavement, fell with great violence, broke two ribs and was otherwise considerably hurt.

FEB. 25.

Glasgow papers which arrived yesterday, give a melancholy account of the trade and manufactures, in that country. No fewer than eighteen respectable houses, chiefly in the linen & cotton trade, have within ten days, stopped payment. Among these, is the house of Messrs. S——& Son, whose extensive manufactories employ not less than 400 persons. Their connections with two or three houses in London, will it is expected, be attended with serious consequences. The amount which the house has failed for, is upwards of half a million sterling.

A Dutch mail came in this morning. It adds another instance to the concurring accounts of the progress of the plague, which are truly alarming.—The new instance is in the Turkish province of Bosnia.

The Paris papers of the 22nd arrived yesterday, and those of the 23d this morning. They are principally interesting on account of the discovery of the last will and testament of the late queen, Marie Antoinette, found among the papers of the Ex-Conventionalist Courtois, one of the chiefs of the regicide faction, who is supposed to have carefully withheld this document from public knowledge, lest it should counteract the revolutionary madness at the moment, or draw down vengeance for the concealment in later and better times. This paper is in the form of a letter from the deceased queen to her sister in law, Madame Elizabeth, recognized by all the members of the royal family, to be written with her own hand. It is also to be attested by the signatures of the executioners, meaning we suppose, the chiefs of the regicide faction. It was written not more than five hours before her execution. It evinces the most heroic spirit, the most perfect generosity, parental affection, patriotism, pure christian faith and forgiveness. The French Chambers of Peers and Deputies appear to have been quite extatized on receiving the certified copies of it, laid before them by the King's ministers for especially for the purpose by his majesty; addresses in answer to the communication have been voted in both assemblies. The document is to be copied *fac simile*, by the King's orders. The proceedings on this business are the only matters worthy of notice in the papers.

The York Gazette.

WEDNESDAY May 15, 1816.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.
York, 30 April, 1816.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen, to be Commissioners for carrying into effect the Provisions of An Act passed in the late Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to Grant to His Majesty a Sum of Money to amend and repeal the Public Highways and Roads in this Province, and to build and repair Bridges in the several Districts thereof,—viz :

Eastern District.	The Hon. Neil McLean, John Crysler and David Sheek, Esquires.
Johnstown District.	Joel Stone, Oliver Everts and Adiel Sherwood, Esquires.
Midland District.	Allan MacLean, James McNabb and Benjamin Fairfield, Esquires
New Castle District.	Elias Jones, John Burn and Zacheus Burnham, Esquires
Home District.	William Allan and Peter Robinson, Esquires, & Mr. William Cooper.
Niagara District.	Thomas Dickson, Abraham Nelles and James Macklem, Esquires.
London District.	Thomas Talbot, George C Salmon and Mahlon Burwell, Esquires.
Western District.	John McGregor, William McCormick and John Dalson, Esquires.
District of Gore.	James Durand, Moses Gamble and Henry Haig'e, Esquires.
District of Ottawa.	George Hamilton, Thomas Mears and John McDonell, Esquires.

ELECTION.

PETER ROBINSON Esquire, was Yesterday Elected to represent the East Riding of the County of York and County of Simcoe.

UPPER CANADA.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, LT. GOVERNOR.

George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith.

To all our Loving Subjects in the Province of Upper Canada,— GREETING :—

WHEREAS WE being deeply impressed with the Calamities occasioned by the late War between Great Britain and France, and being desirous to return our thanks to the Sovereign disposer of events for his great goodness in putting an end to the same; have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council for the Province of Upper Canada, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, appointing and commanding, that a day of General THANKSGIVING to Almighty God, be observed on TUESDAY the EIGHTEENTH DAY of JUNE next throughout our said Province; AND WE DO HEREBY STRICTLY CHARGE, and command, that the said day of General Thanksgiving be reverently and devoutly observed by all our Loving Subjects in our said Province, upon pain of such punishment as We may justly inflict upon all those who contemn or neglect the performance, of so serious a duty.

In testimony whereof WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed : Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty sixth year of our Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency.
WM JARVIS, Secretary.

500 Dollars Reward!

UPPER CANADA.

Proclamation.

George the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith.

WHEREAS between the hours of Eight and Nine o'Clock on the night of the twenty fifth of April last, a most daring Robbery, to the amount of Ten Hundred and Seventy-Seven Pounds, Ten Shillings, was committed in the house of Mr. JAMES HALL in the Township of Elizabethtown, in the District of Johnstown, during his absence, by three Persons disguised, and armed with Pistols and Knives, who carried away the following parcels of Money, to wit,—In American Eagles, and half Eagles £593-15—In Doubloons, &c. £401-5—In Silver Dollars half Dollars and Crowns £62-10—In Three Shilling Bank Tokens £20— WE therefore have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to offer the above Reward of Five Hundred Dollars, or One Hundred and Twenty Five Pounds, Provincial Currency, to be paid immediately to any Person or Persons, who shall give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of all or any of the Persons concerned in the said Robbery :—AND WE further offer His Majesty's most Gracious Pardon to such one of the Offenders as or make a discovery of his accomplices.

In testimony whereof WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed : Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one Thousand eight hundred and fifteen and in the fifty sixth year of our Reign.

F G.

By Command of His Excellency.
WM JARVIS, Secretary.

Lands for Sale

and good Titles and possession given immediately.

1000 ACRES of LAND in the Township of Darlington, 1st concession, lots Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, 200 acres in Scarborough, 2d concession, lot No. 1, 400 acres in Pickering, lot 35 second concession, broken front, and lot 28 in the 8th concession. Also,

200 acres in Uxbridge, No. 34, 3d. concession, and 200 acres in the Township of York, lot No. 8, 2d concession.

As these lands are extremely valuable, from their situation, it is needless to point out the benefit of immediate application, as they will be sold on reasonable and advantageous terms, which can be had at the Printing Office.

York, 28 February, 1816.

MASONS' WORK.

ANY Persons willing to undertake to build Stone Walls in different places in this Yard, are requested to send sealed tenders on the Twentieth instant. They will be expected to find all the materials, but they will have the liberty of quarrying stone on the Government ground. The proposals to be by the square foot.

ED. LAWS,
Naval Storekeeper.

Naval Yard, Kingston,
5th April, 1816. 20

Public Notice.

POST OFFICE,
York, Jan. 1st, 1816.

THE Mails which will continue to arrive here every Monday morning, will be closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of same day to be forwarded for Dundass, Niagara, and Sandwich, and from Dundass, a Courier will be dispatched every second Thursday, for Sandwich and Amherstburg.

Nevertheless, all the Packets and Letters put into the different Offices for the Westward will be forwarded weekly to Dundass.

The Mail from hence to Kingston is closed every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M after which hour no Letters can be forwarded till the following Mail.

An arrangement has been made for forwarding letters for Europe, "*Via. New York, provided the British Inland Postage to Swanton by way of Montreal, and the States Postage from Swanton to New York is paidat the Office when the letters are put in*: and above the address for the place in Great Britain or Ireland, must be written the words, "*Via. New York per H. B. M. Packet.*

W. ALLAN, P. M.

Notice,

THE Subscribers being duly appointed Administrators to the Estate of the late HUGH M'PHEE, of Young Street, request those who have Claims thereon, to present them authenticated for adjustment, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to Dr. Baldwin York.

DONALD Mc.MILLAN.
CATHARINE Mc.MILLAN.
Administrators

York, 26 January, 1816.

Advertiement.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned Lots of Land, viz.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession, broken front, and Lot No. 28, in the 8th Concession, of the Township of Pickering, containing 400 Acres.

ALSO,

LOT No. 1, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 Acres. For terms apply at the Printing Office.

York, 24th Novr. 1815.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at a moderate price and on liberal terms of payment the House and Lot occupied by George Duggan Merchant in York. Also the following lots of Lands.

Lots No 32 & 33 in 3d Con. of *Pickering*
No. 26 & 27 in 5 Con. of *Whitby.*
No. 29 & 32 in 9 Con. of *Whitby.*
No. 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
No. 4 in 8 Con. of do
No. 14 & 17 in 9 con. of *Haldimand.*
No. 14 & 14 in 8 Con of do.
No. 32 8 Con. of *Glarke.*
No. 32 West half 4 Con. of *King.*

Also several Lots for building thereon, adjoining the Church Ground and opposite to the Market Square viz. No. 2, 8, 9 and 10. Application to be made to Alexander Wood Esqr. Merchant in York or to the Subscriber in Kingston.

GEORGE OKIL STUART.

Kingston Septr. 1815.

N. B. Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

JOHN HIGGINS, JUNR.

Blacksmith.

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of YORK, and its vicinity that he has commenced the above business on the Farm adjoining Major Givens near York Garrison, where all work in his line will be done with neatness and despatch, and hopes by his attention to his business, to meet the Patronage of a Generous Public.

York, 16 Dec. 1815.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District against the lands and tenements, which were of Ben. Gilbert, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Administrator, at the suit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Esq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North side of King Street, in the Town of York, containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houses, and out-houses thereunto belonging, all which property I shall sell at public Auction in one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

SAMUEL RIDOUT. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

FOR SALE.

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District; consisting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14, Concession D.
No 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will deliver any quantity of Cedar for fences or other purposes, early in the Spring. Those who may be in want, will have the goodness to send their orders immediately, either to the subscriber on the Humber, or to Mr. J. MURCHISON, Merchant Taylor, in York.

WM. COOPER.

Humber, 30thNov. 1815.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roach es Point, Cookes Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 Acres well cleared, with 2 LogHouses thereon and a few acres planted with Corn and Potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance. For particulars enquire of Mr Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 10th, 1815. CHAS. GRANT

The Markham Mills For Sale,

TOGETHER with 400 Acers of Land, being Lots No. 3 and 4, in 3d Concession of said Township, on which the Mills are erected.

The situation is so well known it need not be described.

ALSO,

300 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 32, and half of No. 31, in 2d Concession. A good and indisputable title will be given, and the conditions of sale made known by applying to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 22d of December, 1815.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that no Petition from Sons or Daughters of U. E. Loyalists will be hereafter received without a Certificate from the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the Peace, that the Parent retained his Loyalty during the late War, and was under no suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and if a Son, then of age, that he also was Loyal during the late War, and did his duty in defence of the Province—and if a Daughter of an U. E. Loyalist married, that her Husband was Loyal, and did his duty in defence of the Province.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

DISTRICT, ——— WE A. B. Chairman, and C. D. Clerk of the Peace, Certify that E. F. personally appeared at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace this day, is recognized by the Magistrates to be the Son of G. H. of ——— who retained his Loyalty during the late War without suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and that the said E. F. did his duty in defence of the Province during the late War.

Dated at the Court House at ———
——— in the said District this
——— day of ——— 181

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, South side 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 100 Acres.

Lots in Cailtor, Nos. 11, 13 & 15 5, Con. } 800
14 6, do. } Acres

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands:—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part thereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres in rear of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Peter Earnest, as also the Park Lot No. 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
gent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

The Markham Mills For Sale.

TOGETHER with 400 Acres of Land; being Lots No. 3 and 4, in 3d Concession of said Township, on which the Mills are ted.

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YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

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JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

DISTRICT, ——— WE A. B[illegible] airman, and C. D. Clerk of the ice, Certify that E. F. personally ap red at the General Quarter Sessions the Peace this day, is recognized by Magistrates to be the Son of G. H. ——— who retained his alty during the late War without picion of aiding or assisting the Ene- —and that the said E. F. did his duty defence of the Province during the War.

Dated at the Court House at ——— ——— in the said District this ——— day of ——— 181

To be Sold.

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JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
gent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

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G. R.

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 27.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1l. each. YORK, (U. C.) WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1816. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

500 *Dollars Reward!*

UPPER CANADA.

Proclamation.

George the Third by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith.

WHEREAS between the hours of Eight and Nine o'Clock on the night of the twenty fifth of April last, a moft daring Robbery, to the amount of Ten Hundred and Seventy-Seven Pounds, Ten Shillings, was committed in the houfe of Mr. JAMES HALL in the Township of Elizabethtown, in the District of Johnftown, during his abfence, by three Perfons difguifed, and armed with Piftols and Knives, who carried away the following parcels of Money, to wit,—In American Eagles, and half Eagles £593-15— In Doubloons, &c. £401 5—In Silver Dollars half Dollars and Crowns £62-10—In Three Shilling Bank Token £20— WE therefore have thought fit, by and with the advice and confent of our Executive Council, to offer the above Reward of Five Hundred Dollars, or One Hundred and Twenty Five Pounds, Provincial Currency, to be paid immediately to any Perfon or Perfons, who fhall give fuch informations may lead to the apprehenfion and conviction of all or any of the Perfons concerned in the faid Robbery:—AND WE further offer His Majefty's moft Gracious Pardon to fuch one of the Offenders as will make a difcovery of his accomplices.

In teftimony whereof WE have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed: Witnefs our trufty and well beloved FRANCIS CORE Efquire, Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province, at York, this fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one Thoufand eight hundred and fixteen and in the fifty-fixth year of our Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency.
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

UPPER CANADA.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, LT. GOVERNOR.

George the Third by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith.

To all our Loving Subjects in the Province of Upper Canada,— GREETING:—

WHEREAS WE being deeply impreffed with the Calamities occafioned by the late War between Great Britain and France, and being defirous to return our thanks to the Sovereign difpofer of events for his great goodnefs in putting an end to the fame; have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council for the Province of Upper Canada, to iffue this our Royal Proclamation, appointing and commanding, that a day of General THANKSGIVING to Almighty God be obferved on TUESDAY the EIGHTEENTH DAY of JUNE next throughout our Province; AND WE DO HEREBY STRICTLY CHARGE, and command, that the faid day of General Thankfgiving be reverently and devoutly obferved by all our Loving Subjects in our faid Province, upon pain of fuch punifhment as We may juftly inflict upon all thofe who contemn or neglect the performance, of fo ferious a duty.

In teftimony whereof WE have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed: Witnefs our trufty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Efquire, Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province, at York, this fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and fixteen, and in the fifty-fixth year of our Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency.
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Upper Canada. Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legiflative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of our faid Province, to the Affembly at our Town of York, on the firft day of June next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.

WHEREAS for certain urgent and arduous affairs Us the ftate and defence of our faid Province concerning our faid Affembly at the day and place aforefaid to be held, WE have ordained you by our feprate Writs, at the Town and day aforefaid, to be prefent for the purpofes therein mentioned, NEVERTHELESS for certain caufes and confiderations Us thereunto efpecially moving Our faid Affembly at, and upon the faid firft day of June next, We have thought proper to Prorogue, fo that you nor any of you on the faid firft day of June next at our faid Town to appear are to be held or conftrained; for We do will that you and each of you be, as to us in that matter entirely concerned COMMANDING, and by the tenor of thefe Prefents enjoining you and every of you, and all others in this behalf intereffed, that on the Eighth day of July next, at our Town of York, perfonally you and every of you be and appear to treat, do, act, and conclude upon thofe things which in our faid Affembly by the Common Council of our faid Province, by the favor of God may be ordained.

In Teftimony whereof We have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witnefs our Trufty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Efquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province, at York, this Twenty-Fourth day of May, in the Year of our Lord One Thoufand Eight Hundred and fixteen, and in the Fifty Sixth Year of our Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency.
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Form of Militia Penfion Certificate required by the Act of the 56th Year of His Majefty's Reign, intituled, "An Act "to repeal part of, and to alter and amend "the Laws now in force, for granting "Penfions to Perfons difabled in the ser- "vice, and the Widows and Children of "Perfons who may have been Killed in "the fervice, and to Extend the Provifions "of the fame."

[Form of Certificate to be Signed by the Surviving Senior Officer of the Regiment, or Detachment, prefent, to which the deceafed Militia Officer, non-Commiffioned Officer, &c. belonged, or other Officer of the Line, or Militia, who Commanded in the Action in which, or at the time when, he was killed, to authorife the infertion of the Name of his Widow in the Provincial Penfion Lift.]

I ——— Senior Officer of the ——— Regiment of ——— Militia, do hereby Certify that ——— of the ——— Regiment of ——— Militia, was Killed in Action, at ——— on the ——— day of ——— 181 and that ——— is the Widow of the faid ———

Given under my Hand at ——— in the ——— Diftrict, this ——— day of ——— 181

[Form of Affidavit which the Widow of Officers, non-Commiffioned Officers, Private Militia men, or Teamsters, entitled to the Provincial Penfion, whose Husbands have been Killed in action, or by any casualty or accident, (as the case may be,) on actual Service, are required by the Act of the 56th year of His Majefty's Reign, to take and transmit, after the expiration of every half year, (Commencing the firft of January and firft of July,) to the General Agent for the payment of Militia Penfions, at the Seat of Government, to enable them to receive the fame, in advance.]

I ——— do Solemnly Swear, that I am the Widow of ——— who was Killed ——— the Enemy.

Sworn before me at ——— in the ——— Diftrict, this ——— day of ——— 181

J P

Commiffioner for Adminiftering the Oaths to Militia Penfioners.

[Form of Certificate to be Signed by the Surviving Senior Officer of the Regiment, or Detachment, prefent, to which the deceafed, Militia Officer, non-Commiffioned Officer, &c. belonged or other Officer of the Line or Militia who Commanded, in the Action in which, or the time when he was mortally wounded, to authorife the infertion of the Name of his Widow in the Provincial Penfion Lift.]

I ——— Senior Officer of the ——— Regiment of ——— Militia, do hereby Certify that ——— of the ——— Regiment of ——— Militia, was Wounded in Action at ——— on the ——— day of ——— 181 , and died in Confequence; and that ——— is the Widow of the faid

day of 181

[Form of Affidavit which the Widows of Officers, non-Commissioned Officers, Private Militia men, or Teamsters, entitled to the Provincial Pension, whose Husbands have died of Wounds received in action, or by any casualty or accident on actual Service, are required by the Act of the 56th year of His Majesty's Reign, to take and transmit to the General Agent for the payment of Militia Pensions, at the Seat of Government, after the expiration of every half year, (Commencing the first of January and first of July,) to enable them to receive the same, in advance.]

I do Solemnly Swear that I am the Widow of who died of Wounds received in Action with the Enemy.

Sworn before me at in the District, this day of 181

J P.

Commissioner for Administering the Oaths to Militia Pensioners.

[Form of Certificate to be Signed by the Senior Officer of the Regiment, or Detachment, present, to which the deceased Militia Officer, non-Commissioned Officer, &c. belonged, or other Officer of the Line, or Militia, who Commanded in the Action in which, or at the time when, he was Killed, or mortally wounded, to authorize the Name, or Names, of his Child, or Children, to be inserted in the Provincial Pension List.]

I Senior Officer of the Regiment of Militia, do hereby Certify that of the Regiment of Militia, was Killed in Action, at on the day of 181

Given under my hand, at in the District, this day of 181

[Form of Affidavit which the Guardian of the Child or Children, or the Executor or Administrator, of any Officer, non-Commissioned Officer, Private Militia man, or Teamster, in cases where such Children are entitled to the Provincial Pension, are required by the act of the 56th year of His Majesty's Reign, to take, and transmit after the expiration of every half year, (commencing the first of January, and first of July,) until the youngest Child shall have attained the full age of Sixteen years, to the General Agent for the Payment of Militia Pensions, at the Seat of Government, to enable them to receive the same, in advance.]

I do solemnly Swear, that I verily believe, that is the of the late who and that is not Sixteen years of age

Sworn before me at in the Distrtict this day of 181

J P.

Commissioner for Administering the oaths to Militia Pensioners.

[Form of Certificate to be Signed by the Surviving Senior Officer of the Regiment, or Detachment, present, to which any Officer non-Commissioned Officer, Private Militia man, or Teamster, wounded or disabled on Service, belonged at the time, who may Claim to have his name inserted in the Provincial Pension List.]

I Senior Officer of the Regiment of Militia, do hereby Certify that of the Regiment of Militia, was wounded in Action with the Enemy, at the day of 181

Given under my hand, at this day of 181

[Form of Affidavit which Officers, non Commissioned Officers, Private Militia-men, and Teamsters, entitled to the Provincial Pension, are required by the act of the 56th year of His Majesty's Reign, to take and transmit after the expiration of every half year,(Commencing the first of January and first of July) to the General Agent for the Payment of Militia Pensions, at the Seat of Government, to enable them to receive the same, in advance.]

I do Solemnly Swear that I am the Widow of who died of Wounds received in Action with the Enemy.

Sworn before me at in the District, this day of 181

J P.

Commissioner for Administering the oaths to Militia Pensioners.

[Form of Certificate to be Signed, every half year, as soon as may be after the first of January, and first of July, in all cases of incapability of hard Labour, (excepting those in which from the loss of a Limb, total disability obviously appears,) by any resident Surgeon in any District, who may be duly appointed for the purpose; or by any Surgeon of His Majesty's Military, Naval, or Marine Forces, to authorise any Officer of Militia, non-Commissioned Officer, Private, or Teamster, wounded, or disabled, in Actual Service, (as described in the Act,) examined by such Surgeon, to Claim his half yearly Pension.]

I Surgeon do hereby Certify that I have Carefully examined of late In the Regiment of Militia, and that in consequence of being wounded, the said is incapable of hard labor.

Given under my hand, at this day of 181

[Form of Affidavit which the Widows of Officers, non Commissioned Officers, Private Militia men, or Teamsters, entitled to the Provincial Pension, whose Husbands have died from disease Contracted while on Service, are required by the Act of the 56th year of His Majesty's Reign, to take and transmit, after the expiration of every half year,(Commencing the first of January and first of July,) to the General Agent for the payment of Militia Pensions, at the Seat of Government, to enable them to receive the same, in advance.]

I do solemnly Swear, that I am the Widow of who died from disease Contracted while on service.

Sworn before me at in the District, this day of 181

J P.

Commissioner for Administering the Oaths to Militia Pensioners.

Form of Certificate to be Signed, every half year, (as soon as may be after the first of January and first of July,) in all cases of disability occasioned by Wounds received in the service (excepting those in which from the loss of a limb, total disability obviously appears) by any resident Surgeon in any District who may be duly appointed for the purpose; or by any Surgeon of His Majesty's Military, Naval, or Marine Forces, to authorise any Officer, non-Commissioned Officer or Private Militia-Man, wounded or disabled in actual service, not having at the time, a Wife, or Child, or Children, and thereby rendered incapable of earning a livelihood, to Claim the half yearly Pension.]

I Surgeon, do hereby Certify that I have Carefully examined of late, in the Regiment of Militia, and that in consequence of being wounded, the said is incapable of earning a livelihood.

Given under my hand, at this day of 181

European News, (via Quebec.)

LATEST INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY THE GLORY.

LONDON, March 26.

CATHOLICS—The Petitions to be presented to the two houses of Parliament, by Lord Donoughmore and Mr. Gratton, respecting the removal of certain disabilities to which the Roman Catholics are now subject, and admitting of a veto, is signed by the Earl of Shrewsbury, Earl Fingal, Lords Kenmore, Gormanston, Southwell, Trimleston, Netter-

in the District, late in the Regiment of Militia, do solemnly Swear that I am the Person whose name has been heretofore inserted in the Pension List of this Province.

Sworn before me at in the District this day of 181

J P.

Commissioner for Administering the oath to Militia Pensioners.

[Form of Certificate to be Signed, every half year, as soon as may be after the first of January, and first of July, in all cases of incapability of hard Labour, (excepting those in which from the loss of a Limb, total disability obviously appears,) by any resident Surgeon in any District, who may be duly appointed for the purpose; or by any Surgeon of His Majesty's Military, Naval, or Marine Forces, to authorise any Officer of Militia, non-Commissioned Officer, Private, or Teamster, wounded, or disabled, in Actual Service, (as described in the Act,) examined by such Surgeon, to Claim his half yearly Pension.]

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principal gentlemen of Britain.

Particulars of the Reductions in the Staff of the Army.

(ABSTRACT OF THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.)

The following are the Reductions proposed to be made from the estimated charge of the Staff at home and abroad for the year 1816.

Staff in Great Britain, including Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney.

At Head-Quarters.—Adjutant General's Office to be reduced to the peace rate. The Adjutant General to be taken off the Staff as a Lieut. General, reverting to an allowance of 500*l.* per annum, formerly granted when an Adjutant General was not upon the Staff. Deputy Adjutant General to be taken off the Staff as Major General. Deputy Adjutant General Recruiting Department discontinued. Quarter-Master General's Office to be reduced to the same rate as the Adjutant General's, to be also taken off the Staff as a Major-General. Deputy Quarter Master General on the same footing as Deputy Adjutant General. One Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General to be discontinued. Contingencies for the Officers discontinued. The total annual saving under this head amounts to 2,632*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* and the saving for the present year to 1,524*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*

South Britain.—Four Major Generals, four Aides-de-Camp, 4 Aides-de-Camp to the Prince Regent, 4 Brigade Majors, 5 Temporary Assistant Quarter Masters General, 2 Inspectors of army Clothing, 3 Commandants of Hospitals.

Guernsey and Jersey—2 Lieutenant Generals Aid-de-Camp, to be replaced by 2 Major-Generals, with one Aid-de-Camp each.

Alderney.—One Major-General and one Aides de Camp.

North Britain.—One Lieutenant General and 2 Aides-de-Camp.

Medical Staff in Great Britain.—One Inspector of Hospitals. 3 Deputy Inspectors, 2 Physicians, 11 Surgeons, 3 Apothecaries. 5 Assistant Surgeons, 8 Hospital Assistants, 2 Dispencers of Medicines, 1 Hospital Purveyor, 2 Deputy Purveyors, 4 Purveyors' Clerks, 1 Chaplain of the Forces—Contingencies for the Military Staff Officers.

These reductions make the total annual saving for Great Britain 26,702*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*—in this year 15,010*l.* 1*s.*

Ireland.—3 Lieutenant Generals, 6 Aids-de-Camp, 4 Major Generals, 4 Aides-de-Camp, 1 Adjutant General to be taken off the Staff as Major General, 1 Quarter Master General, 3 Assistant Adjutants General, 6 Assistant Quarter Masters Generals, 15 Majors of Brigade.

Irish Medical Staff——2 Deputy Inspectors of Hospitals, 3 Surgeons, 4 Hospital Mates. Contingencies for the Military Staff.

Total annual saving for Ireland, in British Currency, 23,230*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*—saving for the present year 14,490*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

STAFF ON FOREIGN STATIONS.

Canada.—1 Major General, 1 Aid-de-Camp, 1 Major of Brigade, 1 Deputy Assistants Quarter Master General, 2 Hospital Assistants, 1 Deputy Purveyor.

Nova Scotia.—1 Major of Brigade, 1 Surgeon, 2 Hospital Assistants.

Bahama.—1 Hospital Mate.

Bermuda. 1 Major General, 1 Aids-de Camp, 1 Hospital Assistant, 1 Dispenser of Medicines, 1 Purveyor's Clerk.

Jamaica——1 Commander of Forces, 4 Aides-de-Camp, 1 Surgeon.

Gibraltar——1 General, 9 Aid-de-Camp, 1 Assistant Barrack Master Ge-

neral, 1 Surgeon,

Malta and Assistant General, 1 Aid-de-C the Forces, 1 Major

Cape of Good Ho the Forces, 4 Aides Assistant Adjutant Major, 1 Physician,

Mauritius——1 C Forces, with 4 Aides placed by a Major-G de-Camp; 1 Deputy ter General, 1 Surge

Ceylon—1 Commande Aides de Camp.

St. Helena—One I included in the estima error.

Total on Foreign Stati 291,03*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, this ye

The whole of these total annual saving of for the present year a savi

74,000*l.* per annum Prince Leopold and the P Wales. 50,000*l* for the 32,000*l* each for pocket

It has been lately disco a French bookseller, was between Buonaparte and hi for concerting his return

The York G

WEDNESDAY Ma

Lieut G York, 22

His Excellency the Lieu has been pleased to appoint and Kington, Gentleman, to Auctioneer for the Midland district dated the 1st instant.

ORDER

OF THE

LIEUTENANT GOVE COUNCIL.

Province of Upper Canada } At a Council of the Provi York, in the late Province, on May, in the Fifty-Sixth Year of Reign, and in the Year of O Thousand Eight Hundred and

PRESENT

His Excellency the Lieutenan

It having been represented t nage Duty of 12*s*/6*d* per Ton all Vessels exceeding 5 Tons bel Subjects of the United States entering any Port or Harbour vince is higher than that imp United States on the Tonnage longing to His Majesty's subject ed that so much of the Order i the 18th of April, 1816, as im nage Duty on Vessels belonging jects of the said United States ed, and that the following To be imposed in lieu thereof.

On all Vessels above 5 Tons the Tonnage Duty to be 3*d*-2 p From 50 to 100 Tons, 5*s*. or per Ton.

On all Vessels above 100 Tons, Ton.

JOHN S

Clerk of the Executive

NOTICE TO MILITIA PENS

Lieut. Governor York, 22d Ma

Pursuant to the fifteenth S the Militia Pension Act passed i Session of the Provincial Le which authorises the Governo Governor, &c. to appoint one Commissioner or Commissioners and every District of this Pro Administer the Oaths directed Act to be taken by Militia P ers to enable them to obtain yearly allowance of Pension, and

...teen, and nearly all the ...cipal gentlemen of Ireland.

...iculars of the Reductions in the Staff of the Army.

EXTRACT OF THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.

The following are the Reductions propos... be made from the estimated charge of ...aff at home and abroad for the year 1816.

...f in Great Britain, including Jersey, ... Guernsey and Alderney.

Head Quarters.—Adjutant Gene... Office to be reduced to the peace ... The Adjutant General to be ... off the Staff as a Lieut. General, ...ing to an allowance of 500*l.* per ...n, formerly granted when an Ad... General was not upon the Staff. ...y Adjutant General to be taken ... Staff as Major General. Deputy ...ant General Recruiting Depart... discontinued. Quarter-Master ...al's Office to be reduced to the ...ate as the Adjutant General's, to ... taken off the Staff as a Major-...l. Deputy Quarter Master Ge... in the same footing as Deputy ...t General. One Deputy Assistant ... Master General to be discontinu... ...ontingencies for the Officers dis... ...ed. The total annual saving ...this head amounts to 2,632*l.* 8s. ... the saving for the present year ...*l.* 10s. 3d.

...Britain.—Four Major Generals, ...ides-de-Camp, 4 Aides-de-Camp ...rince Regent, 4 Brigade Majors, ...orary Assistant Quarter Masters ... Inspectors of army Clothing, ...andants of Hospitals.

...sey and Jersey—2 Lieutenant ... Aid-de-Camp, to be replaced ...or-Generals, with one Aid-de-...ch.

...ey.—One Major-General and ...s de-Camp.

...Britain.—One Lieutenant Ge... 2 Aides-de-Camp.

...al Staff in Great Britain.—One ... of Hospitals, 3 Deputy Inspec... ...hysicians, 11 Surgeons, 3 Apo... 5 Assistant Surgeons, 8 Hos... ...tants, 2 Dispencers of Medi... Hospital Purveyor, 2 Deputy ..., 4 Purveyors' Clerks, 1 Chap... Forces—Contingencies for the ...taff Officers.

...eductions make the total ar... ...g for Great Britain 26,702*l.* ...ift this year 15,010*l.* 11s.

...—3 Lieutenant Generals, 6 ...amp, 4 Major Generals, 4 ...Camp, 1 Adjutant General to ...ff the Staff as Major General, ...Master General, 3 Assistant ...General, 6 Assistant Quarter ...enerals, 15 Majors of Brigade. ...dical Staff*—*—2 Deputy In... Hospitals, 3 Surgeons, 4 Hos... ... Contingencies for the Mi...

...nual saving for Ireland, in... ...rrency, 53,230*l.* 15s. 11*d.*—... the present year 14,490*l.* ...

...ON FOREIGN STATIONS.

... Major Generals, 1 Aid-de... ...jor of Brigade, 1 Deputy ...uarter Master General, 2 Hos... ...ts, 1 Deputy Purveyor.

...a.—1 Major of Brigade, 8 ...Hospital Assistants.

...—1 Hospital Mate.

... 1 Major General, 1 Aid... Hospital Assistant, 1 Dispen... ...mes, 1 Purveyor's Clerk.

...—1 Commander of Forces, ...amp, 1 Surgeon.

...—1 General, 9 Aid-de... ...istant Barrack Master Ge...

neral, 1 Surgeon, 9 Hospital Assistants.

Malta and Ionian Islands—1 Lieutenant General, 2 Aids-de-Camp, 1 Major General, 1 Aid-de-Camp, 2 Chaplains of the Forces, 1 Major of Brigade.

Cape of Good Hope—1 Commander of the Forces, 4 Aides-de-Camp, 1 Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, 1 Brigade Major, 1 Physician, 1 Deputy Purveyor.

Mauritius.—1 Commander of the Forces, with 4 Aides-de-Camp, to be replaced by a Major-General with 1 Aid-de-Camp; 1 Deputy Assistant Qr. Master General, 1 Surgeon.

Ceylon—1 Commander of the Forces, 4 Aides de Camp.

St. Helena—One Inspector of Militia, included in the estimate through a clerical error.

Total on Foreign Stations: Annual saving 391,03*l.* 8s. 6*d.*; this year, 10,787*l.* 8s 8*d.*

The whole of these reductions make a total annual saving of 81,597*l.* 6s. 5*d.* and for the present year a saving of 41,812*l.* 2s. 3*d.*

74,000*l.* per annum is to be settled on Prince Leopold and the Princess Charlotte of Wales. 50,000*l.* for their household, and 32,000*l.* each for pocket expences.

It has been lately discovered that Barcenal a French bookseller, was the great agent between Bonaparte and his friends in France, for concerting his return From Elba.

The York Gazette.

WEDNESDAY May 29, 1816.

Lieut. Governor's Office,
York, 22d May, 1816.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint William McLean of Kingston, Gentleman, to be Government Auctioneer for the Midland District, Commission dated the 1st instant.

ORDER

OF THE

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Province of Upper Canada } At a Council for the Affairs of the Province, held at York, in the said Province, on the 22d day of May, in the Fifty-Sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen.

PRESENT

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

It having been represented that the Tonnage Duty of 12/6*d* per Ton imposed on all Vessels exceeding 5 Tons belonging to the Subjects of the United States of America entering any Port or Harbour in this Province is higher than that imposed in the United States on the Tonnage of Vessels belonging to His Majesty's subjects, It is Ordered that so much of the Order in Council of the 18th of April, 1816, as imposes a Tonnage Duty on Vessels belonging to the Subjects of the said United States, be cancelled, and that the following Tonnage Duty be imposed in lieu thereof.

On all Vessels above 5 Tons to 50 Tons the Tonnage Duty to be 3*d*1-2 per Ton

From 50 to 100 Tons, 5*s*. or One Dollar, per Ton.

On all Vessels above 100 Tons, 12/6*d* per Ton.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

NOTICE TO MILITIA PENSIONERS

Lieut. Governor's Office.
York, 22d May, 1816

Pursuant to the fifteenth Section of the Militia Pension Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, which authorises the Governor, Lieut. Governor, &c. to appoint one or more Commissioner or Commissioners in each and every District of this Province to Administer the Oaths directed by that Act to be taken by Militia Pensioners to enable them to obtain the half yearly allowance of Pension, and which enacts that "any Person who shall be "guilty of Wilful and Corrupt Perjury "in any Oath which such Person or "Persons shall or may have taken by the "direction of the said Act, such Person "shall, on conviction thereof, incur and "suffer the like Pains and Penalties to "which any Person Committed of wilful "and Currupt Perjury is liable by the Laws and Statutes of this Province"—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Justices of the Peace, Commissioners for the purpose aforesaid, in and for the several Districts, respectively, viz:—

For the Eastern District.	Alexander M'Millan, Samuel Anderson, John Cryster, Donald M'Aulay and Donald M'Donell Esquires.
Ottawa District.	George Hamilton and Alexander Grant, Esquires.
Johnstown District.	Joel Stone, Thomas Smith, Richard Arnold and Lewis Grant, Esquires.
Midland District.	Alexander Fisher, James M'Nabb, Thomas Markland, Ebenezer Washburn and John Cumming Esquires.
New-Castle District.	Elias Jones, Alexander Fletcher, John Burn and Richard Hare, Esquires.
Home District	Alexander Wood, William Allan, Peter Robinson and Grant Powell, Esquires.
District of Gore.	Richard Hatt, James Crooks, George Hamilton and John Erb, Esquires.
District of Niagara.	Thomas Dickson, Robert Kerr, Samuel Street, John Warren, and Abraham Nelles, Esquires.
London District.	John Backhouse, James Mitchell, George C. Salmon, Daniel Springer and William Bowen, Esquires.
Western District.	Robert Richardson, Richard Patrinson, Ebenezer Reynolds and George Jacobs, Esquires.

By Order,
EDWARD MacMAHON,
Acting Secretary.

NOTICE TO MILITIA PENSIONERS

Lieutenant Governor's Office.
York, 23d May, 1816.

Pursuant to the tenth Section of an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, intituled, "An Act to repeal part "of and to alter and amend the Laws now "in force for Granting Pensions to Persons "disabled in the Service, and the Widows "and Children of Persons who may have "been killed in the Service, and to extend "the Provisions of the same," His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Medical Gentlemen, for the Districts in which they reside, respectively, to examine Persons who may Claim to be admitted as Militia Pensioners in consequence of alleged Disability from Wounds received in His Majesty's Service, and to Certify touching such disability, if found to exist, as prescribed by the said Section.—Also to examine and grant to those who may continue to labour under such Disability, upon application, Certificates to that effect, every half year, to enable them to obtain the half yearly allowance of Pension, in advance.

For the Western District	Surgeon Richardson, Amherstburg.
For the London District.	Surgeon Graham, Long Point, late Hospital Assistant.
For the Niagara District.	Surgeon Kerr,—Niagara. Surgeon Sumner, Near the 20 mile Creek.
For the Home District	Surgeon Powell, Surgeon Lee, } York.

By Order,
EDWARD MacMAHON,
Acting Secretary.

N. B.—The abovementioned Section also authorizes any Surgeon of His Majesty's Military, Naval or Marine Service, to examine wounded Militia men, and Grant Certificates of disability in the form prescribed.

It is to be distinctly understood that Certificates of disability from *hard labour*, will entitle those only to the Pension under that head who may have had at the Time of being wounded, a Wife, or Child or Children;—and that those who may not have had either at the time of being wounded, can only draw it upon obtaining Certificates of being *incapable of earning a livelihood*, they being left in that respect, precisely as they were before the passing of the late Act.

Form of Surgeon's Certificate.

I Surgeon, do hereby Certify that I have carefully examined of Late in the Regiment of Militia, and that in consequence of being wounded, the said is incapable of hard labour.

Given under my hand at this day of 181:

NOTICE TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 24th May, 1816.

Pursuant to the fourth Section of an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, intituled, "An Act to repeal "part of and to alter and amend the Laws "now in Force for Granting Pensions to "Persons disabled in the Service, and the "Widows and Children of Persons who "may have been killed in the Service, and "to extend the Provisions of the same," which enacts that "on every application of "a Widow, or Guardian or Guardians, "Executor or Administrator of any Child "or Children, of any Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer, Private Militia-man, or "Teamster, who may have Died, or who "may hereafter Die, in consequence "of illness or disease Contracted, or "which may hereafter be contracted, on Service as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful "for the Governor, &c. to Order a Permanent "Board, composed of Militia Officers of the "County, District or Riding in which such "Officer, non-Commissioned Officer, &c. as aforesaid, shall have been domiciliated at the "time of contracting such illness or disease "as aforesaid, to enquire into the merits of "the Case, whose favorable Report and recommendation, shall be sufficient Authority "for the Governor, &c. to order the Name or "Names of such Widow, or Child, or Children, to be inserted on the Pension List "of this Province, and to order the amount of "such Pensions as aforesaid to be paid"—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Officers of the militia, to be Members of the said Permanent Boards for the several Districts, respectively:—

For the Eastern District.

Lieut. Colonel the Hon. Neil McLean,—Lieut. Colonel McMillan,—Lieut. Colonel Donald McDonell,—Lieut. Col. The Hon. Thomas Fraser,—Captain Archibald McLean, late Incorporated Militia.

For the Johnstown District.

Colonel William Fraser,—Colonel Stone,—Lieut. Col. L. P. Sherwood,—Lieut. Col. Burnett,—Captain John McDonell late Incorporated Militia.

For the Midland District.

Colonel William Johnston,—Colonel John Ferguson,—Lieut. Col. Allan McLean,—Lt. Col Archibald McDonell,—Senior Officer of the Lenox Militia,—Captain Daniel Washburn, late Incorporated Militia.

For the New-Castle District

Lieut. Col. Peters,—Major Jones,—Major Rogers,—Capt. Thomas Ward,—Capt. John Burn.

[For remainder see Supplement.]

Lands for Sale

And good Titles and possession given immediately.

1000 ACRES of LAND in the Township of Darlington, 1st concession, lots Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, 200 acres in Scarborough, 2d concession, lot No. 1, 400 acres in Pickering, lot 35 second concession, broken front, and lot 28 in the 8th concession. Also,

200 acres in Uxbridge, No. 34, 3d. concession, and 200 acres in the township of York, lot No. 8, 2d concession.

As these lands are extremely valuable, from their situation, it is needless to point out the benefit of immediate application, as they will be sold on reasonable and advantageous terms, which can be had at the Printing Office.

York, 28 February, 1816.

Public Notice.

POST OFFICE,
York, Jan. 1st, 1816.

THE Mails which will continue to arrive here every Monday morning, will be closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of same day to be forwarded for Dundass, Niagara, and Sandwich, and from Dundass, a Courier will be dispatched every second Thursday, for Sandwich and Amherstburg.

Nevertheless, all the Packets and Letters put into the different Offices for the Westward will be forwarded weekly to Dundass.

The Mail from hence to Kingston is closed every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M after which hour no Letters can be forwarded till the following Mail.

An arrangement has been made for forwarding letters for Europe, *"Via. New York, provided the British Inland Postage to Swanton, by way of Montreal, and the States Postage from Swanton to New York is paidat the Office when the letters are put in*: and above the address for the place in Great Britain or Ireland, must be written the words, *"Via. New York per H. B. M. Packet.*

W. ALLAN, P. M.

Notice,

THE Subscribers being duly appointed Administrators to the Estate of the late HUGH M'PHEE, of Young Street, request those who have Claims thereon, to present them authenticated for adjustment, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to Dr. Baldwin York.

DONALD Mc.MILLAN.
CATHARINE Mc.MILLAN.
Administrators.

York, 26 January, 1816.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned Lots of Land, viz.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession, broken front, and Lot No. 28, in the 8th Concession, of the Township of Pickering, containing 400 Acres.

ALSO,

LOT No. 1, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 Acres. For terms apply at the Printing Office.

York, 24th Novr. 1815.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roaches Point, Cookes Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 acres well cleared, with 2 Log Houses thereon, and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance. For particulars enquire of Mr Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 10th, 1815. CHAS. GRANT.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at a moderate price and on liberal terms of payment the House and Lot occupied by George Duggan Merchant in York. Also the following lots of Lands.

Lots No 32 & 33 in 3d Con. of *Pickering*.
No. 26 & 27 in 5 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 29 & 32 in 9 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
No. 4 in 8 Con. of do
No. 14 & 17 in 9 con. of *Haldimand*
No. 14 & 14 in 8 Con of do.
No. 32 8 Con. of *Clarke*.
No. 32 West half 4 Con. of *King*.

Also several Lots for building thereon adjoining the Church Ground and opposite to the Market Square viz. No. 2, 8 9 and 10. Application to be made to Alexander Wood Esqr. Merchant in York or to the Subscriber in Kingston.

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

Kingston Septr. 1815.

N. B. Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 12, 13.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District against the lands and tenements, which were of Ben. Gilbert, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Administrator, at the suit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Esq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North side of King Street, in the Town of York, containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houses, and out-houses thereunto belonging, all which property I shall sell at public Auction in one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

SAMUEL RIDOUT. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

FOR SALE.

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District; consisting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14. Concession D.
No 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will deliver any quantity of Cedar for fences or other purposes early in the Spring. Those who may be in want, will have the goodness to send their orders immediately, either to the subscriber on the Humber, or to Mr. J. MURCHISON, Merchant Taylor, in York.

WM. COOPER.

Humber, 30th Nov. 1815.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that no Petition from Sons or Daughters of U. E. Loyalists will be hereafter received without a Certificate from the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the Peace, that the Parent retained his Loyalty during the late War, and was under no suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and if a Son, then of age, that he also was Loyal during the late War, and did his duty in defence of the Province—and if a Daughter of an U. E. Loyalist married, that her Husband was Loyal, and did his duty in defence of the Province.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

DISTRICT, ——— WE A. B. Chairman, and C. D. Clerk of the Peace, Certify that E. F. personally appeared at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace this day, is recognized by the Magistrates to be the Son of G. H. of ——— who retained his Loyalty during the late War without suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and that the said E. F. did his duty in defence of the Province during the late War.

Dated at the Court House at ———
——— in the said District this
——— day of ——— 181

The Markham Mills For Sale.

TOGETHER with 400 Acers of Land, being Lots No. 3 and 4, in 3d Concession of said Township, on which the Mills are erected.

The situation is so well known it need not be described.

ALSO,

300 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 32, and half of No. 31, in 2d Concession. A good and indisputable title will be given, and the conditions of sale made known by applying to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 22d of December, 1815.

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, Southside 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 100 Acres.

Lots in Caistor, } Nos. 11, 13 & 15 5, Con. } 200 14 & do. } Acres

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands:—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part thereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres in rear of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Peter Earnest, as also the Park Lot No. 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of York that she intends opening a School, in the House of Mr JORDAN POST, JUNR. in the New Town, on Monday next the 6th instant, for the Instruction of Girls, in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Needle-work.

ALMIRA EWING.

York, May 1st, 1816.

Removal.

JORDAN POST, JUNR.

Silversmith and Clock and Watchmaker.

BEGS leave to inform the Public that he is about Removing to his former Stand on the corner of King Street and Duke Street, lately occupied by Mr. Benson, where all Orders in his line will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality and despatch

York, May 1st, 1816.

G. R.

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 28.

For the Home District.

Lieut. Colonel Chewett,—Major Allan,—Major Wilmot,—Capt. Peter Robinson,—Capt. Heward.

For the District of Gore.

Colonel Beasley,—Lieut. Colonel Bradt,—Major Hatt,—Major Simons.

For the Niagara District.

Lieut. Col. The Hon. Thomas Clark,—Lieut. Col. Thomas Dickson,—Lieut. Col Warren,—Lieut Col. Nelles,—Major Robertson,—Captain John Clark, late Assist. Adjt. General.

For the London District

Colonel Talbot,—Lieut Col. Nichol,—Lt Colonel Ryerson,—Lt Col. Bostwick,—Lt Colonel Burwell,—Major Salmon,—Captain Rapelje, late Incorporated Militia.

For the Western District.

Lieut. Colonel J. B. Baby,—Major Reynolds,—Capt. Elliot,—Capt. William McCormich,—Capt. John McGregor.

By Order,
EDWARD MacMAHON.
Acting Secretary.

Lieut Governor's Office,
York, 24 May, 1816.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Trustees in and for the several Districts of this Province, respectively, under the Act passed in the late Session of the Legislature, intituled, "An Act Granting to His Majesty a Sum of Money to be "applied to the use of Common Schools "throughout this Province, and to provide "for the Regulations of said Common "Schools"—viz:

For the District of Ottawa.

Thomas Mears Esq.—George Hamilton Esq.—Philo Hall Esq.—Alexander Grant Esq.—Robert Hamilton Esq.

For the Eastern District.

Hon. Neil McLean,—Hon. Thomas Fraser,—Rev Dr. Baldwine,—David Sheek Esq.—Joseph Anderson Esq.

For the District of Johnstown.

Solomon Jones Esq.—Joel Stone Esq.—Rev. John Bethune,—Jonas Jones Esq.—Levis Sherwood Esq.

For the District of New Castle.

John Burn Esq.—James Young Esq.—Elias Jones, Esq.—David M. Rogers Esq.—John Peters Esq.

For the Home District.

Grant Powell Esq.—William Allan Esq.—Alexander Wood Esq.—Peter Robinson Esq.—Hon. and Rev. Dr. John Strachan.

For the District of Gore.

Richard Hatt Esq.—William Crooks Esq.—Abraham Nelles Esq.—Richard Beasley Esq.—John Willson Esq.

For the District of Niagara.

Rev. Robert Addison,—Thomas Dickson Esq.—Hon. Thomas Clark,—Hon. William Dickson,—Ralfe Clench Esq.

For the District of London.

Robert Nichol Esq.—John Backhouse Esq.—Thomas Cummings Esq.—P. H. Bostwick Esq.—Mahlon Burwell Esq.

For the Western District.

John McGregor Esq.—Rev. Mr. Pollard—Richard Pattinson Esq.—William McCormick Esq.—Robert Richardson Esq.

By Order,
EDWARD MacMAHON,
Acting Secretary.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.
York, 30 April, 1816.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen, to be Commissioners for carrying into effect the Provisions of An Act passed in the late Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to Grant to His Majesty a Sum of Money to amend and repair the Public Highways and Roads in this Province, and to build and repair Bridges in the several Districts thereof,—viz:

Eastern District.	The Hon. Neil McLean, John Crysler and David Sheek, Esquires.
Johnstown District.	Joel Stone, Oliver Everts and Adiel Sherwood, Esquires.
Midland District.	Allan MacLean, James McNabb and Benjamin Fairfield, Esquires
New Castle District.	Elias Jones, John Burn and Zacheus Burnham, Esquires
Home District.	William Allan and Peter Robinson, Esquires, & Mr. William Cooper.
Niagara District.	Peter Ball, Abraham Nelles and John Warren Esquires.
London District.	Thomas Talbot, George C Salmon and Mahlon Burwell, Esquires.
Western District.	John McGregor, William [illegible] and John Dolson, Esquires.
District of Gore.	James Durand, Moses Gamble and Lieney Haigle, Esquires.
District of Ottawa.	George Hamilton, Thomas Mears and John McDonell, Esquires.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Arrived.

May 12—Ship Glory, Jande, 48 days from Liverpool, to G. Henderson, general cargo—Intelligence, was 20 sail in the ice, about 50 miles to the eastward of Anticosti—spoke a schooner from Cork, with provisions, which was the last vessel seen in the ice. Got clear of the ice on Wednesday last.——Passengers in the Glory, Messrs. G. Henderson, Adams, Brunit and servant.

—13—Schooner *Swift*, from Petitore, to J. Torrance, cargo salmon, &c.

—Schooner *Marie*, Girrack, from Tadousack

Advertisement.

STRAYED from YORK Garrison about nine days ago, a Dark Bay Horse, the property of the Subscriber, said Horse is between thirteen and fourteen hands high, with a Black Mane, a Black Tail, a large White spot on his left Side, and several others on his Back, also a Crack on his left fore Foot. Whoever will deliver the same, to Mr. M. ARTHUR, Merchant in York, will be handsomely Rewarded.

WM. BLAIR,
Lieut. Glengary Regt
York, May 29 1816

TAKE NOTICE!

POST OFFICE,
YORK, 18 April, 1816

THE Mail in future for Kingston and Lower Canada, &c. will be Closed at this Office every MONDAY at 5 o'Clock P. M.—the Mail to the Westward will continue to be closed at 4 o'Clock of the same day.

William Lindsay,

LATE MASTER TAYLOR IN THE GLENGARY LIGHT INFANTRY FENCIBLES.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that the encouragement he has received, at this Post, in the way of his profession is such, as induces him to make it his permanent residence and will be happy to conform to the orders and commands of all Persons who will please bellow on him a portion of their custom, meantime promising to perform his duty with promptitude, and calmess, opposite the House of Mr. Jonas Jones, at York.

York, 8th April, 1815. tf.

WHEREAS one Charles F. Hennings of the Home District has offered to negotiate and pass a Note of hand for 150 Dollars, said to have been given by me the subscriber, payable to him or order for a valuable consideration; this is to warn the Public from accepting of any instrument from the said Charles F. Hennings purporting to be for the payment of money or otherwise, and appearing to be signed by the subscriber hereto, as he utterly denies having given the said Charles F. Hennings any Note or instrument for the payment of the above mentioned sum, or for any other sum of money whatever,

MICHAEL DYE.

York, 8th May, 1816.

For Sale.

The undermentioned Lots of Land in the Townships of SCARBOROUGH, PICKERING and SCOTT, in the Home District, viz:—

THE Broken Lots No. 4, 5, 7, 15, 18, 19, 21 and 22, and the West half broken Lot No. 14 in the 5th Concession of Scarborough.

No. 34, in the 8th Concession Pickering.

No 13, in the 6th concession of Scott.

For Terms, apply at the Printing Office.

Supplement to the York Gazette of May 29th 1816.

Upper Canada,— GREETING:—

WHEREAS WE being deeply impressed with the Calamities occasioned by the late War between Great Britain and France, and being desirous to return our thanks to the Sovereign disposer of events for his great goodness in putting an end to the same; have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council for the Province of Upper Canada, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, appointing and commanding, that a day of General THANKSGIVING to Almighty God, be observed on TUESDAY the EIGHTEENTH DAY of JUNE next throughout our said Province; AND WE DO HEREBY STRICTLY CHARGE, and command, that the appear to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in our said Assembly by the Common Council of our said Province, by the favor of God may be ordained.

In Testimony whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this Twenty Fourth day of May, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and fifteen, and in the Fifty Sixth Year of our Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

District	Peter Robinson and Grant Powell, Esquires.
District of Gore.	Richard Hatt, James Crooks, George Hamilton and John Erb, Esquires.
District of Niagara.	Thomas Dickson, Robert Kerr, Samuel Street, John Warren, and Abraham Nelles, Esquires.
London District.	John Backhouse, James Mitchell, George C. Salmon, Daniel Springer and William Bowen, Esquires.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

DISTRICT, ——— WE A. B[illegible] Chairman, and C. D. Clerk of the Peace, Certify that E. F. personally appeared at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace this day, is recognized by the Magistrates to be the Son of G. H. ——— who retained his loyalty during the late War without suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and that the said E. F. did his duty in defence of the Province during the late War.

Dated at the Court House at ———
——— in the said District this
——— day of ——— 181

The Markham Mills For Sale.

TOGETHER with 400 Acres of Land being Lots No. 3 and 4, in 3d Concession of said Township, on which the Mills are erected.

The situation is so well known it need not be described.

ALSO,

Acres of Land, being Lots No. 32, and of No. 31, in 2d Concession. A good indisputable title will be given, and the conditions of sale made known by applying to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 22d of December, 1815.

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, Southside 20 Mile Creek, Ensby, containing 100 Acres.

in } Nos. 41, 13 & 15 5, Con. } 200
or, } 44 & do. } Acres

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands:—being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part of, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres near of the same, with a dwelling House at present occupied by Peter West, as also the Park Lot No. 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Houses will be rented till they are disposed of.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of York that she is opening a School, in the House of Mr. POST, JUNR. in the New Town, on Monday next the 6th instant, for the Instruction of Girls, in Reading, Writing, Plain and Needle-work.

ALMIRA EWING.

York, May 1st, 1816.

Removal.

PETER RDAN POST, JUNR.

Clock-smith and Clock and Watchmaker.

BEGS leave to inform the Public that he has lately Removing in his former Stand the corner of King Street and Duke Street, lately occupied by Mr. Benson, where all persons in his line will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality and despatch

York, May 1st, 1816.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

DISTRICT, ——— WE A. B[illegible] Chairman, and C. D. Clerk of the Peace, Certify that E. F. personally appeared at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace this day, is recognized by the Magistrates to be the Son of G. H. ——— who retained his loyalty during the late War without suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and that the said E. F. did his duty in defence of the Province during the late War.

Dated at the Court House at ——— in the said District this ——— day of ——— 181[illegible]

[illegible] and Needle-work.
ALMIRA EWING.
[illegible], May 1st, 1816.

Removal.

[illegible]RD IN POST, JUNR.
Clock-smith and Clock and Watch-maker.

BEGS leave to inform the Public that he is about Removing to his former Stand the corner of King Street and Duke Street, lately occupied by Mr. Benson, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality and despatch.
York, May 1st, 1816.

G. R.

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 28.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. each. YORK, (U. C.) WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1816. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

500 *Dollars Reward!*

UPPER CANADA.

Proclamation.

George the Third by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith.

WHEREAS between the hours of Eight and Nine o'Clock on the night of the twenty fifth of April last, a most daring Robbery, to the amount of Ten Hundred and Seventy-Seven Pounds, Ten Shillings, was committed in the house of Mr. JAMES HALL in the Township of Elizabethtown, in the District of Johnstown, during his absence by three Persons disguised, and armed with Pistols and Knives, who carried away the following parcels of Money, to wit,—In [illegible] Eagles, and half Eagles £593 15—In Doubloons &c. £401 5—In Silver Dollars and Dollars and [illegible] £62 10—In Three Pound Bank Notes taken £20—WE therefore Do hereby, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to offer the reward of Five Hundred Dollars, [illegible] and Twenty Five Pounds, Provincial Currency, to be paid immediately to such Person or Persons, who shall give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of all or any of the Persons concerned in the said Robbery:—AND WE do hereby call upon His Majesty's most Gracious Person to such one of the Offenders as will make a discovery of his accomplices.

In testimony whereof WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed: Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one Thousand eight hundred and sixteen and in the fifty sixth year of our Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency.
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

UPPER CANADA.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Lt. GOVERNOR.

George the Third by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith.

To all our Loving Subjects in the Province of Upper Canada,— GREETING:—

WHEREAS WE being deeply impressed with the Calamities occasioned by the late War between Great Britain and France, and being desirous to return our thanks to the Sovereign disposer of events for his great goodness in putting an end to the same; have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council for the Province of Upper Canada, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, appointing and commanding, that a day of General THANKSGIVING to Almighty God, be observed on TUESDAY the EIGHTEENTH DAY OF JUNE next throughout our said Province; AND WE DO HEREBY STRICTLY CHARGE, and command, that the said day of General Thanksgiving be reverently and devoutly observed by all our Loving Subjects in our said Province, upon pain of such punishment as We may justly inflict upon all those who contemn or neglect the performance, of so serious a duty.

In testimony whereof WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed: Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and in the fifty sixth year of our Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency.
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Upper Canada.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the first day of June next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.

WHEREAS for certain urgent and arduous affairs Us the state and defence of our said Province concerning our said Assembly at the day and place aforesaid to be held, WE have ordained you by our seprate Writs, at the Town and day aforesaid, to be present for the purposes therein mentioned, NEVERTHELESS for certain causes and considerations Us thereunto especially moving Our said Assembly at, and upon the said first day of June next, We have thought proper to Prorogue, so that you nor any of you on the said first day of June next at our said Town to appear are to be held or constrained; for We do will that you and each of you be, as to us in that matter entirely exonerated, COMMANDING, and by the tenor of these Presents enjoining you and every of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on the Eighth day of July next, at our Town of York, personally you and every of you be and appear to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in our said Assembly by the Common Council of our said Province, by the favor of God may be ordained.

In Testimony whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this Twenty Fourth day of May, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and fifteen, and in the Fifty Sixth Year of our Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency.
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

NOTICES TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

Lieut Governor's Office.
York, 22d May, 1816

Pursuant to the fifteenth Section of the Militia Pension Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, which authorises the Governor, Lieut. Governor, &c. to appoint one or more Commissioner or Commissioners in each and every District of this Province to Administer the Oaths directed by that Act to be taken by Militia Pensioners to enable them to obtain the half yearly allowance of Pension, and which enacts that "any Person who shall be "guilty of Wilful and Corrupt Perjury "in any Oath which such Pers n or "Persons shall or may have taken by the "direction of the said Act, such Person "shall, on conviction thereof, incur and "suffer the like Pains and Penalties to "which any Person Convicted of wilful "and Corrupt Perjury is liable by the Laws and Statutes of this Province"—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Justices of the Peace, Commissioners for the purpose aforesaid, in and for the several Districts, respectively, viz:—

For the Eastern District.	Alexander M'Millan, Samuel Anderson, John Cryster, Donald M'Aulay and Donald M'Donell Esquires
Ottawa District.	George Hamilton and Alexander Grant, Esquires.
Johnstown District.	Joel Stone, Thomas Smith, Richard Arnold and Lewis Grant, Esquires.
Midland District.	Alexander Fisher, James M'Nabb, Thomas Markland, Ebenezer Washburn and John Camming Esquires.
New-Castle District.	Elias Jones, Alexander Fletcher, John Burn and Richard Harr, Esquires.
Home District	Alexander Wood, William Allan, Peter Robinson and Grant Powell, Esquires.
District of Gore.	Richard Hatt, James Crooks, George Hamilton and John Erb, Esquires.
District of Niagara.	Thomas Dickson, Robert Kerr, Samuel Street, John Warren, and Abraham Nelles, Esquires.
London District.	John Backhouse, James Mitchell, George C Salmon, Daniel Springer and William Bowes, Esquires.

Western District. { Robert Richardson, Richard Pattinson, Ebenezer Reynolds and George Jacobs, Esquires.

By Order.
EDWARD MacMAHON,
Acting Secretary.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.
York, 23d May, 1816.

Pursuant to the tenth Section of an Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Provincial Legiſlature, intituled, "An Act to repeal part "of and to alter and amend the Laws now "in force for Granting Penſions to Perſons "diſabled in the Service, and the Widows "and Children of Perſons who may have "been killed in the Service, and to extend "the Proviſions of the ſame," His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the undermentioned Medical Gentlemen, for the Diſtricts in which they reſide, reſpectively, to examine Perſons who may Claim to be admitted as Militia Penſioners in conſequence of alleged Diſability from Wounds received in His Majeſty's Service, and to Certify touching ſuch diſability, if found to exiſt, as preſcribed by the ſaid Section.—Alſo to examine and grant to thoſe who may continue to labour under ſuch Diſability, upon application, Certificates to that effect, every half year, to enable them to obtain the half yearly allowance of Penſion, in advance.

For the Weſtern Diſtrict { Surgeon Richardſon, Amherſtburg.

For the London Diſtrict. { Surgeon Graham, Long Point, late Hoſpital Aſſiſtant.

For the Niagara Diſtrict. { Surgeon Kerr,—Niagara. Surgeon Sumner, Near the 20 mile Creek.

For the Home Diſtrict { Surgeon Powell, Surgeon Lee. } York.

By Order,
EDWARD MacMAHON,
Acting Secretary.

N. B.—The abovementioned Section alſo authorizes any Surgeon of His Majeſty's Military, Naval or Marine Service, to examine wounded Militia men, and Grant Certificates of diſability in the form preſcribed.

☞It is to be diſtinctly underſtood that Certificates of diſability from *hard labour*, will entitle thoſe only to the Penſion under that head who may have had at the Time of being wounded, a Wife, or Child or Children;—and that thoſe who may not have had either at the time of being wounded, can only draw it upon obtaining Certificates of being *incapable of earning a livelihood*, they being left in that reſpect, preciſely as they were before the paſſing of the late Act.

Form of Surgeon's Certificate.

I Surgeon, do hereby Certify that I have carefully examined of late in the Regiment of Militia, and that in conſequence of being wounded, the ſaid is incapable of hard labour.

Given under my hand at this day of 181

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 24th May, 1816

Purſuant to the fourth Section of an Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Provincial Legiſlature, intituled, "An Act to repeal "part of and to alter and amend the Laws "now in Force for Granting Penſions to "Perſons diſabled in the Service, and the "Widows and Children of Perſons who "may have been killed in the Service, and "to extend the Proviſions of the ſame," which enacts that "on every application of "a Widow, or Guardian or Guardians, "Executor or Adminiſtrator of any Child "or Children, of any Officer, Non-Commiſſioned Officer, Private Militia-man, or "Teamſter, who may have Died, or who "may hereafter Die, in conſequence "of illneſs or diſeaſe Contracted, or "which may hereafter be contracted, on Ser"vice as aforeſaid, it ſhall and may be lawful "for the Governor, &c. to Order a Permanent "Board, compoſed of Militia Officers of the "County, Diſtrict or Riding in which ſuch "Officer, non-Commiſſioned Officer, &c. as a"foreſaid, ſhall have been domiciliated at the "time of contracting ſuch illneſs or diſeaſe "as aforeſaid, to enquire into the merits of "the Caſe, whoſe favorable Report and re"commendation, ſhall be ſufficient Authority "for the Governor, &c. to order the Name or "Names of ſuch Widow, or Child, or Chil"dren, to be inſerted on the Penſion Liſt "of this Province, and to order the amount of "ſuch Penſions as aforeſaid to be paid"—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the undermentioned Officers of the militia, to be Members of the ſaid Permanent Boards for the ſeveral Diſtricts, reſpectively:—

For the Eaſtern Diſtrict.

Lieut. Colonel the Hon. Neil McLean,—Lieut. Colonel McMillan,—Lieut. Colonel Donald McDonell,—Lieut. Col. The Hon. Thomas Fraſer,—Captain Archibald McLean, late Incorporated Militia.

For the Johnſtown Diſtrict.

Colonel William Fraſer,—Colonel Stone,—Lieut. Col. L. P. Sherwood,—Lieut. Col. Burrett,—Captain John McDonell late Incorporated Militia.

For the Midland Diſtrict.

Colonel William Johnſton,—Colonel John Ferguſon,—Lieut. Col. Allan McLean,—Lt. Col. Archibald McDonell,—Senior Officer of the Lenox Militia,—Captain Daniel Waſhburn, late Incorporated Militia.

For the New-Caſtle Diſtrict

Lieut. Col. Peters,—Major Jones,—Major Rogers,—Capt. Thomas Ward,—Capt. John Burn.

For the Home Diſtrict.

Lieut. Colonel Chewett,—Major Allan,—Major Wilmot,—Capt. Peter Robinſon,—Capt. Heward.

For the Diſtrict of Gore.

Colonel Beaſley,—Lieut. Colonel Bradt,—Major Hatt,—Major Simons.

For the Niagara Diſtrict.

Lieut. Col. The Hon. Thomas Clark,—Lieut. Col. Thomas Dickſon,—Lieut. Col Warren,—Lieut Col. Nelles,—Major Robertſon,—Captain John Clark, late Aſſist. Adjt. General.

For the London Diſtrict

Colonel Talbot,—Lieut Col. Nichol,—Lt. Colonel Ryerſon,—Lt Col. Boſtwick,—Lt. Colonel Burwell,—Major Salmon,—Captain Rapeije, late Incorporated Militia.

For the Weſtern Diſtrict.

Lieut. Colonel J. B. Baby,—Major Reynolds,—Capt. Elliott,—Capt. William McCormick,—Capt. John McGregor.

By Order,
EDWARD MacMAHON.
Acting Secretary.

[Form of Certificate to be Signed by the Surviving Senior Officer of the Regiment, or Detachment, preſent, to which the deceaſed Militia Officer, non-Commiſſioned Officer, &c. belonged, or other Officer of the Line, or Militia, who Commanded in the Action in which, or at the time when, he was killed, to authoriſe the inſertion of the Name of his Widow in the Provincial Penſion Liſt.]

I Senior Officer of the Regiment of Militia, do hereby Certify that of the Regiment of Militia, was Killed in Action, at or the day of 181 and that is the Widow of the ſaid

Given under my Hand at in the Diſtrict, this day of 181

[Form of Affidavit which the Widows of Officers, non-Commiſſioned Officers, Private Militia men, or Teamſters, entitled to the Provincial Penſion, whoſe Husbands have been Killed in action, or by any caſualty or accident, (as the caſe may be,) on actual Service, are required by the Act of the 56th year of His Majeſty's Reign, to take and transmit, after the expiration of every half year, (Commencing the firſt of January and firſt of July,) to the General Agent for the payment of Militia Penſions, at the Seat of Government, to enable them to receive the ſame, in advance.]

I do Solemnly Swear, that I am the Widow of who was Killed the Enemy.

Sworn before me at in the Diſtrict, this day of 181

J P.

Commiſſioner for Adminiſtering the Oaths to Militia Penſioners.

[Form of Certificate to be Signed by the Surviving Senior Officer of the Regiment, or Detachment, preſent, to which the deceaſed Militia Officer, non-Commiſſioned Officer, &c. belonged or other Officer of the Line of Militia who Commanded, in the Action in which, or the time when he was mortally wounded, to authoriſe the inſertion of the Name of his Widow in the Provincial Penſion Liſt.]

I Senior Officer of the Regiment of Militia, do hereby Certify that of the Regiment of Militia, was Wounded in Action at on the day of 181, and died in Conſequence; and that is the Widow of the ſaid

Given under my hand, at in the Diſtrict, this day of 181

[Form of Affidavit which the Widows of Officers, non-Commiſſioned Officers, Private Militia men, or Teamſters, entitled to the Provincial Penſion, whoſe Husbands have died of Wounds received in action, or by any casualty or accident on actual Service, are required by the Act of the 56th year of His Majeſty's Reign, to take and transmit to the General Agent for the payment of Militia Penſions, at the Seat of Government, after the expiration of every half year, (Commencing the firſt of January and firſt of July,) to enable them to receive the ſame, in advance.]

I do Solemnly Swear that I am the Widow of who died of Wounds received in Action with the Enemy.

Sworn before me at in the Diſtrict, this day of 181

J P.

Commiſſioner for Adminiſtering the Oaths to Militia Penſioners.

[Form of Certificate to be Signed by the Senior Officer of the Regiment, or Detachment, present, to which the deceaſed Militia Officer, non-Commiſſioned Officer, &c. belonged, or other Officer of the Line, or Militia, who Commanded in the Action in which, or at the time when, he was Killed, or mortally wounded, to authoriſe the Name, or Names, of his Child, or Children, to be inſerted in the Provincial Penſion Liſt.]

I Senior Officer of the Regiment of Militia, do hereby Certify that of the Regiment of Militia, was Killed in Action, at on the day of 181 Given under my hand, at in the Diſtrict, this day of 181

[Form of Affidavit which the Guardian of the Child or Children, or the Executor or Adminiſtrator, of any Officer, non-Commiſſioned Officer, Private Militia man, or Teamſter, in caſes where ſuch Children are entitled to the Provincial Penſion, are required by the act of the 56th year of His Majeſty's Reign, to take, and transmit after the expiration of every half year, (commencing the firſt of January, and firſt of July,)—until the youngeſt Child ſhall have attained the full age of Sixteen years, to the General Agent for the Payment of Militia Penſions, at the Seat of Government, to enable them to receive the ſame, in advance.]

I do ſolemnly Swear, that I, verily believe, that is the of the late who and that is not Sixteen years of age

Sworn before me at in the Diſtrict his day of 181

J P.

Commiſſioner for Adminiſtering the oaths to Militia Penſioners.

[Form of Certificate to be Surviving Senior Officer of or Detachment, present, to wh non-Commiſſioned Officer, P man, or Teamſter, wounded Service, belonged at the ti Claim to have his name inſerte vincial Penſion Liſt.]

I Senior Offic Regiment of Mi Certify that of the Militia, was wounded in Ac enemy, at the day Given under my hand, day of

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[Form of Affidavit which Commiſſioned Officers, Private and Teamſters, entitled to th Penſion, are required by the ac year of His Majeſty's Reign, tranſmit after the expiration year,(Commencing the firſt of firſt of July) to the General A Payment of Militia Penſions, a Government, to enable them ſame, in advance.]

I of the in the Regiment of ſolemnly Swear that I am the name has been heretofore in Penſion Liſt of this Province.

Sworn before me at in the Diſtrict this day of 181

J P.

Commiſſioner for Adminiſtering Militia Penſioners.

[Form of Certificate to be S half year, (as ſoon as may be afte January, and firſt of July) in incapability of hard Labour, (ex in which from the loſs of a diſability obviouſly appears,) by Surgeon in any District, who m appointed for the purpoſe; or by of His Majeſty's Military, Naval Forces; to authoriſe any Office non-Commiſſioned Officer, Teamſter, wounded, or disable Service, (as described in the Act, to ſuch Surgeon, to Claim his Penſion.]

I Surgeon Certify that I have Carefully exa of late Regiment of Militia, and that in of being wounded, the ſaid is incapable of hard labor,

Given under my hand this day of

[Form of Affidavit which the Officers, non Commiſſioned Offi Militia men, or Teamſters, ent Provincial Penſion, whoſe Hus died from diſeaſe Contracted Service, are required by the Act year of His Majeſty's Reign, t tranſmit, after the expiration o year,(Commencing the firſt of J firſt of July,) to the General A payment of Militia Penſions, at Government, to enable them to ſame, in advance.]

I do ſolemnly Swear the Widow of who died Contracted while on ſervice.

Sworn before me at in the Diſtrict, this day of 181

J P.

Commiſſioner for Adminiſtering Militia Penſioners.

[Form of Certificate to be S half year, (as ſoon as may be afte January and firſt of July,) in all inability occaſioned by Wounds rec ſervice (excepting thoſe in whi loſs of a limb, total diſability o pears) by any reſident Surgeon in who may be duly appointed for t or by any Surgeon of His Majeſt Naval, or Marine Forces, to a Officer, non-Commiſſioned Office Militia-Man, wounded or diſable

do Solemnly Sweat,
n the Widow of who was
the Enemy.
efore me at
District, this
of 181
J P.
tioner for Administering the Oaths to
antioners.

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of Certificate to be Signed by the
Senior Officer of the Regiment, or
ent, present, to which the deceased,
ficer, non-Commissioned Officer,
ged or other Officer of the Line or
ho Commanded, in the Action in
the time when he was mortally
to authorise the insertion of the
his Widow in the Provincial Pen-
]

Senior Officer of the
Regiment of Militia, do
rtify that
Regiment of Militia,
nded in Action at on
day of 181 , and died in
nce ; and that
dow of the said
ven under my hand, at
the District, this
y of 181

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of Affidavit which the Widows of
non-Commissioned Officers, Private
en, or Teamsters, entitled to the
Pension, whose Husbands have
Wounds received in action, or by
lity or accident on actual Service,
ed by the Act of the 56th year of
sty's Reign, to take and transmit to
al Agent for the payment of Militia
at the Seat of Government, after
ation of every half year, (Com-
he first of January and first of July,)
them to receive the same, in ad-

do Solemnly Swear
the Widow of who died of
eceived in Action with the Enemy.
fore me at
District, this
y of 181
J P.
sioner for Administering the Oaths to
antioners.

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of Certificate to be Signed by the
ficer of the Regiment, or Detach-
ent, to which the deceased Militia
on-Commissioned Officer, &c. be-
r other Officer of the Line, or
ho Commanded in the Action in
at the time when, he was Killed,
y wounded, to authorise the Name,
, of his Child, Children, to be
the Provincial Pension List.]

Senior Officer of the
of Militia, do hereby Certify
of the Regiment
Militia, was Killed in Action, at
the day of 181
ven under my hand, at in the
District, this day of
181

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f Affidavit which the Guardian of
or Children, or the Executor or
ator, of any Officer, non-Com-
Officer, Private Militia man, or
in cases where such Children are
the Provincial Pension, are requi-
s act of the 56th year of His
Reign, to take, and transmit after
tion of every half year, (com-
he first of January, and first of
il the youngest Child shall have
e full age of Sixteen years, to the
pent for the Payment of Militia
at the Seat of Government, to
to receive the same, in advance.]

do solemnly Swear, that I,
re, that is the
who and
is not Sixteen years of age
re me at
District
of 181
J P.
ner for Administering the oaths
antioners.

[Form of Certificate to be Signed by the Surviving Senior Officer of the Regiment, or Detachment, present, to which any Officer, non-Commissioned Officer, Private Militia-man, or Teamster, wounded or disabled on Service, belonged at the time, who may Claim to have his name inserted in the Provincial Pension List.]

I Senior Officer of the
Regiment of Militia, do hereby
Certify that of the Regiment of
Militia, was wounded in Action with the
enemy, at the day of 181

Given under my hand, at this
day of 181

[Form of Affidavit which Officers, non-Commissioned Officers, Private Militia-men, and Teamsters, entitled to the Provincial Pension, are required by the act of the 56th year of His Majesty's Reign, to take and transmit after the expiration of every half year,(Commencing the first of January and first of July) to the General Agent for the Payment of Militia Pensions, at the Seat of Government, to enable them to receive the same, in advance.]

I of the Township of
in the District, late
in the Regiment of Militia, do
solemnly Swear that I am the Person whose
name has been heretofore inserted in the
Pension List of this Province.

Sworn before me at
in the District this
day of 181
J P

Commissioner for Administering the oaths to
Militia Pensioners.

[Form of Certificate to be Signed, every half year, (as soon as may be after the first of January, and first of July) in all cases of incapability of hard Labour, (excepting those in which from the loss of a Limb, total disability obviously appears,) by any resident Surgeon in any District, who may be duly appointed for the purpose ; or by any Surgeon of His Majesty's Military, Naval, or Marine Forces ; to authorise any Officer of Militia, non Commissioned Officer, Private, or Teamster, wounded, or disabled, in Actual Service, (as described in the Act,) examine by such Surgeon, to Claim his half yearly Pension.]

I Surgeon do hereby
Certify that I have Carefully examined
of late in the
Regiment of Militia, and that in consequence
of being wounded, the said
is incapable of hard labor,

Given under my hand, at
this day of 181

[Form of Affidavit which the Widows of Officers, non Commissioned Officers, Private Militia men, or Teamsters, entitled to the Provincial Pension, whose Husbands have died from disease Contracted while on Service, are required by the Act of the 56th year of His Majesty's Reign, to take and transmit, after the expiration of every half year,(Commencing the first of January and first of July,) to the General Agent for the payment of Militia Pensions, at the Seat of Government, to enable them to receive the same, in advance.]

I do solemnly Swear, that I am the Widow of who died from disease Contracted while on service.

Sworn before me at
in the District,
this day of 181

J P.

Commissioner for Administering the Oaths to
Militia Pensioners.

[Form of Certificate to be Signed, every half year, (as soon as may be after the first of January and first of July,) in all cases of disability occasioned by Wounds received in the service (excepting those in which from the loss of a limb, total disability obviously appears) by any resident Surgeon in any District who may be duly appointed for the purpose ; or by any Surgeon of His Majesty's Military Naval, or Marine Forces, to authorise any Officer, non-Commissioned Officer or Private Militia-Man, wounded or disabled in actual service, not having at the time, a Wife, or Child, or Children, and thereby rendered incapable of earning a livelihood, to Claim the half yearly Pension.]

I Surgeon, do hereby Certify that I have Carefully examined
of late in the
Regiment of Militia, and that in consequence of being wounded, the said
is incapable of earning a livelihood.

Given under my hand, at
this day of 181

The York Gazette.

WEDNESDAY June 5, 1816.

On Friday afternoon His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Gore, and Suite, embarked on Board the Toronto for the Head of the Lake, from whence they proceed on an Excursion to the West ward, in the course of which We understand it is His Excellency's intention to review the Militia of the London, Western and Niagara Districts.

Yesterday being the anniversary of His Majesty's Birth Day, the same was observed here with the customary rejoicings.

On Sunday last a detachment of the 70th Regt arrived at this Post to relieve the Glengary Light Infantry Fencible Regiment, who on the following day embarked on board H. M. Ship Montreal & Schooner Netley, for Kingston, where they are to be disbanded.

On Tuesday the 28th May, the Hon and Revd. the Rector of York, and the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, waited on Lt. Col. Battersby and the Officers of this highly meritorious and useful Corps, at the Garrison, with the following address.

To Lieutenant Colonel Battersby and the other Officers of the Glengary Light Infantry Fencible Regiment.

GENTLEMEN,

We the Magistrates and other inhabitants of the Town of York, while we most sincerely regret the intended departure of your Regt. from this place, consider it as a duty which we owe to you as well as to ourselves, to express in the most public manner, the high sense we entertain of your Character and Conduct.

Your bravery as Soldiers, the Province of Upper Canada is proud to acknowledge ;—your politeness as Gentlemen, the Inhabitants of York will ever most gratefully remember.

Nor are we insensible to the good order and regularity, which has so happily prevailed between the Military and Civil Inhabitants of this Town, chiefly to be ascribed to the wise regulations and exact Discipline which has honored and distinguished the Regiment to which you belong.

Your Services indeed are no longer called for in the Field, but you will have the high satisfaction of returning to your Friends adorned with Military honor and applause : and should the services of your King and Country again call for your Military exertions, we should, with a pleasing recollection of the past, look up to you for still further aid and protection. But whatever may be your destination in future Life, the regards and good wishes of the Inhabitants of York will ever attend you.

To which Lt. Col. Battersby Replied.

GENTLEMEN.

It is most gratifying to me and the other officers of the Regiment, to find that in the discharge of our Duty to our King and Country, we have gained the esteem of the Magistrates and Inhabitants of York, and the handsome manner in which they have expressed their approbation of our Conduct has made a lasting impression upon us.

Whatever may be our destination we shall ever retain the most pleasing recollection of the liberality and kindness of the Citizens of York.

On Wednesday the 29th. a Dinner was given by the Gentlemen of York, to Lt. Col. Battersby and the Officers of the Regiment, at JORDAN'S HOTEL, at which the good and venerable the Hon. Chief Justice Scott presided, supported by Mr. Allan an Mr. Grant Powell, as Vice Presidents. The dinner was honored by the presence of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and Suite.

Foreign Intelligence.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Sitting of March 22.

M. de Corbieres, Reporter of the Committee on the Budget, made a rapid recapitulation of the debates relative to the arrear, and announced that the Committee adhered in its opinion of not alienating the forests.

Count Corvetto, Minister of France, stated that the King had caused a correct account of the different propositions debated in the assembly to be laid before him, and that had upon given orders in consequence of which a new project was now submitted to the Chamber.

The new project being read, a debate arose in some of the articles, in the course of which M Corbieres defended the opinion of the Committee.

This debate was interrupted by the arrival of the Duke of Richelieu with a message from the King.

The Duke, addressing the Chamber said, the King has charged me to communicate an event equally happy for the State and his own family, and from which he experiences a satisfaction in which you will share. The Duke of Berri is immediately to marry the Princess Caroline of the Two Sicilies, like himself a descendant of Louis XVI. and at the same time, of Maria Theresa, who was illustrious among illustrious women, and great among great Kings. The Minister concluded his speech by presenting a Law Project, granting in consequence of this union, a million of Francs annually. The 24th article of the Project directs that the grant shall be reduced during five years to 500,000 francs, at the end of which period it shall be paid in full. (On reading this article the minister was interrupted by loud acclamations against any reduction)

When the reading of the message was completed, the whole Assembly rose spontaneously and cried—*Vive le Roi—Vivent les Bourbons.*

The Duke of Richelieu next communicated the King's ordinance regulating the forms in which the Births, Deaths and Marriages of the Royal Family are to be kept.

A grand deputation was appointed by lot to present an address to the King this evening.

Great Fire in Newfoundland.

St. Johns, Feb 17.

On the evening of the 13th, a fire broke out in Gambier Street, in this City, and continued its destructive ravages until the morning of the 18th, destroying in that time nearly 130 houses and other buildings. Among them was the Methodist Meeting-house, two Printing Offices, &c. The Custom House, Ordnance Store, &c. in which were the provision of the Colony, &c. escaped. The damage is estimated at 100,000l. and the persons deprived of abode in this inclement season and region, exceed 1700. The situation of these sufferers, will unquestionably excite the commiseration of the parent country.

LONDON, March 16

In consequence of a recent transaction which took place in the Garrison of Portsmouth, on the breaking of the 21 Battalion of 8th Regt. H. R. H. the Commander in Chief has signified his displeasure at the conduct of

[*For remainder see Supplement.*]

Lands for Sale

And good Titles and possession given immediately.

1000 ACRES of LAND in the Township of Darlington, 1st concession, lots Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, 200 acres in Scarborough, 2d concession, lot No. 1, 400 acres in Pickering, lot 35 second concession, broken front, and lot 28 in the 8th concession. Also,

200 acres in Uxbridge, No. 34, 3d. concession, and 200 acres in the township of York, lot No. 8, 2d concession.

As these lands are extremely valuable, from their situation, it is needless to point out the benefit of immediate application, as they will be sold on reasonable and advantageous terms, which can be had at the Printing Office.

York, 28 Februar, 1816.

Public Notice.

POST OFFICE,
York, Jan. 1st, 1816.

THE Mails which will continue to arrive here every Monday morning, will be closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of same day to be forwarded for Dundass, Niagara, and Sandwich, and from Dundass, a Courier will be dispatched every second Thursday, for Sandwich and Amherstburg.

Nevertheless, all the Packets and Letters put into the different Offices for the Westward will be forwarded weekly to Dundass

The Mail from heree to Kingston is closed every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M after which hour no Letters can be forwarded to the following Mail.

An arrangement has been made for forwarding letters for Europe, "*Via New York provided the British Inland Postage to Swanton by way of Montreal and the States Postage from Swanton to New York is paid at the Office where the letters are put in*: and above the address for the place in Great Britain or Ireland, must be written the words, "*Via. New York per H. B. M. Packet.*

W. ALLAN, P. M.

Notice,

THE Subscribers being duly appointed Administrators to the Estate of the late HUGH M'PHEE, of Young Street, request those who have Claims thereon, to present them authenticate or adjustment, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to Dr. Baldwin York.

DONALD Mc.MILLAN.
CATHARINE Mc.MILLAN.
Administrators.

York, 26 January, 1816.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned Lots of Land, viz.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession, broken front, and Lot No. 28, in the 8th Concession, of the Township of Pickering containing 400 Acres.

ALSO,

LOT No. 1, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 Acres. For terms apply at the Printing Office.

York, 24th Novr. 1815.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roaches Point, Cookes Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 acres well cleared, with 2 Log Houses thereon, and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance. For particulars enquire of Mr Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 16th, 1815. CHAS. GRANT.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at a moderate price and on liberal terms of payment the House and Lot occupied by George Duggan Merchant in York Also the following lots of Lands.

Lots No 32 & 33 in 3d Con. of *Pickering*
No. 26 & 27 in 5 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 29 & 32 in 9 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
No. 4 in 8 Con. of do
No. 14 & 17 in 9 con. of *Haldimand*
No. 14 & 14 in 8 Con of do.
No. 32 8 Con. of *Glarke*.
No. 32 West half 4 Con. of *King*.

Also several Lots for building thereon adjoining the Church Ground and opposite to the Market Square viz. No. 2, 8 9 and 10. Application to be made to Alexander Wood Esqr. Merchant in York or to the Subscriber in Kingston

GEORGE OKIL STUART.

Kingston Septr. 1815.

N. B. Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 12, 13.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District against the lands and tenements, which were of Ben. Gilbert, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Administrator, at the suit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Esq I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North side of King Street, in the Town of York containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houses, and out-houses thereunto belonging, all which property I shall sell at public Auction in one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

SAMUEL RIDOUT. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

FOR SALE.

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District; consisting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14, Concession D. No 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con. No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will deliver any quantity of Cedar for fences or other purposes early in the Spring. Those who may be in want, will have the goodness to send their orders immediately, either to the subscriber on the Humber, or to Mr. J. MURCHISON, Merchant Taylor, in York.

WM. COOPER.

Humber, 30th Nov. 1815.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that no Petition from Sons or Daughters of U. E. Loyalists will be hereafter received without a Certificate from the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the Peace, that the Parent retained his Loyalty during the late War, and was under no suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and if a Son, then of age, that he also was Loyal during the late War, and did his duty in defence of the Province—and if a Daughter of a U. E. Loyalist married, that her Husband was Loyal, and did his duty in defence of the Province.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

DISTRICT, ——— WE A. B. Chairman, and C. D. Clerk of the Peace, Certify that E. F. personally appeared at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace this day, is recognized by the Magistrates to be the Son of G. H. of ——— who retained his Loyalty during the late War without suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and that the said E. F. did his duty in defence of the Province during the late War.

Dated at the Court House at ———
——— in the said District this
——— day of ——— 181

The Markham Mills For Sale.

TOGETHER with 400 Acres of Land being Lots No. 3 and 4. in 3d Concession of said Township, on which the Mills are erected.

The situation is so well known it need not be described.

ALSO,

300 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 32, and half of No. 31, in 2d Concession. A good and indisputable title will be given, and the conditions of sale made known by applying to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 22d of December, 1815

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, Southside 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 100 Acres

Lots in Nos. 11, 13 & 15 5. Con } 800
Caistor, 14 6 do. } Acres

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part hereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12 h, 1815.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres in rear of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Peter Earnest, as also the Park Lot No 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of York that she intends opening a School, in the House of Mr JORDAN POST, JUNR. in the New Town, on Monday next the 6th instant, for the Instruction of Girls, in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Needle-work.

ALMIRA EWING.

York, May 1st, 1816.

Removal.

JORDAN POST, JUNR.

Silversmith and Clock and Watchmaker.

BEGS leave to inform the Public that he is about Removing to his former Stand on the corner of King Street and Duke Street, lately occupied by Mr. Benson, where all Orders in his line will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality and despatch

York, May 1st, 1816.

Lt. Col. Ogilvy, in the following dressed to Major Genl. Gordon.
Horse Guards, 12th

SIR

I had the honor of subm Commander in Chief, your 9th inst. and its inclosures, circumstances attending th of the Colours of the 2d late 8th or King's Regt. which it appears to H. R. H Col. Ogilvy was the leader action, that the Commande tation was himself the pro outrage against dicipline decency which would scarc pardonable in the youngest army. The Commander commanded me to expres est terms, his surprise and an officer of Lt. Col. whose services had cause form a favourable opinio to entertain expectation distinction, should have so forgetful of his duty, a of his own character Corps under his Comm H. considers it as a grea his offence, his having mockery of placing C remnant of the Colours making a Private Soldi this mock and extraor discipline, thereby rend tortions to the whole Commander in Chief occasion, to allow the other to palliate the Son, and from respe of the late General sideration of his long H. R. H will spare L disgrace and fatal c before a Court Martia manner in Chief de direct this Letter to b

To all our Loving Subjects in Upper Canada,—

WHEREAS WE being fed with the Calam the late War between Gre France, and being refrous the Ea to the Sovereign dispo in great goodness in putting time, have thought fit, by a vol of our Executive Council of Upper Canada, to issue Proclamation, appointing an that a day of General THAN A solemn God, be celebrated EIGHTEENTH DAY of JUNE our said Province; AND W STRICTLY CHARGE, and co

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

DISTRICT, ——— WE A. B. Chairman, and C. D. Clerk of the Peace, Certify that E. F. personally appeared at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace this day, is recognized by us Magistrates to be the Son of G. H. ——— who retained his loyalty during the late War without any opposition of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and that the said E. F. did his duty in the defence of the Province during the late War.

Dated at the Court House at ———— in the said District this ——— day of ——— 181

The Markham Mills For Sale.

TOGETHER with 400 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 3 and 4, in 3 Concession of said Township, on which the Mills are erected.

The situation is so well known it need not be described.

ALSO,

9 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 32, and part of No. 31, in 2d Concession. A good and indisputable title will be given, and the conditions of sale made known by applying to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 22d of December, 1815

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, Southside 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 100 Acres

Lots in Nos. 11, 13 & 15 5, Con 3 8th Saltor, 5 84 6 do. 5 Acres

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands:—from being broken Lots and lying on the 20 mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part thereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres in rear of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Peter Earnest, as also the Park Lot No 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of York that she intends opening a School, in the House of Mr. BRAN POST, JUNR. in the New Town, on Monday next the 6th instant, for the Instruction of Girls, in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Needle-work.

ALMIRA EWING.

York, May 1st, 1816.

Removal.

JORDAN POST, JUNR.

Silversmith and Clock and Watchmaker.

BEGS leave to inform the Public that he is about Removing to his former Stand on the corner of King Street and Duke Street, lately occupied by Mr. Benson, where all Orders in his line will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality and despatch

York, May 1st, 1816.

G. R.

NUMBER 99

Lt. Col. Ogilvy, in the following Letter addressed to Major Genl. Gordon.

Horse Guards, 12th Jan 1816.

SIR

I had the honor of submitting to the Commander in Chief, your letter of the 9th inst. and its inclosures, detailing the circumstances attending the destruction of the Colours of the 2d Batt. of the late 8th or King's Regt. of foot, from which it appears to H. R. H. that Lieut. Col. Ogilvy was the leader of the transaction, that the Commander of the Battalion was himself the promoter of this outrage against discipline and common decency which would scarcely have been pardonable in the youngest Ensign in the army. The Commander in Chief has commanded me to express in the strongest terms, his surprise and concern, that an officer of Lt. Col. Ogilvy's rank, whose services had caused H. R. H. to form a favourable opinion of him, and to entertain expectations of his future distinction, should have proved himself so forgetful of his duty, and so regardless of his own character and that of the Corps under his Command, and H. R. H. considers it as a great aggravation of his offence, his having sanctioned the mockery of placing Centinels over the remnant of the Colours, by which means making a Private Soldier participate in this mock and extraordinary breach of discipline, thereby rendering the act notorious to the whole Battalion. The Commander in Chief is disposed on this occasion, to allow the merits of the Battalion, and from respect to the memory of the late General Ogilvie, and a consideration of his long and faithful service, H. R. H. will spare Lt. Col. Ogilvie, the disgrace and fatal consequence of a trial before a Court Martial; but the Commander in Chief desires that you will direct this Letter to be inserted in all the Order Books, and of the King's Regt. of foot, and that you will take care that its contents are forthwith communicated to Lieut. Col. Ogilvie.

H CALVERT, Adj. Gen.

ORDER
OF THE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Province of Upper Canada } At a Council for the Affairs of the Province, held at York, in the said Province, on the 22d day of May, in the Fifty Sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen.

PRESENT

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

It having been represented that the Tonnage Duty of 12/6d per Ton imposed on all Vessels exceeding 5 Tons belonging to the Subjects of the United States of America entering any Port or Harbour in this Province is higher than that imposed in the United States on the Tonnage of Vessels belonging to His Majesty's subjects. It is Ordered that so much of the Order in Council of the 18th of April, 1816, as imposes a Tonnage Duty on Vessels belonging to the Subjects of the said United States, be cancelled, and that the following Tonnage Duty be imposed in lieu thereof.

On all Vessels above 5 Tons to 50 Ton the Tonnage Duty to be 3d 1-2 per Ton

From 50 to 100 Tons, 5/ or One Dollar per Ton.

On all Vessels above 100 Tons, 12/6d per Ton.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council

Lieutenant Governor's Office York 30 April, 1816

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen, to be Commissioners for putting into effect the Provisions of An Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to Grant to His Majesty a Sum of Money to amend and repair the Public Highways and Roads in this Province, and to build and repair Bridges in the several Districts thereof,—viz:

Eastern District.	The Hon. Neil McLean, John Ceysler and David Sheck, Esquires.
Johnstown District.	Joel Stone, Oliver Everts and Adiel Sherwood, Esquires.
Midland District.	Allan MacLean, James McNabb and Benjamin Fairfield, Esquire.
New Castle District.	Silas Jones, John Burn and Zacheus Burnham, Esquire
Home District.	William Allan and Peter Robinson, Esquires, & Mr. William Cooper.
Niagara District.	Peter Ball, Abraham Nelles and John Warren Esquires.
London District.	Thomas Talbot, George C Salmon and Mahlon Burwell, Esquires.
Western District.	John McGregor, William McCormick and John Dixon, Esquires.
District of Gore.	James Durand, Moses Gamble and Henry Haigle, Esquires.
District of Ottawa	George Hamilton, Thomas Mears and John McDonel, Esquires.

Lieut. Governor's Office. York, 24 May, 1816

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Trustees to and for the several Districts of this Province, respectively, under the Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, intituled, "An Act Granting to His Majesty a Sum of Money to be applied to the use of Common Schools"—viz:

For the District of Ottawa.

Thomas Mears Esq.—George Hamilton Esq.—Philo Hall Esq.—Alexander Grant Esq.—Robert Hamilton Esq.

For the Eastern District.

Hon. Neil McLean.—Hon Thomas Fraser.—Rev. Dr. Baldwine.—David Sheck Esq.—Joseph Anderson Esq.

For the District of Johnstown.

Solomon Jones Esq.—Joel Stone Esq.—Rev. John Bethune.—Jonas Jones Esq.—Levius Sherwood Esq.

For the District of New Castle.

John Burn Esq.—James Young Esq.—Silas Jones, Esq.—David M. Rogers Esq.—John Peters Esq.

For the Home District.

Grant Powell Esq.—William Allan Esq.—Alexander Wood Esq.—Peter Robinson Esq.—Hon. and Rev. Dr. John Strachan.

For the District of Gore.

Richard Hatt Esq.—William Crooks Esq.—Abraham Nelles Esq.—Richard Dealby Esq.—John Willson Esq.

For the District of Niagara.

Rev. Robert Addison.—Thomas Dickson Esq.—Hon Thomas Clark.—Hon. William Dickson.—Ralfe Clench Esq.

For the District of London.

Robert Nichol Esq.—John Backhouse Esq.—Thomas Cumming Esq.—P. H. Bostwick Esq.—Mahlon Burwell Esq.

For the Western District.

John McGregor Esq.—Rev. Mr. Pollard.—Richard Pattinson Esq.—William McCormick Esq.—Robert Richardson Esq.

By Order,

EDWARD MacMAHON,
Acting Secretary.

To a Form Loving Subjects in the Province of Upper Canada,— GREETING:—

WHEREAS WE being deeply impressed with the Calamities occasioned by the late War between Great Britain and France, and being desirous to return our thanks to the Sovereign disposer of events for his great goodness in putting an end to the same, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council for the Province of Upper Canada, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, appointing and commanding, that a day of General THANKSGIVING to Almighty God, be celebrated on TUESDAY the EIGHTEENTH DAY of JUNE next throughout our said Province: AND WE DO HEREBY STRICTLY CHARGE, and command, that the [illegible] every you be and appear to meet, do, act, and conclude upon those things which to our said Assembly by the Common Council of our said Province, by the favor of God may be ordained.

In Testimony whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this Twenty-Fourth day of May, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty Sixth Year of our Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency.
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Home District	William Allan, Peter Robinson and Grant Powell, Esquires.
District of Gore.	Richard Hatt, James Crooks, George Hamilton and John Erb, Esquires.
District of Niagara.	Thomas Dickson, Robert Kerr, Samuel Street, John Warren, and Abraham Nelles, Esquires.
London District.	John Backhouse, James Mitchell, George C. Salmon, Daniel Springer and William Bowen, Esquires.

Lands for Sale

And good Titles and possession given immediately.

1000 ACRES of LAND in the Township of Darlington, 1st concession, lots Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, 200 acres in Scarborough, 2d concession, lot No. 1, 400 acres in Pickering, lot 35 second concession, broken front, and lot 28 in the 8th concession, [illegible]

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at a moderate price and on liberal terms of payment the House and Lot occupied by George Durgan Merchant in York. Also the following lots of Lands.

Lots No 32 & 33 in 3d Con. of *Pickering*.
No. 26 & 27 in 5 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 29 & 32 in 9 Con. of *Whitby*.
[illegible] Con. of do.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

DISTRICT, —————— WE A. B. Chairman, and C. D. Clerk of the Peace, Certify that E. F. personally appeared at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace this day, is recognized by the Magistrates to be the Son of G. H. of —————— who retained his Loyalty during the late War without [illegible] of aiding or assisting the E[illegible]

VOLUME XXV.

THE [illegible]

Single Papers 1s. each

500 Dollars R[illegible]

UPPER CANA[illegible]

Proclamati[illegible]

George the Third, by the Gr[illegible] United Kingdom of Great Bri[illegible] King, Defender of t[illegible]

WHEREAS between [illegible] Eight and Nine o'Cl[illegible] of the twenty fifth of April in Robbery, to the amount of [illegible] Seventy-seven Pounds, Ten committed in the house of M[illegible] in the Township of Etobi[illegible] District of Johnstown, com[illegible] by three Persons disguised, a[illegible] Pistols and Knives, who ca[illegible] following parcels of Money American Eagles, and half [illegible] Dollooons, &c. £401 5 [illegible] half Dollars and Crowns £6[illegible] Shining Back Token £[illegible] have thought fit, by and with [illegible] consent of our Executive Coun[illegible] of Upper Canada, to issue Cou[illegible] a Reward of Five Hun[illegible] or Either of the said Robbers [illegible] Part, etc Currency, to be p[illegible] to any Person or Persons, who [illegible] Information as may lead to th[illegible] and conviction of all or any [illegible] concerned in the said Robbery [illegible] further offer His Majesty's [illegible] Pardon to such one of the Co[illegible] make a discovery of his accom[illegible]

In testimony whereof, We [illegible] caused our Letters to be made [illegible] the Great Seal of our said [illegible] be hereto affixed. Wit[illegible] and well beloved FRA[illegible] Esquire, Lieutenant Go[illegible] said Province, at York [illegible] day of May, in the year [illegible] Thousand Eight hundred [illegible] in the fifty sixth year of o[illegible]

By Command of His Ex[illegible]
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

UPPER CANA[illegible]

Proclamati[illegible]

FRANCIS GORE, Lt. [illegible]

George the Third, by the Grac[illegible] United Kingdom of Gre[illegible] Ireland King, Defender of [illegible]

To all our Loving Subjects in [illegible] Upper Canada,—

WHEREAS WE being [illegible] fed with the Calamit[illegible] the late War between Gre[illegible] France, and being desirous [illegible] that in so Sovereign dispos[illegible] be great goodness in putting [illegible] time, have thought fit, by a[illegible] with the Executive Council [illegible] of Upper Canada, to issue [illegible] Proclamation, appointing an[illegible] that a Day of General THAN[illegible] A solemn God, be duly and [illegible] EIGHTEENTH Day of JUNE [illegible] our said Province; AND W[illegible] STRICTLY CHARGE, and co[illegible]

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esq LIEUT. GOVERNOR of the Province of Upper Canada.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—

GREETING.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Indians residing on the Grand River within this Province, in a Speech addressed in Public Council to His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, that many White Persons are settled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province: And Whereas, by Law, all White Persons are forbidden to establish themselves, or reside in any Indian Village or Country within this Province without such Licence, under a Penalty, for the First Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the Second, and every other subsequent Offence, of Twenty Pounds; I HAVE THEREFORE THOUGHT FIT, by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the Intent that no Person may conceive Ignorance of the Law which subjects his Contravention to such Penalties; and further, to declare that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced against all Persons who shall, after the Publication hereof, continue to reside in the Indian Villages and Countries within the Province without due Licence: And whereas it is further represented to me, that, among the White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, All Persons desirous of obtaining such Licences, are hereby required to report themselves to the Honourable WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant-General of Indian Affairs, together with the Circumstances of Time, Place, and Condition of their respective Residences.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twelfth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed) FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
(Signed) WM. JARVIS, Sec'ty.

THOMAS WILLIAM MOORE, Esq.
His Majesty's Agent for Packets at NEW YORK.

INFORMS the Public that no Letter will be received, or forwarded by Him, for England from Canada, unless they be Post Paid, through the Canada and the United States.

New York, 14th March, 1816.

Advertisement.

STRAYED from YORK Garrison about nine days ago, a Dark Bay Horse, the property of the Subscriber, an Horse between thirteen and fourteen hands high, with a Black Mane, a Back Tail, a large White spot on his left Side, and several others on his Back, also a Crack on his left fore Foot. Whoever will deliver the same, to Mr. McARTHUR, Merchant in York, will be handsomely Rewarded.

WM. BLAIR,
Lieut Glengary Regt.

York, May 29 1816

William Lindsay,

LATE MASTER TAYLOR IN THE GLENGARY LIGHT INFANTRY FENCIBLES.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that the encouragement he has received, at this Port, in the way of his profession is such, as induces him to make it a permanent residence and will be happy to conform to the orders and commands of all persons who will please favour him a portion of their custom, meantime promising to perform his duty with promptitude, and [illegible] applies to the House of Mr. JAPHET [illegible] York.

York, 8th April, 1815. tf.

WHEREAS one Charles F. Hennings of the Home District has offered to negotiate and pass a Note of hand for 150 Dollars, said to have been given by me the subscriber, payable to him or order for a valuable consideration; this is to warn the Public from accepting of any instrument from the said Charles F. Hennings purporting to be for the payment of money or otherwise, and appearing to be signed by the subscriber hereto, as he utterly denies having given the said Charles F. Hennings any Note or instrument for the payment of the above mentioned sum or for any other sum of money whatever.

MICHAEL DYE

York, 8th May, 1816.

TAKE NOTICE!

POST OFFICE,
YORK, 18 April 1816.

THE Mail in future for Kingston and Lower Canada, &c. will be Closed at this Office every MONDAYS at 5 o'Clock P. M.—the Mail to the Westward will continue to be closed at 4 o'Clock of the same day.

Supplement to the York Gazette of June 1816.

[illegible] Township of Scarborough, containing 200 Acres. For terms apply at the Printing Office.

York, 24th Novr. 1815.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roaches Point, Cookes Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 acres well cleared, with 2 Log Houses thereon, and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance. For particulars enquire of Mr Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 16th, 1815. CHAS. GRANT

Governor in Council, that no [illegible] on Monday, next the 6th instant, for the Instruction of Girls, in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Needle-work.

ALMIRA EWING.

York, May 18, 1816.

Removal.

JORDAN POST,

Silversmith and Clock and Watchmaker,

BEGS leave to inform the Public that he is about Removing to his former Stand on the corner of King Street and Duke Street, lately occupied by Mr. Benson, where all Orders in his line will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality and despatch.

York, May 18, 1816.

Sons or Daughters of U. E. Loyalists will be hereafter received without a Certificate from the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the Peace, that the Parent retained his Loyalty during the late War, and was under no suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and if a Son, that of age, that he also was Loyal during the late War, and did his duty in defence of the Province—and if a Daughter of a U. E. Loyalist married, that her Husband was Loyal, and did his duty in defence of the Province.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

IS TRICT, ——— WE A. B[illegible] irman, and C. D. Clerk of the [illegible]ce, Certify that E. F. personally ap[illegible]ed at the General Quarter Sessions [illegible]e Peace this day, is recognized by [illegible] Magistrates to be the Son of G. H. ——— who retained his [illegible]alty during the late War without [illegible] of arms.

WHEREAS one Charles F. Hennings of the Home District has offered to negotiate and pass a Note of hand for 150 Dollars, said to have been given by me the subscriber, payable to him or order for a valuable consideration; this is to warn the Public from accepting of any instrument from the said Charles F. Hennings purporting to be for the payment of money or otherwise, and appearing to be signed by the subscriber hereto, as he utterly denies having given the said Charles F. Hennings any Note or instrument for the payment of the above mentioned sum, or for any other sum of money whatever.

MICHAEL DYE.

York, 8th May, 1816.

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Supplement to the York Gazette of June 12, 1816.

[illegible]onds, [illegible] the ordinary fee for the Instruction of Girls, in Reading, Writing, [illegible]rithmetic and Needle-work.

ALMIRA EWING.

York, May 1st, 1816.

Removal.

JORDAN POST, JUNR.

Silversmith and Clock and Watchmaker.

BEGS leave to inform the Public that he is about Removing to his former Stand on the corner of King Street and Duke Street, lately occupied by Mr. Benson, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality and despatch.

York, May 1st, 1816.

G. R.

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 29.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1½. each. YORK, (U. C.) WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1816. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

500 *Dollars Reward!*

UPPER CANADA.

Proclamation.

George the Third by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King. Defender of the Faith.

WHEREAS between the hours of Eight and Nine o'Clock on the night of the twenty fifth of April last, a most daring Robbery, to the amount of Ten Hundred and Seventy-Seven Pounds, Ten Shillings, was committed in the house of Mr. JAMES HALL in the Township of Elizabethtown, in the District of Johnstown, during his absence by three Persons disguised, and armed with Pistols and Knives, who carried away the following parcels of Money, to wit,—1 American Eagles, and half Eagles £593 15— 1 Doubloons, &c. £401 5— In Silver Dollars half Dollars and Crowns £62 10—In Three Shilling Bank Tokens £20— WE therefore have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to offer the above Reward of Five Hundred Dollars, or One Hundred and Twenty Five Pounds, Provincial Currency, to be paid immediately to any Person or Persons, who shall give such Information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of all or any of the Persons concerned in the said Robbery:—AND WE further offer His Majesty's most Gracious Pardon to such one of the Offenders as will make a discovery of his accomplices.

In testimony whereof WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed: Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one Thousand eight hundred and fifteen and in the fifty sixth year of our Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency.
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

UPPER CANADA.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Lt. Governor.

George the Third by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith.

To all our loving Subjects in the Province of Upper Canada,— GREETING:—

WHEREAS WE being deeply impressed with the Calamities occasioned by the late War between Great Britain and France, and being desirous to return our thanks to the Sovereign disposer of events for his great goodness in putting an end to the same, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council for the Province of Upper Canada, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, appointing and commanding, that a day of General THANKSGIVING to Almighty God, be celebrated on TUESDAY the EIGHTEENTH DAY of JUNE next throughout our said Province: AND WE DO HEREBY STRICTLY CHARGE, and command, that the said day of General Thanksgiving be reverently and devoutly observed by all our Loving Subjects in our said Province, upon pain of such punishment as We may justly inflict upon all those who contemn or neglect the performance, of so serious a duty.

In testimony whereof WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed: Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty sixth year of our Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency.
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Upper Canada.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the first day of June next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.

WHEREAS for certain urgent and arduous affairs Us the state and defence of our said Province concerning our said Assembly at the day and place aforesaid to be held, WE have ordained you by our separate Writs, at the Town and day aforesaid, to be present for the purposes therein mentioned, NEVERTHELESS for certain causes and considerations Us thereunto especially moving Our said Assembly at, and upon the said first day of June next, We have thought proper to Prorogue, so that you nor any of you on the said first day of June next at our said Town to appear are to be held or constrained; for We do will that you and each of you be, as to us in that matter entirely exonerated. COMMANDING, also by the tenor of these Presents enjoining you and every of you, and all others to this behalf interested, that on the eighth day of July next, at our Town of York, personally you and every of you be and appear to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in our said Assembly by the Common Council of our said Province, by the favor of God may be ordained.

In Testimony whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this Twenty Fourth day of May, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and fifteen, and in the Fifty Sixth Year of our Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency.
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

NOTICES TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

Lieut. Governor's Office.
York, 22d May, 1816.

Pursuant to the fifteenth Section of the Militia Pension Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, which authorises the Governor, Lieut. Governor, &c. to appoint one or more Commissioner or Commissioners in each and every District of this Province to Administer the Oaths directed by that Act to be taken by Militia Pensioners to enable them to obtain the half yearly allowance of Pension, and which enacts that "any Person who shall be "guilty of Wilful and Corrupt Perjury "in any Oath which such Person or "Persons shall or may have taken by the "direction of the said Act, such Person "shall, on conviction thereof, incur and "suffer the like Pains and Penalties "which any Person Convicted of wilful "and Corrupt Perjury is liable by the Laws and Statutes of this Province"—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Justices of the Peace, Commissioners for the purpose aforesaid, in and for the several Districts, respectively, viz:—

For the Eastern District.	Alexander M'Millan, Samuel Anderson, John Cryder, Donald M'Aulay and Donald M'Donell Esquires
Ottawa District.	George Hamilton and Alexander Grant, Esquires.
Johnstown District.	Joel Stone, Thomas Smith, Richard Arnold and Lewis Grant, Esquires.
Midland District.	Alexander Fisher, James M'Nabb, Thomas Markland, Ebenezer Washburn and John Cumming Esquires.
New-Castle District.	Elias Jones, Alexander Fletcher, John Burd and Richard Hare, Esquires.
Home District	Alexander Wood, William Allan, Peter Robinson and Grant Powell, Esquires.
District of Gore.	Richard Hatt, James Crooks, George Hamilton and John Eib, Esquires.
District of Niagara.	Thomas Dickson, Robert Kerr, Samuel Street, John Warren, and Abraham Nelles, Esquires.
London District.	John Backhouse, James Mitchell, George C. Salmon, Daniel Springer and William Bowen, Esquires.

Western District. { Robert Richardson, Richard Pattinson, Ebenezer Reynolds and George Jacobs, Esquires.

By Order.
EDWARD MacMAHON,
Acting Secretary.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.
York, 23d May, 1816.

Pursuant to the tenth Section of an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, intituled, "An Act to repeal part "of and to alter and amend the Laws now "in force for Granting Pensions to Persons "disabled in the Service, and the Widows "and Children of Persons who may have "been killed in the Service, and to extend "the Provisions of the same," His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Medical Gentlemen, for the Districts in which they reside, respectively, to examine Persons who may Claim to be admitted as Militia Pensioners in consequence of alleged Disability from Wounds received in His Majesty's Service, and to Certify touching such disability, if found to exist, as prescribed by the said Section.—Also to examine and grant to those who may continue to labour under such Disability, upon application, Certificates to that effect, every half year, to enable them to obtain the half yearly allowance of Pension, in advance.

For the Western District { Surgeon Richardson, Amherstburg.

For the London District. { Surgeon Graham, Long Point, late Hospital Assistant.

For the Niagara District. { Surgeon Kerr,—Niagara Surgeon Sumner, Near the 20 mile Creek.

For the Home District { Surgeon Powell, Surgeon Lee. } York.

By Order
EDWARD MacMAHON,
Acting Secretary.

N'B.—The abovementioned Section also authorizes any Surgeon of His Majesty's Militia, Navy or Marine Service, to examine Disabled Militia men, and Grant Certificates of Disability in the form prescribed.

It is to be distinctly understood that Certificates of disability from *hard labour*, will entitle those only to the Pension under that head who may have had at the Time of being wounded, a Wife, or Child or Children;—and that those who may not have had either at the time of being wounded, can only draw it upon obtaining Certificates of being *incapable of earning a livelihood*, they being left in that respect, precisely as they were before the passing of the late Act.

Form of Surgeon's Certificate.

I Surgeon, do hereby Certify that I have carefully examined of late in the Regiment of Militia, and that in consequence of being wounded, the said is incapable of hard labour.

Given under my hand at this day of 181

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 24th May, 1816.

Pursuant to the fourth Section of an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, intituled, "An Act to repeal "part of and to alter and amend the Laws "now in Force for Granting Pensions to "Persons disabled in the Service, and the "Widows and Children of Persons who "may have been killed in the Service, and "to extend the Provisions of the same," which enacts that "on every application of "a Widow, or Guardian or Guardians, "Executor or Administrator of any Child "or Children, of any Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer, Private Militia-man, or "Teamster, who may have Died, or who "may hereafter Die, in consequence "of illness or disease Contracted, or "which may hereafter be contracted, on Service as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful "for the Governor, &c. to Order a Permanent "Board, composed of Militia Officers of the "County, District or Riding in which such "Officer, non-Commissioned Officer, &c. as-"foresaid, shall have been domiciliated at the "time of contracting such illness or disease "as aforesaid, to enquire into the merits of "the Case, whose favorable Report and re-"commendation, shall be sufficient Authority "for the Governor, &c. to order the Name or "Names of such Widow, or Child, or Chil-"dren, to be inserted on the Pension List "of this Province, and to order the amount of "such Pensions as aforesaid to be paid."—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Officers of the militia, to be Members of the said Permanent Boards for the several Districts, respectively:—

For the Eastern District.

Lieut. Colonel the Hon. Neil McLean,—Lieut. Colonel McMillan,—Lieut. Colonel Donald McDonell,—Lieut. Col. The Hon. Thomas Fraser,—Captain Archibald McLean, late Incorporated Militia.

For the Johnstown District.

Colonel William Fraser,—Colonel Stone,—Lieut. Col. L. P. Sherwood,—Lieut. Col. Burnet,—Captain John McDonell late Incorporated Militia.

For the Midland District.

Colonel William Johnston,—Colonel John Ferguson,—Lieut Col. Allan McLean,—Lt. Col. Archibald McDonell,—Senior Officer of the Lenox Militia,—Captain Daniel Wallbourth, late Incorporated Militia.

For the Newcastle District

Lieut. Col. Peters,—Major Jones,—Major Rogers,—Capt. Thomas Ward,—Capt. John Burn.

For the Home District.

Lieut. Colonel Chewett,—Major Allan,—Major Wilmot,—Capt. Peter Robinson,—Capt. Heward.

For the District of Gore.

Colonel Beasley,—Lieut. Colonel Bradt,—Major Hatt.—Major Simons.

For the Niagara District.

Lieut. Col. The Hon. Thomas Clark,—Lieut. Col. Thomas Dickson,—Lieut. Col Warren,—Lieut Col. Nelles,—Major Robertson,—Captain John Clark, late Assist. Adjt. General.

For the London District

Colonel Talbot,—Lieut Col. Nichol,—Lt. Colonel Ryerson,—Lt. Col. Bostwick,—Lt. Colonel Hartwell,—Major Salmon,—Captain Rapelje, late Incorporated Militia.

For the Western District.

Lieut. Colonel J. B. Baby,—Major Reynolds,—Capt. Elliott,—Capt. William McCormick.—Capt. John McGregor.

By Order,
EDWARD MacMAHON.
Acting Secretary.

[Form of Certificate to be Signed by the Surviving Senior Officer of the Regiment, or Detachment, present, to which the deceased Militia Officer, non-Commissioned Officer, &c. belonged, or other Officer of the Line, or Militia, who Commanded in the Action in which, or at the time when, he was killed, to authorise the insertion of the Name of his Widow in the Provincial Pension List.]

I Senior Officer of the Regiment of Militia, do hereby Certify that of the Regiment of Militia, was Killed in Action, at on the day of 181 and that is the Widow of the late

Given under my Hand at in the District, this day of 181

[Form of Affidavit which the Widows of Officers, non-Commissioned Officers, Private Militia men, or Teamsters, entitled to the Provincial Pension, whose Husbands have been Killed in Action, or by any casualty or accident, (as the case may be,) on actual Service, are required by the Act of the 56th year of His Majesty's Reign, to take and transmit, after the expiration of every half year, (Commencing the first of January and first of July,) to the General Agent for the payment of Militia Pensions, at the Seat of Government, to enable them to receive the same, in advance.]

I do Solemnly Swear, that I am the Widow of who was Killed the Enemy.

Sworn before me at in the District, this day of 181

J P

Commissioner for Administering the Oaths to Militia Pensioners.

[Form of Certificate to be Signed by the Surviving Senior Officer of the Regiment, or Detachment, present, to which the deceased, Militia Officer, non-Commissioned Officer, &c. belonged or other Officer of the Line of Militia who Commanded, in the Action in which, or the time when he was mortally wounded, to authorise the insertion of the Name of his Widow in the Provincial Pension List.]

I Senior Officer of the Regiment of Militia, do hereby Certify that of the Regiment of Militia, was Wounded in Action at on the day of 181, and died in Consequence; and that is the Widow of the said

Given under my hand, at in the District, this day of 181

[Form of Affidavit which the Widows of Officers, non-Commissioned Officers, Private Militia men, or Teamsters, entitled to the Provincial Pension, whose Husbands have died of Wounds received in action, or by any casualty or accident on actual Service, are required by the Act of the 56th year of His Majesty's Reign, to take and transmit to the General Agent for the payment of Militia Pensions, at the Seat of Government, after the expiration of every half year, (Commencing the first of January and first of July,) to enable them to receive the same, in advance.]

I do Solemnly Swear that I am the Widow of who died of Wounds received in Action with the Enemy.

Sworn before me at in the District, this day of 181

J P

Commissioner for Administering the Oaths to Militia Pensioners.

[Form of Certificate to be Signed by the Senior Officer of the Regiment, or Detachment, present, to which the deceased Militia Officer, non-Commissioned Officer, &c. belonged, or other Officer of the Line, or Militia, who Commanded in the Action in which, or at the time when, he was Killed, or mortally wounded, to authorise the Name, or Names, of his Child, or Children, to be inserted in the Provincial Pension List.]

I Senior Officer of the Regiment of Militia, do hereby Certify that of the Regiment of Militia, was Killed in Action, at on the day of 181

Given under my hand, at in the District, this day of 181

[Form of Affidavit which the Guardian of the Child or Children, or the Executor or Administrator, of any Officer, non-Commissioned Officer, Private Militia man, or Teamster, in cases where such Children are entitled to the Provincial Pension, are required by the act of the 56th year of His Majesty's Reign, to take, and transmit after the expiration of every half year, (commencing the first of January, and first of July,)—until the youngest Child shall have attained the full age of Sixteen years, to the General Agent for the Payment of Militia Pensions, at the Seat of Government, to enable them to receive the same, in advance.]

I do solemnly Swear, that I verily believe, that is the of the late who and that is not Sixteen years of age

Sworn before me at in the District this day of 181

J P.

Commissioner for Administering the oaths to Militia Pensioners.

do Solemnly Swear,
the Widow of who was
the Enemy.

fore me at
District, this
of 181
J P

ioner for Administering the Oaths to
ntioners.

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of Certificate to be Signed by the
Senior Officer of the Regiment, or
nt, present, to which the deceased,
fficer, non-Commissioned Officer,
ged or other Officer of the Line of
ho Commanded, in the Action in
the time when he was mortally
to authorise the insertion of the
his Widow in the Provincial Pen-
]

Senior Officer of the
Regiment of Militia, do
rtify that
Regiment of Militia,
nded in Action at on
day of 181 , and died in
rvice ; and that
know of the said
iven under my hand, at
the District, this
ay of 181

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of Affidavit which the Widows of
non-Commissioned Officers, Private
men, or Teamsters, entitled to the
ial Pension, whose Husbands have
Wounds received in action, or by
ualty or accident on actual Service,
ired by the Act of the 56th year of
jesty's Reign, to take and transmit to
eral Agent for the payment of Militia
, at the Seat of Government, after
uration of every half year, (Com-
e the first of January and first of July,)
e them to receive the same, in ad-

do Solemnly Swear
m the Widow of who died of
s received in Action with the Enemy.

before me at
District, this
day of 18[illegible]
J P.

ioner for Administering the Oaths to
Pensioners.

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m of Certificate to be Signed by the
Officer of the Regiment, or Detach-
, to which the deceased Militia
, non-Commissioned Officer, &c. be-
, or other Officer of the Line, or
, who Commanded in the Action in
or at the time when, he was Killed,
ly wounded, to authorise the Name,
mes, of his Child, or Children, to be
d in the Provincial Pension List.]

Senior Officer of the
Militia, do hereby Certify
of the Regiment
Militia, was Killed in Action, at
on the day of 181
Given under my hand, at in the
District, this day of
184

---

m of Affidavit which the Guardian of
Child or Children, or the Executor or
ator, of any Officer, non-Com-
ed Officer, Private Militia man, or
ter, in cases where such Children are
d to the Provincial Pension, are requi-
the 56th year of His
y's Reign, to take, and transmit after
piration of every half year, (com-
g the first of January, and first of
) until the youngest Child shall have
ed the full age of Sixteen years, to the
al Agent for the Payment of Militia
ons, at the Seat of Government, to
them to receive the same, in advance.]

do solemnly Swear, that I
believe, that is the
late who and
is not Sixteen years of age

before me at
District
day of 181
J P.

ioner for Administering the oaths
to Pensioners.

[Form of Certificate to be Signed by the Surviving Senior Officer of the Regiment, or Detachment, present, to which any Officer, non-Commissioned Officer, Private Militia-man, or Teamster, wounded or disabled on Service, belonged at the time, who may Claim to have his name inserted in the Provincial Pension List.]

I Senior Officer of the
Regiment of Militia, do hereby
Certify that of the Regiment of
Militia, was wounded in Action with the
Enemy, at the day of 181
Given under my hand, at this
day of 181

[Form of Affidavit which Officers, non-Commissioned Officers, Private Militia-men, and Teamsters, entitled to the Provincial Pension, are required by the act of the 56th year of His Majesty's Reign, to take and transmit after the expiration of every half year, (Commencing the first of January and first of July) to the General Agent for the Payment of Militia Pensions, at the Seat of Government, to enable them to receive the same, in advance.]

I of the Township of
in the District, late
in the Regiment of Militia, do
solemnly Swear that I am the Person whose
name has been hereto fore inserted in the
Pension List of this Province.

Sworn before me at
in the District this
day of 181
J P.

Commissioner for Administering the oaths to
Militia Pensions &c.

[Form of Certificate to be Signed, every half year (as soon as may be after the first of January, and first of July) in all cases of Incapability to Labour, (excepting that in which the loss of a Limb, total disability or blindness appears,) by an resident Surgeon in any District, who may be called upon for that purpose ; or by any Surgeon of His Majesty's Navy, or Marine Forces, or Militia Officer of Militia Officers, Private, or Teamsters, wounded, or disabled, in Actual Service in the Province in the last preceding year, to Claim his half yearly Pension.]

I Surgeon do hereby
Certify that I have Carefully examined
of late in the
Regiment of Militia, and that in consequence of
having wounded, the said
is incapable of hard labor,

Given under my hand, at
this day of 181

[Form of Affidavit which the Widows of Officers, non Commissioned Officers, Private Militia men, or Teamsters, entitled to the Provincial Pension, whose Husbands have died from casual Contingencies while on Service, are required by the Act of the 56th year of His Majesty's Reign, to take and transmit, after the expiration of every half year, (Commencing the first of January and first of July,) to the General Agent for the Payment of Militia Pensions, at the Seat of Government, to enable them to receive the same in advance.]

I do solemnly Swear, that I am
the Widow of who died from disease
Contracted while on service.

Sworn before me at
in the District,
this day of 181

J P.

Commissioner for Administering the Oaths to
Militia Pensioners.

[Form of Certificate to be Signed, every half year, (as soon as may be after the first of January and first of July,) in all cases of disability occasioned by Wounds received in Action or Service (excepting those in which from the loss of a limb, total disability or blindness appears) by any resident Surgeon in any District, who may be duly appointed for that purpose, or by any Surgeon of His Majesty's Navy, or Marine Forces, to authenticate any Naval, or Militia Officer, non Commissioned Officer or Private Militia-Man, wounded or disabled in actual service, not having at the time, a Wife, or Child, or Children, and thereby rendered incapable of earning a livelihood, to Claim the half yearly Pension.]

I Surgeon, do hereby Certify that
I have Carefully examined
of late in the
Regiment of Militia, and that in
consequence of being wounded, the said
is incapable of earning a livelihood.
Given under my hand, at
this day of 181

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, March 30.

The beautiful new Balloon, in which Mademoiselle Garnerin made her ascent, has not yet been found ; it is conjectured to have terminated its course at a great distance.

It is generally believed in Germany, that the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and King of Prussia, will assemble at Teplitz the ensuing spring.

The English Captain Mauby, has invented a machine, with which a single individual may extinguish a conflagration—it is filled with a fluid composed of *anti phlogistic* ingredients.—This fluid, extinguishes, wherever it falls, the most ardent flames.—The liquid contained in one of these pumps has as great an effect as 120 buckets of water, in quantity. A case containing 3 of these pumps, composes the whole of the machine : being 3 feet long, 2 feet in breadth and one foot in depth—it possesses the great advantage of being always ready—can be managed by one person, & furnishes a liquid equivalent to many hundred buckets of water.

The Gazette of Cologne a (Prussian city) of the 17th, contains a long article, discussing the rights which the people of Germany possess of a part of their respective governments, a free constitution & national representation.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered a Monument to be erected to the memory of Prince Poniatowsky, in Poland, conformably to the wishes of the Polish army.

The Emperor values at seven millions of Dollars, the amount of property confiscated at Naples, during the reign of Joseph Bonaparte, which it is said they intend causing to the present government.

Yesterday in the presence of the commissioners of the King, the remains of his R. H. the Duke D'Enghien were taken up ; they had been buried in the ditch of the castle of Vincennes, at the foot of the south east tower ; they have now been deposited in a lead coffin, enclosed in an oak one, upon which is a plate with the following inscription.

"Here lies the body of the most high and puissant Prince Louis Anthony Henry, of Bourbon and of Conde, Duke D'Enghein, Prince of the Blood, Peer of France, died at Vincennes, March 21st, 1804, aged 31 years, 7 months, and 19 days."—To-day solemn the religious ceremony will take place in the castle of Vincennes, where the victim was condemned to death by an arbitrary judgment of a special court martial.

The Jews of Leghorn have offered to equip at their own expence, a frigate to cruize against the Barbary powers.

The Emperor of Austria has by a decree of the 7th March appointed his brother the Arch Duke Anthony, Viceroy of the Lombardy Venetian Kingdom.

All those implicated in the conspiracy of Bonaparte, who have been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to suffer death (since the execution of Ney) have had their punishments changed to imprisonment.

The York Gazette

MONDAY June 12, 1816.

Despatches have been received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, notifying His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's pleasure that the Seat of this Government should be permanently established at this place.

The following Address from the Magistrates, Militia Officers and Inhabitants of the District of Gore, was presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, at Ancaster, on the 4th instant.

To His Excellency Francis Gore Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency.

We the Magistrates, Militia Officers and Inhabitants of the District of Gore,

Happy under the Mild and Peaceful Administration of Your Excellency, before the commencement of the late War with the United States,

Have with pleasure seen your return to resume the Administration of the Government of this Province, and look forward with anxious hope to the return of those Blessings we so amply enjoyed during your Excellency's former residence amongst us.

We congratulate ourselves in again experiencing the tender care your Excellency so fully evinced in the Trust you have imposed on yourself, in viewing every part of the Province, being assured of the deep interest felt by your Excellency for its welfare, and we are grateful for the opportunity of personally expressing to Your Excellency, our acknowledgements for your unceasing efforts in our behalf during your residence in England.

In thus addressing Your Excellency, we upon the experience of the past look forward to a long continuance of enjoying under your mild and benevolent Administration, all the blessings attendant on a just and impartial execution of the Laws of our unalterable Code, Constitution given us by our Mother Country, preserved and kept from Contamination by our Forefathers at such an expence of their Blood—to which and the People of England at the World are so much indebted.

We request to be permitted to offer to Mrs. Gore, our Individual and United Wishes for her happiness, and to adhere her, and Your Excellency, of our respective regards.

Dundas, 4 June, 1816.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following Reply.

Gentlemen,

The approbation you so kindly express of my former Administration, affords me much gratification, and I rejoice to say, that my exertions in England for the benefit of this Province, are amply rewarded by the cordial welcome which I have experienced since my return.

The bravery and self devotion manifested on all occasions by the Militia in defence of the Country, and by none more than those of this District, have claimed the thanks of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and enhanced your Claims to the protection and regard of His Paternal Government.

I regret that owing to an indisposition of the Law, by the two Commanding Officers of the Militia of this District, I am deprived of the pleasure of meeting them to day, as I had fully intended ; but I promise myself this satisfaction at no very distant period, of which due Notice will be given.

Accept, Gentlemen, my acknowledgements for the good wishes you have been pleased to express.

Ancaster, June 4, 1816.

Lands for Sale

And good Titles and possession given immediately.

1000 ACRES of LAND in the Township of Darlington, 1st concession, lots Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, 200 acres in Scarborough, 2d concession, lot No. 1, 400 acres in Pickering, lot 35 second concession, broken front, and lot 28 in the 8th concession. Also,

200 acres in Uxbridge, No. 34, 3d concession, and 200 acres in the township of York, lot No. 8, 2d concession.

As these lands are extremely valuable, from their situation, it is needless to point out the benefit of immediate application, as they will be sold on reasonable and advantageous terms, which can be had at the Printing Office.

York, 28 *February*, 1816.

Public Notice.

POST OFFICE,
York, Jan. 1st, 1816.

THE Mails which will continue to arrive here every Monday morning, will be closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of same day to be forwarded for Dundass, Niagara, and Sandwich, and from Dundass, a Courier will be dispatched every second Thursday, for Sandwich and Amherstburg.

Nevertheless, all the Packets and Letters put into the different Offices for the Westward will be forwarded weekly to Dundass

The Mail from hence to Kingston is closed every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M. after which hour no Letters can be forwarded till the following Mail.

An arrangement has been made for forwarding letters for Europe, "*Via. New York provided the British Inland Postage to Swanton by way of Montreal, and the States Postage from Swanton to New York is paid at the Office when the letters are put in*: and above the address for the place in Great Britain or Ireland, must be written the words, "*Via. New York per H. B. M. Packet.*

W. ALLAN, P. M.

Notice,

THE Subscribers being duly appointed Administrators to the Estate of the late HUGH M'PHEE, of Young Street, request those who have Claims thereon, to present them authenticated or adjustment, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to Dr. Baldwin York.

DONALD Mc.MILLAN.
CATHARINE Mc.MILLAN.
Administrators.

York, 26 January, 1816.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned Lots of Land, viz.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession, broken front, and Lot No. 28, in the 8th Concession, of the Township of Pickering containing 400 Acres.

ALSO,

LOT No. 1, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 Acres. For terms apply at the Printing Office.

York, 24th Novr. 1815.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roaches Point, Cooks Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 acres well cleared, with 2 Log Houses thereon; and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance. For particulars enquire of Mr. Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm. Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 10th, 1815. CHAS. GRANT.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at a moderate price and on liberal terms of payment the House and Lot occupied by George Duggan Merchant in York. Also the following lots of Lands.

Lots No 32 & 33 in 3d Con. of *Pickering*.
No. 20 & 27 in 5 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 29 & 32 in 9 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
No. 4 in 8 Con. of do
No. 14 & 17 in 9 con. of *Haldimand*
No. 14 & 14 in 8 Con of do.
No. 32 8 Con. of *Clarke*.
No. 32 West half 4 Con. of *King*.

Also several Lots for building thereon adjoining the Church Ground and opposite to the Market Square viz. No. 2, 8, 9 and 10. Application to be made to Alexander Wood Esqr. Merchant in York or to the Subscriber in Kingston.

GEORGE OKIL STUART.

Kingston Sept. 1815.

N. B. Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue writ of *fieri facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District against the lands and tenements, which were of Ben. Gilbert, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton, Administrator, at the suit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Esq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North side of King Street, in the Town of York, containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houses, and out houses thereunto belonging, all which property I shall sell at public Auction in one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

SAMUEL RIDOUT. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

FOR SALE.

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District, consisting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14. Concession D.
No 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will deliver any quantity of Cedar for fences or other purposes early in the Spring. Those who may be in want, will have the goodness to send their orders immediately, either to the subscriber on the Humber, or to Mr. J. Murchison, Merchant Taylor, in York.

WM. COOPER.

Humber, 30th Nov. 1815.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that no Petitions from Sons or Daughters of U. E. Loyalists will be hereafter received without a Certificate from the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the Peace, that the Parent retained his Loyalty during the late War and was under no suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and if a Son, then of age, that he also was Loyal during the late War, and did his duty in defence of the Province—and if a Daughter of an U. E. Loyalist married, that her Husband was Loyal, and did his duty in defence of the Province.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

DISTRICT, ——— WE A. B. Chairman, and C. D. Clerk of the Peace, Certify that E. F. personally appeared at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace this day, is recognized by the Magistrates to be the Son of G. H. ——— who retained his Loyalty during the late War without suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and that the said E. F. did his duty in defence of the Province during the late War.

Dated at the Court House at ———
——— in the said District this
——— day of ——— 181

The Markham Mills For Sale.

TOGETHER with 400 Acers of Land; being Lots No. 3 and 4, in 3d Concession of said Township, on which the Mills are erected.

The situation is so well known it need not be described.

ALSO,

300 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 32 and half of No. 31, in 2d Concession. A good and indisputable title will be given, and the conditions of sale made known by applying to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 22d of December, 1815.

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, Southside 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 100 Acres

Lots in Caistor, } Nos. 11, 13 & 15 5. Con. } 300 Acres
14 6 do. }

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands;—from being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part thereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres in rear of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Peter Earnest, as also the Park Lot No. 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of York that she intends opening a School, in the House of Mr. Jordan Post, Junr. in the New Town, on Monday next the 5th instant, for the Instruction of Girls, in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Needle-work.

ALMIRA EWING.

York, May 1st, 1816.

Removal.

JORDAN POST, JUNR.

Silversmith and Clock and Watchmaker.

BEGS leave to inform the Public that he is about Removing to his former Stand on the corner of King Street and Duke Street, lately occupied by Mr. Benson, where all Orders in his line will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality and despatch.

York, May 1st, 1816.

ARRIVE

May 23.—Ship Ewretta, from London, to R. cargo,—passengers, two daughters and Forsyth Esq. lady, servants, Miss Esq. lady, and servant, Esq. and servant, Jaf Tom and Mr. Gera

—Brig Fame, Abrah Greenock, to order, passengers, Mr. a Miss Fraser, Messrs. and two others.

—Brig Cæsar, Wood, from Liverpool, to J. neral cargo,—passeng Mr. Hamilton, Dr. Steerage.

—Brig Neptune, Neil, Greenock, to R. Mei cargo,—passengers, M Maurice, Weir and

—Ship Birkip, Whit Match from Liverpo Junior & Co.—gener gers, Messrs. Barke field and 16 others.

—24—Brig Peace, Wrigh London, to order ge sengers, Messrs Hutch

—Brig Marchland, Di from Gaspe, to Hond Cod general cargo,— Miss Boyles, Mr. G'F —Intelligence, winter ginally from London.

—Brig Higlon, Kercher Cork, to Irvine, Mac cargo provisions &c.— ins. Hartnell, Brother and J. Forbes.

—Brig Kent, Sterling Halifax, to J. Mure cargo,—Passenger M —Intelligence, wint originally from Gre

—Brig Patriot, Barre Trinidad, to Mr. Sugar, Rum, Mol Juice,—Passengers, Turo, and Seon.

—25. Brig Woodpark, L from London, 7 wee Hancock & Co. ge sengers Dr. La Ter Messrs. Danton, and Cooper. Intelli ter and Doris sale. fore them—saw not

UPPER CAN

Proclam

BY HIS EXCELL
FRANCIS GORE
Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, &c.

WHEREAS an Act o of this Province, m the forty second year of His intituled, "An Act to ena "Lieutenant Governor or P "ing the Government of thi "point one or more additio "Place or Places, of Entry, "vince, and to appoint a "tor or Collectors of the s has lately expired; AND said Act hath since been passed in the fifty-fifth year Reign.

AND WHEREAS as to the interests of His Ma of this Province, as to the Inspectors of Goods and Mer the Merchants and other Subjects resident within th been ascertained that there cation for appointing five Places of Entry and Clear hereinafter specified.

BE IT KNOWN THE FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, L or of this Province, in exe and authority vested in me received Act, by and with

ORM OF CERTIFICATE.

TRICT, — ——— WE A. B] an, and C. D. Clerk of the Certify that E. F. personally ap at the General Quarter Sessions Peace this day, is recognized by ustrates to be the Son of G. H. ——— who resained his during the late War without on of aiding or assisting the Ene- d that the said E. F. did his duty nce of the Province during the ar.

d at the Court House at ——— ——— in the said District this —— day of ——— 181

e Markham Mills For Sale.

GETHER with 400 Acres of Land; ing Lots No. 3 and 4, in 3d Conces- and Township, on which the Mills are

tuation is so well known it need not ther.

ALSO,

es of Land, being Lots No. 32, and No. 31, in 2d Concession. A good apitable title will be given, and the ms of sale made known by applying to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

22d of December, 1815

To be Sold.

n Lot No 8, Southside 20 Mile Creek, containing 100 Acres

Nos. 11, 13 & 15 5. Con. } 800 24 6. do. } Acres

ecessary to point out the very va- ation and quality of these lands— ing broken Lots and lying on the 20 ek, in the Niagara District; no fur- mmendation is necessary. Any per- ing to purchase the whole or any part will please apply at the Printing Of- information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

To be Sold.

House and Lots thereunto be- , together with six or eight Acres of the same, with a dwelling at present occupied by Peter , as also the Park Lot No. 3. All perty of D. W. SMITH ESQ. rveyor Genl. of this Provin- mean time Public Notice is here- n that all persons found trespass- occupying any part of the before ned Premises, without permission prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

10th Octr. 1815.

hole or any part of the above s will be rented till they are dis- l.

Subscriber begs leave to inform Inhabitants of York that she in- ning a School, in the House of Mr. Post, JUNR. in the New Town, ay next the 8th instant, for the In- of Girls, in Reading, Writing, ic and Needle-work.

AMIRA EWING.

May 18, 1816.

Removal.

DAN POST, JUNR.

Smith and Clock and Watchmaker.

leave to inform the Public that he bout Removing to his former S and ner of King Street and Duke Street, upied by Mr. Benton, where all his line will be thankfully received, ted with punctuality and despatch May 18, 1816.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

May 23.—Ship Ewerretta, Arklay, 49 days from London, to R. Morrogh, general cargo,—passengers, Colonel Taylor, lady two daughters and three servants, John Forsyth Esq. lady, daughter and three servants, Miss Hamilton, G. Garden Esq. lady, and servant, Mathew Bell Esq. and servant, Jasper Tough Esq. Mr. Tom and Mr. Gerard.

——Brig Fame, Abrahams, 7 weeks from Greenock, to order, general cargo,—passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Miss Fraser, Messrs. J. M'Callum Hall and two others.

——Brig Cæsar, Wood, sailed 31 March, from Liverpool, to J. Mure & Co. general cargo,—passengers, Dr. Hackett, Mr. Hamilton, Dr. Williams, and 9 in Steerage.

——Brig Neptune, Neil, 49 days from Greenock, to R. Melvin & Co. general cargo,—passengers, Messrs. Scott & son, Maurice, Weir and M'Gregor.

——Ship Birkly, Winlow, sailed 31st March from Liverpool, to John Jones Junior & Co.—general cargo,—passengers, Messrs. Barker, Cassel, Stansfield and 10 others.

—24—Brig Peace, Wright 7 weeks from London, to order general cargo,—passengers, Messrs Hatches and Anderson.

——Brig Marshland, Dutchburn, 7 days from Gaspe, to Henderson, Brother & Co. general cargo,—passengers, two Miss Boyles, Mr. O'Hara—1 daughter —Intelligence, wintered at Gaspe, originally from London.

——Brig Higton, Kelcher, 56 days from Cork, to Irvine, Macnaught & Co.—cargo provisions &c.—passengers, Messrs. Hatfield, Brown, Waugh, Perth, and J. Forbes.

——Brig Kent, Sterling, 20 days from Halifax, to J. Mure & Co. general cargo,—Passenger Mr. Landrington. —Intelligence, wintered at Halifax, originally from Greenock.

——Brig Patriot, Barrell, 45 days from Trinidad, to Mr. Wood, cargo Sugar, Rum, Molasses and lime Juice,—Passengers, Messrs Wood, Tuzo, and Seon.

—25. Brig Woodpark, L. S. Armstrong, from London, 7 weeks, to Porteous, Hancock & Co. general cargo. Passengers Dr. La Terriere and Lady; Messrs. Danton, Prior, Garnett and Cooper. Intelligence, the Fly- ter and Doris sailed four days before them—saw nothing of them.

UPPER CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
FRANCIS GORE, ESQUIRE,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS an Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the forty second year of His Majesty's Reign intituled, "An Act to enable the Governor "Lieutenant Governor or Person Administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports "Place or Places, of Entry, within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively," his Majesty explained; AND WHEREAS the said Act hath been revised by an Act passed in the fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign.

AND WHEREAS as well with reference to the interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and to the Merchants and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for appointing five additional Ports or Places of Entry and Clearance, at the places hereinafter specified.

BE IT KNOWN THEREFORE, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority vested in me — and by the said recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do Hereby Declare and appoint, that in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty His Heirs and Successors to and for the uses of this Province, the like Duties on Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America, as are now paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places" and also by and under the authority of the above recited Act, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the places hereinafter described and specified, That is to say, the Village of Brockville, in the Township of Elizabethtown in the District of Johnstown.

The Mouth of the River aux Raisin, in the Township of Lancaster in the Eastern District.

Shaver's Point, (commonly called) in the Township of Matilda in the Eastern District.

The Mouth of the River Moira, in the Township of Thurlow in the Midland District.

The Village of Dover, in the District of London—*shall* from the Tenth day of this present month of June severally and respectively be and the same are by these Presents severally and respectively established and proclaimed to be Ports and places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited,—and for the payment of all duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province, from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act, to passed in the forty-first year of His said Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen and fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lt. Gov.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esq Lieut. Governor of the Province of Upper Canada.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—

GREETING —

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Indians residing on the Grand River within this Province, in a Speech addressed in Public Council to His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, that many White Persons are settled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province: And Whereas, by Law, all White Persons are forbidden to establish themselves, or reside in any Indian Village or Country within this Province without such Licence, under a Penalty, for the First Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the Second, and every other subsequent Offence, of Twenty Pounds; I HAVE THOUGHT FROPER, by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the Intent that no Person may pretend Ignorance of the Law which subjects his Contravention to such Penalties; and further, to declare that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced against all Persons who shall, after the Publication hereof, enter or reside in any Indian Villages and Country within this Province without due Licence. And whereas it is further represented to me, that among the White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are diverse to whom may be excellent to grant Licences to remain, All Persons desirous of obtaining such Licences, are hereby required to report themselves to the Honourable William Claus, his Majesty's Deputy Superintendant-General of Indian Affairs, together with the Circumstances of Time, Place, and Condition of their respective Residences.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty-fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

(signed) FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
(Signed) WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

THOMAS WILLIAM MOORE, Esq.
His Majesty's Agent for Packets at NEW YORK.

INFORMS the Public that no Letters will be received, or forwarded by Him, for England from Canada, unless they be Post Paid, through the Canadas and the United States.

New York, 14th March, 1816.

Advertisement.

STRAYED from YORK Garrison about nine days ago, a Dark Bay Horse, the property of the Subscriber, said Horse is between thirteen and fourteen hands high, with a Black Mane, a Black Tail, a large White spot on his left Side, and several others on his Back, also a Crack on his left fore Foot. Whoever will deliver the same, to Mr. Mr. ARTHUR, Merchant in York, will be handsomely Rewarded.

WM. BLAIR,
Lieut. Glengary Regt.

York, May 29, 1816.

William Lindsay,

LATE MASTER TAYLOR IN THE GLENGARY LIGHT INFANTRY FENCIBLES.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that the encouragement he has received, at this Post, in the way of his profession is such, as induces him to make it his permanent residence and will be happy to conform to the orders and commands of all Persons who will please bestow on him a portion of their custom, meantime promising to perform his duty with promptitude, and neatness, opposite the House of Mr. JORDAN PORT, at York.

York, 8th April, 1815. tf.

WHEREAS one Charles F. Hennings of the Home District has offered to negotiate and pass a Note of hand for 150 Dollars, said to have been given by me the subscriber, payable to him or order for a valuable consideration; this is to warn the Public from accepting of any instrument from the said Charles F. Hennings purporting to be for the payment of money or otherwise, and appearing to be signed by the subscriber hereto, as he utterly denies having given the said Charles F. Hennings any Note or instrument for the payment of the above mentioned sum, or for any other sum of money whatever.

MICHAEL DYE.

York, 8th May, 1816.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

At 12 o'Clock on MONDAY the 1st of July, at the Market Place.

A HOUSE and Lot of Land (56 feet in front 88 feet in the rear) opposite the Market House.—A House, and Lot, No. 8 south side of Duke Street, containing one acre or thereabouts.—A small House and half an Acre of Land at the bottom of Yonge street.—200 Acres of Land, being Lot No. 15, 2d Concession, Township of Darlington.—An Excellent Boat, Sail and Oil Cloth.—Forks, Sleigh, Harness, Plough, Sickles, Hatchets, Garden rakes, a Box Stove, Frame Saws, &c. &c.—The Property of the subscriber, who requests all Persons indebted to him by Notes or Accounts, to pay them before the 10th of July, and all Persons having any demands against him will present them for payment.

SERLO LONGDON.

York, 8th June, 1816.

TAKE NOTICE!

POST OFFICE,
YORK, 18 April, 1816.

THE Mail in future for Kingston and Lower Canada, &c. will be Closed at this Office every MONDAY at 5 o'Clock P. M.—the Mail to the Westward will continue to be closed at 4 o'Clock of the same day.

Supplement to the York Gazette of June 12 1816.

THE

Single Papers 1l. ea

500 *Dollars R*

UPPER CAN

Proclamat

George the Third, by the G
United Kingdom of Great Br
King, Defender of

WHEREAS between
Eight and Nine o'C
of the twenty fifth of April
Robbery, to the amount of
Seventy-Seven Pounds, 1
committed in the house of
in the Township of Euza
District of Johnstown, dur
by three Persons disguised,
Pistols and Knives, who
following parcels of Mo
American Eagles, and half
15 Doubloons, &c. £401 5
half Dollars and Crowns £
Shilling Bank Token £10
have thought fit, by and wit
consent of our Executive Co
above Reward of Five Hu
or One thousand and Two
Provincial Currency, to be
to any Person or Persons, wh
Informations may lead to
and conviction of all or any
concerned in the said Robbe
further offer His Majesty's
Pardon to such one of the
make a Discovery of his ac
In testimony whereof W
these our Letters to be
the Great Seal of our
be hereunto affixed: W
and well beloved Fit
Esquire, Lieutenant
said Province, at Yo
day of May, in the year
Thousand eight hundre
in the fifty-sixth year

By Command of His
WM JARVIS, Secretary.

Upper Ca

Proclama

FRANCIS GORE, Li
GEORGE the THIRD by
of the United Kingdom of
and Ireland, King,
Faith.

To our beloved and fait
Councellors of our Provi
nada, and to our Knight
Burgesses of our said Pr
sembly at our Town of Y
day of June next, to be
called and elected, and to

WHEREAS for certa
rious affairs Us the state an
said Province concerning ou
at the day and place aforesa
WE have ordained you by o
at the Town and day aforesa
for the purposes therein
VERTHELESS for certain
derations Us thereunto esp

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 30.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. each. YORK, (U. C.) WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1816. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

500 *Dollars Reward!*

UPPER CANADA.

Proclamation.

George the Third by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith.

WHEREAS between the hours of Eight and Nine o'Clock on the night of the twenty fifth of April last, a most daring Robbery, to the amount of Ten Hundred and Seventy-Seven Pounds, Ten Shillings, was committed in the house of Mr. JAMES HALL in the Township of Elizabethtown, in the District of Johnstown, during his absence by three Persons disguised, and armed with Pistols and Knives, who carried away the following parcels of Money, to wit,—1 American Eagles, and half Eagles £93 15—In Doubloons, &c. £401 5—In Silver Dollars half Dollars and Crowns £62 10—In Three Shilling Bank Tokens £20— WE therefore have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to offer the above Reward of Five Hundred Dollars, or One hundred and Twenty Five Pounds, Provincial Currency, to be paid immediately to any Person or Persons, who shall give such Information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of all or any of the Persons concerned in the said Robbery:—AND WE further offer His Majesty's most Gracious Pardon to such one of the Offenders as will make a discovery of his accomplices.

In testimony whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed: Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one Thousand eight hundred and sixteen and in the fifty-sixth year of our Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency.
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Upper Canada.
Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our Beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the first day of June next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.

WHEREAS for certain urgent and arduous affairs Us the state and defence of our said Province concerning our said Assembly at the day and place aforesaid to be held, WE have ordained you by our separate Writs, at the Town and day aforesaid, to be present for the purposes therein mentioned, NEVERTHELESS for certain causes and considerations Us thereunto especially moving Our said Assembly at, and upon the said first day of June next, We have thought proper to Prorogue, so that you nor any of you on the said first day of June next at our said Town to appear are to be held or constrained; for We do will that you and each of you be, as to us in that matter entirely exonerated. COMMANDING, and by the tenor of these Presents enjoining you and every of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on the Eighth day of July next, at our Town of York, personally you and every of you be and appear to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in our said Assembly by the Common Council of our said Province, by the favor of God may be ordained.

In Testimony whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this Twenty-Fourth day of May, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and sixteen, and in the Fifty Sixth Year of our Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency.
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

UPPER CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
FRANCIS GORE, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS an Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the forty second year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to enable the Governor, "Lieutenant Governor or Person Administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places, of Entry, within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively," has lately expired; AND WHEREAS the said Act hath since been revived by an Act passed in the fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign.

AND WHEREAS as well with reference to the interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and to the Merchants and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for appointing five additional Ports or Places of Entry and Clearance, at the places hereinafter specified.

BE IT KNOWN THEREFORE, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the powers and authority vested in me by the last recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do Hereby Declare and appoint, that in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty His Heirs and Successors to and for the uses of this Province, the like Duties on Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America, as are now paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places" and also by and under the authority of the above recited Act, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, he places hereinafter described and specified, That is to say, the Village of Brockville, in the Township of Elizabethtown in the District of Johnstown.

The Mouth of the River aux Raisin, in the Township of Lancaster in the Eastern District.

Shaver's Point, (commonly called) in the Township of Matilda in the Eastern District.

The Mouth of the River Moira, in the Township of Thurlow in the Midland District.

The Village of Dover, in the District of London—shall from the Tenth day of this present month of June severally and respectively be and the same are by these Presents severally and respectively established and proclaimed to be Ports and places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited,—and for the payment of all duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province, from the United States of America, imported and established by virtue of the said Act, so passed in the forty first year of His said Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at arms, at York, this first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen and fifty sixth year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lt. Gov.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esq LIEUT. GOVERNOR of the Province of Upper Canada.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—GREETING——

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Indians residing on the Grand River within this Province, in a Speech addressed in Public Council to His Majesty's Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, that many White Persons are settled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province: And Whereas, by Law, all White Persons are forbidden to establish themselves, or reside in any Indian Village or Country within this Province without such Licence, under a Penalty, for the First Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the Second, and every other subsequent Offence, of Twenty Pounds; I HAVE THOUGHT FIT HER, by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the intent that no Person may pretend Ignorance of the Law which subjects the Contravention to such Penalties; and further, to declare that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced against all Persons who shall, after the Publication hereof, continue to reside in the Indian Villages and Country

tities within the Province without due Licence: And whereas it is further represented to me, that, among the White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, All Persons desirous of obtaining such Licences, are hereby required to report themselves to the Honourable WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant-General of Indian Affairs, together with the Circumstances of Time, Place, and Condition of their respective Residences.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this Twelfth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed) FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,

(Signed) WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

Foreign Intelligence.

English and French Journals.

The late arrivals from Europe have given us humble files of London and Paris papers to the begining of April. Our readers, we know do not expect they can furnish any events of extra-importance.

In both kingdoms the Legislative bodies were engaged in the discussion of laws and regulation for healing the wounds of war—restoring prosperity—and perpetuating peace. Great retrenchments of expences were demanded in both Countries, and some were in operation. The army and navy had been greatly reduced.

In England, the ministry had found their majority again decisive, after the vote on the income tax had passed; and the public funds had found their usual elevation. Taxes which pressed hard on the farmers had been diminished, & other indulgences had been shewn them.

The illness of the prince Regent (an inveterate gout) had retarded some branches of public business,—the marriage of the Princess CHARLOTTE was to be celebrated the 16th of April; and splendid preparations were making to notice the event. The *Prince of Conbourg* had been naturalized, and was to be created an English Duke. The reports of changes of the Ministry both in England and France were mere vagaries of paragraphists.

In France the ordinary business of the state advanced, but with congressional *dilatoriness*. The councils there too had a princely marriage on the tapis, and had voted, with acclamation, an establishment to the Duke of Berri, who is to marry a grand-daughter of the King of Naples—and thus, probably perpetuate the Bourbon dynasty. Having, in the examples of Ney and Labedoyere, shewn that the sword of the law could reach the guilty however elevated, Louis was demonstrating that "mercy was his darling attribute."—Boyer, Debelle and Tryvot, generals who had been condemned to death, had had their sentences commuted for imprisonment;—which would probably be soon succeeded by liberation. The Paris papers give full evidence that settled tranquility was the expectation of the Kingdom.

Austria had reduced her army more than 200,000—Russia and Prussia were pursuing a similar policy; and we again pronounce, that continued peace was the hope and prospect of all Europe.—*Boston Cent.*

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS

Population of the United Kingdom.

During the war of 1756. it was disputed, between Brakenridge and Foster, whether the people had increased or diminished, & what was their amount? But without any decision. During the colonial war, Dr. Price reviewed the same question, but what was more successfully opposed; he insisted, that there could not be more than 5,000,000 of inhabitants in England and Wales, his opponents shewed, from very suffi ient and Wales, upwards of 8,447,000 souls. These contrarieties of opinion were at length settled by the Parliamentary enumeration of 1801, which, in opposition to the doctrine of Dr. Price, found in England and Wales 9,340,000 souls; but, did the population continue to increase, during the subsequent war? Yes; as the people had continued to multiply during the wars of 1756 and 1776, so did they multiply during the war of 1803; for the parliamentary enumeration of 1811, found, in England and Wales, 10,150,615. The state of the inhabitants of Scotland, at successive periods, gives the same results; in 1801 the enumeration found 1,618,303 souls in that country; the enumeration of 1811 found 1,805,000. The same observation equally applies to Ireland, the population of Ireland, when the Union was formed, in 1801, was supposed to be 4,000,000; by the late imperfect enumeration in 1814, it appeared that Ireland contained nearly 6,000,000 of people. It is a fact, then, that the people of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland have increased, during the late long wars, to 17,208,918 souls, and continue to increase and multiply.

From the Raleigh Minerva, N. C. May 10

John Randolph—We some time ago learned verbally that a duel was expected between this gentleman, and Mr. Robertson of New Orleans. This was the quarrel. Mr. Randolph took occasion in debate to say that "the interests of Virginia would always be supported by her true sons. She had nothing to ask or expect from any *renegadoes*"—Mr. Robertson, (who was born in Virginia, but now resides in New Orleans) demanded to know of Mr. Randolph if he intended this remark on him. Mr. Randolph folded his arms, and eyes Mr. Robertson from head to foot with a look of ineffable contempt, but made no reply. Mr. Speaker expressed a hope that suitable explanations would be made. Mr. Randolph took no other notice of this than turning to the speaker the same look that he had directed to Mr. Robertson. The next day Mr. Robertson sent a challenge to Mr. Randolph. So much we heard several days ago, and a rencounter was expected—but we have since learned that the invitation was declined by Mr. Randolph; and that in reply, he denied the right of Mr. Robertson to ask for an explanation of words of a general import used on debate. There were *other obvious* reasons, Mr. Randolph remarked, why he should not accept the challenge; nor did he feel himself at all times bound to accept an invitation to the field by any man who might be willing to risk his life. He, however, should hold himself always prepared to repel attacks which might be made, presuming on this refusal. The matter ended here.

From the Montreal Herald.

Origin of Canadian Belts or Sashes.

Lord Berners informs us, in his celebrated translation of the Chronicle of Froisart, that there exists among the French people an ancient Custom, at once religious and gallant, which was at first introduced by the children of Clovis in the early Ages of the Monarchy; when a young Maid was led to the Altar of Hymen, a belt was provided by the Bridegroom which the officiating Priest blessed, and then presented it to the Bride, who taking the Bridegroom by the hand conducted him before the Image of the Holy Virgin, where both knelt, and repeated a prayer, which being ended, the Bride arose, and tied the consecrated Belt round the waist of the Bride-groom. This ornament was more or less costly according to the circumstances of the parties and was called "*Le ceinture on Nuptial*" The first French settlers introduced the belt in Canada, and instructed the Indians in the art of wearing it, thereby preserving one of the most ancient and gallant customs of their Fore-fathers.

LIBEL.

A suit has been brought in England by Mr. Wedderburne Webster and wife, against the proprietors of St. James' Chronicle, for a libel imputing to Lady W. a criminal intercourse with the Duke of Wellington. The crime was insinuated to have been committed at Brussels about the time of the battle of Waterloo when certainly the Duke was too busy at Mount St. Jean, to attack any fortress at Brussels that required a long siege.—The innocency of the Lady was amply vindicated, and the Jury gave a verdict against the Printers, 2000*l*.

Lady W. is about 24 years of age, remarkable for delicacy of deportment as well as personal accomplishments, and the daughter of the Earl of Mountmorris. The printers made no defence, but expressed contrition for their error.

Had the publication been founded, it would have weakened Mr. Phillip's position in favor of the ladies of Ireland, as Miss Webster is a native of this country.

From the Baltimore American, May 13

Capt. Stocke, of the brig Georgiana, arrived here from Rio de la Plata, gives the following information:—That Gen. Rondeau, commander in chief of the Patriot army, was within 30 leagues of Potosi, the capital of Peru, where he had recruited after joining the battle on the 25th Dec. last. He had been reinforced by 2000 men, and a great number of muskets from Buenos Ayres, he was re-organizing his army, and preparing to march against the enemy again, was as in Potosi. It was generally understood that the force assembled in Mendoza, ready to pass the Cordelieras, to re capture Chili, would not march, or attempt it before the Andes were shut again with snow. The members chosen to a Congress had met in the city of Tucuman, but had not commenced their deliberations. Gen Artigas, who commands the East side of the river, called the Banda Oriental, and who has been opposed to Buenos Ayres ever since the surrender of Monte Video, has recommenced hostilities and taken possession of Santa Fe, situated 100 leagues on the river above Buenos Ayres, and it was said he was marching against the capital. He is a plain sensible man, a real Patriot, and it is very probable he will govern the country. A dispute has taken place between the government and the commander of the British frigate Orpheus, stationed in La Plata, which give rise to a warm and inflaming correspondence on the subject of smuggling money and harboring on board the frigate prisoners to the Government. The Capt. embarked with his officers much exasperated, & threatened to sail from the river; but he had not, and it would all end in nothing. Capt. Fabius of the Orpheus, letters were not published.

BOSTON, May 24

The following persons have lately arrived at Philadelphia, in the ship Majestic, from Bordeaux:—Colonel Ayres, of the staff of

art, that there exists among the
h people an ancient Custom, at
religious and gallant, which was at
troduced by the children of Clovis
o early Ages of the Monarchy;
a young Maid was led to the Alta
ymen, a Suit was provided by the
groom which the officiating Priest
d, and then presented it to the
, who taking the Bridegroom by
hand conducted him before the
e of the Holy Virgin, where both
, and repeated a prayer, which
g ended, the Bride arose, and tied
consecrated Belt round the waist of
Bride-groom. This ornament was
s or less costly according to the
mstances of the parties and was
d "*Le ceinturon Nuptial*" The
French settlers introduced the be t
anada, and instructed the Indians
he art of wearing it, thereby preserv-
one of the most ancient and gallant
oms of their Fore-fathers.

LIBEL.

suit has been brought in England
Mr. Wellerburne Webster and wife,
inst the proprietors of St. James'
onicle, for a libel imputing to Lady
a criminal intercourse with the Duke
Wellington. The crime was insinuat
have been committed at Brussels a
the time of the battle of Waterloo
d certainly the Duke was too busy
Mount St. Jean, to attack any fortress
Brussels that required a long siege —
e innocency of the Lady was amply
dicated, and the Jury gave a verdict
inst the Printers, 2000*l*.
Lady W. is about 24 years of age,
markable for delicacy of deportment
well as personal accomplishments,
the daughter of the Earl of Mount-
rris. The printers made no defence,
expressed contrition for their error.
Had the publication been founded, it
uld have weakened Mr. Phillips's
tion in favor of the ladies of Ireland.
Mrs Webster is a native of this coun-

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the following information:—That Gen.
Rondeau, commander in chief of the Patriot
army, was within 30 leagues of Potosi, the
capital of Peru, where he had retreated after
losing the battle of the 25th Dec. last. He
had been reinforced by 2000 men, and a
great number of militia from Buenos Ayres,
was re-organizing his army, and preparing
to march against the enemy again, with
full confidence. It was generally understood
at the place as conducted in Mendoza, ready
for the Cordilleras, to re-capture Chili,
should the march, or attempt it before the
passes were shut again with snow. The
members chosen to a Congress had met in
the city of Tucuman, but had not commu-
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remains the last possessor of the river, could
raise 6000 Orientals, and who has been op-
posed to Buenos Ayres ever since the sove-
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hostilities and taken possession of some Forts
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end in nothing. Capt. Fabius of the Or-
pheus, letters were not published.

BOSTON, May 24

The following persons have lately arrived at
Philadelphia, in the ship Maghee, from Bor-
deaux:—Colonel Koch, late aid-de-camp of
French Journal; M. Bouchey, Peers; M.
Billon, M. Casemayor, M. Damoreg, M. P.
Moulin, M. Le Quinquis, Madame Pougeon,
and Madame Alphonse.

Ferdinand VII. has consented to abolish
the slave trade of importing more negroes;
this king, no doubt, that his dominions are
sufficiently stocked with *vassals* black and
white, to his legitimate Majesty.

Separation of Maine.

The votes upon the Question of Separa-
tion, are to be taken this day, throughout
the District of MAINE. The citizens are to
assemble in their respective towns and plan-
tations, and give in their votes *for* or *against*
the question; the returns of which are to be
reported to the Legislature, by the proper
officers. Should there appear a majority, to
a separation the measure will be fully discussed;
but involving as it does, a mass of general
and local considerations, no definite step can
be expected to be taken on the subject during
the short period of a summer session. Con-
versations have been held in most of the coun-
ties, and the inhabitants pretty well informed
as to the advantages or disadvantages, which
must result from a change of their present
situation.

The Richmond Enquirer says, there was
frost in the vicinity of that place, on the
8th May; and the Philadelphia Press, an-
nounces a similar occurrence in the environs
of Philadelphia on the 15th.

From the St. Johns, Antigua paper of April 29

BY AUTHORITY.

The Ship St. Vincent, Herbert, bound
from the Island of Saint Vincent to London,
this day hove too off the Port of St. Johns,
and by means of a Pilot boat communicated
to his Honor the President the following
official Notification issued by His Excellency
Sir Charles Brisbane at St. Vincent.

"GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

St Vincents, 24th April.

The Governor has great pleasure in ac-
quainting the Public, that the Insurgents of
Barbadoes have been subdued and tranquility
restored on the estates; that the Ringleaders
have been taken and executed; that many
have been killed during the operations, with
the loss of only two or three lives on the
part of the inhabitants; and that trials and
punishments in the most exemplary style,
were still going on against the offenders.

By His Excellency's command,

DANIEL P. BERNARD Sec'ry.

The above Intelligence was conveyed to
St. Vincent by the Schooner *Pegasus*, which
arrived there from Barbadoes at 2 o'clock,
P. M. on Wednesday the 24th inst.

FRENCH POLICY.

From a file of the French Papers, we ob-
serve that on the 7th Feb. there were two
ordinances for Louis XVIII relative to the
premiums of the cod and whale Fisheries.

For three years, all the vessels em-
ployed in the cod fishery, near the island
of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and on the
coast of Newfoundland, called the great
Fishery, are allowed a premium of 50
francs per man, from the captain to the
cabin boy. Those fishing on the Dogger
bank, and the great bank of Newfound-
land, have a premium of 15 francs,
from the captain to the cabin boy.

There are also various premiums al-
lowed for the French vessels exporting
from France or from the fisheries, cod-
fish to the French colonies, into Spain,
Portugal, Italy, or the ports in the
Levant.

As regards the whale Fisheries, ves-
sels employed in that trade are allowed
a premium of 50 francs per ton; and
in case the vessels have doubled Cape
Horn, or crossed the straights of Magel-
lan, and fished in the Pacific Ocean,
having been absent for upwards of 16
months, and less than 26, the merchant
or owner is allowed a second premium
of 50 francs per ton, on per safe arrival
into a port of France.

Merchants engaged in this business,
are allowed for three years to make use
of foreign vessels, which shall be na-
without any expence; and two thirds
officers and crew, are allowed to be
foreigners.

From England.

The British April Packet, has arrived
at New York, from Falmouth (Eng.)
bringing London dates to the evening
of the 6th April. They contain no poli-
tical news of importance. Reductions,
in every possible way, appear to be
going forward in Parliament; and every
exertion is making to lighten the burdens
which at present bear so heavily on the
country. The attention of Parliament
is altogether taken up with this subject,
and with the consideration of such
measures as may tend effectually to
relieve the distress of the agricultural
interest. The malt and other taxes
which particularly affect it, have already
been abolished. The valiant corps of
Life Guards have now mounted their
Waterloo medals. The name of each
man is stamped on the exergue; never
was military honor more gallantly earn-
ed or military merit more deservedly
rewarded.

The French Government, we learn,
have relinquished all claims to the island
of St. Domingo; and intelligence of this
act of magnanimity in Louis 18th has
been communicated to CHRISTOPHE, by
our late fellow citizen PRINCE SAUN-
DERS.—*Boston paper.*

"*Coming in of the Jews*" Five emi-
nent Jews have been lately baptised at
Rome.

Contractors Wanted.

TO Build the Frame of a Meeting
House on the front of Lot No 11,
East of Yonge-Street, Sixty by Thirty
Feet, one Story High, length of Post-
10 feet,—the Timber may be had on the
place. Any Person willing to Hew
the Timber and Frame the same, will
send in their Proposals on or before the
Thirtieth day of June instant, to MR
THOMPSON, Merchant, near to MR
RIDER'S Tavern, any information re-
specting the said Frame can be had from
either of the following Persons, who are
the Trustees,—viz MR SHEPHERD, MR
KETCHUM and MR WILSON, all living
on Yonge Street.

T. THOMPSOM, Sec'ry.

Vaughan, 11 June, 1816 1*w.*

ADMINISTRATION of the Goods
Chattels, Rights and Credits of JOHN
CAMERON, late of York, Printer, deceased
having under his Will been committed to
the Subscriber, he requests all persons to
whom the said JOHN CAMERON at his death
was indebted to give Notice of the nature
and amount of such debts,—and all Persons
indebted to the Estate of the said JOHN CA-
MERON, are requested to make payment,—
such Notice may be given to the Subscriber
at NIAGARA, or MR HUGH CAMERON, York
whose receipt will be a sufficient discharge for
monies due to the Estate.—Communications
by Post will not be attended to, unless Post-
age be paid.

ALEX CAMERON, Executor.

York, 19th June, 1816. 4*w.*

Advertisement.

STRAYED from YORK Garrison a
bout nine days ago, a Dark Bay Horse
the property of the Subscriber, last House
between thirteen and fourteen hands high
with a Black Mane, a Back Tail, a large
White spot on his left Side, and several other
on his Back, also a Crack on his left fore Foot
Whoever will deliver the same, to Mr. Mc
ARTHUR, Merchant in York, will be hand-
somely Rewarded.

WM. BLAIR,
Lieut. Glengary Regt.

York, May 29, 1816.

His Majesty's Agent for Packets at
NEW YORK

INFORMS the Public that no Letters
will be received, or forwarded by
Him, for England from Canada, unless
they be Post Paid, through the Canadas
and the United States.

New York, 14th March, 1816.

William Lindsay,

LATE MASTER TAYLOR IN THE
GLENGARY LIGHT INFANTRY
FENCIBLES.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and
the Public, that the encouragement he
has received, at this Post, in the way of his
profession is such, as induces him to make it
his permanent residence and will be happy to
conform to the orders and commands of all
Persons who will please bestow on him a
portion of their custom, meantime promising
to perform his duty with promptitude, and
fairness, opposite the House of MR. J. RIDER
Post, at York.

York, 8th April, 1815. tf.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

At 12 o'Clock on MONDAY the 1st of July,
at the Market Place.

A HOUSE and Lot of Land (56 feet in
front 88 feet to the rear) opposite the
Market House.—A House, and Lot, No. 6
south side of Duke Street, containing one
Acre or thereabouts.—A small House and
half an Acre of Land at the bottom of Yonge
Street.—200 Acres of Land, being Lot No.
15, 2d Concession, Township of Darlington.
—An Excellent Boat, Sail and Oil Cloth.—
Horse, Sleigh, Harness, Plough, Sickles, Hay-
knives, Garden rakes, a Box Stove, Frame
saws, &c &c.—The Property of the Subscri-
ber, who requests all Persons indebted to
him by Notes or Accounts, to pay them be-
fore the 10th of July, and all Persons having
any demands against him will present them
for payment.

SERLO LONGSDON.

York, 8th June, 1816.

TAKE NOTICE!

POST OFFICE
YORK, 18 April, 1816

THE Mail in future for Kingston and
Lower Canada, &c. will be Closed
at this Office every MONDAY at 5 o'Clock P.
M.—the Mail to the West and will continue
to be closed at 4 o'Clock of the same day.

WHEREAS one Charles F. Hen-
nings of the Home District has
offered to negotiate and pass a Note of
hand for 150 Dollars, said to have been
given by me the subscriber, payable to
him or order for a valuable considera-
tion; this is to warn the Public from
accepting of any instrument from the
said Charles F. Hennings purporting to
be for the payment of money or other-
wise, and appearing to be signed by the
subscriber hereto, as he utterly denies
having given the said Charles F. Hen-
nings any Note or instrument for the
payment of the above mentioned sum,
or for any other sum of money whatever,

MICHAEL DYE.

York 8th May, 1816

For Sale.

The undermentioned Lots of Land in the
Townships of SCARBOROUGH, PICKER-
ING and SCOTT, in the Home Dis-
trict, viz:—

THE Broken Lots No. 4 5 7 15, 18
19, 21 and 22, and the West half Bro-
ken Lot No. 14 in the 5th Concession of
Scarborough.

No. 34 in the 8th Concession Pickering.

No. 13, in the 6th concession of Scott.

For Terms, apply at the Printing Office.

Lands for Sale

And good Titles and possession given immediately.

1000 ACRES of LAND in the Township of Darlington, 1st concession, lots Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, 200 acres in Scarborough, 2d concession, lot No. 1, 400 acres in Pickering, lot 35 second concession, broken front, and lot 28 in the 8th concession. also,

200 acres in Uxbridge, No. 34, 3d concession, and 200 acres in the township of York, lot No. 8, 2d concession.

As these lands are extremely valuable, from their situation, it is needless to point out the benefit of immediate application, as they will be sold on reasonable and advantageous terms, which can be had at the Printing Office.

York, 28 *February*, 1816.

Public Notice.

POST OFFICE,
York, Jan. 1st, 1816.

THE Mails which will continue to arrive here every Monday morning, will be closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of same day to be forwarded for Dundass, Niagara, and Sandwich, and from Dundass, a Courier will be dispatched every second Thursday, for Sandwich and Amherstburg.

Nevertheless, all the Packets and Letters put into the different Offices for the Westward will be forwarded weekly to Dundass

The Mail from hence to Kingston is closed every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M after which hour no Letters can be forwarded till the following Mail.

An arrangement has been made for forwarding letters for Europe, "*Via. New York, provided the British Inland Postage to Swanton, by way of Montreal, and the States Postage from Swanton to New York is paidat the Office when the letters are put in*: and above the address for the place in Great Britain or Ireland, must be written the words, "*Via. New York per H. B. M. Packet.*

W. ALLAN, P. M.

Notice,

THE Subscribers being duly appointed Administrators to the Estate of the late HUGH M'PHEE, of Young Street, request those who have Claims thereon, to present them authenticated for adjustment, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to Dr. Baldwin York.

DONALD Mc.MILLAN.
CATHARINE Mc.MILLAN.
Administrators.

York, 26 January, 1816.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned Lots of Land, viz.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession, broken front, and Lot No. 28, in the 8th Concession, of the Township of Pickering containing 400 Acres.

ALSO,

LOT No. 1, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 Acres. For terms apply at the Printing Office.

York, 24th Novr. 1815.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roaches Point, Cookes Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 acres well cleared, with 2 Log Houses thereon, and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance For particulars enquire of Mr Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 10th, 1815. CHAS. GRANT.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at a moderate price and on liberal terms of payment the House and Lot occupied by George Duggan Merchant in York Also the following lots of Lands.

Lots No 32 & 33 in 3d Con. of *Pickering*
No. 26 & 27 in 5 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 29 & 32 in 9 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
No. 4 in 8 Con. of do
No. 14 & 17 in 9 con. of *Haldimand*
No. 14 & 14 in 8 Con of do.
No. 32 8 Con. of *Clarke*.
No. 32 West half 4 Con. of *King*.

Also several Lots for building thereon, adjoining the Church Ground and opposite to the Market Square viz. No. 2, 8 9 and 10. Application to be made to Alexander Wood Esqr. Merchant in York or to the Subscriber in Kingston

GEORGE OKIL STUART.

Kingston Septr. 1815.

N. B. Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District against the lands and tenements, which were of Ben. Gilbert, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Administrator, at the suit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Esq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North side of King Street, in the Town of York containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houses, and out-houses thereunto belonging, all which property I shall sell at public Auction to one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

SAMUEL RIDOUT. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

FOR SALE.

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District; consisting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14, Concession D.
No. 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will deliver any quantity of Cedar for fences or other purposes, early in the Spring. Those who may be in want, will have the goodness to send their orders immediately, either to the subscriber on the Humber, or to Mr. J. MURCHISON; Merchant Taylor, in York.

WM. COOPER.

Humber, 30th Nov. 1815.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that no Petition from Sons or Daughters of U. E. Loyalists will be hereafter received without a Certificate from the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the Peace, that the Parent retained his Loyalty during the late War, and was under no suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and if a Son, then of age, that he also was Loyal during the late War, and did his duty in defence of the Province—and if a Daughter of an U. E. Loyalist married, that her Husband was Loyal, and did his duty in defence of the Province.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

DISTRICT, ——— WE A. B. Chairman, and C. D. Clerk of the Peace, Certify that E. F. personally appeared at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace this day, is recognized by the Magistrates to be the Son of G. H. of ——— who retained his Loyalty during the late War without suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and that the said E. F. did his duty in defence of the Province during the late War.

Dated at the Court House at ——— in the said District this ——— day of ——— 181

The Markham Mills For Sale.

TOGETHER with 400 Acers of Land being Lots No. 3 and 4, in 3d Concession of said Township, on which the Mills are erected.

The situation is so well known it need not be described.

ALSO,

300 Acres of Land, being Lots No. 32, and half of No. 31, in 2d Concession. A good and indisputable title will be given, and the conditions of sale made known by applying to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 22d of December, 1815.

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, Southside 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 100 Acres

Lots in { Nos. 11, 13 & 15 5. Con. } 800
Caistor, { 14 6. do. } Acres

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands:— From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person withing to purchase the whole or any part thereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres in front of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Peter Earnest, as also the Park Lot No. 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of York that she intends opening a School, in the House of Mr. JORDAN POST, JUNR. in the New Town, on Monday next the 6th instant, for the Instruction of Girls, in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Needle-work.

ALMIRA EWING.

York, May 1st, 1816.

Removal.

JORDAN POST, JUNR.

Silversmith and Clock and Watchmaker.

BEGS leave to inform the Public that he is about Removing to his former Stand on the corner of King Street and Duke Street, lately occupied by Mr. Benson, where all Orders in his line will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality and despatch

York, May 1st, 1816.

VOLUME XXV.

THE

Single Papers 1s. each

500 *Dollars Re*
UPPER CANA

Proclamati

George the Third by the Gra United Kingdom of Great Brita King, Defender of th

WHEREAS between Eight and Nine o'Clo of the twenty fifth of April la Robbery, to the amount of Te Seventy-Seven Pounds, Ten committed in the house of Ma in the Township of Elizabe District of Johnstown, durin by three Persons disguised, an Pistols and Knives, who car following parcels of Money American Eagles, and half Eag In Doubloons, &c. £401 5 half Dollars and Crowns £62 Shilling Bank Tokens £20— have thought fit, by and with consent of our Executive Coun chuse, Reward of Five Hun or One Hundred and Twenty Provincial Currency, to be pa to any Person or Persons, who informations may lead to the and conviction of all or any concerned in the said Robbery further offer His Majesty's Pardon to such one of the O make a discovery of his accom

In testimony whereof W these our Letters to be ma the Great Seal of our sa be hereunto affixed: Wit and well beloved FRA Esquire, Lieutenant Go said Province, at York day of May, in the year o Thousand eight hundred in the fifty sixth year of o

By Command of His Ex
WM JARVIS, Secretary.

Upper Can

Proclamati

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut
GEORGE the THIRD by the
of the United Kingdom of G
and Ireland, King, Defen
Faith.

To our beloved and faith Councellors of our Provinc nada, and to our Knights Burgesses of our said Pro sembly at our Town of Yo day of June next, to be co called and elected, and to ev

WHEREAS for certain dubus, affairs Us the state and said Province concerning our at the day and place aforesa WE have ordained you by our at the Town and day aforesa for the purposes therein m NEVERTHELESS for certain Considerations Us thereunto objec

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

STRICT, ——— WE A. B. rman, and C. D. Clerk of the , Certify that E. F. personally ap d at the General Quarter Sessions Peace this day, is recognized by lagistrates to be the Son of G. H. ——— who retained his ty during the late War without ion of aiding or assisting the Ene- and that the said E. F. did his duty ence of the Province during the War.

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, May 1st, 1816.

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G. R.

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 31.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. each. YORK, (U. C.) WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1816. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

500 *Dollars Reward!*

UPPER CANADA.

Proclamation.

George the Third by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith.

WHEREAS between the hours of Eight and Nine o'Clock on the night of the twenty fifth of April last, a most daring Robbery, to the amount of Ten Hundred and Seventy-Seven Pounds, Ten Shillings, was committed in the house of Mr. JAMES HALL in the Township of Elizabethtown, in the District of Johnstown, during his absence by three Persons disguised, and armed with Pistols and Knives, who carried away the following parcels of Money, to wit,—In American Eagles, and half Eagles £593 15s. In Doubloons, &c. £401 5—In Silver Dollars half Dollars and Crowns £62 10—In Three Shilling Bank Tokens £20— WE therefore have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to offer the above Reward of Five Hundred Dollars, or One Hundred and Twenty Five Pounds, Provincial Currency, to be paid immediately to any Person or Persons, who shall give such informations may lead to the apprehension and conviction of all or any of the Persons concerned in the said Robbery:—AND WE further offer His Majesty's most Gracious Pardon to such one of the Offenders as will make a discovery of his accomplices.

In testimony whereof WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed: Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one Thousand eight hundred and sixteen and in the fifty sixth year of our Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency.
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Upper Canada. Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the first day of June next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.

WHEREAS for certain urgent and arduous affairs Us the state and defence of our said Province concerning our said Assembly at the day and place aforesaid to be held, WE have ordained you by our seprarate Writs, at the Town and day aforesaid, to be present for the purposes therein mentioned, NEVERTHELESS for certain causes and considerations Us thereunto especially moving Our said Assembly at, and upon the said first day of June next, We have thought proper to Prorogue, so that you nor any of you do the said first day of June next at our said Town to appear nor to be held or constrained; for We do will that you and each of you be, as as us in that matter entirely exonerated. COMMANDING, and by the tenor of these Presents enjoining you and every of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on the Eighth day of July next, at our Town of York, personally you and every of you be and appear to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in our said Assembly by the Common Council of our said Province, by the favor of God may be ordained.

In Testimony whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this Twenty-Fourth day of May, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and sixteen, and in the Fifty Sixth Year of our Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency.
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

UPPER CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
FRANCIS GORE, ESQUIRE,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS an Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the forty second year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to enable the Governor, "Lieutenant Governor or Person Administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places, of Entry, within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively," has lately expired; AND WHEREAS the said Act hath since been revived by an Act passed in the fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign.

AND WHEREAS as well with reference to the interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Inspectors of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for appointing five additional Ports or Places of Entry and Clearance, at the places hereinafter specified.

"BE IT KNOWN THEREFORE That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province in exercise of the power and authority vested in me in and by the said recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do Hereby Declare and appoint, that in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty His Heirs and Successors to and for the uses of this Province, the like Duties on Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America, as are now paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places" and also by and under the authority of the above recited Act, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, he places hereinafter described and specified, That is to say, the Village of Brockville, in the Township of Elizabethtown in the District of Johnstown.

The Mouth of the River aux Raisin, in the Township of Lancaster in the Eastern District.

Shaver's Point, (commonly called) in the Township of Matilda in the Eastern District.

The Mouth of the River Moira, in the Township of Thurlow in the Midland District.

The Village of Dover, in the District of London—*shall* from the Tenth day of this present month of June severally and respectively be and the same are by these Presents severally and respectively established and proclaimed to be Ports and places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited,—and for the payment of all duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province, from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act, so passed in the forty first year of His said Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at arms, at York, this first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen and fifty fifth year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lt. Gov.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esq LIEUT. GOVERNOR of the Province of Upper Canada.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—

GREETING —

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Indians residing on the Grand River within this Province, in a Speech addressed in Public Council to His Majesty's Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, that many White Persons are settled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province: And Whereas, by Law, all White Persons are forbidden to establish themselves, or reside in any Indian Village or Country within this Province without such Licence, under a Penalty, for the First Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the Second, and every other subsequent Offence, of Twenty Pounds; I HAVE THOUGHT FIT FOR, by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the Intent that no Person may pretend Ignorance of the Law which subjects his Contravention to such Penalties; and further, to declare that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced against all Persons, who shall, after the Publication hereof, continue to reside in the Indian Villages and Coun-

tries within the Province without due Licence. And whereas it is further represented to me, that, among the White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, All Persons desirous of obtaining such Licences, are hereby required to report themselves to the Honourable WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majesty's Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, together with the Circumstances of Time, Place, and Condition of their respective Residences.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this Twelfth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed) FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
(Signed) WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the Quebec Mercury.

DISCUSSION OF THE FRENCH WORKS OF ART.

[Owing, in some measure, to a mistaken movement of Bonaparte, the conquest of Paris, by the Continental Allies, in March 1814, was effected with but little comparative resistance; but the Second Conquest of that city, was the result of a hard fought battle, in which the whole vast force of the French army, was completely routed and put to flight—it may be said—by the unequalled prowess of British troops alone.—Every public document, therefore, relating to that truly great and glorious achievement, and the events which follow it, must ever afford a proud gratification to the feelings of the British reader.]

NOTE.—*Delivered in by Viscount Castlereagh to the Allied Ministers and placed upon their Protocol.*—

PARIS, Sept. 11th, 1815

Representations having been laid before the Ministers of the Allied Powers from the Pope, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the King of the Netherlands, and other Sovereigns, claiming through the intervention of the High Allied Powers, the restoration of the Statues, Pictures, and other works of Art of which their respective States have been successively and systematically stripped by the late revolutionary government of France, contrary to every principle of justice, and to the usages of modern warfare; the same having been referred for the consideration of his court, the undersigned has received the commands of the Prince Regent, to submit, for the consideration of his Allies, the following remarks upon this interesting subject:—

It is now the second time that the Powers of Europe have been compelled, in vindication of their own liberties, and the settlement of the world, to invade France, and twice their armies have possessed themselves of the State in which spoils of the greater part of Europe, are accumulated.

The legitimate Sovereign of France has also been enabled to resume his throne, and to mediate for his people a peace with the Allies, to the marked indulgencies of which neither their conduct to their own Monarch, nor towards other States, had given them just pretensions to aspire.

That the purest sentiments of regard for Louis XVIII, deference for his ancient and illustrious House, and respect for his misfortunes, have guided invariably the Allied Councils, have been proved beyond a question by their having last year, framed the Treaty of Paris expressly on the basis of preserving to France its complete integrity, and still more, after their late disappointment, by the endeavours they are again making, ultimately to combine the substantial integrity of France, with such an adequate system of temporary precaution as may satisfy what they owe to the security of their own subjects.

But it would be the height of weakness as well as of injustice and its effects much more likely to mislead than to bring back the people of France to moral and peaceful habits, if the Allied Sovereigns, to whom the world is anxiously looking up for protection and repose, were to deny that principle of necessity in its just and liberal application to other nations, their Allies, (more especially to the feeble and helpless,) which they are about, for the second time, to concede against a nation whom they have had occasion so long to contend in war.

Upon what principle can France, at a close of such a war, expect to sit down with the same extent of possessions which she held before the Revolution, and desire at the same time to retain the ornamental spoils of all her countries? Is it, that there can exist a doubt of the issue of the contest, or of the Allies to effectuate what justice and policy require? If not, upon what principle deprive France of her late territorial acquisitions, and preserve to her the spoliations appertaining to those territories which all modern conquerors have invariably respected, as inseparable from the country to which they belonged?

The Allied Sovereigns have perhaps something to atone for to Europe, in consequence of the course pursued by them when at Paris during the last year. It is true, they never did so far make themselves parties in the criminality of this mass of plunder, as to sanction it by any stimulation in their Treaties; such a recognition has been on their part uniformly refused; but they certainly did use their influence to repress at that moment, any agitation of their claims, in the hope, that France not less subdued by their generosity than by their arms might be disposed to preserve inviolate a peace which had been studiously framed to serve as a bond of reconciliation, between the nation and King. They had also reason to expect that his Majesty would be advised voluntarily to restore a considerable proportion at least of these spoils to their lawful owners.

But the question is a very different one now and to pursue the same course under circumstances so essentially altered, would be, in the judgment of the Prince Regent, equally unwise towards France, and unjust towards our Allies, who have a direct interest in the question.

His Royal Highness, in stating this opinion feels it necessary to guard against the possibility of misrepresentation.

While he deems it to be the duty of the Allied Sovereigns not only not to obstruct but to facilitate, upon the present occasion, the return of these objects to the places from whence they were torn, it seems not less consistent with their delicacy, not to suffer the position of their armies in France, or the removal of these works from the Louvre, to become the means, either directly or indirectly of bringing within their dominions a single article which did not of right, at the period of their conquest, belong either to their respective family collections, or to the countries over which they now actually reign.

Whatever value the Prince Regent might attach to such requisite specimens of the arts, if otherwise acquired, he has no wish to become possessed of them at the expence of France, or rather of the countries to which they of right belong, more especially by following up a principle in war which he considers as a reproach to the nation by which it has been adopted, and so far from wishing to take advantage of the occasion to purchase from the rightful owners any articles they might, from pecuniary considerations be disposed to part with, His Royal Highness would on the contrary, be disposed rather to afford the means of replacing them in those very temples and galleries, of which they were so long the ornaments.

Were it possible that His Royal Highness's sentiments towards the person and cause of Louis XVIII could be brought into doubt, or that the position of His Most Christian Majesty would be injured in the eyes of his own people, the Prince Regent would not come to this conclusion without the most painful reluctance; but on the contrary His Royal Highness really believes that His Majesty will rise in the love and respect of his own subjects, in proportion as he separates himself from the remembrances of revolutionary warfare. Those ties, which impede a moral reconciliation between France and the countries she has invaded, are not necessary to record the exploits of her armies, which, however unjust, can be traced to which they were achieved, must ever make the arms of the nation respected abroad. But what title of objects remain in Paris, connected, as it were the title deeds of the conquests which have been given up, the restoration of remaining those seem to rest upon a still stronger principle of right, as they belong to France, will never be altogether extinct; nor will the genius of the French people ever completely assimilate itself with the most limited extent assigned to the nation under the Bourbons.

Neither is this opinion given with any disposition on the part of the Prince Regent to humiliate the French nation. His Royal Highness's general policy, the demeanour of his troops in France, his having seized the first moment of Bonaparte's surrender, to restore to France the freedom of her commerce, and, above all, the desire he has recently evinced to preserve intimately to France her territorial integrity, with certain modifications essential to the security of neighbouring States, are the best proofs that a consideration of justice to others, a desire to heal the wounds inflicted by the Revolution, and not any illiberal sentiment towards France, have alone dictated this decision.

The whole question resolves itself into this: Are the Powers of Europe now forming sincerity a permanent settlement with the King? And if so, upon what principles shall it be concluded. Shall it be upon the conservation or the abandonment of revolutionary spoliations?

Can the King feel his own dignity exalted, or his title improved, in being surrounded by monuments of art, which record not less the sufferings of his own illustrious House, than of the other nations of Europe? If the French people be desirous of treading back their steps, can they rationally desire to preserve this source of animosity between them and all other nations; and, if they are not, is it polite to flatter their vanity, and to keep alive the hopes which the contemplation of these trophies are calculated to excite? Can even the army reasonably desire it? The recollection of their campaigns can never perish. They are recorded in the military annals of Europe. They are emblazoned on the public monuments of their own country: why is it necessary to associate their glory in the field with a system of plunder, by the acquisition of which in contravention of the law of modern war, the Chief that led them to battle in fact tarnished the lustre of their arms?

If we are really to return to peace and to ancient maxims, it cannot be wise to preserve just so much of the abuses of the past; nor can the King desire, out of the wreck of the Revolution, of which his family has been one of the chief victims, to perpetuate in his house this odious monopoly of arts. The splendid collection which France possessed previous to the Revolution, augmented by the Borghese collection, which has since been purchased (one of the finest in the world), will afford to the King ample means of ornamenting, in the fair proportion, the capital of his empire, and His Majesty may divest himself of this tainted source of distinction, without prejudice to the due cultivation of the arts in France.

In applying a remedy to this offensive evil, it does not appear that any middle line can be adopted, which does not go to recognize a variety of spoliations, under the cover of treaties, if possible more flagrant in their character than the acts of undisguised rapine, by which these remains were in general brought together.

The principle of property regulated by the claims of the territories from whence these works were taken, is the surest and only guide to justice; and perhaps there is nothing which would more tend to settle the public mind of Europe at this day, than such an homage, on the part of the King of France, to a principle of virtue, conciliation and peace.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

ON THE FOOD OF HORSES.

(From the Cornwall Gazette.)

SIR,—As the season is a proaching when farmers are obliged to keep their horses on the most expensive food, it may not be inconsistent with the object of your valuable paper to make some observations upon the food most congenial to their constitution.

Every farmer, or farming servant, will tell you, from experience, though he does not know why, that a horse is not able to keep his condition, whilst at full work, upon turnip-tops and coarse food; yet perhaps, these grasses and

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LONDON, Mar

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y, farmer, or farming servant, sh you, from experience, though s not know why, that a horse is se to keep his condition, whilst in ure, upon succulent grasses and ood; yet perhaps, these grasses and this food contain all the ingredients necessary for the nourishment of the animal; for instance, they may contain their proper proportions of mucilage, sugar, gluten, and extract; but these alone are not sufficient, there must be a very considerable quantity of woody fibre, and epidermis, or that silicious covering which oats in particular and several other plants possess.

Most of your readers will own that their horses do better with cut straw and chaff, mixed with their usual portion of oats, than when the corn is given alone; and this is generally supposed to be because it occasions the horses to chew the corn better; but that is not the only reason—the very nature of the straw, through possessing a very small quantity of nutriment, the silicious coat and woody fibre, are highly serviceable to the horse.

There are several of our meadow grasses which contain more nutritive matter than the artificial grasses now in common use, yet I have found by experience that they will not maintain a working horse in such high condition, even with corn, by the difference of one quart of oats a day, as the more woody, hollow, and brittle-stalked plants; and in evidence to this I beg leave to call your attention to Lucern, which though generally acknowledged to be the most nutritious green food known for horses, contains less nutritive matter than any other of the artificial grasses.

I need not tell you that barley is an excellent substitute for oats, if mixed with cut straw, but not good without it.

Neat cattle feed the best upon broad-leaved grasses, such as clover, sainfoin, &c. when just coming into flower and upon hay cut from grass in that state; but it is not so with horses: clover full blown, and vetches and trefoil in, after the flowers are faded have been found to be the most serviceable to them, I should therefore recommend to those whose soil in summer both cattle and horses, to give the plants in the youngest state to the former, and such as are come to maturity for the use of the latter. In the winter when hay is given, let it by all means be composed of the artificial grasses, both as the most economical and best adapted to the purpose. For my own part, I keep many horses during most of the winter without any hay at all, and I find them both able to do their work, and in the highest condition, if fed upon any of the various kinds of straw cut, Swedish turnips, and a very moderate allowance of oats.

As the cheapest and most valuable winter food, I cannot too earnestly recommend the use of the Swedish turnips. Horses are in the autumn liable to disease in the blood, either from a change of food, or other causes, and I have invariably found the Swedish turnips to supercede most effectually the use of medicine whilst it is answering every other purpose; it is a diuretic, and not a laxative; it not only purifies the blood, but carries off those caseous secretions for which diuretic salts are so much in use; and thereby prevents the recurrence of that dangerous complaint, inflamation at the neck of the bladder commonly called the belly ache.—*Cor. Gaz.*

LONDON, MARCH 16.

It is gratifying to observe the growing increase of the exports from this country to British North America. In 1814, they amounted in value to 4 070 937 sterling, exclusive of the freight in British ships. The accounts for the last year are not yet made up. We are satisfied that if this trade is properly encouraged, it will afford constant employment, not only to our shipping interest, but also to our manufacturers, who will find in the new countries to the west of the Ohio, Mississippi, &c. an increasing demand for their woollens, linens, &c. The rapid increase of the white population in those countries almost exceeds belief; and the difficulties of supply, across the high lands, from the United States, or up those great rivers from New Orleans, afford us such advantage of supply by the St. Lawrence, that it will be attributable to our own neglect and folly, if we do not reap the benefits which the possession of the Canadas, and the water communication with the great Lakes give us. At a trifling expense, and in a very short period, the communication with the Lakes from Montreal might be so improved, as to enable the traders to avoid all the portages; and in time of war, to relieve them from passing by a long line of the enemy's frontier. We wish to direct the attention of our manufacturers and ship owners to British North America; as we are convinced, from the advantages before alluded to, and the exclusion of the Americans from the fisheries on the coasts of these provinces, the most lasting benefits are to be derived; while the possession of them will add to the naval and military power of the Empire.

The Prince Regent is so perfectly restored to health, as to be able to transact official business with all the Cabinet Ministers, and will have a public levee in the course of a few days.

Captain Sir Edward W. Owen, late Commander in chief on the Lakes in Canada, is appointed to the command of the Royal Sovereign yacht, lately commanded by Captain Adams.

Rear-Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcom is appointed to succeed Sir George Cockburn in the command at St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Mauritius. Sir Pulteney arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday morning, and hoisted his flag in the Newcastle, 50, Captain Maynell. He will sail for the command in about ten days—The Russian and French Commissioners will go out in the Newcastle; and the Orontus will take Baron Sturmer, the Austrian Commissioner.

The King of Prussia does not intend to send a Commissioner.

The great expedition against the Algerines was still preparing.

BOSTON, May 23.

From our file of Paris papers to March 26.

Steam boats in the English Channel

The French Steam Boat Elize is announced to have made a passage from England to Havre in 20 hours, on the 21st March, and went from Havre to Rouen in the same space of time against the current. The Prince of Volhonski, aid-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia and Mr. Gouriff, attached to the Russian embassy, embarked at Rouen to observe her machinery and manœuvres.

Politicians are at a loss to decide what is meant by the arming which continues in Hungary. Letters announce the movement of a large body of troops in the Kingdom.

Fires—The papers are filled with accounts of fires in the highlands and mountains in the New-England states, and the states of New-York and Pennsylvania. Owing to the long drought which prevailed, the woods caught fire like tinder, and much damage has been sustained. In many instances, the inhabitants of neighbouring settlements have been compelled to sally out to save their dwellings from destruction. The smoke and cinders from the fire, together with a thick and hazy atmosphere, for a great part of the time obscured the Sun.—*ib.*

The York Gazette

WEDNESDAY June 26, 1816.

GENERAL ELECTION

List of the Members returned to serve in the ensuing Parliament.

County of Glengarry.—Alex. McMartin and John Cameron, Esqrs.
Prescott—John McDonell, Esq.
Stormont and Russell.—Philip Van Koughnet Esq.
Dundas.—John Crysler Esq.
Grenville—Jonas Jones Esq.
Leeds—Peter Howard Esq.
Frontenac—Allan McLean Esq.
Prince Edward (except the Township of Ameliasburgh)—James Cotter Esq.
Lenox and Addington—Willet Casey and Isaac Fraser Esqrs.
Hastings, and the Township of Ameliasburgh—Jas. McNabb Esq.
Northumberland and Durham—Zacheus Burnham Esq.
York, East Riding.—Peter Robinson Esq.
Lincoln, 1st Riding, and the Township of Grimsby.—Robert Nelles Esq. 2d Riding—Ralfe Clench Esq. 3d Riding—David Secord Esq. 4th Riding.—Isaac Swayze Esq.
Oxford and Middlesex,—Mahlon Burwell Esq.
Norfolk—Robert Nichol Esq.
Kent—Joshua Cornwall Esq.
Essex—Wm. McCormick and G. B. Ball Esqrs.

Notice.

LIEUTENANT DROVEN of the Royal New Foundland Regiment, being about to leave York and the Province for some time, requests all Persons to whom he may be indebted, to present their Accounts to Mr Donald McArthur, Merchant at York, in order that they may be settled.

For Sale.

The undermentioned Lots of Land viz.

ONE hundred Acres, the South East part of Lot No. 33. in the second Concession from the Bay; and the East half of Lot No. 24 in the fifth Concession, West of Yonge Street of about one hundred and twenty Acres: both Lots in the Township of York.

Also two hundred Acres, Lot No. 8 in the eighth Concession, Township of Darlington, District of New Castle.—For terms apply to Mr. Donald McArthur, Merchant in the Town of York.

Advertisement.

STRAYED from YORK Garrison about nine days ago, a Dark Bay Horse, the property of the Subscriber, has Horse is between thirteen and fourteen hands high, with a Black Mane, a Black Tail, a large White spot on his left Side, and several others on his Back, also a Crack on his left fore Foot. Whoever will deliver the same, to Mr. McARTHUR, Merchant in York, will be handsomely Rewarded.

WM BLAIR,
Lieut Glengary Regt.

York, May 29 1816

ADMINISTRATION of the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of JOHN CAMERON, late of York Printer, deceased, having under his Will been committed to the Subscriber, he requests all persons to whom the said JOHN CAMERON at his death was indebted to give Notice of the nature and amount of such debts—and all Persons indebted to the Estate of the said JOHN CAMERON, are requested to make payment,—such Notice may be given to the Subscriber at Niagara, or Mr. HUGH CAMERON, York, whose receipt will be a sufficient discharge of monies due to the Estate.—Communications by Post will not be attended to, unless Postage be paid.

ALEX CAMERON, Executor.
York, 19th June, 1816. 4wk.

Lands for Sale

And good Titles and possession given immediately.

1000 ACRES of LAND in the Township of Darlington, 1st concession, lots Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, 200 acres in Scarborough, 2d concession, lot No. 1, 400 acres in Pickering, lot 35 second concession, broken front, and lot 28 in the 8th concession. Also,

200 acres in Uxbridge, No. 34, 3d concession, and 200 acres in the township of York, lot No. 8, 2d concession.

As these lands are extremely valuable, from their situation, it is needless to point out the benefit of immediate application, as they will be sold on reasonable and advantageous terms, which can be had at the Printing Office.

York, 28 *February*, 1816.

William Lindsay,

LATE MASTER TAYLOR IN THE GLENGARY LIGHT INFANTRY FENCIBLES.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that the encouragement he has received, at this Post, in the way of his profession is such, as induces him to make it his permanent residence and will be happy to conform to the orders and commands of all Persons who will please bestow on him a portion of their custom, meantime promising to perform his duty with promptitude, and neatness, opposite the House of MR. JORDAN POST, at York.

York, 8th April, 1815. tf.

Notice,

THE Subscribers being duly appointed Administrators to the Estate of the late HUGH M'PHEE, of Young Street, request those who have Claims thereon, to present them authenticated for adjustment, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to Dr. Baldwin York.

DONALD Mc.MILLAN.
CATHARINE Mc.MILLAN.
Administrators.

York, 26 January, 1816.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned Lots of Land, viz.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession, broken front, and Lot No. 28, in the 8th Concession, of the Township of Pickering, containing 400 Acres.

ALSO,

LOT No. 1, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 Acres. For terms apply at the Printing Office.

York, 24th Novr. 1815.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roach's Point, Cookes Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 acres well cleared, with 2 Log Houses thereon and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance. For particulars enquire of Mr Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 10th, 1815. CHAS. GRANT

THOMAS WILLIAM MOORE, Esq.
His Majesty's Agent for Packets at NEW YORK.

INFORMS the Public that no Letters will be received, or forwarded by Him, for England from Canada, unless they be Post Paid, through the Canadas and the United States.

New York, 14th March, 1816.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at a moderate price and on liberal terms of payment the House and Lot occupied by George Duggan Merchant in York Also the following lots of Lands.

Lots No 32 & 33 in 3d Con. of *Pickering*.
No. 26 & 27 in 5 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 29 & 32 in 9 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
No. 4 in 8 Con. of do
No. 14 & 17 in 9 con. of *Haldimand*
No. 14 & 14 in 8 Con of do.
No. 32 8 Con. of *Clarke*.
No. 32 West half 4 Con. of *King*.

Also several Lots for building thereon adjoining the Church Ground and opposite to the Market Square viz. No. 2, 8 9 and 10. Application to be made to Alexander Wood Esqr. Merchant in York or to the Subscriber in Kingston

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

Kingston Sepir. 1815.

N. B. Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District against the lands and tenements, which were of Ben. Gilbert, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Administrator, at the suit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Esq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North side of King Street, in the Town of York, containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houses, and out houses thereunto belonging, all which property I shall sell at public Auction in one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

FOR SALE,

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District consisting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14. Concession D.
No 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will deliver any quantity of Cedar for fences or other purposes, early in the Spring. Those who may be in want, will have the goodness to send their orders immediately, either to the subscriber on the Humber, or to Mr. J. MURCHISON, Merchant Taylor, in York.

WM. COOPER.

Humber, 30th Nov. 1815.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that no Petitions from Sons or Daughters of U. E. Loyalists will be hereafter received without a Certificate from the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the Peace, that the Parent retained his Loyalty during the late War, and was under no suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and if a Son, then of age, that he also was Loyal during the late War, and did his duty in defence of the Province—and if a Daughter of an U. E. Loyalist married, that her Husband was Loyal, and did his duty in defence of the Province.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

DISTRICT, ——— WE A. B. Chairman, and C. D. Clerk of the Peace, Certify that E. F. personally appeared at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace this day, is recognized by the Magistrates to be the Son of G. H. of ——— who retained his Loyalty during the late War without suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and that the said E. F. did his duty in defence of the Province during the late War.

Dated at the Court House at ———
——— in the said District this
——— day of ——— 181

For Sale.

The undermentioned Lots of Land in the Townships of SCARBOROUGH, PICKERING and SCOTT, in the Home District, viz :—

THE Broken Lots No. 4. 5. 7. 15. 18, 19, 21 and 22, and the West half broken Lot No. 14 in the 5th Concession of Scarborough.

No. 34, in the 8th Concession Pickering.
No 13, in the 6th concession of Scott.

For Terms, apply at the Printing Office.

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, South side 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 200 Acres.

Lots in Caistor, } Nos. 11, 13 & 15. 5, Con. } 800
14 6, do. } Acres

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands :—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part thereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres in rear of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Peter Earnest, as also the Park Lot No 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of York that she intends opening a School, in the House of Mr JORDAN POST, JUNR. in the New Town, on Monday next the 6th instant, for the Instruction of Girls, in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Needle-work.

ALMIRA EWING.

York, May 1st, 1816.

Removal.

JORDAN POST, JUNR.

Silversmith and Clock and Watchmaker.

BEGS leave to inform the Public that he is about Removing to his former Stand the corner of King Street and Duke Street, lately occupied by Mr. Benson, where all Orders in his line will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality and despatch

York, May 1st, 1816.

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, and C. D. Clerk of the
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To be Sold.

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G. P.

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 32.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1l. each. YORK, (U. C.) WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1816. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

500 *Dollars Reward!*

UPPER CANADA.

Proclamation.

George the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith.

WHEREAS between the hours of Eight and Nine o'Clock on the night of the twenty fifth of April last, a most daring Robbery, to the amount of Ten Hundred and Seventy-Seven Pounds, Ten Shillings, was committed in the house of Mr. JAMES HALL in the Township of Enzabethtown, in the District of Johnstown, during his absence, by three Persons disguised, and armed with Pistols and Knives, who carried away the following parcels of Money, to wit,—In American Eagles, and half Eagles £593 15— In Doubloons, &c. £401 5—In Silver Dollars Half Dollars and Crowns £62 10—In Three Dollar Bank Token £20— WE therefore have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to offer the above Reward of Five Hundred Dollars, or One Hundred and Twenty Five Pounds, Provincial Currency, to be paid immediately to any Person or Persons, who shall give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of all or any of the Persons concerned in the said Robbery:—AND WE further offer His Majesty's most Gracious Pardon to such one of the Offenders as will make a discovery of his accomplices.

In testimony whereof WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed: Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one Thousand eight hundred and sixteen and in the fifty-fifth year of our Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency.
WM JARVIS, Secretary.

Upper Canada.
Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the first day of June next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.

WHEREAS for certain urgent and arduous affairs Us the state and defence of our said Province concerning our said Assembly at the day and place aforesaid to be held, WE have ordained you by our seprsate Writs, at the Town and day aforesaid, to be present for the purposes therein mentioned, NEVERTHELESS for certain causes and considerations Us thereunto especially moving Our said Assembly at, and upon the said first day of June next, We have thought proper to Prorogue, so that you nor any of you on the said first day of June next at our said Town to appear are to be held or constrained; for We do will that you and each of you be, as to us in that matter entirely exonerated, COMMANDING, and by the tenor of these Presents enjoining you and every of you, and all others to this behalf interested, that on the Eighth day of July next, at our Town of York, personally you and every of you be and appear to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in our said Assembly by the Common Council of our said Province, by the favor of God may be ordained.

In Testimony whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this Twenty-Fourth day of May, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and sixteen, and in the Fifty Sixth Year of our Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency.
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

UPPER CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
FRANCIS GORE, ESQUIRE,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS an Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the forty second year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to enable the Governor, "Lieutenant Governor or Person Administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, "Place or Places, of Entry, within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively," has lately expired; AND WHEREAS the said Act hath since been revived by an Act passed in the fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign.

AND WHEREAS as well with reference to the interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Inspectors of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for appointing five additional Ports or Places of Entry and Clearance, at the places hereinafter specified.

BE IT KNOWN THEREFORE, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority vested in me in and by the said recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do Hereby Declare and appoint, that in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty His Heirs and Successors to and for the uses of this Province, the like Duties on Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America, as are now paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places" and also by and under the authority of the above recited Act, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the places hereinafter described and specified, That is to say, the Village of Brockville, in the Township of Elizabethtown in the District of Johnstown.

The Mouth of the River aux Raisin, in the Township of Lancaster in the Eastern District.

Seaver's Point, (commonly called) in the Township of Matilda in the Eastern District.

The Mouth of the River Moira, in the Township of Thurlow in the Midland District.

The Village of Dover, in the District of London—*shall* from the Tenth day of this present month of June severally and respectively be and the same are by these Presents severally and respectively established and proclaimed to be Ports and places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited,—and for the payment of all duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province, from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act, so passed in the forty first year of His said Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at arms, at York, this first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen and fifty sixth year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lt. Gov.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esq LIEUT. GOVERNOR of the Province of Upper Canada.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—

GREETING.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Indians residing on the Grand River within this Province, in a Speech addressed in Public Council to His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant-General of Indian Affairs, that many White Persons are settled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province: And Whereas, by Law, all White Persons are forbidden to establish themselves, or reside in any Indian Village or Country within this Province without such Licence, under a Penalty, for the First Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the Second, and every other subsequent Offence, of Twenty Pounds; I HAVE THOUGHT PROPER, by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the Intent that no Person may pretend Ignorance of the Law which subjects his Contravention to such Penalties; and further, to declare that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced against all Persons who shall, after the Publication hereof, continue to reside in the Indian Villages and Coun-

tries within the Province without due Licence: And whereas it is further represented to me that, among the White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, All Persons desirous of obtaining such Licences, are hereby required to report themselves to the Honourable WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant-General of Indian Affairs, together with the Circumstances of Time, Place, and Condition of their respective Residences.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twelfth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed) FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

By Command of His Excellency.
(Signed) WM. JARVIS, Secry.

FROM THE MONTREAL GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS

of the rencontre between the English Brig NAUTILUS, and the American Ship PEACOCK in the Strait of Sunda, 30th June, 1815.

[The Captain of the Peacock, finding he had the superiority, was resolved to shew his mettle, notwithstanding he had received information enough to convince any reasonable man of a Peace having taken place.—His insisting that the English colours should be hauled down, in token of the Peace, surpasses every thing—as he well knew such a disgraceful demand would not be complied with.—The men on either side, who lost their lives and limbs in the action, which ensued, must be scored to the account of Capt. Warrington, who, on this occasion covered himself with infamy, instead of glory, by a wanton attack and an unnecessary effusion of blood.]

[*Gazette Remark*

To Henry Meriton, Superintendent of the Honourable Company's Marine Bombay

SIR—I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to inform you of the capture of the Honorable Company's cruizer Nautilus, by the American sloop of war Peacock, Capt. Warrington, mounting 22 guns and two hundred and thirty men, on the 30th June, off Anjeir, in the Straits of Sunda, after a gallant and spiritted defence of a quarter of an hour against so superior a force. I regret to report that the Nautilus had seven men killed, and seven severely wounded; amongst the latter, Lieutenant Boyce, the Commander, and Mr. Mayston, First Lieutenant.

As Lieutenant Boyce and Mr. Mayston (from the dangerous state they have been in) have not been able to send any official report to government, the following particulars of the action have been received from the Resident and Commandant at Anjer, in which place the wounded were landed, the morning after the action, when the Nautilus was given up by the American to the Master Mr. Bradley.

The Nautilus sailed from Batavia on the 29th June, with dispatches for Calcutta, and the next day, towards evening, fell in with the Peacock off Anjer. Previous to the departure of the Nautilus, intelligence of the ratification of peace between England and America had been received at Batavia and a copy of the treaty was on board the Nautilus. Lieutenant Boyce suspecting that the Peacock was an American ship, although under English colours, sent his boat on board with the Master, and Cornet White (an officer going as passenger to Bengal.) The commander of the American, disregarding the intelligence they give him of peace having taken place, confined them and the boat's crew below, and ranged up alongside the Nautilus under English colours, when Lieut. Boyce hailed, and demanded to know whether he was coming as a friend or an enemy; the answer was, "as an enemy," and the English colours were shifted for the American; Lieut. Boyce then told him that peace had been concluded between the United States and England, and that he had the proclamation of peace on board. The American answered, "if Peace has taken place haul down your colours instantly," which, on Lieut. Boyce's refusing to do, a gun was fired into the Nautilus, which wounded Lieut. Boyce in the hip; the Nautilus returned a broadside, and the action commenced, and continued about a quarter of an hour, when Lieut. Boyce having received a second wound from a 32lb shot, shattered his knee, the First Lieutenant being severely wounded, and no officer left to fight the vessel, (the master and a boat's crew being prisoners on board the American,) the Nautilus was compelled to surrender. The conduct of the American Commander appears to have been most unwarrantable, as there is no doubt but what he was in possession of the accounts of peace having taken place, before he fell in with the Nautilus, which got from a merchant ship he took at the entrance of the Straits; besides, the Master Attendant at Anjier had boarded him half an hour before he came alongside of the Nautilus, and informed him of the peace, which he equally disregarded, and detained him as a prisoner of war, although the next morning (upon the same information) he allowed the master attendant to go on shore at Anjeir, for the purpose of producing to him American papers, containing the Proclamation of Peace. On seeing the papers, he professed himself satisfied, and wrote an official letter to the Master attendant, saying, "that from the documents produced, he had no doubt but peace had taken place, he felt himself bound to desist from further hostilities, and regretted that the Commander of the Brig Nautilus did not comply with his reasonable request."

The Nautilus was delivered to the master on the 1st July, and anchored at Anjeir, where the wounded were landed with the Surgeon, and the vessel returned to Batavia Roads on the 4th. On her arrival government ordered a Commission from the Bench of Magistrates to proceed on board and take the depositions of the crew respecting the transactions, copies of which I have the honor to enclose.

As Lieutenant Hepburn, commander of the Malabar was the senior officer at Batavia, when the Nautilus returned, I understand he has ordered one of the officers of the Malabar to take temporary charge of her, and she was sent in company with the Malabar to Samarag, for the purpose of getting repaired, being much shattered in her hull.

I am happy to hear that the latest accounts from Anjeir, give great hopes of Lieutenant Boyce's recovery; his leg had been amputated above the knee, and he was as well as could be expected. The first Lieutenant, whose wound at first was thought to be mortal, had been declared out of danger, the rest of the wounded are doing well.

As soon as any official report is received from Lieutenant Boyce, or the First Lieutenant, I shall do myself the honor of forwarding it by the first opportunity.

(Signed) WM. EARWELL, Capt.

H. C. C. Bepares, Batavia Roads, 22d July, 1815.

By Order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

F. WARDEN, Chief Sec. to Government.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Extract of a letter from Captain Lewis Warrington, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. Ship Peacock, Nov. 11, 1815.

As it is probable you will hereafter see or hear some other account of a rencontre which took place between the Peacock and the English East India Company's brig Nautilus, on the 30th June last, in the Straits of Sunda, I take the liberty of making known to you the particulars.

In the afternoon of that day, when abreast of Anjeir, as we closed with this brig, which appeared evidently to be a vessel of war, and completely prepared for action, her commander hailed, and asked if I knew there was a peace? I replied in the negative—directing him at the same time to haul his colours down, if it were the case, in token of it—adding, if he did not, I should fire into him. This being refused, one of the forward guns was fired at her, which was immediately returned by a broadside from the brig; our broadside was then discharged, and his colours were struck, after having six Lascars killed, and seven or eight wounded. As we had not the most distant idea of peace, and this vessel was but a short distance from the fort of Anjeir, I considered his assertion, coupled with his arrangements for action, a finesse on his part to amuse us, till he could place himself under the protection of the fort. A few minutes before coming in contact with the brig, two boats containing the master attendant at Anjeir, and an Officer of the army, came on board, and as we were in momentary expectation of firing, they were with their men passed below. I concluded they had been misled by the British colours, under which we had passed by the Straits. No questions, in consequence, were put to them, and they very improperly omitted mentioning that peace existed. The next day, after receiving such intelligence as they had to communicate on this subject, (no part of which was official) I gave up the vessel, first stopping her shot holes, and putting her rigging in order.

I am aware that I may be blamed for ceasing hostilities without more authentic evidence that Peace had been concluded; but I trust, sir, when our distance from home, with the little chance we had of receiving such evidence, are taken into consideration, I shall not be thought to have decided prematurely.

NEW YORK, June 6.

Latest from England.

By the Brig Francis, Captain Roach, of Portland; 44 days from Liverpool, we have received London Papers to the 18th April, Liverpool to the 19th, and a London Price Current of the 16th.

The Docks at Liverpool were thronged with shipping, and business in general was very dull. Cotton was advancing a little in price; Ashes on the decline; and Lumber would not pay freight and duty.

Ashes. Boston, Pot. 92@95.
New York, 86@92.
Montreal, 83@90.
Pearl. 76@78.

London, April 16.

We understand the Earl of Liverpool has been confined to his room for some days past by a severe rheumatick attack; but from which we are happy to hear, that his Lordship is now fast recovering.

The Royal Marriage is deferred to the first week in May, it being impossible, it is said, to complete the preparations at Camelford House till that time.

We have received Paris Papers and Letters of Friday last.—They confirm the account of the Duke of Wellington's departure from Paris for Cambray. Gen. Gueisman, the Commander in Chief of the Prussian army in France and on both Banks of the Rhine, was to have an interview with His Grace yesterday, the Duke will not be long absent from Paris.

Accounts from Naples of the 27th ult. state that the Austrian and British troops will soon evacuate that Kingdom, and proceed to the Papal States, where they will occupy the Fortresses and Villages on the Coasts of the Adriatic and Mediterranean.—This measure is to be adopted on account of the insufficiency

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ly prepared for action, her com-
hailed, and aſked if I knew there
ace? I replied in the negative—di-
him at the ſame time to haul his
down, if it were the caſe, in token of
ng, if he did not, I ſhould fire into
his being refuſed, one of the forward
s fired at her, which was immediately
by a broadſide from the brig; our
e was then diſcharged, and his colours
ruck, after having ſix Laſcars killed,
n or eight wounded. As we had not
t diſtant idea of peace, and this veſſel
a ſhort diſtance from the fort of
I conſidered his aſſertion, coupled
arrangements for action, a ſtratage
to amuſe us, till he could place him-
der the protection of the fort. A
nutes before coming in contact with
, two boats containing the maſter
nt at Anjeir, and an Officer of the
me on board, and as we were in mo-
expectation of firing, they were with
en paſſed below. I concluded they
n miſled by the Britiſh colours, under
we had paſſed by the Straits. No
ns, in conſequence, were put to them,
y very improperly omitted mention-
place exiſted. The next day, after
g ſuch intelligence as they had to
nicate on this ſubject, (no part of
was official) I gave up the veſſel, firſt
g her ſhot holes, and putting her rig-
order.

aware that I may be blamed for ceaſ-
hoſtilities without more authentic evi-
that Peace had been concluded; but
ſir, when our diſtance from home,
he little chance we had of receiving
idence, are taken into conſideration,
not be thought to have decided pre-
ly.

NEW YORK, JUNE 6.

Lateſt from England.

the Brig Francis, Captain Roach,
rtland; 44 days from Liverpool,
ve received London Papers to the
April, Liverpool to the 19th,
London Price Current of the 16th.
e Docks at Liverpool were throng-
h ſhipping, and buſineſs in general
ery dull. Cotton was advancing
e in price; Aſhes on the decline;
umber would not pay freight and

hes. Boſton, Pot. 92@95.
New York, 86@92.
Montreal, 83@90.
Pearl. 76@78.

London, April 16.

e underſtand the Earl of Liverpool
een confined to his room for ſome
paſt by a ſevere rheumatick attack;
om which we are happy to hear,
is Lordſhip is now faſt recovering.
e Royal Marriage is deferred to
ſt week in May, it being impoſſible,
id, to complete the preparations at
ford Houſe till that time.

e have received Paris Papers and
rs of Friday laſt.—They confirm
count of the Duke of Wellington's
ture from Paris for Cambray.
Gueiſnan, the Commander in
of the Pruſſian army in France
n both Banks of the Rhine, was to
an interview with His Grace yeſ-
y, the Duke will not be long ab-
rom Paris.

ccounts from Naples of the 27th
tate that the Auſtrian and Britiſh
s will ſoon evacuate that Kingdom,
roceed to the Papal States, where
will occupy the Fortreſſes and Vil-
on the Coaſts of the Adriatic and
erranean.—This meaſure is to be
ed on account of the inſufficiency

of the Papal Treaſury to keep up a Mili-
tary force ſufficient for the ſafety of the
Country and the Coaſt—after the Fo-
reign troops have left the neapolitan
territories, a national militia will be raiſed
to defend the Coaſt againſt the attacks
of the Barbary Powers. Upon this ſub-
ject M. de Chateubriand has made a
motion in the French Chamber of Peers,
to requeſt His Majeſty to order His
Miniſter for Foreign affairs to write to
all the Courts of Europe for the purpoſe
of opening general negociations with
the Barbary Powers, in order to induce
theſe Powers to reſpect the flags of Eu-
ropean Nations, and to put an end to
the ſlavery of the Chriſtians. It is not
likely however that any moderate mea-
ſures will perſuade the Barbary Powers
to abandon their piratical attempts; they
muſt be compelled by the ſtrong arm of
power.

From the London Gazette, April 16.

WAR OFFICE, April 16

His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent has
been pleaſed, in the name and on the behalf
of his Majeſty, to approve of the 41ſt Regt.
being permitted to bear on its colour, and
appointments, in addition to any other badges
which may have been heretofore granted
to the regiment, the words "Detroit,"
"Queenſtown," and "Miami," in conſidera-
tion of the diſtinguiſhed gallantry diſplayed
by that Regiment in the capture of Fort De-
troit, on the 16th Auguſt, 1812; in the
defeat of the Americans at Queenſtown, on
the 13th October 1812; and in the action
near the foot of the rapids of the Miami
River, on the 11th May, 1813.

FROM THE SUN.

BOSTON, June 6, 1816.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

London dates to the 16th April, have been
received at the Exchange Coffee Houſe, by
the Ship Briſtol Trader, Capt. Barton, in 40
days from Briſtol. They are deſtitute of any
political events of magnitude, although in
the daily receipt of mails, from almoſt every
part of continental Europe. A few extracts
follow:

The propoſals of Sir Sidney Smith for a
cruſade againſt the Barbary States, are re-
preſented to have made a conſiderable im-
preſſion upon the Dey of Algiers. Strength-
ened by the miſſion of an envoy from the
Grand Seignior, whoſe nominal Sovereignty
is ſtill acknowledged by theſe pirates, it has
induced the Dey to liberate 153 Greek and
8 Auſtrian captives.

Some German papers contain an account
of a diſturbance having broken out in the
eaſtern part of France, in which ſeveral of the
Auſtrian troops were wounded. The diſ-
banded French ſoldiers, aided by the peaſant-
ry, had riſen in the neighbourhood of Be-
fort all the Voſges, and the Auſtrians were
under the neceſſity of putting them down by
force. In conſequence of this diſturbence,
the Auſtrian force in Alſace is to be increaſ-
ed.

NEW YORK, May 20.

Inſurrection at Barbadoes.—By the Am
from St. Vincent, we learn that an inſurrec
tion had taken place at Barbadoes, and tha
ſuch was the degree of anxiety and alarm
occaſioned by the event, that an embargo ha
been laid in St. Vincent. About 2000 ne
groes loſt their lives in Barbadoes, and two
whites who were ringleaders; only three
other white perſons loſt their lives.

It appears that the ſlaves, under an im
preſſion that their *friends* in England, ha
obtained their freedom, demanded of their
maſters payment for their labour which wa
of courſe refuſed; theſe deluded people im
mediately ſet fire to the eſtates, and ſucceed-
ed, as is ſtated, in deſtroying about 80 in the
north part of the Iſland. The negroes ſtood
the fire of the troops and militia, until the
field pieces were brought up, when they
fled in every direction.

A Sergeant of the Inniskilling dragoons,
who is now quartered in Exeter, received in
the battle of Waterloo, 13 ſabre wounds in
his body, a musket ball paſſed through his
thigh, and both his arms were broken. In
this ſtate he lay on the field of battle, amidſt
a heap of ſlain, from Sunday to the Tueſday
evening following, when the perſons employed
to bury the dead, obſerving ſome ſigns of life
in him, he was conveyed to the hoſpital, where
he happily recovered, and the brave fellow is
now in perfect health.

From a London Paper.

Princeſs Charlotte of England, engroſ-
ſes moſt of *John Bull's* attention and
converſation. All accounts agree ſhe is
altogether unlike the general female
character of the age, and that in her
manners and maxims ſhe copies the great
but eccentric Elizabeth. The following
anecdotes of her are told on prime au-
thority.

Being at *Weymouth* on a jaunt in her
yacht, ſhe came near the Leviathan 74,
and reſolved to go on board. The
biſhop of Exeter, her tutor, remonſtrated
againſt it, but in vain; go ſhe would.
When ſhe came along ſide the ſtare
chair was rigged out, but ſhe refuſed to
uſe it, and ordering Capt. Nixon to
follow and take care of her petticoats,
ſhe mounted the ſhip's ſide like a ſailor,
leaving the biſhop and her ladies to come
up in the chair. She went through
every part of the ſhip, cockpit, powder
room, &c. and examined every thing.
The tars were delighted with her, and
ſhe gave them a purſe of money. She
then deſcended as ſhe went up, and again
left the chair to the biſhop and the
ladies.

Her temper like Elizabeth's is not of
the ſweeteſt compoſitions, and the biſhop
frequently expoſtulated with her againſt
the indulgence of angry paſſion, as
degrading to her dignity and ſex. Not
long after one of theſe lectures, a page
bringing her a pair of ſhoes which did
not fit, ſhe chaſed him with the heel of
it. The Biſhop again expoſtulated;
when ſhe ſmartly replied.—"*Lord Sir,
I did not forget your counſel! for I'm
ſure if I had not prayed for forbearance,
I muſt have ſtabbed the fellow.*

ECCENTRICITIES OF COM-
MERCE.

Every one has heard of the folly of "
ſending coals to New-Caſtle." In mo-
dern days we find trade ſo capricious
that adventures analogous to the coals of
New-Caſtle, are entered into, and not
unfrequently prove productive. Cotton
has been ſent from New York to Charles-
ton. Molaſſes is imported into the
United States from Scotland,—and what
may appear even more extraordinary is,
that a ſhip is now loading at our wharves
for London, and has engaged for freight
twenty-four packages or caſes of Britiſh
Dry Goods!—*Phila. Paper.*

London, April 18.

We received this morning the Moni-
teur of Monday laſt. The minor Paris
papers of that date are not arrived. The
Moniteur contains a Royal Ordnance for
diſbanding or expelling all the pupils in
the Polytechnic School. They have
already been guilty of diſobedience to
the orders of their maſters, which ſays
the ordnance, "proves that theſe pupils
would, if they were introduced into the
public ſervice, introduce the want of diſ-
cipline with which they are animated."
They are ordered forthwith to return to
their families, and a commiſſion is to be
appointed to prepare a new organization
of the School.

OSTEND, 2D DECEMBER, 1815.

On the 30th ult to the weſt of this
harbour, a "*Barbaut*," with paſſengers
on board from Ramſgate, was wrecked,
and every ſoul on board periſhed. Among
the unfortunate victims were, the widow
of the late Engliſh Miniſter, Percival,
with all her children and ſervants, and
ſeveral other people of diſtinction. It
appears that Mrs. Percival was on her
way to France, to paſs the winter with
her ſiſter, Lady Wilſon, wife of Sir Robt.
Wilſon, now on trial in France.

HALIFAX, April 24.—SHAW, the
Commiſſariat Clerk, advertiſed in this
Gazette ſome time ſince, as having abſ-
conded with a very conſiderable ſum of
money, which he had in charge, to take
from New-York to Quebec: has, we
are happy to learn; been traced by our
Government to Venice, arreſted there,
and taken to England.—We have not
heard what portion of the ſtolen property
was found on him. *Que Gaz*

From the N. Y. Spectator

"*Starving the Britiſh.*"—Our readers are
already acquainted with the fact, that beef,
butter and potatoes have been imported into
New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, in
the courſe of the ſpring. It is an extraor-
dinary fact, that theſe articles, notwith ſtan-
ding the freight, inſurance, duties, &c. have
been ſold lower than ſimilar articles of domeſ-
tic growth, and yet have yielded the importer
a handſome mercantile profit.

We underſtand that a company is now
forming in this city to import a full cargo of
Butter from Ireland for this market in the
enſuing autumn. It is believed, that the
company will be able to ſupply our citizens
with as good butter as is made in any part of
our country, and at a conſiderable reduced
price.—One of our moſt reſpectable brewers
has informed us that himſelf and others are
now making arrangements to import their
barley and hops from England.—This ſtate of
things, however, we preſume cannot continue
long, as we do not believe there is any ſcarcity
of theſe articles in this country.

The York Gazette.

WEDNESDAY July 3d, 1816.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor
and Mrs. Gore have returned from their Tour
to the Weſtward.—His Excellency and Lady
arrived on Friday from Queenſton, in the
Toronto.

York, 1ſt July, 1816.

Notice is hereby given, in obedience to an
Order from His Excellency the Lieutenant
Governor, in purſuance to the fourth Section
of an Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the
Provincial Legislature, that a Board of Militia
Officers will be held at the Office of the Clerk
of the Peace in the Town of York on Wed-
neſday every fortnight, at the hour of ten
o'clock in the forenoon, for examining and
reporting claims of the "Widows; or
"Guardian, or Guardians, Executors or Ad-
"miniſtrators of any Child, or Children of
"any Officer, non-Commiſſioned Officer,
"Private Militia-man, or Teamſter, who may
"have died, or who may hereafter die, in
"conſequence of any illneſs, or diſeaſe con-
"tracted, or which may hereafter be con-
"tracted on ſervice,"—and any perſon, or
perſons, in any way intereſted reſpecting
the ſame, are hereby required to bring for-
ward their claims and pretenſions, with as
little delay as poſſible,—and with ſufficient
evidence, to ſubſtantiate the fact.

WM. CHEWET, Colonel,
1ſt Regt. York Militia.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 1ſt July, 1816.

Home Diſtrict, } NOTICE is hereby given
to wit } that a Court of Gene-
ral Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for this
Diſtrict, will beholden at the Court Houſe
in the Town of York, on Tueſday the 9th
day of July, now next enſuing, at ten o'clock
in the forenoon, of which all Juſtices of the
Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables,
Conſtables, and Bailiffs, are deſired to take
Notice, and that they be then and there pre-
preſent, with their Rolls, Records, and other
Memoranda, to do and perform thoſe things
which by reaſon of their reſpective offices,
ſhall be to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

Lands for Sale

And good Titles and possession given immediately.

1000 ACRES of LAND in the Township of Darlington, 1st concession, lots Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, 200 acres in Scarborough, 2d concession, lot No. 1, 400 acres in Pickering, lot 35 second concession, broken front, and lot 28 in the 8th concession. Also,

200 acres in Uxbridge, No. 34, 3d. concession, and 200 acres in the township of York, lot No. 8, 2d concession.

As these lands are extremely valuable, from their situation, it is needless to point out the benefit of immediate application, as they will be sold on reasonable and advantageous terms, which can be had at the Printing Office.

York, 28 February, 1816.

William Lindsay,

LATE MASTER TAYLOR IN THE GLENGARY LIGHT INFANTRY FENCIBLES.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that the encouragement he has received, at this Post, in the way of his profession is such, as induces him to make it his permanent residence and will be happy to conform to the orders and commands of all Persons who will please bestow on him a portion of their custom; meantime promissing to perform his duty with promptitude, and neatness, opposite the House of MR. JORDAN POST, at York.

York, 8th April, 1815. tf.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned Lots of Land, viz.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession, broken front, and Lot No. 28, in the 8th Concession, of the Township of Pickering, containing 400 Acres.

ALSO,

LOT No. 1, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 Acres. For terms apply at the Printing Office.

York, 24th Novr. 1815.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roaches Point, Cookes Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 acres well cleared, with 2 Log Houses thereon, and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance. For particulars enquire of Mr Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm. Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 10th, 1815. CHAS. GRANT

THOMAS WILLIAM MOORE, Esq.

His Majesty's Agent for Packets at NEW YORK.

INFORMS the Public that no Letters will be received, or forwarded by Him, for England from Canada, unless they be Post Paid, through the Canadas and the United States.

New York, 14th March, 1816.

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, South side 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 100 Acres

Lots in Cavitor, } Nos. 11, 13 & 15 5. Con 14 6 do. } 800 Acres

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands:—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part thereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

For Sale.

The undermentioned Lots of Land in the Townships of SCARBOROUGH, PICKERING and SCOTT, in the Home District, viz:—

THE Broken Lots No. 4, 5, 7, 15, 18 19, 21 and 22, and the West half broken Lot No. 14 in the 5th Concession of Scarborough.

No. 34, in the 8th Concession Pickering.

No 13, in the 6th concession of Scott.

For Terms, apply at the Printing Office.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres in rear of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Peter Earnest, as also the Park Lot No. 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at a moderate price and on liberal terms of payment the House and Lot occupied by George Duggan Merchant in York. Also the following lots of Lands.

Lots No 32 & 33 in 3d Con. of *Pickering*.
No. 26 & 27 in 5 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 29 & 32 in 9 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
No. 4 in 8 Con. of do
No. 14 & 17 in 9 con. of *Haldimand*.
No. 14 & 14 in 8 Con of do.
No. 32 8 Con. of *Clarke*.
No. 32 West half 4 Con. of *King*.

Also several Lots for building thereon, adjoining the Church Ground and opposite to the Market Square viz. No. 2, 8, 9 and 10. Application to be made to Alexander Wood Esqr. Merchant in York or to the Subscriber in Kingston.

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

Kingston Septr. 1815.

N. B. Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a *writ of fieri facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District against the lands and tenements, which were of Ben. Gilbert, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Administrator, at the suit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Esq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North side of King Street, in the Town of York containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houses, and out houses thereunto belonging all which property I shall sell at public Auction in one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

Notice.

LIEUTENANT DEKOVEN of the Royal New Foundland Regiment, being about to leave York and the Province for some time, requests all Persons to whom he may be indebted, to present their Accounts to Mr. Donald McArthur, Merchant at York, in order that on the sale of certain Land, the property of the Subscriber, advertised in this Gazette, and which he is authorised to dispose of, or such part thereof as may be sufficient for the same, they may be adjusted.

FOR SALE.

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District; consisting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14 Concession D.
No 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

For Sale.

The undermentioned Lots of Land, viz.

ONE hundred Acres, the South East part of Lot No. 33, in the second Concession from the Bay; and the East half of Lot No. 24 in the sixth Concession, West of Yonge Street of about one hundred and twenty Acres: both Lots in the Township of York.

Also two hundred Acres, Lot No. 8 in the eighth Concession, Township of Darlington, District of New Castle.—For terms apply to Mr. Donald McArthur, Merchant in the Town of York.

ADMINISTRATION of the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of JOHN CAMERON, late of York, Printer, deceased, having under his Will been committed to the Subscriber, he requests all persons to whom the said JOHN CAMERON at his death was indebted to give Notice of the nature and amount of such debts,—and all Persons indebted to the Estate of the said JOHN CAMERON, are requested to make payment,—such Notice may be given to the Subscriber at Niagara, or MR HUGH CAMERON, York, whose receipt will be a sufficient discharge of monies due to the Estate.—Communications by Post will not be attended to, unless Postage be paid.

ALEX. CAMERON, Executor.

York, 19th June, 1816. 4 wks.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that no Petition from Sons or Daughters of U. E. Loyalists will be hereafter received without a Certificate from the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the Peace, that the Parent retained his Loyalty during the late War, and was under no suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and if a Son, then of age, that he also was Loyal during the late War, and did his duty in defence of the Province—and if a Daughter of an U. E. Loyalist married, that her Husband was Loyal, and did his duty in defence of the Province.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

DISTRICT, ——— WE A. B Chairman, and C. D. Clerk of the Peace, Certify that E. F. personally appeared at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace this day, and recognized by the Magistrates to be the Son of G. H. of ——— who retained his Loyalty during the late War without suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and that the said E. F. did his duty in defence of the Province during the late War.

Dated at the Court House at ——— in the said District this ——— day of ——— 181

FOR SALE.

OO ACRES of Land, in the Town- f Scarborough, in the Home District ; ting of

s No. 12, 13 and 14 Conceſſion D. No 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1ſt Con. No. 13 in 2d do.

particulars apply to the Subſcriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

k, 20th June, 1815.

For Sale.

undermentioned Lots of Land, viz. NE hundred Acres, the South Eaſt part of Lot No. 33, in the ſecond eſſion from the Bay ; and the Eaſt f Lot No. 24 in the ſixth Conceſſ- Weſt of Yonge Street of about hundred and twenty Acres : both in the Townſhip of York.

o two hundred Acres, Lot No. 8 eighth Conceſſion, Townſhip of ington, Diſtrict of New Caſtle.— erms apply to Mr. Donald McAt- Merchant in the Town of York.

DMINISTRATION of the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of JOHN SON, late of York, Printer, deceaſed, under his Will been committed to ubſcriber, he requeſts all perſons to the ſaid JOHN CAMERON at his death ndebted to give Notice of the nature mount of ſuch debts,—and all Perſons ed to the Eſtate of the ſaid JOHN CA- s, are requeſted to make payment,— Notice may be given to the Subſcriber gara, or Mr. HUGH CAMERAS, York, receipt will be a ſufficient diſcharge of n done to the Eſtate.—Communications it will not be attended to, unleſs Poſt- e paid.

ALEX. CAMERON, Executor.

k, 19 h June, 1816. 4 wks.

CUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

BLIC Notice is hereby given by of His Excellency the Lieutenant nor in Council, that no Petition ons or Daughters of U. E. Loyal- ll be hereafter received without a cate from the Magiſtrates in Quar- ſions, ſigned by the Chairman and of the Peace, that the Patent re- his Loyalty during the late War, as under no ſuſpicion of aiding or g the Enemy—and if a Son, then that he alſo was Loyal during the ar, and did his duty in defence of vince—and if a Daughter of an Loyaliſt married, that her Huſ- was Loyal, and did his duty in de- f the Province.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council

ORM OF CERTIFICATE.

TRICT, ——— WE A. B an, and C. D. Clerk of the Certify that E. F. perſonally ap at the General Quarter Seſſions eace this day, is recognized by iſtrates to be the Son of G. H. ——— who retained his during the late War without n of aiding or aſſiſting the Ene- d that the ſaid E. F. did his duty ce of the Province during the ar.

l at the Court Houſe at ——— in the ſaid Diſtrict this day of ——— 181

G. R.

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 33.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. each. YORK, (U. C.) WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1816. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

500 *Dollars Reward!*

UPPER CANADA.

Proclamation.

George the Third by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith.

WHEREAS between the hours of Eight and Nine o'Clock on the night of the twenty fifth of April laſt, a moſt daring Robbery, to the amount of Ten Hundred and Seventy-Seven Pounds, Ten Shillings, was committed in the houſe of Mr. JAMES HALL in the Townſhip of Elizabethtown, in the Diſtrict of Johnſtown, during his abſence, by three Perſons diſguiſed, and armed with Piſtols and Knives, who carried away the following parcels of Money, to wit,—In American Eagles, and half Eagles £593 15s.— In Doubloons, &c. £491 5s.—In Silver Dollars half Dollars and Crowns £62 10s.—In Three Shilling Bank Token £20.— WE therefore have thought fit, by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council, to offer the above Reward of Five Hundred Dollars, or One Hundred and Twenty Five Pounds, Provincial Currency, to be paid immediately to any Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall give ſuch information as may lead to the apprehenſion and conviction of all or any of the Perſons concerned in the ſaid Robbery:—AND WE further offer His Majeſty's moſt Gracious Pardon to ſuch one of the Offenders as will make a diſcovery of his accomplices.

In teſtimony whereof WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed: Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province, at York, this fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one Thouſand eight hundred and ſixteen and in the fifty ſixth year of our Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency.
WM JARVIS, Secretary.

Upper Canada. Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Aſſemble at our Town of York, on the firſt day of June next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.

WHEREAS for certain urgent and arduous affairs Us the ſtate and defence of our ſaid Province concerning our ſaid Aſſembly at the day and place aforeſaid to be held, WE have ordained you by our ſeperate Writs, at the Town and day aforeſaid, to be preſent for the purpoſes therein mentioned, NEVERTHELESS for certain cauſes and conſiderations Us thereunto eſpecially moving Our ſaid Aſſembly at, and upon the ſaid firſt day of June next, We have thought proper to Prorogue, ſo that you nor any of you on the ſaid firſt day of June next at our ſaid Town do appear are to be held or constrained; for We do will that you and each of you be, as to us in that matter entirely exonerated, COMMANDING, and by the tenor of theſe preſents enjoining you and every of you, and all others to this behalf intereſted, that on the Eighth day of July next, at our Town of York, perſonally you and every of you be and appear to treat, do, act, and conclude upon thoſe things which in our ſaid Aſſembly by the Common Council of our ſaid Province, by the favor of God may be ordained.

In Teſtimony whereof We have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs our Truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province, at York, this Twenty-Fourth day of May, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and fifteen, and in the Fifty Sixth Year of our Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency.
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

UPPER CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
FRANCIS GORE, ESQUIRE,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS an Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and paſſed in the forty ſecond year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to enable the Governor, "Lieutenant Governor or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, "Place or Places, of Entry, within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the ſame reſpectively," has lately expired; AND WHEREAS the ſaid Act hath ſince been revived by an Act paſſed in the fifty-ſixth year of His Majeſty's Reign.

AND WHEREAS as well with reference to the intereſts of His Majeſty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Inſpectors of Goods and Merchandize, and to the Merchants and other His Majeſty's Subjects reſident within this Province, it hath been aſcertained that there is immediate occaſion for appointing five additional Ports or Places of Entry and Clearance, at the places hereinafter ſpecified.

BE IT KNOWN THEREFORE, That I FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exerciſe of the power and authority veſted in me in and by the ſaid recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the ſaid Province, Do Hereby Declare and appoint, that in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majeſty His Heirs and Succeſſors to ano for the uſes of this Province, the like Duties on Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America, as are now paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places" and alſo by and under the authority of the above recited Act, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, he places hereinafter deſcribed and ſpecified, That is to ſay, the Village of Brockville, in the Townſhip of Elizabethtown in the Diſtrict of Johnſtown.

The Mouth of the River aux Raiſin, in the Townſhip of Lancaſter in the Eaſtern Diſtrict.

Shaver's Point, (commonly called) in the Townſhip of Matilda in the Eaſtern Diſtrict.

The Mouth of the River Moira, in the Townſhip of Thurlow in the Midland Diſtrict.

The Village of Dover, in the Diſtrict of London—*ſhall* from the Tenth day of this preſent month of June ſeverally and reſpectively be and the ſame are by theſe Preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed and proclaimed to be Ports and places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited,—and for the payment of all duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province, from the United States of America, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid Act, ſo paſſed in the forty firſt year of His ſaid Majeſty's Reign.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at arms, at York, this firſt day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſixteen and fifty ſixth year of His Majeſty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lt. Gov.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Eſq LIEUT. GOVERNOR of the Province of Upper Canada.

To all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come,— GREETING —

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to me by the Indians reſiding on the Grand River within this Province, in a Speech addreſſed in Public Council to His Majeſty's Deputy Superintendant-General of Indian Affairs, that many White Perſons are ſettled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province: And Whereas, by Law, all White Perſons are forbidden to eſtabliſh themſelves, or reſide in any Indian Village or Country within this Province without ſuch Licence, under a Penalty, for the Firſt Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the Second, and every other ſubſequent Offence, of Twenty Pounds; I HAVE THOUGHT PROPER, by and with the Advice of His Majeſty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, to iſſue this Proclamation, to the Intent that no Perſon may pretend Ignorance of the Law which ſubjects his Contravention to ſuch Penalties; and further, to declare that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced againſt all Perſons who ſhall, after the Publication hereof, continue to reſide in the Indian Villages and Coun-

tries within the Province without due Licence. And whereas it is further represented to me: that, among the White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, All Persons desirous of obtaining such Licences, are hereby required to report themselves to the Honourable William Claus, His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant-General of Indian Affairs, together with the Circumstances of Time, Place, and Condition of their respective Residences.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twelfth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty-fixth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed) FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
(Signed) Wm. Jarvis, Secty.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON.

AFRICAN TRADE.

The African Inſtitution have lately publiſhed the ninth Report of the proceedings of that Body. We learn from this Report that ſince the Abolition of the Slave Trade, the imports from the Gold Coaſt have greatly increaſed; and it may be ſtated, upon the undoubted authority of intelligent perſons well acquainted with the facts, that the importations have amounted, during the laſt five or ſix years, to the annual value of 120,000*l.* to 180,000*l.*—The annual import of gold alone is ſtated to be about 30,000 ounces. Thus it appears that the importation from the Gold Coaſt alone (a ſpace of 250 miles) into Great Britain, ſince the abolition of the Slave Trade, has been double the amount of the importation from the whole Slave Coaſt of Africa (an extent of 3,400 miles) prior to that event.—A further example may be taken from the Colony of Sierre Leone, where a Cuſtom Houſe was firſt eſtabliſhed in 1812: from whence accounts have been furniſhed of imports and exports into and from that colony during the two years ending in may 1814. The amount of the imports during that period, on which duties were actually paid, was 103,080*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* being the alledged prime coſt of the goods, even without the coſt of packages. In order to obtain the invoice price of the goods, one-third, at leaſt, muſt be added to the prime coſt, for neceſſary charges. The amount will then be about 140,000*l.*; or an average 20,000*l.* annually.—The exports from Sierra Leone, during the ſame period have amounted to 91,539*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* being on an averag, 45,000*l.* annually. The remainder of the imports may be accounted for by the bills of exchange drawn upon this country for the expenſes of the civil eſtabliſhments and commiſſariat. Hence it appears, that from the ſingle river of Sierra Leone, the imports into Great Britain were nearly, and the exports to the ſame river fully, equal to the imports and exports (excluſive of the Slave Trade) of the whole extent of the Weſtern Coaſt of Africa prior to the Abolition of that traffic.—The facts here ſtated relative to the extent of our honocent and legitimate commerce with the Weſtern Coaſt af Africa muſt be conſidered as highly intereſting and important both as ſhewing how extremely ſmall that commerce was prior to the abolition of the Slave Trade, and how much it has increaſed during the very few years which have ſince elapſed. This increaſe has certainly been much more conſiderable than there was any good reaſon for expecting, under the actual circumſtances of the caſe.

VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.

The Congo, accompanied by the Dorothy tranſport, is now in the Downs ready to ſail the firſt fair wind, on a voyage of Diſcovery up the river Zaire, into the heart of Southern Africa. The Congo is about 90 tons, ſchooner rigged, and draws about five feet water; ſhe is fitted up entirely for the accommodation of the officers and men, and for the reception of the Objects of natural hiſtory, which may be collected in her progreſs up the river. The Gentlemen engaged on this intereſting expedition in the ſcientific department, are, Mr. Profeſſor Smith, of Chriſtiana, Botaniſt and Geologiſt; Mr. Todor, Comparative Anatomiſt; Mr. Cranch, Collector of Objects and Natural Hiſtory, and a Gardener to collect Plants and Seeds for His Majeſty's Garden at Kew; beſides Mr. Galway a Gentleman Volunteer. There are alſo two fine Blacks, natives of the kingdom of Congo; one of whom was born about 800 miles up the Zaire.

The Officers are Capt. Tuckey, commanding the expedition; Lieut. Hawkey; Mr. Fitzmorice, Maſter and Surveyor, Mr. M'Kerrow, Aſſiſtant Surgeon; two Maſter's Mates; and a Purſer.

In addition to the Congo, the tranſport takes out two double whale boats, ſo fixed together as to be able to carry 18 or 20 men each; and accommodate them under an awning with three months proviſions, theſe boats are intended to be drawn up to the upper part of any rapids or cataracts, that may occur to obſtruct the paſſage of the Congo. With theſe means there is very little reaſon to doubt, that the ſource of this extraordinary river will not much longer remain a ſecret.

RUSSIAN VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY

Count Nicholas Romanzow, a moſt enlightened and public-ſpirited Ruſſian nobleman, has at his own expence built and equipped a ſhip for a new voyage of diſcovery. This veſſel ſailed from Cronſtadt on the 31ſt July laſt, and has ſince touched at Plymouth on her way out; ſhe is called the Rurick, carries the Ruſſian military flag, and is commanded by Capt. Kotzebue (ſon of the celebrated author of that name) a Lieut. in the Ruſſian Navy, and who has already ſailed round the World in the Nadſehka, Capt. Kruſenſtern, Dr. Eſchholz of the Univerſity of Dorpat; M. Chammiſſo the naturaliſt from Berlin; the Daniſh naturaliſt Wormskild, and the Ruſſian Painter Choris, alſo accompany the expedition. The Rurick, it is ſaid will double Cape Horn in November, and the expedition will employ the whole of 1816 and the beginning of 1817, in viſiting in the South Seas thoſe places which have not been ſufficiently examined. During the ſummer of 1817 they will coaſt along the inner ſhores of America to Behring's Straits, and return by the Straits of Torres, to the Cape of Good Hope; ſo that they will probably return to Cronſtdat in Auguſt 1818. It is left, however, to M. kotzebue to prolong his voyage beyond this period if he thinks it neceſſary for the purpoſe in view. The whole plan of the voyage has been drawn up by Capt. Kruſenſtern.

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

A SCOTCHMAN.

"Huzza for the thiſtle!—the Scotch won the day,
Where'er they appear, boys, the foe muſt give way.

AN IRISHMAN.

"The Scots won the day!—ſuch a thought, now, don't cheriſh,
"One half of the *Scotchmen* that fought lad, were *Iriſh!*

London Paper.

From the Gleaner.

We give our readers this week what details we have of foreign news. To be ſure they are not of much importance, in the uſual acceptation of the word;—yet they are of great importance, in the opinion of every philanthropiſt, as they ſhow that Europe, ſo lately convulſed and torn by the moſt ſanguinary contests, at length repoſes in the arms of *peace*. Inſtead of battles—we have now accounts of balls: In place of fighting,—we have ſtatements of feaſts: and in the room of the melancholy murder of millions—we read of magnificent marriages. The Duke of Berri to a Princeſs of Naples:—Prince George Leopold to the Princeſs Charlotte: The king of Netherlands to a Ruſſian Princeſs, &c. &c. That little raſcal Cupid, it ſeems has kicked his father, Mars, out of doors, and aſſumed the reigns of empire himſelf.

Love rules the court, the camp the Grove,
All earth below, and Heaven above,
For love is heaven and Heaven love—At leaſt Walter Scots ſays ſo:

In ſhort the great folks of Europe, having been doing all they could to depopulate Europe, for the laſt 25 years, are now ſeriouſly ſetting about the moſt effectual means to reſtore its numbers—But pleaſant as all this may be to us as *men*, it cannot be concealed that to us as *printers*, it is the very Devil. No man cares a fig for the papers. The very ſight of a Gazette, now a days, gives a man a fit of the gapes. In good truth, Bonaparte, with all our abuſe of him, was worth 50 pounds a year in every Printer's pocket.—He was a rare work man at foreign news.

We have been deviſing a plan the week paſt to reſcue him from St. Helena, and ſend him back to Frejus: but as this happy event cannot be immediately expected, we muſt for the preſent content ourſelves with ſuch plain, ſimple fare as peace in the world will afford—ſeaſoned occaſionally with a raſher of domeſtic politics.

If the brothers of the type cant live by theſe means, why, as old friend ſays,—they muſt break up buſineſs and endeavor to *get ſome honeſt employment.*

Foreign Intelligence.

London, April 8.

A Brussels Journal comments with ſeverity on the letter which has been propagated and aſcribed to the Duke of Wellington. We never thought this paper worthy of notice, as an authentic document, and only lament that ſuch ill principled and miſchievous fabrications ſhould find their way into the world through the medium of the London preſs.

Private letters from Grenoble ſtate, that the Government having ſent there a newly-formed regiment of Herault, ſome of this corps applied the term *Brigand* to the half pay officers ſtationed there. A duel enſued of ſeven againſt ſeven; five of the Royal Officers were ſlain, and two wounded; their places are to be reſumed, and a ſimilar affair was to take place again the next day.

The Orontes, Capt. N. D. Cochrane, upon her arrival at Portſmouth, from Sheerneſs, is ordered to be fitted to take Baron Sturmer the Auſtrian Commiſſioner, to St. Helena.

The Court of Admiralty has directed that the veſſel on the ſtarboard rack has a right to keep her wind, and the veſſel on the larboard tack is bound to bear up or heave about to avoid danger, or muſt be anſwerable for any injury the veſſel on the ſtarboard tack may ſuſtain by their coming in contact. We underſtand that the decision is important, and requires to be promulgated for the information of Maſters of veſſels generally. The expenſes attending the trials have been more than 500*l.* to the parties, beſides the loſs of one of the veſſels, and the long detention of the other.

On the 1 ſt inſt. the eagles, ſtamps, ſeals, and other objects emblematic of the Uſurpation which had been collected in the departments compoſing the 1 ſt diviſion, were deſtroyed

in the ſpace fronting the Ho
Sieff at Paris, amidſt cries o

London, April 13.—Thi
papers of Wedneſday wer
following articles in them
conſideration:

On the 11th of April, the
gave the Royal aſſent to
Commercial Convention bi
trade intercourſe bill, and
more accurate detention of Bo

By an act of Parliament r
is enacted that 3*s.* 6*d.* per
French veſſels bringing or ca
or goods between the two
continue ſo long as the pres
charged on Britiſh veſſels in

Both houſes of Parliamen
terday—the Lords to the 26t
month to the 24th.

Yeſterday, his ſerene h
Leopold, attended divine ſerv
Church at Brighton, and rec
Sacrament. The worthy Vic
after, wards dined with Prin
the Pavilion.

The Military Club—Th
now regularly meet at the
Bemarle ſtreet. General
perintends all the arrange
for the new houſe are in a
greſſion; but as the preſe
taken for two years, it will
ſary to accelerate the elec
maturely conſidering whi
moſt eligible mode of acc
it is ſaid, 2000 Members.
ſipal members of the Nav
ceeding 200, have agreed
with the Military one: th
port ſtates, will join the Ali
Lord Lyndoch is the C
this ſeaſon; but in the n
be two, viz—His Royal
Duke of of York, and
Wellington.

THE ROYAL WED
From the London Gazette

The ſtreets in the vicinit
reſidence were crowded yeſ
ple anxious to obtain a vie
Bride and Bridegroom.
Charing Croſs to Carlton ho
along the Mall in St. James'
Queen's Palace, was fully co
buſineſs of the day correſpon
intereſt of the occaſion, to in
titude. The open ſpace of
in front of Clarence Houſe,
the Prince of Cobourg, was
ceſs with well dreſſed people
Prince Leopold very freq
at the balcony, to gratify the
ſen in a blue coat and a ſtar;
ſembled at their rejoicings.
ten beautiful grey horſes, t
tion of the Princeſs Charlo
had been ſelected by Sir R
the Prince and Princeſs, ſto
Clarence Houſe, on their w
the reſidence of the Duke
York, for the uſe of the Prin
during their ſhort day ther
highneſs came out to view t
ed highly pleaſed with their
a o'clock his ſerene highneſs
rieſs to Carlton Houſe, and
viſit to his intended bride.
round the exterior of Carlton
his new traveling carriag
highneſs afterwards return
Houſe about half paſt 3 o'
crowd became ſo great that
letting him out of the carri
been puſhed under it. A c
and children were forced into
againſt their will by the c
In a few minutes after, his
walked across to York Ho
crowd behaved extremely or
requeſt of a few attendants,
paſſage for him to paſs throu
were loudly huzzaed him; a
the preparare.

At 4 o'clock the Prince
Wales went in a carriage
Palace, and had the window
the curioſity of the crowd in

AN IRISHMAN.

…eats won the day !—such a
…ight, now, don't cherish,
…lf of the *Scotchmen* that fought
were *Irish!*

London Paper.

From the Gleaner.

…our readers this week with details
… foreign news. To be sure they
… much importance, in the usual
… of the word ;—yet they are of
…ance, in the opinion of every
…ful, as they show that Europe, so
…ised and torn by the most fan-
…ests, at length reposes in the arms
…Instead of battles—we have now
… balls : In place of fighting,—we
…eats of feasts: and in the room of
…holy murder of millions—we read
…cent marriages. The Duke of
… a Princess of Naples :—Prince
…eopold to the Princess Charlotte :
…of Netherlands to a Russian Princess,
… That little rascal Cupid, it seems
… his father, Mars, out of doors,
…ed the reigns of empire himself.

…oles the court, the camp the
Grove,
… below, and Heaven above,
…s heaven and Heavenlove—At least
Scots says so :

…t the great folks of Europe, having
…g all they could to depopulate En-
…the last 25 years, are now seriously
…bout the most effectual means to
… numbers—But pleasant as all this
…o us as *men*, it cannot be concealed
…as *printers*, it is the very Devil. No
… a fig for the papers. The very
Gazette, now a days, gives a man
… gapes. In good truth, Bonaparte,
…our abuse of him, was worth 50
…year in every Printer's pocket.—He
…e work man at foreign news.
…ave been devising a plan the week
…cue him from St Helena, and send
… to Foejee : but as this happy event
…e immediately expected, we must for
…ot content ourselves with such plain,
…e as peace in the world will afford—
…occasionally with a rasher of domestic

…brothers of the type cant live by these
…hy, as old friend says,—they must
… business and endeavor to *get some*
…ployment.

…eign Intelligence.

LONDON, April 8.

…ssell Journal comments with severity
… which has been propagated and
… to the Duke of Wellington. We
…ought this paper worthy of notice,
… hostile document, and only lament
…n ill principled and mischievous
…om should find their way into the
…rough the medium of the London

…e letters from Grenoble state, that
…rnment having sent there a newly-
…giment of Herault, some of this corps
…the term Brigand to the Bourbon
…tioned there. A duel ensued of
…ainst seven ; five of the Royal Officers
…n, and two wounded ; their places
… resumed, and a similar affair was to
…e again the next day.

…Grantes, Capt. N. D. Cochrane, upon
…at Portsmouth, from Sheerness, is
… to be fitted to take Baron Sturmer
…rian Commissioner, to St. Helena.

…Court of Admiralty has directed that
…el on the starboard tack has a right to
… wind, and the vessel on the larboard
…ound to bear up or heave about to
…ger, or must be answerable for any
…he vessel on the starboard tack may
… by their coming in contact. We
…and that the decision is important, and
… to be promulgated for the information
…ers of vessels generally. The expenses
…g the trials have been more than 3000
…arties, besides the loss of one of the
…and the long detention of the other.

…e last insult the eagles, stamps, seals,
…r objects emblematic of the Usurper,
…ad been collected in the departments
…ng the 1st division, were destroyed
in the space fronting the Hotel of the General Staff at Paris, amidst cries of "Vive le Roi."

LONDON, April 13.—This morning the Paris papers of Wednesday were received. The following articles in them deserves most consideration :

On the 11th of April, the Prince Regent gave the Royal assent to the American Commercial Convention bill, the St. Helena trade intercourse bill, and the bill for the more secure detention of Bonaparte.

By an act of Parliament recently passed, it is enacted that 3s. 6d. per ton be paid on all French vessels bringing or carrying passengers or goods between the two countries, to be continued so long as the present high rates are charged on British vessels in France.

Both houses of Parliament adjourned yesterday—the Lords to the 26th, and the Commons to the 24th.

Yesterday, his serene highness Prince Leopold, attended divine service at the parish Church at Brighton, and received the Holy Sacrament. The worthy Vicar of that Parish afterwards dined with Prince Peopold, at the Pavilion.

The Military Club.—The Committee now regularly meet at the house in Albemarle street. General Hamilton superintends all the arrangements. Plans for the new house are in a state of progression ; but as the present residence is taken for two years, it will not be necessary to accelerate the elevation without maturely considering which will be the most eligible mode of accommodating, it is said, 2000 Members. All the principal members of the Naval Club, exceeding 200, have agreed to a junction with the Military one : the others, report states, will join the Albemarle Club. Lord Lynedoch is the Chairman for this season ; but in the next there will be two, viz.—His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and the Duke of Wellington.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

From the London Gazette, May 3.

The streets in the vicinity of the Royal residence were crowded yesterday with people anxious to obtain a view of the Royal Bride and Bridegroom. The line from Charing Cross to Carlton house, and thence along the Mall in St. James' Park, to the Queen's Palace, was fully occupied, and the business of the day corresponding with the interest of the occasion, to increase the multitude. The open space of the stable yard, in front of Clarence House, the residence of the Prince of Cobourg, was crowded to excess with well dressed people of all claffes.

Prince Leopold very frequently appeared at the balcony, to gratify their curiosity, dreffed in a blue coat and a hat ; he bowed and fmiled at their rejoicings. At ten o'clock, ten beautiful grey horfes, the favourite colour of the Princefs Charlotte, and which had been felected by Sir B. Boomfield for the Prince and Princefs, flopped oppofite to Clarence Houfe, on their way to Oatlands, the refidence of the Duke and Ducheff of York, for the ufe of the Prince and Princefs during their fhort ftay there. His ferene highnefs came out to view them, and appeared highly pleafed with their appearance. At a o'clock his ferene highnefs went in a carriage to Carlton Houfe, and paid a morning vifit to his intended bride. He alfo rode round the exterior of Carlton Houfe to view his new traveling carriage. His ferene highnefs afterwards returned to Clarence Houfe about half paft 3 o'clock, when the crowd became fo great that the footman in letting him out of the carriage, had nearly been puffed under it. A rumber of women and chil.ren were forced into Clarence Houfe againft their will by the extreme preffure. In few minutes after, his ferene highnefs walked across to York Houfe, when the crowd behaved extremely orderly, and at the requeft of a few attendants, formed a clear paffage for him to pafs through ; they however loudly huzzaed him ; and he bowed to the people.

At 4 o'clock the Princess Charlotte of Wales went in a carriage to the Queen's Palace, and had the windows down to gratify the curiofity of the crowd in Pall Mall, which was found to be fo extremely great that the coachman could not, with safety drive through it ; he therefore returned, and went through the Park. Her residence was again thronged with diftinguifhed perfonages. The Prince of Saxe-Cobourg had a select party to dinner, at half past 5 o'clock, at Clarence House.

The Prince Regent had a party to dinner at Carlton House, consisting of the Duke of Clarence, the Lord Chancellor, the Bishop of Exeter, the Right Honourable John M'Mahon, Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, Mr. chancellor Leach, the Rev. Mr. Bloomberg, Sir E Nagle, &c.

Princesses, Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary and Princess Charlotte of Wales, dined with her Majesty, at her palace. The Princess Charlotte dressed at the Queen's Palace.

A full guard of honour of the grenadier regiment of Foot Guards, preceded by the band of the Cold Stream Regiment of Guards, marched from the parade in St James's Park, into the Courtyard of Carlton House. A party of Life Guards marched into Pall-Mall, with Sir Nathaniel Conant and Mr. Burnie, the Bow-street Magistrates, at the head of about fifty Officers and Constables ; and had it not been for their joint and great exertions, it would have been impossible for the coaches to have drawn up, the street and house adjoining them being literally choaken up with people. The Hall of the Queen's Palace was filled with ladies and gentlemen elegantly dressed, most of them keeping their carriages, so that the Park had a similar appearance to a drawing room, all being anxious to see the lovely Princess and the Royal Family pass, upon this memorable occasion.

About half past seven o'clock, the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, arrived at the Queen's Palace, to join her Majesty and the Princesses to Carlton House. The Princess Charlotte came down the grand staircase in a few minutes, conducted by Princess Augusta on her right, and Colonel Stephenson on her left, and proceeded to the entrance of the Grand Hall, where she was met by the Queen.

The crowd in the Park exceeded all description. The voice of the people cheered Princess Charlotte loudly all the way to Carlton House, but the greatest order and decorum prevailed, although such an immense body of people. They entered Carlton House by the garden gate, where they were received by the Prince Regent ; they arrived exactly at eight o'clock.

The Prince of Saxe-Cobourg left Clarence House a little before half past eight o'clock.

On his coming out to get into his carriage, he was assailed by numbers of females patting him on the back, and calling for blessings on him, &c. this gave a number of men, in the delay thus occasioned, an opportunity to take the traces from the carriage, and draw him without horses ; they were prevailed upon to desist, but they acted so a second time, and the Prince, it supposed would have indulged them in their desire, had accidents not been feared ; and by the exertions of the centinels the traces were put to the cartiage again, and proceeded to Carlton House, amidst the loud hazzas of the populace.

His Highness arrived at Carlton House at half past eight o'clock, when the band struck up GOD SAVE THE KING ; which they did also on the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Kent, &c. The attendants were the same as on a full court ; the yeomen of the guard and the royal footmen in their state regimentals, and the pages in their splendid uniforms—Carlton House and the entrances brilliantly illuminated.

At the time appointed for her majesty to leave the closet, her full attendants were conducted across the Grand Hall, and also the full attendants upon the Prince Regent, except those waiting upon the Queen and Prince Regent.

The Princess Charlotte and Prince of Saxe Cobourg remained in the closet.

The whole being assembled, they filed the spacious room, the ceremony being ready to be proceeded on, the Lord Chamberlain returned to the closet and conducted the Prince of Saxe Coburg to the altar ;—his Lordship then went again to conduct the Princess and was accompanied by the Duke of Clarence, who conducted his royal niece on his arm to the altar, where she was received by the Prince Regent. The ceremony was performed in the most solemn and impressive manner by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the whole was as interesting a scene as ever took place in Carlton House. The Princess Charlotte was given away by her Royal Father the Prince Regent. His Royal Highness appeared in excellent health. He was dressed in regimentals, and wore all his splendid and distinguished orders. The Russian Order of the Fleece was particularly brilliant. His Royal Highness handed the Queen to a state chair to the right of the altar, where her majesty sat during the ceremony. At the conclusion, the Royal Pair retired arm in arm, and received the hearty congratulation of all present.

NEW YORK, June 12.

LATEST ARRIVAL.—By the brig Falcon, captain Lewis, of Boston, arrived this forenoon in 32 days from Londonderry, we have received foreign papers of various descriptions, up to the 7th May inclusive. Interesting extracts will be found under their respective dates.

Sir Robert Wilson, John Ely Hutchinson, and Micheal Bruce, have, as will be seen, all been found guilty of aiding in the escape of Lavarette. The particulars of their trial are received and perhaps will be given in our next. The article from the paper of the 7th of May, will be read with much interest by those politicians who are on the watch for important foreign news.—*Spectator.*

York, 1st July, 1816.

Notice is hereby given, in obedience to an Order from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in purfuance to the fourth Section of an Act paffed in the laft Seffion of the Provincial Legislature, that a Board of Militia Officers will be held at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace in the Town of York on Wednesday every fortnight, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, for examining and reporting claims of the "Widows ; or "Guardian, or Guardians, Executors or Adminiftrators of any Child, or Children of "any Officer, non-Commiffioned Officer, "Private Militia-man, or Teamfter, who may "have died, or who may hereafter die, in "confequence of any illnefs, or difeafe contracted, or which may hereafter be contracted on fervice,"—and any perfon, or perfons, in any way interefted refpecting the fame, are hereby required to bring forward their claims and pretenfions, with as little delay as poffible,—and with fufficient evidence, to fubftantiate the fact.

WM. CHEWET, Colonel,
1st Regt. York Militia.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be Sold on Monday the 22d inftant at the Subfcriber's Auction Room.

ALL the moveable property of the late John Cameron, Deceafed, viz :—One Yoke of Oxen, one Waggon, two Stoves and Pipes, Chairs, Tables, Bedfteads and Bedding, Pots, Kettles, Pans, Spoons, Knives and Forks, Crockery and Glafs Ware : a Quantity of beft Writing Paper, Wrapping Paper, and a large affortment of Books and other articles.

Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the forenoon.

THOMAS HAMILTON,
Auctioneer.

York, 8th July, 1816.

Palace, and had the windows down to gratify the curiosity of the crowd in Pall Mall, which were conducted across the Grand Hall, to leave the closet, her full attendants

Auctioneer.

York, 8th July, 1816.

Lands for Sale

And good Titles and possession given immediately.

1000 ACRES of LAND in the Township of Darlington, 1st concession, lots Nos 17, 18, 19 and 20, 200 acres in Scarborough, 2d concession, lot No. 1, 400 acres in Pickering, lot 35 second concession, broken front, and lot 28 in the 8th concession. Also,

200 acres in Uxbridge, No. 34, 3d concession, and 200 acres in the Township of York, lot No. 8, 2d concession.

As these lands are extremely valuable, from their situation, it is needless to point out the benefit of immediate application, as they will be sold on reasonable and advantageous terms, which can be had at the Printing Office.

York, 28 Februar, 1816.

William Lindsay,

LATE MASTER TAYLOR IN THE GLENGARY LIGHT INFANTRY FENCIBLES.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that the encouragement he has received, at this Post, in the way of his profession is such, as induces him to make it his permanent residence and will be happy to conform to the orders and commands of all Persons who will please bestow on him a portion of their custom, meantime promising to perform his duty with promptitude, and neatness, opposite the House of Mr. JORDAN Post, at York

York, 8th April, 1815. tf.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned Lots of Land, viz.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession, broken front, and Lot No. 28. in the 8th Concession, of the Township of Pickering, containing 400 Acres.

ALSO,

LOT No. 1, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 Acres. For terms apply at the Printing Office.

York, 24th Novr. 1815.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roach's Point, Gookes Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 acres well cleared, with 2 Log Houses thereon and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance For particulars enquire of Mr Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 10th, 1815. CHAS. GRANT

THOMAS WILLIAM MOORE, Esq.

" His Majesty's Agent for Packets at NEW YORK.

INFORMS the Public that no Letters will be received, or forwarded by Him, for England from Canada, unless they be Post Paid, through the Canadas and the United States.

New York, 14th March, 1816.

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, Southside 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 100 Acres

Lots in Nos. 12, 13 & 15 5, Con. } 800
Cartlor, 14 6 do. } Acres

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands:—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person withing to purchase the whole or any part thereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

For Sale.

The undermentioned Lots of Land in the Townships of SCARBOROUGH, PICKERING and SCOTT, in the Home District, viz:—

THE Broken Lots No. 4, 5, 7, 15, 18, 19, 21 and 22, and the West half broken Lot No. 14 in the 5th Concession of Scarborough.

No. 34, in the 8th Concession Pickering.

No 13, in the 6th concession of Scott.

For Terms, apply at the Printing Office.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres in rear of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Peter Earnest, as also the Park Lot No. 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at a moderate price and on liberal terms of payment the House and Lot occupied by George Duggan Merchant in York, Also the following lots of Lands.

Lots No. 32 & 33 in 3d Con. of *Pickering*.
No. 26 & 27 in 5 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 29 & 32 in 9 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
No. 4 in 8 Con. of do
No. 14 & 17 in 9 con. of *Haldimand*.
No. 14 & 14 in 8 Con of do.
No. 32 8 Con. of *Clarke*.
No. 32 West half 4 Con. of *King*.

Also several Lots for building thereon, adjoining the Church Ground and opposite to the Market Square viz. No. 2, 8, 9 and 10. Application to be made to Alexander Wood Esqr. Merchant in York or to the Subscriber in Kingston.

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

Kingston Septr. 1815.

N. B. Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District against the lands and tenements, which were of Ben. Gilbert, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Thomas Hamilton Administrator, at the suit of William Allan and Alexander Wood, Esq. I have taken in execution as follows, viz: Lot No. 24 North side of King Street, in the Town of York containing one fifth of an Acre with all the houses, and out-houses thereunto belonging all which property I shall sell at public Auction in one year from this date at the place above mentioned.

SAMUEL RIDOUT. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1814.

Notice.

LIEUTENANT D'KOVEN of the Royal New Foundland Regiment, being about to leave York and the Province for some time, requests all Persons to whom he may be indebted, to present their Accounts to Mr. Donald McArthur, Merchant at York in order that on the sale of certain Land, the property of the Subscriber, advertized in this Gazette, and which he is authorized to dispose of, or such part thereof as may be sufficient for the purpose, they may be adjusted.

FOR SALE.

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District; consisting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14, Concession D.
No 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

For Sale.

The undermentioned Lots of Land, viz.

ONE hundred Acres, the South East part of Lot No. 33, in the second Concession from the Bay; and the East half of Lot No. 24 in the sixth Concession, West of Yonge Street of about One hundred and twenty Acres: both Lots in the Township of York.

Also two hundred Acres, Lot No. 8 in the eighth Concession, Township of Darlington, District of New Castle.—For terms apply to Mr. Donald McArthur, Merchant in the Town of York.

ADMINISTRATION of the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of JOHN CAMERON, late of York, Printer, deceased, having under his Will been committed to the Subscriber, he requests all persons to whom the said JOHN CAMERON at his death was indebted to give Notice of the nature and amount of such debts,—and all Persons indebted to the Estate of the said JOHN CAMERON, are requested to make payment,—such Notice may be given to the Subscriber at Niagara, or Mr. HUGH CAMERON, York, whose receipt will be a sufficient discharge of monies due to the Estate.—Communications by Post will not be attended to, unless Postage be paid.

ALEX. CAMERON, Executor.

York, 19th June, 1816. 4 wks.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that no Petition from Sons or Daughters of U. E. Loyalists will be hereafter received without a Certificate from the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the Peace, that the Parent retained his Loyalty during the late War, and was under no suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and if a Son, then of age, that he also was Loyal during the late War, and did his duty in defence of the Province—and if a Daughter of a U. E. Loyalist married, that her Husband was Loyal, and did his duty in defence of the Province.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

DISTRICT, —— WE A. B Chairman, and C. D. Clerk of the Peace, Certify that E. F. personally appeared at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace this day, is recognized by the Magistrates to be the Son of G. H. of —— who retained his Loyalty during the late War without suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and that the said E. F. did his duty in defence of the Province during the late War.

Dated at the Court House at ——
—— in the said District this
—— day of —— 181

VOLUME XXV.

THE

Single Papers 1s. ea

UPPER CAN

Proclama

BY HIS EXCELL

FRANCIS GORE

Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, &c

WHEREAS an Act o of this Province, m the forty second year of His intituled, " An Act to enal "Lieutenant Governor or P " ing the Government of thi " point one or more additio " Place or Places, of Entry, " vince, and to appoint o " tor or Collectors of the t has lately expired; AND said Act hath since been c passed in the 56th year Reign.

AND WHEREAS as w to the interests of His Maj of this Province, as to the c fficers of Goods and Mer the Merchants and other Ba ts resident within th been ascertained that there ssion for appointing five a Places of Entry and Clear hereinafter specified.

BE IT KNOWN THE Fullness Grace, Right, L or of this Province, in exe and as fully vested in me vested Act, by and with Executive Council of the Hereby Declare and appoi to the Ports of Entry and bished by and under the au said Act of the Parliament passed in the forty first ye Reign, intituled, " An A His Majesty His Heirs an for the use of this Provi on Goods and Merchandi Province from the United es as are now paid on G duce imported from Great places" and also by and of the above recited Act, our Lord one thousand two, the places hereinaf specified, That is to s Brockville, in the Town town in the District of The Mouth of the R the Township of Lancas District. Shaver's Point, (comm Township of Marana in t The Mouth of the R Township of Thurlow i trict. The Village of Dore London shall from the present month of June precisely be and the sa lects severally and respe proclaimed to be Ports and Cinque Ports, for ve ome one being entirely the payment of all du

FOR SALE.

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DMINISTRATION of the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of JOHN SON, late of York, Printer, deceaſed, e under his Will been committed to ubſcriber, he requeſts all perſons to the ſaid JOHN CAMERON at his death indebted to give Notice of the nature mount of ſuch debts,—and all Perſons ted to the Eſtate of the ſaid JOHN CA- N, are requeſted to make payment,— Notice may be given to the Subſcriber agara, or Mr. HUGH CARFRAE, York, receipt will be a ſufficient diſcharge of s due to the Eſtate.—Communications ill will not be attended to, unleſs Poſ- be paid.

ALEX. CAMERON, Executor.

k, 19 h June, 1816. 4 wks.

CUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

BLIC Notice is hereby given by of His Excellency the Lieutenant rnor in Council, that no Petition ions or Daughters of U. E. Loyal- ill be hereafter received without a ficate from the Magiſtrates in Quar- ſſions, ſigned by the Chairman and of the Peace, that the Parent re- his Loyalty during the late War, as under no ſuſpicion of aiding or ng the Enemy—and if a Son, then , that he alſo was Loyal during the War, and did his duty in defence of ovince—and if a Daughter of a Loyaliſt married, that her Huſ- was Loyal, and did his duty in de- of the Province.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Counc il

ORM OF CERTIFICATE.

TRICT, ——— WE A. B an, and C. D. Clerk of the Certify that E. F. perſonally ap at the General Quarter Seſſions Peace this day, is recognized by ſtrates to be the Son of G. H. ——— who retained his during the late War without n of aiding or aſſiſting the Ene- d that the ſaid E. F. did his duty ce of the Province during the are.

d at the Court Houſe at ——— ——— in the ſaid Diſtrict this day of ——— 181

G. R.

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 34.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. each. YORK, (U. C.) WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1816. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

UPPER CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

FRANCIS GORE, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS an Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and paſſed in the forty ſecond year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to enable the Governor, "Lieutenant Governor or Perſon Adminiſter- "ing the Government of this Province, to ap- "point one or more additional Port or Ports, "Place or Places, of Entry, within this Pro- "vince, and to appoint one or more Collec- "tor or Collectors of the ſame reſpectively," has lately expired; AND WHEREAS the ſaid Act hath ſince been revived by an Act paſſed in the fifty-ſixth year of His Majeſty's Reign.

AND WHEREAS as well with reference to the Intereſts of His Majeſty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and other His Majeſty's Subjects reſident within this Province, it hath been aſcertained that there is immediate occaſion for appointing five additional Ports or Places of Entry and Clearance, at the places hereinafter ſpecified.

BE IT KNOWN THEREFORE, That I FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exerciſe of the power and authority veſted in me in and by the ſaid recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the ſaid Province, Do Hereby Declare and appoint, that in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majeſty His Heirs and Succeſſors to and for the uſes of this Province, the like Duties on Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America as are now paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places" and alſo by and under the authority of the above recited Act, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, the places hereinafter deſcribed and ſpecified, That is to ſay, the Village of Brockville, in the Township of Elizabethtown in the Diſtrict of Johnſtown.

The Mouth of the River aux Raiſin, in the Township of Lancaſter in the Eaſtern Diſtrict.

Shaver's Point, (commonly called) in the Township of Manda in the Eaſtern Diſtrict.

The Mouth of the River Moira, in the Township of Thurlow in the Midland Diſtrict.

The Village of Dover, in the Diſtrict of London—*ſhall* from the Tenth day of this preſent month of June ſeverally and reſpectively be and the ſame are by theſe Preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed and proclaimed to be Ports and places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited,—and for the payment of all duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province, from the United States of America, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid Act, ſo paſſed in the forty firſt year of His ſaid Majeſty's Reign.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at arms, at York, this firſt day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſixteen and fifty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lt. Gov.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

FROM THE SPECTATOR,

To Miniſters, Magiſtrates, Parents & Guardians of Youth, in this Province; the following lines are reſpectfully addreſſed. And the Printers both in Upper & Lower Canada are requeſted to give them an inſertion in their reſpective papers.

Friends and Brethren,

You are ſolemnly called upon to engage in a ſpiritual warfare.

All good men in every part of the world may with propriety be called upon to lend their aid, and exert all their influence, in the protection of our ſacred privileges, and in building up the kingdom of the Redeemer.

Gloomy and truely diſtreſſing is the preſent proſpect, both in Canada and the United States. God Almighty has come out againſt us in judgment in conſequence of our ſins, and is fighting againſt us. He has ſent the peſtilence and the ſword. He now threatens us with a famine:—*His anger is not turned away, but his hand is ſtretched out ſtill,"*

Are not the Scriptures fulfilling, which aſſure us, that we ſhall "*ſee ſigns in the Sun and in the Moon, and that men's hearts ſhall fail them, through fear of thoſe things which are coming upon the earth.*"

All theſe evils and every other calamity which we ſuffer, and to which we are expoſed, are the effects and conſequence of our ſins as nations and individuals.

Let us all ariſe as one man, and gird on our ſpiritual armour, and never give over the conteſt until we have conquered all our foes. Jeſus the Captain of our ſalvation, calls upon us immediately to enliſt under his banner and has aſſured us that we ſhall ſucceed, if we purſue his direction. But dropping figures and allegories, we venture in plain language to point out what *may* and *ought* to be done.

We *may* and *ought* to eſtabliſh a *Moral Society* for the ſuppreſſion of all vice and immorality.

We *may* and *ought* in every Town, Township and ſettlement throughout the inhabited part of the country, eſtabliſh a *Sunday School* for the purpoſe of teaching the Children the elementary principles of our holy religion.

And, we *may* and *ought* to aſſemble every Lord's day for divine worſhip to implore the bleſſings of heaven upon all our exertions to the cauſe of God.

A friend to Religion and Good Order.

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 15.
LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrived here this morning the Brig FALCON, Capt. Lewis, of Boſton, in 32 days from Londonderry. She is conſigned to Meſſrs John Celapiaine & Co. and to the politeneſs of this Houſe, we are indebted for the loan of a file of London and Liverpool papers to the 21 May.—ten days later than was before received.

Our lateſt Paris dates are of the 27th of April. The new budget had paſſed both branches of the French legiſlature. General Cambrone, who followed Bonaparte to Elba, and who was taken at the battle of Waterloo, had been tried and acquitted. Sir Robert Wilſon and Meſſrs. Hutchinſon and Bruce, arreſted on the charge of having aided in the flight of Lavalette, had been tried and convicted.

After a long, too long a delay the charges brought by Lord Cochrane againſt Lord Ellenborough were brought before the Houſe. The motion was, that they ſhould be referred to the conſideration of a committee of the whole houſe. After a long debate the whole houſe decided with the exception of Lord Cochrane and Sir F Burdett, that there were no grounds for going into a committee. Mr Ponſonby immediately moved, and Lord Cavendiſh ſeconded the motion, that the charges ſhould be expunged from the Journals of the houſe, which was immediately agreed to.

LONDON, April 30.

We received at a late hour this morning the Paris papers of Saturday laſt. They contain the following articles:—

Firſt Permanent Council of War.

The council aſſembled yeſterday for the trial of General Cambronne, who followed Bonaparte to Elba, and was taken priſoner in the battle of Waterloo.—The priſoner in his defence pleaded the Treaty of Fontainbleau. He was at that place when Napoleon abdicated, and did not conſider himſelf liable to be regarded as a French ſubject.

The proceedings on the trial occupied a conſiderable time, and terminated in the acquittal of the Priſoner of the charges of having betrayed the King unanimouſly; of that of having attacked France in arms by a majority of ſix to one, and of that of having poſſeſſed himſelf of power by violence by a majority of five to two.

The Preſident (Count Edmond de Perigord) accordingly declared the Marſhal de Camp Cambronne acquitted, and ordered him to be ſet at liberty after the delay of 24 hours.

Upon which the *Quotidienne* obſerves, "While we reſpect the decision of the council, we may be permitted to deplore the fatal effects of the Revolution in public morals, and the misfortune of ſeeing a mother triumph which permits a Sovereign and a country to be choſen according to the caprice of intereſt and opinion.

M. Talleyrand quitted Paris yeſterday morning for Valency.

"It appears that the King will not go in perſon, to prorogue the Chambers, but that a Commiſſion preſided by the Chancellor, will

be nominated by His Majesty for that purpose. It is generally supposed that the prorogation will take place towards the 6th or 7th of next month."

The Budget has received the sanction of the Chamber of Peers, by a majority of 131 to 1, and the law of divorce has been adopted by the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 225 to 11. In a few days both Chambers will be prorogued.

An article from Dresden states that the marriage of the Prince of Coburgh to the Princess Charlotte has produced more intimate relations beteen the Courts of London and Dresden. The King of Saxony signs the marriage contract in his quality of head of all the Princes of the family of Saxony.

French Clergy.—The following are the terms of the resolution respecting ecclesiastical property, which passed the Chamber of Deputies in the sitting of the 25th ult.—

Art. I. The produce arising from extinctions in consequence of death, on the amount of life annuities and ecclesiastical pensions included in the valuation of the public debt for 1816, is specially appropriated to the amelioration of the condition of the Clergy, and the institutions dependant on that body.

II. The unsold clerical property shall be restored in kind according to a valuation of its produce, the amount of which shall be applied in deduction of the sums allotted for the expences of public worship, and the salaries of its Ministers, excepted provisionally, buildings appropriated to public services till others be substituted.

The succeeding articles contain regulations for the carrying the decree into effect.

The British Parliament proceeds in its system of retrenching the national expenditures.

Prince Leopold has been appointed a General in the British Army. His distinctions are, His Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick, Duke of Saxe, Margrave of Messen, Landgrave of Thuringuen, Prince of Coburg of Saalfield.

Mr. Brougham has introduced a Bill into Parliament, for the better securing the Liberty of the Press, by allowing, in trials for alleged libels, the truth to be given in evidence.

It is reported that all crown prisoners will be liberated, in honour of the marriage of Princess Charlotte and the Prince Leopold of Coburg.

We contradicted yesterday the accounts relative to Sierro Leone, received from America. There has been much alarm, but no revolt and no damage done to the town. The turbulent had been awed by the calling out the troops and reading the Riot Act.

The Marquis of Hertford's rental upon his Irish estates, has fallen off no less than 25,000*l.* in the receipts of the preceding year.

The Duke d'Angouleme is gone to visit the works of St. Maur, which have already commenced by the construction of magazines and a bason destined to receive the waters of the Maine.

M. Court d'Einsiedel, our first Minister, has received from the Prince Regent of England, a snuff box, valued at more than 5000 rix dollars.

On Friday next at eight o'clock in the morning, all the posts of the Thuilleries, will be occupied by 600 of the National Guard. Each Legion furnishes 50 men.

Humburgh papers state that near 200 articles, principally manufactures, have been prohibited in Russia.

An Embassy from the Sophi of Persia, has arrived in France.

London, May 13.

Six spots are at present visible on the sun's disc.—One of them is of considerable magnitude, and resembles a cluster of islands, situated very near to each other. Its breadth is at least equal to the diameter of the earth. Another of them is very dark, and surrounded by an umbra, or fainter shade.

War Office, March 4, 1816.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to appoint His Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick, Prince Saxe, Cobourg of Saalfield, &c. to be a General in the army.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 18.

The Prince of Coburg is to be created Duke of Kendal, by which creation Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, Heiress Presumptive to the Throne, will become Duchess of Kendal, a title only known in this country by having been borne by the German Princess of George I.

BOSTON—June 17.

By arrivals at New York, and this port, we have received London papers to the 11th May; but they are as usual unaccompanied with any political intelligence of general interest. The trial of Messers. Wilson and others, for aiding the escape of Lavalette, had terminated, and the infliction of three month's imprisonment, decreed as their punishment.

London, May 9. 1816.

Mr. Brougham brought forward a bill for the better security of the liberty of the Press, by allowing in trials for alledged libels the truth to be given in evidence. This measure is in the true spirit of the admirable Act originating with that eminent Statesman, Mr. Fox, the object of which was to declare that, according to the law of the land, Juries in cases of libel, were judges of the law as well as the fact, and were thus to have the whole question in all its bearings before them. A measure of this nature, in the present state of Europe, when there appears to be a general disposition to fetter and enslave the press, without the freedom of which public liberty cannot exist, is of the very highest importance, and well deserving the serious consideration of every well wisher to the real, constitutional freedom that ought to make this country a splendid exception to the slavish doctrines promulgated from authority on the Continent.

Mr. Brougham's bill also comprehends some important regulations respecting *ex officio* informations, and the forming of special Juries.

Letters from Brussels state, that the Duke of Wellington intends soon to visit the several corps of the army of occupation, Russian, Austrian, Prusian and Bavarians, which are cantoned in part of Champagne, Lorraine, and Alsace.

Sir Graham Moore is appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty, in the room of Lord Henry Paulett, who retires through ill health.

PARIS, May 6.

You will observe that the French papers made no mention of a conspiracy or arrests having taken place at Paris; yet it is certain, that not less than 300 persons have been taken into customs within these few days. Government are fearful of agitating the public mind on so tender a subject. It is probable that none of the individuals thus arrested will be brought to trial, either for want of sufficient evidence or for fear of alarming the very existence of a conspiracy, at a time when all is described as peace, union and loyalty; or for fear of committing so delicate a case to the hazardous chance of a trial; for every trial which takes place at present may be considered as a contest between Government and the public, which the Judges decide according to the prevailing influence of either; and public opinion now assumes a menacing tone, which arrests the sentence of the corrupted Judge.

We read with great pleasure in the French papers of the 4th inst. that the reigning Duke of Saxe Cobourg, the brother of Prince Leopold, has issued an ordinance for the establishment of a constitution of States in the Duchy of Cobourg and the other territories subjected to his Government. These States will form a national representation on the basis of antient institutions, according to which some of the members will possess seats in virtue of the fiefs they posses, and others in consequence of elections by the magistrates, burgesses, and freeholders. The Tyrolese are too, about to receive a similar reward, for their long tried fidelity to the House of Austria. The Emperor by an edict of the 21 ult. has restored to them all the privileges and franchises which they hold from their ancestors, and particularly the antient representation of the four orders of prelates, nobles, citizens and yeomanry.

PARIS, April 27.

It was reported yesterday, in the Chamber of Deputies, that as the business of the budget will be finished to morrow, after count Garnier's report in the Peers, the Chamber of Deputies will be adjourned to Tuesday.

We have a copy of Sir Robert Wilson's letter to Earl Grey, which was intercepted by the Police of Paris, and which was produced as testimony against him at his trial. The length of this letter prevents us from publishing it until to-morrow.

Five per cent cons. 50 2-10—Bank Actions 10 60

From New Orleans—Our advices by this morning's mail, respecting the inundation of that city, are of a gloomy and distressing tenor. The Gazette of the 11th ult says—"All hopes of stopping the crevasse are at an end; it was entirely abandoned yesterday evening, and its dimensions increase. The water, in the back part of the City and the Faxbourg, is rising." Several letters of the same date confirm this melancholy statement. One third of the city is completely inundated.

PORTSMOUTH, (E.) April 15.

On Monday, the North Star, Capt. Centham, arrived from Jamaica and Havanna, with Mails and upwards of one million of Dollars—631,000 on account of government, 500,000 belonging to merchants.

It was with much regret we heard by the Aquilon, which arrived at Spithead on Monday last from the Mediterranean, of the loss of H. M. frigate Ister, Capt. F. Forrest, on a reef of rocks to the westward of Cape de Cat. The Ister sailed from hence on the 21 Feb. fitted out upon the peace establishment and was proceeding up the Mediterranean, from Malaga, to join Lord Exmouth, when the accident happened.

CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby Cautioned against Purchasing Lot No 11 in the 8th Concession of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres of Land, from JOHN MAGILL, a Deserter, or any other Person, as none can give a good title to it but me.

WM. CROOKS.

Forty Mile Creek
May July, 1816 34-3wks.

Flemish apparatus for Sho

A Flemish horse is inve
wooden erection of about his o
a solid roof, supported by four
such as a British Carpenter wo
a harbour crane. The anima
reted between two of these
with as many chains and cord
ferved to bind Baron Trenck;
which is to be thod is secure
stocks, which extend between
right beams.

ACCIDENT.

On the 1st day of April
Township of Dunwich, a
log-house, with two room
property of Mallon Burw
was burnt to the ground.
pied by a Tenant, who with
Children had gone to a
house in the afternoon; the
furniture and wearing app
consumed.—This ought to
to others, and should dete
leaving their houses, in su
manner.—*Spectator.*

The York Ga

WEDNESDAY July

Government
17th J

There will be a Ball, at
ment House, on Thursday th
quet, in Honor of the mar
Royal Highness the Prince
of Wales, for those Ladies,
men, who have been Pres
Excellency the Lieutenant
and Mrs. Gore.

D. CAM
Lt. Col. and Provincia

The Subscriber has received
by the Eweretta, the fo

GOODS,

which are warranted to be
quality and will be sold on
Terms.

Nails from 6d to 20d,
Boiled Linseed Oil,
Brown, Yellow and White
in Oil,
Putty, Lamp Black and Blu
Sweeping Brushes,—Hair
Tooth, Nail and Shaving
Black and Gold hearth
Mens Black Willow & belt
Ladies best Leghorn Hats,
Mens & Boys belt Beaver
Ladies Jean Boots and Loc
Dos. Spanish Nelson Cork
pers,
Dos. Spanish Trim'd Do.
Dos. Wellington's full frin
Boys and Youths Morocco
half Boots and Shoes,
Mens Hessian and Welli
Dress Shoes,
Cod and Hamboro Lines,
Garden and Chalk Lines,
Fools Cap and Letter Pap
ers,
Orderly Books,
Memorandum Do. with Cl
Marble Cover'd Do. of 1 to
Large Blank Books Bound
Large and small Bibles and
large print,
Red Morocco Pocket Book
Black do. do.
Lumber, Hand & Impressi
ping Paper,
Wafers,—Black and Red
Black Lead Pencils,
Slates and Slate Pencils,
Best Dutch Quills,
Black and Red Ink Powder
Large Pewter Inkstands di
Ketchup,—French & Spa
Salad Oil,—Anchovies,
Best Mustard in 1-2 lb. bot
botanic Shaving Soap in
do. in Cakes,

e when all is described as peace, nd loyalty; or for fear of com- so delicate a case to the hazard- ce of a trial; for every trial akes place at present may be ed as a contest between Govern- nd the public, which the Judges ccording to the prevailing influ- either; and public opinion now a menacing tone, which arrests ence of the corrupteſt Judge.

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PARIS, April 27.

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WM. CROOKS.

White Creek
July, 1816 34-3wks.

Flemiſh apparatus for Shoeing a Horſe.

A Flemiſh horſe is immured within a wooden erection of about his own ſize, having a ſolid roof, ſupported by four maſſive poſts, ſuch as a Britiſh Carpenter would uſe to erect a harbour crane. The animal's head is faſtened between two of theſe huge columns with as many chains and cords as might have ſerved to bind Baron Trenck; and the foot which is to be ſhod is ſecured in a pair of ſtocks, which extend between two of the upright beams.

ACCIDENT.

On the 1st day of April laſt, in the Township of Dunwich, a comfortable log-houſe, with two rooms in it, the property of Mahlon Burwell, Eſquire, was burnt to the ground. It was occupied by a Tenant, who with his Wife and Children had gone to a neighbour's houſe in the afternoon; their household furniture and wearing apparel were all conſumed.—This ought to be a warning to others, and ſhould deter them from leaving their houſes, in ſuch a careleſs manner.—*Spectator.*

The York Gazette.

WEDNESDAY July 17, 1816

Government House
17th July 1816.

There will be a Ball, at the Government Houſe, on Thurſday the firſt of Auguſt, in Honor of the marriage of Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Charlotte of Wales, for thoſe Ladies, and Gentlemen, who have been Preſented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and Mrs. Gore.

D. CAMERON.
Lt. Col. and Provincial A. D. C.

The Subſcriber has received from London by the Eweretta, the following

GOODS,

which are warranted to be of the beſt quality and will be ſold on the lowest terms.

Nails from 6d to 20d,
Boiled Linſeed Oil,
Brown, Yellow and White Paints Ground in Oil,
Putty, Lamp Black and Black Lead,
Sweeping Bruſhes,—Hair Bruſhes,
Tooth, Nail and Shaving Do.
Brack and Gold hearth Do.
Mens Black Widow & beſt Leghorn hats,
Ladies beſt Leghorn Hats,
Mens & Boys beſt Beaver Hats,
Ladies Jean Boots and Laces,
Dos. Spaniſh Neſſon Cork Sole Kid Slippers,
Dos. Spaniſh Trim'd Do.
Dos. Wellington's full fringed,
Boys and Youths Morocco & Seal Skin half Boots and Shoes,
Mens Heſſian and Wellington Boots and Dreſs Shoes,
Cod and Hamboro Lines,
Garden and Chalk Lines,
Foos Cap and Letter Paper of different ſizes,
Orderly Books,
Memorandum Do. with Claſps,
Marble Cover'd Do. of 1 to 2 Quires,
Large Blank Books Bound and Letter'd,
Large and ſmall Bibles and Prayer Books large print,
Red Morocco Pocket Books,
Black do do.
Lumber Hand & Imperial Brown Wrapping Paper,
Wafers,—Black and Red Sealing Wax,
Black Lead Pencils,
Slates and Slate Pencils,
Beſt Dutch Quills,
Black and Red Ink Powder,
Large Pewter Inkſtands different ſizes,
Ketchup,—French & Spaniſh Olives,
Salad Oil,—Anchovies,—Chili Vinegar,
Beſt Muſtard in 1-2 lb. bottles,
Botanic Shaving Soap in Pots,
do. in Cakes,
Caſtile, Windſor and Palm Soap,
Aromatic Vinegar,
Honey Water, Lavender Water, Roſe & Orange Flower Water,
Day & Martin's Real Japan Blacking,
Peruvian Bark, Caſtor Oil,
Ladies Elegant Red Morocco & Inlaid Work Boxes,
Green ſattring Umbrellas,
Ladies Elegant Spirat top do.
Do. Silk fringed Paraſols,
Silk & Lawn hat Covers,
Large and ſmall Square Mahogany Dreſſing Caſes with Drawers,
Morocco Caſes with Shaving apparatus,
Pack woods Razor Straps,
Chamber Bellowſes Iron and Braſs Pipes,
Cotton Wool Cards,
Hunting, Riding and Tandum Whips,
Whip Thongs,
Green, Shouchong, Hyſon & Gunpowder Tea,
Muſcovado & Loaf Sugar,
Coffee, Chocolate, Sago, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, Allſpice, Barley, Rice, Oat Meal, Ginger,
Pig Tail Tobacco, Ladies twiſt Tobacco, Snuff, Fig Blue, Starch,
Beſt Muſcatell Raiſins, Turkey Raiſins,
Beſt Currants, Shell Almonds and Brown Candy Sugar,
Beſt Barkley, King's Arms and Pine apple Cheeſe,
Britannia Metal Tea Pots different ſizes,
do. Table & Tea Spoons,
do. Soup Ladles,
Double plated Toaſt Racks,
Do. Mustard Pots,
Silver Thimbles and Pencil Caſes,
Silver Spectacles with Morocco Caſes,
Spectacles for different ages,
Gilt, Plated & common Coat and Veſt Buttons,
Cloak & Hat Pins,
Braſs Screw Knobs,
Braſs Cocks different ſizes,
Double and Single Shot Belts,
Skains of different ſizes,
Beſt Kirby Fiſh Hooks aſſorted,
White Chappie Needles do.
Knitting Needles,
Pound Pins,
Japan'd Tumblers,
Beſt Buck handled Knives and Forks,
Do. Deſert do
Double & Single Bladed Pen Knives,
Do. Pocket do.
Gardner's Pruning Knives,
Office Pen Knives,
Ladies beſt Steel Sciſſors in Morocco Caſes,
Mens black & white Lambs Wool Hoſe,
Dos. white Cotton do.
Dos. Cotton Worſted half Hoſe,
Dos. black and white Silk do.
Womens and Girls white Cotton do.
Dos. black Worſted and Silk do.
Dos. fine white Kid Gloves,
Mens beſt Drab & Brown Beaver & Buck skin Gloves,
Ladies real Tortoiſe Shell Brade Comb,
Do. do Band, forehead & Tooper do.
Dreſſing Combs,
Pocket do.
Ladies Velvet Bands & Gilt Claſps,
Large and ſmall Bunches & Wreaths,
Silk Frog and Serpent Buttons,
Raiſed Cambrick Buttons,
Raiſed and plain Shirt Buttons,
Bonnet Wires,
Holland Tapes and Bobbins,
Adelphi Thread in Boxes,
All Col'd Thread,
Stitching do.
FineOunce do.
Cambrick do.
Cloth and Light Color'd Sewing Silk,
Thread Lace and Edging,
Silk Ferreting,
Sarcenet, China & Luſtring Ribbons,
Plain & Figured black Cockade do.
Black Velvet do.
Chintz Binding,
London Quality & Carpet Binding,
Black White & Pink Perſian,
Black Sarſanet,
Black Robb'd Florentine,
Ladies Drab Crimſon Yellow & Blue Silk Handkerchiefs,
Elegant Faſhionable Silk Tippets, and Damask Scarfs,
Beſt Silk and fancy col'd Cotton Shawls,
Linen Diaper & Huckaback,
Princes Cord,
Book Muslin,
Jackanet do.
Elegant Worked Muslin Robes,
Caſſimancos,
Bombazins and Bombazettes faſhonable colours,
Tartain Plaiding,
A variety of Printed Cottons,
Fancy Chintz Shawls,
Black Cambrick, Cotton Shirting, Turkey Stripe, Striped Cotton, White India Cotton, Flaxen Sheeting, Flaxen Cimaburgs, Sail Canvaſs, Imitation and real Ruſſia Sheeting,
Linen Apron Check,
Black Blue & Grey Superfine Cloths and Caſſeymeres,
Do. do. do. Second Cloths,
Ladies Peliſe Cloth,
Fine Coating & Fulling for Great Coats,
Broad Green Baize,
Beſt Swanskin,
Beſt Blue Mill'd Webbing for Pantaloons,
White, Yellow, Red and Scarlet Flannels,
Saliſbury Flannels,
Superfine Kidderminſter and Venetian Carpeting,
Elegant Hearth Rugs.
Beſt Kerſeymire Pantaloons ready made,
Marſeilles Vests, do.
A few Hogſheads of Glaſs, China and Queens Ware of the firſt Quality & well aſſorted.
Gun Powder and Shot.

A large aſſortment of Ironmongery
Conſiſting of

Large Boilers with folding handles,
Sauce Pans with Covers,
Locks, Bolts, Hinges & Staples aſſorted,
Patent Garden Rake,
Grid Irons, Chimney Hooks, Kitchen Shovels and Tongs,
Smoothing Irons,
Tin Plate,
Spades & Shovels,
Dung Forks, Paven Forks,
Beſt German Steel

ALSO,

London Porter,—Beſt Jamaica Spirits,—Brandy,—Gin,—Madeira, Teneriffe and Port Wine,—with many other articles not mentioned.

WM. ALLAN.

York 17th July 1816 24 3m.

The Subſcribers have juſt received from England a great part of their annual ſupply of Goods, and are happy to inform their friends and cuſtomers that from the very great difference of prices this Seaſon and thoſe heretofore, they will be enabled to ſell them much lower than uſual.

Among thoſe already arrived are,

Gentlemen's fine Hats,
Ladies Beaver Bonnetts of the beſt quality,
Silk Stockings,
do. Gloves,
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
Beaver, Kid and Buckſkin Gloves,
Thread Edgings,
Ribbons aſſorted,
Table Linen,
do. Napkins,
Diaper,
Huckaback,
Fine Iriſh Linen,
French Cambrick,
Berlin Cord,
Cotton and Worſted Hoſe aſſorted,
Calicoes, Dimities,
Looking Glaſſes,
Hair Bruſhes, Cloth Bruſhes,
Port and Teneriffe Wine of an excellent quality,
Madeira Wine,
Loaf Sugar,
Dried Currants,
Capers, Ketchup,
Eſſence of Anchovies,
Cayenne Pepper,
London Porter,
White Wine Vinegar,
Shrub, Peppermint and Gin,
Gunpowder, Hyſon, Souſhong & Green Tea,
Flax Seed Oil, in hourly expectation of getting a ſtock of Paints, and a General aſſortment of Crockery Ware.

GEORGE & Co.

York, July 16, 1816.

Lands for Sale

And good Titles and possession given immediately.

1000 ACRES of LAND in the Township of Darlington, 1st concession, lots Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, 200 acres in Scarborough, 2d concession, lot No. 1, 400 acres in Pickering, lot 35 second concession broken front, and lot 28 in the 8th concession. Also,

200 acres in Uxbridge, No. 34, 3d concession, and 200 acres in the township of York, lot No. 8, 2d concession.

As these lands are extremely valuable, from their situation, it is needless to point out the benefit of immediate application, as they will be sold on reasonable and advantageous terms, which can be had at the Printing Office.

York, 28 February, 1816.

William Lindsay,

LATE MASTER TAYLOR IN THE GLENGARY LIGHT INFANTRY FENCIBLES.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that the encouragement he has received, at this Post, in the way of his profession is such, as induces him to make it his permanent residence and will be happy to conform to the orders and commands of all Persons who will please bestow on him a portion of their custom, meantime promising to perform his duty with promptitude, and neatness, opposite the House of Mr. JORDAN Post, at York

York, 8th April, 1815 tf.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned Lots of Land, viz.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession, broken front, and Lot No. 28, in the 8th Concession, of the Township of Pickering, containing 400 Acres.

ALSO,

LOT No. 1, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 Acres. For terms apply at the Printing Office.

York, 24th Novr. 1815.

To be Sold,

THAT well known and elegant Farm commonly known by the name of Roaches Point, Cookes Bay, Lake Simcoe, comprising above 200 Acres, between 70 and 80 acres well cleared, with 2 Log Houses thereon, and a few acres planted with Corn and potatoes. A good deed will be given without any incumbrance! For particulars enquire of Mr Andrew Borland, New-Market, or Mr. Wm Smith, York, or to the proprietor.

York, June 10th, 1815. CHAS. GRANT

THOMAS WILLIAM MOORE, Esq.

His Majesty's Agent for Packets at NEW YORK.

INFORMS the Public that no Letters will be received, or forwarded by Him, for England from Canada, unless they be Post Paid, through the Canadas and the United States.

New York, 14th March, 1816.

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, South side 20 Mile Creek, Grimsby, containing 100 Acres

Lots in Caistor, } Nos. 11, 13 & 15 5th Con 14 6. do. } 800 Acres

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands:—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part thereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

For Sale.

The undermentioned Lots of Land in the Townships of SCARBOROUGH, PICKERING and SCOTT, in the Home District, viz:—

THE Broken Lots No. 4, 5, 7, 15, 18, 19, 21 and 22, and the West half broken Lot No. 14 in the 5th Concession of Scarborough.

No. 34, in the 8th Concession Pickering.

No 13, in the 1st concession of Scott.

For Terms, apply at the Printing Office.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres in rear of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Peter Earnest, as also the Park Lot No. 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at a moderate price and on liberal terms of payment the House and Lot occupied by George Duggan Merchant in York, Also the following lots at Lands.

Lots No 32 & 33 in 3d Con of *Pickering*.
No. 26 & 27 in 5 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 29 & 32 in 9 Con. of *Whitby*.
No. 16 & 17 in 7 Con. of do.
No. 4 in 8 Con. of do
No. 14 & 17 in 9 con. of *Haldimand*.
No. 14 & 14 in 8 Con of do.
No. 32 8 Con. of *Clarke*.
No. 32 West half 4 Con. of *King*.

Also several Lots for building thereon, adjoining the Church Ground and opposite to the Market Square viz. No. 2, 8, 9 and 10. Application to be made to Alexander Wood Esqr. Merchant in York or to the Subscriber in Kingston.

GEORGE OKIL STUART.

Kingston Septr. 1815.

N. B. Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

R. C. HORNE.

MEMBER of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and several years in the Medical Department of the British Army,

Respectfully acquaints the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity of his intention to reside at York & practice the different branches of his Profession

Having some fresh Vaccine Lymph, the Poor may be Inoculated Gratis—between the hours of 9 and 10 in the morning.

Place of Residence to be known by enquiring at the Post Office.

York, July 17, 1816. tf.

Notice.

LIEUTENANT D'KOVEN of the Royal New Found and Regiment, being about to leave York and the Province for some time, requests all Persons to whom he may be indebted, to present their Accounts to Mr Donald McArthur, Merchant at York, in order that on the sale of certain Land, the property of the Subscriber, advertised in this Gazette, and which he is authorised to dispose of, or such part thereof as may be sufficient for the purpose, they may be adjusted.

FOR SALE.

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District; consisting of

Lots No. 12, 13 and 14, Concession D.
No 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

For Sale.

The undermentioned Lots of Land, viz.

ONE hundred Acres, the South East part of Lot No. 33, in the second Concession from the Bay; and the East half of Lot No. 24 in the sixth Concession, West of Yonge Street of about one hundred and twenty Acres: Both Lots in the Township of York.

Also two hundred Acres, Lot No. 8 in the eighth Concession, Township of Darlington, District of New Castle.—For terms apply to Mr. Donald McArthur, Merchant in the Town of York.

ADMINISTRATION of the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of JOHN CAMERON, late of York, Printer, deceased, having under his Will been committed to the Subscriber, he requests all persons to whom the said JOHN CAMERON at his death was indebted to give Notice of the nature and amount of such debts,—and all Persons indebted to the Estate of the said JOHN CAMERON, are requested to make payment,—such Notice may be given to the Subscriber at Niagara, or MR HUGH CAMERON, York, whose receipt will be a sufficient discharge of monies due to the Estate.—Communications by Post will not be attended to, unless Postage be paid.

ALEX. CAMERON, Executor.

York, 19th June, 1816. 4wks.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that no Petition from Sons or Daughters of U. E. Loyalists will be hereafter received without a Certificate from the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the Peace, that the Parent retained his Loyalty during the late War, and was under no suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and if a Son, then of age, that he also was Loyal during the late War, and did his duty in defence of the Province—and if a Daughter of an U. E. Loyalist married, that her Husband was Loyal, and did his duty in defence of the Province.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

DISTRICT, —— WE A. B Chairman, and C. D. Clerk of the Peace, Certify that E. F. personally appeared at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace this day, is recognized by the Magistrates to be the Son of G. H. of —— who retained his Loyalty during the late War without suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and that the said E. F. did his duty in defence of the Province during the late War.

Dated at the Court House at ——
—— in the said District this
—— day of —— 181

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VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 35.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. each. YORK, (U. C.) WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1816. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

UPPER CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

FRANCIS GORE, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS an Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the forty second year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person Administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places, of Entry, within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively," has lately expired; AND WHEREAS the said Act hath since been revived by an Act passed in the fifty-fifth year of His Majesty's Reign.

AND WHEREAS as well with reference to the interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Inspectors of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for appointing five additional Ports or Places of Entry and Clearance, at the places hereinafter specified.

BE IT KNOWN THEREFORE, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority vested in me in and by the said recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do Hereby Declare and appoint, that in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty His Heirs and Successors to and for the uses of this Province, the like Duties on Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America as are now paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places" and also by and under the authority of the above recited Act, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, he places hereinafter described and specified, That is to say, the Village of Brockville, in the Township of Elizabethtown in the District of Johnstown.

The Mouth of the River aux Raisin, in the Township of Lancaster in the Eastern District.

Shaver's Point, (commonly called) in the Township of Matilda in the Eastern District.

The Mouth of the River Moira, in the Township of Thurlow in the Midland District.

The Village of Dover, in the District of London—shall from the Tenth day of this present month of June severally and respectively be and the same are by these Presents severally and respectively established and proclaimed to be Ports and places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited,—and for the payment of all duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province, from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act, so passed in the forty first year of His said Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen and fifty sixth year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lt. Gov.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Upper Canada.
Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE LIEUT. GOVERNOR

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Loyal, Faithful and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the eighth day of July next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.

Greeting.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty fourth day of May last, We thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Eighth day of July next, at which time at our Town of York you were held and constituted to appear, BUT WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our Loving Subjects,—have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, HEREBY convoking and by these presents enjoyning you and each of you, that on the Twelfth day of August next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York—there to take into Consideration the state and welfare of our said Province, and therein to do as may seem necessary.

In Testimony whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this Twenty-Eighth day of June, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and sixteen, and in the Fifty Sixth Year of our Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency.
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esq. LIEUT. GOVERNOR of the Province of Upper Canada.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—

GREETING ——

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Indians residing on the Grand River within this Province, in a Speech addressed in Public Council to His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant-General of Indian Affairs, that many White Persons are settled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without the Authority or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province: And Whereas, by Law, all White Persons are forbidden to establish themselves, or reside in any Indian Village or Country within this Province without such Licence, under a Penalty, for the First Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the Second, and every other subsequent Offence, of Twenty Pounds; I HAVE THOUGHT PROPER, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the Intent that no Person may pretend Ignorance of the Law which subjects his Contravention to such Penalties; and further, to declare that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced against all Persons who shall, after the Publication hereof, continue to reside in the Indian Villages and Countries within the Province without due Licence And whereas it is further represented to me: that, among the White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, All Persons desirous of obtaining such Licences, are hereby required to report themselves to the Honourable WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant-General of Indian Affairs, together with the Circumstances of Time, Place and Condition of their respective Residences.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this Twelfth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty-fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign

(Signed) FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
(Signed) WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

Lands for Sale

And good Titles and possession given immediately.

1000 ACRES of LAND in the Township of Darlington, 1st concession, lots Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, 200 acres in Scarborough, 2d concession, lot No. 1, 400 acres in Pickering, lot 35 second concession, broken front, and lot 28 in the 8th concession. Also,

200 acres in Uxbridge, No. 34, 3d. concession, and 200 acres in the Township of York, lot No. 8, 2d concession.

As these lands are extremely valuable, from their situation, it is needless to point out the benefit of immediate application, as they will be sold on reasonable and advantageous terms, which can be had at the Printing Office.

York, 28 February, 1816.

Abstract of Names of those Persons in the Home District, who have entered into Recognizances before the Clerk of the Peace, on their obtaining a Tavern Licence for the Year 1816.

TAVERN KEEPER'S NAMES	TOWN OR TOWNSHIP
Catharine Stebbins,	Town of York.
Jairus Ashley,	do. do.
Isaac Secor, Senr,	do. do.
John Evans,	do. do.
Andrew O Keeffe,	do. do.
George Duggan,	do. do.
John Jordan,	do. do.
William Lawrence,	do. do.
Thomas Hamilton,	do. do.
William Smith,	do. do.
Thomas Johnston,	do. do.
Michael Whitmore,	Township of York.
George Bond,	do. of do.
Luke Stoutenborough,	do. of do.
James Everson,	do. of do.
Richard Lawrence,	do. of do.
Martin Snyder,	do. of do.
Samuel Heron,	do. of do.
John Higgins,	do. of do.
Zachariah Galloway,	do. of do.
Alfred Barrett,	do. of do.
David Thompson,	do. of do.
William Cornell,	do. of do.
Stephen Pherrill,	do. of do.
Amos Smith,	do. of do.
John Karr,	do. of Pickering.
Jabez Lynds,	do. of Whitby.
Moody Farewell,	do. of do.
Michael Dye,	do. of Markham.
Edward Thompson,	do. of do.
William Flanagan,	do. of Vaughan.
Major Cummings,	do. of Whitchurch.
David Cummings,	do. of do.
John Wells,	do. of do.
Calvin Ames,	East Gwillimbury.
Asher Mundy,	West do.
Joseph Johnson,	North do.
Nathaniel Gamble,	Township of King.
Jacob Smith,	do. of Etobicoke.
David Jordan,	do. of do.
Phillip Coody,	do. of Toronto.
James McNabb,	do. of do.
George Cutter,	do. of do.
Daniel Munn,	do. Trafalgar.
Edward Clark,	do. do.
Ezekiel Post,	do. do.
Caleb Tomkins,	do. Nelson.
Daniel Tompkins,	do. do.
John Cleaver,	do. do.
William Case,	do. do.
Moses Gamble,	do. do.
Samuel Markle,	do. do.

S. Heward.
Clerk of the Peace, H. D.

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

LONDON, March 20, 1816.

On the 18th of April, 1816, will be Published,
Comprized in 288 pages, royal octavo,
AND EMBELLISHED WITH SUPERIOR ENGRAVINGS,
Price Eight Shillings, Sterling,
(TO BE CONTINUED QUARTERLY,)

No. I

OF A NEW PUBLICATION,
ENTITLED,

THE COLONIAL JOURNAL:

CONTAINING,

1. Original Communications on Colonial Interests, Commerce, Cultivation, &c &c.
2. Original Communications on all Subjects of History, Biography, Topography, Literature, and Science connected with the Colonies.
3. Colonial Collections, comprehending Royal Charters, Proclamations, Parliamentary Enactments, Commercial Documents &c.
4. Colonial Bibliography; being a Descriptive Catalogue of Books of all Dates, written on Colonial Affairs.
5. Reviews of New Publications of Colonial Interest.
6. State and other Official Papers.
7. Proceedings in Parliament on Questions interesting to the Colonies.
8. Proceedings of the several Colonial Governments and Legislatures, and their respective Branches.
9. A Register of Colonial Occurrences; Colonial Notices, Civil, Military, Naval, Literary, Philosophical, Missionary, &c.; Shipping and Commercial Intelligence; State of the British Markets, Prices Current of Colonial Produce; Statements of Colonial Exports and Imports; Appointments, Births, Marriages, Deaths, Prices of the Public Funds, Shares in Joint Stock Companies, Post-Office Regulations, &c.

ADVERTISEMENT.

It is not, perhaps, to be recollected, without surprize, that while so great a variety of periodical publications issues from the English press, and while so large and so respectable a portion of the Community is either resident in the Colonies, or connected with them by various ties, no specific work, especially adapted to those portions of the Empire, has hitherto been undertaken.

Under how many aspects a publication, of the kind suggested, and which it is now proposed to commence, may be found both agreeable and useful to the Colonies, it can scarcely be necessary to point out. The justice of one remark, in the mean time, will be readily admitted;—that no journal of this description, conducted without an express view to local gratification and local objects of utility, can be capable of satisfying those who have local interests and feelings. It is in vain that any work, designed for general circulation, can affect to meet the wishes of a peculiar part of the public; because the minuteness of detail, and preponderance of peculiar topics, which alone can be sufficient for their part, must always be more than is called for by the remainder. For Colonial Readers, therefore, there is required a COLONIAL JOURNAL.

A feature of primary value in this publication will doubtlessly consist in the faithful record preserved by it of public and private occurrences in the Colonies; while a graver, though not a warmer interest, will attach to its pages, as repositories of facts and observations Political, Commercial, Literary and Scientific. The accumulation of facts will progressively form a history; and there are few who do not indulge a liberal curiosity as to the history of the soil with which they are in any wise concerned, and especially of that on which they reside, or on which they were born.—As a vehicle, in every branch of literature and knowledge, for the production and communications of persons of talent and observation in the Colonies and elsewhere, the COLONIAL JOURNAL will assume a character of additional importance.

But it is not to Readers in the Colonies alone, nor to their immediate Connections, that this Journal will recommend itself by considerations either of utility or pleasure.—The countries whose condition, productions, capabilities, and interests it will bring with greater distinctness into view, cannot be indifferent to any British Statesman or Politician, when it is remembered, that to "SHIPS, COLONIES, and COMMERCE," (to adopt the energetic language of our late able and implacable enemy,) Great Britain owes her present wealth and power; that on the preservation and well-doing of her North America Colonies depend the Fur-trade, the Fisheries, and much of our Naval means; and that our West India possessions alone furnish one fourth of our imports, employ twenty-five thousand of our seamen, and consume annually seven millions sterling of our manufactures. Were the Colonies lost to us, let the Financier consider how he could supply the place of the revenue derived from them; the Manufacturer, how he could vend the goods they consume; the Ship-owner, how he could employ the vessels at present engaged in this trade:—let the Fund-holder ascertain how his dividends could be paid to him; and, finally, let the Possessor of Land reflect how unequal he would be to support the expenses of the nation, (his land diminished in value, in proportion to the

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deeply interested in the
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London, March, 20, 18

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TRIAL OF WIL

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ADVERTISEMENT.

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rt the expenses of the nation, (his land
minished in value, in proportion to the

general depression,) without the resour-
ces afforded by those most valuable pos-
sessions. Every Englishman is thus
deeply interested in the prosperity
of the Colonies, and has therefore the
most serious motives for watching over
their history and progress.

Of the Colonies and Dependencies of
the British Crown in Europe, Africa,
and the Indian Ocean, it needs, in this
place, only to be remarked, that while
they add to the political interest of the
Work contemplated, they multiply also,
the number of individuals to whom it
may be more peculiarly acceptable; and
must increase, for the gratification of
the General Reader, the diversity of its
contents. This interest, and this variety
will, likewise, be further extended by
the designed dedication of the Colonial
Journal to whatever deserves remark in
the existing Colonies of every Nation.
Its plan singly excludes the British Ter-
ritorial Possessions, under the manage-
ment of the East India Company.

Nor are the general claims with which,
it is presumed, this Work will be found to be
invested, confined to objects solely national;
they extend to objects of even more universal
attraction. The lovers of nature, of botany,
and of natural history at large, will be gratified
by articles of these latter classes, which will
form one of its constant departments, and
which will be illustrated by coloured engrav-
ings, executed by artists of the first merit and
reputations. The Colonies, it is known, have
their seats in regions but newly, and, for the
most part, very imperfectly explored; and
hence this portion of the work will minister
to purposes both of science and taste. The
beauties or the peculiarities of local scenery
will be presented in the successive numbers
of the COLONIAL JOURNAL; animals, plants,
&c. (principally such as have not yet been
figured by any of the naturalists of Europe,)
will be the subjects of the coloured engravings;
and further communications, by this means, can be
afforded to the diffusion of practical knowledge,
the opportunity will not be neglected. Hence,
the botany (accompanied by figures,) of such
vegetables as contribute to human sustenance
in the Colonies, will receive particular atten-
tion. The plates of the COLONIAL JOURNAL
will also be occasionally devoted to figures of
Mechanical Inventions, Maps, &c.

London, March, 20, 1816.

☞ Subscriptions for this Publication
will be Received by William Allan Esq.
Post Office, York.

TRIAL OF WILSON, &c.

The Paris papers give the whole details of
the trial of Hen. Wilson, Mr. Bruce, Capt.
Hutchinson and others, implicated in the es-
cape of Lavalette. The two first are Englis
the other Irish. Wilson aged 38, is a retire
General Officer, and is the famous Colonel
Wilson, who so forcibly described the Barba
rities of Buonaparte in Egypt. Bruce is a
Major, aged 29, and Hutchinson, a
Lieutenant, aged 26, of Grenadiers,
the same age, a Captain of Grenadiers,
the latter of the Guards. They were tried with great lenity by the
Court; but conducted themselves, on the
trial, with a boldness bordering on contempt.
Indeed, the French reporter says, "they
seemed to forget they were in a Court of
Justice, but were at Astley's amphitheatre."
They answered all questions promptly, and
denied nothing. They confessed, what in-
deed the Court had before known, that on
receiving a *mysterious* application from La
valette, for protection and assistance, they de-
termined to give them; and carried him out
of France, disguised as a British General, in
open day. They asserted that they were in-
duced by humanity alone in the enterprize;
—That they had never seen Lavalette until
the moment of his escape—and Madame
Lavalette being called as a witness by com-
mand of the accused, after surveying the British
prisoners, declared, that she had never seen
them before.—Bruce avowed that he took
a great interest in the fate of Ney, & that he
effected Lavalette in his escape on horseback
Wilson, being asked by the President of the
Court, if he was not the author of a celebrat-
ed work which spread violent suspicions a-
gainst the morality of certain agents for Bo-
naparte in Egypt? Answered, "it is true—
I did that which I believed to be true." They
were of course convicted; and though it was
in the discretion of the Jury to sentence
them to any period of imprisonment, from
three months to two years, the accused with
our heroism, the shortest allowable term.
Previous to the sentence, Wilson and Bruce
both addressed the Court in long speeches,
explanatory of their conduct. Bruce avowed
himself an Englishman who but detested his
detestation of that flagitious revolutionary
liberty which had defolated Europe. Neither
Madame Lavalette, her daughter, aged 14,
or her nurse, were implicated. Requette
de Kerquidec, the head clerk, and Madame
Lavalette's chairmen and valet, were acquit-
ted; but Eberle, the turnkey, was convicted
and sentenced to two years imprisonment.
Madame L's. conduct was fully justified.

The following sketch of the trial of Sir
Robert Wilson and Messrs. Bruce and Hut-
chinson, together with Bruce's interesting
speech before the French Court, will be read
with much interest.

Case of Sir Robert T. Wilson, (aged 38
years, a British Major General not in ac
tive service;) Merchant Bruce, gentleman,
aged 26? John H. Hutchinson, aged 26,
Capt. 1st Regt. Grenadier Guards to the
King of England—the two former born
in England, the latter in Ireland.

Their trial, for assisting in the escape of
Lavalette, (The Post Master Gen.) ended
before the Court of Assize, at Paris 24th April.
The trial appears to have been quite interest-
ing. The speeches on the last day of the
trial, of M. Dupin, their advocate, Wilson &
Bruce are worth perusing. The conduct of
the accused, in rescuing Lavalette, partook of
chivalry and romance—their sentiments are
candid and bold—and being released, as they
were, from the original charge of attempting
to subvert the Government of France, they
open the recesses of their hearts, expose their
honest impulses and honestly pleaded guilty
to the accusation of aiding a state criminal
in his concealment and final escape. Their
motives were the force of political opinion
and humanity. The freedom of thinking
doubtless belonged to them; and however
their daring and ingenious conduct and ge-
nerous devotion may be admired, yet it is
doubted by many whether they can be vin-
dicated in their interference to save a man
condemned to death by the laws of the state
in which they resided. It reflects credit on
the French Court of Assizes, in that when
they could have sentenced them to any
period of imprisonment, they only sentenced
them to the shortest period possible.

M. Dupin, after ably vindicating the
character, &c. of the accused, and pourtray-
ing the renown of Sir Robert, said:—

'How manners change with the times!
Among the Athenians, a people proverbia
for lenity, but whose Areopagus was renown-
ed for its justice, a young man was sentenced
to death, because he killed a dove which,
when pursued by a hawk, had sought refuge
between his legs, because it was inferred tha
a person destitute of pity could not be a good
citizen. And among us, in the 19th century,
shall we see men condemned for having save
the life of a fellow creature, who placed his
fate in their hands? Has then our nation,
once so vaunted for mildness and politeness,
divested itself of every feeling of humanity?
—[He went on in this strain a: some length
and closed as follows:—Should it even re-
quire a small degree of favour to acquit them
still, I am confident, you will acquit them in
order to verify this expression of one of co
most illustrious Chancellors, 'Foreigners are
priviledged persons in France when they im
plore the justice of the King.'

Sir Robert followed—confessed the facts a
to the escape of Lavalette, and vindicated hi
principles and conduct in a bold and impres
sive manner.

[His speech as well as that of M. Dupin
was applauded by the spectators—and the
President had to check them.]

After Sir R. W. had concluded, Mr. Hut-
chinson was called upon, but having nothin
further to say—Mr Bruce then spoke as fol-
lows:—Gentlemen, I appear before this tri-
bunal accused of having favoured the escape
of Lavalette. If it be a crime to have saved
the life of a man, I admit that I am guilty.
I will make no boast of what I have done.
An appeal was made to my humanity, and
my honour compelled me to answer it.

(*To be continued.*)

The York Gazette.

WEDNESDAY July 24, 1816

Government House
19th July 1816.

There will be a Ball, at the Govern-
ment House, on Thursday the first of Au-
gust, in Honor of the marriage of Her
Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte
of Wales, for those Ladies, and Gentle-
men, who have been Presented to His
Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,
and Mrs. Gore.

D. CAMERON.
Lt. Col. and Provincial A. D. C.

York, 24th July, 1816.

The Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius in
the Circuits, for the present Year, will be
holden at the following times and places.

Western Circuit—By His Honor The Chief
Justice.

At *Sandwich* for the *Western District*, on
Monday August 26th

For the *District of London*, on Wednesday,
September 4th.

At *Hamilton*, in the *District of Gore*, for
the said District, on Thursday September 12th.

District of Niagara, on Thursday, Sep-
tember 19th.

Eastern Circuit—By the Honorable Mr.
Justice Campbell.

At *Hamilton*, in the *District of New
Castle*, for the said District, on Tuesday
August 13th.

At *Kingston*, for the *Midland District*, on
Tuesday August 20th.

At *Brockville*, for the *District of Johnstown*
on Tuesday September 3d.

At *Cornwall*, for the *Eastern District*, on
Tuesday, September 17th.

DISSOLUTION of COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the
Copartnership heretofore subsisting
between the Subscribers, under the firm
of Henry Drean & Co, was this Day
Dissolved by mutual consent; and that
the Business will in future be carried on,
as heretofore, by Mr. Daniel Brooke,
to whom all Persons indebted to the said
late Firm, are requested to make pay-
ment; and all those who have any de-
mands, will present their accounts imme-
diately.

HENRY DREAN,
DANIEL BROOKE.

York, 24th July 1816.

CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby Cautioned a-
gainst Purchasing Lot No [illegible] in the
5th Concession of Whitchurch, containing
200 Acres of Land, from JOHN MAGILL, a
Distiller, or any other Person, as none can
give a good title to it but me.

WM. CROOKS.

Forty Mile Creek
24th July, 1816 } 34—3wks.

For Sale.

1000 Acres of Land in the Township of
[illegible] arborough in the Home District, Consisting
of

Lots No.	35	in first Concession,
	32	2 do.
	35	3 do.
	32	4 do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber.

GEORGE DUGGAN.

York, July 24, 1816.

The Subscriber has received from London by the Eweretta, the following

GOODS,

which are warranted to be of the best quality and will be sold on the lowest terms.

Nails from 6d to 20d,
Boiled Linseed Oil,
Brown, Yellow and White Paints Ground in Oil,
Putty, Lamp Black and Black Lead,
Sweeping Brushes,—Hair Brushes,
Tooth, Nail and Shaving Do.
Black and Gold hearth Do
Mens Black Willow & best Leghorn hats,
Ladies best Leghorn Hats,
Mens & Boys best Beaver Hats,
Ladies Jean Boots and Laces,
Dos Spanish Nelson Cork Sole Kid Slippers,
Dos. Spanish Trim'd Do
Dos. Wellington's full fringed,
Boys and Youths Morocco & Seal Skin half Boots and Shoes,
Mens Hessian and Wellington Boots and Dress Shoes,
Cod and Hamboro Lines,
Garden and Chalk Lines,
Foolscap and Letter Paper of different sizes,
Orderly Books,
Memorandum Do. with Classes,
Marble Cover'd Do. of 1 to 2 Quires,
Large Blank Books Bound and Letter'd,
Large and small Bibles and Prayer Books large print,
Red Morocco Pocket Books,
Black do do
Lumber Hand & Imperial Brown Wrapping Paper,
Wafers,—Black and Red Sealing Wax,
Black Lead Pencils,
Slates and Slate Pencils,
Best Dutch Quills,
Black and Red Ink Powder,
Large Pewter Inkstands different sizes,
Ketchup.—French & Spanish Olives,
Salad Oil,—Anchovies,—Chili Vinegar,
Best Mustard in 1 2lb bottles,
Botanic Shaving Soap in Pots,
do. in Cakes,
Castile, Windsor and Palm Soap,
Aromatic Vinegar,
Honey Water, Lavender Water, Rose & Orange Flower Water,
Day & Martin's Real Japan Blacking,
Peruvian Bark, Castor Oil,

Ladies Elegant Red Morocco & Inlaid Work Boxes,
Green Lustring Umbrellas,
Ladies Elegant Spiral top do.
Do. Silk fringed Parasols,
Silk & Lawn hat Covers,
Large and small Square Mahogany Dressing Glasses with Drawers,
Morocco Cases with Shaving apparatus,
Packwoods Razor Straps,
Chamber Bellowses Iron and Brass Pipes,
Cotton Wool Cards,
Hunting, Riding and Tandum Whips,
Whip Thongs,
Green, Shouchong, Hyson & Gunpowder Tea,
Muscovado & Loaf Sugar,
Coffee, Chocolate, Sago, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, Allspice, Barley, Rice, Oat Mill, Ginger,
Pig Tail Tobacco, Ladies twist Tobacco
Snuff, Fig Blue, Starch,
Best Muscatell Raisins, Turkey Raisins,
Best Currants, Shell Almonds and Brown Candy Sugar,
Best Barkley, King's Arms and Pine apple Cheese,

Britannia Metal Tea Pots different sizes,
do. Table & Tea Spoons,
do. Soup Ladles,
Double plated Toast Racks,
Do. Mustard Pots,
Silver Thimbles and Pencil Cases,
Silver Spectacles with Morocco Cases,
Spectacles for different ages,
Gilt, Plated & common Coat and Vest Buttons,
Cork & Hair Pins,
Brass Screw Knobs,
Brass Cocks different sizes,
Double and Single Shot Belts,
Skates of different sizes,
Best Kirby Fish Hooks assorted,
White Chapple Needles do.
Knitting Needles,
Pound Pins,
Japan'd Tumblers,
Best Buck handled Knives and Forks,
Do. Desert do.
Double & Single Bladed Pen Knives,
Do. Pocket do.
Gardner's Pruning Knives,
Office Pen Knives,
Ladies best Steel Scissors in Morocco Cases,

Mens black & white Lambs Wool Hose,
Dos. white Cotton do.
Dos. Cotton Worsted half Hose,
Dos. black and white Silk do.
Womens and Girls white Cotton do.
Dos. black Worsted and Silk do.
Dos fine white Kid Gloves,
Mens best Drab & Brown Beaver & Buckskin Gloves.
Ladies real Tortoise Shell Brade Combs,
Do. do Band, forehead & Toupee do.
Dressing Combs,
Pocket do.
Ladies Velvet Bands & Gilt Clasps,
Large and small Bunches & Wreaths,
Silk Frog and Serpent Buttons,
Raised Cambrick Buttons,
Raised and plain Shirt Buttons,
Bonnet Wires,
Holland Tapes and Bobbins,
Adelphi Thread in Boxes,
All Col'd Thread,
Stitching do.
Fine Ounce do.
Cambrick do.
Cloth and Light Color'd Sewing Silk,
Thread Lace and Edging,
Silk Ferreting,
Sarcenet, China & Lustring Ribbons,
Plain & Figured black Cockade do.
Black Velvet do.
Chintz Binding,
London Quality & Carpet Binding,
Black White & Pink Persian,
Black Sarsanet,
Black Ribb'd Florentine,
Ladies Drab Crimson Yellow & Blue Silk Handkerchiefs,
Elegant Fashionable Silk Tippets, and Damask Scarfs,
Best Silk and fancy col'd Cotton Shawls,
Linen Diaper & Huckaback,
Princes Cord,
Book Muslin,
Jackanet do.
Elegant Worked Muslin Robes,
Calimancos,
Bombazins and Bombazettes fashionable colours,
Tartain Plaiding,
A variety of Printed Cottons,
Fancy Chintz Shawls,
Black Cambrick, Cotton Shirting, Turkey Stripe, Striped Cotton, White India Cotton, Flaxen Sheeting, Flaxen Osnaburgs, Sail Canvass, Imitation and real Russia Sheeting,
Linen Apron Check,
Black, Blue & Grey Superfine Cloths and Cassemires,
Do. do. do. Second Cloths,
Ladies Petise Cloth,
Fine Coating & Flushing for Great Coats,
Broad Green Baize,
Best Swanskin,
Best Blue Mill'd Webbing for Pantaloons,
White, Yellow, Red and Scarlet Flannels,
Salisbury Flannels,
Superfine Kiddermiuster and Venetian Carpeting,
Elegant Hearth Rugs.
Best Kerseymire Pantaloons ready made,
Marseilles Vests, do.
A few Hogsheads of Glass, China and Queens Ware of the first Quality & well assorted.
Gun Powder and Shot.
Crown Glass 7 1 2 x 5 1-2 7 x 9 & 8 x 10,

A large assortment of Ironmongery
Consisting of
Large Boilers with tolling handles,
Sauce Pans with Covers,
Locks, Bolts, Hinges & Staples assorted,
Patent Garden Rake,
Grid Irons, Chimney Hooks, Kitchen Shovels and Tongs,
Smoothing Irons,
Tin Plate,
Spades & Shovels,
Dung Forks, Pitch Forks,
Best German Steel.

ALSO,

London Porter,—Best Jamaica Spirits,—Brandy,—Shrub,—Madeira, Teneriffe and Port Wine,—with many other articles not mentioned.

WM. ALLAN.

York, 17th July 1816. 34—3m.

THE Subscribers have received from England a great part of their annual supply of Goods, and are happy to inform their friends and customers that from the very great difference of prices this Season and those heretofore, they will be enabled to sell them much lower than usual.

Among those already arrived are,

Gentlemen's fine Hats,
Ladies Beaver Bonnetts of the best quality,
Silk Stockings,
do. Gloves,
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
Beaver, Kid and Buckskin Gloves,
Thread Edgings,
Ribbons assorted,
Table Linen,
do. Napkins,
Diaper,
Huckaback,
Fine Irish Linen,
French Cambrick,
Berlin Cord,
Cotton and Worsted Hose assorted,
Calicoes, Dimities,
Looking Glasses,
Hair Brushes, Cloth Brushes,
Port and Teneriffe Wine of an excellent quality,
Madeira Wine,
Loaf Sugar,
Dried Currants,
Capers, Ketchup,
Essence of Anchovies,
Cayenne Pepper,
London Porter,
White Wine Vinegar,
Shrub, Peppermint and Gin,
Gunpowder, Hyson, Southong & Green Tea,

Flax Seed Oil, in hourly expectation of getting a Stock of Paints, and a General assortment of Crockery Ware,

Q. STGEORGE & Co.

York, July 16, 1816.

R. C. HORNE.

MEMBER of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and several years in the Medical Department of the British Army,

Respectfully acquaints the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity of his intention to reside at York & practice the different branches of his Profession.

Having some fresh Vaccine Lymph, the Poor may be Inoculated Gratis—between the hours of 9 and 10 in the morning.

Place of Residence to be known by enquiring at the Post Office.

York, July 17, 1816. tf.

William Lindsay,

LATE MASTER TAYLOR IN THE GLENGARY LIGHT INFANTRY FENCIBLES.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that the encouragement he has received, at this Port, in the way of his profession is such, as induces him to make it his permanent residence and will be happy to conform to the orders and commands of all Persons who will please bestow on him a portion of their custom, meantime promising to perform his duty with promptitude, and neatness, opposite the House of Mr. JORDAN POST, at York.

York, 8th April, 1815. tf.

THOMAS WILLIAM MOORE, Esq.
His Majesty's Agent for Packets at NEW YORK.

INFORMS the Public that no Letters will be received, or forwarded by him, for England from Canada, unless they be Post Paid, through the Canadas and the United States.

New York, 14th March, 1816.

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ALSO,
Porter,—Best Jamaica Spirits,—
Shrub,—Madeira, Teneriffe and
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WM. ALLAN.
17th July 1816. 34—3m.

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G. R.
VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 36.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. each. YORK, (U. C.) WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1816. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

UPPER CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
FRANCIS GORE, Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS an Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the forty second year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to enable the Governor, "Lieutenant Governor or Person Administering the Government of this Province, to ap "point one or more additional Port or Ports "Place or Places, of Entry, within this Pro "vince, and to appoint one or more Collec "tor or Collectors of the same respectively," has since expired; AND WHEREAS the said Act hath since been revived by an Act passed in the fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign.

AND WHEREAS as well with reference to the interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Inspectors of Goods and Merchandize, and if the Merchants and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for appointing five additional Ports or Places of Entry and Clearance, at the places hereinafter specified.

BE IT KNOWN THEREFORE; That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority vested in me in and by the said recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do Hereby Declare and appoint, that in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty His Heirs and Successors to and for the uses of this Province, the like Duties on Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America as are now paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places" and also by and under the authority of the above recited Act, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, the places hereinafter described and specified, That is to say, the Village of Brockville, in the Township of Elizabethtown in the District of Johnstown.

The Mouth of the River aux Raisin, in the Township of Lancaster in the Eastern District.

Shaver's Point, (commonly called) in the Township of Murray in the Eastern District.

The Mouth of the River Moira, in the Township of Thurlow in the Midland District.

The Village of Dover, in the District of London—shall from the Tenth day of this present month of June severally and respectively be and the same are by these Presents severally and respectively established and proclaimed to be Ports and places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited,—and for the payment of all duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province, from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act, so passed in the forty first year of His said Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen and fifty sixth year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lt. Gov.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Upper Canada.
Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, LIEUT. GOVERNOR.
GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the eighth day of July next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you Greeting.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty fourth day of May last, WE thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Eighth day of July next, at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear, BUT WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our Loving Subjects,—have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, HEREBY convoking and by these presents enjoyning you and each of you, that on the Twelfth day of August next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York—there to take into Consideration the state and welfare of our said Province, and therein to do as may seem necessary.

In Testimony whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this Twenty-Eighth day of June, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and fifteen, and in the Fifty Sixth Year of our Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency.
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esq. LIEUT. GOVERNOR of the Province of Upper Canada.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—GREETING

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Indians residing on the Grand River within this Province, in a Speech addressed in Public Council to His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, that many White Persons have settled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province: And Whereas, by Law, no White Persons are forbidden to establish themselves, or reside in any Indian Village or Country within this Province without such Licence, under a Penalty, for the First Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the Second, and every other subsequent Offence, of Twenty Pounds; I HAVE THOUGHT FIT PER. by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the Intent that no Person may pretend Ignorance of the Law which subjects his Contravention to such Penalties; and further, to declare that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced against all Persons who shall, after the Publication hereof, continue to reside in the Indian Villages and Countries within the Province without due Licence And whereas it is further represented to me that, among the White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain. All Persons desirous of obtaining such Licences, are hereby required to report themselves to the Honourable WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant-General of Indian Affairs, together with the Circumstances of Time, Place and Condition of their respective Residences.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this Twelfth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign

(Signed) FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
(Signed) WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

Lands for Sale

And good Titles and possession given immediately.

1000 ACRES of LAND in the Township of Darlington, 1st concession, lots Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, 200 acres in Scarborough, 2d concession, lot No. 1, 400 acres in Pickering, lot 35 second concession, broken front, and lot 28 in the 8th concession. Also,

200 acres in Uxbridge, No. 34, 3d. concession, and 200 acres in the township of York, lot No. 8, 2d concession.

As these lands are extremely valuable, from their situation, it is needless to point out the benefit of immediate application, as they will be sold on reasonable and advantageous terms, which can be had at the Printing Office.

York, 28 February, 1816.

Abstract of Names of those Persons in the Home District, who have entered into Recognizances before the Clerk of the Peace, on their obtaining a Tavern Licence for the Year 1816.

TAVERN KEEPER'S NAMES	TOWN OR TOWNSHIP.
Catharine Stebbins,	Town of York.
Jairus Ashley,	do. do.
Isaac Secor, Senr,	do. do.
John Evans,	do. do.
Andrew O Keeffe,	do. do.
George Duggan,	do. do.
John Jordan,	do. do.
William Lawrence,	do. do.
Thomas Hamilton,	do. do.
William Smith,	do. do.
Thomas Johnston,	do. do.
Michael Whitmore,	Township of York.
George Bond,	do. of do.
Luke Stoutenborough,	do. of do.
James Everson,	do. of do.
Richard Lawrence,	do. of do.
Martin Snyder,	do. of do.
Samuel Heron,	do. of do.
John Higgins,	do. of do.
Zachariah Galloway,	do. of do.
Alfred Barrett,	do. of do.
David Thompson,	do. of do.
William Cornell,	do. of do.
Stephen Pherrill,	do. of do.
Amos Smith,	do. of do.
John Karr,	do. of Pickering.
Jabez Lynds,	do. of Whitby.
Moody Farewell,	do. of do.
Michael Dye,	do. of Markham.
Edward Thompson,	do. of do.
William Flanagan,	do. of Vaughan.
Major Cummings,	do. of Whitchurch.
David Cummings,	do. of do.
John Wells,	do. of do.
Calvin Ames,	East Gwillimbury.
Asher Mundy,	West do.
Joseph Johnson,	North do.
Nathaniel Gamble,	Township of King.
Jacob Smith,	do. of Etobicoke.
David Jordan,	do. of do.
Phillip Coody,	do. of Toronto.
James McNabb,	do. of do.
George Cutter,	do. of do.
Daniel Munn,	do. of Trafalgar.
Edward Clark,	do. do.
Ezekiel Post,	do. do.
Caleb Tomkins,	do. Nelson.
Daniel Tompkins,	do. do.
John Gleaver,	do. do.
William Case,	do. do.
Moses Gamble,	do. do.
Samuel Markle,	do. do.

S. Heward.
Clerk of the Peace, H. D.

(Continuation of Wilson's Trial, &c.)

"If the charge were confined to the affair of Lavalette, I should have but a few words to say to you: but I have been accused of having conspired against the political system of Europe, of having excited the people to take up arms against the authority of the King: It is true, that this absurd, ridiculous and totally unfounded charge, which has excited so strong an indignation throughout all Europe, has been rejected by the wisdom of the French Magistrates; but yet the motives upon which it was grounded still subsist. The Attorney General has presumed to say, in the preamble to the act of accusation———,

[President—"Accused you speak French very fluently: in speaking of a magistrate, and of so worthy a magistrate, be more guarded in your expressions]

Mr. Bruce resumed. "The Attorney General has said that I was one of those persons who have imbibed anti-social doctrines; that I was an enemy, from principle, to every thing like order and good government, an enemy from principle, to kings, to justice, and humanity, and a friend to the factions of every country. These, it must be allowed, are very heavy charges, but the short explanation which I will give you of my principles will be a sufficient answer to these calumnious accusations.

"I shall not enter into metaphysical abstractions, nor into digressions on politics, but I shall confine myself to an examination of the principles by which I have been always guided.

"I am by birth an Englishman. I am enthusiastically attached to the constitution of my country—that is, the constitution established by the glorious revolution in 1688. Then was formed, that exquisite system of Government which excite such universal admiration, which causes our country to be spontaneously denominated the classic land of liberty, which procured us the eulogium of that philosopher Montesquieu, who belongs not to France alone, but to the whole world, and who lays of us, that the English are the only people in the world who know how to make use of their religion, their laws and their freedom. From the Revolution of 1688, I date the prosperity, grandeur, and liberty of England.

"Because say, that if these principles which I profess, which are those of the constitution of my country, are subversive of all ideas of order and good government, and make me an enemy to kings, to justice and humanity—I confess that I am the most guilty of men, and the Attorney General is right; but if, on the contrary, these principles have made a people the most flourishing in Europe, I am justified in concluding that the accusation is only a revolting calumny. Such are the horrid principles of that Wilson, and that Bruce, of whom the Attorney-General has spoken in such a derogatory manner. I interrogated them from my conscience, and they will accompany me to the grave.

"As to the affair of M. Lavalette, politics had no share in it. I was influenced solely by feelings of humanity; you have seen from my interrogatory that I scarcely knew him. It is true, that the excellence of his character, his amiable disposition, and prepossessing manners, had excited in me a deeper interest than we generally feel for persons of whom we have seen so little. I never visited him, but in the, and it was there where I now appear as an accused person, that I had the honour to see for the first time, that virtuous and interesting woman," to whom I beg leave to offer the homage of my respect and admiration.

(*Mrs. L. was present.*)

"It has been proved that there was no concert between us and the other accused. I have respected the chains and the bolts of a house of justice. I did not sally forth like Don Quixote, in search of adventures. An unfortunate man demands my protection, places confidence in my character; he puts his life into my hands, and claims my humanity. What would have been said of me had I denounced him to the police? I should then have richly deserved that death with which I have been threatened. What do I say! What would have been thought of me, had I refused to protect him? I should have been looked upon as a coward, as a wretch, without principle, without honour, without courage, without generosity. I should have deserved the reproach of every good man.

"But, gentlemen, there were other considerations which decided me. There was something romantic in the history of M. Lavalette. The miraculous escape from prison, the cruel suspence between life and death in which he remained for such a length of time, the noble devotedness of his wife, the French Alceste, that heroic action which will live in history, struck my imagination, and excited so strong an interest in my heart, that I could not resist its impulse. Besides, as your Lafontaine observes with his usual *naïveté*—

'Dans ce monde il se faut l'un l'autre secourir
'Il se faut entr'aider; c'est la loi de nature.'

"Gentlemen, I am still young, but I have travelled a good deal. I have seen many countries and examined them with all the attention I was capable of. I have always observed, even among the most barbarous nations, among those which are nearest to the state of nature, that it was held a sacred duty to assist those who had recourse to their protection. It is a duty enjoined by their religion, their laws, and their manners. A Bedouin of the desert, a Druse of Mount Lebanon, would rather sacrifice his life than betray the person who had solicited an asylum of him. Whatever may be the country, whatever may be the crime of the stranger, he sees nothing but the duty of humanity, of hospitality. I, a civilized man, have thought it commendable to imitate the virtuous event of barbarians. And I cannot believe, to celebrate the generosity, the humanity for its chivalrous character, which numbers among its Kings a Henry IV. that model of Princes—and would to God all Kings were like him!—Which counts among its warriors a Bayard, the most perfect of all, without fear and without reproach, whose motto was to succour the unfortunate—I cannot believe, that among such a people, an Englishman can be condemned for having saved a Frenchman.

"Gentlemen I have acknowledged to you, with the candour and sincerity of my character, the whole truth respecting the part which I have had in the escape of M. Lavalette; and persuadening the respect which I entertain for the majesty of the laws—notwithstanding the respect which I own to the tribunal, I cannot be wanting in that respect which I owe to myself in confessing that I am far from repenting of what I have done. Gentlemen I have done; I leave my fate in your hands, and submit nothing but justice."

Foreign Intelli

From English Paper

A new coinage has been at the mint in England; to and silver. The gold coin 20 shilling pieces, and the sil one shilling. It is remarka of these convenient denomin never been issued before.

Fourteen young women married, at the expense of Paris on the day of the Du marriage, each to receive a 1200 francs. French stock 5 per cent 50. 1-100. 1063.

Intelligence has been rec Major *Peddie*, who comma petition for exploring the Africa, by way of the Nige 25. He was then at Senega was to remain until Septem count of the rainy season, b employed in the mean tim preparations and collecting Another expedition is to pr way of river Congo, and intended to meet in the in continent.

Sir Nathaniel Wm. W ed judgment to go against hi on the information agains libel against Count Wore *Memoirs of my own times*, in asserted that the Count adm late empress of Russia had the murder of the Princess burgh. After a hearing refusee to the measure of Mr. Justice Bayley sentence to be imprisoned six months Bench prison, and to pay a

The Queen received at h the 16th May, the congratu English nobility and gentry, ers of distinction, on the The court was one of the that has been known for The number of visitors was ard three thousand.

The princess of Wales, Prince Regent) was at Tun ning of May, where she embark for Constantinople

A very ingenious gentle is about to introduce an im washing, by substituting steam on the foul linen, fo labour of rubbing. His already been tried, and fo so well, that two thirds of well as of the expense wi the new process.

LONDO

It is with pleasure we terminations of the war w of Nepaul. A Treaty of P was signed by the Govern Dec. last.

The Prince Regent of has been married to her ness the Grand Duchess Russia.

Government, it is said, within these few days 60 corn. To this parliament the present rate in the Corn

MAY 11.—The Insolv pended for the maintenance ders during the war, the in 118, 119.

It may be remarked as a dence, that it was on the which William of Orange, th liam III. King of England, Hepolette Maria, the Dauph

The rapid rise in grain d figures many applications in to take farms which have b the late occupiers.

Foreign Intelligence.

From English Papers.

A new coinage has been commenced at the mint in England; to include gold and silver. The gold coin to consist of 20 shilling pieces, and the silver to be of one shilling. It is remarkable that coins of these convenient denominations have never been issued before.

Fourteen young women were to be married, at the expense of the city of Paris on the day of the Duke of Berri's marriage, each to receive a portion of 1200 francs. French stocks, May 6th, 5 per cent 50. 1-100. Bank shares 1063.

Intelligence has been received from Major *Peddie*, who commands the expedition for exploring the interior of Africa, by way of the Nigre, to March 25. He was then at Senegal, where he was to remain until September on account of the rainy season, but would be employed in the mean time in making preparations and collecting information. Another expedition is to proceed by the way of river Congo, and the two are intended to meet in the interior of the continent.

Sir Nathaniel Wm. Wraxall, suffered judgment to go against him by default, on the information against him for the libel against Count Woronzoff, in the *Memoirs of my own times*, in which it is asserted that the Count admited that the late empress of Russia had connived at the murder of the Princess of Wirtemburgh. After a hearing by counsel relative to the measure of punishment, Mr. Justice Bayley sentenced the author to be imprisoned six months in the King's Bench prison, and to pay a fine of 500*l*.

The Queen received at her court, on the 16th May, the congratulations of the English nobility and gentry, and foreigners of distinction, on the late marriage. The court was one of the most splendid that has been known for many years. The number of visitors was between two and three thousand.

The princess of Wales, (consort of the Prince Regent) was at Tunis at the beginning of May, where she was about to embark for Constantinople.

A very ingenious gentleman of Exeter is about to introduce an improvement in washing, by substituting the action of steam on the foul linen, for the manual labour of rubbing. His method has already been tried, and found to answer so well, that two-thirds of the labour as well as of the expense will be saved by the new process.

LONDON, May 10.

It is with pleasure we announce the termination of the war with the States of Nepaul. A Treaty of Peace, we learn, was signed by the Governor General in Dec. last.

The Prince Royal of Wirtempurgh, has been married to her Imperial highness the Grand Duchess Catharine of Russia.

Government, it is said, have purchased within these few days 60,000 quarters of corn. To this purchase is partly attributed the present rise in the Corn-Market.

May 11.—The British Government expended for the maintenance of French prisoners during the war, the sum of £6,671,174 11s. 11d.

It may be remarked as a curious coincidence, that it was on the 31 of May, on which William of Orange, the father of William III. King of England, was Married to Hepolita Maria, he Daughter of Charles I.

The rapid rise in grain has already occasioned many applications in Home counties, to take farms which have been abandoned by the late occupiers.

QUEBEC, July 9.

Important Caution.

Wednesday at Margate died, after a short illness, Athelston, eldest son of Mr. John Boys, Solicitor, aged eight years. It is but ten weeks since he lost another child, aged only nine years, by a similar complaint, water on the brain; and both of them having always been remarkably healthy children, no cause can be traced for this extraordinary visitation, except that of their having, during the whole of the last summer and autumn, been in the daily habits of amusing and pleasing each other with a swing of considerable height, in Mr. Boys's garden and by twirling themselves to a great degree, to produce giddiness to each other in the usual play of children, so as to encourage that disposition to hydrocephalus, which most children are more or less subject to. Various circumstances and symptoms of their approaching illness have so materially strengthened this supposition, that it has been deemed right to communicate to parents these extraordinary and melancholy circumstances.

The York Gazette.

WEDNESDAY July 31, 1816.

Government House
17th July 1816.

There will be a Ball, at the Government House, on Thursday the first of August, in Honor of the marriage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, for those Ladies, and Gentlemen, who have been Presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and Mrs. Gore.

D. CAMERON.
Lt. Col. and Provincial A. D. C.

York, 24th July, 1816.

The Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius in the Circuits, for the present Year, will be holden at the following times and places.

Western Circuit—By His Honor The Chief Justice.

At *Sandwich* for the *Western District*, on Monday August 26th.

For the *District of London*, on Wednesday, September 4th.

At *Hamilton*, in the *District of Gore*, for the said District, on Thursday September 12th.

District of Niagara, on Thursday, September 19th.

Eastern Circuit—By the Honorable Mr. Justice Campbell.

At *Hamilton*, in the *District of New Castle*, for the said District, on Tuesday August 13th.

At *Kingston*, for the *Midland District*, on Tuesday August 20th.

At *Brockville*, for the *District of Johnstown*, on Tuesday September 3d.

At *Cornwall*, for the *Eastern District*, on Tuesday, September 17th.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Petitions will be laid before the next Session of the Provincial Parliament assembled, Praying that they will take into Consideration, the Propriety of removing the County Town to a more Centrical Position.

District of Gore,
26th July, 1816.

For Sale.

1000 Acres of Land in the Township of Scarborough in the Home District, Consisting of

Lots No. 35 in first Concession,
32 2 do.
35 3 do.
31 4 do.
32 4 do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber.

GEORGE DUGGAN.

York, July 24, 1816.

DISSOLUTION of COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Copartnership heretofore subsisting between the Subscribers, under the firm of Henry Drean & Co., was this Day Dissolved by mutual consent; and that the Business will in future be carried on, as heretofore, by Mr. Daniel Brooke, to whom all Persons indebted to the said late Firm, are requested to make payment; and all those who have any demands, will present their accounts immediately.

HENRY DREAN,
DANIEL BROOKE.

York, 24th July 1816.

Lands for Sale.

Viz. 1,200 Acres in the Township of King, being Lots 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, and 25, in the 4th Concession. } Home District.

1000 Acres in the Township of Pickering, being Lots 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7, in the 9th Concession. }

800 Acres in the Township of Scarborough being Lots 18, 19, 20 and 22, in the 3d Concession.

200 Acres in the Township of York, being Lot No. 11 in the 4th Concession west of Yonge Street.

820 Acres in the Township of Beverly being Lots or Blocks letter'd F. & G. in the 6th and 7th Concessions. } Home District of Gore.

580 Acres more in said Township of Beverly being Lot or Block I. in the 9th Concession.

2000 Acres of the Canborough tract, adjoining the Land of the late Capt. Dochstader on the Grand River. } Niagara District.

For particulars apply to

THOMAS CLARK.

Stamford, July 13th 1816. 26—4w.

30 Dollars Reward.

SUPPOSED to be Stolen from the premises of the Subscriber, on the Night of the Twentieth instant—A Bright Bay Horse seven or eight Years old, about Fifteen Hands high, one White Hind Foot, and some marks of the Saddle on his back, Long Dock, the hair on his Main and Tail thin, he Canters Light, and Trots hard. Whoever will give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the offender, shall have the above Reward; or any Person who will bring the Horse to the Subscriber shall be paid for their trouble.

BENJAMIM MOSLEY.

York, 26 July, 1816.

CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby Cautioned against Purchasing Lot No. 11 in the 8th Concession of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres of Land, from JOHN MAGILL, a Distiller, or any other Person, as none can give a good title to it but me.

WM. CROOKS.

Forty Mile Creek,
8th July, 1816. } 34—3w*br.*

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres in rear of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Peter Earnest, as also the Park Lot No. 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

The Subscriber has received from London by the Eweretta, the following

GOODS,

which are warranted to be of the best quality and will be sold on the lowest terms.

Nails from 6d to 20d,
Boiled Linn Seed Oil,
Brown, Yellow and White Paints Ground in Oil,
Putty, Lamp Black and Black Lead,
Sweeping Brushes,—Hair Brushes,
Tooth, Nail and Shaving Do.
Black and Gold hearth Do.
Mens Black Willow & best Leghorn hats,
Ladies best Leghorn Hats,
Mens & Boys best Beaver Hats,
Ladies Jean Boots and Laces,
Dos Spanish Nelson Cork Sole Kid Slippers,
Dos Spanish Trim'd Do.
Dos. Wellington's full fringed,
Boys and Youths Morocco & Seal Skin half Boots and Shoes,
Mens Hessian and Wellington Boots and Dress Shoes,
Cod and Hamboro Lines,
Garden and Chalk Lines,
Fools Cap and Letter Paper of different sizes,
Orderly Books,
Memorandum Do. with Clasps,
Marble Cover'd Do. of 1 to 2 Quires,
Large Blank Books Bound and Letter'd,
Large and small Bibles and Prayer Books large print,
Red Morocco Pocket Books,
Black do do
Lumbers Hand & Imperial Brown Wrapping Paper,
Wafers,—Black and Red Sealing Wax,
Black Lead Pencils,
Slates and Slate Pencils,
Best Dutch Quills,
Black and Red Ink Powder,
Large Pewter Inkstands different sizes,
Ketchup,—French & Spanish Olives,
Salad Oil,—Anchovies,—Chili Vinegar,
Best Mustard in 1 2lb. bottles,
Botanic Shaving Soap in Pots,
do. in Cakes,
Cattle, Windsor and Palm Soap,
Aromatic Vinegar,
Honey Water, Lavender Water, Rose & Orange Flower Water,
Day & Martin's Real Japan Blacking,
Peruvian Bark, Castor Oil,

Ladies Elegant Red Morocco & Inlaid Work Boxes,
Green Lutring Umbrellas,
Ladies Elegant Spiral top do.
Do. Silk fringed Parasols,
Silk & Lawn hat Covers,
Large and small Square Mahogany Dressing Glasses with Drawers,
Morocco Cases with Shaving apparatus,
Packwoods Razor Straps,
Chamber Bellowses Iron and Brass Pipes,
Cotton Wool Cards,
Hunting, Riding and Tandum Whips,
Whip Thongs,
Green, Shouchong, Hyson & Gunpowder Tea,
Muscovado & Loaf Sugar,
Coffee, Chocolate, Sago, Cinnamon, Cloves Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, Allspice, Barley, Rice, Oat Meal, Ginger,
Pig Tail Tobacco, Ladies twist Tobacco
Snuff, Fig Blue, Starch,
Best Muscatell Raisins, Turkey Raisins,
Best Currants, Shell Almonds and Brown Candy Sugar,
Best Barkley, King's Arms and Pine apple Cheese,

Britannia Metal Tea Pots different sizes,
do. Table & Tea Spoons,
do. Soup Ladles,
Double plated Toast Racks,
Do. Mustard Pots,
Silver Thimbles and Pencil Cases,
Silver Spectacles with Morocco Cases,
Spectacles for different ages,
Gilt, Plated & common Coat and Vest Buttons,
Cloak & Hat Pins,
Brass Screw Knobs,
Brass Cocks different sizes,
Double and Single Shot Belts,
Skains of different sizes,
Best Kirby Fish Hooks assorted,
White Chapple Needles do.
Knitting Needles,
Pound Pins,
Japan'd Tumblers,
Best Buck handled Knives and Forks,
Do. Desert do.
Double & Single Bladed Pen Knives,
Do. Pocket do.
Gardner's Pruning Knives,
Office Pen Knives,
Ladies best Steel Scissors in Morocco Cases,

Mens black & white Lambs Wool Hose,
Dos. white Cotton do.
Dos. Cotton Worsted half Hose,
Dos. black and white Silk do.
Womens and Girls white Cotton do.
Dos. black Worsted and Silk do.
Dos. fine white Kid Gloves,
Mens best Drab & Brown Beaver & Buck skin Gloves.
Ladies real Tortoise Shell Brade Combs,
Do. do Band, forehead & Toupee do.
Dressing Combs,
Pocket do.
Ladies Velvet Bands & Gilt Clasps,
Large and small Bunches & Wreaths,
Silk Frog and Serpent Buttons,
Raised Cambrick Buttons,
Raised and plain Shirt Buttons,
Bonnet Wires,
Holland Tapes and Bobbins,
Adelphi Thread in Boxes,
All Cot'd Thread,
Stitching do.
Fine Ounce do.
Cambrick do.
Cloth and Light Color'd Sewing Silk,
Thread Lace and Edging,
Silk Ferreting,
Sarcenet, China & Lustring Ribbons,
Plain & Figured black Cockade do.
Black Velvet do.
Chintz Binding,
London Quality & Carpet Binding,
Black White & Pink Persian,
Black Sarsanet,
Black Ribb'd Florentine,
Ladies Drab Crimson Yellow & Blue Silk Handkerchiefs,
Elegant Fathionable Silk Tippets, and Damask Scarfs,
Best Silk and fancy col'd Cotton Shawls,
Linen Diaper & Huckaback,
Princes Cord,
Book Muslin,
Jackanet do.
Elegant Worked Muslin Robes,
Callimancos,
Bombazins and Bambazettes fashionable colours,
Turtain Plaiding,
A variety of Printed Cottons,
Fancy China Shawls,
Black Cambrick, Cotton Shirting, Turkey Stripe, Striped Cotton, White India Cotton, Flaxen Sheeting, Flaxen Osnaburgs, Sail Canvafs, Imitation and real Russia Sheeting,
Linen Apron Check,
Black, Blue & Grey Superfine Cloths and Carfeymires,
Do. do. do. Second Cloths,
Ladies Pelise Cloth,
Fine Coating & Flushing for Great Coats,
Broad Green Baize,
Best Swanskin,
Best Blue Mill'd Webbing for Pantaloons,
White, Yellow, Red and Scarlet Flannels,
Salisbury Flannels,
Superfine Kidderminster and Venetian Carpeting,
Elegant Hearth Rugs.
Best Kerseymire Pantaloons ready made,
Marseilles Vests, do.
A few Hogsheads of Glass, China and Queens Ware of the first Quality & well assorted,
Gun Powder and Shot.
Crown Glass 7 1-2 × 8 1-2 7 × 9 & 8 × 10.

A large assortment of Ironmongery Consisting of

Large Boilers with folding handles,
Sauce Pans with Covers,
Locks, Bolts, Hinges & Staples assorted,
Patent Garden Rakes,
Grid Irons, Chimney Hooks, Kitchen Shovels and Tongs,
Smoothing Irons,
Tin Plate,
Spades & Shovels,
Dung Forks, Pitch Forks,
Best German Steel.

ALSO,

London Porter,—Best Jamaica Spirits,—Brandy,—Shrub,—Madeira, Teneriffe and Port Wine,—with many other articles not mentioned.

WM. ALLAN.

York, 17th July 1816. 34—3m.

THE Subscribers have received from England a great part of their annual supply of Goods, and are happy to inform their friends and customers that from the very great difference of prices this Season and those heretofore, they will be enabled to sell them much lower than usual.

Among those already arrived are,

Gentlemen's fine Hats,
Ladies Beaver Bonnetts of the best quality,
Silk Stockings,
do. Gloves,
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
Beaver, Kid and Buckskin Gloves,
Thread Edgings,
Ribbons assorted,
Table Linen,
do. Napkins,
Diaper,
Huckaback,
Fine Irish Linen,
French Cambrick,
Berlin Cord,
Cotton and Worsted Hose assorted,
Calicoes, Dimities,
Looking Glasses,
Hair Brushes, Cloth Brushes,
Port and Teneriffe Wine of an excellent quality,
Madeira Wine,
Loaf Sugar,
Dried Currants,
Capers, Ketchup,
Essence of Anchovies,
Cayenne Pepper,
London Porter,
White Wine Vinegar,
Shrub, Peppermint and Gin,
Gunpowder, Hyson, Soushong & Green Tea,

Flax Seed Oil, in hourly expectation of getting a stock of Paints, and a General assortment of Crockery Ware.

Q. STGEORGE & Co.

York, July 16, 1816.

R. C. HORNE.

MEMBER of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and several years in the Medical Department of the British Army,

Respectfully acquaints the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity of his intention to reside at York & practice the different branches of his Profession.

Having some fresh Vaccine Lymph, the Poor easy be Inoculated Gratis—between the hours of 9 and 10 in the morning.

Place of Residence to be known by enquiring at the Post Office.

York, July 17, 1816. tf.

William Lindsay,

LATE MASTER TAYLOR IN THE GLENGARY LIGHT INFANTRY FENCIBLES.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that the encouragement he has received, at this Post, in the way of his profession is such, as induces him to make it his permanent residence and will be happy to conform to the orders and commands of all Persons who will please bestow on him a portion of their custom, meantime promising to perform his duty with promptitude, and neatness, opposite the House of Mr. JORDAN POET, at York.

York, 8th April, 1815. tf.

THOMAS WILLIAM MOORE, Esq.
His Majesty's Agent for Packets at NEW YORK.

INFORMS the Public that no Letters will be received, or forwarded by Him, for England from Canada, unless they be Post Paid, through the Canadas and the United States.

New York, 14th March, 1816.

VOLUME XXV.

THE

Single Papers 12. each.

UPPER CANADA

Proclamati

BY HIS EXCELLENC

FRANCIS GORE, Esq

Lieutenant Governor of the Upper Canada, &c. &c.

WHEREAS an Act of the of this Province, made the forty fecond year of His Maj Intituled, "An Act to enable "Lieutenant Governor or Perfon ing the Government of this Pr point one or more additional Place or Places, of Entry, wi ces, and to appoint one or tor or Collectors of the fame has lately expired; AND WH faid Act hath fince been revive paffed in the fifty-fixth year of Reign.

AND WHEREAS as well a to the interests of His Majesty's of this Province, as to the comm facture of Goods and Merchan the Merchants and other Su Subjects refident within this Pro been afcertained that there is n eflion for appointing five additio Places of Entry and Clearance, hereinafter fpecified.

BE IT KNOWN THEREF Francis Gore, Efquire, Lieute or of this Province, in exercife and authority veften in me as a rected Act, by and with the Executive-Council of the faid Province, do hereby Declare and appoint, th to the Ports of Entry and Cle lished by and under the authori rain Act of the Parliament of passed in the fifty fixth year of Reign, intituled, "An Act fo His Majefty His Heirs and Suc for the ufes of this Province, t on Goods and Merchandize bro Province from the United Sta as are now paid on Goods i duce imported from Great Brit places" and alfo by and under of the above recited Act, paff our Lord one thoufand eight two, he places hereinafter fpecified, That is to fay, Brockville, in the Township town in the Diftrict of Johnf

The Mouth of the River the Township of Lancaster i Diftrict.

Shaver's Point, (commonly Township of Marida in the D

The Mouth of the River Township of Thurlow in the tract.

The Village of Dover, in London, fhall from the Ten prefent month of June feve pectively be and the fame are tinct severally and respectively proclaimed to be Ports and p and Clearance, for all Goods ware not being entirely probi the payment of all Duties, in on all Goods and Merchan

ерman Steel.

ALSO,

i Porter,—Beft Jamaica Spirits,—
-Shrub,—Madeira, Teneriffe and
e,—with many other articles not

WM. ALLAN.

th July 1816. 34—3m.

Subscribers have received from En-
d a great part of their annual fup-
dies, and are happy to inform their
d cuftomers that from the very
reece of prices this Seafon and
tofore, they will be enabled to fell
h lower than ufual.

g those already arrived are,

emen's fine Hats,
Beaver Boucetts of the beft quality,
ckings,
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ilk Handkerchiefs,
Kid and Buckskin Gloves,
Edgings,
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h Linen,
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nd Worfted Hofe afforted,
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Teneriffe Wine of an excellent
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of Anchovies,
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Porter,
Wine Vinegar,
epperment and Gin,
der, Hyfon, Souchong & Green

d Oil, in hourly expectation of
ock of Paints, and a General af-
Crockery Ware.

Q. STGEORGE & Co.

16, 1816.

C. HORNE,

SER of the Royal College of
geons, London, and several years
ical Department of the Britifh

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k

April, 1815. tf.

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NEW YORK.

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, 14th March, 1816.

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 38.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. each. YORK, (U. C.) WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14. 1816. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

UPPER CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS an Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and paſſed in the forty ſecond year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports of Place or Places, of Entry, within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the ſame reſpectively," has lately exiſted; AND WHEREAS the ſaid Act hath ſince been revived by an Act paſſed in the fifty-ſixth year of His Majeſty's Reign.

AND WHEREAS as well with reference to the intereſts of His Majeſty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Inſpection of Goods and Merchandize, and to the Merchants and other His Majeſty's Subjects reſident within this Province, it hath been aſcertained that there is immediate occaſion for appointing five additional Ports of Place of Entry and Clearance, at the places hereinafter ſpecified.

BE IT KNOWN THEREFORE, That I FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exerciſe of the power and authority veſted in me by the ſaid recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive-Council of the ſaid Province, Do Hereby Declare and appoint, that in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majeſty His Heirs and Succeſſors to and for the uſe of this Province, the like Duties on Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America as are now paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places" and alſo by and under the authority of the above recited Act, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, the places hereinafter deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay, the Village of Brockville, in the Township of Elizabethtown in the Diſtrict of Johnſtown.

The Mouth of the River aux Raiſin, in the Township of Lancaſter in the Eaſtern Diſtrict.

Shaver's Point, (commonly called) in the Township of Mariſta in the Eaſtern Diſtrict.

The Mouth of the River Moira, in the Township of Thurlow in the Midland Diſtrict.

The Village of Dover, in the Diſtrict of London—that from the Tenth day of this preſent month of June ſeverally and reſpectively be and the ſame are by theſe Preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed and proclaimed to be Ports and places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being directly prohibited,—and for the payment of all duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province, from the United States of America, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid Act, ſo paſſed in the forty firſt year of His ſaid Majeſty's Reign.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this firſt day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſixteen and fifty fixth year of His Majeſty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lt. Gov.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM JARVIS, Secretary.

Upper Canada.
Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, LIEUT. GOVERNOR

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Aſſembly at our Town of York, on the eighth day of July next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.

Greeting.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty fourth day of May laſt, WE thought fit, by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Eighth day of July next, at which time at our Town of York you were held and conſtrained to appear, BUT WE taking into our Royal conſideration the ſafe and convenience of our Loving Subjects,—have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, HEREBY conecking and by theſe preſents enjoyning you and each of you, that on the Twelfth day of Auguſt next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York—there to tak into Conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary.

In Teſtimony whereof We have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs our Truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province, at York, this Twenty-Eighth day of June, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and fifteen, and in the Fifty ſixth Year of our Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Eſq. LIEUT. GOVERNOR of the Province of Upper Canada.

To all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come,—

GREETING.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to me by the Indians reſiding on the Grand River within this Province, in a Speech addreſſed in Public Council to His Majeſty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, that many White Perſons are ſettled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province: And Whereas, by Law, all White Perſons are forbidden to eſtabliſh themſelves, or reſide in any Indian Village or Country within this Province without ſuch Licence, under a Penalty, for the Firſt Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the Second, and every other ſubſequent Offence, of Twenty Pounds; I HAVE THOUGHT PROPER, by and with the advice of His Maj'ty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, to iſſue this Proclamation, to the Intent that no Perſon may pretend Ignorance of the Law which ſubjects his Contravention to ſuch Penalties; and further, to declare that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced againſt all Perſons who ſhall, after the Publication hereof, continue to reſide in the Indian Villages and Countries within the Province without due Licence. And whereas it is further repreſented to me that, among the White People reſident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, All Perſons deſirous of obtaining ſuch Licences, are hereby required to report themſelves to the Honourable WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majeſty's Deputy Superintendant-General of Indian Affairs, together with the Circumſtances of Time, Place and Condition of their reſpective Reſidences.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this Twelfth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty ſixth Year of His Majeſty's Reign

(Signed) FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
(Signed) WM. JARVIS, Secr'y.

Lands for Sale

And good Titles and poſſeſſion given immediately.

1000 ACRES of LAND in the Township of Darlington, 1st conceſſion, lots Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, 200 acres in Scarborough, 2d conceſſion, lot No. 1, 400 acres in Pickering, lot 35 ſecond conceſſion, broken front, and lot 28 in the 8th conceſſion. Alſo,

200 acres in Uxbridge, No. 34, 3d. conceſſion, and 200 acres in Township of York, lot No. 8, 2d conceſſion.

As theſe lands are extremely valuable, from their ſituation, it is needleſs to point out the benefit of immediate application, as they will be ſold on reaſonable and advantageous terms, which can be had at the Printing Office.

York, 28 February, 1816.

Abstract of Names of those Persons in the Home District, who have entered into Recognizances before the Clerk of the Peace, on their obtaining a Tavern Licence for the Year 1816.

Town of York,

Catharine Stebbins,
Jairus Ashley,
Isaac Secor, Senr,
John Evans,
Andrew O Keeffe,
George Duggan,
John Jordan,
William Lawrence,
Thomas Hamilton,
William Smith,
Thomas Johnston,

Township of York.

Michael Whitmore,
George Bond,
Luke Stoutenborough,
James Everson,
Richard Lawrence,
Martin Sayder,
Samuel Heron,
John Higgins,
Zachariah Galloway,
Alfred Barrett,

Township of Scarboro.

David Thompson,
William Cornell,
Stephen Pherriil,
Amos Smith,

Township of Pickering.

John Karr,

Township of Whitby.

Jabez Lynds,
Moody Farewell,

Township of Markham.

Michael Dye,
Edward Thompson,

Township of Vaughan.

William Flanagan,

Township of Whitchurch.

Major Cummings,
David Cummings,
John Wells,

East Gwillimbury.

Calvin Ames,

West Gwillimbury.

Asher Mundy,

North Gwillimbury.

Joseph Johnson,

Township of King.

Nathaniel Gamble,

Township of Etobicoke.

Jacob Smith,
David Jordan,

Township of Toronto.

Phillip Coody,
James McNabb,
George Cutter,

Township of Trafalgar,

Daniel Munn,
Edward Clark,
Ezekiel Post,

Township of Nelson.

Caleb Hopkins,
Daniel Hoppkins,
John Cleaver,

Flamboro West.

William Case,
Moses Gamble,
Samuel Markle,

S. HEWARD
Clerk of the Peace, H. D.

From the Spectator.

Belfast, (Ireland) May 13.

Shane's-Castle. We never had a more painful duty to perform, than that which this day falls to our lot; namely to announce to our readers the total destruction, by fire, on the night of Wednesday last, of the princely mansion of earl O'Neil; the ancient, hospitable magnificent Shane's-Castle, which, at this moment, is a heap of ruins. It was discovered as far as we can at present gain information, that a fire had broke out in an upper apartment about 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and though, as may well be supposed, every human effort was immediately resorted to, yet, we are sorry to say, so rapid was the progress of the devouring element, that in a few hours this magnificent building was literally a pillar of flame. We understand that the amiable owner of this so lately celebrated Castle, was on the spot during the entire time of the conflagration, and beheld with a manly fortitude, the destruction of that magnificent pile, which, for upwards of five centuries past, had been the residence of his illustrious ancestors.

We cannot presume to calculate the loss sustained by lord O'Neil, upon the present occasion, or pretend to say whether his lordship had insured all, or any of his immense buildings—from our hearts we trust he may. We have been informed (we hope correctly) that the family papers and the plate, which was valuable and magnificent beyond description, have been saved; but we much fear that the library has been destroyed.

We are informed by a spectator that nothing could exceed the awful sublimity (if we may so express ourselves) of the scene, during the period of the conflagration; the horizon, for miles round presented an appearance similar to that witnessed in a summer's morning, before the sun first bursts upon the view, whilst the expansive waters of LoughNeagh, displayed a sheet of living flame, reflecting upon the eye of the beholder, the steady blaze of the burning pile.

The entire hills and rising grounds, for miles round, were covered by spectators, who beheld, in profound and stupified astonishment, the terrific devastation of that princely castle, where, for centuries, had resided some of the most illustrious Kings of Ulster.

The subject is painful beyond description: for we find, that by the ruin of Shane'-Castle, the north of Ireland has lost one of its most celebrated ornaments; and doubtless, a young nobleman, amiable for his virtues, must be plunged into considerable degree of mental suffering, as well as personal inconvenience.

Miscellaneous.

The Boston Gazette of the 25th July contains an account of a plot which has been discovered amongst the Negroes in the neighbourhood of Camden N. Carolina and which appears to have been of a most alarming nature, both from the extent it had obtained & the ferocious intentions of the Conspirators, who meditated the death of every white male, the Massacre was to have taken place on the 4th July, had not their horrid design been unfolded by a slave, one of the number, who informed his Master of it.—This conspiracy though very extensive had been in agitation since Christmas last. Numbers of the conspirators were confined, and the trials of some had taken place.—Six of the Ringleaders were to be executed.

Mr. Redheffer, of Philadelphia, has constructed a Machine said to possess the long sought after power, of Perpetual Motion, which is now in operation in that City.

BRITISH WAR IN INDIA.

The war in the Nepaul territory it appears by Calcutta papers of February last, had again broken out, and that General Ochterlony who succeeded in reducing their refractory States so lately; had again marched into the Goorkah Country.

[The Boston Gazette claims this officer as a native of that City,—which it says, he soon lately quitted, having been sent there for his Education. We conceive it would have been more creditable to this officer, or indeed, to any officer receiving the pay of the British Government or of the Honorable Company, to have sent his Son to a Country which he might have received an education more congenial to the political principles of the Government from whose service he derived emolument. This Remark applies in a greater degree to those Subjects Inhabitants, of Canada who send their Sons to the Seminaries of the United States for Education. The Schools of this Province are allready sufficient for a common education, and on a comparative view, we believe it will be found, that a superior one is more easily obtained and at a cheaper rate in the Mother Country than in the Neighbouring Republic.]

The Ship Sagadahock, in 26 days from Liverpool brings London dates to 9th June, containing little matter of interest from any quarter. The British Parliament adjourned on the 6th,—no business of consequence was transacted.

Foreign Intleligence.

From the London Morning Post, May 28.

The chancellor of the Exchequer bro't forward last night the Budget of the year. The supplies of the year 1816, amount to 15,140,181*l.* The ways and means estimated at 27,305,271*l.* The soap regulations are expected to produce 200,000*l.* the taxes already laid on butter and cheese, 100,000*l.* On the first year of the peace, a year always signalized by a heavy loan, he announced that there would be a reduction to the amount of nearly 3,000,000*l.*

In England the work of retrenchment of expenses proceeded at a steady pace. The consequences were so higly favourable to the public prosperity, that Mr. Ponsonby, the leader of the Opposition, congratulated the kingdom on the flattering prospect. The unexpended surplus of the year was stated to amount to eight millions and an half of pounds sterling. While the *Funds* of almost every other nation were falling or were stationary, those of England were advancing. [*On the 31st May, Three Per Cents were from 64 to 65; and Omnium 22 per cent. advance.*] Spanish milled dollars would then command only 4s. 5d. (about 98 cents) sterling, in Bank Notes, ——though those notes were not payable in specie on demand at the bank.—Being receivable, however, in all public payments, they were in high credit; and better than specie. England was continually receiving *Dollars* from the Spanish American colonies.

Mr. Canning had arrived in England from Portugal, via Bordeaux; was to take his seat as one of the British Cabinet Ministers, and to hold the office of President of the Board of Control, in the room of the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

The Macedonian from South-America has brought only a few items of news. The insurgent cause in New Grenada appeared hopeless; and Bolivar, near the mouths of the Orinoke, had a force too insignificant to attempt any thing but *dashes*. Morillo has 8,000 troops which have measured bayonets with the French in Spain.

The Earl of D[illegible] is s[illegible] been appointed Lieut. Gov. [illegible] Scotia. He is a General in [illegible] and one of the distinguished [illegible] Waterloo.

Halifax, July 3.—Gen. S[illegible] new Administrator of the gove[illegible] this province, has taken the [illegible] office.

A transport from Quebec for [illegible] with six companies of the N[illegible] regiment, was lost on Friday [illegible] on a reef near Green Island [illegible] privates, two women and two [illegible] were drowned. All the bag[illegible] of the troops was lost.

From the Philadelphia Trut A[illegible]

Very distressing.—About four [illegible] Mr John Bennet, a Journeyman B[illegible] was bit by a mad dog.—Three we[illegible] before he experienced any symp[illegible] trefic, when the sight of water beg[illegible] him painfully, & very soon occasio[illegible] howl like a dog. Medical advice [illegible] —a consultation was held, and he [illegible] their conclusions—that he must [illegible] the hospital the next morning, wh[illegible] die. On this he took his hoe, [illegible] his garden, cleaned it out very [illegible] then told his wife that he knew he [illegible] live to enjoy any thing in it, b[illegible] might be of [illegible] to her. At night [illegible] hours sat up with him some hours [illegible] he seemed composed and told th[illegible] retired he thought he could sleep, [illegible] him. Soon after, his wife hea[illegible] noise in the room, went up to him [illegible] sitting up in the bed.—"Leave m[illegible] "leave me instantly. I do not w[illegible] you, but I fear I shall.—Leave [illegible] the defended the steps, he fir[illegible] pieces bowl.—She hastened to h[illegible] and took them to a neighbour's—[illegible] the returned, he left his room, ran [illegible] —went to the yard, and blowed o[illegible] [illegible] was on Tuesday morning [illegible]

He has left a wife, and three [illegible] to mourn for him.

The Season in Europe

A letter from Dublin, to a gen[illegible] N[illegible] York, dated the 8th of M[illegible] "The spring is the latest ever k[illegible] least now remembered, here. V[illegible] rose trees are in bloom, and there [illegible] generation of any kind." Accounts [illegible] gland and France agree in repres[illegible] mular backwardness in the season.

The York Gaz[illegible]

WEDNESDAY August 14

We are happy to hear of the a[illegible] Honorable W. D. Powell at Lake [illegible] 9th June.

The party of Earl Selkirk's p[illegible] Mr. Miles McDonell, was met w[illegible] a day's march of the Red River [illegible] dians, who reported that an affair [illegible] place between a party of the Ba[illegible] 40 in number & the Servants of [illegible] Bay Company and people of that [illegible] under a Mr. Semple, who with [illegible] whole of his party of 28 persons.

The Earl Selkirk and party w[illegible] advancing to the Red River b[illegible] Prairie des Chiens.

The Montreal *Sun*, gives the [illegible] gent's Proclamation, offering a [illegible] £100 for discovering the perso[illegible] in the Riots which have taken [illegible] Counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, [illegible] and Huntingdon. In the Isle of [illegible] has been the principal scene of th[illegible] several offenders have been appre[illegible] are to be tried by a special Com[illegible] disturbance was considered so [illegible] an end, that the Magistrates h[illegible] with further assistance from [illegible] power which it had been necessa[illegible]

WANTED.

A House suitable for a fa[illegible] for particulars enquire at th[illegible] Office.

York, 14th August.

WAR IN INDIA.

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The Earl of Dalhouse is said to have been appointed Lieut. Gov. of Nova Scotia. He is a General in the army; and one of the distiugulshed heroes of Waterloo.

Halifax, July 3—Gen. Smith, the new Administrator of the government of this province, has taken the oaths of office.

A transport from Quebec for this port, with six companies of the Nova Scotia regiment, was lost on Friday morning on a reef near Green Island; and four privates, two women and two children, were drowned. All the baggage, &c. of the troops was lost.

From the Philadelphia True American.

Very distressing.—About four weeks ago Mr John Bennet, a Journeyman Book binder was bit by a mad dog.—Three weeks elapsed before he experienced any symptoms of distrase, when the sight of water began to effect him painfully, & very soon occasioned him to howl like a dog. Medical advice was called—a consultation was held, and he overheard their conclusions—that he must be sent to the hospital the next morning, where he must die. On this he took his hoe, went into his garden, cleaned it out very neatly, and then told his wife that he knew he should not live to enjoy any thing in it, but hoped it might be of full to her. At night two neighbours sat up with him some hours, when as he seemed composed and told them if they retired he thought he could sleep, they left him. Soon after, his wife hearing some noise in the room, went up to him. He was sitting up in the bed.—"Leave me," said he, "leave me instantly. I do not want to hurt you, but I fear I shall.—Leave me." As she descended the steps, he let up a most piteous howl.—She hastened to her children and took them to a neighbor's.—Soon after, she returned, he left his room, loaded his gun—went to the yard, and blowed out his brains. This was on Tuesday morning the 19th inst.

He has left a wife, and three children to mourn for him.

The Season in Europe.

A letter from Dublin, to a gentleman in New-York, dated the 8th of May says:—"The spring is the latest ever known, or at least now remembered, here. Very few of the trees are in bloom, and there is little vegetation of any kind." Accounts from England and France agree in representing a similar backwardness in the season.

The York Gazette.

WEDNESDAY August 19, 1816

We are happy to hear of the arrival of the Honorable W. D Powell at Liverpool on the 7th June.

The party of Earl Selkirk's people, under Mr. Miles McDowell, was met when within a day's march of the Red River by some Indians, who reported that an affair had taken place between a party of the *Bataras*, about 40 in number & the Servants of the Hudson Bay Company and people of that Settlement, under a Mr. Semple, who with nearly the whole of his party of 28 persons was cut off.

The Earl Selkirk and party was however advancing to the Red River by way of the Prairie des Chiens.

The Montreal Sun, gives the Prince Regent's Proclamation, offering a reward of £100 for discovering the persons concerned in the Riots which have taken place in the Counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge and Huntingdon. In the Isle of Ely, which has been the principal scene of these disorders, several offenders have been apprehended who are to be tried by a special Commission, the disturbance was considered so completely at an end, that the Magistrates had dispensed with further assistance from the military power which it had been necessary to call in.

WANTED.

A House suitable for a small family, for particulars enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 14th August.

THE Subscribers have just received, and offer for Sale on the most reasonable terms, a very general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Liquors; comprising the following articles:—

Superfine and Common Cloths, Strouds Cassimeres, Corduroys, Stocking Nett, Vestings, Blankeets of colors, Barrons of all kind Calicoes from 1/6 to 6/ pr. yard, Lenno and fancy Muslins, Silks, Satins, Black Silk Handkerchiefs, India Wellington do India do Black Veils, Bombazettes and Grosgrains Ladies Lace Caps, Tippets, an Excellent assortment of Artificial Flowers, do. Ribbons Canton Crape, do. do. Shawls, a great variety of Staff & Shawls, Men's Cotton Silk Stockings, Women's do. do. do. long and short Kid Gloves different colours, Men's doe do. Buckskin, York Tan Gloves, Ladies Shoes and Boots, Men's do. do. India Cotton Cotton Shirting, Irish Linen, Linen Cambrick, Irish Sheeting, Gurnsey Frocks, assorted Silks and Threads, Hearth Rugs, Boxes Sewing Cotton, Parasols and Umbrellas Looking Glasses, Elegant Green Table Cloths, Imitation Pearl Necklages, Dressing Cases, Paint Boxes, Bed Counterpanes, Elegant Tea Trays, Waterloo Whips, Silver Candlesticks and Snuffers, Pencils of all colours, Swanskin do.—Hyson and Green Tea of the best quality, Muscovado Sugar, Maple do Loaf do. Coffee, Raisins, Shell'd Almonds Rice, Pepper, Starch, Blue, &c.

Excellent High flavored Jamaica Spirits, Real Hollands Gin, Wines, Anchovies Sauces of all kinds, Windsor Soap, Day & Martin's Japan Blacking, &c. &c.

Plough Chains, Horse Shoes, &c. &c.

Jackson & Sons.

York, August 7th, 1816.

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, Southside 20 Mile Creek Grimsby, containing 100 Acres.

Lots in Nos. 11, 13 & 15 5, Con. 7 800
Caistor, 14 6, do. 5 Acres

It is unnecessary to point out the very valuable situation and quality of these lands:—From being broken Lots and lying on the 20 Mile Creek, in the Niagara District, no further recommendation is necessary. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part thereof, will please apply at the Printing Office for information.

York, June 12th, 1815.

For Sale.

The undermentioned Lots of Land in the Townships of SCARBOROUGH, PICKERING and SCOTT, in the Home District, viz:—

THE Broken Lots No. 4, 5, 7, 15, 18, 19, 21 and 22, and the West half broken Lot No. 14 in the 5th Concession of Scarborough.

No. 34, in the 8th Concession Pickering.

No 13, in the 6th concession of Scott.

For Terms, apply at the Printing Office.

FOR SALE.

1600 ACRES of Land, in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District consisting of

Lot No. 12, 13 and 14, Concession D.
No 10, 12, 13 and 14, in 1st Con.
No. 13 in 2d do.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 20th June, 1815.

TO BE SOLD

By Public Auction.

On Saturday the 17th instant, at the Subscriber's Commission Store.

THE North East part of Lot No. 35 in the second Concession from the Bay in the Township of York containing 100 Acres,—also the East part of broken Lot No. 24 in the Sixth Concession, West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing 120 Acres, and Lot No. 8 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Darlington in the County of Durham and District of New Castle.

☞Sale to commence at ONE o'Clock.

STEPHEN JARVIS.

York, August 7th, 1816. 27 2w

Notice.

A BOARD of Officers is directed to assemble at FORT GEORGE on Wednesday, the 21st August next, for the purpose of collecting and reporting on Certificates and Claims for the transport of troops, baggage or other service payable on the Certificate of the Quarter Master General's Department, and which may remain due to any of the inhabitants of this part of the country; All Persons having Claims of the above descriptions are required to produce the same to the Board, duly authenticated; as none of a date previous to this notice will afterwards be received.

Military Secretary's Office,
Kingston, July 18, 1816. 29w

30 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the premises of the Subscriber, on the Night of the Twentieth instant—A Bright Bay Horse upwards of eight Years old, about Fifteen Hands high, one White Hind Foot, and some marks of the Saddle on his back, Long Back, he hair on his Main and Tail thin, he Canters Light, and Trots hard. Whoever will give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the offender, shall have the above Reward; or any Person who will bring the Horse to the Subscriber shall be paid for their trouble.

BENJAMIN MOSLEY.

York, 26 July, 1816.

To be Sold.

The House and Lots thereunto belonging, together with six or eight Acres in rear of the same, with a dwelling house at present occupied by Peter Earnest, as also the Park Lot No 3. All the property of D. W. SMITH ESQ. late Surveyor Genl. of this Province. In the mean time Public Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing or occupying any part of the before mentioned Premises, without permission will be prosecuted according to Law.

JAMES CROOKS.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
Agent for D. W. Smith.

York, 10th Octr. 1815.

The whole or any part of the above Premises will be rented till they are disposed of.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Petitions will be laid before the next Session of the Provincial Parliament assembled, Praying that they will take into Consideration the Propriety of removing the County Town to a more Centrical Position.

District of Gore,
26th July, 1816.

Lands for Sale.

Viz. 1,200 Acres in the Township of *King*, being Lots 18, 19, 21, 22, 23 and 25, in the 4th Concession. } Home District.

1000 Acres in the Township of Pickering, being Lots 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7, in the 9th Concession.

800 Acres in the Township of Scarborough being Lots 18, 19, 20 and 22, in the 3d Concession.

200 Acres in the Township of York, being Lot No. 11 in the 4th Concession west of Yonge Street.

820 Acres in the Township of Beverly being Lots or Blocks letter'd F. & G. in the 6th and 7th Concessions.

580 Acres more in said Township of Beverly being Lot or Block I. in the 9th Concession. } Niagara District of Gore.

2000 Acres of the Cashorough tract, adjoining the Land of the late Capt. Dockstader on the Grand River.

For particulars apply to

THOMAS CLARK.

Saltfleet, July 12th 1816. 26—4w.

The Subscriber has received from London by the Eweretta & Trader, the following

GOODS,

which are warranted to be of the best quality and will be sold on the lowest terms.

Nails from 6 to 20d,
Bottled Lint seed Oil,
Brown, Yellow and White Paints Ground in Oil,
Putty, Lamp Black and Black Lead,
Sweeping Brushes,—Hair Brushes,
Tooth, Nail and Shaving Do.
Black and Gold hearth Do.
Mens Black Willow & best Leghorn hats,
Ladies best Leghorn Hats,
Mens & Boys best Beaver Hats,
Ladies Jean Boots and Laces,
Dos. Spanish Neilon Cork Sole Kid Slippers,
Dos. Spanish Trim'd Do.
Dos. Wellington's full fringed,
Boys and Youths Morocco & Seal Skin half Boots and Shoes,
Mens Hessian and Wellington Boots and Dress Shoes,
Cod and Hamboro Lines,
Garden and Chalk Lines,
Fools Cap and Letter Paper of different sizes,
Orderly Books,
Memorandum Do. with Clasps,
Marble Cover'd Do. of 1 to 2 Quires,
Large Blank Books Bound and Letter'd,
Large and small Bibles and Prayer Books large print,
Red Morocco Pocket Books,
Black do. do.
Lumber, Hand & Imperial Brown Wrapping Paper,
Wafers,—Black and Red Sealing Wax,
Black Lead Pencils,
Slates and Slate Pencils,
Best Dutch Quills,
Black and Red Ink Powder,
Large Pewter Inkstands different sizes,
Ketchup,—French & Spanish Olives,
Salad Oil,—Anchovies,—Chili Vinegar,
Best Mustard in 1 2lb. bottles,
Botanic Shaving Soap in Pots,
do. in Cakes,
Castile, Windsor and Palm Soap,
Aromatic Vinegar,
Honey Water, Lavender Water, Rose & Orange Flower Water,
Day & Martin's Real Japan Blacking,
Peruvian Bark, Castor Oil,
Ladies Elegant Red Morocco & Inlaid Work Boxes,
Green Lustring Umbrellas,
Ladies Elegant Spiral top do.
Do. Silk fringed Parasols,
Silk & Lawn hat Covers,
Large and small Square Mahogany Dressing Glasses with Drawers,
Morocco Cases with Shaving apparatus,
Pickwoods Razor Straps,
Chamber Bellowses Iron and Brass Pipes,
Cotton Wool Cards,
Hunting, Riding and Tandum Whips,
Whip Thongs,
Green, Souchong, Hyson & Gunpowder Tea,
Muscovado & Loaf Sugar,
Coffee, Chocolate, Sago, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, Allspice, Barley, Rice, Oat Mill, Ginger,
Pig Tail Tobacco, Ladies twist Tobacco Snuff, Fig Blue, Starch,
Best Muscatell Raisins, Turkey Raisins,
Best Currants, Shell Almonds and Brown Candy Sugar,
Best Barbary, King's Arms and Pine apple Cheese,
Britannia Metal Tea Pots different sizes,
do. Table & Tea Spoons,
do. Soup Ladles,
Double plated Toast Racks,
Do. Mustard Pots,
Silver Thimbles and Pencil Cases,
Silver Spectacles with Morocco Cases,
Spectacles for different ages,
Gilt, Plated & common Coat and Vest Buttons,
Cloak & Hat Pins,
Brass Screw Knobs,
Brass Cocks different sizes,
Double and Single Shot Belts,
Skates of different sizes,
Best Kirby Fish Hooks assorted,
White Chapple Needles do.
Knitting Needles,
Pound Pins,
Japan'd Tumblers,
Best Buck handled Knives and Forks,
Do. Desert do.
Double & Single Bladed Pen Knives,
Do. Pocket do.
Gardner's Pruning Knives,
Office Pen Knives,
Ladies best Steel Scissors in Morocco Cases,
Mens black & white Lambs Wool Hose,
Dos. white Cotton do.
Dos. Cotton Worsted half Hose,
Dos. black and white Silk do.
Womens and Girls white Cotton do.
Dos. black Worsted and Silk do.
Dos. fine white Kid Gloves,
Mens best Drab & Brown Beaver & Buck skin Gloves.
Ladies real Tortoise Shell Brade Combs,
Do. do Band, forehead & Touper do.
Dressing Combs,
Pocket do.
Ladies Velvet Bands & Gilt Clasps,
Large and small Bunches & Wreaths,
Silk Frog and Serpent Buttons,
Raised Cambrick Buttons,
Raised and plain Shirt Buttons,
Bonnet Wires,
Holland Tapes and Bobbins,
Adolphi Thread in Boxes,
All Cot'd Thread,
Stitching do.
Fine Dunee do.
Cambrick do.
Cloth and Light Colour'd Sewing Silk,
Thread Lace and Edging,
Silk Ferreting,
Sarcenet, China & Lustring Ribbons,
Plain & Figured black Cockade do.
Black Velvet do.
Chintz Binding,
London Quality & Carpet Binding,
Black White & Pink Persian,
Black Sarsanet,
Black Ribbon Florentine,
Ladies Drab Crimson Yellow & Blue Silk Handkerchiefs,
Elegant Fashionable Silk Tippets, and Damask Scarfs,
Best Silk and fancy col'd Cotton Shawls,
Linen Diaper & Huckaback,
Princes Cord,
Book Muslin,
Jackanet do.
Elegant Worked Muslin Robes,
Callimancoe,
Bombazine and Bombazettes fashionable colours,
Tartan Plaiding,
A variety of Printed Cottons,
Fancy Chintz Shawls,
Black Cambrick, Cotton Shirting, Turkey Stripe, Striped Cotton, White India Cotton, Flaxen Sheeting, Flaxen Osnaburgs, Sail Canvafs, Imitation and real Russia Sheeting,
Linen Apron Check,
Black, Blue & Grey Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Do. do. do. Second Cloths,
Ladies Pelisse Cloth,
Fine Coating & Fushing for Great Coats,
Broad Green Baize,
Best Swanskin,
Best Blue Mill'd Webbing for Pantaloons,
White, Yellow, Red and Scarlet Flannels,
Salisbury Flannels,
Superfine Kidderminster and Venetian Carpetings,
Elegant Hearth Rugs,
Best Kerseymire Pantaloons ready made,
Marseilles Vests, do.
A few Hogsheads of Glass, China and Queens Ware of the first Quality & well assorted.
Gun Powder and Shot.
Crown Glass 7 1-2 8 1-2 7 9 & 8 10,

A large assortment of Ironmongery Consisting of,

Large Boilers with folding handles,
Sauce Pans with Covers,
Locks, Bolts, Hinges & Staples assorted,
Patent Garden Rakes,
Grid Irons, Chimney Hooks, Kitchen Shovels and Tongs,
Smoothing Irons,
Tin Plate,
Spades & Shovels,
Dung Forks, Pitch Forks,
Best German Steel.

ALSO,

London Porter,—Best Jamaica Spirits,—Brandy,—Shrub,—Madeira, Teneriffe and Port Wine,—with many other articles not mentioned.

WM. ALLAN.

York, 17th July 1816. 34—3m.

William Lindsay,

LATE MASTER TAYLOR IN THE GLENGARY LIGHT INFANTRY FENCIBLES.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that the encouragement he has received, at this Post, in the way of his profession is such, as induces him to make it his permanent residence and will be happy to conform to the orders and commands of all Persons who will please bestow on him a portion of their custom, meantime promising to perform his duty with promptitude, and neatness, opposite the House of Mr. JORDAN Post, at York.

York, 8th April, 1815. tf.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned Lots of Land, viz.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession, broken front, and Lot No. 28, in the 8th Concession, of the Township of Pickering, containing 400 Acres.

ALSO,

LOT No. 1, in the 2d Concession, of the Township of Scarborough, containing 200 Acres. For terms apply at the Printing Office.

York, 24th Nov. 1815.

THOMAS WILLIAM MOORE, Esq. His Majesty's Agent for Packets at NEW YORK

INFORMS the Public that no Letters will be received, or forwarded by Him, for England from Canada, unless they be Post Paid, through the Canadas and the United States.

New York, 14th March, 1816.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that no Petition from Sons or Daughters of U. E. Loyalists will be hereafter received without a Certificate from the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the Peace, that the Parent retained his Loyalty during the late War, and was under no suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and if a Son, then of age, that he also was Loyal during the late War, and did his duty in defence of the Province—and if a Daughter of a U. E. Loyalist married, that her Husband was Loyal, and did his duty in defence of the Province.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

DISTRICT, ———— WE A. B. Chairman, and C. D. Clerk of the Peace, Certify that E. F. personally appeared at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace this day, is recognized by the Magistrates to be the Son of G. H. of ———— who retained his Loyalty during the late War without suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and that the said E. F. did his duty in defence of the Province during the late War.

Dated at the Court House at ———— in the said District this ———— day of ———— 181

VOLUME XXV.

THE

Single Papers 1s. each.

UPPER CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

FRANCIS GORE, Esq.

Lieutenant Governor of the P... Upper Canada, &c. &c.

WHEREAS an Act of the ... of this Province, made an... the forty second year of His Majesty... intituled, "An Act to enable the ... "Lieutenant Governor or Person A... "ing the Government of this Provi... "point one or more additional Po... "Place or Places, of Entry, withi... "vince, and to appoint one or m... "tor or Collectors of the same re... has lately expired; AND WHE... said Act hath since been revived ... passed in the fifty-sixth year of His ... Reign.

AND WHEREAS as well wit... to the interests of His Majesty's ... of this Province, as to the conveni... Specters of Goods and Merchandi... the Merchants and other His ... Subjects resident within this Provi... been ascertained that there is im... cation for appointing five additiona... Places of Entry and Clearance, a... hereinafter specified.

BE IT KNOWN THEREFO... FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieuten... or of this Province, in exercise o... and authority vested in me in an... recited Act, by and with the a... Executive Council of the said P... Hereby Declare and appoint, that ... the Ports of Entry and Clea... ishes by and under the authority ... said Act of the Parliament of th... passed in the forty first year of H... Reign, intituled, "An Act for ... His Majesty His Heirs and Succ... for the uses of this Province, the ... on Goods and Merchandize brou... Province from the United State... ca as are now paid on Goods a... dize imported from Great Brita... places" and also by and under ... of the above recited Act, passed i... our Lord one thousand eight ... two, he places hereinafter d... specified, That is to say, th... Brockville, in the Township ... town in the District of Johnsto...

The Mouth of the River ... the Township of Lancaster in ... District.

Shaver's Point, (commonly ... Township of Matilda in the Ea...

The Mouth of the River ... Township of Thurlow in the ... trict.

The Village of Dover, in t... London—shall from the Ten... present month of June seve... pectively be and the same are ... tents severally and respectively ... proclaimed to be Ports and p... and Clearance, for all Goods ... dize not being entirely prohib... the payment of all duties, i... on all Goods and Merchan...

an Steel.
ALSO,
rter,—Bell Jamaica Spirits,—
rah,—Madeira, Teneriffe and
with many other articles not

WM. ALLAN.
July 1816. 34—3m.

liam Lindsay,
STER TAYLOR IN THE
RY LIGHT INFANTRY
FENCIBLES.

ve to inform his Friends and
blic, that the encouragement he
at this Post, in the way of his
uch, as induces him to make it
t residence and will be happy to
e orders and commands of all
will please bestow on him a
eir custom, meantime promising
his duty with promptitude, and
ffite the House of Mr. JORDAN
nk.
April, 1815. tf.

dvertisement.
, the undermentioned Lots of
Land, viz.
35 in the 2d Concession, bro-
nt, and Lot No. 28, in the 8th
of the Township of Pickering,
00 Acres.

ALSO,
, in the 2d Concession, of the
f Scarborough, containing 200
terms apply at the Printing Of-

York, 24th Novr. 1815.

WILLIAM MOORE, Esq.
Jeffy's Agent for Packets at
NEW YORK
MS the Public that no Letters
e received, or forwarded by
England from Canada, unless
ll Paid, through the Canadas
nited States.
rk, 14th March, 1816.

IVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
ORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

C Notice is hereby given by
is Excellency the Lieutenant
in Council, that no Petition
or Daughters of U. E. Loyal-
hereafter received without a
from the Magistrates in Quar-
s, signed by the Chairman and
he Peace, that the Parent re-
Loyalty during the late War,
nder no suspicion of aiding or
e Enemy—and if a Son, then
at he also was Loyal during the
and did his duty in defence of
ce—and if a Daughter of a
yalist married, that her Hus-
Loyal, and did his duty in de-
he Province.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council

M OF CERTIFICATE.
RICT, ——— WE A. B.
, and C. D. Clerk of the
rtify that E. F. personally ap-
the General Quarter Sessions
ce this day, is recognized by
trates to be the Son of G. H.
——— who retained his
during the late War without
of aiding or assisting the Ene-
that the said E. F. did his duty
of the Province during the

at the Court House at ———
——— in the said District this
day of ——— 181

G. R.

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 44.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. each. YORK, (U. C.) WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1816. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

UPPER CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

FRANCIS GORE, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS an Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the forty second year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to enable the Governor, "Lieutenant Governor or Person Administer-"ing the Government of this Province, to ap-"point one or more additional Port or Ports, "Place or Places, of Entry, within this Pro-"vince, and to appoint one or more Collec-"tor or Collectors of the same respectively,' has lately expired; AND WHEREAS the said Act hath since been revived by an Act passed in the fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign.

AND WHEREAS as well with reference to the interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Inspectors of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for appointing five additional Ports or Places of Entry and Clearance, at the places hereinafter specified.

BE IT KNOWN THEREFORE, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority vested in me in and by the said recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do Hereby Declare and appoint, that in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty His Heirs and Successors to and for the uses of this Province, the like Duties on Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America as are now paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places" and also by and under the authority of the above recited Act, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the places hereinafter described and specified, That is to say, the Village of Brockville, in the Township of Elizabethtown in the District of Johnstown.

The Mouth of the River aux Raisin, in the Township of Lancaster in the Eastern District.

Shaver's Point, (commonly called) in the Township of Matilda in the Eastern District.

The Mouth of the River Moira, in the Township of Thurlow in the Midland District.

The Village of Dover, in the District of London—*shall* from the Tenth day of this present month of June severally and respectively be and the same are by these Presents severally and respectively established and proclaimed to be Ports and places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited,—and for the payment of all duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province, from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act, so passed in the forty first year of His said Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at arms, at York, this first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen and fifty sixth year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lt. Gov.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Upper Canada.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the eighth day of July next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.

Greeting.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty fourth day of May last, WE thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twelfth day of August next, at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. BUT WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our Loving Subjects,—have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, HEREBY convoking and by these presents enjoyning you and each of you, that on the Sixteenth day of September next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York—there to take into Consideration the state and welfare of our said Province, and therein to do as may seem necessary.

In Testimony whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this Tenth day of August in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and sixteen, and in the Fifty Sixth Year of our Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency.
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esq. LIEUT. GOVERNOR of the Province of Upper Canada.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—

GREETING

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Indians residing on the Grand River within this Province, in a Speech addressed in Public Council to His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, that many White Persons are settled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province: And Whereas, by Law, all White Persons are forbidden to establish themselves, or reside in any Indian Village or Country within this Province without such Licence, under a Penalty, for the First Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the Second, and every other subsequent Offence, of Twenty Pounds; I HAVE THOUGHT PROPER, by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the Intent that no Person may pretend Ignorance of the Law which subjects his Contravention to such Penalties; and further, to declare that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced against all Persons who shall, after the Publication hereof, continue to reside in the Indian Villages and Countries within the Province without due Licence. And whereas it is further represented to me: that, among the White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain; All Persons desirous of obtaining such Licences, are hereby required to report themselves to the Honourable WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant-General of Indian Affairs, together with the Circumstances of Time, Place and Condition of their respective Residences.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twelfth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty-Sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign

(Signed) FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
(Signed) WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

The following Circular Letter has been addressed to the Trustees of the Public District Schools throughout the Province:—

Lieut Governor's Office.
York 19th August 1816.

Sir,

I am directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to request that you will, in conjunction with the other Trustees of the District School of , transmit as soon as possible to me, for the Lieut. Governor's information.

The average number of Scholars during the last three years—

The number during the present year;

The Branches of Education taught;

The Books read in the School;

The hours of tuition, and what Public Examinations take place in the course of the year, with such other particulars as may appear necessary to enable His Excellency to form a Correct opinion of the state of your District School.

I have the Honor to be, &c.
B. GEALE, *In Absence of Mr. Acting Secretary Macdonell.*

An Act to repeal part of and to alter and amend the Laws now in force for Granting Pensions to Persons disabled in the Service, and the Widows and Children of Persons who may have been killed in the Service, and to extend the Provisions of the same.

[*Passed, 22d March, 1816.*]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN.

WHEREAS the Acts now in force for granting Pensions to Wounded Militia men, and also to the Widows and Children of such as may have fallen in the Service, are not found sufficient to answer the benevolent purpose for which they were intended; AND WHEREAS it is necessary that more effectual Provisions be made for the same.

May it therefore please your Majesty that it may be Enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, Constituted and Assembled by virtue of, and under the Authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year "of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province "of Quebec in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That the Second Clause of an act passed in the fifty third year of His Majesties reign, intituled, "an Act to provide for the maintenance of Persons disabled, and the Widows and Children of such Persons "as may be killed in His Majesty's Service," be and the same is hereby repealed.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That when any Officer non-Commissioned Officer, Private Militia-man, or Teamster, shall, in any engagement with the enemy, or by any accident or casualty which may occur while on or performing any duty in Actual Service, be Wounded, or Disabled, so as to be rendered incapable of hard Labor, and shall, at the time of his being so Wounded, or Disabled, have a Wife or Child or Children, such Wounded or Disabled Officer non-Commissioned Officer, Private Militia-man, or Teamster, shall receive, during such incapacity, an Annuity of Twenty Pounds; Provided always, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that if the said wounded or disabled Officer, non commissioned Officer, Privite Militia-man, or Teamster, shall die before he shall fully recover from the incapacity occasioned by his being so wounded or disabled, in that case the Widow, Child, or Children of such Person shall be entitled to receive the said annuity in like manner, and under the like limitations and restrictions as the Widows and Children of Persons killed in the Service are hereby allowed to receive the same.

III. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That if any Officer, non-Commissioned Officer, Private Militia man or Teamster, shall have died, or may hereafter die in consequence of any illness, or disease, Contracted, or that may hereafter be Contracted while on or performing any Duty on Actual Service, and shall at the time of such death leave a Widow or Child or Children, such Widow or Child or Children, shall be entitled to receive an annuity of Twenty Pounds in like manner, and under the like limitations and restrictions as the Widows and Children of Persons killed in the Service are allowed to receive the same.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That on every application of a Widow, or Guardian, or Guardians, Executor or Administrator, of any Child or Children of any such Officer, non-Commissioned Officer, Private Militia-man, or Teamster, who may have died, or who may hereafter die in consequence of illness or disease contracted, or which may hereafter be contracted on Service as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government as aforesaid, to order a Permanent Board, composed of Militia Officers, of the County, District or Riding in which such Officer, non-Commissioned Officer, Private Militia-man, or Teamster, as aforesaid, shall have been domiciliated at the time of contracting such illness or disease as aforesaid, to enquire into the merits of the case, whose favorable Report, and Recommendation, shall be sufficient authority for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, to order the Name or Names of such Widow, or Child, or Children, to be inserted on the Pension List of this Province, and to order the amount of such Pensions as aforesaid to be paid.

V. AND WHEREAS much delay and inconvenience have been experienced by Individuals entitled to Pensions, from the present mode of paying such Pensioners; And Whereas it is necessary to provide for the more easy payment of the same in future; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government as aforesaid, to nominate, and appoint, a fit and proper Person, (to be resident at the Seat of Government) to act as General Agent for the payment of all such Pensions as aforesaid, which Agent shall and he is hereby entided to receive the annual Salary of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds, and no more; provided always, and Be it further enacted, that before such Agent shall proceed to act, he shall enter into a Bond, with Sureties, to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, himself in One Thousand Pounds, and two Sureties in the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds each, for the due performance of the several Duties imposed by this Act

VI. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the amount due upon all such Pensions as aforesaid, shall be paid in (advance) every Six Months, by the Receiver General, to such Agent as aforesaid, to discharge of any Warrant or Warrents which shall for that purpose be issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That when and so often as the amount of such Pension or Pensions as aforesaid, shall have been advanced to such Agent as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the said Agent, and he is hereby required, to insert a Notice in each and every News Paper Published within this Province, which Notice shall be Continued in the said News Paper for, at least, Three Months, stating the amount of Pensions so advanced to him, and containing a List of the Names of all such Persons as may be entitled to receive the same; Copies of which shall be, by the said Agent, transmitted to the Clerk of the Peace of each and every District within this Province, to be distributed to the Magistrates thereof also to the Commanding Officer of each Regiment, Battalion, or Independent Company of Militia, of this Province, to the greatest Publicity of the same.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That on the receipt of such Pension or Pensions as aforesaid, by the said Agent, he shall, and he is hereby required so to do, Pay the full amount of all such Pensions, without any deduction, to such Person or Persons, as may be entitled to claim the same, or to his, her, or their Agent or Agents, Representative or Representatives, Guardian or Guardians, Executors or Administrators.

IX. *Provided always, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That each and every Person or Persons whose Names may have already been, or who may hereafter be, inserted on the Pension List of this Province, shall, as soon after the thirteenth day of June, and thirtyfirst day of December, in each and every year, as may be convenient, transmit to the said Agent, an Affidavit, as the case may require in the following forms,

FORM of AFFIDAVIT.

I A— B—. of in the District of late in the Regiment of Militia, do Solemnly Swear that I am the Person whose name has been heretofore inserted in the Pension List of this Province.

I G—. H—. do Solemnly Swear that I am the Widow of A—. B—. who died of wounds received in action with the Enemy.

I G—. H—. do Solemnly Swear that I am the Widow of A—. B—. who was killed in action with the Enemy.

To be continued in our next.

Foreign Intelligence

BOSTON, August 2

DEFEAT OF BOLIVAR

THE hopeless situation of G... IVAR, and his motly forces, has ... to our readers many days;—more ... the quantities of froth and falsehood ... his "*Bulletin-mongers*, and circulated ... disseminated through the West ... American papers—to the disgust ... press.

The letter from Laguira, [illegible] dated July 14th, and published ... gave a just history of his progress ... and the particulars have been amply ... ed by information given by captain ... who has arrived in New-York, ... days from Porto-Cavello.

General Bolivar's force, ... marine, has never exceeded ... made up of a few fugitives from ... many runaway negroes, with some ... and European, and black and ... tuters.—And this a fact, notwithstanding the ... reports to the contrary, that ... excursion on the Venezuelian coast ... had not been joined by an hundred ... Creoles or Caupetonas.—The inhabitants of ... Venezuela, if they wish a change, ... such a change as such adventurers ... bring them. They have had a taste ... fusion. In 1806, general Miranda, ... of great talents—a native American ... scholar of the revolution—attempted ... his countrymen to independence. ... found little or no support, and perished ... powers were left to their well-known ... Five years afterwards (in 1811) the ... of Venezuela declared themselves ... dence, and it will be recollected ... *declaration* was made on the 5th July ... five years and one day after that of the United ... States; but they averred, that it was ... consequence of the imprisonment, ... tion of Ferdinand 7th. Miranda ... at the head of the new Republic. ... divisions and jealousies which ... persecutions which those divisions ... and the eventual dissolution of the ... and the league—even cutting the throats ... state of the distract country—are well ... With the return of Ferdinand to the throne, ... told by a well-informed American ... acres, there has been a return of ... Venezuela; and that nothing is wanting ... the part of Spain, to ensure universal tranquility, but the effusion of the Venezuelian ... to open, liberal policy; and the correction ... abuses, which have arisen from the ... pride and treachery of the officers ... govern the country. They do not ... serves as yet mature enough for ... tion.

After evacuating Carupano, ... on the 25th June, Bolivar, with ... set sail, in fifteen vessels, and ... Choney the 5th July;—On the ... landed a Corps, and on the seventh ... the two plantations of Leon and ... about 35 miles from the city of Cumana, ... which there were only picket ... these plantations they were attacked ... Spanish troops (minus) from ... Cagna, and put to flight with loss. ... Bolivar then concentrated his ... knowing he had not provisions for ... the coast attempted to march a ... into the interior;—But there ... the Spanish general Morales (who ... encroached by Morillo for the purpose ... conquest of New-Granada) ... were completely routed by ... The Patriots who escaped to the ... were surrounded on the 11th, and ... ed as hard, that of all which ... about 200 escaped on board the ... the 12th, Bolivar made an excursion ... coast to collect his stragglers; ... Morales had pursued them, and ... swore all who had not embarked, ...

Captain Bowers, says, the ... severe;—that Bolivar lost all ... equipage and baggage;—that ... Brion refused to receive many of ... on board, on account of a scarcity of ... and that Bolivar, and some of ... finding themselves safe on board, ... commodore to put to sea.

We suspected when we saw ... of the arrival of Brion's squadron ...

Foreign Intelligence.

BOSTON, August 23.

DEFEAT OF BOLIVAR.

THE hopeless situation of General Bolivar, and his motly forces, has been known to our readers many days;—notwithstanding the quantities of froth and falsehood which his "*Bulletin-mongers*," and circulators have disseminated through the West-India and American papers—to the disgrace of the press.

The letter from Laguira, [in Caracas, dated July 14h, and published last week] gave a just history of his progress and fate, and the particulars have been amply confirmed by information given by captain Bowers, who has arrived in New-York, in seventeen days from Porto-Cavello.

General Bolivar's force, exclusive of marine, has never exceeded 2000 men—made up of a few fugitives from Carthagena; many runaway negroes, with some French, and European, and black and Indian adventurers.—And this a fact, notwithstanding the idle reports to the contrary, that in a late excursion on the Venezuelian coast, Bolivar had not been joined by an hundred Spaniards, Creoles or Chapetones.—The inhabitants of Venezuela, if they wish a change, wish no such a change as such adventurers may bring them. They have had a taste of revolution: In 1806, general Miranda, a man of great talents—a native American, and a scholar of our revolution—attempted to rouse his countrymen to independence; but he found little or no support, and he and his followers were left to their well known fate.—Five years afterwards (in 1811) the inhabitants of Venezuela declared themselves independent; and it will be recollected that the *declaration* was made on the 5th July, thirty-five years and one day after that of the United States; but they averred, that it was made in consequence of the imprisonment, and abdication of Ferdinand 7th. Miranda was placed at the head of the new Republic. The fatal divisions and jealousies which ensued—the persecutions which those divisions created, and the eventual dissolution of the Congress and the league,—even during the weakness and state of the mother country—are well known. With the return of Ferdinand to Spain we are told by a well-informed American from Caracas, there has been a return of *loyalty* to *Venezuela*; and that nothing is wanting on the part of Spain, to ensure not only the loyalty, but the affection of the Venezuelians, but to open, liberal policy; and the correction of abuses, which have arisen from the ignorance, pride and rapacity of the officers sent out to govern the colony. They do not think themselves as yet mature enough for a revolution.

After evacuating Cardpano, which he did on the 25th June, Bolivar, with his troops set sail, in fifteen vessels, and arrived off Choropy the 5th July;—On the same day he landed at Cano, and on the seventh, surprised the two plantations of Leon and Maracay, about 35 miles from the city of Caracas; which there were only picket guards. At these plantations they were attacked by the Spanish troops (militia) from Tolmero and Capua, and put to flight with loss.—General Bolivar then concentrated his forces, and knowing he had not provisions for them on the coast attempted to march a part of them into the interior:—But these were met by the Spanish general Morales (who had been detached by Morillo for the purpose, after the conquest of New-Grenada) on the 10th, & were completely routed by him. Those of the Patriots who escaped to the mountains, were surrounded on the 11th, and were precluded as have, that of all which landed, only about 200 escaped on board the vessels. On the 12th, Bolivar made an excursion on the coast to collect his stragglers; but general Morales had pursued them, and put to the sword all who had not embarked.

Captain Bowers, says, the battle was very severe;—that Bolivar lost all his cannon, equipage and baggage;—that commodore Brion refused to receive many of the fugitives on board, on account of a scarcity of provisions, and that Bolivar, and some of his officers, finding themselves safe on board, ordered the commodore to put to sea.

We suspected when we saw the account of the arrival of Brion's squadron at Curraco, that Bolivar who was then a fugitive on board of it; and that the reports to the contrary were merely a continuation of the scandalous impositions which had been passed upon the public respecting him, and in which the authors of them have found as many easy and open-mouthed accomplices.

CHARLESTON, S. C. August 14.

From Nation. N. P. August 3.—"A Majesty's brig Bermuda, captain Pickersham of 14 guns, with 100 extra men, has sailed to intercept the Carthagenian privateers."

We have an arrival in seven days from Havana, the captain in which saw nothing of the Carthagenia "squadrons," which are reported by the *gobe mouches* to be *blockading* that port. Captain Hunter, from Matanzas saw off there, three schooners supposed to be privateers.

We learn from Guadaloupe, that the French Bourbon flag was hoisted there the 25th July; that the French colonial system had been restored, and American vessels permitted to enter.

ST PETERSBURG, June 15.

We are assured our Court has concluded a treaty of Alliance with the United States, one article of which guarantees to us the possession of two ports in the Pacific Ocean.

Government Contract.

Wanted for use of Government, the undermentioned articles.

Raisins.—Sixteen hundred pounds,
Pease,—Fifteen hundred Bushels,
Coffee,—Twelve hundred pounds,
Muscovado Sugar,—Four hundred pounds,
Vinegar,—Two hundred Gallons.

The Raisins, Coffee, Sugar, Vinegar & two hundred bushels of Pease to be delivered during the month of October the remainder previous to the 24th December next.

Persons wishing to Contract for the whole or any part of the above are requested to send to this Office dated proposals before the 24 October.

T. H. THOMPSON,
D. A. C. Gen.

Commissariat's Office,
York, 24th Sept 1816.

THOMAS WILLIAM MOORE, Esq.
His Majesty's Agent for Packets at NEW YORK

INFORMS the Public that no Letters will be received, or forwarded by him, for England from Canada, unless they be Post Paid, through the Canadas and the United States.

New York, 14th March, 1816.

A. LEONARD

Watch Maker.

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his Friends and the Public in general, that he has removed from his old Stand, the (Union Inn,) to the House next door East of Mr. Thomas Hamilton's Brock's Head Inn,—Where all kind of work in his line will be done with neatness and despatch

York, Sept 18, 1816.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Petitions will be laid before the next Session of the Provincial Parliament assembled, Praying that they will take into Consideration the Propriety of removing the County Town to a more Central Position.

District of Gore,
26th July, 1816.

WANTED.

A House suitable for a small family, for particulars enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 14th August.

Abstract of Names of those Persons in the Home District, who have entered into Recognizances before the Clerk of the Peace, on their obtaining a Tavern Licence for the Year 1816.

Town of York,
Catharine Stebbins,
Jairus Ashley,
Isaac Secor, Senr,
John Evans,
Andrew O Keeffe,
George Duggan,
John Jordan,
William Lawrence,
Thomas Hamilton,
William Smith,
Thomas Johnston,

Township of York.
Michael Whitmore,
George Bond,
Luke Stoutenborough,
James Everson,
Richard Lawrence,
Martin Snyder,
Samuel Heron,
John Higgins,
Zachariah Galloway,
Alfred Barrett,

Township of Scarboro.
David Thompson,
William Cornell,
Stephen Pherrill,
Amos Smith,

Township of Pickering.
John Karr,

Township of Whitby.
Jabez Lynds,
Moody Farewell,

Township of Markham.
Michael Dye,
Edward Thompson,

Township of Vaughan.
William Flanagan,

Township of Whitchurch.
Major Cummings,
David Cummings,
John Wells,

East Gwillimbury.
Calvin Ames,

West Gwillimbury.
Asher Mundy,

North Gwillimbury.
Joseph Johnson,

Township of King.
Nathaniel Gamble,

Township of Etobicoke.
Jacob Smith,
David Jordan,

Township of Toronto.
Phillip Coody,
James McNabb,
George Cutter,

Township of Trafalgar,
Daniel Munn,
Edward Clark,
Ezekiel Post,

Township of Nelson.
Caleb Hopkins,
Daniel Hopkins,
John Cleaver,

Flamboro West.
William Case,
Moses Gamble,
Samuel Markle,

S. HEWARD.
Clerk of the Peace, H. D.

The Subscriber has received from London by the Eweretta & Trader, the following

GOODS,

which are warranted to be of the best quality and will be sold on the lowest Terms.

Nails from 6d to 20d,
Boiled Lint Seed Oil,
Brown, Yellow and White Paints Ground in Oil,
Putty, Lamp Black and Black Lead,
Sweeping Brushes,—Hair Brushes,
Tooth, Nail and Shaving Do.
Black and Gold hearth Do
Mens Black Willow & best Leghorn hats,
Ladies best Leghorn Hats,
Mens & Boys best Beaver Hats,
Ladies Jean Boots and Laces,
Dos Spanish Nelson Cork Sole Kid Slippers,
Dos. Spanish Trim'd Do.
Dos. Wellington's full fringed,
Boys and Youths Morocco & Seal Skin half Boots and Shoes,
Mens Hessian and Wellington Boots and Dress Shoes,
Cod and Hamboro Lines,
Garden and Chalk Lines,
Fools Cap and Letter Paper of different sizes,
Orderly Books,
Memorandum Do. with Classes,
Marble Cover'd Do. of 1 to 2 Quires,
Large Blank Books Bound and Letter'd,
Large and small Bibles and Prayer Books large print,
Red Morocco Pocket Books,
Black do do
Lumber, Hand & Imperial Brown Wrapping Paper,
Wafers,—Black and Red Sealing Wax,
Black Lead Pencils,
Slates and Slate Pencils,
Best Dutch Quills,
Black and Red Ink Powder,
Large Pewter Inkstands different sizes,
Ketchup,—French & Spanish Olives,
Sallad Oil,—Anchovies,—Chili Vinegar,
Best Mustard in 1-2lb. bottles,
Botanic Shaving Soap in Pots,
do. in Cakes,
Castile, Windsor and Palm Soap,
Aromatic Vinegar,
Honey Water, Lavender Water, Rose & Orange Flower Water,
Day & Martin's Real Japan Blacking,
Peruvian Bark, Castor Oil,

Ladies Elegant Red Morocco & Inlaid Work Boxes,
Green Lutstring Umbrellas,
Ladies Elegant Spiral top do.
Do. Silk fringed Parasols,
Silk & Lawn hat Covers,
Large and small Square Mahogany Dressing Glasses with Drawers,
Morocco Cases with Shaving apparatus,
Packwoods Razor Straps,
Chamber Bellowses Iron and Brass Pipes,
Cotton Wool Cards,
Hunting, Riding and Tandem Whips,
Whip Thongs,
Green, Shouchong, Hyson & Gunpowder Tea,
Muscovado & Loaf Sugar,
Coffee, Chocolate, Sago, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, Allspice, Bayley, Rice, Oat Mill, Ginger,
Pig Tail Tobacco, Ladies twist Tobacco
Snuff, Fig Blue, Starch,
Best Muscatell Raisins, Turkey Raisins,
Best Currants, Shell Almonds and Brown Candy Sugar,
Best Barkley, King's Arms and Pine apple Cheese,

Britannia Metal Tea Pots different sizes
do. Table & Tea Spoons,
do. Soup Ladles,
Double plated Toast Racks,
Do. Mustard Pots,
Silver Thimbles and Pencil Cases,
Silver Spectacles with Morocco Cases,
Spectacles for different ages,
Gilt, Plated & common Coat and Vest Buttons,
Cloak & Hat Pins,
Brass Screw Knobs,
Brass Cocks different sizes,
Double and Single Shot Belts,
Skates of different sizes,
Best Kirby Fish Hooks assorted,
White Chapple Needles do.
Knitting Needles,
Pound Pins,
Japan'd Tumblers,
Best Buck handled Knives and Forks,
Do. Desert do.
Double & Single Bladed Pen Knives,
Do. Pocket do.
Gardner's Pruning Knives,
Office Pen Knives,
Ladies best Steel Scissors in Morocco Cases,

Mens black & white Lambs Wool Hose,
Dos. white Cotton do.
Dos. Cotton Worsted half Hose,
Dos. black and white Silk do.
Womens and Girls white Cotton do.
Dos. black Worsted and Silk do.
Dos fine white Kid Gloves,
Mens best Drab & Brown Beaver & Buck skin Gloves.
Ladies real Tortoise Shell Brade Combs,
Do. do Band, forehead & Toupee Combs,
Dressing Combs,
Pocket do.
Ladies Velvet Bands & Gilt Clasps,
Large and small Bunches & Wreaths,
Silk Frog and Serpent Buttons,
Raised Cambrick Buttons,
Raised and plain Shirt Buttons,
Bonnet Wires,
Holland Tapes and Bobbins,
Adelphi Thread in Boxes,
All Col'd Thread,
Stitching do.
Fine Ounce do.
Cambrick do.
Cloth and Light Color'd Sewing Silk,
Thread Lace and Edging,
Silk Ferreting,
Sarcenet, China & Lustring Ribbons,
Plain & Figured black Cockade do.
Black Velvet do.
Chintz Binding,
London Quality & Carpet Binding,
Black White & Pink Persian,
Black Sarsanet,
Black Ribb'd Florentine,
Ladies Drab Crimson Yellow & Blue Silk Handkerchiefs,
Elegant Fathionable Silk Tippets, and Damask Scarfs,
Best Silk and fancy col'd Cotton Shawls,
Linen Diaper & Huckaback,
Princes Cord,
Book Muslin,
Jackanet do.
Elegant Worked Muslin Robes,
Cambricoes,
Bombazines and Bombazettes fashionable colours,
Tartan Plaiding,
A variety of Printed Cottons,
Fancy Chintz Shawls,
Black Cambrick, Cotton Shirting, Turkey Stripe, Striped Cotton, White India Cotton, Flaxen Sheeting, Flaxen Osnaburgs, Sail Canvass, Imitation and real Russia Sheeting,
Linen Apron Check,
Black, Blue & Grey Superfine Cloths and Carseymires,
Do. do. do. Second Cloths,
Ladies Petite Cloth,
Fine Coating & Fearing for Great Coats,
Broad Green Baize,
Best Swanskin,
Best Blue Mill'd Webbing for Pantaloons,
White, Yellow, Red and Scarlet Flannels,
Salisbury Flannels,
Superfine Kidderminster and Venetian Carpeting,
Elegant Hearth Rugs.
Best Kerseymire Pantaloons ready made,
Marseilles Vests, do.
A few Hogsheads of Glass, China and Queens Ware of the first Quality & well assorted.
Gun Powder and Shot.
Crown Glass 7 1-2 × 8 1-2 7 × 9 & 8 × 10.

A large assortment of Ironmongery Consisting of
Large Boilers with boiling handles,
Sauce Pans with Covers,
Locks, Bolts, Hinges & Staples assorted,
Patent Garden Rakes,
Grid Irons, Chimney Hooks, Kitchen Shovels and Tongs,
Smoothing Irons,
Tin Plate,
Spades & Shovels,
Dung Forks, Pitch Forks,
Best German Steel.

ALSO,

London Porter,—Best Jamaica Spirits,—Brandy,—Shrub,—Madeira, Teneriffe and Port Wine,—with many other articles not mentioned.

WM. ALLAN.

York, 17th July 1816. 3m.

Lands for Sale.

IN THE HOME DISTRICT.

LOT No. 18 in the 1st Concession, Township of York, containing 100 Acres.
Lot No. 19 same Concession, &c. 100
Lot No. 3 East side Yonge Street do. 190
Lot No. 16, 2d Concession, &c. 200
Lot No. 24, 3d Concession, &c. 200
Lot No 35, 1st Con. } Township
" No 34 & 35 1 Con. } of 1100
" No. 22, 23 & 24 3 Con. } Pickering.
" No 18 & 19 7th Con }
Lots No. 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18 and the Easternmost part of Lot No. 19 in the Township of Scott. } contang. 1200

ALSO:

Lots No. 10, 11, 12 and 13 North side of Simcoe Place.—Lots No 18 & 19, South side of Russell Square —*in the Town of York*, Containing 1 Acre Each.

For Particulars apply to
WILLIAM ALLAN.

York 20th August 1816. 3m.

Lands for Sale.

LOT No. 1 in the 3d Concession of Harwich, containing 199 Acres.

Broken Land called No. 10 front Concession of Louth, between Lots No. 9 & 10 on the East side of the 16 Mile Pond, containing 50 Acres.

Lots No. 17, 18 & 19 } in Oxford upon
in the 2d Concession. } Thames, containg
Lots No. 18 & 19 } ing about 500
Broken front. } Acres.

Lots No. 12, 7, 8, 13, 14 & 19 in the 3d Concession, Township of Pickering, Home District, Containing 1400 Acres.

Lots No. 18 & 20 front of Tarmouth, containing about 410 Acres.

The above Locations having been made many years ago, the situation and quality of the Lands are of the very best.—For Particulars apply to

WILLIAM ALLAN, or
JAMES CROOKS Esq.
Flamboro West.

York, 30th August, 1816. 3m.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that no Petition from Sons or Daughters of U. E. Loyalists will be hereafter received without a Certificate from the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the Peace, that the Parent retained his Loyalty during the late War, and was under no suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and if a Son, then of age, that he also was Loyal during the late War, and did his duty in defence of the Province—and if a Daughter of a U. E. Loyalist married, that her Husband was Loyal, and did his duty in defence of the Province.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

DISTRICT, ——— WE A. B. Chairman, and C. D. Clerk of the Peace, Certify that E. F. personally appeared at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace this day, is recognized by the Magistrates to be the Son of G. H. of ——— who retained his Loyalty during the late War without suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and that the said E. F. did his duty in defence of the Province during the late War.

Dated at the Court House at ———
——— in the said District this
——— day of ——— 181

n Steel.
A L S O,
ter,—Best Jamaica Spirits,—
sh,—Madeira, Teneriffe and
with many other articles not
WM. ALLAN.
July 1816. 3t—3m.

nds for Sale.
E HOME DISTRICT.
18 in the 1st Concession, Town-
York, containing 199 Acres.
ame Concession, &c. 199
ii fi e Yonge Street do. 190
2d Concession, &c. 200
3d Concession, &c. 200
i Con. } Township
3 1 Con. } of 1100
3 & 24 3 Con. } Pickering.
9 7th Con }
, 13, 14, 16, }
Eastern mo } containg. 1200
No. 19, in the }
t Scots. }
A L S O:
11, 12 and 13 North side of
e.—Lots No 18 & 19, South
i Square—in the Town of York,
Acre Each.
ulars apply to
WILLIAM ALLAN.
August 1816. 3m.

nds for Sale.
4 in the 3d Concession of Har-
containing 199 Acres.
and called No. 10 front Concess-
n, between Lots No. 9 & 10 on
e of the 16 Mile Pond, contain-
s.
17, 18 & 19 } in Oxford upon
oncession. } Thames, contain-
18 & 19 } ing about 500
} Acres.
12, 7, 8 13, 14 & 19 in the 3d
Township of Pickering, Home
ontaining 1900 Acres.
18 & 20 front of Yarmouth, con-
t 410 Acres.
ve Locations having been made
ago, the situation and quality of
ie of the very best.—For Particu-
WILLIAM ALLAN, or
JAMES CROOKS Esq.
Flamboro West.
th August, 1816. 3m.

IVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
ORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

C Notice is hereby given by
is Excellency the Lieutenant
in Council, that no Petition
or Daughters of U. E. Loyal-
hereafter received without a
from the Magistrates in Quar-
s, signed by the Chairman and
he Peace, that the Parent re-
Loyalty during the late War.
nder no suspicion of aiding or
he Enemy—and if a Son, then
t he also was Loyal during the
and did his duty in defence of
ce—and if a Daughter of a
yalist married, that her Hus-
Loyal, and did his duty in de-
he Province.
JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council

RM OF CERTIFICATE.
RICT, ———— WE A. B.
, and C. D. Clerk of the
rtify that E. F. personally ap-
the General Quarter Sessions
ace this day, is recognized by
strates to be the Son of G. H.
———— who retained his
during the late War without
of aiding or assisting the Ene-
that the said E. F. did his duty
e of the Province during the
at the Court House at ———
——in the said District this
day of ——— 181

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 45.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. each. YORK, (U.C.) WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1816. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

UPPER CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS an Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the forty second year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to enable the Governor, "Lieutenant Governor or Person Administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports "Place or Places, of Entry, within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively,' has lately expired; AND WHEREAS the said Act hath since been revived by an Act passed in the fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign;

AND WHEREAS as well with reference to the interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Inspectors of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for appointing five additional Ports or Places of Entry and Clearance, at the places hereinafter specified;

BE IT KNOWN THEREFORE, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority vested in me in and by the said recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do Hereby Declare and appoint, that in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty His Heirs and Successors to and for the uses of this Province, the like Duties on Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America as are now paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places" and also by and under the authority of the above recited Act, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the places hereinafter described and specified, That is to say, the Village of Brockville, in the Township of Elizabethtown in the District of Johnstown.

The Mouth of the River aux Raisin, in the Township of Lancaster in the Eastern District.

Shavel's Point, (commonly called) in the Township of Manida in the Eastern District.

The Mouth of the River Moira, in the Township of Thurlow in the Midland District.

The Village of Dover, in the District of London—*shall* from the Tenth day of this present month of June severally and respectively be and the same are by these Presents severally and respectively established and proclaimed to be Ports and places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited,—and for the payment of all duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province, from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act, as passed in the forty first year of His said Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at arms, at York, this first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen and fifty sixth year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lt. Gov.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Upper Canada.
Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the eighth day of July next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.

Greeting.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty fourth day of May last, WE thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twelfth day of August next, at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear, BUT WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our Loving Subjects,—have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, HEREBY convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Sixteenth day of September next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York—there to take into Consideration the state and welfare of our said Province, and therein to do as may seem necessary.

In Testimony whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this Tenth day of August in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and sixteen, and in the Fifty Sixth Year of our Reign.

F. G.

By Command of His Excellency.
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esq LIEUT. GOVERNOR of the Province of Upper Canada.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—

GREETING.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Indians residing on the Grand River within this Province, in a Speech addressed in Public Council to His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, that many White Persons are settled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province: And Whereas, by Law, all White Persons are forbidden to establish themselves, or reside in any Indian Village or Country within this Province without such Licence, under a Penalty, for the First Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the Second, and every other subsequent Offence, of Twenty Pounds; I HAVE THOUGHT PROPER, by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the intent that no Person may pretend Ignorance of the Law which subjects his Contravention to such Penalties; and further, to declare that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced against all Persons who shall, after the Publication hereof, continue to reside in the Indian Villages and Countries within the Province without due Licence And whereas it is further represented to me, that, among the White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are diverse to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, All Persons desirous of obtaining such Licences, are hereby required to report themselves to the Honourable WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, together with the Circumstances of Time, Place and Condition of their respective Residences.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twelfth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign

(Signed) FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
(Signed) WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

The following Circular Letter has been addressed to the Trustees of the Public District Schools throughout the Province:—

Lieut. Governor's Office.
York, 19th August 1816.

Sir,

I am directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to request that you will, in conjunction with the other Trustees of the District School of , transmit as soon as possible to me, for the Lieut. Governor's information.

The average number of Scholars during the last three years—

The number during the present year;

The Branches of Education taught;

The Books read in the School;

The hours of tuition, and what Public Examinations take place in the course of the year,—with such other particulars as may appear necessary to enable His Excellency to form a correct opinion of the state of your District School.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

S. GEALE, *In Absence of*
Mr. Acting Secretary Mc Mahon.

with the enemy,—or who died from wounds received in action,—or who died from disease contracted while on Service—and that J— H— is not Sixteen years (as the case may be).

I G—, H—. do Solemnly Swear that I am the Widow of A—. B—, who died from disease contracted while on Service.

I C— D—. Senior Officer of the Line, or Regiment of Militia, (as the case may be) do hereby Certify that *A*—. B—. was killed in action, on the day of or wounded, and died in consequence, and that A—. B—. is the Widow of C—. D—.

Which Affidavits and Certificates, with the receipt of such Pensioner or Pensioners, Guardian or Guardians, Agent or Agents, Executors or Administrators, shall be taken and allowed to be sufficient Voucher for the payment of such Pension or Pensions as aforesaid.

X. And Whereas it is necessary to provide for the more easy and expeditious insertion of the Names of Persons Claiming to be placed on the Pension List of this Province: Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, to nominate and appoint, during pleasure, one or more Persons from among the resident Surgeons in each and every District of this Province, to examine such Person or Persons as shall or may Claim to be admitted on the said Pension List in consequence of alledged disability from wounds as aforesaid; which Surgeon shall be entitled to Claim and receive for each examination the sum of Five Shillings, and no more, to be paid by the party claiming to be examined, the Certificate of which Surgeon, or of any Regular Surgeons of His Majesty's Military, Naval, or Marine Forces, in the form hereinafter recited, with the Certificate of the Senior Officer of the Line, or Militia, or on the death or absence of such Officer, that of the next Senior Officer, certifying the time, and place, of receiving such wounds; or if a widow, Certifying that her late husband was killed in action, or died of such wound as aforesaid, or if a Child, or Children, certifying the same; which Certificates shall be sufficient authority for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, to order the name of such Claimant as aforesaid, to be inserted in the said Pension List:

I C—. D—. Senior Officer of the Line, or Regiment of militia, (as the case may be) do hereby Certify that G—. H—. was wounded in action with the enemy on the day of

I G—. Surgeon, do hereby Certify that I have carefully examined A—. B—. of late an Officer, (as the case may be) in the Regiment of Militia, and that in consequence of being wounded, the said A—. B—. is incapable of hard Labour.

XI. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the said Agent shall cause to be Printed, a sufficient number of the different forms required by this act, and shall transmit the same to the Adjutant General of the Militia Forces, who shall, & he is required so to do, transmit a proportion of each, to each and every Commanding Officer of every Regiment, Battalion, or Independent Company of Militia within this Province.

XII. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*,, that from and after the passing of this act, it shall be the duty of each and every Officer Commanding a Regiment, Battalion, or Independant Company of Militia, within this Province, and he is hereby required so to do, to transmit, on or before the thirteith day of June, and on or before the thirty first day of December, in each and every year, a Return of all Persons entitled to Pensions within the limits of their respective Regiments, (whether arising from death by being killed, or disease, or from disability from hard Labour) to the Adjutant General of the Militia, for the time being; certified copies of which, shall, by the said Adjutant General of Militia, be transmitted to the Governor, Lieutenant Governer, or Person Administering the Government; to the Inspector General, and to the said Agent: Provided always, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that if any Commanding Officer of any Regiment, Battalion, or Imdependent Company, of Militia, shall neglect, or refuse, to transmit such Returns as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and Pay the sum of Two Hundred Pounds, to be recovered by any Person who shall sue for the same in His Majesty's Court of King's Bench in this Province, by action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, wherein no Essoine, Privilege, Protection, or Wager of law, shall be allowed, and only one Inparlance; one half of which said sum shall be given to the Person sueing for the same, and the other half paid into the hands of His Majesty's Receiver General, to and for His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for the Public uses of the said Province, and the support of the Government thereof, to be accounted for to His Majesty, through the Commissioners of His Treasury for the time being in such manner and form as it shall please His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to direct.

XIII. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That all the Expence, either from Printing the Notices and Forms, as aforesaid, or the Postage or Carriage of the same, to and from the different Districts, and including Stationary, shall be allowed and charged in a contingent account, to be kept by the said Agent, which shall be made up every Six Months, viz: on the thirtieth day of June, and the thirtyfirst day of December in each and every year; the amount of which account, having been previously audited by the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province, shall be paid by the Receiver General of this Province, to the said Agent, in like manner as other monies are paid under the authority of this, or any other Act of this Province.

XIV. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That all Monies paid under the authority of this Act, shall be accounted for to His Majesty by the Receiver General of this Province, through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in such manner and form, as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, shall be graciously pleased to direct.

XV. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the Oaths directed to be taken, by this Act, shall be administered by any Commissioner or Commissioners, who may for that purpose, be appointed by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, in each and every District thereof, and that any Person who shall be guilty of wilful and Currupt Perjury, in any Oath which such Person or Persons shall or may have taken, by the direction of this Act, such Person as aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, incur and suffer the like pains and penalties to which any other Person, convicted of Wilful and Currupt Perjury is liable by the Laws and Statutes of this Province.

XVI. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That all Persons heretofore serving in the late Provincial Marine Establishment, or who, being Inhabitants of this Province shall, or may, hereafter engage, or serve, on board of any of His Majesty's vessels on the Lakes or Rivers of this Province, shall be deemed and taken to be Militia men, and shall be entitled to all the benefits of this, or any other Act of this Province for the Payment of Pensions.

XVII. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the said Agent shall, regularly on the thirtyfirst day of December, in each and every year, transmit to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, a detailed Abstract Account, supported by the Vouchers, of all Pensions paid by him under the authority of this Act.

XVIII. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That this Act shall be, and continue in force for the space of four years, and from thence to the end of the then next ensuing Session of Parliament, and no longer.

in Courseof Payment.
List of disabled Persons who have hereto
this Province, on account of Wounds rec
an Actual Service in defence of the Pr
duced the necessary Certificates and Doc
produced those Documents in part, when

Name of Pensioner.	Rank	D Se
Thos. G. Simons	Major	Sel
James Kerby	Major	Ad
William Jarvie	Captain	La
John McDonell	do.	
Thomas Fraser	do.	
John McGregor	do.	K
Philip Empey	Lieutenant	1
Thomas Smith	do.	L
Henry Rutan	do.	L
George Kyerson	do.	1
James McGregor	do.	K
Daniel McDougal	do.	L
Robert Kirkpatrick	Ensign	
Donald McDearmid	Lieutenant	1
James Richardson	Master's Mat	
Robert Richardson	Midshipman	
Richard Drake	Serjeant	
William Baell	do.	
Michel Rosanne	Private	
Thomas Silverthorn	do.	
Reuben Alward	do.	
Andrew Kennedy	do.	
Thomas Servis	do.	
John Bonnett	do.	
John Bertrand	Bugler.	
John Serlve	Private	
William Maltimore	do.	
John Cottell	do.	
Joseph Shepard	do.	
David Trevoot	do.	
Samuel Wiers	do.	
George Campbell	do.	
Joseph Wheaton	do.	
Jacob Snyder	do.	
Charles McKinnon	do.	
Farquhar McBean	do.	
[illegible] Kibbie	do.	
[illegible] McKenzie	do.	
[illegible]	do.	
[illegible] McDougal	do.	
[illegible]	do.	
[illegible] Farquhar	do.	
[illegible] Chamellier	do.	
[illegible] Chamellier	do.	
Nicholas P. Cutler	do.	
James Marten	do.	
James Graham	do.	
Lawrence Forsay	do.	
Thomas Major	do.	
Cornl. Powell	do.	
Samuel Norton	do.	
Ebenezer Avery	do.	
Stephen Barber	do.	
Andrew Borland	do.	

List of Widows and Orphan Children
advance

Name of Widow, &c.	Name of Late hand or Fat Orphan Chil
Marie Madeline Bonny	Laurence Bo
Harriet Walker	Edward Walk
Margaret Booth	Joshua Booth
Nancy Corroll	John Corroll
Anne Turner	George Turn
Susannah McDonell	Christopher M
Jeusba Detlor	John Detlor
Anne Badichon	Pierre Badich
Cecile Resume	Pascal Resum
Frances Murray	Daniel Murr
Elizabeth Coghell	George Cogh
Elizabeth Wright	Charles Wr
Sarah Taylor	Robert Tayl
Margaret Bastida	Joseph Bastid
Mary Adams	Samuel Ada
Lydea Peer	Stephen Pee
Mary Blanchette	Lewis Blanc
Hannah Forsyth	James Forsy
Nancy Wilkerson	Jacob Wilk
Nancy Clendennen	Adam Clen
Myranne Smith	Chancy Sm
Catharine Wolfrum	Philip Wolf
Children of	Matthias Sa
Child of	John McG
Child of	William C
Children of	Martin Mc
Children of	Timothy S
Children of	Thomas
Children of	John Hen

in Course of Payment.

List of disabled Persons who have heretofore been admitted, and of those also who Claim to be admitted, as Militia Pensioners of this Province, on account of Wounds received in action, or Disability occasioned by Casualties or Accidents which have occurred on Actual Service in defence of the Province, as far as Returns have been received; with the sums due to those who have produced the necessary Certificates and Documents touching their Wounds & Disability; and which will be due to others who have produced those Documents in part, when they will have furnished them complete, as required by Law, up to the 31st of Dec. 1816.

Name of Pensioner.	Rank	Regiment or Description of Service to which belonged	Action or Place where wounded, &c.	Time when wounded.	Period for which Pension is due. From	To	Amount of Pension. Province Curry. Dollars at 5/.
Thos. U. Simons	Major	2d York now 1st Gore	Lundy's Lane	25 July 1814	1 Janv. 1816	31 Dec. 1816	20 — —
James Kerby	Major	2d Lin. & In. Mil	Fort Erie & Lundy's Lane	1 Dec. 1812 & 25 July 1814	2 Dec. 1812	do. do.	81 12 10 1-2
William Jarvie	Captain	Incorporated	York,	27 April 1813	1 Jan. 1815	do do	40
John McDonell	do.	do.	Lundy's Lane	25 July 1814	1 Jan. 1816	do do	20
Thomas Fraser,	do.	do.	do, do.	25 July 1814	do	do do	48 15 4
John McGregor	do.	Kent Volunteers	Long Woods	4 March 1814	1 Janry. 1816	do do	20
Philip Empey	Lieutenant	1st Stormont	Ogdensburg	22 Feb 1813	do.	do bo	20
Thomas Smith	do.	Late 2d York	Lundy's Lane	25 July 1814	3 Nov. 1815	do do	22 2 8 1-2
Henry Ruttan	do.	Incorporated	do.	do. do.	1 Janry. 1816	do do	20
George Kyerion	do.	1st Norfolk	Fort Erie	28 Nov. 1812	do.	do do	20
James McGregor	do.	Kent Volunteers	River Thames	9 July 1814	9 July 1814	do do	49 12 3 3-4
Daniel McDougal	do.	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25 July 1814	25 July 1814	do do	48 15 4
Robert Kirkpatrick	Ensign	2d Lincoln	Chippawa	5 July 1814	do.	do do	49 15 7 1-2
Donald McDearmid	Lieutenant	1st Glengary	Ogdensburg	22 Feb. 1813	22 Feb. 1813	do do	77 1 4 1-2
James Richardson	Master's Mate	Provincial marine	Oswego	6 May 1814	6 May 1814	do do	53 3
Robert Richardson	Midshipman	do.	Grass Rolsin	22 Janry. 1813	22 Janry 1813	do do	78 17
Richard Drake	Serjeant	2d Norfolk	Stony creek	12 Nov 1813	23 Febry. 1816	do do	17 3 1-2
William Baeth	do.	1st Leeds	Ogdensburg	22 Feb. 1813	9 May —15	do do	32 18 0 3 4
Michea Reaunne	Private	2d Essex	River Raisin	22 Janry 1813	22 July —15	do do	28 18 7 1-2
Thomas Suverthorn	do.	1st Norfolk	Fort Erie	27 Nov. 1812	1 Janry —16	do do	20 —
Reuben Aimard	do.	2d Norfolk	do.	28 Nov. 1812	do.	do do	20 —
Andrew Kennedy	do.	3d York (late)	Queenston	13 Octr. 1812	do.	do do	20 —
Thomas Servis	do.	1st Stormont	Ogdensburg	22 Febry. 1813	do. —15	do do	40 —
John Bonsett	do.	2d Norfolk	Fort Erie	28 Nov. 1812	do. —16	do do	20 —
John Bertrand	Bugler.	Incorporated	Niagara front	18 Octr. 1814	do. do.	do do	20 —
John Seelee	Private	do.	Lundy's Lane	25 July 1814	1 July —15	do do	30 —
William Baltimore	do.	do.	do.	do.	1 Janry. —16	do do	20 —
John Corbell	do.	do.	do.	do.	1 July —15	do do	30 —
Jesse Shepard	do.	3d York (late)	York	27 April 1813	18 Febry. —16	do do	17 5 9
David Terance	do.	5th Lincoln	Queenston	13 Octr. 1812	1 Janry. —16	do do	60 —
Samuel Wiers	do,	2d do.	Chippawa	5 July 1814	do. —16	do do	20 —
George Campbell	do.	1st do.	Fort George	27 May 1813	27 May —15	do do	71 18 3 1-4
Joseph Wheaton	do.	1st do.	St. David's	12 July 1814	12 July —15	do do	48 18 7 1-2
Jacob Snyder	do.	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25 July 1814	1 Janry. —16	do do	20 —
Charles McKinnon	do.	2d Glengary	Near Cornwa	10 Nov. 1813	do.	do do	20 —
Farquhar McLean	do.	1st Glengary	Ogdensburg	22 Feb. 1813	22 Feb. —15	do do	17 1 4 1-4
Thomas Kirby	do.	2d Lincoln	Chippawa	5 July 1814	5 July —15	do do	49 17 3
Frederick McKenzie	do.	1st Glengary	accident on duty	28 Octr. 1813	28 Octr. —15	do do	63 11 2
Simon [illegible]	do.	Kent Volunteers	Long Woods	4 March 1814	4 March —15	do do	56 12 0 1-2
John McDougal	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do do	56 12 0 1-2
Cha. Ford	do.	do.	River Thames	9 July 1814	9 July —15	do do	49 12 10 1-2
Jacob Farrington	do.	2d Leeds	Jamesaque	21 Sept. 18	21 Sept. —15	do do	85 11 8 1-2
Jacob Bonteiller	do.	1st Essex	Longueuil	1 August 18	1 August —15	do do	87 18 10 3-4
Joseph P. Eames	do.	2d Norfolk	River Raisin	22 Janry 18	2 Janry —15	do do	78 17
James Morgan	do.	3d Lincoln	Malcolm's Mill	5 Nov. 1814	1 Novbr. —16	do do	43 1 4 1-4
James Graham	do.	3d York (late)	Black Rock	30 Dec. 1813	30 Dec. —15	do do	60 2 2
Lawrence Farray	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do do	60 2 2
Thomas Major	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do do	60 2 2
Cyrus Powell	do.	3d York (late)	Queenston	13 Octr. 1812	27 Novbr. —16	do do	42 9 3
Samuel Norton	do.	1st Norfolk	Malcolm's Mill	5 Nov. 1814	6 do. do	do do	43 11 4 1-4
Ebenezer Avery	do.	do.	Fort Erie	28 Nov. 1812	13 Novbr —12	do do	8 17 3
Stephen Barber	do.	2d Leeds	accident on duty	26 Janry. 1813	26 Janry —13	do do	78 12 7 1 2
Andrew Bottard	do.	3d York (late)	York	27 April 1813	27 April —13	do do	75 12 10 1 2

List of Widows and Orphan Children admitted as Militia Pensioners previous to the Act passed in 1816; showing the sum due to each in advance to the 31st of December 1816, as far as the Names have been returned.

Name of Widow, &c.	Name of Late Husband or Father of Orphan Children.	Rank in Militia	Regiment to which he belonged	Action in which killed, &c.	Time of Decease	Period for which Pension is to be due. From	To	Amount. Pro. Cury. Dollars 5/
Marie Magdelaine Bonny	Laurence Bonny	Captain	1 Essex	[illegible]	5 May 18[illegible]	1 May 1815	31 Dec. 1816	33 2 5 1-2
Harier Walker	Edward Walker	do.	Incorpr't'd.	Fort Erie	12 Aug. 14	1 Janry. 16	do.	20
Margaret Booth	Joshua Booth	do.	Addington	Casualty	27 Oct 13	do.	do.	40
Nancy Carroll	John Carroll	do.	Oxford	Casualty	27 Aug. 14	do.	do.	20
Anne Turney	George Turney	do.	2 Lincoln	Chippawa	5 July 14	do.	do.	20
Susannah McDonell	Christopher McDonell	Lieutenant	2 Lincoln	do.	do.	do.	do.	20
Amanda Detlor	John Detlor	Ensign	3 York	York	27 April 13	1 July 16	do.	10
Anne Badichon	Pierre Badichon	Private	2 Essex	River Raisin	22 Janry. 13	22 July 15	do.	28 15 4
Cecile Reaume	Pascal Reaume	——	1 Essex	do.	do.	22 Janry. 16	do.	28 15 4
Frances Murray	Daniel Murray	——	3 York	York	27 April 13	1 Janry. 16	do.	20
Elizabeth Coghell	George Coghell	——	1 Lincoln	Lundy's Lane	25 July 14	do.	do.	20
Elizabeth Wright	Charles Wright	——	do.	Fort George	27 May 13	do.	do.	20
Sarah Taylor	Robert Taylor	——	2 Lincoln	Chippawa	5 July 14	do.	do.	20
Margaret Baptido	Joseph Baptido	——	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	20
Mary Adams	Samuel Adams	——	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	20
Lydea Peer	Stephen Peer	——	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	20
Mary Blanchette	Lewis Blanchette	——	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	20
Hannah Forsyth	James Forsyth	——	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	20
Nancy Wilkerson	Jacob Wilkerson	——	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	20
Nancy Clendennen	Adam Clendennen	——	1st Norfolk	Fort Erie	28 Nov. 12	do.	do.	20
Suzanne Smith	Chancy Smith	——	1st Oxford	Accident	5 Nov. 14	do.	do.	20
Catharine Wolfrum	Philip Wolfrum	——	Incorprtd.	do. at Kingston	21 Aug. 13	1 July 16	do.	10
Children of	Matthias Saunders	——	1st York	York	27 April 13	1 Janry 16	do.	20
Child of	John McGrath	——	Incorprtd.	Fort Erie	24 Sept. 14	do.	do.	20
Child of	William Cameron	——	1 Lincoln	Fort George	27 May 13	1 July 15	do.	30
Children of	Martin McClellan	——	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	30
Children of	Timothy Skinner	——	2 do.	Chippawa	5 July 14	1 Janry. 16	do.	20
Children of	Thomas Smith	——	3 York	Queenston	13 Oct. 12	do.	do.	20
Children of	John Hendersholt	——	5 Lincoln	Queenston Heights	18 Sept. 12	do.	do.	20

The Subscriber has received from London, by the Eweretta & Trader, the following

GOODS,

which are warranted to be of the best quality and will be sold on the lowest Terms.

Nails from 6d to 20d,
Boiled Linseed Oil,
Brown, Yellow and White Paints Ground in Oil,
Putty, Lamp Black and Black Lead,
Sweeping Brushes,—Hair Brushes,
Tooth, Nail and Shaving Do.
Black and Gold hearth Do.
Mens Black Willow & best Leghorn hats,
Ladies best Leghorn Hats,
Mens & Boys best Beaver Hats,
Ladies Jean Boots and Laces,
Dos Spanish Nelson Cork Sole Kid Slippers,
Dos. Spanish Trim'd Do.
Dos. Wellington's full fringed,
Boys and Youths Morocco & Seal Skin half Boots and Shoes,
Mens Hessian and Wellington Boots and Dress Shoes,
Cod and Hamboro Lines,
Garden and Chalk Lines,
Fools Cap and Letter Paper of different sizes,
Orderly Books,
Memorandum Do. with Clasps,
Marble Cover'd Do. of 1 to 2 Quires,
Large Blank Books Bound and Letter'd,
Large and small Bibles and Prayer Books large print,
Red Morocco Pocket Books,
Black do. do.
Lumber, Hand & Imperial Brown Wrapping Paper,
Wafers,—Black and Red Sealing Wax,
Black Lead Pencils,
Slates and Slate Pencils,
Best Dutch Quills,
Black and Red Ink Powder,
Large Pewter Inkstands different sizes,
Ketchup,—French & Spanish Olives,
Salad Oil,—Anchovies,—Chili Vinegar,
Best Nuttard in 1 2lb. bottles,
Botanic Shaving Soap in Pots,
do. in Cakes,
Castile, Windsor and Palm Soap,
Aromatic Vinegar,
Honey Water, Lavender Water, Rose & Orange Flower Water,
Day & Martin's Real Japan Blacking,
Peruvian Bark, Castor Oil,
Ladies Elegant Red Morocco & Inlaid Work Boxes,
Green Lustring Umbrellas,
Ladies Elegant Spiral top do.
Do. Silk fringed Parasols,
Silk & Lawn hat Covers,
Large and small Square Mahogany Dressing Glasses with Drawers,
Morocco Cases with Shaving apparatus,
Packwoods Razor Straps,
Chamber Bellowses Iron and Brass Pipes,
Cotton Wool Cards,
Hunting, Riding and Tandum Whips,
Whip Thongs,
Green, Showchong, Hyson & Gunpowder Tea,
Muscovado & Loaf Sugar,
Coffee, Chocolate, Sago, Cinnamon, Cloves Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, Allspice, Barley, Rice, Oat Mill, Ginger,
Pig Tail Tobacco, Ladies twist Tobacco,
Snuff, Fig Blue, Starch,
Best Muscatell Raisins, Turkey Raisins,
Best Currants, Shell Almonds and Brown Candy Sugar,
Best Barkley, King's Arms and Pine apple Cheese,
Britannia Metal Tea Pots different sizes,
do. Table & Tea Spoons,
do. Soup Ladles,
Double plated Toast Racks,
Do. Mustard Pots,
Silver Thimbles and Pencil Cases,
Silver Spectacles with Morocco Cases,
Spectacles for different ages,
Gilt, Plated & common Coat and Vest Buttons,
Cloak & Hat Pins,
Brass Screw Knobs,
Brass Cocks different sizes,
Double and Single Shot Belts,
Skates of different sizes,
Best Kirby Fish Hooks assorted,
White Chapple Needles do.
Knitting Needles,
Pound Pins,
Japan'd Tumblers,
Best Buck handled Knives and Forks,
Do. Defiant do.
Double & Single Bladed Pen Knives,
Do. Pocket do.
Gardener's Pruning Knives,
Office Pen Knives,
Ladies best Steel Scissors in Morocco Cases,
Mens black & white Lambs Wool Hose,
Dos. white Cotton do.
Dos. Cotton Worsted half Hose,
Dos. black and white Silk do.
Womens and Girls white Cotton do.
Dos. black Worsted and Silk do.
Dos. fine white Kid Gloves,
Mens best Drab & Brown Beaver & Buck Skin Gloves,
Ladies real Tortoise Shell Brade Combs,
Do. do Band, forehead & Toupee do.
Dressing Combs,
Pocket do.
Ladies Velvet Bands & Gilt Clasps,
Large and small Bunches & Wreaths,
Silk Frog and Serpent Buttons,
Raised Cambrick Buttons,
Raised and plain Shirt Buttons,
Bonnet Wires,
Holland Tapes and Bobbins,
Adelphi Thread in Boxes,
All Col'd Thread,
Stitching do.
Fine Ounce do.
Cambrick do.
Cloth and Light Color'd Sewing Silk,
Thread Lace and Edging,
Silk Ferreting,
Sarcenet, China & Lustring Ribbons,
Plain & Figured black Cockade do.
Black Velvet do.
Chintz Binding,
London Quality & Carpet Binding,
Black White & Pink Persian,
Black Sarsanet,
Black Ribb'd Florentine,
Ladies Drab Crimson Yellow & Blue Silk Handkerchiefs,
Elegant Fashionable Silk Tippets, and Damask Scarfs,
Best Silk and fancy col'd Cotton Shawls,
Linen Diaper & Huckaback,
Princes Cord,
Book Muslin,
Jackanet do.
Elegant Worked Muslin Robes,
Callimancos,
Bombazins and Bombazettes fashionable colours,
Tartain Plaidings,
A variety of Printed Cottons,
Fancy Chintz Shawls,
Black Cambrick, Cotton Shirting, Turkey Stripe, Striped Cotton, White India Cotton, Flaxen Sheeting, Flaxen Osnaburgs, Sail Canvass, Imitation and real Russia Sheeting,
Linen Apron Check,
Black, Blue & Grey Superfine Cloths and Cassemires,
Do. do. Second Cloths,
Ladies Petite Cloth,
Fine Coating & Flushing for Great Coats,
Broad Green Baize,
Best Swanskin,
Best Blue Mill'd Webbing for Pantaloons,
White, Yellow, Red and Scarlet Flannels,
Salisbury Flannels,
Superfine Kidderminster and Venetian Carpeting,
Elegant Hearth Rugs.
Best Kerseymire Pantaloons ready made,
Marseilles Vests, do.
A few Hogsheads of Glass, China and Queens Ware of the first Quality & well assorted.
Gun Powder and Shot.
Crown Glass 7 by 2 × 8 1-2 7 × 9 & 8 × 10.

A large assortment of Ironmongery Consisting of

Large Boilers with folding handles,
Sauce Pans with Covers,
Locks, Bolts, Hinges & Staples assorted,
Patent Garden Rakes,
Grid Irons, Chimney Hooks, Kitchen Shovels and Tongs,
Smoothing Irons,
Tin Plate,
Spades & Shovels,
Dung Forks Pitch Forks,
Best German Steel.

ALSO,

London Porter,—Best Jamaica Spirits,—Brandy,—Shrub,—Madeira,—Teneriffe and Port Wine,—with many other articles not mentioned.

WM. ALLAN.

York, 17th July 1816. 3m-30.

Lands for Sale.

IN THE HOME DISTRICT.

LOT No. 18 in the 1st Concession, Township of York, containing 100 Acres.
Lot No. 1 same Concession, &c. 100
Lot No. 3 east side Yonge Street do. 192
Lot No. 16, 2d Concession, &c. 200
Lot No. 24, 3d Concession, &c. 200
Lot No. 35, 1st Con. } Township
" No 34 & 35 3d Con. } of 1100
" No. 22, 23 & 24 3 Con. } Pickering.
" No 18 & 19, 7th Con.
Lots No. 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18 and the easternmost part of Lot No. 19 in the Township of Scott. } contang. 1200

ALSO:

Lots No. 10, 11, 12 and 13, North side of Simcoe Place.—Lots No. 18 & 19, South side of Russell Square —*in the Town of York*, Containing 1 Acre Each.

For Particulars apply to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York 20th August 1816. 3m.

Lands for Sale.

LOT No. 1 in the 3d Concession of Ilgerwich, containing 199 Acres.

Broken Land called No. 10 front Concession of Louth, between Lots No. 9 & 10 on the East side of the 16 Mile Pond, containing 50 Acres.

Lots No. 17, 18 & 19 } in Oxford upon
Lots No. 18 & 19 } the 21 Concession. } Thames, containing about 500 Acres

Lots No. 12, 7, 8, 13, 14 & 19 in the 2d Concession, Township of Pickering, Home District, Containing 1400 Acres.

Lots No. 18 & 20 front of Yarmouth, containing about 400 Acres.

The above Locations having been made many years ago, the situation and quality of the Lands are of the very best.—For Particulars apply to

WILLIAM ALLAN, or
JAMES CROOKS Esq.
Flamboro West.

York, 20th August, 1816. 3m.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1815.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that no Petition from Sons or Daughters of U. E. Loyalists will be hereafter received without a Certificate from the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the Peace, that the Parent retained his Loyalty during the late War, and was under no suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and if a Son, then of age, that he also was Loyal during the late War, and did his duty in defence of the Province—and if a Daughter of a U. E. Loyalist married, that her Husband was Loyal, and did his duty in defence of the Province.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

DISTRICT, ——— WE A. B. Chairman, and C. D. Clerk of the Peace, Certify that E. F. personally appeared at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace this day, is recognized by the Magistrates to be the Son of G. H. of ——— who retained his Loyalty during the late War without suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and that the said E. F. did his duty in defence of the Province during the late War.

Dated at the Court House at ———
——— in the said District this
——— day of ——— 181.

idows and Orphans admitted to Militia

No.	Name of Widow, &c.	Name and Rank of Husband Name.
	Susan Butler	Johnson Butler
	Catharine Hainer	George Hainer
	Dorothy May	John May
	Elizabeth Dennis	Joseph Dennis
	Barbara Teal	Laurance Teal
	Catharine Teal	Zachariah Teal
	Barbara Brown	Isaac Brown
	Catharine Rock	John Rock
	Mary Coon	John Coon
	Mary Clark	John Clark
	Mr. Vanderbaneck	Cor. Vanderban
	Mary Grass	Michael Grass
	Elsey Wolfe	Conrad Wolfe
	Elenor Boyer	Martin Boyer
	Hanh. Clendinnen	Ann. Clendinn
	Sophia Hainer	Zachariah Hain
	Hariet Hainer	David Hainer
	Elizabeth Weaver	Francis Weaver
	Phebe Warner	Michael Warne
	Cathne. Newkirk	Benj. Newkirk
	Anna Johnston	John Johnston
	Cathn. Limburner	Alex. Limburn
	Phebe Adair	John Adair
	Tasey Balm	Jacob Balm
	children of	Casper Shufelt
	children of	John Shakleto
	children of	John Gallipot
	children of	Gasham Conge
	children of	William Denn
	children of	John Smith
	children of	Jonathan Grif
	children of	Charles Steve
	children of	Isaac Walker
	children of	Lewis Boughs
	children of	Abraham Acre
	children of	Samuel Nunn
	Lucretia Stewart	Enoch Stewar
	Maria Rabbee	John B. Rabb
	Nancy Lotridge	John Lotridg
	Barbara King	George King
	Elizabeth Hull	Kiah Hull
	Margrt. Vansickle	David Vansic
	children of	John Stewar
	Widow Mills	Solomon Mil
	Martha Hebert	Besley Heber
46	widow or children	Pierre Cabas

[*Errors Excepted*]

His Excelleney the Lieutena
on his way to visit the Emigrant S
ernor in Chief.

His Excelleney
Richard Hart Esq. to be Je
Simon McNabb Esq. to be
Mr. William Cooper to be C

His Excellency the Lieuten
to be additional Commissioners

Widows and Orphans admitted as Militia Pensioners under the Provincial Statute passed in the Year 1816, as far as their names have been returned.

No.	Name of Widow, &c.	Name and Rank of Deceased Husband, &c. Name.	Rank	Name of Guardian of Orphan Children.	Regiment to which deceased belonged.	Time of Decease	By what Board the Widow &c. recommended	Period for which Pension is due. From	To	Amount Pro. curr'y. Dollars at 5/.
	Susan Butler	Johnson Butler	Lt. Col.		4 Lincoln	1 Dec. 1812		1 Dec. 1812	31 Dec. 1816	811311 1-2
	Catharine Hainer	George Hainer	Lieut.		1st do.	22 Nov. 14		22 Nov. 14	do.	do. 423 10
	Dorothy May	John May	Lieut.		do	8 Nov. 12		8 Nov. 12	do	do 82192
	Elizabeth Dennis	Joseph Dennis	Private		3 Lincoln	Janry. 15		31 Jan. 15	do	do 3872
	Barbara Teal	Laurance Teal			do	9 Janry. 13		9 Jan. 13	do	do 79113
	Catharine Teal	Zachariah Teal			do	17 do. 13		17 do	do	do 7926
	Barbara Brown	Isaac Brown			2 York	10 Dec. 12		10 Dec. 12	do	do 814 1
	Catharine Rock	John Rock			3 Lincoln	1 Dec. 12		1 do	do	do 81131012
	Mary Coon	John Coon			2 do	1 Janry. 13		2 Jan. 13	do	do 79181
	Mary Clark	John Clark			do	4 Dec. 12		4 Dec. 12	do	do 1108
	Mr. Vanderbaneck	Cos. Vanderbaneck			do	18 March 13		18 Mar. 13	do	do 751682
	Mary Graff	Michael Graff			do	17 Dec. 12		17 Dec. 12	do	do 80165
	Elsey Wolfe	Conrod Wolfe			do	10 do.		10 Dec. 12	do	do 814 1
	Elenor Boyer	Martin Boyer			do	10 April 13		20 April 13	do	do 74—6 1-2
	Hanh. Clendinnen	Abn. Clendinnen			do	15 Oct. 12		25 Oct. 12	do	do 83146 1-4
	Sophia Hainer	Zachariah Hainer			do	1 Febry. 13		2 Febry. 13	do	do 78 5 ——
	Hariet Hainer	David Hainer			do	6 Oct. 13		6 Octr. 13	do	do 64 1 6 1-4
	Elizabeth Weaver	Francis Weaver			do	15 Nov. 14		15 Nov. 14	do	do 42116
	Phebe Warner	Michael Warner			do	1 Nov. 14	Niagara	1 do	do	do 4336 10
	Cathne. Newkirk	Benj. Newkirk			do	13 Nov. 12	District	13 Nov. 12	do	do 82138 1-4
	Anna Johnston	John Johnston			4 do	1 Dec. 12		1 Dec. 12	do	do 81431 1-2
	Cathn. Limburner	Alex. Limburner			do	13 Aug. 14		13 Aug. 14	do	do 47146
	Phebe Adair	John Adair			do	18 Dec. 12		18 Dec. 12	do	do 80154
	Tasey Balm	Jacob Balm			2 Lincoln	1 Dec. 12		2 do	do	do 81210
	children of	Casper Shufelt	Serjeant	John Benner, senr.	3 do	5 Janry. 13		6 Jan. 13	do	do 79146 1 2
	children of	John Shakleton	Private	John Warren	do	14 Dec. 12		14 Dec. 12	do	do 80198 1-2
	children of	John Gallipot		Peter Trumble	2 do	9 Dec. 12		9 Dec. 12	do	do 81512
	children of	Gasham Conger		Lawrce. Jennings	do	3 Dec. 12		3 do	do	do 81129
	children of	William Dennis		Sarah Duckiteder	2 Lincoln	13 Dec. 12		13 do	do	do 81—9 1-2
	children of	John Smith	Serjeant	George Adams	1 do	25 Aug. 14		25 Aug. 14	do	do 47 14
	children of	Jonathan Griffin	Private	Smith Griffin	4 do	20 Oct. 12		20 Oct. 12	do	do 84—
	children of	Charles Stevenson		Anna Youngs	do	8 Nov 12		8 Nov. 12	do	do 81190
	children of	Isaac Walker		William Walker	do	do.		4 do	do	do 93 5 1-2
	children of	Lewis Boughner		Elenor Chambers	do	14 do.		14 do	do	do 82189
	children of	Abraham Acre		Robert Nelles	do	do.		30 do	do	do 81 15
	children of	Samuel Nunn		Charlotte Acre	do	1 Dec. 12		1 Dec. 12	do	do 81131
	Lucretia Stewart	Enoch Stewart			Mila. Artl.	19 Mar. 13		19 Mar. 13	do	do 78157 1-2
	Maria Rabbee	John B. Rabbee			Artl. drivers	20 Mar. 13		20 do	do	do 75146 1-2
	Nancy Lottridge	John Lottridge	Captain		5 Lincoln	29 Nov. 12		29 Nov. 12	do	do 81161
	Barbara King	George King	Lieut.		2 York	Dec. do.		31 Dec. 12	do	do 801 1
	Elizabeth Hull	Kiah Hull	Private		Incor. Mil.	June 13		30 June 13	do	do 701 1
	Margrt. Vansickle	David Vansickle			5 Lincoln	Dec. 12	District of Gore	31 Dec. 12	do	do 801 1
	children of	John Stewart		Sarah Banghart	do	Nov. 12		30 Nov. 12	do	do 81195
	Widow Mills	Solomon Mills	Serjeant		2 York	5 July 14		5 July 14	do	do 49173
	Martha Hebert	Beeley Hebert	private		5 Lincoln	Nov. 12		30 Nov. 12	do	do 81 15
46	Widow or children	Pierre Cabasiere*			Incorporated	Feb. 15		28 Feb. 15	do	do 38 10 5

*N. B. Cabasiere Died in Captivity as a Prisoner of War in the United States.

[*Errors Excepted*]

EDWARD MacMAHON,
General Agent for Paying Militia Pensioners.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor embarked here on Monday afternoon, on board the Government Yacht Toronto for Kingston, on his way to visit the Emigrant Settlement at the River Rideau; from whence, we understand, he proceeds to pay a short visit to the Governor in Chief.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 27th September, 1816.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

Richard Batt Esq. to be Judge of the District Court, and Surrogate of the District of Gore.
Simon McNabb Esq. to be Collector of Customs at the mouth of the River Moira, in the Midland District.
Mr. William Cooper to be Government Auctioneer—and Mr. William Knott Senior, to be Door-Keeper to the House of Assembly.

By His Excellency's Command,
EDWARD MacMAHON, *Acting Secretary.*

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 30th September, 1816.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Justices of the Peace for the District of Niagara, to be additional Commissioners for Administering the Oaths to Militia Pensioners:—

Robert Nelles,	Forty Mile Creek.
John Symington,	Niagara.
James Macklem	Chippawa.
Robert Grant,	Queenston.
George Adams	Twelve Mile Creek
John Clark,	Near do.

By His Excellency's Command,
EDWARD MacMAHON, *Acting Secretary.*

VOLUME XXV.

THE

Single Papers 1s. each.

UPPER CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire

Lieutenant Governor of the Pr
Upper Canada, &c. &c.

WHEREAS an Act of the
of this Province, made and
the forty second year of His Majesty
intituled, " An Act to enable the
" Lieutenant Governor or Person A
" ing the Government of this Provin
" point one or more additional Port
" Place or Places, of Entry, within
" vince, and to appoint one or mo
" tor or Collectors of the same resp
has lately expired; AND WHE
said Act hath since been revived
passed in the fifty-sixth year of His
Reign.

AND WHEREAS as well with
to the interests of His Majesty's G
of this Province, as to the convenie
fectors of Goods and Merchandiz
the Merchants and other His
Subjects resident within this Provin
been ascertained that there is imm
cation for appointing five additiona
Places of Entry and Clearance, at
hereinafter specified.

BE IT KNOWN THEREFOR
FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenan
or of this Province, in exercise of
and authority vested in me in and
recited Act, by and with the adv
Executive Council of the said Pr
Hereby Declare and appoint, that
to the Ports of Entry and Cleara
lished by and under the authority
rain Act of the Parliament of this
passed in the forty first year of Hi
Reign, intituled, " An Act for
His Majesty His Heirs and Succe
for the uses of this Province, the
on Goods and Merchandize broug
Province from the United States
ea as are now paid on Goods and
dize imported from Great Britain
places" and also by and under th
of the above recited Act, passed in
our Lord one thousand eight h
two, he places hereinafter des
specified, That is to say, the
Brockville, in the Township of
town in the District of Johnstow

The Mouth of the River au
the Township of Lancaster in
District.

Shaver's Point, (commonly c
Township of Matilda in the Eas

The Mouth of the River Mo
Township of Thurlow in the M
trict.

The Village of Dover, in the
London-- *shall* fr the Tenth
present month of June severa
pectively be and the same are b
sents severally and respectively est
proclaimed to be Ports and pla
and Clearance, for all Goods an
dize not being entirely prohibi
the payment of all duties, liab
on all Goods and Merchand

G. R.

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 47.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. each. YORK, (U. C.) WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1816. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

UPPER CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

FRANCIS GORE, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS an Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the forty second year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to enable the Governor "Lieutenant Governor or Person Administering the Government of this Province, to ap "point one or more additional Port or Ports "Place or Places, of Entry, within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively," has lately expired; AND WHEREAS the said Act hath since been revived by an Act passed in the fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign.

AND WHEREAS as well with reference to the interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is sufficient cause for appointing five additional Ports or Places of Entry and Clearance, at the places hereinafter specified.

BE IT KNOWN THEREFORE, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority vested in me in and by the said recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do Hereby Declare and appoint, that in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty His Heirs and Successors to and for the uses of this Province, the like Duties on Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America as are now paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places" and also by and under the authority of the above recited Act, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the places hereinafter described and specified, That is to say, the Village of Brockville, in the Township of Elizabethtown in the District of Johnstown.

The Mouth of the River aux Raisin, in the Township of Lancaster in the Eastern District.

Shaver's Point, (commonly called) in the Township of Matilda in the Eastern District.

The Mouth of the River Moira, in the Township of Thurlow in the Midland District.

The Village of Dover, in the District of London--*shall from* the Tenth day of this present month of June severally and respectively be and the same are by these Presents severally and respectively established and proclaimed to be Ports and places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited,—and for the payment of all duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province, from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act, so passed in the forty first year of His said Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at arms at York, this first day of June, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixteen and fifty sixth year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lt. Gov.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Upper Canada.
Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the fifteenth day of September next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you. Greeting.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Tenth day of August last, WE thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Sixteenth day of September next, at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. BUT WE taking into consideration the ease and convenience of our Loving Subjects,—have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, HEREBY enjoining and by these presents enjoyning you and each of you, that on the Twenty fifth day of October next, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York —there to take into Consideration the state and welfare of our said Province, and therein to do as may seem necessary.

In Testimony whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this Tenth day of September in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and fifteen, and in the Fifty Sixth Year of our Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency.
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

The following Circular Letter has been addressed to the Trustees of the Public District Schools throughout the Province:—

Lieut Governor's Office.
York, 19th August 1816.

Sir,

I am directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to request that you will, in conjunction with the other Trustees of the District School of , transmit as soon as possible to me, for the Lieut. Governor's information.

The average number of Scholars during the last three years—

The number during the present year;

The Branches of Education taught;

The Books read in the School;

The hours of tuition, and what Public Examinations take place in the course of the year, —with such other particulars as may appear necessary to enable His Excellency to form a Correct opinion of the state of your District School.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

B. GEALE *In Absence of Mr. Acting Secretary MacMahon.*

Poetry.

The Lord's Day Morning

Divinely sweet the cheerful ray
That ushers in immortal light,
And shows the dawn of endless day -
Emerging from eternal night:
Bleft morn, in which Emanuel rose,
And triumph'd o'er his mortal foes.

I love the bluſh of vernal bloom
That glides anew the opening year,
And wipes away the mournful gloom
That Autumn's faded features wear;
But O! what radient ſmiles adorn
The glorious refurrection morn,

The evening mourn'd the Prince of Peace,

Vincent's profeſſional eminence. Capt. Bowen of the Salvette, who is lately returned from India, law and converſed with the exile at St. Helena; and the following may be relied on as a correct report of their converſation:—

Bonaparte's firſt enquiry of Captain Bowen was, as uſual—with whom have you ſerved?

Capt. B.—I have been chiefly patronized by Lord St. Vincent.

Bon.—Ah! he is a brave man, and a very good ſeaman, the greateſt the Engliſh nation ever had. Did he not command off Cadiz, and ſent Lord Nelſon after me to Egypt?

Capt. B.—Yes, he did.

Bon.—Were you with him in the battle off Cape St. Vincent?

Capt. B.—No.

Bon.—When you return, if you ſee Lord St. Vincent, make my compliments to him—the compliments of an old ſoldier to a good old Engliſh ſailor.

From Engliſh Prints.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

The London paper, ſays, "we are happy to announce to the public another intereſting diſcovery which has been lately made in the claſſic regiſter.—The following is an extract of a letter from an intelligent traveller, Mr. Salt to a friend in England:—

"I have omitted to mention, that on my way from Malta we touched at the iſland of Milo, where the inhabitants have lately diſcovered a theatre of white marble, which appears, from the little part which has yet been expoſed to view, to be in very perfect preſervation. The ſeats at preſent open are ſeven in number, beautifully marked out of large maſſes of the hardeſt marble, forming a ſegment of a circle, whoſe diameter, if complete, would be 116 feet. The ſituation of this theatre is one of the fineſt that can be imagined; it ſtands a hundred feet above the level of the ſea, and commands in front a noble proſpect over the harbour to the mountains on the oppoſite ſide, and is backed by lofty hills riſing one behind the other up to the deſerted village of Caſtro.

"Immenſe ruins of ſolid walls ſtand cloſe by, and remains of inſcriptions have been found in the neighborhood, two fragments of which I encloſe; the former is cut on a white marble pedeſtal which has been much injured, and the latter is ſaid to have formed part of a large inſcription which a bigotted Papa obliged the inhabitants to break in pieces: to prevent the Europeans from diſturbing his holy retreat—a cottage which he had built on an adjacent hill where many remains of white marble temples, are ſtill to be traced. The prieſt is luckily dead, or otherwiſe the theatre would have ſtood great danger of ſuffering the ſame diſaſtrous fate. From the ſcite of this theatre I ſhould conceive that it was intended for naval exhibitions in the ports below, as it is conſtructed immediately on the brow of a hill, in its front ſcarcely room for the pro centum. Of this, however, it is not poſſible to judge very correctly till the whole ſhall have been laid open—an operation nei-

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Lon. paper.

A certain poor parſon had a man ſervant, whom he ordered to go to a butcher, named David, for a piece of meat, and then come to church, where he was to preach. The parſon, in his ſermon, bringing authorities from the ſcripture in this manner: Iſaiah ſays thus; Jeremiah ſays thus: happening to turn towards the door, as his ſervant came in, went on, And what ſays David? upon which the ſervant called out. "He ſwears, that if you do not pay your bill you need never ſend to his ſhop again."

Voltaire ſaid of an apothecary, that his employments was to put drugs, of which *he knew little*, into a body of which *he knew leſs*.

An authentic anecdote, which we have juſt learned, ſhews the exalted opinion which Bonaparte entertains of Earl St.

Edward Bonaventure, Captain Lancaſter on its return from India, touched there that year, which is related as follows:—The ſhip was brought to anchor at St. Helena, where we found an Engliſhman a priſoner, who had remained fourteen months on the Iſland. Ten men who had been ſent aſhore in the boat, hearing ſome perſon ſinging within, chanced, conſidering that it was a Portuguese, and puſhing open the door, found the taylor incloſing himſelf from the heat. that the ſudden entrance of ſo many people at once, greatly alarmed the poor man, who had not ſeen a living ſoul for fourteen months preceding. At firſt he took them for Portugueſe, but afterwards diſcovering that they were Engliſhmen, and ſeveral of the number his own acquaintances, he was ſo overjoyed with, what between exceſſive fear and ſudden joy he, to our great ſorrow, became diſtracted, and died on our arrival in the Weſt Indies. In St. Helena we found forty goats, which had been dried by him, and for want of other apparel, he had made himſelf two ſuits of goats' ſkins with the hairy ſides outwards.

Dreadful Storm.

Frankfort, June 30.

On the 28th a dreadful hurricane cauſed horrible ravages Vlobel three leagues from the city; the roofs in ſome places were torn from the houſes, ſome buildings entirely deſtroyed, and above 400 fruit trees torn up by the roots. The hail lay two feet high in the ſtreets and fields. It was ſo dark that it was neceſſary to light candles. —— The continued rain in this neighborhood does vaſt damage. The new mown hay is rotting on the ground, and unleſs we ſoon have dry weather the ſtanding corn is likely to ſhare the ſame fate. The vines look well, but cannot bloſſom for want of warmth. All the rivers & ſtreams are ſo ſwelled that many mills cannot work. The oldeſt people do not remember the Maine ſo high for ſo long continuance at this ſeaſon. The conſequences of all is, the increaſing dearneſs of proviſions. The proſpect is not promiſing for the winter.

Aſſaſſination of Mr. Lyell.

THE KING'S MESSENGER, AT MADRID.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Madrid, 28th ult. from an Engliſh gentleman:—

"It is with extreme regret and pain I have to inform you of the death of our dear friend Mr. Lyell, the Meſſenger, who was moſt inhumanly murdered on Sunday, 21ſt July, between the hours of ten and twelve in the forenoon. He was found dead in a ruinous building called the obſervatory, at the back of the Botanical Garden near the Great Houſe in the fields, called the China Manufactory, which was blown up by the Engliſh army. I believe you and I have been there together. He had five wounds, one in the groin, another about the heart, and was much bruiſed about the head. It appears by the evidence of the ſurgeon that the wounds were inflicted by a bayonet, or by the king of ſwords which is carried in walking ſticks.—What, indeed, aſtoniſhes us as much in this tragical event is, that we have every reaſon to believe he was not robbed. His cloths conſiſted of a plain blue coat, grey worſted pantaloons, ſtriped waiſtcoat, pair of ſtrong Engliſh boots, cotton ſtockings, white neckcloth & pocket-handkerchief, with a ſmall French gold watch, ſnuff-box, ſpectacles and tooth-pick caſe, and penknife, were all found about him. As ſoon as it was known at Madrid he drew [illegible] Vaughan, almoſt all of which [illegible] in his portmanteau, beſides [illegible] and thirty-one pounds Bank [illegible] in caſh. Mr. Lyell was with [illegible] five weeks; during that time [illegible] found him to be a ſteady, quiet [illegible] inoffenſive man.—He lived in the [illegible] and he and myſelf were in the [illegible] walking together every evening [illegible] my knowledge, he had no [illegible] acquaintance. Indeed, if I may [illegible] lowed to ſay ſo, he often told me [illegible] kind I was to him, and how [illegible] ſhould be to ſee me at his houſe [illegible] don; and I am ſure I always [illegible] ced from him the civility and [illegible] more of a father than a mere [illegible] He went out alone moſt every [illegible] after breakfaſt, for about an hour [illegible] half. Now whether he made [illegible] quaintance, (which is not likely [illegible] knowing the language) or what [illegible] had been watched by any body [illegible] at a loſs to know. He never [illegible] to me any ſuch thing. Notwithſtanding [illegible] the vigilence of the Judge, the [illegible] and Mr. Vaughan's agents employed [illegible] this melancholy occaſion, no [illegible] has been diſcovered to lead to the [illegible] tection of this horrible murder [illegible] remains a myſtery, and, as it [illegible] dream. It ſtrikes me it muſt have [illegible] done by ſome ſoldiers, who were [illegible] ed and had not time to rob him [illegible] body Mr. Vaughan was allowed [illegible] a great deal of trouble, to bury [illegible] in the Covent-garded, near one [illegible] in a very decent coffin. All the [illegible] attended it to the grave, Mr. [illegible] Vaughan read the ſervice over it. [illegible] it to ſay, that nothing was wanting [illegible] our part to take the remains of [illegible] unfortunate man to the grave in [illegible] ſame manner. Pray ſay all this [illegible] Mrs. Lyell.

"*How the body was found.*—Mr. Lyell went out about ten o'clock [illegible] 21ſt of July, alone, in the morning [illegible] but not returning to dinner, I was [illegible] ed, and ſent about to inquire [illegible] but could hear nothing of him [illegible] eleven o'clock at night I thought [illegible] to let Mr. Vaughan know, who [illegible] me to make ſtrict ſearch after [illegible] all in vain; we could learn nothing [illegible] him that night.—On the next [illegible] morning I went out about ſix [illegible] and was told, on enquiring, that [illegible] had been killed the day before [illegible] aſking where the body lay, was [illegible] the Court priſon to be owned [illegible] ly ran there, and on aſking [illegible] if any Engliſh priſoner or dead [illegible] taken there, was told the [illegible] demanded to ſee it, and in [illegible] was ſhown the body of Mr. [illegible] Lyell."

Foreign Intelli[illegible]

In Spain, the government [illegible] be active in forming new ex[illegible] againſt the colonies, by which [illegible] may be long protracted. [illegible] new Grenada, and Carracca[illegible] fared that the Royal armies [illegible] generally ſucceſsful, and if [illegible] ported with freſh troops, the [illegible] tries may yet be ſubdued. [illegible] Ayres the republican gover[illegible] to be ſo firmly eſtabliſhed [illegible] of the mother country is [illegible] From Peru and Chili the [illegible] contradictory, and not of re[illegible]

Carlton Houſe, Jul[illegible]

His Royal Highneſs th[illegible]

found about him. As soon as he arrived at Madrid he drew £30 of Mr. Vaughan, almost all of which was found in his portmanteau, besides 40 ducats, and thirty-one pound Bank of England notes. Mr. Lyell was with us about five weeks; during that time I always found him to be a steady, quiet and inoffensive man.—He lived in our House, and he and myself were in the habit of walking together every evening, and, to my knowledge, he had no other acquaintance. Indeed, if I may be allowed to say so, he often told me how kind I was to him, and how glad he should be to see me at his house in London; and I am sure I always experienced from him the civility and advice more of a father than a mere companion. He went out alone most every morning after breakfast, for about an hour and a half. Now whether he made any acquaintance, (which is not likely, not knowing the language) or whether he had been watched by any body, we are at a loss to know. He never intimated to me any such thing. Notwithstanding the vigilence of the Judge, the Police, and Mr. Vaughan's agents employed on this melancholy occasion, nothing yet has been discovered to lead to the detection of this horrible murder.—All remains a mystery, and, as it were, a dream. It strikes me it must have been done by some soldiers, who were alarmed and had not time to rob him. The body Mr. Vaughan was allowed, with a great deal of trouble, to be interred in the Covent-garded, near our house, in a very decent coffin. All our family attended it to the grave, and Mr. Vaughan read the service over it; suffice it to say, that nothing was wanting on our part to take the remains of this unfortunate man to the grave in a suitable manner. Pray say all this to poor Mrs. Lyell.

"*How the body was found.*—Mr. Lyell went out about ten o'clock on the 21st of July, alone, in the morning, but not returning to dinner, I was alarmed, and sent about to inquire after him, but could hear nothing of him. About eleven o'clock at night I thought proper to let Mr. Vaughan know, who desired me to make strict search after him, but all in vain; we could learn nothing from him that night.—On the following morning I went out about six o'clock, and was told, on enquiring, that a man had been killed the day before; and on asking where the body lay, was told, at the Court prison to be owned; I instantly ran there, and on asking the porter if any English prisoner or dead body was taken there, was told there was: I demanded to see it, and in an instant was shown the body of poor Mr. Lyell."

Foreign Intelligence.

In Spain, the government appears to be active in forming new expeditions against the colonies, by which the war may be long protracted. In Mexico, new Grenada, and Carraccas, we are assured that the Royal armies have been generally successful, and if they are supported with fresh troops, these vast countries may yet be subdued. At Buenos Ayres the republican government is said to be so firmly established that the force of the mother country is not dreaded. From Peru and Chili the accounts are contradictory, and not of recent date.

Carlton House, July 15.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, was this day pleased to confer the honor of knighthood upon Robert Hall, Esq. Post Captain in the Royal Navy, and Commodore on the Lakes of Canada, also Knight Commander of the Royal Sicilian Order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, and a Companion of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath.

THE ARMY.

The following important Official Circulars are now issuing from the war Offices:

"It appearing that regimental Agents have declined paying to the representatives of the deceased officers, the balance due to the officers at the time of their death, except upon letters of administration taken out within the See of Canterbury, I am to apprise you, that such balances, if remitted to you from abroad, may be paid under the administration taken out in any part of the United Kingdom.

(Signed) "PALMERSTON."

Addressed "to Agents."

CLOTHING.—"There being at present a considerable quantity of Clothing in the public military stores, which it is deemed expedient to apply to the service of the regiments of the line for the year 1817, I therefore have the honor to signify to you His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's pleasure that you do suspend all proceedings for supplying clothing for the ensuing year for the regiment under your command, until further orders.

(Signed) "PALMERSTON."

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

The Albany Register of the 24th Sept. contains an extract of a letter from a gentleman at Sackett's Harbor, dated the 13th inst. announcing that Col. Hawkins, agent for the United States, under the treaty of Ghent, and Major Robertseaux, topographical engineer, have been at that place, on their way to the westward, exploring our northern boundary; and adding, that these gentlemen say, "the line west of Connecticut river is at present too far south, and that by establishing it on the true 45th degree or parallel of latitude will give the U. States 16 townships of Lower Canada and their excellent fort and island, the Isle aux Noix."

News from St. Domingo.

By the arrival at New-York of the schooner *General Jackson*, captain Gilder, in twenty nine days from Jacmel, St. Domingo, we learn that hostilities had recommenced between the two rival Chiefs that Island. Christophe had attacked and destroyed a town opposite Port au Prince, and both armies were preparing for a general engagement. It was the prevailing opinion at Jacmel, that the army of Petion would prove victorious.

Upper Canada, Court of Probate York to wit. } FRANCIS GORE Esqr Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.

L S

To the next of Kin of OLIVER GRACE, late of the District of Niagara, in the said Province, Deceased

WHEREAS Isaac Swayze of Niagara in the Province aforesaid Esquire, lately exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Oliver Grace, some time past died Intestate without this Province possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of Lawful Money in two or more several districts thereof and praying that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, rights and credits which were of the said Oliver Grace at the time of his death might be granted to him the said Isaac Swayze. NOW THEREFORE these are to Cite and require you the said next of Kin to be and appear in the said Court of Probate, to be held in the town of York, in the said Province, on Monday the Second day of June next ensuing, the date hereof then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, rights and credits which were of the said Oliver Grace at the time of his death should not be granted to the said Isaac Swayze. Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this tenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

W. W. BALDWIN, Register in the Court of Probate. } GRA. POWELL, Official Principal C. Probate.

Notice.

THE Subscribers being duly appointed Administrators to the Estate of the late John Holly of Etobicoke deceased, request all Persons indebted thereto, to make immediate payment to them; and all those who may have Claims against the said Estate, to produce them without delay.

DAVID HOLLY Senr.
CHRISTIAN CHRISTNER.

Etobicoke, 14th Oct. 1816.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having received a Power of Attorney to sell and convey the real Estate of John Lewis Decoven, Lieutenant in the late Newfoundland Regiment, and to pay the several Creditors, of him the said John Decoven, their equal dividend, of the said property. This is to give Notice that all the real Estate of the said John Lewis Decoven, will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday the 21st inst. at the Subscriber's Commission store, at one o'Clock in the afternoon, at which time and place, the Creditors of the said John Lewis Decoven are requested to give their attendance.

S. JARVIS, *Agent for* J. L. DECOVEN.

York, October 16th 1816.

Government Contract.

Wanted for use of Government, the undermentioned Articles.

Raisins.—Sixteen hundred pounds,
Pease,—Fifteen hundred Bushels,
Coffee,—Twelve hundred pounds,
Muscovado Sugar,—Four hundred pounds,
Vinegar,—Two hundred Gallons.

The Raisins, Coffee, Sugar, Vinegar & two hundred bushels of Pease to be delivered during the month of October the remainder previous to the 24th December next.

Persons wishing to Contract for the whole or any part of the above are requested to send to this Office sealed proposals before the 24th October.

T. H. THOMPSON,
D. A. C. Gen.

Commissariat's Office, York, 24th Sept. 1816.

THOMAS WILLIAM MOORE, Esq.
His Majesty's Agent for Packets at NEW YORK

INFORMS the Public that no Letters will be received, or forwarded by Him, for England from Canada, unless they be Post Paid, through the Canadas and the United States.

New York, 14th March, 1816.

The Subscriber has received from London by the Eweretta & Trader, the following

GOODS,

which are warranted to be of the best quality and will be sold on the lowest Terms.

Nails from 6d to 20d,
Boiled Lint Seed Oil,
Brown, Yellow and White Paints Ground in Oil,
Putty, Lamp Black and Black Lead,
Sweeping Brushes,—Hair Brushes,
Tooth, Nail and Shaving Do.
Black and Gold hearth Do.
Mens Black Willow & best Leghorn hats,
Ladies best Leghorn Hats,
Mens & Boys best Beaver Hats,
Ladies Jean Boots and Laces,
Dos. Spanish Nelson Cork Sole Kid Slippers,
Dos. Spanish Trim'd Do.
Dos. Wellington's full fringed,
Boys and Youths Morocco & Seal Skin half Boots and Shoes,
Mens Hessian and Wellington Boots and Dress Shoes,
Cod and Hamborgh Lines,
Garden and Chalk Lines,
Fools Cap and Letter Paper of different sizes,
Orderly Books,
Memorandum Do. with Clasps,
Marble Cover'd Do. of 1 to 2 Quires,
Large Blank Books Bound and Letter'd,
Large and small Bibles and Prayer Books large print,
Red Morocco Pocket Books,
Black do. do.
Lumber Hand & Imperial Brown Wrapping Paper,
Wafers,—Black and Red Sealing Wax,
Black Lead Pencils,
Slate and Slate Pencils,
Best Dutch Quills,
Black and Red Ink Powder,
Large Pewter Inkstands different sizes,
Ketchup,—French & Spanish Olives,
Salad Oil,—Anchovies,—Chili Vinegar,
Best Mustard in 1 2lb. bottles,
Botanic Shaving Soap in Pots,
do. in Cakes,
Castile, Windsor and Palm Soap,
Aromatic Vinegar,
Honey Water, Lavender Water, Rose & Orange Flower Water,
Day & Martin's Real Japan Blacking,
Peruvian Bark, Castor Oil,
Ladies Elegant Red Morocco & Inlaid Work Boxes,
Green Lustring Umbrellas,
Ladies Elegant Spiral top do.
Do. Silk fringed Parasols,
Silk & Lawn hat Covers,
Large and small Square Mahogany Dressing Glasses with Drawers,
Morocco Cases with Shaving apparatus,
Packwoods Razor Straps,
Chamber Bellowses Iron and Brass Pipes,
Cotton Wool Cards,
Hunting, Riding and Tandom Whips,
Whip Thongs,
Green, Shoetheong, Hyson & Gunpowder Tea,
Muscovado & Loaf Sugar,
Coffee, Chocolate, Sago, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, Allspice, Barley, Rice, Oat Meal, Ginger,
Pig Tail Tobacco, Ladies twist Tobacco,
Snuff, Fig Blue, Starch,
Best Muscatell Raisins, Turkey Raisins,
Best Currants, Shell Almonds and Brown Candy Sugar,
Best Barkley, King's Arms and Pine apple Cheese,
Britannia Metal Tea Pots different sizes,
do. Table & Tea Spoons,
do. Soup Ladles,
Double plated Toast Racks,
Do. Mustard Pots,
Silver Thimbles and Pencil Cases,
Silver Spectacles with Morocco Cases,
Spectacles for different ages,
Gilt, Plated & common Coat and Vest Buttons,
Cloak & Hat Pins,
Brass Screw Knobs,
Brass Cocks different sizes,
Double and Single Shot Belts,
Skates of different sizes,
Best Kirby Bits Steaks assorted,
White Chapple Needles do.
Knitting Needles,
Pound Pins,
Japan'd Tumblers,
Best Buck handled Knives and Forks,
Do. Desert do.
Double & Single Bladed Pen Knives,
Do. Pocket do.
Gardner's Pruning Knives,
Office Pen Knives,
Ladies best Steel Scissors in Morocco Cases,

Mens black & white Lambs Wool Hose,
Dos. white Cotton do.
Dos. Cotton Worsted half Hose,
Dos. black and white Silk do.
Womens and Girls white Cotton do.
Dos. black Worsted and Silk do.
Dos. fine white Kid Gloves,
Mens best Drab & Brown Beaver & Buck skin Gloves.
Ladies real Tortoise Shell Brade Combs,
Do. do Band, forehead & Touper do
Dressing Combs,
Pocket do.
Ladies Velvet Bands & Gilt Clasps,
Large and small Bunches & Wreaths,
Silk Frog and Serpent Buttons,
Raised Cambrick Buttons,
Raised and plain Shirt Buttons,
Bonnet Wires,
Holland Tape and Bobbins,
Adelphi Thread in Boxes,
All Col'd Thread,
Stitching do.
Fine Ounce do,
Cambrick do.
Cloth and Light Color'd Sewing Silk,
Thread Lace and Edging,
Silk Ferreting,
Sarcenet, China & Lustring Ribbons,
Plain & Figured black Cockade do.
Black Velvet do.
China Binding,
London Quality & Carpet Binding,
Black White & Pink Persian,
Black Sarsanet,
Black Ribb'd Florentine,
Ladies Drab Crimson Yellow & Blue Silk Handkerchiefs,
Elegant Fashionable Silk Tippets, and Damask Scarfs,
Best Silk and fancy col'd Cotton Shawls,
Linen Diaper & Huckaback,
Princes Cord,
Book Muslin,
Jackanet do.
Elegant Worked Muslin Robes,
Cullimancos,
Bombazins and Bambazettes fashionable colours,
Tartain Plaiding,
A variety of Printed Cottons,
Fancy Chintz Shawls,
Black Cambrick, Cotton Shirting, Turkey Stripe, Striped Cotton, White India Cotton, Flaxen Sheeting, Flaxen Osnaburgs, Sail Canvass, Imitation and real Russia Sheeting,
Linen Apron Check,
Black, Blue & Grey Superfine Cloths and Cassemires,
Do. do. do. Second Cloths,
Ladies Petite Cloth,
Fine Coating & Fulling for Great Coats,
Broad Green Baize,
Best Swanskin,
Best Blue Mill'd Webbing for Pantaloons,
White, Yellow, Red and Scarlet Flannels,
Salisbury Flannels,
Superfine Kidderminster and Venetian Carpeting,
Elegant Hearth Rugs.
Best Kerseymire Pantaloons ready made,
Marseilles Vests, do.
A few Hogsheads of Glass, China and Queens Ware of the first Quality & well assorted.
Gun Powder and Shot.
Crown Glass 7 1-2 × 8 1-2 7 × 9 & 8 × 10.

A large assortment of Ironmongery Consisting of

Large Boilers with folding handles,
Sauce Pans with Covers,
Locks, Bolts, Hinges & Staples assorted
Patent Garden Rakes,
Grid Irons, Chimney Hooks, Kitchen Shovels and Tongs,
Smoothing Irons,
Tin Plate,
Spades & Shovels,
Dung Forks Pitch Forks,
Best German Steel.

ALSO,

London Porter,—Best Jamaica Spirits,—Brandy,—Shrub,—Madeira, Teneriffe and Port Wine,—with many other articles not mentioned.

WM. ALLAN.

York, 19th July 1816. 2—3m

Lands for Sale.

IN THE HOME DISTRICT.

LOT No. 18 in the 1st Concession, Township of York, containing 100 Acres.
Lot No. 19 same Concession, &c. 100
Lot No. 3 East side Younge Street do. 190
Lot No. 16, 2d Concession, &c. 200
Lot No. 24, 3d Concession, &c. 200
Lot No 35, 1st Con. " No 34 & 35 3d Con. " No. 22, 23 & 24 3 Con. " No. 18 & 19, 7th Con } Township of Pickering. 1100
Lots No. 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18 and the Eastern most part of Lot No. 19, in the Township of Scott. } contang. 1200

ALSO:

Lots No 10, 11, 12 and 13. North side of Simcoe Place,—Lots No. 18 & 19. South side of Russell Square,—*in the Town of York*, Containing 1 Acre Each.

For Particulars apply to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York 20th August 1816. 3m.

Lands for Sale.

LOT No. 1 in the 3d Concession of Hatwich, containing 199 Acres.

Broken Land called No. 10 front Concession of Louth, between Lots No. 9 & 10 on the East side of the 16 Mile Pond, containing 50 Acres.

Lots No. 17, 18 & 19 in the 2d Concession. } in Oxford upon Thames, contain.
Lots No. 18 & 19 Broken front. } Ring about 500 Acres

Lots No. 12, 7, 8, 13, 14 & 19 in the 2d Concession, Township of Pickering, Home District, Containing 1400 Acres.

Lots No. 18 & 20 front of Yarmouth, containing about 410 Acres.

The above Locations having been made many years ago, the Situation and quality of the Lands are of the very best.—For Particulars apply to

WILLIAM ALLAN, or
JAMES CROOKS Esq.
Plumbers Wgt.

York, 20th August, 1816. 3m.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that no Petition from Sons or Daughters of U. E. Loyalists will be hereafter received without a Certificate from the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the Peace, that the Parent retained his Loyalty during the late War, and was under no suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and if a Son, then of age, that he also was Loyal during the late War, and did his duty in defence of the Province—and if a Daughter of a U. E. Loyalist married, that her Husband was Loyal, and did his duty in defence of the Province.

JOHN SMALL
Clerk of the Executive Council

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

DISTRICT, ———— WE A. Chairman, and C. D. Clerk of Peace, Certify that E. F. personally appeared at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace this day, is recognized by the Magistrates to be the Son of G. H. of ———— who retained his Loyalty during the late War without suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and that the said E. F. did his duty in defence of the Province during the late War.

Dated at the Court House at ———— in the said District this ———— day of ———— 181

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 48.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. each. YORK, (U. C.) WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 03, 1816. [4 DOLS. PER ANN.]

UPPER CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS an Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the forty second year of His Majesty's Reign intituled, "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person Administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places, of Entry, within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively," has lately expired; AND WHEREAS the said Act hath since been revived by an Act passed in the fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign.

AND WHEREAS as well with reference to the interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for appointing five additional Ports or Places of Entry and Clearance, at the places hereinafter specified:

BE IT KNOWN THEREFORE, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority vested in me in and by the said recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do Hereby Declare and appoint, that in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty His Heirs and Successors to and for the uses of this Province, the like Duties on Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America as are now paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places" and also by and under the authority of the above recited Act, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the places hereinafter described and specified, that is to say, the Village of Brockville, in the Township of Elizabethtown in the District of Johnstown.

The Mouth of the River aux Raisin, in the Township of Lancaster in the Eastern District.

Sidney's Point, (commonly called) in the Township of Marlborough in the Eastern District.

The Mouth of the River Moira, in the Township of Thurlow in the Midland District.

The Village of Dover, in the District of Newcastle, shall from the Tenth day of the present month of June severally and respectively be and the same are by these Presents severally and respectively established and proclaimed to be Ports and places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize (other being entirely prohibited,—and for the payment of all duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province, from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act, so passed in the forty first year of His said Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and fifty sixth year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lt. Gov.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Upper Canada.
Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the fifteenth day of September next, to be commenced, holden and entered, and to every of you Greeting.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Tenth day of August last, WE thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the sixteenth day of September next, at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear, BUT WE taking into consideration the safe and convenience of our Loving Subjects,—have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, HEREBY convoking and by these presents enjoyning you and each of you, that on the Twenty-sixth day of October next, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York —there to take into Consideration the state and welfare of our said Province, and therein to do as may seem necessary.

In Testimony whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this Tenth day of September in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and sixteen, and in the Fifty Sixth Year of our Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency.
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esq LIEUT. GOVERNOR of the Province of Upper Canada.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—

GREETING.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Indians residing on the Grand River within this Province, in a Speech addressed in Public Council to His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, that many White Persons are settled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province: And Whereas, by Law, all White Persons are forbidden to establish themselves, or reside in any Indian Village or Country within this Province without such Licence, under a Penalty, for the First Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the Second, and every other subsequent Offence, of Twenty Pounds; I HAVE THOUGHT PROPER, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the Intent that no Person may pretend Ignorance of the Law which subjects his Contravention to such Penalties; and further, to declare that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced against all Persons who shall, after the Publication hereof, continue to reside in the Indian Villages and Countries within the Province without due Licence and Authority as herein represented to me: that, among the White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, All Persons desirous of obtaining such Licences, are hereby required to report themselves to the Honourable WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant-General of Indian Affairs, together with the Circumstances of Time, Place and Condition of their respective Residences.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twelfth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign

(Signed) FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
(Signed) WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

The following Circular Letter has been addressed to the Trustees of the Public District Schools throughout the Province:—

Lieut Governor's Office.
York 19th August 1816.

Sir,

I am directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to request that you will, in conjunction with the other Trustees of the District School of , transmit as soon as possible to me, for the Lieut. Governor's information.

The average number of Scholars during the last three years—

The number during the present year;

The Branches of Education taught;

The Books read in the School;

The hours of tuition, and what Public Examinations take place in the course of the year,—with such other particulars as may appear necessary to enable His Excellency to form a Correct opinion of the state of your District School.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

B. GEALE, *In Absence of Mr. Acting Secretary MacMahon.*

EPITAPH.

For the Late Right Honorable R. B. Sheridan.

BY W. J. BALDWIN, ESQ.

Here, Erin! thine and Genius' brightest son,
Who still, whate'er he touch, superior shone:
In eloquence, the far most attic day can claim;
In comic scene, o'er Congreve's Shakspeare's page,
And first, as Wit and Poet, of his age;
As Statesman, of the first of that first line.
Where Burk, Fox, Pitt, North Dunning, Wyndham shine;
The Guardian spirit in that troubled hour.
When her own sons shook Britain's sea thron'd pow'r;
To thy right, Erin! always firmly true.
Nor ever 'midst Freedom's foremost few;
O! to his vast, his matchless gifts of mind
Were Application's sober prudence join'd!
But such he was;—such Erin! here is laid;
Such sleeps thy Sheridan in Death's cold shade!

Hymen on Crutches.

Earl Poulett has lately received in marriage the hand of Lady Smith Burgess, at her Ladyship's house on Piccadilly Terrace. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Carr. The Duke of Clarence gave away the bride. The bridegroom is in his 61st year—the bride is about the same age. He received with her 70,000*l.* ready money, but her ladyship's property is much more considerable, as her former husband, the late Sir John Smith Burgess, left her the great bulk of his fortune.

January & May.—An old gentleman of 84, having taken to the alter a young damsel of about 15, the clergyman said to him—"The font is at the other end of the Church." "What do I want with the font? said the old gentleman." "Oh! I beg your pardon," said the clerical wit, "I thought you had brought that child to be christened."

HORRIBLE ASSASSINATION

A most dreadful crime was recently committed in the commune of Biron, canton of Montpazier and arrondisement of Bergerac. On the 30th June in the afternoon, three young girls, two of whom were sisters, one aged 10, and the other 16, went into the forest of Biron to gather strawberries.—Suddenly an individual presented himself who, without uttering a word, commanded them by signs to fall upon their knees and pray to God, which they did in their fright; he then drew a cutlass from under his coat and plunged it into the breast of the youngest of the sisters. The third girl then ran off, but she was pursued by the assassin, who gave her three stabs with the cutlass, and thinking her dead, returned to the two sisters. The younger was then struggling in the agonies of death in the arms of her sister—the monster then stabbed the latter and disappeared. The young girl above mentioned, who was so desperately wounded, succeeded in getting home, and raised the hue and cry. The Police flew to the spot, where the two bodies lay, and from thence to the residence of a deaf and dumb man named Mouteil, a most villainous character—they did not find him, but his father said with a sorrowful air, that he had not seen him since ten o'clock in the morning.—Their suspicions are almost confirmed by the circumstance of the wretch not having been seen at home since.

A Frenchman has arrived at Baltimore, who has, after 13 years reflection, and a of labour, invented a balloon in the shape of a fish, which can traverse the air with velocity in any direction!—*Essex Register.*

Miscellaneous.

New York. September 24.

INAUGURAL DISCOURSE.

The admirable discourse delivered before the Historical Society in this city, by the Hon. GOVERNEUR MORRIS, at his inauguration as President of the Society, has just issued from the press. When we heard this excellent discourse delivered, we anticipated the pleasure of presenting it entire to our readers. But as the publishers have secured the copyright of it, we can only extract the following passages:—

"Many important events are on record, and however dark and doubtful the testimony of ancient chronicles, there exists a great number of authenticated facts.—These, when collected, may be called the skeleton of history, But how much must depend on judgment and skill in putting the scattered materials together? And again, the solid bones duly placed and connected, those muscles must be added, which give it symmetry, strength and grace. At last the goodly form, complete in all its fair proportion, when language spreads a finish over the promœthian frame, how must its appearance be affected by the coloring it receives?—The same event, treated by different historians, comes white from one hand, tinged with a rosy blush from another, and from another black.

The experience and reflection of many years have led me to consider the holy writings, not only as most authentic and instructive in themselves, but as the clue to all other history. They tell us what man is, and they alone tell us why he is what he is: a contradictory creature, that, seeing and approving what is good, persues and performs what is evil. All of private and of public life is there displayed. Effect are traced with unerring accuracy, each to its real cause. We see, in the beautiful story of Joseph, how envy, destroyed the peace of families, leads to cruelty and to crime. How a dignified condition is degraded by lust. How the wrath of despised wantonness stimulated a woman to deadly revenge. How the heart burning in a shepherd's family drove a minister of state to the foot of Pharoah's throne. And how for purposes still more important, a shepherd boy was enabled to govern a mighty kingdom.

From the said pure fountain of wisdom, we learn that vice destroys freedom; that arbitrary power is founded on public immorality, and that misconduct in those who rule a republic, necessary consequence of general licentiousness, so disguits and degrades a nation, that dead to generous sentiment, they become willing slaves. We read that, in the latter days of Samuel, the judges "turned aside after lucre, and took bribes, and perverted judgment," A more miserable state of society can hardly be conceived. Then laws to protect the weak against the strong, the innocent against the wicked, become instruments of oppression and torture. Then order is lost, confusion rules, and, to borrow expressions from the favorite bard of nature,

"*Wrong becomes right, or rather, right go on before us, and fight our battles.*"

Here is a profound lesson of political wisdom, given long before Aristotle's Ethics, very long before Machiavel's discourses on the first Decade of Livy, and still longer before Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws. When the last of these authors, in spitely repetition of his predecessors, tells us that virtue is the principle of republics, he offers human testimony. That form of government which God himself had promulgated, those institutions which infinite wisdom had provided, in special relation to the climate, soil and situation of the country, to the genius, temper and character of the people, become intolerable from the prevalance of vice and impiety. It is a trite maxim, that man is governed by hope and fear. The desire of pleasure, wealth and power, the apprehension of poverty, pain and death, prompt generous reward; speedy, severe punishment, are the human means to invigorate duty, stimulate zeal, correct perversity and restrain guilt. But experience teaches, that profligates may gain all the enticements of life, and criminals escape punishment, by the perpetration of new and more atrocious crimes. Something more, then, is required to encourage virtue, suppress vice, preserve public peace, and secure national independence. There must be something more to hope than pleasure, wealth and power.—Something after death. There must be religion. When that ligament is torn society is disjointed and its members perish. The nation is exposed to foreign violence and domestic convulsions. Vicious rulers, chosen by a vicious people, turn back the current of corruption to its source. placed in a situation where they can exercise authority for their own emolument, they betray their trust. They take bribes. They sell statutes and decrees. They sell honor and life. They sell their conscience. They sell their country. By this vile traffic they become odious and contemptible. The people, compelled to gulp the poison they had mingled, feel their vitals twinge and in anguish exclaim, *away with these pretended patriots. Begone hypocrites. Begone. Let a single man be invested with executive and judicial authority.* Master and owner of the state, he will, for his own sake, protect it against foreign foes, and provide for an impartial administration of justice; that his subjects, secured and enriched, may multiply, and thus increase his wealth and power. In the simple language of holy writ they say, "*he will judge us, and go out before us, and fight our battles.*"

"*Between whose endless jar justice resides,*
"*Have lost their names; and so has justice too.*"

Reduced to this forlorn condition, the more sedate and respectable members of the community, seeing no security for property or for life, seek shelter under the wings of absolute power. "*Give elders said, make us a king to judge us like all the nations.*" Samuel, the aged bosom still warm with patriotic sentiments, endeavored to preserve the old form of equal right. To this end, he assembled the people, and displayed a highly wrought, but faithful picture of evils which would grow out of despotism. In vain. Men sore with present sufferings have not temper to reflect on remote consequence. In the maddening moment, they are deaf even to the voice of a prophet. "*The people said we will have a king over us, that we may be like all the nations, that he may judge us, and go out before us and fight our battles.*" Here is a profound lesson of political wisdom, given long before Aristotle's Ethics, very long before Machiavel's discourses on the first Decade of Livy, and still longer before Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws. When the last of these authors, in spitely repetition of his predecessors, tells us that virtue is the principle of republics, he offers human testimony. That form of government which God himself had promulgated, those institutions which infinite wisdom had provided, in special relation to the climate, soil and situation of the country, to the genius, temper and character of the people, become intolerable from the prevalance of vice and impiety. It is a trite maxim, that man is governed by hope and fear. The desire of pleasure, wealth and power, the apprehension of poverty, pain and death, prompt generous reward; speedy, severe punishment, are the human means to invigorate duty, stimulate zeal, correct perversity and restrain guilt. But experience teaches, that profligates may gain all the enticements of life, and criminals escape punishment, by the perpetration of new and more atrocious crimes. Something more, then, is required to encourage virtue, suppress vice, preserve public peace, and secure national independence. There must be something more to hope than pleasure, wealth and power.—Something after death. There must be religion. When that ligament is torn society is disjointed and its members perish. The nation is exposed to foreign violence and domestic convulsions. Vicious rulers, chosen by a vicious people, turn back the current of corruption to its source. placed in a situation where they can exercise authority for their own emolument, they betray their trust. They take bribes. They sell statutes and decrees. They sell honor and life. They sell their conscience. They sell their country. By this vile traffic they become odious and contemptible. The people, compelled to gulp the poison they had mingled, feel their vitals twinge and in anguish exclaim, *away with these pretended patriots. Begone hypocrites. Begone. Let a single man be invested with executive and judicial authority.* Master and owner of the state, he will, for his own sake, protect it against foreign foes, and provide for an impartial administration of justice; that his subjects, secured and enriched, may multiply, and thus increase his wealth and power. In the simple language of holy writ they say, "*he will judge us, and go out before us, and fight our battles.*"

Two centuries have not yet passed since Europe saw a similar effect, a similar cause. The Danes with undue oppressions of their nobility, ferred absolute power on their king general suffrage.

We find in sacred history, an important political lesson; that the fession of sovereign power corrupts best heart.—The second Jewish king was peculiarly favored by the King kings, after leading an exemplary vate life, no sooner ascends a than, a prey to unbridled, desire becomes first vicious, then criminal. as the advocates of infidelity have only supposed, that book, had written by bigoted priests, they have concealed the guilt of their protector. They would have held out, an impressant example, for rations and imitation. They have covered, with bright varnish hideous traits of adultery and assa But truth, telling what he was, lesson awfully instructive. It tells the frailty of our nature, and the of trusting too much power even parent hands.

Another sublime lesson follows succeeding reign. The wisest genious, the completest acquirem science, the maturest strength of are combined in one man; and man wears a crown.—By his wisd accumulates the world's wealth of his narrowest districts. He stupendous monument of pious ficence. It is consecrated to the God. And, then, the royal communities that would almost brace an idiot. In the plenitude many strength, he seeks pleasures elude his grasp; leaving a bosom led by age, the dullness of fatie the loathings of disgust. Happy the wise man's weakness here tells even in that excess. But alas his intellect is so obscured, by the exhausted desire, that he worships and stones in pitiful contempt the comforts of his lust. If this the story were tested by fashionable of evidence, we should perhaps that, as superlative wisdom combined with excessive weakn tale of his debauchery must be lopation, by some toe to his fame act ount to his talents, as to love gratify national pride. Thus S character might come, from the phic crucible, all gold and all dr experience avouches the histor We have known in English annal whose capacious mind embrace ence. With a rare power of in he not only pointed out the which knowledge might be but seems to have seen the remot to which it could extend. that wonderful man sullied his taking a bribe. The character English poet gave of Chancello is not wholly inapplicable to th king: "The greatest, wisest, of mankind."

(To be continued in our next.)

Foreign Intelligence

TREATY COMMISSIO

The British and American C oners, whose intended meetin An inews has been announce met, and adjourned to May a to convene in Boston. They learn, made the necessary arra for procuring surveys, and the of documents and evidence the territory in controversy.

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...anner; and ſo her ſon

...s forlorn condition, the
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...life, ſeek ſhelter under
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...a ſingle man be inveſted
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...owner of the ſtate, he will,
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and provide for an impar-
...ration of juſtice; that his
...ured and enriched, may
...d thus encreaſe his wealth.
In the ſimple language of
...y ſay, "*he will judge us, and*
...s, and fight our battles.*"

Two centuries have not yet paſſed away, ſince Europe ſaw a ſimilar effect, from a ſimilar cauſe. The Danes writhing under oppreſſions of their nobility, conferred abſolute power on their king, by general ſuffrage.

We find in ſacred hiſtory, another important political leſſon; that the poſſeſſion of ſovereign power corrupts the beſt heart.—The ſecond Jewiſh king, a man ſpeculiarly favored by the King of kings, after leading an exemplary private life, no ſooner aſcends a throne, than, a pray to unbridled deſire, he becomes firſt vicious, then criminal. If, as the advocates of infidelity have gratuitouſly ſuppoſed, that book had been written by bigoted prieſts, they would have concealed the guilt of their pious protector. They would have held him out, an impeccant example, for admirations and imitation. They would have covered, with bright varniſh, the hideous traits of adultery and aſſaſſination. But truth, telling what he was, gives a leſſon awfully inſtructive. It teaches the frailty of our nature, and the danger of truſting too much power even to the pureſt hands.

Another ſublime leſſon follows in the ſucceeding reign. The wideſt ſcope of genious, the compleateſt acquirement of ſcience, the maſureſt ſtrength of intellect are combined in one man; and that man wears a crown.—By his wiſdom he accumulates the world's wealth in one of his narrowest diſtricts. He rears a ſtupendous monument of pious magnificence. It is conſecrated to the living God. And, then, the royal architect commits follies that would almoſt diſgrace an ideot. In the proſtration of many ſtrength, he ſeeks pleaſures that elude his graſp; leaving a boſom chilled by age, the dulneſs of ſatiety, and the loathings of diſguſt. Happy had his wiſe man's weakneſs been reſtrained even in that excess. But alas his bright intellect is ſo obſcured, by the apathy of exhauſted deſire, that he worſhips ſticks and ſtones in puiful condeſcenſion to the conſorts of his luſt. If this part of the ſtory were tested by faſhionable rules of evidence, we ſhould perhaps be told that, as ſuperlative wiſdom cannot be combined with exceſſive weakneſs, the tale of his debauchery muſt be an interpolation, by ſome foe to his fame, or the account to his talents, as an invention to gratify national pride. Thus Solomon's character might come, from the philoſophic crucible, all gold and all dreſs. But experience avouches the hiſtoric truth. We have known in Engliſh annals a man whoſe capacious mind embraced all ſcience. With a rare power of inſtruction he not only pointed out the means by which knowledge might be enlarged, but ſeems to have ſeen the remote bound to which it could extend. And yet that wonderful man ſullied his ſoul by taking a bribe. The character a great Engliſh poet gave of Chancellor Bacon is not wholly inapplicable to the Jewiſh king: "The greateſt, wiſeſt, meaneſt of mankind."

(To be continued in our next.)

Foreign Intelligence.

TREATY COMMISSION

The Britiſh and American Commiſſioners, whoſe intended meeting at St. Andrews has been announced, have met, and adjourned to May next, then to convene in Boſton. They have, we learn, made the neceſſary arrangements for procuring ſurveys, and the collection of documents and evidence relative to the territory in controverſy. The Hon. Mr Barclay has paſſed through town, on his return to New-York; and the Hon. Mr. Holmes has proceeded to Brunſwick to take his ſeat in the Maine Convention. Col. Austin, one of the agents to the commiſſion, has returned to town.

WEST INDIA NEWS.

The Exchange Coffee-Houſe Books, gives the following information:—

"*From St Thomas, Aug.* 8. Gen. Bolivar accompanied by three officers, arrived here yeſterday, in diſgrace.

Report ſtates that he had ſtarted and left his army behind, when attacked at Ocumara, by Gen. Morales, and went to Bonair; but on hearing that Sir Gregor McGregor, who had captured Victoria, and had come up with 700 men, defeated Morales, and again got poſſeſſion of Ocumara, he returned, but would not be received by his troops.

Morales is deſperately wounded, and obliged to retreat to Porto-Cabello.—Sublette had an action with ſome royal troops, and been compelled to retreat towards Cumana. There Gen Marino is in force. Biron's fleet ſailed, ſuppoſed for windward, as he is quite diſguſted with the conduct of Bolivar."

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Cormorant and Ratcliff ſtoreſhips have arrived from Rio Janeiro, with a quantity of South-American wood for his Majeſty's ſervice. Lord Beresford, Commander in Chief of the Portugeſe armies in Europe, was about leaving Rio for Liſbon. The expedition for the River of Plate conſiſted of two ſail of the line, three frigates, beſides ſmall craft, and 5000 troops.

The Abundance ſtore ſhip for Quebec has naval and other ſtores on board for the dock-yard at Kingſton, Upper-Canada; 40,000 blocks conſtitute one article. Capt. Pring, Capt. Campbell, Dr. Toben, Meſſrs. Pollock, Grey, Stevens. Colls, ſurgeons, and ſeveral other officers, are paſſengers, going to rejoin their ſhips on the Lakes.

Mr. Incledon has a ſhort engagement at the Engliſh Opera. The bills announce that as ſoon as it is cloſed, he will embark for America. His force and clearneſs of voice has not ſuffered any diminution. The Courier hopes he will be prevailed upon to relinquiſh his intention to make his trans-Atlantic excurſion.

BALTIMORE, September 23.

Extract of Letter from a reſpectable houſe in London, dated 10th Auguſt.

"I hope you will not go to ſpeculate in wheat and flour, on the ſtrength of your Liverpool advices. If you do you may be ruined by it, for at this moment the proſpect for a great harveſt was never known to be better than it is; and if the weather continues favourable, there will be plenty all over the United Kingdom, and I believe all over Europe."

PHILADELPHIA, September 24.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London to his friend in this city, dated Auguſt 10, 1816.

"All Europe with regard to buſineſs, is diſtreſſed—this country particularly ſo. War conſumptions have ceaſed, and peace conſumptions have not yet reſumed their wonted courſe. Much buſineſs which England had engroſſed during the war, muſt naturally return to the old channel.—Hence an exceſs in the population of ſome millions, which miſery muſt grind down if they cannot be otherwiſe diſpoſed of. They have lately ſtarted the idea in the cabinet (Lord Sidmouth) of giving every poſſible countenance and facility to emigration. It is the true remedy. Old prejudices, ſo frequently pernicious, will not ſuffer it to prevail.

Upper Canada, Court of Probate York to wit. } FRANCIS GORE Eſqr. Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada and Judge of the Court of Probate within the ſaid Province.

To the next of Kin of OLIVER GRACE, late of the Diſtrict of Niagara, in the ſaid Province, Deceaſed.

WHEREAS Iſaac Swayze of Niagara in the Province aforeſaid Eſquire, lately exhibited a Petition in the ſaid Court of Probate, ſetting forth that the ſaid Oliver Grace, ſome time paſt died Intеſtate without this Province poſſeſſed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the ſum of Five Pounds of Lawful Money in two or more ſeveral diſtricts thereof and praying that Letters of Adminiſtration of all and ſingular the Goods and Chattels, rights and credits which were of the ſaid Oliver Grace at the time of his death might be granted to him the ſaid Iſaac Swayze. NOW THEREFORE theſe are to Cite and require you the ſaid next of Kin to be and appear in the ſaid Court of Probate, to be held in the town of York, in the ſaid Province, on Monday the Second day of June next enſuing, the ſame hereof then and there to ſhew cauſe (if any you have) why letters of Adminiſtration of all and ſingular, the Goods and Chattels, rights and credits which were of the ſaid Oliver Grace at the time of his death ſhould not be granted to the ſaid Iſaac Swayze. Dated at York in the Province aforeſaid, this tenth day of September, one thouſand eight hundred and ſixteen.

W. W. BALDWIN, Regiſter in the Court of Probate. } GRA. POWELL, Official Principal C. Probate.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Petitions will be laid before the next Seſſion of the Provincial Parliament aſſembled, Praying that they will take into Conſideration the Propriety of removing the County Town to a more Central Poſition.

Diſtrict of Gore,
26th July, 1816.

Notice.

THE Subſcriber having received a Power of Attorney to ſell and convey the real Eſtate of John Lewis Decoven, Lieutenant in the late Newfoundland Regiment, and to pay the ſeveral Creditors, of him the ſaid John Decoven, their equal dividend, of the ſaid property. This is to give Notice that all the real Eſtate of the ſaid John Lewis Decoven, will be ſold at Public Auction, on Monday the 21ſt inſt. at the Subſcriber's Commiſſion ſtore, at one o'Clock in the afternoon, at which time and place, the Creditors of the ſaid John Lewis Decoven are requeſted to give their attendance.

S. JARVIS, *Agent for*
J. L. DECOVEN.

York, October 16th 1816.

THOMAS WILLIAM MOORE, Eſq. His Majeſty's Agent for Packets at NEW YORK

INFORMS the Public that no Letters will be received, or forwarded by Him, for England from Canada, unleſs they be Poſt Paid, through the Canadas and the United States.

New York, 14th March, 1816

Notice.

THE Subſcriber requeſts all perſons who may have any accounts againſt him to preſent them for immediate payment.

ALEX LaTOURELL,
Printer.

York, 19th Oct. 1816.

The Subscriber has received from London by the Esweretta & Trader, the following

GOODS,

which are warranted to be of the best quality and will be sold on the lowest Terms.

Nails from 6d to 20d,
Boiled Lint Seed Oil,
Brown, Yellow and White Paints Ground in Oil,
Putty, Lamp Black and Black Lead,
Sweeping Brushes,—Hair Brushes,
Tooth, Nail and Shaving Do.
Black and Gold hearth Do.
Mens Black Willow & best Leghorn hats,
Ladies best Leghorn Hats,
Mens & Boys best Beaver Hats,
Ladies Jean Boots and Laces,
Dos. Spanish Nelson Cork Sole Kid Slippers,
Dos. Spanish Trim'd Do.
Dos. Wellington's full fringed,
Boys and Youths Morocco & Seal Skin half Boots and Shoes,
Mens Hessian and Wellington Boots and Dress Shoes,
Cod and Hamboro Lines,
Garden and Chalk Lines,
Fools Cap and Letter Paper of different sizes,
Ordenip Books,
Memorandum Do. with Clasps,
Marble Cover'd Do. of 1 to 2 Quires,
Large Blank Books Bound and Letter'd,
Large and small Bibles and Prayer Books large print,
Red Morocco Pocket Books,
Black do. do.
Lumber Hand & Imperial Brown Wrapping Paper,
Wafers,—Black and Red Sealing Wax,
Black Lead Pencils,
Slates and Slate Pencils,
Best Dutch Quills,
Black and Red Ink Powder,
Large Pewter Inkstands different sizes,
Ketchup,—French & Spanish Olives,
Sallad Oil,—Anchovies,—Chili Vinegar,
Best Mustard in 1-2lb. bottles,
Botanic Shaving Soap in Pots,
do. in Cakes,
Castile, Windsor and Palm Soap,
Aromatic Vinegar,
Honey Water, Lavender Water, Rose & Orange Flower Water,
Day & Martin's Real Japan Blacking,
Peruvian Bark, Castor Oil,
Ladies Elegant Red Morocco & Inlaid Work Boxes,
Green Lustring Umbrellas,
Ladies Elegant Spiral top do.
Do. Silk fringed Parasols,
Silk & Lawn hat Covers,
Large and small Square Mahogany Dressing Glasses with Drawers,
Morocco Cases with Shaving apparatus,
Packwoods Razor Straps,
Chamber Bellowses Iron and Brass Pipes,
Cotton Wool Cards,
Hunting, Riding and Tandum Whips,
Whip Thongs,
Green, Souchong, Hyson & Gunpowder Tea.
Muscovado & Loaf Sugar,
Coffee, Chocolate, Sago, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, Allspice, Barley, Rice, Oat Meal, Ginger,
Pig Tail Tobacco, Ladies twist Tobacco,
Snuff, Fig Blue, Starch,
Best Muscatell Raisins, Turkey Raisins,
Best Currants, Shell Almonds and Brown Candy Sugar,
Best Barkley, King's Arms and Fine apple Cheese,
Britannia Metal Tea Pots different sizes,
do. Table & Tea Spoons,
do. Soup Ladles,
Double plated Toast Racks,
Do. Mustard Pots,
Silver Thimbles and Pencil Cases,
Silver Spectacles with Morocco Cases,
Spectacles for different ages,
Gilt, Plated & common Coat and Vest Buttons,
Cloak & Hat Pins,
Brass Screw Knobs,
Brass Cocks different sizes,
Double and Single Shot Belts,
Skates of different sizes,
Best Kirby Fish Hooks assorted,
White Chapple Needles do.
Knitting Needles,
Pound Pins,
Japan'd Tumblers,
Best Buck handled Knives and Forks,
Do. Defeat do.
Double & Single Bladed Pen Knives,
Do. Pocket do.
Gardner's Pruning Knives,
Office Pen Knives,
Ladies best Steel Scissars in Morocco Cases,
Mens black & white Lambs Wool Hose,
Dos. white Cotton do.
Dos. Cotton Worsted half Hose,
Dos. black and white Silk do.
Womens and Girls white Cotton do.
Dos. black Worsted and Silk do.
Dos fine white Kid Gloves,
Mens best Drab & Brown Beaver & Buck skin Gloves.
Ladies real Tortoise Shell Brade Combs,
Do. do Hand, forehead & Tooper do
Dressing Combs,
Pocket do.
Ladies Velvet Bands & Gilt Clasps,
Large and small Bunches & Wreaths,
Silk Frog and Serpent Buttons,
Raised Cambrick Buttons,
Raised and plain Shirt Buttons,
Bonnet Wires,
Holland Tapes and Bobbins,
Adelphi Thread in Boxes,
All Col'd Thread,
Stitching do.
Fine Ounce do.
Cambrick do.
Cloth and Light Color'd Sewing Silk,
Thread Lace and Edging,
Silk Ferreting,
Sarcenet, China & Lustring Ribbons,
Plain & Figured black Cockade do.
Black Velvet do.
Chintz Binding,
London Quality & Carpet Binding,
Black White & Pink Persian,
Black Sarsenet,
Black Ribb'd Florentine,
Ladies Drab Crimson Yellow & Blue Silk Handkerchiefs,
Elegant Fathionable Silk Tippets, and Damask Scarfs,
Best Silk and fancy col'd Cotton Shawls,
Linen Diaper & Huckaback,
Princes Cord,
Book Muslin,
Jackanet do.
Elegant Worked Muslin Robes,
Callimancos,
Bombazins and Bombazettes fashionable colours,
Tartain Plaiding,
A variety of Printed Cottons,
Fancy Chintz Shawls,
Black Cambrick, Cotton Shirting, Turkey Stripe, Striped Cotton, White India Cotton, Flaxen Sheeting, Flaxen Osnaburgs, Sail Canvass, Imitation and real Russia Sheeting,
Linen Apron Check,
Black, Blue & Grey Superfine Cloths and Carseymires,
Do. do. do. Second Cloth,
Ladies Petile Cloth,
Fine Coating & Flushing for Great Coats,
Broad Green Baize,
Best Swanskin,
Best Blue Mad Webbing for Pantaloons,
White, Yellow, Red and Scarlet Flannel,
Salisbury Flannels,
Superfine Kidderminster and Venetia Carpeting,
Elegant Hearth Rugs.
Best Kerseymire Pantaloons ready made,
Marseilles Vests, do.
A few Hogsheads of Glass, China & Queens Ware of the last Quality & well assorted.
Gun Powder and Shot.
Crown Glass 7 1-2 × 8 1-2 7 × 9 & 8 × 10
Best German Steel.

A L S O,

London Porter,—Best Jamaica Spirits,—Brandy,—Shrub,—Madeira, Teneriffe and Port Wine,—with many other articles not mentioned.

WM. ALLAN.

York, 17th July 1816. 134—3m

A large assortment of Ironmongery Consisting of

Large Boilers with folding handles,
Sauce Pans with Covers,
Locks, Bolts, Hinges & Staples assorted,
Patent Garden Rakes,
Grid Irons, Chimney Hooks, Kitchen Shovels and Tongs,
Smoothing Irons,
Tin Plate,
Spades & Shovels,
Dung Forks, Pitch Forks,

Lands for Sale.

IN THE HOME DISTRICT.

LOT No. 18 in the 1st Concession, Township of York, containing 100 Acres.
Lot No. 19 same Concession, &c. 100
Lot No. 3 East side Yonge Street do. 199
Lot No. 16, 2d Concession, &c. 200
Lot No. 24, 3d Concession, &c. 200
Lot No. 35, 4th Con. } Township
" No 34 & 35, 5th Con. } of 1100
" No. 22, 23 & 24, 6th Con. } Pickering.
" No 18 & 19, 7th Con }
Lots No. 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18 and the eastermost part of Lot No. 19 in the Township of Scott. } containg. 1200

A L S O:

Lots No 10, 11, 12 and 13, North side of Simcoe Place.—Lots No 18 & 19, South side of Russell Square—*in the Town of York*, Containing 1 Acre Each.

For Particulars apply to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York 20th August 1816. 3m.

Lands for Sale.

LOT No. 1 in the 3d Concession of Hallowell, containing 193 Acres.

Broken Land called No. 30 front Concession of Louth, between Lots No. 9 & 10 on the East side of the 16 Mile Pond, containing 50 Acres.

Lots No. 17, 18 & 19 } in Oxford upon
on the 2d Concession. } Thames, contain.

Lots No. 18 & 19 } ing about 500
Broken Front. } Acres

Lots No. 14, 7, 8, 13, 14 & 19 in the 2d Concession, Township of Pickering, Home District, Containing 1400 Acres.

Lots No. 18 & 20 front of Yarmouth, containing about 410 Acres.

The above Locations having been made many years ago, the situation and quality of the Lands are of the very best.—For Particulars apply to

WILLIAM ALLAN, or
JAMES CROOKS Esq.
Niagara West.

York, 20th August, 1816. 3m.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that no Petition from Sons or Daughters of U. E. Loyalists will be hereafter received without a Certificate from the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the Peace, that the Parent retained his Loyalty during the late War, and was under no suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and if a Son, then of age, that he also was Loyal during the late War, and did his duty in defence of the Province—and if a Daughter of a U. E. Loyalist married, that her Husband was Loyal, and did his duty in defence of the Province.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

DISTRICT, ——— WE A. Chairman, and C. D. Clerk of Peace, Certify that E. F. personally appeared at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace this day, is recognized by the Magistrates to be the Son of G. H. of ——— who retained his Loyalty during the late War without suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and that the said E. F. did his duty in defence of the Province during the late War.

Dated at the Court House at ———
——— in the said District this
——— day of ——— 181

VOLUME XXV.

THE

Single Papers 1s. each.

UPPER CANADA

Proclamatio

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

FRANCIS GORE, Esq

Lieutenant Governor of the Upper Canada, &c. &c.

WHEREAS an Act of the of this Province, made the forty second year of His Maj intituled, "An Act to enable "Lieutenant Governor or Perso "ing the Government of this Pr "point one or more additional "Place or Places, of Entry, wi "vince, and to appoint one or "tor or Collector of the same "has lately expired; AND WH This Act hath since been revive ...fied in the fifty-fifth year of Reign:

AND WHEREAS as well w to the interests of His Majesty's of this Province, as to the conv facilities of Goods and Merchan the Merchants and other H Subjects resident within this Pro been ascertained that there is n cation for appointing five additi Places of Entry and Clearance, hereinafter specified:

BE IT KNOWN THEREF FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieute or of this Province, in exercise and an hority vested in me in m reinafter Act, by and with the Executive Council of the said Hereby Declare and appoint, th to the Ports of Entry and Cle lished by and under the authori tain Act of the Parliament of passed in the forty first year of Reign, intituled, "An Act fo His Majesty His Heirs and Suc for the uses of this Province, t on Goods and Merchandize bro Province from the United Sta es as are now paid on Goods dize imported from Great Brit places" and also by and under of the above recited Act, passed our Lord one thousand eight two, he places hereinafter specified, That is to say, th Brockville, in the Township town in the District of Johnst

The Mouth of the River the Township of Lancaster in District.

Shaver's Point, (commonly Township of Matilda in the Di

The Mouth of the River Township of Thurlow in the trict.

The Village of Dover, in t London—*shall* from the Tenth present month of June here pectively be and the same are tions severally and respectively proclaimed to be Ports and p and Clearance, for all Goods dize not being entirely prohibi the payment of all duties, in on all Goods and Merchan

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 49.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

Single Papers 1s. each. YORK, (U. C.) THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1816. {4 DOLS. PER ANN.}

UPPER CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS an Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the forty second year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to enable the Governor, "Lieutenant Governor or Person Administer- "ing the Government of this Province, to ap- "point one or more additional Port or Ports "Place or Places, of Entry, within this Pro- "vince, and to appoint one or more Collec- "tor or Collectors of the same respectively," has lately expired; AND WHEREAS the said Act hath since been revived by an Act passed in the fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign:

AND WHEREAS as well with reference to the interests of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and if the Merchants and other His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained that there is immediate occasion for appointing five additional Ports or Places of Entry and Clearance, at the places hereinafter specified.

BE IT KNOWN THEREFORE, That I FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority vested in me in and by the said recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, Do Hereby Declare and appoint, that in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by and under the authority of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty His Heirs and Successors to and for the uses of this Province, the like Duties on Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America as are now paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places" and also by and under the authority of the above recited Act, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the places hereinafter described are specified, That is to say, the Village of Brockville, in the Township of Elizabethtown in the District of Johnstown.

The Mouth of the River aux Raisin, in the Township of Lancaster in the Eastern District.

Shaver's Point, (commonly called) in the Township of Matilda in the Eastern District.

The Mouth of the River Moira, in the Township of Thurlow in the Midland District.

The Village of Dover, in the District of London—*shall* from the Tenth day of this present month of June severally and respectively be and the same are by these Presents severally and respectively established and proclaimed to be Ports and places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited,—and for the payment of all duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province, from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act, to passed in the forty first year of His said Majesty's Reign.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen and fifty sixth year of His Majesty's Reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lt. Gov.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Upper Canada. Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the Twenty sixth day of October next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you. Greeting.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Tenth day of September last, WE thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty sixth day of October next, at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. BUT WE taking into consideration the ease and convenience of our Loving Subjects,—have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, HEREBY convoking and by these presents enjoyning you and each of you, that on the Second day of December next, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York —there to take into Consideration the state and welfare of our said Province, and therein to do as may seem necessary.

In Testimony whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this Twenty fourth day of October in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and sixteen, and in the Fifty Sixth Year of our Reign. F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esq LIEUT. GOVERNOR of the Province of Upper Canada.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—

GREETING —

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Indians residing on the Grand River within this Province, in a Speech addressed in Public Council to His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant-General of Indian Affairs, that many White Persons are settled on the Indian Land in the County of Haldimand, without due Authority or Licence from any Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province: And Whereas, by Law, all White Persons are forbidden to establish themselves, or reside in any Indian Village or Country within this Province without such Licence, under a Penalty, for the First Offence, of Ten Pounds, and for the Second, and every other subsequent Offence, of Twenty Pounds; I HAVE THOUGHT PROPER, by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Executive Council for the Affairs of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, to the Intent that no Person may pretend Ignorance of the Law which subjects his Contravention to such Penalties; and further, to declare that the Law will be henceforth rigidly enforced against all Persons who shall, after the Publication hereof, continue to reside in the Indian Villages and Countries within the Province without due Licence And whereas it is further represented to me: that, among the White People resident upon the Indian Lands, there are divers to whom it may be expedient to grant Licences to remain, All Persons desirous of obtaining such Licences, are hereby required to report themselves to the Honourable WILLIAM CLAUS, His Majesty's Deputy Superintendant-General of Indian Affairs, together with the Circumstances of Time, Place and Condition of their respective Residences.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twelfth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign

(Signed) FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

By Command of His Excellency,
(Signed) WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

The following Circular Letter has been addressed to the Trustees of the Public District Schools throughout the Province:—

Lieut Governor's Office.
York, 19th August 1816.

Sir,

I am directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to request that you will in conjunction with the other Trustees of the District School of , transmit as soon as possible to me, for the Lieut Governor's information.

The average number of Scholars during the last three years—

The number during the present year;

The Branches of Education taught;

The Books read in the School;

The hours of tuition, and what Public Examinations take place in the course of the year, —with such other particulars as may appear necessary to enable His Excellency to form a Correct opinion of the state of your District School.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

B. GEALE, *In Absence of*
Mr. Acting Secretary MacMahon.

From a London Paper.

LINES.

To an Officer on his departure with Lord Exmouth on the expedition against Algiers.

Go! gallant Youth, go with the World's applause,
And reap true glory in a Chriſtian cauſe:
Go ſhare new honors with thy brave compeers,
And hurl the Britiſh thunder on Algiers.
When Europe ſcarce has breath'd from all her throes,
Or known the ſweets tranquility beſtows;
When ſcarce Illuſtrious Wellington has hurl'd
From his proud height the Deſpot of the World,
Say, ſhall theſe Afric Pirates of the Main
Diſturb fair Peace, and break her golden reign;
Shall England's Pennant, ſtreaming in the air,
Crouch at the preſence of a base Corſair?
The ſhade of Nelſon riſes from the grave
To vindicate the rites he died to ſave.
Go! then brave ſouls, on Providence rely,
And guard your Nelſon's dying Legacy.
What tho' a while the Britiſh Lion ſleep,
Go! tell theſe ruthleſs Monſters of the deep,
That rous'd to vengeance by inſulting foes,
He wakes more dreadful from a ſhort repoſe.
Yet oh! may heaven ſome guardian Cherub ſend,
To ſhield from harm my brave and ardent Friend;
And may that Angel, 'mid the cannon's wreck,
Keep a ſtrict watch on Royal Charlotte's deck!
But you, my Friend, whom perils ne'er could daunt,
Exclaim, "Ye dangers and ye fears avaunt!
One rallying ſhout for Meſſmates and for me,
Old England, Lads! *Exmouth* and victory!"

Miscellaneous.

A real Tragedy was exhibited at Sackett's Harbor, a few days ſince, before a large company of ſpectators. Attached to the ſhow bill of a wire dancer, appeared an advertiſement of an Italian Sailor, who promiſed to exhibit wonderful feats, ſuch as the ſpectators had never before ſeen. Curioſity attracted a very full houſe. After the firſt had performed his part of the entertainment, the ſailor entered, called for a blanket and pillow, and laid himſelf down upon the floor. All eyes were turned towards him in anxious expectation, when he drew from his boſom a piſtol, clapped the muzzle to his ear, and *blew out his brains!* This cloſed the entertainment.

As horrid as this deed appears, the deluded man who became its victim had undoubtedly anticipated as much eclat, as he does, who deliberately goes out to ſhoot his friend, or to be ſhot—in a duel. And if therefore ſhades of difference in the two crimes, the ſelf-murderer is the leaſt criminal.—*Alb. Argus*

SEA PHRASES.

Some readers fond of amuſement, will be glad to run over the following paragraph from a Barbadoes paper, reſpecting a new corps of Sea Fencibles eſtabliſhed there, in which various *Sea Phraſes* are ſucceſſively applied:—

"My Lads—The firſt thing you have to do is to anſwer to your names—when you hear the word "*attention*," you muſt bring both the ſtarboard and larboard heels to bear together, keeping your jib-ſtays taught-bowſed up, and ſquare your ſhoulders by the lifts and braces, clapping both your fiſts againſt your bends, one and all at the ſame moment, till the words "*ſtand at eaſe*," when the hollow of the ſtarboard foot muſt be ſmartly backed aſtern of the larboard one—you muſt alſo clap an over hand knot upon your fiſt athwart your bread-bag: after coming to attention, at the words, "*ſhoulder arms*," rouſe Brown Beſs by the middle, and, bowſe her up from the lower tier of the ſtarboard ſide, to the larboard bow, keeping a good look out that ſhe don't make a lee-lurch and capſize, otherwiſe you'll be apt to knock out your meſsmate's top-lights; at the words "ſecure arms," the ſtarboard arm which is now faſt to the ſtarboard bends, muſt go athwart your bread-bag, in order to ceize Brown Beſs by the breech, clapping your larboard fiſt to her mid-ſhips—be ſure to heave her muzzle a-head, ſo that her breech will come right under your larboard wing, ſo as to ſecure her fire-works from ſqualls, no tarpaulings being allowed; after ſhouldering, at the word "preſent arms," you ſlew Beſs half round, and ſeize her with the ſtarboard fiſt, then fetch her up betwixt your two top-lights, ſo that your flying jib boom will be two inches from her midſhips; be ſure to back the hollow of the ſtarboard foot aſtern the heel of the larboard one, during this motion; after bringing Beſs from the larboard bow, the next is, "advance arms," both of the two firſt motions of which, are the ſame as "preſent," but at the third, you heave her alongſide of the ſtarboard bends, ſeizing the guard with the ſtarboard fiſt, ſo as to ſecure her alongſide;—ſo much for one leſſon.

COMMODORE OAKUM.

From the Che Republican.

CURE FOR THE BOTS.

Conſidering it to be the duty of every individual to contribute all he conveniently can to increaſe the fund of uſeful knowledge among mankind. I have thought proper to make known a ſure and infallible cure for the bots in horſes. This diſorder proves fatal to more horſes than any other to which that noble and favorite animal is ſubject. Its ſymptoms are, ſtamping with his hind feet, looking round to the ſide, lying down, wallowing, &c. and likewiſe on the inſides of the upper lip, are ſmall white lumps which grow more prominent as the bots progreſs in cutting the maw. To remedy which take one ſpoonful of common table ſalt, one ſpoonful of gun-powder, and two ſpoonful of flour, then ſcrape the upper lip, in the inſide until it is raw and begins to bleed, and then rub as much of the aforementioned flour on it as will ſtick to it, after which keep the horſe in motion for ſome time. The writer has been in the habit of making uſe of this remedy for a great number of horſes, for more than fifteen years, and has never known it to fail; and he is ſo well aſſured of its efficacy, that he has no doubt of its never failing where the maw is not quite cut through.

Foreign Intelligence.

POSTCRIPT.

[*Through the politeneſs of a friend we were this morning favoured with a proof ſheet, containing the following.*]

Important Information.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.

LATEST FROM ALGIERS.

(via France.)

Yeſterday arrived at this port, the brig Bourdeaux-Packet, 32 days from Havre, by this arrival, we have been politely furniſhed by a friend with Paris Papers to Sept. 14, from which we have been enabled to make the following tranſlations:

OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

Paris, Sept. 13.

The Preſident of the Anti-Barbarian inſtitution, had yeſterday, a private audience of his majeſty; who, before he paſſed into his cabinet, publicly congratulated the preſident upon the accompliſhment of the great object of their wiſhes and labours, by the brilliant ſucceſs of the combined expedition againſt Algiers;—the news of which had been received by his majeſty in a deſpatch from the French Conſul, reſiding in that regency.—The immediate reſult of this great ſucceſs, ſo ably conducted by Lord Exmouth, has been, beſides the deſtruction of the piratical cruizers, the liberation of all the Europeans in ſlavery, and the abolition of the capture of them in future.

The details of the operation of this ſignal act of vengeance againſt the neſt (foyer) of the piratical ſyſtem, we ſhall not delay officially to publiſh. In the mean time the following particulars are authentic.—[*Moniteur.*

Further Particulars.

News has been received from Algiers, to the 31ſt of Auguſt. The Engliſh fleet came in ſight of that place the 27th, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to the number of 32 ſail, of which ſix were Dutch.

After an unavailing attempt at negociation, Lord Exmouth moored his veſſels of the line within half cannon ſhot from the batteries of the port and road; placing his own ſhip, the Queen Charlotte, at the entrance of the port, and ſo near the wharver, that his yards touched the houſes; and his guns, taking the interior of the port in reverſe, overthrew all the Algerine artillery men, who were entirely uncovered and expoſed.

The Algerines ſuſtained the fire of the Engliſh for upwards of ſix hours, and their fury appeared to increaſe when two Engliſh officers demanded leave to embark, and to attack a *obenoise confree* (carcaſe) to the principal Algerine frigate which blocked up the entrance of the harbour, and ſet her on fire. This enterpriſe was crowned with complete ſucceſs. The wind from the weſt being ſtrong, the flames were immediately communicated to the whole ſquadron, and *Five Frigates, four ſloops of war and thirty Gun-boats*, became a prey to the conflagration. The city ſuffered leſs, notwithſtanding the bombs did conſiderable damage.

The Engliſh ſuſtained a very heavy loſs.—It is eſtimated that a thouſand men were loſt on each ſide. One of the Algerines frigates, in flames, was driven by the wind upon Lord Exmouth's ſhip, which compelled him to cut her cables, and retire, for ſome time from the combat.

It is ſaid, she has loſt two hundred of her crew. His Lordſhip was wounded, and a Captain of one of the frigates was killed. The Dey did not ceaſe, during the whole action, to paſs from poſt to poſt, animating his ſoldiers.

On the 28th, the Engliſh ſquadron anchored in the great harbour; but out of cannon ſhot from the town. On the 29th, an Armiſtice was concluded, upon the baſis which Lord Exmouth had previouſly propoſed. The following are the principal conditions:—

1. The Algerine regency conſents to aboliſh the ſlavery of Europeans in Algiers; and, in conſequence, to ſet at liberty immediately, all Europeans in captivity.

2. As a reparation for the ran
at Bona and Oran, the regency
mit to England the 370,000
which have been ſent by the Ne
to Algiers.

3. Conſular preſents ſhall be a
but as it is the uſage of the E
may be admitted as perſonal pre
the arrival of a new conſul, an
in his own name, but ſhall neve
500 pounds ſterling.

4. The Kingdom of the Neth
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the Dutch ſquadron in the exp
ſhall enjoy the ſame privileges
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5 A new treaty ſhall be form
ween England and Algiers, in w
kingdom of the Netherlands ſha
cluded.

Other articles of the armiſti
late that the regency ſhall pre
right of making war upon cert
ropean powers; but that those
ſubjects who may fall into the
ſhall never be made ſlaves, but
as priſoners of war.

By an order from the prefect
department of the Meuſe, the d
of brandy from grain is forbidde

On the 8th inſtant, the Duke
lington left this city for Cambra
in review a part of the army of
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Sept. 14.—The details which
given of the attack on Algie
brought to Marſeilles by a Fre
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27th laſted from a o'clock in t
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Naples, Aug. 18.—The A
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General Debeſſe, one of th
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was lately at Besançon, the
threw himſelf at his feet, bat
in tears, and begged permiſſi
in his ſervice. The Duke rail
with tenderneſs, give orders to
his captivity, and the Gener
poor, ſent him 800 francs, an
nuity of 1200 francs from h
purſe.—*Paris paper.*

*SUCCESS OF THE PATRI
PERU.*

*We copy the following from
Evening Poſt:*— Columbian, O

FROM BUENOS AYR

We have been favoured by a
tle houſe in this city with th
Ayres official Gazette of the
guſt laſt, which amongſt othe
contains a minute detail of t
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and the royaliſts of Peru, un
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mbined expedition against
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his majesty in a despatch
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piratical system, we shall
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following particulars are
Moniteur.

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nditions:—

rine regency consents to
ery of Europeans in Al-
consequence, to set at li-
ly, all Europeans in cap-

2. As a reparation for the wrongs done at Bona and Oran, the regency shall remit to England the 370,000 dollars, which have been sent by the Nepolitans to Algiers.

3. Consular presents shall be abolished but as it is the usage of the East, they may be admitted as personal presents on the arrival of a new consul, and given in his own name, but shall never exceed 500 pounds sterling.

4. The Kingdom of the Netherlands, in consequence of the co-operation of the Dutch squadron in the expedition, shall enjoy the same privileges as England.

5 A new treaty shall be formed between England and Algiers, in which the kingdom of the Netherlands shall be included.

Other articles of the armistice stipulate that the regency shall preserve the right of making war upon certain European powers; but that those of their subjects who may fall into their hands, shall never be made slaves, but treated as prisoners of war.

By an order from the prefect of the department of the Meuse, the distillation of brandy from grain is forbidden.

On the 8th instant, the Duke of Wellington left this city for Cambray, to pass in review a part of the army of occupation.

Sept. 14.—The details which we have given of the attack on Algiers, were brought to Marseilles by a French corvette. It is added, that the battle of the 27th lasted from a o'clock in the afternoon to after midnight; and the Dey, dissatisfied with the measures taken by his minister of marine, had cut off his head.

Naples, Aug. 18.—The American squadron remains in our road. It is said, they are desirous to enlist the colonists who are here. By a regulation of their squadron, the indiscriminate visit of all persons thereunto is prohibited.

General Debelle, one of the Bonapartean officers impeached of treason, who was sentenced to death in March, and had his sentence committed to ten years imprisonment will receive a pardon. When the Duke D'Angouleme was lately at Besancon, the General threw himself at his feet, bathed them in tears, and begged permission to die in his service. The Duke raised him up with tenderness, give orders to mitigate his captivity, and the General being poor, sent him 800 francs, and an annuity of 1200 francs from his private purse.—*Paris paper.*

SUCCESS OF THE PATRIOTS IN PERU.

We copy the following from Yesterday's Evening Post:— Columbian, October 23.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

We have been favoured by a mercantile house in this city with the Buenos Ayres official Gazette of the 17th August last. which amongst other articles, contains a minute detail of the several actions that took place in April, between the patriots, commanded by Manuel Padilla and the royalists of Peru, under Tacon by which it appears that the latter had been constantly beaten, and obliged to retreat in disorder, leaving behind a [illegible] number of wounded; among them [illegible] principal officers. General [illegible] the success of the patriots [illegible] that previded [illegible] ut the [illegible] dies a- [illegible] tioned the lady of the commander in chief, general Padilla; and also, Donna Juana Azurdy, who, at the head of thirty privates and two hundred countrymen, had put to flight the enemy in several rencontres; in one of which, she in person wrested from an ensign of a company the colours which had been presented them for their bravery, manifested in the conquest of the cities of La Paz, Peru, Arequipa and Cuzco. The colors were richly embroidered, and on the flag were figures emblematic of their valor. The same Gazette contains the act of the independence, which will be published in our next.

LATE FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The brig Regent, Bartlett, which has arrived at New-York, sailed from Buenos Ayres on the 1st of September. Capt. Bartlett informs us that all was quiet there. The dissentions which existed were amicably settled, and all parties had submitted to the new independent government. The Spanish and Portuguese expeditions had not arrived.

To take Mildew out of Linen.—Take soap, and rub it well; then scrape some fine chalk, and rub that also in the linen, lay it on the grass; as it dries wet it a little, and it will come out at twice doing.

Notice to Discharged Soldiers

IN consequence of the great inconvenience as well as attempted imposition arising from Soldiers daily claiming Grants of Land at the settlements in Upper and Lower Canada, although they have in many instances been discharged from the service upwards of a year; His Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces is pleased to give this Public Notice to all concerned, That no Discharged Soldier will be received as a Settler who does not come forward on or before the *FIRST day of January* 1817, and bring with him satisfactory reasons, supported by proofs, why he did not at an earlier period avail himself of the bounty of Government, in claiming his grant of Land in due time, under the existing regulations.

By His Excellency's Command,
(signed) C. MYERS,
Col & D. Q. Mr. Genl.

Quarter Master General's office,
Quebec, 31st October, 1816.

Notice.

THE Subscribers being duly appointed Administrators to the Estate of the late John Holly of Etobicoke deceased, request all Persons indebted thereto to make immediate payment to them; and all those who may have Claims against the said Estate, to produce them without delay.

DAVID HOLLY *Senr.*
CHRISTIAN CHRISTNER.

Etobicoke, 14th Oct. 1816.

FOR SALE.

THAT Well known Freehold property situated in the most desirable part, of the town of York, belonging to the subscriber, consisting of a lot of one acer and a half laid out in a garden and now under the highest cultivation together with a capital, roomy and substantial Dwelling House thereon erected commanding an unintercepted and extensive view over the waters of the Bay and Lake.

The House contains two spacious principal appartments 25 feet by 20, and six other Rooms of convenient dementions besides, a paved Kitchen, two Cellers and two entrance Halls.

There is a 4 Stall Stable with two Harness Rooms and a never failing Well of excellent water on the premises, which are admirably calculated for the residence of a Gentleman's family or from their central position would afford a most *eligible situation for a Tavern* of the first respectability, for which purpose it possesses advantages over every other Lot in the Town of York, as the building with small attention could be fitted for an extensive establishment of this nature. A Good Title will be given,—For terms apply to the Subscriber.

ROBERT McDONNELL.

York, 19th Nov. 1816. 49—tf.

His Majesty's Agent for Packets at NEW YORK

INFORMS the Public that no Letters will be received, or forwarded by Him, for England from Canada, unless they be Post Paid, through the Canadas and the United States.

New York, 14th March, 1816.

Upper Canada, Court of Probate York to wit. } FRANCIS GORE Esqr. Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province.

\[L S\]

To the next of Kin of OLIVER GRACE, late of the District of Niagara, in the said Province, Deceased.

WHEREAS Isaac Swayze of Niagara in the Province aforesaid Esquire, duly exhibited a Petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Oliver Grace, some time past died Intestate without this Province possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of five Pounds of Lawful Money in two or more several districts thereof and praying that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, rights and credits which were of the said Oliver Grace at the time of his death might be granted to him the said Isaac Swayze. NOW THEREFORE these are to Cite and require you the said next of Kin to be and appear in the said Court of Probate, to be held in the town of York, in the said Province, on Monday the Second day of June next ensuing, the date hereof then and there to shew cause (if any you have) why letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, rights and credits which were of the said Oliver Grace at the time of his death should not be granted to the said Isaac Swayze. Dated at York in the Province aforesaid, this tenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

J. W. BALDWIN, Registrar in the Court of Probate. } GRA. POWELL, Official Principal C. Probate.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Petitions will be laid before the next Session of the Provincial Parliament assembled, Praying that they will take into Consideration the Propriety of removing the County Town to a more Central Position.

District of Gore,
26th July, 1816.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having received a Power of Attorney to sell and convey the real Estate of John Lewis Decoven, Lieutenant in the late Newfoundland Regiment, and to pay the several Creditors, of him the said John Decoven, their equal dividend, of the said property. This is to give Notice that all the real Estate of the said John Lewis Decoven, will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday the 21st inst. at the Subscriber's Commission Store, at one o'Clock in the afternoon, at which time and place, the Creditors of the said John Lewis Decoven are requested to give their attendance.

S. JARVIS, *Agent for*
J. L. DECOVEN.

York, October 16th 1816.

The Subscriber has received from London, by the Everetta & Trader, the following

GOODS,

which are warranted to be of the best quality and will be sold on the lowest Terms.

Nails from 6d to 20d,
Boiled Lint Seed Oil,
Brown, Yellow and White Paints Ground in Oil,
Putty, Lamp Black and Black Lead,
Sweeping Brushes,—Hair Brushes,
Tooth, Nail and Shaving-Do.
Black and Gold hearth Do.
Mens Black Willow & best Leghorn hats,
Ladies best Leghorn Hats,
Mens & Boys best Beaver Hats,
Ladies Jean Boots and Laces,
Dos. Spanish Neilson Cork Sole Kid Slippers,
Dos. Spanish Trim'd Do.
Dos. Wellington's full fringed,
Boys and Youths Morocco & Seal Skin half Boots and Shoes,
Mens Hessian and Wellington Boots and Dress Shoes,
Cod and Hamboro Lines,
Garden and Chalk Lines,
Fools Cap and Letter Paper of different sizes,
Orderly Books,
Memorandum Do. with Clasps,
Marble Cover'd Do. of 1 to 2 Quires,
Large Blank Books Bound and Letter'd,
Large and small Bibles and Prayer Books large print,
Red Morocco Pocket Books,
Black do. do.
Lumber, Hand & Imperial Brown Wrapping Paper,
Wafers,—Black and Red Sealing Wax,
Black Lead Pencils,
Slates and Slate Pencils,
Best Dutch Quills,
Black and Red Ink Powder,
Large Pewter Inkstands different sizes,
Ketchup,—French & Spanish Olives,
Sallad Oil,—Anchovies,—Chili Vinegar,
Best Mustard in 1 2lb. bottles,
Botanic Shaving Soap in Pots,
do. in Cakes,
Castile, Windsor and Palm Soap,
Aromatic Vinegar,
Honey Water, Lavender Water, Rose & Orange Flower Water,
Day & Martin's Real Japan Blacking,
Peruvian Bark, Castor Oil,
Ladies Elegant Red Morocco & Inlaid Work Boxes,
Green Lustring Umbrellas,
Ladies Elegant Spiral top do.
Do. Silk fringed Parasols,
Silk & Lawn hat Covers,
Large and small Square Mahogany Dressing Glasses with Drawers,
Morocco Cases with Shaving apparatus,
Packwoods Razor Straps,
Chamber Bellowses Iron and Brass Pipes,
Cotton Wool Cards,
Hunting, Riding and Tandem Whips,
Whip Thongs,
Green, Shoushong, Hyson & Gunpowder Tea,
Muscovado & Loaf Sugar,
Coffee, Chocolate, Sago, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, Allspice, Barley, Rice, Ox Mill, Ginger,
Pig Tail Tobacco, Ladies twist Tobacco
Snuff, Fig Blue, Starch,
Best Muscatell Raisins, Turkey Raisins,
Best Currants, Shell Almonds and Brown Candy Sugar,
Best Berkley, King's Arms and Pine apple Cheese,
Britannia Metal Tea Pots different sizes,
do. Table & Tea Spoons,
do. Soup Ladles,
Double plated Toast Racks,
Do. Mustard Pots,
Silver Thimbles and Pencil Cases,
Silver Spectacles with Morocco Cases,
Spectacles for different ages,
Gilt, Plated & common Coat and Vest Buttons,
Cloak & Hat Pins,
Brass Screw Knobs,
Brass Cocks different sizes,
Double and Single Shot Belts,
Steel of different sizes,
Best Kirby Fish Hooks assorted,
White Chapple Needles, do.
Knitting Needles,
Pound Pins,
Japan'd Tumblers,
Best Buck handles Knives and Forks,
Do. Desert do.
Double & Single Bladed Pen Knives,
Do. Pocket do.
Gardner's Pruning Knives,
Office Pen Knives,
Ladies best Steel Scissors in Morocco Cases,
Mens black & white Lambs Wool Hose,
Dos. white Cotton do.
Dos. Cotton Worsted half Hose,
Dos. black and white Silk do.
Womens and Girls white Cotton do.
Dos. black Worsted and Silk do.
Dos. fine white Kid Gloves,
Mens best Drab & Brown Beaver & Buckskin Gloves,
Ladies real Tortoise Shell Brade Combs,
Do. do Band, forehead & Tooper do
Dressing Combs,
Pocket do.
Ladies Velvet Bands & Gilt Clasps,
Large and small Bunches & Wreaths,
Silk Frog and Serpent Buttons,
Raised Cambrick Buttons,
Raised and plain Shirt Buttons,
Bonnet Wires,
Holland Tapes and Bobbins,
Adelphi Thread in Boxes,
All Col'd Thread,
Stitching do.
Fine Ounce do.
Cambrick do.
Cloth and Light Color'd Sewing Silk,
Thread Lace and Edging,
Silk Ferreting,
Sarcenet, China & Lustring Ribbons,
Plain & Figured black Cockade do.
Black Velvet do.
Chintz Binding,
London Quality & Carpet Binding,
Black White & Pink Persian,
Black Sarsenet,
Black Robb's Florentine,
Ladies Drab Crimson Yellow & Blue Silk Handkerchiefs,
Elegant Fathionable Silk Tippets, and Damask Scarfs,
Best Silk and fancy col'd Cotton Shawls,
Linen Diaper & Huckaback,
Princes Cord,
Book Muslin,
Jackanet do.
Elegant Worked Muslin Robes,
Cajinances,
Bombazins and Bombazettes fathonable colours,
Tartain Plaiding,
A variety of Printed Cottons,
Fancy Chintz Shawls,
Black Cambrick, Cotton Shirting, Turkey Stripe, Striped Cotton, White Irish Cotton, Flaxen Sheeting, Flaxen Osnaburgs, Sail Canvafe, Imitation and real Ruffia Sheeting,
Linen Apron Check,
Black, Blue & Grey Superfine Cloths and Carseymeres,
Do. do. do. Second Cloths,
Ladies Petite Cloth,
Fine Coating & Fushing for Great Coats,
Broad Green Baize,
Best Swanskin,
Best Blue Mill'd Webbing for Pantaloons,
White, Yellow, Red and Scarlet Flannels,
Salisbury Flannels,
Superfine Kidderminster and Venetian Carpeting,
Elegant Hearth Rugs,
Best Kerseymire Pantaloons ready made,
Marseilles Vests, do.
A few Hogsheads of Glass, China and Queens Ware of the first Quality & well assorted.
Gun Powder and Shot.
Crown Glass 7 x 2 & 8 x 10, 7 x 9 & 8 x 10.

A large assortment of Ironmongery Consisting of

Large Boilers with folding Handles,
Sauce Pans with Covers,
Locks, Bolts, Hinges & Staples assorted,
Patent Garden Rakes,
Grid Irons, Chimney Hooks, Kitchen Shovels and Tongs,
Smoothing Irons,
Tin Plate,
Spades & Shovels,
Dung Forks Pitch Forks,
Best German Steel.

ALSO,

London Porter,—Best Jamaica Spirits,—Brandy,—Shrub,—Madeira, Teneriffe and Port Wine,—with many other articles not mentioned.

WM. ALLAN.

York, 17th July 1816. 3m—3m

Lands for Sale.

IN THE HOME DISTRICT.

LOT No. 18 in the 1st Concession, Township of York, containing 100 Acres.
Lot No. 19 same Concession, &c. 100
Lot No. 3 East side Younge Street do. 190
Lot No. 16, 2d Concession, &c. 200
Lot No. 24, 3d Concession, &c. 200
Lot No. 35, 1st Con. } Township
" No 34 & 35 3d Con. } of 1100
" No. 22, 23 & 24 3 Con. } Pickering.
" No 18 & 19, 7th Con }
Lots No. 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18 and the Easternmost part of Lot No. 19 in the Township of Scott. } containg. 1200

ALSO:

Lots No. 10, 11, 12 and 13. North side of Simcoe Place.—Lots No. 18 & 19. South side of Russell Square —*in the Town of York*, Containing 1 Acre Each.

For Particulars apply to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York 20th August 1816. 3m.

Lands for Sale.

LOT No. 1 in the 3d Concession of Harwich, containing 199 Acres.

Broken Land called No. 10 front Concession of Louth, between Lots No. 9 & 10 on the East side of the 16 Mile Pond, containing 50 Acres.

Lots No. 17, 18 & 19. } in Oxford upon
in the 2d Concession. } Thames, containing about 500
Lots No. 18 & 19. } Acres
Broken front. }

Lots No. 12, 7, 8, 13, 14 & 19 in the 2d Concession, Township of Pickering, Home District, Containing 1400 Acres.

Lots No. 18 & 20 front of Tarmouth, containing about 410 Acres.

The above Locations having been made many years ago, the situation and quality of the Lands are of the very best.—For Particulars apply to

WILLIAM ALLAN, or
JAMES CROOKS Esq.
Flamboro West.

York, 20th August, 1816. 3m.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, YORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that no Petition from Sons or Daughters of U. E. Loyalists will be hereafter received without a Certificate from the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the Peace, that the Parent retained his Loyalty during the late War, and was under no suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and if a Son, then of age, that he also was Loyal during the late War, and did his duty in defence of the Province—and if a Daughter of a U. E. Loyalist married, that her Husband was Loyal, and did his duty in defence of the Province.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

DISTRICT, ——— WE A. Chairman, and C. D. Clerk of Peace, Certify that E. F. personally appeared at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace this day, is recognized by the Magistrates to be the Son of G. H. of ——— who retained his Loyalty during the late War without suspicion of aiding or assisting the Enemy—and that the said E. F. did his duty in defence of the Province during the late War.

Dated at the Court House at ———
——— in the said District this
———day of ——— 181

VOLUME XXV.

THE

Y

Upper Canada Proclamation

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Gov

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, Burgesses of our said Province, assembled at our Town of York, on the day of December next, to be held, called and elected, and to every

WHEREAS by our Proclamation dated the Twenty-fourth day of October we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive council of our Province Parliament to be held on Thursday next, at which time at York you were held and convened. BUT WE taking into consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive council to prorogue you and each of you from your attendance at the time aforesaid, countermanding and by these presents do command you and each of you, that on the first day of January next, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, there to take into Consideration the state and welfare of our said Province, and to do all such things as may seem necessary.

In Testimony whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness ourself and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, the fourth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and fifteen, and in the Fifty-fifth Year of our Reign.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Lands for Sale

IN THE HOME DISTRICT

Lot No. 2 in the 2d Con. } Township
" 3 do. } Benbrook
" 4 h do } of Niagara
Lot on Black No. 1, 2d Con. do.
Broken Lots No 24 & 25, 3d Concession, North Crosby D. of Johnston
Lots No. 18 & 19, 9th Con. } South
Broken Lots No. 18 & 19 } by Dundas
in the 8th Concession } Johnston
Broken Lots No. 25, 26 } North Con.
& 27, 4th Concession } by Dundas
No. 24 & 25 & Broken } Johnston
Lot N. 22 & 27, 5th con.
Lots No. 16, 17 and 18, 4th Concession of Pelham,

To which Good and sufficient are now ready to be given by

WILLIAM A

York 28th Nov. 1816.

man Steel.
ALSO,
Porter,—Beſt Jamaica Spirits,—
hrub,—Madeira, Teneriffe and
—with many other articles not

WM. ALLAN.
th July 1816. 3t—3m

nds for Sale.

HE HOME DISTRICT.
. 18 in the 1st Conceſſion, Town-
f York, containing 100 Acres.
ſame Conceſſion, &c. 100
aſt ſide Younge Street do. 190
2d Conceſſion, &c. 200
3d Conceſſion, &c. 200
1ſtCon. } Township
3 3d Con. } of 1120
3&24 3Con. } Pickering.
19, 7th Con }
2, 13, 14, 16, }
the Eaſternmoſt } contang. 1200
No. 19 in the }
of Scott. }

ALSO:
. 11, 12 and 13. North ſide of
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Acre Each.
culars apply to

WILLIAM ALLAN.
6 Auguſt 1816. 3 m.

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e of the 16 Mile Pond, contain-
s.
17, 18 & 19. } in Oxford upon
ouceſſion. } Thames, contain-
. 18 & 19. } ing about 500
} Acres
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ago, the ſituation and quality of
e of the very beſt.—For Particu-

WILLIAM ALLAN, or
JAMES CROOKS Eſq.
Flamboro Weſt.
h Auguſt, 1816. 3m.

VE COUNCIL OFFICE,
ORK, 27th JANUARY, 1816.

Notice is hereby given by
Excellency the Lieutenant
n Council, that no Petition
r Daughters of U. E. Loyal-
hereafter received without a
rom the Magiſtrates in Quar-
ſigned by the Chairman and
e Peace, that the Parent re-
oyalty during the late War,
er no ſuſpicion of aiding or
Enemy—and if a Son, then
he alſo was Loyal during the
d did his duty in defence of
—and if a Daughter of a
iſt married, that her Huſ-
oyal, and did his duty in de-
Province.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council

OF CERTIFICATE.
I, ——— WE A.
and C. D. Clerk of
y that E. F. perſonally ap-
General Quarter Seſſions
this day, is recognized by
es to be the Son of G. H.
——— who retained his
g the late War without
ding or aſſiſting the Ene-
the ſaid E. F. did his duty
the Province during the

e Court Houſe at ———
in the ſaid District this
of ——— 181

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 51.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

YORK, (U. C.) THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1816.

Upper Canada, Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Aſſembly at our Town of York, on the Second day of December next, to be commenced held, called and elected, and to every of you Greeting.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Tenty-fourth day of October inſt. WE thought fit, by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Second day of December next, at which time at our Town of York you were held and conſtrained to appear. BUT WE taking into conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our Loving Subjects,—have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, HEREBY convoking and by theſe preſents enjoyning you and each of you, that on the Fourth day of January next, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York there to take into Conſideration the State and welfare of our ſaid Province, and thereon to do as may ſeem neceſſary.

In Teſtimony whereof We have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs our Truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province, at York, this Twenty fourth day of November in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and ſixteen, and in the Fifty ſeventh Year of our Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Lands for Sale.

IN THE HOME DISTRICT.

		Acres.
Lot No. 2 in the 2d Con 1 . 3d do. 6 7 4 h do	Township of Benbrook & of Niagara,	2400
Lot or Block No. 1, 2d Con. do. do.		1000
Broken Lots No 24 & 25, 3d Conceſſion, North Crosby & of Johnstown,		300
Lots No. 18 & 19 9th Con. Broken Lots No. 18 & 19 in the 8th Conceſſion.	South Croſby & Dist. of Johnstown,	600
Broken Lots No. 25, 26 & 27, 9th Conceſſion, No. 24 & 25 & Broken Lots No. 22 & 27, 5th con	North Croſby & Dist. of Johnstown,	900
Lots No. 16, 17 and 18, 4th Conceſſion of Pelham,		324

To which Good and ſufficient Title are now ready to be given by

WILLIAM ALLAN.
York 28th Nov. 1816. 6m.

Notice to Diſcharged Soldiers

IN conſequence of the great Inconvenience as well as attempted Impoſition ariſing from Soldiers daily claiming Grants of Land at the ſettlements in Upper and Lower Canada, although they have in many inſtances been diſcharged from the ſervice upwards of a year; His Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces is pleaſed to give this Public Notice to all concerned, That no Diſcharged Soldier will be received as a Settler who does not come forward on or before the *FIRST day of January* 1817, and bring with him ſatisfactory reaſons, ſupported by proofs, why he did not at an earlier period avail himſelf of the bounty of Government, in claiming his grant of Land in due time, under the exiſting regulations.

By His Excellency's Command,
(ſigned) C. MYERS,
Col & D. Q. Mr. Genl.
Quarter Maſter General's office,
Quebec, 31ſt October, 1816.

FOR SALE.

THAT Well known Freehold property ſituated in the moſt deſirable part of the town of York, belonging to the ſubſcriber, conſiſting of a lot of one acre and a half laid out in a garden and now under the higheſt cultivation together with a capital, roomy and ſubſtantial Dwelling Houſe thereon erected, commanding an unintercepted and extenſive view over the waters of the Bay and Lake.

The Houſe contains two ſpacious principal appartments 25 feet by 20, and ſix other Rooms of convenient dimenſions beſides, a paved Kitchen, two Cellars and two entrance Halls.

There is a 4 Stall Stable with two Harneſs Rooms and a never failing Well of excellent water on the premiſes, which are admirably calculated for the reſidence of a Gentleman's family or from their central poſition would afford a moſt *eligible ſituation for a Tavern* of the firſt reſpectionmy, for which purpoſe it poſſeſſes advantages over every other Lot in the Town of York, as the building, with ſmall attention could be fitted for an extenſive eſtabliſhment of this nature. A Good Title will be given,—For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

ROBERT McDONNELL.
York, 19th Nov. 1816. 49—tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Petitions will be laid before the next Seſſion of the Provincial Parliament aſſembled, Praying that they will take into Conſideration the Propriety of removing the County Town to a more Central Poſition.

District of Gore,
26th July, 1816.

An Apothecary and an Upholsterer.

A gentleman of conſiderable property, with his three handſome daughters, having removed with his family from Biſhopsgate ſtreet to Berners ſtreet, ſent one of his ſervants to an upholſterer in the neighbourhood to come to his houſe the next morning at nine o'clock, intending to give him ſome directions relative to curtains, chair covers, &c. It happened the preceeding night that one of the gentleman's daughters was taken ill, and as ſhe grew worſe every hour, and the family apothecary lived in Finsbury ſquare, a ſervant was at eight o'clock in the morning diſpatched to deſire the attendance of any apothecary he could find. He returned in a ſhort time, and told them he had met one in Rathbone place, who would wait upon them as ſoon as poſſible. The ſervant was diſpatched into the city for a female relation, and had ſcarce left the houſe before a rap at the door announced a viſitor. The two ſiſters both running to the bed room window at the ſame time, and ſeeing a good looking man, to whoſe perſon they were a ſtranger, concluded it was their new apothecary, and ſent down their own maid to let him in, and ſhow him up ſtairs. The girl eagerly ran to the door, and received him with a, "*Sir, I am very glad you are come, my lady has waited for you, pleaſe to walk up ſtairs.*" The upholſterer, for ſuch was the new viſitor, imagined there was ſome extraordinary emergency, and was ushered up one pair of ſtairs, and expected to have been introduced to the drawing-room, but inſtead, was ſhewn up another pair, and uſhered into a bed room, where were two very beautiful females ready to receive him, and a third in bed. The curtains were drawn, and every appearance of privacy. This ſurpriſed him, and his ſurpriſe was further increaſed, by one of them telling him he was glad he was come, deſiring him to ſit down by the bed ſide, beginning with, "*You cannot imagine, Sir, what a terrible night my ſiſter has had never, never in her head, violent preſpirations, and every bad ſymptom*"—"*I am extremely ſorry for it, madam*"—"*Appears to have every ſymptom of a fever.*"—"*Bad account indeed, madam*"—"*And in twenty-four hours has only had*——"—"*Dear me, that's very bad indeed*" (ſtammering as if the d—— had been in him,—"*Be ſo good, Sir, as look at her tongue; put your arm out of the bed, my dear.*" Which the young lady complying with, the upholſterer got an opportunity of ſaying in a word, and ſaid, "From all theſe circumſtances, *he thought he conceived, he apprehended, that they had better ſent for an apothecary*"—"For an apothecary!—for an apothecary!—for an apothecary!" ſcreamed all three together, "why are not you an apothecary!" Down drops the ſick young lady, and covered herſelf with the bed cloaths, and out ran the other two, frightened out of their wits. "*Was there ever ſuch a miſtake, ſuch a blunder, pray, Sir, who are you, when came you? who ſent for you?*" By this time the whole houſe was in one general confuſion from top to bottom, when the apothecary, rapping at the ſtreet door, and the upholſterer being introduced to the maſter of the houſe, developed the whole myſtery.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Bullion to the amount of a million a week continues to be imported into this country.

In the late attack on Algiers the Dey thought proper to decapitate some of his officers for want of judgment, on the principle, that a head without brains was of little use.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 14.

Perhaps on no occasion did the persevering gallantry and cool determination of British sailors shine more conspicuously, than on the day of the 27th of August before Algiers.—Amongst many brilliant traits illustrative of these qualities in our Countrymen, we select the following.

On the Queen Charlotte taking her station at the distance of 45 yards from the Molehead battery, and before a shot was fired from her, a number of Moors, attracted by curiosity, came down to the water's edge in front of her tremendous broadside. Lord Exmouth with a feeling of humanity ever attendant on true courage, before he directed the ship to open her fire, waved his hat to those incautious persons, desiring them to get under the cover of their works.

The Impregnable was dreadfully exposed to the fire of a battery upon the Mill side, and suffered greatly by the explosion of a shell on board of her, which communicated to some loose powder; she is said to have lost between 60 and 70 men by this accident alone, but this unauspicious circumstance only prompted her gallant Admiral (Milne) to send to Lord Exmouth, to assure his Lordship, that, although the Impregnable might sink, she should never surrender.

When the action had continued about three hours, Lord Exmouth, foreseeing the result, telegraphed the word "*Infallible*" which was received with three cheers, and gave fresh vigour to the efforts of our tars.

Lord Exmouth returned from his glorious expedition on Thursday afternoon; when, after saluting his flag as usual, the garrison further fired three salvos of 83 guns each from the North Detaching and Europa batteries.

Lord Exmouth received a graze in the cheek by a grape shot early in the action, and his coat was literally torn from his body by splinters.

Major Collet of the Royal Engineers, in the hear of the action, went into the harbor and set fire to one of the Algerine frigates; a second was set fire to by a Lieutenant of the Queen Charlotte, and the other ships in succession by the boats of the fleet. On the burning of their cables the whole of the Algerine navy drifted out of the harbor and one of them in flames, had nearly fallen on board the Queen Charlotte; this took place between 9 and 10 o'clock at night.

It is computed that seven hundred pieces of Ordinance were brought into action by the Algerines alone, to the fire of which the British and Dutch squadrons were exposed for more than nine successive hours.

Extract from a Citizen of Baltimore to his friend dated Port-au-Prince, Oct. 15.

"Last Thursday was a great day with the Indigenes, as Petion was installed President for life of this part of the Island. A general salute was fired at the rising of the sun. At nine o'clock, about ten thousand were on parade, well dressed and armed; their cavalry more particularly looked extremely well. The commercial foreigners here having received an invitation to join in the procession, we proceeded from the Consul's house headed by himself, to the senate house, where we were handsomely received by an aid-de-camp of Petion, who assigned us a situation from whence we could see every thing interesting. A few senators were present, the whole body does not number more than nine—a great number of people came to see the installation; but I have never witnessed more order than was preserved throughout the day; not a single instance of tumultuous disposition having been shewn.

"At 12 o'clock, the President made his entry preceded by his principal generals, who, were dressed in very rich and costly habits; he was conducted to a chair opposite to the President of the Senate, who after a short pause rose and addressed the assembly, and as well as I could understand he commenced by entering at full into the revolutions and changes which this unhappy Island had been subject to since the French revolution, and from the first emancipation of the people here until the present period—he descanted at length upon the character and actions of Petion since he has had the direction of their affairs; he exalted his name for his mildness and benevolence, and for the many good deeds he had done; he enumerated the benefits he had conferred upon this people, by changing their character, which had been unfixed, converting it into something like order and refinement—he stated that the people, impressed by his many virtues, had upon mature reflection conferred upon him the supreme authority, creating him President for life, and which authority is only to be restrained by the Senate and the Constitution. Petion's answer was short and pertinent; he acknowledged the honor his country had conferred upon him, and felt grateful for this last testimony of unbounded confidence; then holding up his hand he gave his assertion of honor that he would do every thing for the happiness and benefit of his country and people. When he sat down, there was a general acclamation of the soldiery and people, accompanied by a general discharge of artillery from the forts and his ships in the harbors. We then left the Senate house and proceeded to Church, about half a mile, through a file of soldiers.—Te Deum was sung at the Church; another discharge was fired and we then dispersed. In the evening, there was a general illumination, firing, &c. I have endeavored to give a general idea of the occurrences of the day, as it is not every day, that such events take place, and small as it may appear in the U. States, I assure you it has done honor to the people here."

UNDAUNTED RESOLUTION.

In one of the Calcutta papers received by the Argonaut, we find that the Insurance society of that city have presented capt. Richard Cook with 3000 rupees, for having, in a daring and gallant manner, fixed an iron chain to the cut-water of the ship Sultana, while on fire in the harbor of Calcutta by which means she was hauled out from the shore, and the mischief prevented from proceeding among the outer vessels in the harbour. During the fire the harbor-master (Mr. Clark) of Calcutta, was also particularly distinguished by his spirited exertions; and which led Commodore Hayes to address a letter to the Editor of the Asiatic Mirror, containing the following anecdote of Clark's intrepidity:—"He was gunner of the Duke of Clarence, on a voyage of discovery, under my command, and while we were traversing the Pacific Ocean, off the north coast of New Guinea, the jemadar (a serjeant or sub officer) of the ship's detachment fell overboard to windward from the larboard anchor; the Duke being close hauled on the larboard tack, going at the rate of three knots, with a little air, and smooth water; on learning the accident, I jumped upon deck, and ordered the helm to be put down, which brought the ship round instantly, and the unfortunate person abreast of her gangway. At this time a enormous shark appeared to seize him which he perceived and his cries were dreadful. In this extremity, I called upon Clark my gunner, to take the end of a rope, and leap overboard upon the terrific animal, then in the act of turning to swallow his prey. He magnanimously did so, and the shock it received impelled the monster to a precipitate retreat, the distance of a cable's length, before it recovered and turned to the ship, by which time we had got both the gunner and jemadar on board. The unfortunate native officer, however, expired ten minutes afterwards, apparently unhurt, notwithstanding every requisite medical aid was given him; it being the opinion of the surgeon, that his death was occasioned by the terrific shock he received, on beholding the monster in the act of devouring him; which dreadful fate was only averted by the heroic exertion of Mr. Clark, now harbor master in Calcutta."

Return of slaves released by Admiral Lord Exmouth, at Algiers, by virtue of the Treaty of 28th August 1816.

Of what nation.	*No.*	*Destination.*
Neapolitans,	471	Sent to Naples.
Romans,	123	Do.
Sicilians,	216	Do.
Tuscans,	56	Do.
Spaniards, &c.	162	Sent to Spain.
Greeks,	7	Sent to Malta.
Dutch,	28	Delivered to Ad. Capellan.
Total,	1033	

Besides the above 2000 more were collected in Bona, Oran, &c. which would embark the moment they arrived.

Money returned by the Dey. To Naples 357,000 dollars. To Sardinia 25,000.

When Lord Exmouth hauled off from bombarding the place (being out of ammunition) the seamen were so fatigued that they were not called upon to repair and set up the rigging till after daybreak on the following morning; from which time, in less than 24 hours, the whole fleet was again in readiness for action, and the ships which had expended their powder received the requisite supply from the vessel carrying the spare ammunition.

The Dey's palace suffered greatly, and there was scarcely a house in the town that did not receive injury. It was generally believed and asserted on shore, that the first broadside from the Queen Charlotte killed not less than 400 men; a great number having collected on the beach opposite to her, and who neglected to get out of the way when a signal was made so to do.

The Consuls, and others who were at Algiers, gave it as their opinion, that another hour's firing would have levelled the city with the ground; and the officers who landed after the action concurred in this opinion, that they thought the upper part, at least, of the houses would in that time be brought down by the fire.

EARTHQUAKES.

On Saturday the 9th instant, about five minutes after mid-day, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in this city and the neighbourhood; and again, on Saturday last, about twenty minutes after eight o'clock, in the morning, another shock more severe than the former, was experienced, which continued nearly twenty seconds, accompanied with a rumbling noise, and made the stoves, window-sashes, and cupboard furniture rattle violently. There was a profound calm at the time of the last shock, and the atmosphere was somewhat clouded.

Montreal Gazette.

cribable. In this exami-
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of 28th August 1816.

No.	Destination.
471	Sent to Naples.
123	Do.
236	Do.
6	Do.
162	Sent to Spain.
17	Sent to Malta.
28	Delivered to Ad. Capellan.
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QUAKES.

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Montreal Gazette.

Esquimaux.—We do not recollect ever to have seen so vast an assemblage of persons of all ranks at Leith, as were collected there on Thursday, to see the contest between the Esquimaux youth, lately brought to this country from Davis's Straits, and the six-oared whale boat. No part of the pier, the windows and roofs of houses, but were crowded; the decks and rigging of the vessels were the same: the latter at the eminent risk of many lives. The exhibition commenced a little before two o'clock, and lasted till half past three. His dexterity in managing his canoe was admirable, and he evidently shewed his ability to overcome his opponents in point of speed, by the advantages he often gave them and which he as often redeemed. He was very expert in diving, which he did several times, and also in throwing his dart. When at a considerable distance from the beacon, he threw one of his darts and struck the bulb of the beacon with the greatest certainty. He was so fastened into his seat, that he could not fall out, as a drawing, like the mouth of a purse, girds him about the loins, so that in an instant he was seen to dive under the water, head down and keel uppermost again, in the twinkling of an eye, he raised himself erect out of the water, and scudded along as if nothing had happened. A raft of wood impeded his progress down the harbour after starting, when to the astonishment of the spectators, he crossed the raft with his canoe, and again launched into the water. His canoe is a very great curiosity, weighing in all 10 lb. He rows it by one oar or paddle, and he is so very dexterous in managing it, that he outstrips any boat of six oars. The harbour was crowded with boats filled with elegantly dressed females. Previous to the exhibition the publick had an opportunity of inspecting the canoe and the following curiosities at a ware room at the west dock, viz: two sea unicorns' horns, the skulls of a sea horse and bear, the ear of whale, and the preserved skin of a black eagle. The Esquimaux was dressed in the fashion of his country, from the waist downwards, in undressed seal skins; his jacket of the same, only the unpressed side inwards. He is a stout looking, healthy young man, and appears very docile. He understands a few English, and when he overcomes the method of talking common to his country, (a species of whispering) there is no doubt but that he may soon become proficient in our language. We were astonished to hear expressions make use of to him on Thursday, by some of the crew of the ship which brought him here, exactly the same as we have heard in conversations between the natives of the interior of Africa Happily the whole passed off without any serious accident, though several people fell into the harbour, but were got out safely, completely ducked.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.—Two ships in the China trade, arrived at Gottenburgh, have brought very interesting accounts relative to Eastern Asia and its commerce. The disputes which reigned between the English factory at Macao, and the viceroy of Canton, are well known. These have been completely adjusted by the skilful conduct of Sir George Staunton; and the Chinese are now more yielding than ever towards the English, because they stand in need of their services to protect their coast against the pirates, who's principal nest the Ladrone Islands, and are become so daring, that they once had it in contemplation to attack Macao itself. Those sea-robbers are in intimate connection with the insurgents in the southern provinces of the Chinese empire; they supply all their wants from the provinces and have there their lurking places and little ports, in fine, they keep up a communication between the southern and northern provinces where a spirit of insurrection has here and there shown itself. The Chinese marine is too weak and helpless to oppose them—they could alone be chastised by English ships of war; but they every year extend their system; they increase the number of their vessels of war, build better ones, and make such considerable progress in navigation, that they threaten in no long time to become masters of those seas. The English who had once monopolized the trade to China, have for some time past found a formidable rival in the North Americans—the latter, with their peculiarly well built ships, make the voyage both out and home much quicker, and can thus afford to sell Chinese produce much cheaper in the European markets. The Americans bring chiefly peltry from the North West Coast of America to China, and exchange it for China produce, so that they are not under the necessity of paying for every thing with specie, brought from Europe or South America.

Since the restored continental and maritime peace of Europe, other nations begin again to visit China; the Dutch, the Swedes, and the Danes have fitted out many Chinamen.

Another new trading power, which for some time has been in communication with China, must not here be overlooked; it is Australasia. The King of Owyhee (where Cook lost his life) a very enterprising man, has brought all the Sandwich Islands under his dominion; the English have introduced their manners and language, and a considerable number of English and American sailors have entered his service with peculiar advantages. He purchased some ships from the Americans, and after their model has built others at Owyhee; he is now actually employed in forming a small navy. With his merchant ships he drives a profitable trade to China, by bringing peltry from Codisk to Iunkao, and receiving Chinese produce in return By means of this intercourse, for which his insular empire is so favourably situated, as well as the frequent visits of English and American ships, a wonderful change has taken place in the Sandwich Isles.

Port of York,

ARRIVED.

Nov. 30.—Schooner Commodore Owen, J. Sinclair from Niagara and Kingston, general Cargo.

Dec. 2.—Schooner May Flower, J. Patterson, from Kingston, general cargo.

—3.—Schooner Comet, W. Warner, from Niagara with Passengers.

Sailed.

Nov. 30.—Schooner Asp, W. Fish, for Niagara.

Dec. 1.—Schooner Wellington, Secord for Niagara.

—3.—Schooner Commodore Owen, J. Sinclair, for Kingston.

—4.—Schooner May Flower, J. Patterson for Niagara.

——Provincial Yacht Toronto, R. Irvin, for Kingston.—In working out of the Harbour got aground on the North shore.

—5.—Schooner Comet, W. Warner, for Niagara.

The York Gazette.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1816.

Owing to the bad state of the Roads, no American Papers were received this week, and there is consequently a great dearth of Intelligence.

The weather during the last 10 or 12 days has been very severe, and Sleighing has commenced much earlier than usual. The Bay was yesterday morning frozen across.

A very respectable meeting of the Inhabitants of this Town, was held at the Church on the 3d inst. for the purpose of forming a Bible Society.—We much regret our not being able to publish the proceedings in this day's Gazette.

York Assemblies.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Subscribers to the York Assemblies will be held at Mr Gibert's Ball Room in the Town of York, on Friday next, at one o'clock to appoint the time of holding the first Assembly and to adopt Rules for the regulation thereof.

H. BOULTON, *Manager.*

York 4th Dec. 1816.

Wellington Society.

A Meeting of this Society will take place on Wednesday the 11th inst. at 12 o'Clock in the forenoon, at Mr Thomas Hamilton's in the Town of York.

The Gentlemen who wish to be subscribers for the ensuing Season, are requested to attend.

THOMAS COOPER.

York, 4th Dec. 1816.

Strayed Cattle.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber about 5 weeks since, one Yoke of four year old Oxen and two Cows.

HENRY MULHOLLAND.
Lot No. 7. 3d Con. W. of Yonge Street

2 Nov. 1816. 51—3w.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late William Flannagan, of the Township of Vaughan on Yonge Street, are hereby required, to call on the Subscribers, and settle their accounts immediately; and all those who have any claims against the Estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated.

LEAH FLANNAGAN, Executrix.
THOMAS STOVELL, Executor.

Township of Vaughan, 29 Nov. 1816.

TO BE SOLD

By Auction,

On Saturday the 7th of December, 1816.

At Mr. Johnson's Tavern,

Holland Landing.

A FARM containing 200 Acres, known by the name of Roach's Point, Lake Simcoe,—Thirty Acres of it under improvement and six Acres cultivated and surrounded by a good Fence;—a new Log House 20 feet by 16;—also, a small Log House and a Barn.

Half the purchase money to be paid down and the remainder as will be made known at the time of sale.

An indisputable Title will be given by the Proprietor, Thomas Coates.

N. B.—A Span of Horses, a Sleigh, Harness and other articles for sale the same day.

THOMAS MOSELY, *Auctioneer.*

Nov. 28, 1816.

From the Liverpool Advertiser of August 17

The popularity which Lord Byron's Poem "*Fare thee well,*" has lately acquired, induces us to present our readers with the following.

STANZAS,

Written between Dover and Calais, July 28th, 1792.

BY THE LATE MRS. ROBINSON.

Boundless billow, cease thy motion,
Bear me not so swiftly o'er;
Cease thy roaring, foaming ocean,
I will tempt thy rage no more.

Ah! within my bosom bearing,
Varying passions widely reign;
Love, with pitied *resentment* meeting,
Throbs by turns, of *joy* and *pain*.

Joy, that far from foes I wander,
Where their taunts can reach no more;
Pain, that Woman's heart grows fonder,
When her dream of bliss is o'er.

Love, by fickle fancy banish'd,
Spurn'd by hope, indignant flies;
Yet when Love and Hope are banish'd,
Restless memory never dies.

But I go, where fate shall lead me,
Far across the troubled deep;
Where no stranger's ear shall hear me,
Where no eye shall see me weep.

Proud has been my fatal passion,
Proud my injured heart shall be!
While each thought, each inclination,
Still shall prove me worthy *thee!*

Not one sigh shall tell my story,
Not one tear my cheek shall stain;
Silent grief shall be my glory,
Grief—*that stoops not to complain.*

Let thy bosom prone to ranging,
Still by ranging seek a cure;
Mine disdains the thought of changing,
Proudly destined to *endure.*

Yet, ere far from all I treasure'd,
Ere I bid adieu;
For my days of pain be measur'd,
"Take the song that's still thy due.

Let believe, no servile passions
Seek to charm thy vagrant mind;
Well I know thy inclinations,
Wav'ring as the passing wind.

I have lov'd thee—*dearly* lov'd thee,
Thro' an age of worldly woe;
How ungrateful I have prov'd thee,
Let my mournful *exile* shew.

Ten long years of anxious sorrow,
Hour by hour I counted o'er;
Looking forward till to morrow,
Ev'ry day I lov'd thee more!

Pow'r and splendour could not charm me,
I no joy in wealth could see;
Nor could threats or fear alarm me,
Save the fear of losing thee!

When the storm of fortune prest'd thee,
I have wept to see *thee* weep;
When relentless cares distress'd thee,
I have lull'd those cares to sleep!

When with thee no ills could harm me,
Thou couldst ev'ry pang assuage;
But when *absent*, nought could charm me
Ev'ry moment seem'd an *age.*

Fare thee well—ungrateful rover!
We come *Gallia's* hostile shore,
Now the breezes waft me over,
Now we *part*—TO MEET NO MORE!

Miscellaneous.

Foot Race.—Friday, the long expected foot race between Beal, the Yorkshire man, and Brierly, of Lancashire, for 200 guineas a side, was run at the race ground Pontefract, when Beal beat his opponent by about 100 yards—he ran the 4 miles in 20 minutes and ten seconds.

The Retort Valiant.

Two Gentlemen of the city of Bath having high words at a coffee-house, one of them was seen the autumn morning taking the warm revenge of thinking "*a rascal*" upon the street foot of his opponent. The latter afterwards called at his house, and was informed by the servant that his Master was not at home, but asked if he would leave any message for him. "No," replied he "you may tell him I merely called out of compliment, *having been informed that he left his name at my door yesterday morning.*"

During the late glorious action before Algiers, as Lord Exmouth and captain Brisbane, were conversing together, by a spent ball, or some other cause, the latter was struck flat on the ground. Lord Exmouth immediately called the first Lieut. and exclaimed, "Poor Brisbane! he's gone! take the command!" —The Captain raising himself into a fitting posture, coolly said, "Not yet, my Lord," and in a moment after resumed his share in the business of the day.

ALGIERS.

If we tightly understand the situation of Algiers, the houses are built on the sea shore on the side of a mountain, so that these ranges of buildings resemble in form an amphitheatre as they gradually approximate the mountain. The buildings are all white, with flat roofs, and so closely joined together, that the public walks for the benefit of the air may be said to be on the tops of the houses. As the ranges are more elevated as they recede from the sea, those in the rear are not excluded from the benefit of the sea breeze and from the prospect by those which are placed in front. The bay is protected by a mole in a circular form, defended by heavy batteries. At each extremity of this crescent, are strong fortifications to command the entrance into the bay. Here we presume that the Algerine fleet rode at anchor, under the protection of the batteries, awaiting the approach of the squadron commanded by Lord Exmouth. A better mode of defending the city it would be difficult to imagine, an impregnable mole in front of the city defended by strong batteries and a fleet riding at anchor, under cover of the fortifications to secure the avenue while the hostile squadrons were approaching. The result however proves, how superior skill and enterprize may overcome the best founded calculations.

The late battle—The Algerines, it would seem, have been much undervalued as to their skill in gunnery: the late action against them, our readers will be surprised to hear, was the bloodiest which has been fought of late years, in comparison to the numbers employed.

In the action of the 1st June, there were 26 sail of the line (including the Sudacious) in action, with about 17 000 men, of these 281 were killed, and 797 wounded. Total 1,078.

In Lord Bridport's action, 23d June 1795, there were 14 sail, with about 10.000 men; of whom only 31 were killed, and 113 wounded.—Total 144.

In the action off Cape St. Vincent's there were 15 sail of the line, with about 10 000 men; of whom there were killed 73, and wounded 327.—Total 400.

In Lord Duncan's action, 11th Oct. 1797, there were 16 sail of the line (including two 50's) engaged, with about 8.000 men; of whom 191 were killed, and 566 wounded.—Total 757.

In the battle of the Nile, 1st August, 1798, there were 14 sail of the line engaged, with about 8,000 men; of whom 218 were killed, and 677 wounded.—Total 895.

In Lord Nelson's attack on Copenhagen, 2d April, 1801, there were 11 sail of the line and five frigates engaged, with about 7 000 men; of whom 253 were killed, and 644 wounded.—Total 897.

In the battle of Trafalgar, 21st Oct. 1805, there were 27 sail of the line engaged, with about 17,000 men; of whom 412 were killed, and 1.112 wounded. Total 1,524.

In the attack upon Algiers there appears to have been five sail of the line and five frigates engaged, the crews of which may be computed at about 5 000 men; of whom 128 were killed, and 690 wounded. Total 818. If the Dutch frigates were added, they may be taken at about 1,500 men, of whom 13 were killed, and 32 wounded; so that the totals would be, of 6,500 men. 141 killed, and 722 wounded. Total 863.

Our readers will see that the proportion, therefore of the killed, and wounded in this action exceeds the proportion in any of our former victories.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer on board H. M. Ship Queen Charlotte, August 28.

"Our hearts were truly gratified, and our hard work rewarded, last evening on seeing the vessels and boats that were leaving off crowded with slaves all free, such heart-felt shouts of joy and thanksgiving from the poor fellows, as they gave as the Queen Charlotte, were truly gratifying. This morning the money (332.000 dollars) is telling over, being the ransom money paid to this barbarian for the redemption of slaves, which is to be returned directly to the neighbouring Powers.—We brought Mr. Consul Saltha to every degree of humanity, even to ask pardon of the Consul. In short, such a complete thing was never known in so short a period."

Rear Admiral Milne, who so ably supported Lord Exmouth, as second in command, in the Impregnable, which suffered so severely from the fire of the Algerines, is a native of Edinburgh.—On the commencement of war with France, at the Revolution, he was Lieutenant on board the Blanch frigate, which, after a dreadful and severe action, captured the French frigate La Pique, in the West Indies. On the occasion the boats of both ships were so shattered by the shot when La Pique struck, that none of them could float, when Lieutenant Milne leaped overboard, followed by his dog, and swam to the French frigate with the British colours, which he immediately hoisted. Rear Admiral Milne was raised to the rank he now holds at the last General Naval Promotion, and was appointed to the Halifax station, where he was about to proceed, when ordered to second Lord Exmouth, previous to his departure across the Atlantic.

Apprentice.

WANTED an Apprentice for this office. None need apply, unless the Parents are of good character.

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE,

Four Dollars per Annum, exclusive of Postage, to be *invariably paid in advance* to the first of January or the 4th of July.

AGENTS.

Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall*
— Jones, esq.	*Bro'n Point.*
J. Mowatt, Esq.	*Kingston.*
J. McNabb, Esq.	*Bocton t.*
Major Rogers,	*Newcastle.*
Messrs Borland & Rose,	*New Market.*
R. Hart, Esq	*Ancaster.*
J. McCormack, Esq.	*Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long Point.*
W. Hande, Esq.	*Barnhardt.*

VOLUME XXV.

THE

Upper Canada Proclamation

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. G

GEORGE the THIRD, by the G of the United Kingdom of Gre and Ireland, King, Defende Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Councellors of our Province o nada, and to our Knights, Burgesses of our said Provinc fembly at our Town of York, on day of December next, to be held, called and elected, and to

WHEREAS by our Proclama dated the Twenty-fourth day of WE thought fit, by and with th vonsent of our Executive council in our Province aforesaid, to call a Provincial Parliament to be held at the Town of York, on the Thirtieth day of January next, at which time all the Members elect and returned to serve in the said Parliament were required to attend for the dispatch of business; BUT WE taking into our Royal consideration the late sickness which has prevailed in the said Province, and the inconvenience of our Subjects in general, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council of our said Province, to prorogue and put off the said Parliament to the Twenty-first day of March next, and each of you the Members elect are hereby required to attend the said Parliament at the time aforesaid, hereby commanding and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the said Twenty-first day of March next, you meet in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, there to take into Consideration the state and welfare of our said Province, and to do as may seem necessary.

In Testimony whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved, FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, in the Province aforesaid, this fourth day of November in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty-fifth Year of our Reign.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Lands for Sale

IN THE HOME DISTRICT

Lot No. 9 in the 1st Con. 7 Town
" 31 do. Bento
6 & 7 4th do. of No.
Lot on Block No. 1, 2 Con. on
Broken Lots No 24 & 25, 1st C
tion, North Crosby D. of John
Lots No. 18 & 19 9th Con. } So
Broken Lots No. 18 & 19 } by
on the 8th Concession. } Jo
Broken Lots No. 25, 26 } Nor
& 27, 9th Concession. } by L
Lots 24 & 25 & Broken } John
Lots No. 22 & 23 5th con. }
Lots No. 6 & 7 and 18, 4th C
Ton of Toronto.

To which Good and sufficient Deeds will be given by

WILLIAM

York, 28th Nov. 1816.

G. R.

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 52.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

YORK, (U. C.) THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1816.

Upper Canada.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the Second day of December next, to be commenced held, called and elected, and to every of you. Greeting.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Tenty-fourth day of October last, WE thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Second day of December next, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constituted to appear. BUT WE taking into consideration the ease and convenience of our Loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to recieve you and each of you at your attendance at the time aforesaid, HEREBY revoking and by these presents enjoyning you and each of you, that on the Fourth day of January next, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York there to take into Consideration the state and welfare of our said Province, and therein to do as may seem necessary.

In Testimony whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at York, this Twenty fourth day of November in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and sixteen, and in the Fifty Seventh Year of our Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Lands for Sale.

IN THE HOME DISTRICT.

		Acres.
Lot No. 2 in the 2d Con.	Township of Etobicoke	
31 do.	Bentbrook	D. 2400
6&7	4 h do.	of Niagara,
Lot or Block No. 1, in Con.	do. do.	1900
Broken Lots No 24 & 25,	2d Concession, North Cro	by D. of Johnstown, 300
Lots No. 18 & 19	5th Con.	South Crof-
Broken Lots No. 18 & 19	in the 8th Concession,	by Dist. of Johnstown, 600
Broken Lots No. 25, 26 & 27,	4th Concession,	North Crof- by Dist. of Johnstown, 900
Lots No. 24 & 25 & Broken Lots No. 24 & 27,	5th con.	
Lots No. 17 & 18,	4th Concession,	334

To which Good and sufficient Title are now ready to be given by
WILLIAM ALLAN.
York, 28th Nov. 1816. 6w

Notice to Discharged Soldiers

IN consequence of the great Inconvenience as well as attempted Imposition arising from Soldiers, daily claiming Grants of Land as the Settlements in Upper and Lower Canada, although they have in many instances been discharged from the service upwards of a year; His Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces is pleased to give this Public Notice to all concerned, That no Discharged Soldier will be received as a Settler who does not come forward on or before the *FIRST day of January* 1817, and bring with him satisfactory reasons, supported by proofs, why he did not at an earlier period avail himself of the bounty of Government, in claiming his grant of Land in due time, under the existing regulations.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) MYERS.
Cal & D. Q. Mr. Genl.
Quarter Master General's Office,
Quebec, 31st October, 1816.

FOR SALE.

THAT Well known Freehold property situated in the most desirable part, of the town of York, belonging to the subscriber, consisting of a lot of one acre and a half laid out in a garden and now under the highest cultivation together with a capital, roomy and substantial Dwelling House thereon erected, commanding an unintercepted and extensive view over the waters of the Bay and Lake.

The House contains two spacious principal appartments 22 feet by 20, and six other Rooms of convenient dimensions besides, a paved Kitchen, two Cellars and two entrance Halls.

There is a 4 Stall Stable with two Harness Rooms and a never failing Well of excellent water on the premises, which are admirably calculated for the residence of a Gentleman's family or from their central position would afford a most *eligible situation for a Tavern* of the first respectability, for which purpose it possesses advantages over every other Lot in the Town of York, as the building with small attention could be fitted for an extensive establishment of this nature. A Good Title will be given,—For terms apply to the subscriber.

ROBERT McDONNELL.
York, 19th Nov. 1816. 49—tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Petitions will be laid before the next Session of the Provincial Parliament assembled, Praying that they will take into Consideration the Propriety of removing the County Town to a more Centrical Position.

District of Gore,
25th July, 1816.

Notice.

THE Subscribers being duly appointed Administrators to the Estate of the late John Holly of Etobicoke deceased, request all Persons indebted thereto to make immediate payment to them; and all those who may have Claims against the said Estate, to produce them without delay.

DAVID HOLLY Senr.
CHRISTIAN CHRISTNER.
Etobicoke, 14th Oct. 1816.

Strayed Cows.

CAME into the inclosure of the Subscriber about two weeks since, three Cows.—Enquire at the Printing Office.

JAMES JOHNSTONE.
York, Dec. 5th, 1816. 3w.

Apprentice.

WANTED an Apprentice for this office. None need apply, unless the Parents are of good character.

York Gazette Office,
Dec 5, 1816.

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE,

Four Dollars per Annum, exclusive of Postage; to be *invariably paid in advance* by the first of January or the first of July.

AGENTS.

Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
—— Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macauley Esq.	*Kingston.*
J. McNabb, Esq.	*Belleville.*
Major Rogers,	*Newcastle.*
Messrs. Borland & Rowe,	*New-Market.*
R. Hall, Esq.	*Ancaster.*
J. McCormack, Esq.	*Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long Point.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*

Bible Society.

At a Meeting of the principal Gentry and Inhabitants of the Town of York, held the 3rd Dec 1816 for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing a Society for the distribution of the Bible, and Common Prayer Book, throughout this Province,

Upon the Motion of The Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Powell, The Hon. and Rev. Dr. Strachan, Rector of York, was unanimously called to the Chair.

Dr. Strachan having taken the Chair, and having shortly stated the object of the Meeting, read the following Rules, and Regulations, for the establishment, order, and good government, of the Society.

[The remainder of the proceedings, with the Constitution of the Society will be given next week; in the meantime we are happy in being enabled to present our readers with the Address explaining the views and objects of the Association which Dr. Strachan was requested to draw up.]

ADDRESS.

The Bible and Common Prayer Book Society of Upper Canada in soliciting the assistance and countenance of the friends of Christianity begs leave to remind them of the unhappy situation of the Inhabitants of this Province in regard to religious instruction.—The whole regular establishment of a Christian Protestant Clergy amounts only to nine. In many places the great ignorance of the people and their total disregard of all religious observances are rapidly increasing and even those who come to this Country influenced with a reverence for religion, feel their devout impressions gradually wearing away,—Christian duties are neglected where no Christian ordinances are observed, nor can we look for any favourable change, much less the revival of vital Christianity unless vigorous exertions are made by the friends of the Gospel to diffuse its lights and point out its benefits.

The steady performance of the duties which our religion prescribes unites in Christian countries families and neighbourhoods together, for there can be no chain of connection or bond of union deserving of confidence except they rest upon our reverence of doctrines and our practice of precepts which tend to powerfully to produce rectitude of conduct and purity of heart and which by raising the soul above temporal things prepare it for the enjoyment of those that are eternal.

Of the two Pillars of Christianity, a regular Ministry, and a knowledge of the sacred Scriptures, the first may be said to be almost wanting in this country and the second entirely so. To increase the Ministry of the word, requires time and is not immediately in our power; but the dissemination of the Scriptures is within the compass of our exertions and will be productive of the greatest advantages. The means of acquiring a knowledge of the essentials of our holy religion, are common to most men.—A sound intellect, a sincere affection for the truth, a humble and teachable disposition, a mind unfettered by prejudice, a spirit free from irregular and furious passions and a serious endeavour to follow the truth when known,—These qualities are more general than is commonly supposed and render us far more competent for studying the doctrines of Salvation, than the greatest learning without them. By furnishing Bibles to persons endued with such qualities who do not possess them, and have not the benefit of religious instruction, we shall enable them to imitate the noble Bereans in searching the Scriptures and worshipping God in spirit and in truth. The gift of a Bible may be of infinitely more importance than the greatest temporal benefit, it may awaken in the soul a true sense of religion and gradually remove that indifference which at present too generally prevails. Thousands know nothing of the Bible, for the little education they receive has seldom any reference to religion,—many are not Baptised and live as heathens in a Christian land, consequently their minds are exposed at all times without resistance to the worst impressions.

The greater portion of our Inhabitants being in this deplorable situation and totally incapable after receiving the Scriptures of introducing into their families a form of devotion by which they may be edified and improved it may conduce still more to the furtherance of true religion to join the Prayer Book with the Bible as this will supply the serious and devout with a form of worship founded upon the sacred volume and resting upon principles of which Jesus Christ is the corner stone. Not that we would press our excellent liturgy upon those who have attached themselves to a different persuasion; but situated as this country is we may consider the greater number to be of no particular denomination of Christians, it cannot therefore be wrong to give the superstructure with the rock on which it is founded.

How many persons furnished with a Bible and Prayer Book would collect their Children around them on the Sabbath and read the service devoutly over who might have spent that day in idleness and sloth. There is no sacrifice that we can offer to God more acceptable than that of disseminating the religion of his blessed Son.—The establishment of a Society calculated to produce such inestimable benefits both temporal and eternal, seems peculiarly seasonable at the present time just recovering from a war in which we have been singularly favoured by Divine Providence; an offering of gratitude and thanksgiving is required at our hands and what more precious than that of extending to our benighted brethren, the consolations of that blessed religion which we have the happiness to enjoy. The history of Christianity proves that the times of calamity are the harvests of religion.—The blessed reformation was preceded by cruel wars and attended with such convulsions as appeared for a time to threaten the total extinction of Christianity itself; but the clouds dispersed, the sun of righteousness appeared, the infallible Oracles of divine revelation were disseminated, the saving Doctrines of the Gospel taught and a much purer and rational worship introduced than had been in the since the Apostolic age.

In England soon after the glorious revolution of 1688 which rescued the nation from temporal and spiritual bondage, several Societies were established for the support and propagation of our holy Protestant reformed religion, of these the Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts and the Society for promoting Christian knowledge have been eminently distinguished. The discreet zeal which has directed the exertions of those two Societies and has led them hand in hand to promote the glorious object of their institution has rendered the benefits which they conferred more extensive and useful. By their endeavours the Christian religion hath been spread on countries which had hitherto been darkened by superstition and ignorance.—Though their labours of love the consolations which it affords have soothed and raised many a soul oppressed with trouble and fainting with despair.—With a dignified silence as to their own merits they have known no bounds to their exertions but those of necessity,—They have promoted the cause of the Gospel in Asia, Africa and America, and the seeds of eternal life have been successfully sown in all those different parts of the Earth.—These excellent institutions still proceed with increased vigour, many new friends have joined, and by the augmentation of their funds, they have been enabled still farther to extend their benefits; by their joint endeavours they not only provide for the circulation of the Scriptures; but they provide likewise a preaching Ministry who go into all the world to preach the Gospel to every creature thus strictly complying with the solemn injunctions of our blessed Saviour, the Author and Finisher of the truth. They furnish Bibles to any amount.—They print the Scriptures in all Languages.—They carry the Gospel into all the nations of the Earth, and they send out labourers into the vineyard to enquire of those who have received the Scriptures, understandest thou what thou readest?

Nor do the present times besides giving liberal support to these meritorious Societies, fail to exhibit marks of the increasing influence of Christianity. Among others the British and Foreign Bible Society stands pre-eminent. It is difficult to conceive any plan more simple in its form, or more powerful in its effects, for diffusing a knowledge of the Gospel. In the dissemination of the Scriptures all classes of Christians are equally concerned. It is founded on the principles of our holy religion, Faith, Hope, and Charity. It is hastening the accomplishment of the Prophecy, for the Earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the Sea. Calculated to harmonize all hearts, it must give pleasure to every friend of the Gospel to view an institution succeeding beyond the most sanguine expectations, the direct tendency of which is to extinguish all party spirit and narrow views, and infuse into all ranks such a charitable zeal for the general interests of Christianity, as cannot fail to produce the happiest effects.

By distributing the Scriptures, a new impulse is given to the cause of Christianity, an attention to them is awakened, even where they have been always accessible; but regarded with indifference. It is making our Saviour himself preach to the people and he can never preach in vain.

While from the continual exertions of these, and many other institutions, such anxiety pervades the whole Christian world for the progress of the Gospel, we ought not to continue any longer indifferent Spectators, but as far as place and circumstances will permit, it is our duty to pursue the same glorious path, using that discretion which may render our exertions the more successful. Accordingly the constitution which we have adopted, without implicitly following those of the Societies whose exertions deserve our praise, seems to combine all their advantages, and to be more suitable for this Province. Those Members who belong to the Church, attached to the elder Societies by the warmest gratitude and filial affection, since to their labours this country owes the first knowledge of the Gospel, will rejoice in distributing the Prayer Book with the Bible because they consider it an invaluable summary of Divine truth, an appropriate and perspicuous selection, of all the portions of Scripture, which set forth the scheme of Salvation; and as the most proper companion for the sacred volume in the divine labour of evangelising the world, since it truely sets forth Jesus Christ, and him crucified.

But as it is the desire of the Society to give liberty both in the DISTRIBUTION and in the choice, our constitution invites those to join, who being more disposed to unite in the simple and meritorious object of the Bible Society, than to contribute for the dissemination of the Prayer Book, wish to confine their Subscriptions to the purchase of Bibles only; and provides that this shall appear on the face of the Treasurer's accounts: for it is not the intention of any part of the Society to press the Liturgy where there appears a reluctance to receive it. Thus the door is open to all denominations of Christians, to all who are anxious to extend the limits of vital religion. Those who think that the distribution of the Bible alone is sufficient to dispel the darkness of ignorance, to warm and rouse from that indifference which infidelity has produced, to lead the throbbing soul to the foot of the cross, and point out the way to everlasting

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falvation, may be fully gratified by fupporting this inftitution, and thofe again who confider the Prayer Book not only a guide to worfhip, but a manual of inftruction, furnifhing the Penitent with moft affecting invocations, with which to implore his Redeemer to have mercy on his perifhing foul, will here find an opportunity of indulging their pious defires. All room for difference being thus removed, let us pray that the Members of the Society may work as one man; and with full purpofe of heart, fpread abroad that heavenly knowledge, which records the atonement, the fufferings, the death, refurrection and afcenfion of our bleffed Saviour.

Guided by principles fo truly Catholic, we confidently look for the affiftance & co-operation of all our Chriftian brethren throughout the Province, and cordially invite them to join this inftitution, and to form affociations in its aid in their feveral Diftricts.

Are we anxious to protect the poor and the deftitute, from the horrors of famine, the inclemencies of the weather, and fhall we not endeavour to protect from perifhing their immortal fouls? Think when you contribute to this inftitution, that your wealth is exchanged for that Book which may pour confolation into the bleeding heart, and foften the feared confcience, that a foul finking into defpair may be raifed by its inftruction to the kingdom of heaven, and that the prayers of thoufands may rife up in your favour, a fweet memorial before God, who but for your charitable labours of love, might have ftill remained in mental darknefs, and in the fhadow of death.

[The Proceedings and Refolutions of the Society will be given in our next.]

LONDON, September 4

THE LATE SIR GEORGE PREVOST.

Whitehall, September 3, 1816.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, taking into his Royal consideration the diftinguifhed conduct and services of the late Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevoft, Bart. during a long period of conftant active employment in ftuations of great truft both military and civil, in the courfe of which his gallantry, zeal, and able conduct were particularly difplayed at the conquest of the Island of St. Lucie, in 1803, and of the Island of Martinique in 1809; as alfo in fucceffully oppofing, with a fmall garrifon, the attack made in 1805, by a numerous French force, upon the ifland of Dominica, then under his government; and while Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Britifh Provinces in North America, in the defence of Canada againft the repeated invafions perfeveringly attempted by the American forces during the late war; and his Royal Highness being defirous of evincing in an especial manner, the fenfe which his Royal Highness entertains of thefe ſervices, by conferring upon his family a laſting memorial of his Majeſty's royal favour hath been pleaſed, in the name and on the behalf of his Majeſty, to ordain, that the fupporters following may be borne and ufed by Dame Catharine Ann. Prevoſt, widow of the ſaid late Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevoſt, during her widowhood, viz. "On either ſide a grenadier of the 16th (or Bedfordſhire) Regiment of foot, each ſupporting a banner, that on the dexter ſide inſcribed *Weſt Indies*, and that on the ſiniſter *Canada*;" and that the ſaid ſupporters, together with the motto, "*Servatum Ciceri*," may alſo be borne by Sir George Prevoſt, Bart. ſon and heir of the ſaid late Lieutenant General, and by his ſucceſſors in the ſaid dignity of a Baronet; provided the ſame be firſt duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Herald's office.

And His Royal Highneſs hath been alſo pleaſed to command, that the ſaid conceſſion and especial mark of the royal favour be regiſtered in his Majeſty's College of Arms.—*(Gazette.)*

From the United States.

London, Oct. 22.

The Courier of laſt night, ſays, that the 58th and 61ſt Regiments have embarked for Jamaica, "in conſequence of fears entertained of an inſurrection of the negroes."

CONGREVE'S ROCKETS.

The following deſcription will convey to our readers as much as is known, even to the perſons who are employed to make uſe of this wondrous and deſtructive inſtrument in ſervice. The Rocket is a cylender of hammered iron, differing nothing in ſhape or proportion, from the paper rocket uſed in innocent fireworks, it is alſo furniſhed with a ſtick, as theſe are, and fires in the ſame way. The difference, and the ſecret, whatever it may be, is in the compoſition, which though in appearance like an ordinary gun-powder paſte, is of ſo firm a conſiſtence as to equal the iron that ſurrounds it.—The diameter of the longeſt rocket hitherto uſed in a bombardment, was 8 inches; of the ſmalleſt uſed in the field ſervice, ſomething leſs than three; in all caſes the length of the cylinder is eight times its diameter. The flights of rockets, too, vary between four thouſand and two thouſand five hundred yards, in proportion to their ſize. Thoſe intended for a bombardment are uſually armed with ſhells, containing 200lbs. of powder or a ſtrong iron caſe of combuſtible matter, whoſe violence is inextinguiſhable. For field ſervices they are either armed with ſhells, or the top of the rocket is formed into a little mortar, which may be made to diſcharge, at any period of its flight, from 50 to 200 muſket balls. Three field rockets may be eaſily carried by any infantry ſoldier, and they need no other apparatus for firing them, than ſuch as may be made from ſix muſkets and a halbert, ſhould not a bank or wall preſent a more convenient ſtand. No rocket of more than 300lbs. has yet been uſed, even in bombardment; but ſome time ago, Sir W. Congreve, the inventor, propoſed the uſe of rockets, exceeding a ton in weight; theſe were to carry each ſeveral barrels of gun-powder, in a maſſive caſe of ſteel; wherever they ſtruck, the impetus of their prodigious weight would force them indifferently through earth and maſon work; thus heaving into the very centre of the enemy's fortifications, a mine, whoſe explosion would leave but little trace of the curtain, tower, or baſtion, in which it ſhould alight. We have heard that ſeveral hundreds, on this enormous ſcale, were taken on board Lord Exmouth's fleet and uſed during his late attack upon Algiers.

Lond. paper.

The Dutch Admiral De Capellan's official deſpatch has been publiſhed. The Algerines he ſays, had 50,000 men on their ramparts. "The coolneſs and order," he ſays, "with which the terrible fire of the batteries was replied to, ſtrike to the moſt manly walks of Algiers, with an involuntary admiration of the heroiſm and ſelf-devotion of each individual generally, and the greatneſs of Lord Exmouth in particular, in the glorious manner he conducted the day. The deſtruction of the Algerine fleet, and burning of the whole fleet have been the reſult of it." He mentions, that when the Queen Charlotte was in great danger from a burning wreck, Lord Exmouth refuſed the aſſiſtance offered him of all the boats, and replied—"I have calculated every thing.—Continue your fire." The Impregnable had 268 ſhot in her, 50 below her lower deck ports; of which many were 68 pounders.—She expended 16 1-2 tons powder, 120 tons ſhot, fifty-four 32 pound rockets, and thirty 8 inch ſhells.

Admiral Milne, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf at Algiers, is coming out to take the naval command at Halifax.

After the Treaties had been negociated, and that the Dey had refunded three hundred and eighty two thouſand five hundred dollars, which he had lately received from the Governments of Naples and Sardinia, and had releaſed one thouſand and eighty three Chriſtian ſlaves who were at Algiers, it came to the knowledge of Lord Exmouth, that two Spaniards, the one a merchant and the other the Vice Conſul of that nation, had not been releaſed, but were ſtill held by the Dey in very ſevere cuſtody, on pretence that they were priſoners for debt.

The enquiries which his Lordſhip felt himſelf called upon to make into theſe caſes, ſatisfied him that the confinement of the Vice Conſul was groundleſs and unjuſtifiable, and he therefore thought himſelf authoriſed to demand his releaſe, under the articles of the agreement for the deliverence of all Chriſtian priſoners.

It appeared that the Merchant was confined for an alledged debt, on the ſcore of a contract with the Algerine government; but the circumſtances under which the contract was ſtated to have been forced on the individual, and the great ſeverity of the confinement which he ſuffered, determined his Lordſhip to make an effort in his favor alſo.

This his Lordſhip did, by requeſting his releaſe from the Dey, offering himſelf to guarantee to the Dey the payment of any ſum of money which the merchant ſhould be found to owe to his highneſs.

The Dey having rejected this demand and offer, his Lordſhip ſtill unwilling to have recourſe to extremities, and the renewal of hoſtilities, propoſed that the Spaniards ſhould be releaſed from irons, and the miſerable dungeons in which they were confined; and that they ſhould be placed in the cuſtody of the Spaniſh Conſul, or, at leaſt, that the Conſul ſhould be permitted to afford them ſuch aſſiſtance and accommodations as was ſuitable to their rank in life.

Theſe propoſitions the Dey alſo poſitively refuſed; and Lord Exmouth then ſaid that the private and pecuniary nature of the tranſactions for which theſe perſons were confined muſt be conſidered as a pretence for the continuance of a cruel and oppreſſive ſyſtem of ſlavery, the total and bona fide abolition of which his inſtructions directed him to inſiſt upon.

He therefore acquainted the Dey, that his highneſs having rejected all the fair and equitable conditions propoſed to him on this point, his Lordſhip had determined to inſiſt on the unconditional releaſe of the two Spaniards. He therefore deſired an anſwer, yes or no; and, in the event of the latter, ſtated, that he would immediately recommence hoſtilities, and his Lordſhip made preparations for that purpoſe.

Theſe meaſures had the deſired effect; and the two perſons were releaſed from a long and ſevere captivity, to "that no chriſtian priſoner remained at Algiers at his Lordſhip's departure, which took place on the evening of the 3d inſt. with all the ſhips under his orders.

PORT OF YORK

ARRIVED

Dec. 11.—Schooner Conſe, W. Warner from Niagara.

——Schooner Mary, J. Moſier from Kingſton.

YORK Dec. 12

The Hon. W. B. Coltman and J. F. Acher Eſq returned to this place on Saturday laſt, not having been able to proceed farther than Netarnaga Landing, owing to the Lake being frozen over.—Theſe Gentlemen intend going down to Kingſton to await farther inſtructions. It is ſaid, that they with to proceed to their deſtination through the United States, which although a very circuitous route would enable them to act upon their inſtructions, early in the coming ſeaſon.

From the Montreal Herald.

THE HALF PAY OFFICER.

Mark'd you the man, whom all so often meet,
Of prussive air, wandering through the street,
His carriage easy, and his paces true,
His form erect his visage rud to view;
Whose napless hat, and shabby coat of grey,
Bespeak him, a Soldier on Half-pay?
How sadly chang'd! where is that gay smirk'ng air
That nod that glance which plead'd the giddy fair?
None cares to know him now, his friends are fled
Lost at the moment with his garb of red.
The maid that sigh'd, whose charms his heart had
Deserts him now, her love was for his comfort.
Perversion strange! affection thus subsist!
Esteem a man but from the way he's dress'd!
No Martial notes of music greet his ear,
No Bugle sound: proclaim the Mess hour near.
The mess-room gay, the soldiers' only home,
Where comrades meet whom duty caus'd to
roam;
Where pleasure dwells, & plenty's always found
Order presides, and friendship smiles around.
No more alas! this happy scene he knows.
His prospects blighted, careless where he goes,
In some dull room he picks his scanty bone,
Laments his fate and sighs his griefs alone;
Peace, that brightens, and which all nations bless,
To him brings nothing but extreme distress

CORPORAL TRIM

Miscellaneous.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19.

Extraordinary circumstances.—On Sunday the 2d ult as some young men were nutting in the woods near the Old Upper Lune Bell, on the old road to Maidstone, they observed a female lying under a tree apparently asleep, and passed on without disturbing her. On the succeeding Friday, the young men again went nutting to the same place, when, to their extreme surprise, they saw the female lying in the precise place and attitude in which they had seen her before; one of them went to her, and took her hand; she was alive, but in such a situation as excited the most shuddering sensations of horror and disgust. She was almost in a state of putrefaction; large maggots were feeding on every part of her frame, and, exposed to the attack of flies her nostrils and even her mouth, were infested with them: behind her ears, between her fingers, and between her toes, they were crawling in sickening quantities; and her clothes were literally rotten from long exposure to the carrying and humid atmosphere. With a laudable alacrity, they applied for assistance at the Blue Bell, and with the help of two men, the unfortunate sufferer was placed upon a hurdle, and conveyed to an out house, where such necessaries and comforts as could be procured were immediately prepared for her. Mr. Browne, surgeon, of Rochester was sent for, and through his humane and constant attention, this unfortunate woman has been rescued from the jaws of death, and is now in a fair way of recovery. The account she gives of herself is, that she came from Lewes some time back, with an artillery soldier, to Chatham barracks; but finding that she had left him, and had determined on returning home to Lewes; that being destitute of money, and oppressed by fatigue, she, in a fit of despair, laid herself down to die; that she had lain where she was discovered ever since the Sunday preceding that on which she was first seen, and consequently had been eleven days and nights without any kind of food!

Present to the Duke of Wellington.—Late foreign papers mention, that the king of Portugal had sent a Frigate to England with a very valuable present for the Duke of Wellington. It is said to consist of a very extensive service of plate, and to be packed in fifty five cases. Its manufacture has occupied the first Portuguese Artists for two years; the bullion, of which the service is made, is said to have cost nearly *a million of Dollars!*

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12.

Glorious prospect in England.—The British brigue *Harlequin*, Capt. Rose, arrived at this port yesterday, in 28 days from Liverpool. On the 22th of Oct. she lay in the Docks at Liverpool, without a mast standing, and in every respect totally unfit for sea, and the 14th (having, in the mean time been completely rigged and battened) she left the harbor under tow of a Steam-Boat, and sailed for this port. She was selected, on account of her being a fast sailer, and despatched to this place, wire, it is said, important Commercial information. We have neither papers nor letters; but we understand, and we believe correctly, that the following is the amount of her intelligence.—The Genius, who despatched the Harlequin, had ascertained from the most authentic sources, that in consequence of the heavy and long continued rains, the wheat harvest throughout England, would not yield more than half of the customary quantity. Wheat had already risen to *sixteen* shilling sterling per 70 pounds, and flour to *sixty five* shilling per barrel. No doubt remained, that all the ports of England would be opened for the importation of foreign bread stuffs, on the 1st of November, instant.

The *Hamburgh Correspondent* contains the following tragical story, which it alledges to have lately taken place in a country town of Hanover:—A mother of three little children threatened one of them, in the presence of the other, in a joking manner to cut off its nose, for some naughty trick of which it had got a habit. Soon after she was busy down stairs in bathing the youngest child, who was ill, but hastens up stairs on hearing a dreadful cry to the upper part of the house and meets on the stairs the eldest child, who tells her he has executed the threatened punishment upon the other child, who had again been guilty of the same trick. In her anger she pushes the child so, that he falls down the stairs—finds the maimed child swimming in its blood in the agonies of death—rushes down stairs again—finds the other child lifeless at the foot of the stairs—totters into the bathing room—finds the youngest child suffocated in the bath, and hangs herself shortly after in the extremity of despair.

Kingston Gazette.

Emigration to America.—The following extract from a friend in New-York, we recommend to the perusal of those misguided people, whose ideas may still turn upon emigrating to the United States, as it adds another to too many arguments already produced, to prove the fallacy of those prospects which have been so assiduously spread abroad, but to deceive and ruin such as may be incautious enough to fall into the snare:

"*New York, 2nd August.*—Within the last three months we have had three vessels consigned to us full of passengers from the "land of Potatoes," what they will do here I cannot say, as vessels are arriving out full of them daily.—We expect another every tide. Many of which I shall have to take a short trip to Albany (about twenty miles) to meet and prevent her entering the Port of New York, to save the bonds of 300 dollars upon each passenger. Upwards of 4,000 have applied to the British Consul to be sent home again!"

The under-mentioned quantity of powder and shot was expended on board the Leander in the attack on Algiers:—Powder, 22,800 lbs; round shot, 42 pounders, 1,05; ditto, 18 pounders, 1,68; grape, 121; round, 24-pounders, 24,00; in case, 19; grape, 200; double headed, 36; in case 24; round 18 pounders, 20.

The Impregnable expended 900 barrels of powder; and 7000, or 800 round shot, besides case, canister, and grape shot &c. One 130 shot entered her outwork, passed through the heart of the mainmast, and went out at the opposite side. A 42lb shot lodged in the ship's bread-room, in the boatswain's store-room, with the following words painted on it:

"This was sent by the Day of Algiers on board H. M. S. Impregnable, as one of the advocates for slavery, but without effect, the 27th August, 1816.

By enquiries as to the amount of loss on the part of the Algerines only, 5000 Janizaries and from 6 to 8000 Arabs, Egyptians and Christians. A shell thrown from one of the bomb vessels burst in a house, where the Caimen were assembled, and unhappily killed the whole; and there was scarcely a house in the city but what had a shot or shell in it, or less injury from the bombs.

An interesting event occurred on board the Leander while the treaty with the Dey was signing. Mr. Archeson, a midshipman, belonging to the Impregnable, happening to meet a Frenchman, who had been in captivity for 15 years, asked him if he would like to return to France in the French ship which lay in the offing. He emphatically replied, that he felt a desire to see his country, but would go any where with the brave English, who had so kindly released him.

H. M. Ship Leander, Mother-bank,
September 26, 1816.

I must inform you that this ship anchored at Algiers at the moment the Queen Charlotte did, and both commenced firing together. His Highness the Dey, it would seem was deluded by a false confidence in his means of defence, and ignorant of our naval character. He permitted us to take up our position without molestation, intending, it is since conjectured, to board us from his Mistic, whilst we were furling sails; but, to his utter confusion, means had been prepared to *fire them up* instead of furling them, for we began our dreadful havoc and destruction, before they could apply the few strokes of the oar which would have brought them alongside our ships. The tremendous broadsides of the Queen Charlotte and Leander pouring upon them, instantly sent them to the deep, leaving scarcely a wreck behind, but the harbour covered with people, flying range from destruction. The Mole was full of spectators on our entrance, where the terrific broadsides of the Queen Charlotte instantly spread desolation, as crowds rushed to the great gate for succour and safety, the Leander's guns, which commanded the principal street, there carried death and destruction. Three times [illegible] batteries on the Mole were cleared, and thrice were they manned again.—The Dey was every where, offering pecuniary rewards to those who would stand against us, eight females were to be given to every man who would endeavour to extinguish the fire. At length a horde of Arabs were driven into the batteries, under the impression of the most devoted of the Janizaries, and the gates closed upon them. I have never seen men so animated as the Leander's crew, the hearty and repeated cheers sent forth on every occasion, when the bodies were tumbling about the enemy, not only animated the men on deck, but those who were most severely wounded re-echoed them.

The brave Capt. Chetham, who excited the admiration of the whole fleet, for the noble position he had taken, and the masterly style in which he brought his ship on, was every where, and most diligently employed. Lord Exmouth sent an officer to me on the close of the action to thank him for his support: "I shall never forget," said his Lordship to the Admiral, while wringing him by the hand, "that the Leander was the first ship to volunteer to second me, and and I shall throughout the navy, I could not have had a more active and able supporter; and your Captain, and all the officers and men, that I shall ever feel grateful to them." Many of the wounded returned to their quarters after being dressed, and many anecdotes could be related of their devotion to their country, all the passage they had been trained to fire as deliberately as if they had been exercising. Nothing but the [illegible] prevented the ship from being destroyed; one shot was but a foot or two, the engine cut to pieces, every rope injured, and the ship a perfect wreck, the men cutting on the decks, when the wind suddenly veered round, and gave the Leander an opportunity of coming to her anchor.

The wounded are doing amazingly well; 75 seriously have been already returned to the service. I believe it is the general opinion, that our worthy Admiral Milne, received a severe contusion on the thigh, by a cannon shot; he suffered much pain, but his being mentioned. It may be worthy of remark, that one of our youngsters, (a midshipman) was so fatigued, that he fell [illegible] for an hour, on the quarter deck, during the [illegible] of the action.

G. P.

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 1.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

YORK, (U. C.) THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1816.

Upper Canada.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Governor.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of our faid Province, to the Aflembly at our Town of York, on the Second day of December next, to be commenced held, called and elected, and to every of you Greeting

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Thirty-fourth day of October laft, WE thought fit, by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Second day of December next, at which time at our Town of York you were held and conſtituted to appear, BUT WE taking into conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our Loving Subjects,—have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, HEREBY revoking and by theſe preſents enjoyning you and each of you, that on the Fourth day of January next, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York —there to take into Conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary.

In Teſtimony whereof We have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs our Truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province, at York, this Twenty fourth day of November in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and ſixteen, and in the Fifty Seventh Year of our Reign. F. G.

By Command of His Excellency,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Lands for Sale.

IN THE HOME DISTRICT.

			Acres
Lot No. 1 in the 2d Con. 1 3 do. 6 7 4th do.	Township of Berbrook, D. of Niagara,		2400
Lot or Block No. 1, 4th Con. do. do.			100
Broken Lots No 24 & 25 3d Conceſſion, North Crofby	Dist of Johnſtown,		300
Lots No 18 & 19 9th Con. Broken Lots No. 18 & 19 in the 8th Conceſſion	South Croſby Dist of Johnſtown,		600
Broken Lots No. 25, 26 & 27. 4th Conceſſion. No. 25 & 26 Broken Lots No 22 & 27 5th con.	North Croſby Dist. of Johnſtown.		900
Lots No 16, 17 & 18 4th Conceſſion of Pelham			334

Which Deeds are ſufficient Title are now ready to be given by

WILLIAM ALLAN

York 28th Nov. 1816. 6m.

Notice to Diſcharged Soldiers

IN conſequence of the great Inconvenience as well as attempted Impoſition ariſing from Soldiers daily claiming Grants of Land at the ſettlements in Upper and Lower Canada, although they have in many inſtances been diſcharged from the ſervice upwards of a year; His Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces is pleaſed to give this Public Notice to all concerned That no Diſcharged Soldier will be received as a Settler who does not come forward on or before the *FIRST day of January* 1817, and bring with him ſatisfactory reaſons, ſupported by proofs why he did not at an earlier period avail himſelf of the bounty of Government, in claiming his grant of Land in due time, under the exiſting regulations

By His Excellency's Command,
(ſigned) C. MYERS,
Col & D. Q. Mr. Genl.

Quarter Maſter General's Office, Quebec, 31ſt October, 1816

FOR SALE.

THAT Well known Freehold property ſituated in the moſt deſirable part, of the town of York, belonging to the ſubſcriber, conſiſting of a lot of one acre and a half laid out in a garden and now under the higheſt cultivation together with a capital, roomy and ſubſtantial Dwelling Houſe thereon erected, commanding an unintercepted and extenſive view over the waters of the Bay and Lake.

The Houſe contains two ſpacious principal appartments 25 feet by 20, and ſix other Rooms of convenient dimenſions beſides, a paved Kitchen, two Cellars and two entrance Halls.

There is a 4 Stall Stable with two Harneſs Rooms and a never failing Well of excellent water on the premiſes, which are admirably calculated for the reſidence of a Gentleman's family or from their central poſition would afford a moſt *eligible ſituation for a Tavern* of the firſt reſpectibility, for which purpoſe it poſſeſſes advantages over every other Lot in the Town of York, as the building with ſmall attention could be fitted for an extenſive eſtabliſhment of this nature A Good Title will be given,—For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

ROBERT McDONNELL.

York, 19th Nov. 1816 49—tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Petitions will be laid before the next Seſſion of the Provincial Parliament of this Province, praying that they will take into Conſideration the Propriety of removing the County Town to a more Central Poſition.

Diſtrict of Gore,
25th July, 1816.

Notice.

THE Subſcribers being duly appointed Adminiſtrators to the Eſtate of the late John Holly of Etobicoke deceaſed, requeſt all Perſons indebted thereto to make immediate payment to them; and all thoſe who may have Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, to produce them without delay.

DAVID HOLLY Senr.
CHRISTIAN CHRISTNER.

Etobicoke, 14th Oct. 1816.

Strayed Cows.

CAME into the incloſure of the Subſcriber about two weeks ſince, three Cows.—Enquire at the Printing Office.

JAMES JOHNSTONE.

York, Dec 5th, 1816. 3w.

Apprentice.

WANTED an apprentice for this office. None need apply, unleſs the Parents are of good character.

York Gazette Office,
2 Dec. 1816.

DRY GOODS.

Liquors, Groceries, &c.

FOR SALE BY.

Jackson & Sons.

—ALSO—

100 Barrels of excellent Roche Lime.

N. B.—The higheſt price paid for Country produce.

York, Dec. 12th. 4w

Notice.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late William Flannagan, of the Township of Vaughan on Yonge Street, are hereby required, to call on the Subſcribers, and ſettle their accounts immediately; and all thoſe who have any claims againſt the Eſtate, are requeſted to preſent them, properly authenticated.

LEAH FLANNAGAN, Executrix.
THOMAS STOYELL, Executor.

Township of Vaughan,
29 Nov 1816

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, exclusive of Poſtage; to be *invariably paid in advance* to the firſt of January or the firſt of July.

AGENTS.

Guy Wood, Eſq.	*Cornwall.*
— Jones, Eſq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macauley Eſq	*Kingſton.*
J McNabb, Eſq.	*Belleville*
Major Rogers,	*Newcaſtle.*
Meſſ's Bowman & Rowe,	*New Market.*
R. Hatt, Eſq	*Ancaſter.*
J McCormack, Eſq.	*Queenſton.*
D. Roſs, Eſq.	*Long Point.*
W. Hands, Eſq.	*Sandwich*

Lines by H K. WHITE, Esq.

SOLITUDE.

It is not that my lot is low,
That bids this silent tear to flow;
It is not grief that bids me moan,
It is, that I am all alone.

In woods and glens I love to roam,
When the tir'd hedger hies him home;
Or by the wood-land pool to rest,
When pale the star looks on its breast.

Yet when the silent ev'ning sighs,
With hallow'd air and symphonies,
My spirit takes another tone,
And sighs that it is all alone.

The autumn leaf is sear and dead,
It floats upon the water's bed;
I would not be a leaf to die,
Without recording sorrow's sigh!

The woods and winds with sullen wail,
Tell all the same unvaried tale;
I've none to smile when I am free,
And when I sigh, to sigh with me!

Yet in my dreams a form I view,
That thinks on me and loves me too:
I start and when the vision's flown,
I weep that I am all alone,

"To these mild complainings of this sainted bard a reply, characterised by the same tenderness of thought and elegance of expression has been furnished by the pen of Mr. Josiah Condor of London;"—

ON READING THE POEM ON SOLITUDE,

In the 2d Vol of H K White's Remains.

But art thou thus indeed alone?
Quite unbefriended—all unknown?
And hast thou then His name forgot,
Who form'd thy frame and fix'd thy lot?

Is not his voice in evening's gale?
Beams not with him the star so pale?
Is there a leaf can fade and die,
Unnotic'd by his watchful eye?

Each flattering hope, each anxious fear;
Each lonely sigh, each silent tear,
To thine A mighty friend is known:
And say'st thou art "all alone?"

Buffalo Gazette.

Miscellaneous.

EPITAPHS.

Translation of an Epitaph on a Tomb at Arlington, near Paris.

Here lie,
Two grand-mothers, with their two grand daughters;
Two husbands, with their two wives;
Two fathers, with their two daughters;
Two mothers, with their two sons;
Two maidens, with their two mothers;
Two sisters, with their two brothers;
Yet but six corpses in all lie buried here:
All born legitimate, from incest clear.

At Stoney Stratford, Bucks.

Reader pass on, nor idly waste thy time
In reading jingling verse or, coarser rhyme;
What now I am, this monument assures,
What once I was, is no concern of yours.

At Dymock Glouchestershire.

Too sweetur babes you nare did see
Then God amity greed to wee
But they wur or akun wee agur fitts
And hear they lys has ded as nitts.

The Racehorse and Greyhound.—Various have been opinions upon the difference of speed between a well-bred grey hound and a blood horse of some celebrity, if opposed to each other for a mile, or a greater or shorter distance. It has been stated by the best and most experienced judges, that upon a flat, a horse of this description would be superior to the greyhound, for either an extended or contracted distance; but that in a hilly country the greyhound would have an evident advantage. Wishes had been frequently indulged by different branches of the sporting world, that some criterion could be adopted by which the superiority in speed could be fairly ascertained; when, after a variety of suggestions and propositions from one quarter to another without success, the following circumstance accidentally took place, affording some rays of information upon what was previously considered a matter of great uncertainty. A match was to have been run over our course for one hundred guineas, but one of the horses having been drawn, a mare started alone, that by running the ground she might insure the wager; when having run about one mile in the four, she was accompanied by a grey-hound bitch, who joined her from the side of the course, and emulatively entering into the competition, continued to race with the mare for the other three miles, keeping nearly head and head, affording an excellent treat to the field by the energetic exertions of each. At passing the distance post five to four was betted in favor of the greyhound; when parallel with the stand it was even betting, and any person might have taken his choice from five to ten; the mare, however, had the advantage by a head at the termination. *Doncaster paper.*

Mr. Watson Taylor has given, for the Marquis of Cholmondely's seat and estate, Houghton, in Norfolk, the sum of *three hundred and fifty thousand pounds*. Mr. Watson Taylor has likewise bought Mr. Hope's house in Cavendish-square, for 20,000*l.*

Pedestrianism.

A bet of £1,000 has been offered, that Eaton, of Blackheath notoriety, will walk 100 yards in every quarter of an hour, for 1000 hours in succession. Thus rendering it impossible for him to have any rest, except a few minutes at a time, between the intervals of each 100 yards.

A gentleman in Bath, lately returned from the East Indies, says, that on his passage he touched at St. Helena, where he was introduced to Bonaparte. In the evening Bonaparte's visitors sat down to a rubber of whilt with him; and on asking him for what stakes they should play? "Oh (said Napoleon, jocularly) for *crowns*, sir, for *crowns*; you know I have all my life-time *played for crowns*." Bonaparte lost four points.

SLAVERY

I am astonished (said an intelligent Turk) that the Americans should send a fleet to compel the unfortunate slaves in our possession, when in their own country, they keep thousands and ten of thousands of Africans in bondage,—they had better clean their hands before they lift them towards Heaven.

Steam-Presses.—A French paper contains the following: "In England steam-presses continue to succeed, and several Journals employ them. They are of three sorts: the *single press*, which throws off from 900 to 1000 copies an hour; the *double press*, which in the same time throws off to the amount of 1,600 copies; and the *perfect press*, which makes *register* of itself, without the use of *points* mutilating the paper. The working of one of these presses, which dispatches as much work as 24 pressmen and 12 presses (an exaggeration) requires only the labor of a man and a boy, to place and take off the sheets.—Their first mover is the steam-engine, which cost about 120 Louis, but for which the burning of coals is insensible. It would be useless to employ wood in it; and the former of these combustibles can only be replaced by water or horse power. These presses have not yet been introduced into Germany, but some public Journals propose to employ them."

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4.

A Practical Christian.—The funeral of Mr. Richard Reynolds, whose death was noticed in our publication of the 20th ult. was attended by some thousands of people, and all, especially those among them who had so often been fed by his bounty, were in the deepest sorrow.

He was a member of the society of Quakers. By marriage he got connected as a partner in the large iron-Works of Colebrook Dale. As the profits of these extensive works increased, so did his benevolence. To attempt any thing like accuracy in stating the amount of his benefactions would be vain; none but himself know how much he distributed. "We have witnessed," says the editor of the *Bristol Mirror*, "more than once 500 guineas to one charity; 1000 to another; here and there the same repeated, under the modest name of *a friend*," and various other undistinguished signatures; indeed in one year (the year of scarcity) we are assured that he bestowed 20 000*l* in charity; we do not doubt it, for there appeared neither limit nor bound to his benevolence, as he had correspondents in various parts of the united kingdom, who sought for cases of distress in their respective neighborhoods, and recommended them to his assistance. Not content with bestowing such abundant gifts annually, he purchased two estates in Monmouthshire, which he settled on trustees, for the benefit of certain charities in this city; and, we have heard that he bestowed in acts of benevolence in his time, upwards of 200,000*l*. The active benevolence of his pursuits seems to have given that ruddy, healthy, and cheerful appearance to his countenance, which indicated peace within. He lived to a late period of life, enjoying great good health, loved, honored and venerated by all around him: and sunk at last, as his best friends could wish, with scarce a pang or a struggle—relying, in his parting moments, upon the cheering promises of redeeming love."

THE BIBLE.

Sir William Jones' encomium on the Bible is well worth preserving. "I have (says he) regularly and attentively read the Holy Scriptures, and am of opinion, that this volume, independently of its divine origin, contains more true sublimity and beauty, more pure morality, and finer strains of poetry and eloquence, than can be collected from all other books, in whatever age or language they may have been composed."

British Bible Society.

At a meeting of the Society in May last, a report was made of the issues of Bibles and Testaments, and of the funds. By this report, it appears, that during the year, ending 31st March last, there had been distributed 126,150 Bibles; 126 776 Testaments—exclusive of about 64 025 circulated at the charge of the Society; from depositories abroad.

Receipts in yearly subscriptions and donations. } 99 894 5 6
Expenditures of the year £81,012 12s

Blessings of Vaccination.—In London, in the week ending Sept. 12. there was not a single death by the Small Pox. A circumstance which has not happened before for 200 years.

From the United

By the mail. From Alexandria we have received Norfolk we have received Herald of Nov. 18 h from which the following is copied.

From a Grenada Paper.

GEORGE-TOWN, (Demarara)

We have this day to record atrocious and sanguinary outrages lately committed on a British vessel on the Oronoque. The authenticity of which may be relied on.—About the middle of this year, the schooner Mary, Captain Cox, master, sailed hence for the Oronoque with intent to return to this port; touched at Barbadoes, she sailed from thence on her voyage, and on arriving with cargo of male, and then bound to Demarara. But having been baffled by many winds and a strong adverse current she was forced to put into Trinidad, where the cargo was disposed of, and she proceeded to the Oronoque determined on.

It this same time, the fort in Trinidad was in the hands of the Spaniards, the captain bearing up for Trinidad a second time to gain the channel which leads to Angustura, but was again unsuccessful. In these circumstances, the captain proposed to carry him up the passage in the Tiger, which, though not so commodious as the other, might equally serve the purpose. This was agreed to, and as they were proceeding forward, they were attacked by a Spanish launch, and informed, that if they wished to purchase cattle they could have them at five dollars a head.—Upon this Captain Charles Burnham, ordered the vessel to be brought to, that he might take advantage of them.—But on the following morning they were thrown into the greatest consternation at the approach of a large number of canoes, all armed, which commenced an attack upon them. Mr. Burnham being on deck directed the English colours to be struck, at which a boy was shot dead. Soon after some of the Master, and immediately began to murder people. No resistance was made by the unhappy sufferers, and thus the whole crew, consisting of twenty persons, met their death, (with the exception of six) by the hands of Mr. Burnham was murdered at the beginning of the attack, after having received a severe wound in the shoulder, and when he perceived that all was lost, he threw himself overboard, to escape, if possible, the general massacre, and while in the water was most inhumanly murdered. Mr. Piper, and Captain Brown, passenger, with an Irish gentleman, whose name he recollected, likewise suffered. The survivors were put in irons, and, along with the vessel, carried to Angustura, where they were imprisoned, and the Mary sold for the benefit of the piratical depredators, we understand, were liberated, by command of the new Governor, who thought proper to disregard the remonstrances of the master of the vessel lying there.

The reflections of our readers on the perpetration of this deed of horror, may, perhaps, leave room for conjecture, of the Mary having neglected some of the regulations, or, perhaps, pursuing a system of unwarrantable and unjustifiable trading, as a color to commit the inhuman Spanish barbarities. But we cannot believe them, that nothing of the kind existed, can the shadow of a reason be found for the outrage, but wanton cruelty and plunder.

HALIFAX, C

The FORTH Frigate arrived on Sunday with His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of this Province, accompanied by his Countess, a part of his family and suite. He landed the same day at two o'clock, with the usual ceremonies, and having taken the State Oaths, at the Council Chamber, embarked on board the Forth, from which he again landed yesterday.

The undermentioned Officers compose Lord Dalhousie's Staff.

Major Couper, 52d Regt. } Aides
Major Sparrow, 60th Regt. } de Camp.

Colonel Darling, late Nova-Scotia Fencibles, to be Military Secretary.

...he burning of coals in ...
...it would be useless to employ ...
...and the former of these com...
...an only be replaced by ...ater ...
...power. These presses have ...
...n introduced into Ge...many, ...
...public Journals propose to ...
...em."

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4.

...ical Christian.—The funeral ...hard Reynolds, whose death ...d in our publication of the ...was attended by some thou...ople, and all, especially those ...n who had so often been fed ...ty, were in the deepest sor...

... member of the society of ...By marriage he got connect...ner in the large Iron-Works ...k Dale. As the profits of ...ive works increased, so did ...ence. To attempt any thing ...y in stating the amount of ...tions would be vain; none ...know how much he distri...We have witnessed," says ...f the *Bristol Mirror*, "more ...oo guineas to one charity; ...other; here and there the ...ed, under the modest name ...d; and various other undis...ig natures; indeed in our ...r of scarcity) we are assured ...towed 20 000*l* in charity; ...doubt it, for there appeared ...t nor bound to his benevo... had correspondents in va... of the united kingdom, who ...tases of distress in their ...eighborhoods, and recom...em to his assistance. Not ...n bestowing such abundant ...ly, he purchased two estates ...thshire, which he settled on ... the benefit of certain chari...city; and, we have heard ...owed in acts of benevolence ...upwards of 200,000*l*. The ...olence of his pursuits seemed ...n that ruddy, healthy, and ...earance to his countenance, ...ted peace within. He lived ...riod of life, enjoying great ... loved, honored and vene... around him: and sunk at ...est friends could wish, with ...g or a struggle—relying, in ...moments, upon the cheering ...redeeming love."

THE BIBLE.

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...ed donations.	99 894 5 6
...e of the year	£81,012 12 5

...Vaccination.—In London, ...ending Sept. 12. there was ...death by the Small Pox. A ... which has not happened ...o years.

From the United States

By the schr. True American in 48 hours from Norfolk we have received the Norfolk Herald of Nov. 13 h from which the following is copied.

From a Grenada Paper,

GEORGE-TOWN, (Demarara) Sept. 25

We have this day to record a most barbarous and sanguinary outrage which was lately committed on a British vessel in the Oronoque. The authenticity of the account may be relied on.—About the beginning of this year, the schooner Mary, of Montrea Cox, master, sailed hence for the Oronoque with intent to return to this port. Having touched at Barbadoes, she forthwith proceeded on her voyage, and on arrival took in cargo of mule, and then bore away for Demarara. But having been baffled by contrary winds and a strong adverse current she was forced to put into Trinidad, where the cargo was disposed of, and a second trip to the Oronoque determined on.

In this term she fell to leeward, and the captain bearing up for Trinidad, attempted a second time to gain the channel which leads to Augustura, but was again unsuccessful. In these circumstances, the pilot proposed to carry him up the passage of Red Tiger, which, though not so commodious a the other, might equally serve his design. This was agreed to, and as they were proceeding forward, they were spoken by a Spanish launch, and informed, that if they wished to purchase cattle they might have them at five dollars a head.—The owner Charles Burnham, ordered the schooner to be brought to, that he might take a cargo of them.—But on the following morning, the crew were thrown into the greatest consternation at the approach of a launch and four canoes; all armed, which commenced firing as near into them. Mr. Burnham being on deck directed the English colours to be hoisted, on the act of which a boy was shot dead. They soon came along side of the Mary, boarded her, and immediately began to butcher the people. No resistance was made by the unhappy sufferers, and thus the whole crew, consisting of twenty persons, were put to death, with the exception of an individual. The fate of Mr Burnham was particularly unhappy.—At the beginning of the affection transaction, he received a severe wound from a musket ball, and when he perceived that no mercy was shewn by the relentless Spaniards, he jumped overboard, to escape, if possible, the general massacre, and while in the water, was most inhumanly murdered. Mr. Robert Piper, and captain Brown, passengers, along with an Irish gentleman, whose name cannot be recollected, likewise suffered. The survivors were put in irons, and, along with the vessel, carried to Angustura, where they were imprisoned, and the Mary sold for $300.—The prisoners, we understand, were since liberated, by command of the new governor Fraze said, who thought proper to attend to the remonstrances of the master of an English vessel lying there.

The reflections of our readers on the above deed of horror, may, perhaps, leave an impression, of the Mary having neglected some regulations, or, perhaps, pursuing some contraband trading, as a color to excuse the inhuman Spaniards. But we can assure them, that nothing of the kind existed, nor indeed, can the shadow of a reason be alleged for the outrage, but wanton cruelty and plunder.

HALIFAX, Oct. 26.

The FORTH Frigate arrived on Thursday, with His Excellency the Earl of DALHOUSIE, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of this Province, accompanied by his Countess, a part of his family and Suite. He landed the same day at two o'clock, with the usual ceremonies, and having taken the State Oaths, at the Council Chamber, returned on board the Forth, from which he again landed yesterday.

☞ The undermentioned Officers compose his Lordship's Staff.

Major Couper, 92d Regt.	
Major Sparrow, 96th Regt.	Aides-de-camp

Colonel Darling, late Nova-Scotia Fencibles, to be Military Secretary.

From a London Paper, Oct. 19.

Method to extinguish the Fire in a Chimney.

Place a bucket of water on a stool near the fire, and with the hand keep throwing the water gradually on the fire (but so as not to injure it); the steam produced thereby will in a few minutes completely destroy the fire by passing with the current of air up the chimney.

Unparalleled Robbery.—Among the great number of robberies committed lately, we have to record one of the most singular, perhaps, that ever occurred. On Sunday evening last, Mr. Joshua Hancock, baker in William Street, Plymouth Dock, having set his sponge, filled the oven with fuel, and made the necessary preparations for supplying his customers with loaves and cakes on the following morning, retired to bed about 11 o'Clock. About 5 o'Clock on Monday, she arose with his apprentice, and proceeded to the bake-house, in the court adjoining his house; but on unlocking the door, they found several articles, placed the night before in regular order, lying on the floor, and every thing else in inexpricable confusion. Astonished at the sight he stretched further and found his flour sacks removed, the frames of the windows taken out, and evident traces of the presence of thieves; but the wonder did not cease here. For his infinite astonishment, the baking implements had been used, the fuel intended to heat the oven was gone, the oven hot, and all the sponge, consisting of near fourteen quarters of flour, wetted the night before, no longer visible. In fact, the thieves had been afraid enough to enter the premises without creating alarm, heat the oven, sweep it, knead the dough, make it into cakes and loaves, and bake and carry them away, with nearly a sack of flour, perfectly undisturbed! Two laboring men who slept over the bake-house, heard people at work, but considering them to be Mr. Hancock and his apprentice, took no particular notice of the circumstance. Advertisements offering a reward have been published, and several peace officers employed to discover the offenders, but hitherto in vain. Three men were met going over the fields by Plymouth, carrying bags, about 5 o'clock on the same morning, but no suspicions being entertained, they were not followed to their place of retreat.

A Spanish Navy List, for 1815, gives the number of Vessels of war, belonging to that nation, at 118, of this number 4 are of 114 guns; 1 of 86, 1 of 80, 13 from 76 to 70, 5 from 68 to 60; 1 of 52; 8 from 44 to 40; (one of them since destroyed at the Havanna by fire); 15 from 38 to 36; 7 from 24 to 20; 21 brigs from 18 to 10; and 29 schooners from 1 to 18 guns. In addition to the above, several fast sailing American vessels have been purchased at the Havana &c. and taken into the service. Most of the ships are in ordinary.

EDINBURGH, October 18.

The effects of the fine weather which we have enjoyed for these last ten days are visible in many places in this neighborhood where we see much corn already in the stacks. Some farmers, considering the present critical state of the harvest, and uncertainty of the weather, were employed last Sunday in leading from the fields such part of their crops as were fit for securing in their barn yards.

We are glad to be informed, that, by letters from Pomerania, dated 25th ult. the crop had been all secured; that the wheat was a good crop, and higher condition than last year; that rye was a very rich crop, barley tolerable, and peas rather scanty.

PORT of YORK.

Arrived,

Dec 17. Schooner Mary Ann, J Mosier, from Niagara.

—18.—Schooner Comet, W Warner, from Queenston; with Passengers, Apples, & new Types for the Printing-Office.

SAILED.

Dec 18 Schooner Mary Ann, J Mosier, from Niagara

Lt Governor's Office,
York, 10, Dec. 1816.

His Excellency the Lt. Governor has been pleased to appoint Surgeon Anthony Marshall of Kingston to examine and Grant Certificates of disability, to Militia-men disabled from Wounds received on Service in defence of this Province during the late War.

By Order of His Excell ncy.
EDWARD MacMAHON,
Act. Secretary.

Erratum.

In the Gazette of Nov. 23, after "The Hon. W. B. Coltman and J. Fletcher Esq. to be Justices of the Peace for the" for "Indian Territories" insert Western District.

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given.

THE House lately occupied by Colin Drummond, Carpenter, in this Town, for any time until the 1st of October next.—Enquire at this office.

York, Dec 18 6

Home District } *SHERIFF'S OFFICE,*
to wit. }
York, 18 Dec 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Court house in the Town of York, on Tuesday the fourteenth day of January, now next ensuing, at ten o'Clock in the forenoon; at which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Goalers, High Constables, Constables and Bailiffs, are desired to take Notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things, which by reason of their respective offices shall be to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

Notice.

THERE will be a Meeting of the Magistrates of the Home District, at the Clerk of the Peace's Office in the Town of York, on Saturday the twenty eight Instant, at 10 o'Clock in the forenoon, to receive the applications of those Persons in the said District, who are desirous of obtaining a Tavern Licence for the ensuing Year.

S. HEWARD,
Clerk of the Peace H. D.

Clerk of the Peace's Office,
York 14th Dec. 1816 } 1—2w.

WANTED.

FOR His Majesty's Vessels at this Port, a Weekly supply of the undermentioned Vegetables—Viz:

ONIONS,
CABBAGES,
POTATOES.

Any Person or Persons, Willing to Contract for supplying the same are requested to deliver, sealed Tenders to Captain Otty of the Royal Navy, now at this place, who will direct the contract to be closed and particulars thereof to be made Known.

J MARKS *Agent*
Victualler

York, December. 7th 1816.

[*Continuation of the Proceedings of the Bible Society.*]

Deeply impressed with a sense of the inestimable benefits resulting to mankind, from the benevolent exertions of the various Institutions, and Societies, established in our Mother Country, for the propagation of the Gospel, and for the extention and general diffusion throughout the world, of a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, and the purest doctrines of Christianity. And ardently desirous of adopting such means as we consider best adapted to extend these benefits, to the Uninformed Inhabitants, of this portion of His Majesty's Dominions,—We, the Subscribers, have thought fit to resolve, and unanimously do resolve;

1st.—That we do form a Society under the special patronage, and protection, of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, to be called "*The Bible and Common Prayer book Society of Upper Canada*." And we do invite all pious and patriotic persons, throughout the Province, to join the same, without any distinction of religious opinions.

2nd.—That every person paying one Guinea per Annum, or ten Guineas at one time shall be Members of the said Society: the first payment to be made at the time of subscribing.

3d.—That the monies arising from such subscriptions, or other donations, shall constitute a Fund to be placed in the hands of a Treasurer for the purpose of purchasing Bibles, Testaments, and Common Prayer Books, to be distributed gratis to such persons in the Province as may appear to the Society to be in want of the same, or to be fit objects of the benevolent intentions of the Society, and without any preference on account of religious tenets, opinions, or modes of worship.

4th.—That a proper person in London, shall be appointed Agent for the Society, whose duty it shall be, to purchase at any of the Depositories, founded on similar principles in London, or wherever else the same may be had on the most advantageous terms, such quantities of Bibles, Testaments and Prayer Books, as this Society may from time to time see fit to order,—and to forward the same to this country —Provided however that no sum exceeding a fourth part of the money appropriated for the purchase of such Books, shall be applied to the purchase of Prayer Books.—And with that view, such Subscribers to this Society as may not be solicitous for the distribution of Prayer Books, may limit their Subscriptions to the Purchase of Bibles and Testaments only, and such limitations shall appear on the Treasurer's Books.

5th.—That for the better enabling the Society to carry into effect the benevolent purposes of its institution, and to ensure to it that patronage, respectibility and union of design and action so essential thereto, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor (having already been pleased to signify his assent) shall be perpetual Patron of the Society,—His Honor the Chief Justice shall be President,—the Judges of the Court of King's Bench,—The Rector of York.—*The Speaker of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly*,—The Commandant of the Garrison at York; and His Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General, shall be Vice Presidents and Directors of the Society.—All the Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and of the House of Assembly all regular Protestant Clergy throughout the Province, of what denomination soever.—All members of the Board of Education in the different Districts, and all Magistrates and Field Officers of His Majesty's Forces and of Militia in the Province shall be Directors of the Society:—Provided however that none of the above Characters shall be Vice Presidents or Directors except such as become Subscribers to the Society.

6th.—That the business of the Society shall be governed and conducted by a Committee consisting of five Directors, at the least, together with the Secretary and Treasurer, who shall meet and sit for that purpose in the Town of York, in and for the Home District, and at which meeting of Directors, the President or one of the Vice Presidents shall preside, and without whose presence no business can be transacted, and that the proceeding of all such Committees, as well as of the general meetings by the Secretary of the Society shall be fairly entered and recorded in a Book to be kept by him for that purpose, and shall be signed by the person presiding at any such meeting.—And that all orders for the disposal of money, or for the purchase and importation of Books, shall be signed by the person presiding and countersigned by the Secretary.

7th.—That the present, be considered as the first general meeting of the Society, and that hereafter a general meeting shall be held in the Town of York once in every year or oftener if need be, at such particular time as the Committee of Directors shall appoint, and of which they shall give due publick notice; and that the business of such general meetings shall be to appoint a Treasurer, and to inspect his accounts, and also to appoint a Secretary and to inspect the proceedings of the Committees of Directors, to alter or amend, and give orders respecting the articles of institution, and generally to take into consideration all matters whatsoever which may tend to promote its benevolent views and intentions.

8th.—That the Treasurers to be appointed at this or at any future general meeting, shall at the expence of the society keep Books in which they shall enter regular and correct accounts of monies received for the purposes of the Society, by subscriptions donations, legacies or otherwise—together with a particular account of the appropriation and expenditure thereof, by whose order, and under regular vouchers and dates.

9th.—That the Committees of Directors be entrusted and authorised (through the medium of the President or Senior Vice President present together with the Secretary,) to correspond with the Society's Agent in London, to order such number of Bibles, Testaments and Prayer Books from time to time, as they see fit, conformable to the foregoing resolutions; and to remit from the funds of the Society, sufficient sums of money for the purpose of such Books and payment of all expences incident thereto.—And when, and so often as such Books shall be received at York, the said Committees are also hereby entrusted and authorised to distribute the same from time to time according to their wisdom and discretion, in such manner as shall best answer the views of the Society which are to extend and diffuse Christian knowledge by all possible means in their power.—And for that purpose, the said Committees are hereby particularly instructed and requested to make diligent enquiry, and maintain an active correspondence with such Directors and Members of this Society in all parts of the Province as they find disposed and capable of giving information of such persons in their respective neighbourhoods, as are not furnished with the Sacred Scriptures, or Books of Prayer, or are otherwise fit objects for the Society's bounty.

10th.—That one thousand Copies of these present Resolutions be immediately printed, and distributed throughout the Province,—and that the Hon. and Rev. Doctor Strachan, be requested to transmit one copy thereof to the Societies for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts,—one copy to the Society for promoting Christian knowledge,—one copy to the Bible Society; and copies to such other Religious Societies as he may see fit.

11th.—That each Subscriber be at liberty to purchase from the Secretary of the Society any number of Bibles and Prayer Books for the purpose of distribution at Prime Cost.

Doctor Strachan then informed the meeting that he had in command from His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Gore, to signify his intention of Honoring the Society by becoming its perpetual Patron, which mark of His Excellency's condescention was received with unanimous applause.

Doctor Strachan then left the Chair, and the Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Powell having been called thereto, again read the Rules and Regulations which had been submitted to the Meeting by Doctor Strachan, and proposed that they should be adopted which was immediately agreed to.

Doctor Strachan then moved that Henry John Boulton Esquire, be appointed Secretary to the Society for the ensuing year, which being seconded was unanimously agreed to.

The Secretary then moved that William Allan Esquire, be appointed Treasurer to the Society, for the ensuing year, which being seconded was also unanimously agreed to.

Doctor Strachan then moved that William Halton Esq. be appointed, Perpetual Agent to the Society in London, for the purpose of purchasing Books, and generally to further the Interests of the Society, which being seconded was likewise unanimously agreed to.

Doctor Strachan now informed the Meeting that he had in further in command from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to offer a Donation in his name of Twenty Guineas, and in the name of Mrs. Gore of Ten Guineas, after which the Gentlemen and Ladies mentioned in the List of Subscribers to this Society subjoined to this Report, were pleased to subscribe the sums therein mentioned, and to signify their intention of continuing their Names on the Books of the Society as annual Subscribers.

At the close of the Meeting, Doctor Strachan was requested to draw up an address to be published at the head of this Report, explanatory of the views and objects of this Association, and exhorting all persons, who have the welfare of their fellow Christians at heart, to join this Society in its benevolent, and charitable intentions.—The Meeting was then Dissolved.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS AT THE FIRST MEETING OF THE *BIBLE and PRAYER BOOK SOCIETY of UPPER CANADA.*

	Donations. £	s.	d.	Annual Subscription £	s.	d.
His Excellency Lt. Governor. Gore	23	6	8			
Mrs. Gore,	11	13	4			
The Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Powell.	11	13	4			
Mrs. Powell,	1	3	4			
Miss Elizabeth Powell,	1	3	4			
Miss Mary Powell,	1	3	4			
The Hon. John McGill,				2	6	8
Mrs. McGill,				1	3	4
The Hon. & Rev. Dr. Strachan, Rector of York,				2	6	8
Mrs. Strachan,				1	3	4
Mr. Justice Campbell,				2	6	8
D'Arcy Boulton Esq. Attrny. Genl.				5	16	8
Mrs. Boulton,				1	3	4
Thos. Ridout Esq. Surveyor Genl				1	3	4
Mr. Secretary Jarvis,				1	3	4
Mrs. Jarvis. "				2	6	8
Wm Halton Esq				2	6	8
Thos. Scott Esq (late Chief Justice)				2	6	8
Alexander Wood Esq.				1	3	4
George Crookshank Esq.				1	3	4
Miss Crookshank,				1	3	4
George Ridout Esq				1	3	4
Samuel Ridout Esq				1	3	4
Stephen Jarvis Esq.				1	3	4
Samuel P. Jarvis Esq.				1	3	4
Wm. Allan Esq Treasurer,				1	3	4
Mrs. Allan,				1	3	4
Lt. Col. Coffin, Pt. Adjut. Genl				2	6	8
Lt. Col. Cameron, Provl. A. D. C				1	3	4
W. W. Baldwin Esq.				1	3	4
H. I. Boulton Esq. Secretary,				2	6	8
D'Arcy Boulton Junr. Esq.				1	3	4
Mrs. D. Boulton,				1	3	4
Wm. Lee Esq.				1	3	4
Thos. Arnold Esq.				1	3	4
F. Jackson Esq.				2	6	8
J. Baldwin Esq.				1	3	4
R. C. Horne Esq.				1	3	4
Mr. G. Shaw,				1	3	4
Mr. Hartney,				1	3	4
Mrs Stermon,				1	3	4
Mr Ketchum,	5	16	8	1	3	4
Mr. Cartrac,				1	3	4
Mr. C. Drummond,				1	3	4
	£ 56			59	10	

H. I. BOULTON,
Secretary.

VOLUME XXV.

THE Y

Single Papers 1l. each.

YORK

Notice.

CAME into the enclosure of the Su
her about two months ago, a Stear he
three and four years old. The owner is r
ted to come and prove his property pay
pes and take him away, otherwise he
sold in three weeks from this date to p
his keeping.

JONATHAN ASHBRID
York, Nov. 25th 1815.

Rogers and
HAT MANUFACTURERS,

GIVE notice to their Friends and th
lic, that they have on hand an ex
Assortment of various kinds of Hats,
Beavers, Castors, Russias, Merino,
&c. all which are executed in the mo
fashionable style, and warranted equal
perfect to any manufactured in this
determined to keep constantly a full supp
every description to meet all demands,
sale or retail, which they will sell on
as reasonable terms as can be obtained in this P
—every exertion will be made to rend
Manufacture an object to the purch
They have also on hand, a quantity
Trimmings of every description.
for Furs delivered at their Shop, opp
St. George's Store. York, June

Wanted as above

Four or Five Journeyman HATTE
Workmen will meet with good en
ment by Applying immediately.

To be Sold.

Broken Lot No 8, Southside 20 M
Grimsby, containing 100 Acres.
Lots in } Nos. 11, 13 & 15, 5. C
Caistor, } 14. 6. do

It is unnecessary to point out the v
able situation and quality of these
From being broken Lots and lying
Mile Creek, in the Niagara Distric
ther recommendation is necessary.
son wishing to purchase the whole o
thereof, will please apply at the P
fice for information.

York, June 12

CASH,

PAID for old Pewter, or Tin
in exchange by the subscriber
I. BIG
YORK, August 31st, 181


1818

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. II. YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1818. No. 1

UPPER-CANADA.

Samuel Smith,
Administrator.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the fifth day of February next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the sixteenth day of December last, WE thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-sixth day of January next, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. BUT WE, taking into our consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; HEREBY convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the fifth day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, *for the actual dispatch of Public business*, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do, as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. —WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of the Government of Our said Province, at York, this twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty-eighth year of our Reign.

S. S.

By Command of His Honor,
SAML. P. JARVIS, Acting Sec'y.

General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.
York, 15th October, 1817.

ORDERED, that a meeting of the Magistrates be held at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, on the first Monday in each Month, at 11 o'clock, to regulate the Assize of Bread; and that the Clerk of the Market, and every Public Baker attend the same.—Also, that until the next meeting, as above, the Assize of Bread, be fixed at nine Pence, the four pound loaf.

S. HEWARD,
Clk. Peace, H. D.

Executive Council Office,
York, 20th May, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, That if JOHN HARTFORD, late of N. 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Glanford, in the District Office, does not within *Twelve Months* from date, appear in Person to take out the Grant for said Lot, it will be re-granted to another Settler.

order of the Lt. Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western part of the Midland District, and eastern part of New-Castle District, in this Province, intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, for a division of the aforesaid District, in order to form a new District, to be called the District of Prince Edward, and to have the Town of Hallowell for the District Town.

Dated at Hallowell, this 1st day of December, 1817.

English Saddles,
AND
HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, late of Europe, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above Business in its various Branches, in the Town of York, next door to Messrs. Young and Monroe, in the Store lately occupied by S. Jarvis, Esq. and from his having been employed in some of the first houses, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The arrangements he has made in selecting his goods in Montreal, all which are of the neatest and most Fashionable make, imported from the English Markets, he will be able to sell cheaper than any other house in this Province. A variety of Sleigh Harness, &c. finished in the newest and most elegant style, with yellow and plated mountings.

N. B. Cash or Country Produce will be taken in payment for Goods. 52-tf

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS my Wife Elizabeth, has eloped from my bed and board, without any just cause.—This is to forbid all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date. Witness my hand.

his
JOHN ✕ COOK, Sen.
mark

Markham, Dec. 16, 1817. 5w-51

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DREAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817.

NOTICE.

LEATHERN *Fire Buckets* procured from Lower Canada, being now to be had of the Treasurer of the District, WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq. for the original cost and charges, the Regulations of Police requiring Houses to be furnished with them, will in future be rigidly enforced. 45tf

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To his Honor the Administrator,

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS, beg leave to offer every acknowledgement of gratitude, and to those Parents who have already honored them with their confidence; and hope by arduous attention to prove themselves worthy of the charge committed to their care, and of extended patronage.

Mr. and Mrs. R. request to inform their Patrons and the Public, they have removed to a *New House*, near the Church.

N. B.—Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTS, take this opportunity to correct a mistake which exists in the public mind, with respect to keeping the bed, bedding, knife, fork, spoon, towel, &c. as all of them will be returned with each Pupil on her quitting school.

York, August 28, 1817. tf 55

CHARLES OSBORNE.

IF the above named CHARLES OSBORNE will call at the Office of the *Upper-Canada Gazette*, he will obtain intelligence respecting a Legacy very much to his advantage.

York, 8th Dec. 1817. 60 4m

Sheriff's Office, York, Dec. 22, 1817.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for this District, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of York, on Tuesday the thirteenth day of January, now next ensuing, at Ten o'Clock in the forenoon; of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables and Bailiffs, are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices shall be to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 22d Oct. 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Honor the Administrator in Council, to the Representatives of *John Galloway* and *William Caldwell*, to make good any pretension to Lot number Twenty-one in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Kingston, within Six Months from this date, or it will be granted to the Occupant, who has been in possession sixteen years.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western District, intend petitioning the Legislature at the next session, for a division of the District, and to alter the site of the present Court House.

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington, and about forty miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston, and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Townships in the rear which are settling very fast, will make the land in that neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.

York House Seminary,
FOR
Young Ladies.

To Parents and Guardians.

MR. and MRS. ROBERTS, (from England) will open a *Boarding and Day School* at York, on Monday the 23d of June, where every polite and useful branch of Education will be taught.

The strictest attention will be paid to the Morals and Health of the Young Ladies.

N. B.—Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTS have brought a Piano Forte, Globes, &c. with them.

York, 18th June, 1817.

Carding Machines.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has commenced the manufacture of *CARDING MACHINES*, in the Town of Young, fifteen miles above Brockville, in Upper-Canada. Any person wishing to purchase, may be furnished with either DOUBLE or SINGLE MACHINES, of an excellent quality, and on very moderate terms. The Machines are made in a workman-like manner, and he does not hesitate to warrant them equal, if not superior, to any imported.

LYMAN JUDSON.

Young, 4th Aug. 1817. 4f

N. B. The co-partnership heretofore subsisting between *Lyman Judson* and *James Thompson*, is dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be carried on by LYMAN JUDSON.

York, 24th December.

MRS. GOODMAN respectfully informs her Friends, that her School will recommence after the present Vacation, on MONDAY the 5th JANUARY. 52-4w

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FOR SALE,
BY
PUBLIC AUCTION,

If not disposed of previously by private Contract,

On the 14th day of January, 1818, on the Premises,

THAT eligible situation in the Town of York, adjoining the Mansion-House Hotel, consisting of a good Dwelling-House, Stables, and two Stores, standing on the 5th of an acre, all being in complete repair, and now renting for the sum of £700 Currency per annum. Time of possession and terms of payment will be given on the day of sale, together with an indisputable title, by the Subscriber.

ALSO,

Lot 19, in the 3d Concession of the Township of York, on Yonge Street, commonly called and known by the name of Springfield, together with all the Outhouses, Barns, &c. standing on the premises; it being but a few yards from an excellent Saw Mill, with a never failing creek running in the front, and but three miles from the Capital of the Upper Province, must make this property in a few years a very valuable acquisition.

Terms of payment and further particulars, may be had from the Subscriber, at his House on Yonge Street, and letters, post paid, will be immediately attended to.

FRANCIS JACKSON.

York, Dec. 18, 1817. 51-1m

James Gould and Co.

At the sign of the GILDED COACH, No. 2, Division Street, ALBANY,

MAKE all kinds of Pleasure Carriages, to Order, and keep constantly for Sale,

Coaches, Chaises, Waggons,
Sleighs, Harness, &c. &c.

Made in the best manner and handsome style.

☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to, and Carriages carefully packed, and forwarded as directed.—June 6, 1817. tf 32

WANTED,

TWO Hundred Cords FIRE WOOD, to be delivered on the Beach opposite the Subscriber's House.

The best quality of Wood is required, and to be all split small, for the use of the Steam Boat.

Offers will be received until the tenth of January ensuing, and the lowest terms will be accepted; by

W. ALLAN.

York, 16th Dec. 1817. 5f

GEORGE DAWSON,

BOOK BINDER, from Edinburgh,
Nearly opposite the Church,

INFORMS the Public, that from the long experience he has had in the line of his business, he is induced to believe, that he can execute BINDING in a style superior to what has been hitherto done in this country.

*** Gentlemen's Libraries repaired on the shortest notice.

York, August 28, 1817. tf 55

FOUND,

IN the New Town, a Saddle, Coat, two Window Curtains, two Towels, one Shirt and an Apron. The owner is requested to prove property and pay expences. Enquire at this Office.

York, Dec. 17. 51-3w

To be Sold
by Public Auction,

On Saturday, the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock, on the Premises,

if not previously disposed of,

THE HOUSE and PREMISES now occupied by the Subscriber, with the *Brewery, Tannery, and Lots of Land* attached thereto, with a good Orchard and Garden.

The Brewery and Tannery are remarkably well entered by a perpetual stream, and form one of the most desirable situations in the Province, for a Brewer, Tanner, Distiller, &c.

An indisputable Title will be given.

Terms of payment and further particulars may be had from the Subscriber or JOSEPH SHAW, Brewer.

WM. SHAW.

York, Dec. 23d 1817. 3t

A short mode of bringing a Ghost to light.

MRS. Water, a widow lady, who with her family, occupied a cottage at Hampstead, during the last fortnight has been much alarmed by unusual noises in various parts of her premises, at the dead hour of the night. At first she was induced to believe these sounds proceeded from thieves, but having missed nothing to confirm her suspicions, this idea was abandoned, and one of a more serious description found place in her breast; namely, that the disturbance arose from some supernatural agency, a belief which was confirmed by both her servant maids, who affirmed most positively that they had seen a figure which had the appearance of a human figure clothed in white, flitting through the garden after night fall. The terror arising from the confluence of these supposed visitations from the other world which were kept a secret from the neighbourhood, at length induced Mrs. Water to apply to her nephew, who at once suspected the cause, and by agreement was secretly admitted on the premises, in company with a friend, without the knowledge of the servants, on Thursday night; when, taking their stations behind some trees in the shrubbery, they patiently waited the midnight hour, being provided with a dark lantern in the event of artificial light being necessary to unravel the mystery. Soon after one o'clock, a figure, enveloped in white entered the garden from a door leading into an adjoining field, and approached directly to the house, and rattled several of the shutters and doors. This turned out to be the signal of his arrival, and in a few seconds a female came from the house and joined the aerial visitant, who without much ceremony, encircled her, not in his shadowy, but sinewy arms. While in this state of bliss, the friends approached with as much silence as possible, but not with sufficient precaution to prevent alarm, and before they could secure the spirit, it had vanished, not into the air, but into an adjoining pig-sty, which happened to be unoccupied, and was filled with dry straw. The female vanished with as much celerity into the house, and shut the door, waiting in a state more easily conceived than imagined the issue of the ensuing interrogation. The friends having succeeded the pig-sty, exhorted the evil spirit to come forth, with every assurance of which they were masters, but in vain, till at length one of them very deliberately set fire to the straw; the light and smoke of which produced the desired effect, and to their infinite surprise and amusement out crept a young gentleman, whose parents resided in the vicinage, and who had adopted this mode of carrying on an intrigue with the house maid. It is needless to say that the shame of his exposure, as well as the danger he had incurred, operated as a sufficient caution to prevent the repetition of similar idle and mischievous expedients, by which, or more execrable than one, the lives of our fellow creatures have been endangered.—*London Paper.*

The Salem Gazette of the 28th ult. contains a list of 52 sail of vessels belonging to that port, employed in the Indian trade, the most of which are now

LIST of Orphan Children whose Fathers have been killed in Action, or have died from Wounds received or Disease contracted on Service.

NAME.	RANK.	Regiment or Service in which Father was employed.	Where killed, or how Died.	Date of Death.	Name of Guardian.	PERIOD for which PENSION is in course of ISSUE. From	To	Amount Currency Dollar at 6s
Children of John Hendershot	Private	8th Lincoln	Queenston	13th September	1812 Christian Almost	1st January	1817 31st December 1817	2s 0 0
do Thomas Smith	do	3d York	do	13th October	12 William Smith, Sen.	do	do	2s 0 0
do Martin M'Clellan	Captain	First Lincoln	Fort George	27th May	13 Robert Thomson	do	do	2s 0 0
Child of William Cameron	Private	do	do	do	Phebe Goodson	do	do	2s 0 0
Children of Mathias Saunders	do	First York	York	27th April	do Elizabeth Elrod	do	do	2s 0 0
do Timothy Skinner	do	2d Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	14 Ann Starring	do	do	2s 0 0
Child of John M'Grath	do	Incorporated	Fort Erie	17th September	do Catherine M'Grath	do	do	2s 0 0
Children of Chaney Smith	do	Oxford	Casualty	5th November	do Hyrannc Lymburner	do	do	2s 0 0
do Francis Wexiter	do	First Lincoln	Disease	15th November	do	do	do	2s 0 0
do Benjamin Newkirk	do	do	do	18th November	15	do	do	2s 0 0
do Casper Shufelt	do	2d Lincoln	do	7th January	15 John Renner, Sen.	do	do	2s 0 0
do John Shackleton	do	do	do	25th December	15 John Warren, sen.	do	do	2s 0 0
do John Galipot	do	2d Lincoln	do	5th December	do Peter Trimble	do	do	2s 0 0
do Graham Conger	do	do	do	3d December	do Lawrence Jennings	do	do	2s 0 0
do William Dennis	do	do	do	18th December	do Sarah Dockstader	do	do	2s 0 0
do — Smith	Serjeant	First do	do	27th August	14 George Adams	do	do	2s 0 0
do Jonathan Griffin	Private	8th do	do	30th October	15 Smith Griffin	do	do	2s 0 0
do Charles Stevenson	do	do	do	8th November	do Anna Youngs	do	do	2s 0 0
do Isaac Walker	do	do	do	4th November	do William Walker	do	do	2s 0 0
do Lewis Boughner	do	do	do	10th November	do Jesper Chambers	do	do	2s 0 0
do Abraham Acre	do	do	do	— November	do Robert Nellor	do	do	2s 0 0
do Samuel Nonn	do	do	do	1st December	do Charlotte Acre	do	do	2s 0 0
do John Stewart	do	8th do	do	November	do Deborah Banchart	do	do	2s 0 0
do Solomon Mills	Serjeant	3d York	do	8th July	14 Anghin Lafferty	do	do	2s 0 0
do Thomas Roach	Private	First Glengary	do	22d March	15 James Thrasher	do	do	2s 0 0
do Robert M'Laughlin	do	Incorporated	do	24th August	do Neils Eastman	do	do	2s 0 0
do Jacob Van Camp	do	First Grenville	do	31st March	do John Jamison	do	do	2s 0 0
Child of Rudolphus Fuller	do	2d do	do	27th March	do Daniel Barber	do	do	2s 0 0
Children of Joseph Clapp	do	Prince Edward	do	29th November	12 Nancy Short	do	do	2s 0 0
do John M'Grath	do	do	do	30th April	14 Dorothy Griffith	do	do	2s 0 0
do Benjamin Smith	do	do	do	31st October	do Christmas Cummings	do	do	2s 0 0
do Adam Forbes	do	Incorporated	do	9th March	15 Anna Mitts	do	do	2s 0 0
Child of Samuel Watson	do	Addington	do	8th April	15 Esther Van Steinburg	do	do	2s 0 0
Children of Simon Archart	do	do	do	31st December	13 John Archart	do	do	2s 0 0
do John Wood	do	Durham	do	7th April	15 Keziah Raymond	do	do	2s 0 0
Child of Elijah Durfey	do	Incorporated	do	28th December	14 Frederick Hinds	do	do	2s 0 0
do George Merlat	Serjeant	3d York	do	30th November	do Rebecca Kenny	do	do	2s 0 0
Children of Robert Cook	do	do	do	30th December	12 Mary Beatty	do	do	2s 0 0
do Archer Livens	Private	8th Lincoln	do	13th December	do Catharine Myers	do	do	2s 0 0
do Hugh Buckburn	do	do	do	27th February	1 Emilee Grant	do	do	2s 0 0
do John Overholt	do	First do	do	26th June	13 John Clark	do	do	2s 0 0
do William Cole	do	do	do	30th November	13 William Scram	do	do	2s 0 0
do Pierre De Lamare	do	3d do	do	23d January	15 John Watson, Esq.	do	do	2s 0 0
do Thomas Smith	do	First Norfolk	do	30th December	12 Elizabeth Killmaster	do	do	2s 0 0
do Alexander Hutchinson	Serjeant	do	do	29th October	12 John Buckhouse, Esq.	do	do	2s 0 0
do Absalom B. Peace	do	Middlesex	do	1st January	14 Elizabeth Kearns	do	do	2s 0 0
do Solomon Nichols	Private	Oxford	do	25th June	13 Violetta Dusten	do	do	2s 0 0
do Levi Beemer	do	3d Norfolk	do	24th October	12 Martin Wolley	do	do	2s 0 0
do Johnston Story	Serjeant	First Essex	do	30th June	13 Mary Roach	do	do	2s 0 0
do Thomas Gurty	Ensign	do	do	18th September	12 Maurice Tucker	do	do	2s 0 0
Child of Joseph Perrier	Seaman	do	do	do	Francis Roy, Senr.	do	do	2s 0 0
Children of Isaac Pett	Private	Prince Edward	do	17th March	12 Sophia Nelson	17th March	1812 31st December 1817	76
do — —	do	do	do	—	—	1st January	1817 31st December 1817	76
do Martin Stover, Jun.	do	Addington	do	23d January	14 Hannah Rice	23d January	1812 31st December 1817	76
do — —	do	do	do	—	—	1st January	1812 31st December 1817	76
do Henry Travis	do	Prince Edward	do	19th November	12 Chellica Veres	19th November	1812 31st December 1817	76
do — —	do	do	do	—	—	1st January	1812 31st December 1817	76
do Ann Brown	do	Hastings	do	31st March	14 Deborah Bower	31st March	1814 31st December 1817	76
do — —	do	do	do	—	—	1st January	1817 31st December 1817	76
do Jacob Keefer	do	Oxford	do	21st February	13 Jerusha Bennett	21st February	1813 31st December 1817	76
do — —	do	do	do	—	—	1st January	1814 31st December 1817	76
Child of William Clark	do	3d Norfolk	do	20th January	13 Catherine Slaght	20th January	1813 31st December 1817	76
do — —	do	do	do	—	—	1st January	1814 31st December 1817	76
Children of Hugh Thomson	do	Oxford	do	14th March	15 Catherine Poole	14th March	1815 31st December 1817	76
do — —	do	do	do	—	—	1st January	1816 31st December 1817	76
Child of James Moore	do	3d Grenville	do	22d January	13 Catherine M'Donell	22d January	1813 31st December 1817	76
do — —	do	do	do	—	—	1st January	1814 31st December 1817	76
Children of John Wood	do	1st Leeds	do	9th March	12 Rebecca Lyon	9th March	1812 31st December 1817	76
do — —	do	do	do	—	—	1st January	1813 31st December 1817	76
Children of Samuel Mott	do	3d Grenville	do	10th January	13 Sarah Peacock	10th January	1813 31st December 1817	76
do — —	do	do	do	—	—	1st January	1814 31st December 1817	76

Errors Excepted

EDW. MacMAHON, General Agent for paying Militia Pensions.

From Lower Canada.

At a Meeting of the Citizens at the Court House on the 1st inst. Mr. HART, from the Committee appointed to draft Petitions to the Legislature, praying for the appointment of Provincial Collectors, presented and read the petition which were approved, and signed by those present. The petitions were forwards left at the office of Messrs. Faulkand Mc Kenzie for signature. The other business was deferred to another day.

MONTREAL PRICE CURRENT.

FRIDAY 29th Sept.

Wheat, 5s to 5s 6d per bushel.—Pease, 4s 2d 5s do.—Oats, 2s do.—Flour, 18s 6d cwt.—Beef, 4d to 6d lb.—Butter, 1s 3d.—Turkeys, 6s 6d to 10s couple.—Fowls, 2s 1/3s 4d do—Ducks, 3s to 7s 6d do.

From Europe.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 29.

The troops of the right wing of the army of occupation, which extends from the Meuse to the North Sea, are now commenced as follows:—The Russian corps consists of 28,400, including all the persons belonging to the troops. The British troops consists of 32,265, of whom it is supposed that 25,000 are really military. The Danes, Saxons, and Hanoverians, make together a corps of 12,000 men, including all the persons attached to the troops. Every regiment of infantry has two field pieces completely equipped, besides a park in reserve; and the British troops has besides a numerous horse artillery.—The commander of the Russian corps has contracted in these provinces for a quantity of accoutrements.

VIENNA, Sept. 24.

Jerome Bonaparte is said to have purchased the estate of Eggersdeid, adjacent to his estate of Schonau.

Madame Murat, it is said, has purchased for 900,000 florins, the lordship of Ort, between Vienna and Presburg, belonging to the banker, Count Fries. The Count has just returned from Prague, where he is reported to have concluded with Fouche, in conjunction with the banker of Prague, M. Von Lumel, the sale of his estate near Paris.

MILAN, Sept. 24.

A new Convent of Jesuits has been formed in Piedmont. One of the principal noblemen of the Court of Turin, the Marquis Grimaldi, has taken their habit. The government has taken an annual revenue of 24,000 francs from the University of Gonea, to give it to this religious order. Monks are also re-established at the Annunciade at Genoa and other towns. It is said that several great courts of Europe are about to address representations upon the subject to the court of Turin.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 17.

The Emperor's Ukase respecting the army, declares the levy of recruits to be unnecessary this year, on account of the peace, which, by the blessing of the Almighty, prevails in Europe.

HAMBURGH Oct. 2.

The Great nephew of Ivan Ivechavlow of St. Petersburgh, has falled for 1,000,000 rubles.—The Duke of Cambridge is going to receive the homage of East Friesland and Osnabruck, for the Prince Regent.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 29.

It is said that the Allied Monarchs will meet some time in the course of the ensuing year, to adopt some resolution relative to the Army of Occupation in France. The place of meeting has been ascertained; fixed at Frankfort and Aix la Chapelle; but it appears that it will be at Manheim. After it is terminated, the Emperor of Russia will go to Warsaw, and from thence to Petersburgh.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 23.

During the last fortnight the plague has spread in a most disastrous manner in this capital, and at Terra and Bujukdera. The affrightened inhabitants precipitately abandon their houses. The Turks themselves begin to feel the attacks of this scourge. Ten persons have died in the suite of the Grand Vizier; The Intendant of the Depot of Slaves, who had temporarily received a young man since attacked by the plague, has fled from the house. After the death of the youngest son of the Austrian internuncio, who fell a victim to this contagion, the whole legation has retired to Belgrade, a place situate a league to the north of Bujukdera.

STUTGARD, Sept 25.

A second Royal Rescript against the corps of writers has been issued, which clearly expresses his Majesty's firm resolution to relieve his subjects, particularly of the lower ranks. In a few days a third rescript is expected, according to which all arbitrary taxing of accounts, of partitions and inheritances, &c. is to be wholly abolished, and fixed salaries appointed. Wirtemburg will then be indebted to the energy and feeling heart of the King, for its deliverance from a burden which has oppressed it for 300 years, and against which many former Princes have contended, with perfect judgment indeed, but yet in vain. In the accomplishment of this solemn pledged word on this subject, the King is very strongly aided by the indefatigable zeal of the Minister, Von Wrangelheim, who already in the last reign, made some proposals to the same effect, but was baffled by a powerful opposition.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15.

MR. CURRAN—Who we intend, in our fourth page, that the Right Hon. John Philpot Curran, so long the distinguished counsellor of the Irish bar, and late Master of the Rolls in Ireland, now lies at his house at Brompton, dispaired of by his physicians. He had a paralytic stroke on Saturday night or Thursday last, and has been ever since speechless. On Saturday he lost all consciousness of surrounding objects, and appeared to suffer severely from occasional spasms and gurgling in the throat. It was supposed he could not survive the night. Sunday, however, he suffered somewhat less, but still no hopes were entertained. He grasps the hand of any friend at his bed side without any appearance of recognition. In two instances only there appeared some consciousness of the presence of his son. His shirt collar happening to get loose he buttoned it himself, and after having been shaved, he pointed out with his finger a part of his lower lip over which the razor had not passed. This is the third paralytic attack he has had, and all within the present year. Latterly the pulse, in general, extremely despondent, and to his person appeared rapidly wasting away. He is about seventy years of age.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department, from some information alledged to have been received by Government, ordered on Monday a reinforcement of the first regiment of guards to be stationed in the neighborhood of his principal granaries, and instructions in the metropolis. Some of those precautions were adopted before the buildings, which in quarts to four, they were sent to protect, the event of there still Thursday night, when and prevailed.

PARIS, Oct 14.

Prayers are making in the churches of St. for the service annually performed on 4th of October, at 10 o'clock in the morning for the repose of the soul of her Majesty Marie Queen Marie Antoinette. The Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family will assist at the ceremonies.

According to the news received from Hamburgh, under the date of the 1st of October, grain will be plentiful before the new, but will still lower within a fortnight. Wheat is very abundant at Bremen, and considerable quantities were still expected. The prices have fallen at Constantinople.

The council at Amsterdam writes under date of the 4th October, that nearly 600 loads of grain had entered there. There are computed to be 10,000 lasts of wheat, and 50,000 lasts of rye in the stores. The stores are full, and the surplus is sent to Harlaem and other places in Holland.

Werner the celebrated mineralogist, who died at Dresden, the 30th of June last, aged 67 years, gave his will his fine collection of minerals to the Academy of Freyburg. It contains more than 100,000 specimens, and is valued at 150,000 crowns.

The Bible Society in Russia have determined to distribute 400,000 copies of the bible in 17 different languages in the course of the year 1816 they printed 60,000 Sclavonic bibles, 40,000 new testaments in the same language, 5,000 Finlish, 8,000 French, and 10,000 Swedish. Before the close of this year, they will finish an impression of 25,000 bibles and testaments in the Sclavonic, 8,000 in the American, 2,000 in the Finnic, 6,000 in Greek, 10,000 in Moldavian, 5,000 in German, 5,000 Testaments in Latin, and 8,000 Gospels of St. Matthew in Calmuc. They are also translating the Scriptures into the Mogul and Turkish languages.

COBLENTZ, Sept. 29.

For two months emigration from Germany to the United States have been much diminished,—which has been caused without doubt, by the intelligence generally circulated of the melancholy fate most of the emigrants have experienced, as well on their passage as after their arrival.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence, October 1.

ROMAN CEMENT.—A sort of plaster so called, which well withstands our most climate, is made by mixing one bushel of lime slacked with three pounds and a half of green coppers, fifteen gallons of water, and half a bushel of fine gravel sand. The coppers should be dissolved in hot water; it must be stirred with a stick, and kept stirring continually while in use. Care should be taken to mix at once as much as may be requisite for one entire front, as it is very difficult to match the colour again; and it ought to be mixed the same day as it is used.

We are indebted to the taste and public spirit of of Mr. Ackermann, for the first able specimen that has been produced in England of the art of engraving on stone, which has for some time past been practised on the Continent with great success. The subject he has chosen as the vehicle of his specimens, is even more interesting than the art itself—for it combines with its own novelty, the singular curiosity of a rare specimen of the ancient style of painting in the German school. The designs with which Albert Durer enriched the Catholic Prayer Book in 1515, have long formed a precious relic in the Royal Library at Munich; and, considered either as a fine work of design, or as a curiosity, a fac-simile merited a place in the libraries of Europe. It had previously been published at Munich, but had become scarce and dear; and, of that edition the Emperor of Austria has made the addition of a page of the original text, and of a preface by Mr. Bernhart, which he procured for the purpose of enriching the London edition. The latter is evident from these specimens, as well as from others which have been transmitted from Paris, that Lithography will soon acquire distinction among the arts; and indeed no other style could so well have exhibited the spirit and character of these drawings.

Mr. W. Phillips has several Astronomy with a similarly pleasing introduction to that which he published some time since on Geology and Mineralogy.

Whether it may have been the wisdom of that display of national pride which caused the issue of the late embassy to China, it seems likely to afford the literary world considerable gratification in the ensuing winter. Three considerable quarto volumes have been announced, and each of them appears to lay claim to public attention.—

The first is by Dr Clarke Abel, physician and naturalist to the embassy.

The second by George Ellis, Esq. one of the commissioners of the embassy, and will form a quarto volume, with an atlas and engravings.

The third is by Captain Basil Hall, of the Lyra, and will be either chiefly to the nautical days a third rescript is expected, according to which all arbitrary taxing of accounts, of partitions and inheritances, &c. is to be wholly abolished, and fixed salaries appointed. Wirtemburg will then be indebted to the energy and feeling heart of the King, for its deliverance from a burden which has oppressed it for 300 years, and against which many former Princes have contended, with perfect judgment indeed, but yet in vain. In the accomplishment of this solemn pledged word on this subject, the King is very strongly aided by the indefatigable zeal of the Minister, Von Wrangelheim, who already in the last reign, made some proposals to the same effect, but was baffled by a powerful opposition.

The Memoirs of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, written by himself to a late period, and continued to the present time by his grandson, will appear on the first of November. It will form a volume in quarto, and be printed uniformly with the private correspondence.

The Dey of Tripoli having presented to the Regent such remarkable proofs of his esteem and admiration of the site of Carthage the Why? south storeship is on her voyage thither, for the purpose of receiving and bringing them to England. They are represented as truly curious, and illustrative of a powerful opposition.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15.

MR. CURRAN—We have stated, in our fourth page, that the Right Hon. John Philpot Curran, so long the distinguished counsellor of the Irish bar, and late Master of the Rolls in Ireland, now lies at his house at Brompton, dispaired of by his physicians. He had a paralytic stroke on Saturday night or Thursday last, and has been ever since speechless. On Saturday he lost all consciousness of surrounding objects, and appeared to suffer severely from occasional spasms and gurgling in the throat. It was supposed he could not survive the night. Sunday, however, he suffered somewhat less, but still no hopes were entertained. He grasps the hand of any friend at his bed side without any appearance of recognition. In two instances only there appeared some consciousness of the presence of his son. His shirt collar happening to get loose he buttoned it himself, and after having been shaved, he pointed out with his finger a part of his lower lip over which the razor had not passed. This is the third paralytic attack he has had, and all within the present year. Latterly the pulse, in general, extremely despondent, and to his person appeared rapidly wasting away. He is about seventy years of age.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department, from some information alledged to have been received by Government, ordered on Monday a reinforcement of the first regiment of guards to be stationed in the neighborhood of his principal granaries, and instructions in the

India House; collated at tables with the variation recently formed from the observations of different navigators.

M. Leveat, a French chemist, has discovered that the seed of the yellow water flag of distillers, known in holland by the name of *iris pseudacorus*, when dried by heat and roast from the fruitle seed, which enveloppes it, produces a beverage similar to coffee, but much superior in taste and flavour.

Count Sickingen determines that the strength of Swedish and British iron is to each other as follows:—British iron, 300-00; Swedish iron 549-28.

M. Dorion has pointed out a very simple mode of clarifying the syrup of the sugar-cane; he merely throws into the boiling juice a certain quantity of the bark of the *pyramidal ash* in powder. The sugar-planters of Guadeloupe, it is stated, have made him a present of a hundred thousand francs; those of Martinique have given him an equal sum.

From the United States.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 27

The King has prohibited the importation and exportation of arms and munitions of war, to our West-India Colonies. This will be a blow to the business at St. Thomas.

Madame de St Leon d'Angely has solicited from the King of Prussia permission for her husband to reside at Aix-la-Chapelle. His Majesty has granted it for three months. It is believed that he will permanently reside there, and that he will not be obliged to go to Konigsberg in Prussia.

The general tranquillity, which at present prevails on the Continent of Europe, forms a striking contrast to what for the preceding 25 years we have been accustomed to. Our English newspapers, therefore in the judgment of the bustling politician, are a great part of their usual interest.—But this is not absolutely the case. Agriculture, Arts, Commerce, and Manufactures, have superceded the operations of War, and are the subjects which now engross the public attention; and, amidst a great mass of matter devoted to the detail of local affluences and political and private crime, we shall not unfrequently be able to select many articles not unworthy the attention of our readers.—The following are from our latest papers:—

The Morning Chronicle of October 18th announces the arrival of a King's Messenger from Russia, with despatch of no much importance as to occasion the meeting of a Cabinet Council. In a few hours after the publication of this circumstance, a letter was seen sent by a house of great respectability from Revel dated 24th Sept. of which the following is an extract:—

"Orders have been received to fit out the Russian fleet at this port, consisting of six sail of the line, and some frigates, to be got ready by an immediately."

The "Courier," of the 13th, after having communicated the contents of the letter, which might have produced some alarm, and it been assured to go forth without any explanation or contradiction destroying the most specific, positive and immediate answer, that there has not been received by government any intelligence from Russia which is calculated to produce the slightest uneasiness or alarm, but that, on the contrary so far from the relations between Russia and that Power, all cause of any degree of apprehension, they are on the most friendly and cordial as the warmest friend to the continuance of peace with her and with all the rest of the world could desire.

Emigrants.—Number of Emigrants who have sailed from the port of Belfast for America, from March 17th to August 31st inclusive:—

For Philadelphia,	252	St. Andrews,	26
New-York,	451	Quebec,	1000
Norfolk,	do		
Baltimore,	287	Total,	2016

According to the accounts from Italy the King of the Two Sicilies has issued a decree, forbidding his subjects from entering the Holy See for dispensations, briefs or rescripts, without having previously obtained his Majesty's permission. The Papal bulls also are for the future to be of no effect unless they have the Royal exequatur.

There is no longer any concealment attempted to be made in England respecting assistance being given by British subjects to the South American Independents. On the 5th October notices were pasted up in several of the streets in the city of London, inviting passengers to go on board vessels sailing to sail direct for South America; thus the circuitous route formerly used is now dispensed with, by which means a considerable reduction of expence and a great saving of time will be effected.

The frequent conferences which the Crown Prince of Sweden has had lately with the French Ambassador excite a belief that the Bourbon Courts may be at length disposed to recognize the Crown Prince of Sweden and his male heirs as the hereditaute heirs of the Swedish throne.

On the 27th of September last, as had past 7 in the evening, a fire broke out in the house of Sieur Traymondgeres near the Basse and reduced it to ashes. One of his daughters, between sixteen and seventeen years of age, fell a victim to an excess of modesty. She was asleep when the fire commenced, and refusing to leave her chamber without her clothes, perished in the flames.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The Editor of the New-York Columbian in noticing the speculation of London politics, relative to the policy by which the American Government were influenced in increasing our naval establishment, furnishes us with the following interesting information:—

"To geographical engineers are busily engaged in surveying and making plans of the Lakes. The scientific General Bertrand, late in the French army, is making a tour of observation in the service of the United States. Our Internal improvements are also receiving the most decisive great and important repairs or additions.

"On Lake Champlain, at Rouse's point, a formidable fort is erecting. During the last season the water in that lake was some feet lower than it has been known for forty years. The favorable moment was seized on to lay the foundation of the work. An eminent engineer was employed to construct and superintend the building of the battery, which is intended in the event of another war, will be of great importance, as a means of defence.

"At the post of Lake Ontario, at Sacket's harbour, during the last two years, a most splendid choice of barracks has been erected. They are entirely of stone, and two stories high. Four affording the men lodging rooms, separate from the rooms in which they cook. They are commodious and extensive, and evince a determination on the part of government to render Sacket's Harbour a permanent and strong military post. The parade and other public grounds contiguous to it, are laying out in a manner to blend taste with usefulness. A great proportion of the labour has been performed by the soldiery.

"At the other extreme of Lake Ontario, is Fort Niagara. It will be recollected that this fort is nearly opposite to Fort George, on the British side of Niagara, and that it is built at the mouth of that river, where it enters into Lake Ontario. It is a most commanding spot of land, and consequently overlooks, and consequently is capable of silencing the British batteries on the opposite shore. Early in the late war this fort was surprized and taken by the enemy. While in the possession of the British, it was much improved and strengthened. Among other things in the interior of it, a covered work was built under ground bomb-proof, and capable of containing at least 500 men. The work of the Lake was undermining what is termed the old French mess house, a many stone building, of uncommon solidity, that has stood more than a century, and on the top of which cannon were placed during the late war. For the purpose of protecting this building, and increasing the strength of this already powerful fortress, the foundation of additional works was laid during the summer of 1816, and they have still been progressing whenever the seasons would permit. It is still probable, however, from their nature and extent, it will require one or two years more to complete them; but when completed, Fort Niagara may be considered almost impregnable.

"In May last, Major Gratiot of the engineer corps was ordered to Michillimackinack, for the purpose of laying out, and commencing immediately, new and additional works at that place. From thence, if it is considered he may proceed to the upper military post, having the same object in view.

It is said in the Liverpool Courier of the 16th of October, that it is stated from Madrid, that the king of Spain, in consequence of a loan by the Dutch government of £2,000,000 has agreed to abolish the slave trade in his dominions entirely, if it be correct, at there will then remain only one nation in Europe, viz Portugal, by which that disgraceful and inhuman traffic is carried on, and that one, we have no doubt, will find it necessary in a short time, to follow the general example. When once the prohibition shall become universal, the trade, if attempted, will be in violation of the laws of nations, and of nature, and we presume the maritime powers of Christendom will by convention, agree to use their naval forces to purge the world of the most piratical banditti, that ever existed. When the time comes, then a general amnesty should be granted with slave traders, it will become a matter of a short time, to be carried on to any considerable extent. Treat the persons engaged in it like *Pirates*, and they will either be *cleared off*, or be forced to seek some new business.—*N. Y. Adv.*

CONGRESS.

On Monday last both Houses of Congress met at Washington, and after the usual preliminaries, proceeded to business. In the Senate, Mr. Gaillard was chosen President pro tem. and the Senate last adjourned; took the chair. The new members present being qualified, a committee was appointed to wait on the President, jointly with such committee as the other House should appoint. And the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the votes for Speaker stood as follows:

For Henry Clay	143
For Samuel Smith	6
Blank	1

Exchequer Bills.—A London paper of the 9th of October, received by the Ann. Captain Crocker, that remarks:—Government have resorted to the expedient of issuing Exchequer Bills bearing an interest of 2d per day, instead of the usual longer official notice was in consequence of this determination, given from the last of England to the Stock Exchange, that bills issued on the 9th October ult. could be paid off, or exchanged for new bills bearing interest at the rate of 2d per day, on the 30th instant. The Bills to be taken in the Exchequer Office by the bearer of this present month. When the notice was known on 'Change, a great sensation of the joy, change, the buoyancy of the day was nearly over as on a former occasion, and a great portion of the principal bankers and jobbers had left the House, so that the evening of the assignment on the Funds could not be read. So far as the Exchequer seemed to admit of the plan, that the new bills, by anticipation, bore a premium of about sixteen shillings.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the 6th Regt. U. S. Infantry to the Editors of the Harvard Magazine, dated Plattsburgh, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1817.

"A very fine about military road has been commenced by this Regiment, intended to reach the Chatauque Four Corners, a distance of forty five miles; and about eight miles have been made by about 250 men, through a very low and wet section of the country, and in the space of about eight weeks. It is believed it will be completed the whole distance at the expence of the United States, and in the result of any war against the Canadas, will greatly facilitate any military operations, and diminish the cost of transportation in the ratio of 75 per cent. Another and more lasting advantage will result from it, by affording to settlers, from the northern part of New England, an easier access to a very good country, ensuring to our N. Lower line frontier, a hardy, brave and enterprising population, a most powerful defence in case of a sudden attack.

A strong and permanent work is erecting at Rouse's Point, the outlet of Champlain, and it is, I believe, contemplated by government, to erect a second at a point on the St. Lawrence. These two would essentially interrupt any naval enterprizes of our anglo-Canadian neighbours in the directions of Ontario and Champlain. The military road, you see, must also be a very necessary appendage to them, independent of other military objects.

Copy of a letter from Major Twiggs to Gen. Gaines, dated

"FORT SCOTT, 1st Nov.

SIR—Since my last communication, nothing of any importance has occurred in this quarter. I have a character in confinement, who was present at the meeting at the Mikasuka town the last of September. The determination of the Indians is to give up no murderers or others to the whites, and as soon as we cross Flint River to attack us. The Chiefs counted the number present at the meeting—there were 2700 warriors."

A friend has shewn us a letter from Sierra [illegible] which mentions the return to [illegible] of the British scientific expedition for the exploring the

[illegible] Mayhew [illegible] peace [illegible] nature, [illegible] and the [illegible] young [illegible] religious [illegible] and looks for [illegible] which never [illegible] glory about the [illegible] Missionary and [illegible] must be witnessed [illegible] We have been [illegible] voured; a missionary [illegible] among us that has [illegible] runners. It seems [illegible] markable events in [illegible] that the Lord has [illegible] is pre-eminently [illegible] cause, and to promote [illegible] the knowledge of his [illegible] Dr Chalmers, [illegible] in the University of [illegible] early life, an infidel [illegible] died in peace [illegible] him, than, the Apostle [illegible] is present, that [illegible] destroyed" and, before [illegible] of human learning [illegible] ries of the alien and [illegible] he commences [illegible] fortresses of infidelity [illegible] crumble into dust before [illegible] particularly bent his [illegible] the evidences of [illegible] very lately published [illegible] A Review of the [illegible] tianity, considered [illegible] the Modern Atheists [illegible] met with a rapid [illegible] through four editions [illegible] of in London, and [illegible] to every volume, the [illegible] don have just agreed [illegible] thousand pounds for [illegible]

"This truly great [illegible] brought to London [illegible] missionary sermon [illegible] mination beyond what [illegible] weekend. You know [illegible] on the Wednesday [illegible] that my printer [illegible] pence are in a seat [illegible] to the chapel at 9 [illegible] a half before the [illegible] read; but, instead [illegible] able piace in the [illegible] cents, which on the [illegible] appropriated exclusively [illegible] found the chapel quite [illegible] me—I extremely [illegible] which the door of [illegible] stood with a coin [illegible] ing me both before [illegible] hours.

"Dr Chalmers [illegible] commenced him as a [illegible] triune worth of [illegible] small, pale man, with [illegible] head—and a [illegible] text was 1 Cor. 14, [illegible] ch of drift of his sermon [illegible] that the conversion [illegible] depend on the word [illegible] desire brought before [illegible] together upon the [illegible] Spirit bringing to [illegible] conscience with the [illegible] word, whereupon [illegible] *heart are made wise* [illegible] *doors on his face,* [illegible] *and report that truth.*"

"From the commencement [illegible] an assembly, it was [illegible] at first; but after [illegible] troduction, he commenced [illegible] period of his argument [illegible] gation were electrified [illegible] ed, each emotion [illegible] passed to take [illegible] surprise were [illegible] rushing! Beyond [illegible] before! I never [illegible] Admirable beyond [illegible] were the universal [illegible] light and surprise [illegible] the expressions I [illegible] came out, you would [illegible] extravagant. [illegible] several admiration [illegible] an ignorant multitude [illegible] feeling of as large [illegible] assembly of divines [illegible] before met together.

"This Sermon [illegible] to a popularity, [illegible] a degree beyond [illegible] fore witnessed. [illegible] of men are crowding [illegible] misters of State [illegible] ment: the Lord [illegible] the City, and [illegible] less of Queen [illegible] country, crowded [illegible] He preached [illegible] church, London [illegible] the afternoon [illegible] in Swallow-street [illegible] ter's; and, after [illegible] published, the [illegible] two o'clock, [illegible] the doors, but [illegible] ly through the [illegible] was thought [illegible] and other [illegible] people out [illegible] there not room [illegible] was not room [illegible] to stand in the [illegible] send away [illegible] son. The [illegible] as if they had [illegible] "When I [illegible] the delivery,

[illegible]

h of May has at present higher
our praise than the charming
nature, which are now deve-
and the merry-makings of
s youngsters. It is now a
religious enjoyment, to which
and looks forward with delight,
on which never disappoints our hope.
There is an interest, a feeling and a
glory about the grand meetings of the
Missionary and Bible Societies, which
must be witnessed to be understood.—
We have been this year peculiarly fa-
voured; a luminary has appeared a-
mong us that has eclipsed all his fore-
runners. It seems a prognostic of re-
markable events in the ~~religious world~~,
that the Lord has raised up a man, who
is pre-eminently fitted to vindicate his
cause, and to promote among all ranks
the knowledge of his gospel.

"Dr. Chalmers, one of the professors
in the University of Glasgow, was, in
early life, *an infidel*; but, no sooner
did it please God to reveal his Son in
him, than, like Apostle Paul, he began
"to preach that faith which once he
destroyed;" and, bringing a great mass
of human learning into the field, the ar-
mies of the alien are routed before him
—he commences a bold attack on the
fortresses of infidelity, and their walls
crumble into dust before him. He has
particularly bent his mind to consider
the evidences of christianity, and has
very lately published a book, entitled,
"A Review of the Evidences of Christi-
anity, considered in connection with
the Modern Astronomy;" which has
met with so rapid a sale, that it went
through four editions before it was heard
of in London, and though only a small
octavo volume, the booksellers in Lon-
don have just agreed to give him *four
thousand pounds* for the copy right.

"This truly great man has been
brought to London to preach one of the
missionary sermons, and has created a
sensation beyond what I ever before
witnessed. You know Surrey chapel—
on the Wednesday morning, thinking
that my privilege as a minister would
procure me a seat if I went early, I got
to the chapel at 9 o'clock, an hour and
a half before the prayers began to be
read; but, instead of getting a comfort-
able place in the first or second row of
seats, which on those occasions are ap-
propriated exclusively to ministers, I
found the chapel quite full, and thought
myself extremely happy to squeeze just
within the door of the gallery, where I
stood with a column of people press-
ing me both before and behind for five
hours.

"Dr. Chalmers has nothing to re-
commend him as a preacher but the in-
trinsic worth of his matter. He is a
small, pale man, with a feeble, indis-
tinct voice, and a Scotch accent. His
text was 1 Cor. 14, 25, 24, 25; and the
cl of drift of his argu ment was to prove,
that the conversion of a sinner did not
depend on the weight of rational evi-
dence brought before him, but rested al-
together upon the agency of the Holy
Spirit bringing the man to compare his
conscience with the declaration of God's
word, whereupon "*the secrets of his
heart are made manifest, and falling
down on his face, he will worship God,
and report that God is in you of a
truth.*"

"From the confusion of so crowded
an assembly, it was difficult to hear him
at first; but after a most luminous in-
troduction, he came to the first grand
period of his argument. The congre-
gation were electrified; I never witness-
ed such emotions before. While he
paused to take breath, exclamations of
surprise were heard around—"Asto-
nishing! Beyond all that ever was heard
before! I never heard *a sermon* before!
Admirable beyond imagination!" Such
were the universal expressions of de-
light and surprise. If I was to tell you
the expressions I made use of, when I
came out, you would think them truly
extravagant. Remember, that this uni-
versal admiration is not the applause of
an ignorant multitude; it is the general
feeling of as large and well informed an
assembly of divines, as perhaps, ever
before met together.

"This Sermon was an introduction
to a popularity, justly deserved, but of
a degree beyond what I have ever be-
fore witnessed. All ranks and degrees
of men are crowding to hear him. Mi-
nisters of State; Members of Parlia-
ment; the Lord Mayor; Aldermen of
the City, and many Clergymen, fear-
less of Queen Bess's Laws against non-
conformity, crowd to hear Dr. Chalmers.
He preached last Sunday at the Scotch
church, London Wall, and at three in
the afternoon at the large new church
in Swallow-street, formerly Dr. Trot-
ter's; and, although it had not been
published, the throng was so great by
two o'clock, that they dared not open
the doors, but the place was filled chief-
ly through the *Vestry window*; and it
was thought necessary for Dr. Nicholl
and other ministers to harangue the
people out at the window, intreating
them not to attempt to press in, as there
was not room for one person more even
to stand in the galleries; and thousands
went away without obtaining admis-
sion. The carriages thronged the street,
as if they had been going to the Theatre.

"When I consider the earnestness of
his delivery, and the irrefragable force
of his arguments, he reminds me of A-
pollos, "who mightily convinced the Jews,
and that publicly, *proving* from the
Scriptures that Jesus was the Christ."
The minds of men are irresistibly di-
rected to religion: the most prejudiced
and worldly minded feel constrained to
enquire into the doctrines of the gospel,
and, if a peculiar measure of divine
power do not speedily follow, it will to
me be more extraordinary than these
circumstances themselves. The Lord
will hasten it in his time.

"I hope Dr. Chalmers's book, as well
as his Missionary Sermon, will soon be
reprinted and widely circulated in A-
merica.

SPANISH AMERICA.

Extract of a letter from a respectable person, dated Guiayana 26 Aug.

Both Guayanas are at last occupied by the arms of the Republic; the capital or the city of Augustura was evacuated on the 18th July, and on 3d August, Old Guayana. Masters of the whole pro-vince, the independents command the river by a very respectable force. It is impossible to enumerate the articles of war and of commerce which have been abandoned by the Spaniards in both ci-ties. The most part of the rich booty has been taken by our squadron, which chased the enemy down the river and took from them 21 sail of vessels, say two ships and all the rest brigs.

The Spanish chief La Torre escaped in a light corvette, amid a deluge of shot. Upwards of 1,000 prisoners fell into the hands of the independents, a-mong whom is the bishop, ecclesiast-ical cabildo, officers of high rank, and a vast number of respectable persons of all classes. It is most interesting to know, that the Spaniards have lost the public opinion which they formerly en-joyed with the inhabitants. The inde-pendents, on the contrary hold it in its full length. Tranquility, order, abun-dance in all kind of things, and safety in all its extent, have succeeded to the noise of war; these precious blessings are the result of the great project of the capture of Guyana, which ensures for ever the liberty of all the other pro-vinces.

In the province of Carraccas the in-dependents are progressing, being al-ready as far as the town of Orituco. General Zarraza, at the head of 2000 men, occupies Cabruta, and extends the movements, of his army as far as El Rastro on this side, and on the other San Sabastian.

Extracts of letters from the 21st to 29th September.

General Zarraza, with 2000 horses, is on the other side of the way to Orituco. Gen Bermudez, with 2000 infantry, 100 dragoons, and 4 field pieces, sets out to-morrow (22d) to incorporate his forces with those of the former, and occupy Calabozo and San Carlos, where they must be joined by Gen. Paez, with 2000 horses. General Monagas is ordered to take possession of Barcelona with his brigade and 300 infantry. The main body of the army, commanded by the general in chief Simon de Bolivar, is preparing to march immediately, the squadron and 2000 warriors will be left to protect this province. By next De-cember the tri-colored flag will be wav-ing triumphantly in Caraccas, and ev-ery single spot occupied by the Royalists shall be liberated by the Liberating Ar-my.

Extract of a letter from Margarita, dat-ed the 18th of October.

With respect to the late political oc-currences in this Island, I will only say, that it is scarcely possible to conceive the bravery, which was for the second time, displayed in repelling the furious invasion of general Morillo. Our situa-tion was really very desperate, as we could not look for any assistance from our brethren on the Main who were themselves surrounded by dangers of e-very description.

Under such circumstances only the inimitable heroism of this people could have undertaken to withstand the colos-sal forces of the enemy—only a people of heroes could have beheld with disdain an infinite number of barriers opposing their design of a brave resistance.

By one of the many contingencies, which frequently occur in war, the commander of St. Juan Bautista was unable to prevent Morillo from landing on the shores of the Barales with 3500 men, of the choicest troops of the line. Notwithstanding some advantages ob-tained by him, we were forced to come to an engagement, which was bold and bloody, and after four hours of a well directed and uninterrupted fire, we had the inexpressible pleasure of seeing the enemy give way in all directions, with the loss of 400 men; our loss did not exceed 7 killed and 27 wounded.

General Morrillo having collected fresh forces, advanced now to Pampa-tar, and though this fort could not check his audacity, for want of military trains, he received considerable damage from different corps of infantry and ca-valry, which had gone out to meet him, and made a terrible havoc among his troops.

On the 31st of July Morrillo attacked with h whole forces, the environs of the capital; the superiority of his troops flattered him with the hope of an easy conquest, but here his disappointment was equal to his disgrace, for the valor and intrepidity of 280 infantry and 200 horses with a piece of artillery situated on a height, compelled him in 9 hours, to fly disgracefully and precipitately, with the loss of 600 men killed and wounded when ours amounted to only 26 of the former and 70 of the latter.

On the 8th of August the whole of the Spanish army invaded the port of Juan de Griego, whose little fort was defended only by a gun and 150 troops, the half of which were unfit for service. A navy of 27 vessels protected the at-tack and facilitated its operations; but here they were met by our modern Spar-tans with so much enthusiasm, that they were thrice beaten off with great slaughter. However, the fort taking fire, and being already involved in flames, our people saw themselves un-der the necessity of breaking through the enemy's line with stones, and in the best manner they could, in which hardy attempt but 60 escaped, some wounded, others laid consumed, and a few unhurt, and the rest having remained on the field.

The enemy have lost noless than 600 men; and their leader, undeceived in his plan of destroying what the Master of the universe has created, embarked precipitately.

Fire at St. Johns.—By the schooner *Parker*, Capt. Boyd, which arrived this morning in 8 days from Halifax, we learn, that a great fire occurred, in the latter part of November, at St. Johns, Newfoundland, which destroyed about 250 buildings, including stores, dwelling houses, &c. In one of the stores be-longing to Mr. Carchanks) 800 barrels of flour were consumed. The fire ori-ginated in a Cooper's shop. The loss, in buildings and other property, is esti-mated at 200,000 pounds sterling.— Many of the inhabitants lost their all, and are reduced to a state of extreme poverty; and the whole Town, in con-sequence of the destruction of flour and provisions are suffering severe distress.

Immediately after the fire, the civil authority had an embargo on all vessels in port; and chartered them for the purpose of transporting those of the in-habitants who could leave the town, to other places for subsistance. Several of the vessels, filled with passengers, ar-rived at Halifax on the 1st inst; and the Governor, on learning the extent of this calamity, ordered a number of small ves-sels to proceed to St. Johns, without de-lay, with supplies for the remaining in-habitants.

By this arrival, we have Halifax papers to the 29th ult. They were, how-ever, published before the information of the fire at St. Johns had reached Halifax.

It is stated in the *Aurora*, that the Amelia Island privateers *Hornet* and *Sarah*, have been condemned as prizes to the United States brig *Surnac*, and were to have been sold at St. Mary's on the 25th inst.

Loss of the Boxer.—Our readers have already been informed of the loss of the U. S. Brig Boxer, near the Mouth of the Mississippi. In a letter to the Editor of the Gazette, Capt. Porter states, that she grounded on a muddy bottom, in 14 feet water, and went to pieces in 24 hours. He also says—"She was so entirely dis-crayed, and so completely full of, that though almost a calm, she continued on it was a providential escape, as we must have been a coffin for us all. Some of her timbers, and other parts of her, have been preserved as curiosities."

The Mayor of the city of Washing-ton has issued his Proclamation, authо-rizing the destruction of all dogs which may be found running at large in that city within thirty days next ensuing.

Something Novel.—Yesterday morn-ing, seven young warriors of the Seneca nation of Indians left this village in the stage, under the charge of messrs. *A. C. Fox*, of this village, and *W. Brigham*, of Cheutauque, for New-York—from whence we understand, they are to take passage for Liverpool, England. Their object is to exhibit themselves in all the important towns in England, whence they will proceed to Paris, and after-wards probably, complete the *grand tour* through Europe. The Indians are all fine looking, active young men, and will undoubtedly afford the Europeans a very novel and interesting exhibition. —*Buffalo Journal.*

POTATOES.

The following singular statements are given as facts: Early potatoes may be produced in great quantities by rest-ing the plants, after taking off the ripe and large ones. A gentleman at Dun-fries has replanted them six different times this season, without any additio-al manure; and instead of falling off in quantity, he gets a large crop of ripe ones. His plants have still on them three distinct crops, and he supposes they may continue to vegetate and ger-minate until they are stopped by the frost. By this means he has a new crop every eight days, and has had so for six weeks past.

Three potatoes, planted in Moscow, the last season, have produced two bushels and a peck, good measure.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE,
YORK;
THURSDAY, JAN. 1, 1818.

A Proclamation in this day's Gazette, appoints the fifth day of February for the meeting of the Provincial Par-liament for *the actual despatch of public business.*

The general state of repose of the European nations, during the past year, presented very few memorable events to mark the period. A most bountiful harvest throughout almost every part of the globe, has, in a particular man-ner, shed its benign influence over Great Britain, where its failure the preceding year, together with the sudden decline of what may be termed war manufac-tures, and the great addition to an al-ready redundant population, by the re-duction of the naval and military force, caused for a time serious alarms, which were aided and increased by the arts of a few designing men; these however were completely subdued by the vigour of the administration, with the power judiciously vested in it by Parliament for that purpose. The moderate price of provisions, and return of commerce to its natural channels with increased energy, promise to Great Britain still greater power and splendour than she ever before possessed. The United States now deservedly experience the folly of that war which they entered into with such sanguine hopes of con-quest and dominion; with a great in-crease of national debt, they find them-selves deprived of many privileges that they before possessed; and had not the war intervened, as, from their neutral relations, they had nearly become the carriers of the commercial world, the British merchants would have found it very difficult to recover their former ascendency in many markets; but now, in consequence of that event, the case is entirely altered, and the commerce of the States is comparatively insignificant. The results have not been less beneficial to these colonies; having brought their resources, and the loyalty and bravery of their inhabitants, into a most con-spicuous and favourable point of view; affording also an opportunity of ascer-taining who were the real friends of the country, and getting rid of the most dangerous characters: the vast sums of money brought into the country, have given a strong impulse to agricultural improvement; and the large force, both naval and military, that returned to England after the peace, have been the means of dispersing a knowledge of the value and advantages of this Pro-vince, amongst every class of our fel-low countrymen; the effects of which were in some degree felt during the last Summer, and there is every rea-son to suppose, will be far greater the ensuing season. The settlers, aided by the benevolent institutions already established, and others in contempla-tion in different parts of these Pro-vinces, as well as one in London, will be directed to those points most advan-tageous to themselves and the country, and in this manner many thousands may procure immediate employment and a comfortable settlement, without being in the smallest degree burthen-some on any part of the community.

Last week the upper scaffolding of a new building in this town giving way, two men who were on it were precipi-tated to the ground; one escaped un-hurt, the other named Newman having a hammer in his hand, fell on it, when it entering deep into his head caused in-stant death.

At the commencement of the 2d Vo-lume of the Gazette, the Editor feels himself bound to return his most grate-ful acknowledgements for the support he has received, and to promise that no efforts shall be spared to merit a con-tinuance of it—which he can more con-fidently do, from the experience he has acquired, and the constant accession of new Subscribers in every part of the Province, enabling him to incur increas-ed expenses towards making it more extensively useful and interesting; and to which end, any suggestions or com-munications will be thankfully received and cheerfully attended to.

The Editor hopes, that the unavoid-able necessity of referring to the condi-tions of the Gazette, will not give of-fence to any but those who have no in-tention of paying, either in advance or at any other time; to others, when he states that the expences of the Office, which are very heavy, must be settled every week, they will immediately ob-serve that an establishment, which at first was extremely discouraging, and the difficulties of which are only just surmounted, could not be carried on with freedom, unless the Subscriptions are punctually paid in advance, parti-cularly as the other receipts of the Of-fice are distant, and in some instan-ces precarious.

A petition will be presented to the present Congress to add another new state to the Union—Missouri. The number will then be twenty one.

CALENDAR for 1818.

	Sundays	Mondays	Tuesdays	Wednesdays	Thursdays	Fridays	Saturdays
JANUARY.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEBRUARY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MARCH.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
APRIL.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
MAY.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
JUNE.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
JULY.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
AUGUST.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
SEPTEMBER.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
OCTOBER.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOVEMBER.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DECEMBER.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

KINGSTON, Dec. 26.

Among the arrivals at the Port of Kingston, the reader will notice the schooner *Sir Sidney Smith*, which is upon the stocks in that Village, at the same ship-yard where the *Frontenac* Steam Boat was built. This new Steam Boat, we understand, is releasing to navigate the Bay of Quinte, the waters of which are thought to be peculiarly well adapted to Steam navigation. The building of the only two Steam vessels on the 2 American side of Can-ada at the same place as proved that the locality is favorable in a considerable duration for Ship-build-ing. Of which, indeed there can be no doubt. The whole bay of Ernest Town is advantageous-ly situated for a harbor. The wheels and machi-nery from the sunken boat are in a good state, hav-ing been by the island in front. Nothing seems wanted, but a good substantial Wharf in front of the village, to render the port a very safe and commodious one. The charges heretofore erected there, were injured and suffered to go to decay during the late war, and have not yet been re-built. But we trust a village so advan-tageously situated in relation to the lake, and on a capricious and productive country around it, will not long remain destitute of so necessary an accommodation.

THE NEW-YORK
EVENING POST, &c. &c.

GENTLEMEN desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above, or other New-York Publications, will please apply to CHARLES READE, (the General Agent,) now at *Mr. Jordan's, York Hotel.* The New-York Newspapers will be promptly and punctually forwarded to the respective Sub-scribers, by the Public's most obedient and respectful humble servant,

CHARLES READE,
Gen. Agent for the N. Y. E. Post, &c.
York, 1st January, 1818. 1-3w

FOR SALE.

NO 17, in the third Conces-sion of the Township of Markham. Application to be made to the Subscriber.

ALEXR. McDONELL.
York, 26th Dec. 1 17—3w.

MASONIC!

THE Masonic Fraternity of St. John's Lodge, in Hatch—, No. 19, takes this method to in-form the Brethren of the Sister Lodges, that they have seen it expedient to ex-pel WALTER MCDONALD, of A private Mason, for [illegible] and, thereby debarring him the rights and privileges of their Lodge; and, as he has also ab-sconded from this, to some place unknown to them, they would respectfully recom-mend to the Editors of this Province, and of the United States, who are friendly to the Masonic, and particu-larly to the Conjugal Virtues, to insert this in their public papers.

(Signed) CHARLES POWERS,
Sec. A. L.

By order of the W. M.
Hillsmount, U. C. Dec. 4, A. L. 5817.

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, and if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions are required to be paid in advance, (with the exception of those to the first of July, to first of January.)

YORK:—PRINTED BY S. S. ROBERTSON.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. II. YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1818. No. 2

UPPER-CANADA.

Samuel Smith,
Administrator.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the fifth day of February next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the sixteenth day of December last, WE thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-sixth day of January next, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. BUT WE, taking into our consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; HEREBY convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the fifth day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, *for the actual despatch of Public business*, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do, as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. —WITNESS our trusty and well-beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of the Government of Our said Province, at York, the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty-eighth year of our Reign.

S. S.

By Command of His Honor,
SAML. P. JARVIS, Acting Sec'y.

General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.
York, 15th October, 1817.

ORDERED, that a meeting of the Magistrates be held at the Court of the Clerk of the Peace, on the *first* Monday in each Month, at 11 o'clock, to regulate the Assize of Bread; and that the Clerk of the Market, and every Public Baker attend the same.—Also, that until the next meeting, as above, the Assize of Bread, be fixed at Nine Pence, the four pound loaf.

S. HEWARD,
Clk. Peace, H. D.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 20th May, 1817. }

NOTICE is hereby given, That if JOHN HARTFORD, late of Lot N. 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Glanford, in the District of Gore, does not within *Twelve Months* from this date, appear in Person to take out the Grant for said Lot, it will be regranted to another Settler.

By order of the Lt. Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western part of the Midland District, and the eastern part of New-Castle District, in this Province, intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, for a division of the aforesaid District, in order to form a new District.

THE NEW-YORK
EVENING POST, &c. &c.

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CHARLES READE,
Gen. Agent for the N. Y. E. Post, &c.
York, 1st January, 1818 1-3w

English Saddles,
AND
HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, late of Europe, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above Business in its various Branches, in the Town of York, next door to Messrs. Young and Monroe, in the Store lately occupied by S. Jarvis, Esq. and from his having been employed in some of the first houses, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The arrangements he has made in selecting his goods in Montreal, all which are of the neatest and most Fashionable make, imported from the English Markets, he will be able to sell cheaper, than any other house in this Province. A variety of Sleigh Harness, &c. finished in the newest and most elegant style, with yellow and plated mountings.

Carriages trimmed in the neatest manner.

Wanted, an *Apprentice* who can be well recommended.

N. B. Cash or Country Produce will be taken in payment for Goods. 52-3m

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. BRYAN & Co.
York, Nov. 12, 1817.

NOTICE.

LEATHERN *Fire Buckets* procured from Lower Canada, are now to be had of the Treasurer of the District, WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq. for the original cost and charges, the Regulations of Police requiring Houses to be furnished with them, will in future be rigidly enforced. 45tf

To his Honor the Administrator,

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS beg leave to offer every acknowledgment of gratitude, and to those parents who have already honored them with their confidence; and hope by arduous attention to prove themselves worthy of the charge committed to their care, and of extended patronage.

Mr. and Mrs. R. request to inform their Patrons and the Public, they have removed to a *New House*, near the Church.

N. B.—Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTS, take this opportunity to correct a mistake which exists in the public mind, with respect to keeping the bed, bedding, knife, fork, spoon, towel, &c. as all of them will be returned with each pupil on her quitting school.

York, August 28, 1817. tf 35

CHARLES OSBORNE.

IF the above named CHARLES OSBORNE will call at the *Office of Upper-Canada Gazette*, he will obtain intelligence respecting a Legacy very much to his advantage.

York, 8th Dec. 1817. 50 4m

Sheriff's Office, York, Dec. 22, 1817.

HOME DISTRICT, } NOTICE
TO WIT. }

is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for this District, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of York, on Tuesday the thirteenth day of January, now next ensuing, at Ten o'Clock in the forenoon; of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables and Bailiffs, are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records and other Remembrances, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices shall be to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 22d Oct. 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Honor the Administrator in Council, to the Representatives of *John Galloway* and *William Caldwell*, to make good any pretension to Lot number Twenty-one in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Kingston, within Six Months from this date, or it will be granted to the Occupant, who has been in possession sixteen years.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk of the Ex. Council.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western District, intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session, for a division of the District, and to alter the site of the present Court-House.

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington, and about forty miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of being on the main road from York to Kingston, and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Townships on the rear which are settling very fast, will make the land in that neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.

York House Seminary,
FOR
Young Ladies.

To Parents and Guardians.

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS, from [illegible] have opened a *Boarding and Day School* at York, on Monday the 22d of June, where every polite and useful branch of Education will be taught.

The strictest attention will be paid to the Morals and Health of the Young Ladies.

N. B.—Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTS have brought a Piano Forte, Globes, &c. with them.

York, 18th June, 1817.

Carding Machines.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has commenced the Manufacture of *CARDING MACHINES*, in the Town of Yorkville, fifteen miles above Brockville, in Upper-Canada. Any person wishing to purchase, may be furnished with either DOUBLE or SINGLE MACHINES, of an excellent quality, and on very moderate terms. The Machines are made in a workman-like manner, and he does not hesitate to warrant them equal, if not superior, to any imported.

LYMAN JUDSON.
Young, 11th Aug. 1817. 41

N. B. The co-partnership heretofore subsisting between *Lyman Judson* and *James Thomson*, is dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be carried on by LYMAN JUDSON.

FOR SALE.

NO 17. in the third Concession of the Township of Markham. Application to be made to the Subscriber.

ALEXR. McDONELL.
York, 20th Dec. 1817—3w.

York, 24th December.

MRS. GOODMAN respectfully informs her Friends, that her School will recommence after the present Vacation, on MONDAY the 5th JANUARY. 52-4w

FOR SALE,
BY
PUBLIC AUCTION,

If not disposed of previously by private Contract,

On the 19th day of January, 1818, on the Premises,

THAT eligible situation in the Town of York, adjoining the Mansion-House Hotel, consisting of a good Dwelling House, Stables, and two Stores, standing on the 5th of an acre, all being in complete repair, and now renting for the sum of £100 Currency per annum. Time of possession and terms of payment will be given on the day of sale, together with an indisputable title, by the Subscriber.

ALSO,

Lot 19, in the 3d Concession of the Township of York, on Yonge Street, commonly called and known by the name of Springfield, together with all the Out-houses, Barns, &c. standing on the premises; it being but a few yards from a convenient Saw Mill, with a never failing creek running in the front, and but three miles from the Capital of the Upper Province, must make this property in a few years a very valuable acquisition.

Terms of payment and further particulars may be had from the Subscriber, at his House on Yonge Street, and letters, post paid, will be immediately attended to.

FRANCIS JACKSON.
York, Dec. 13, 1817. 51-tm

James Gould and Co.

At the sign of the GILDED COACH, No. 2, Division Street, ALBANY,

MAKE all kinds of Pleasure Carriages, to Order, and keep constantly for Sale,

Coaches, Chaises, Waggons, Sleighs, Harness, &c. &c.

Made in the best manner and handsome style.

☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to, and Carriages carefully packed, and forwarded as directed.—June 6, 1817. tf 32

WANTED,

TWO Hundred Cords FIRE WOOD, to be delivered on the Beach opposite the Subscriber's House.

The best quality of Wood is required, and to be all split small, for the use of the Steam Boat.

Offers will be received until the tenth of January ensuing, and the lowest terms will be accepted, by

W. ALLAN.
York, 16th Dec. 1817. 51

To be Sold
by Public Auction,

On *Saturday*, the 28th March, 1818, on the Premises,

if not previously disposed of,

THE HOUSE and PREMISES now occupied by the Subscriber, with the *Brewery, Tannery* and *Lots* of *Land* attached thereto, with a good *Orchard* and *Garden*.

The Brewery and Tannery are remarkably well watered by a perpetual stream, and form one of the most desirable situations in the Province, for a Brewer, Tanner, Distiller, &c.

An indisputable Title will be given.

Terms of payment and further particulars may be had from the Subscriber or JOSEPH SHAW, Brewer.

WM. SHAW.
York, Dec. 23d 1817. 52

GEORGE DAWSON,

BOOK BINDER, from Edinburgh,
Nearly opposite the Church,

INFORMS the Public, that throut the long experience he has had in the line of his business, he is induced to believe, that he can execute BINDING in a style superior to what has been hitherto done in this country.

☞ Gentlemen's Libraries repaired on the shortest notice.

York, August 28, 1817. tf 35

ECONOMY IN DEVOTION.

From the Edinburgh Review, No. LVI.

Article: Travels in Caucasus and Georgia. "Prayer is one of the principal duties enjoined by Lamaism; and the Calmucks discharge this duty in the most exemplary manner, and with very little trouble to themselves.

"It is well known that a Romish priest must say his breviary five times a day. Among other stories which are told of Jesuitical sanctity, it is said that the son of St. Ignatius invented a convenient method of complying with the injunctions of the church.—At the canonical hour, the Jesuit repeats the alphabet from A to Z, to which he adds a short collect, in which he begs that the Christ-cross row may be taken as an equivalent for all the prayers which can be made out of the combination and repetition of the letters. The Calmucks have displayed still greater ingenuity.—We Europeans pride ourselves upon the superiority which we have attained, by substituting machinery for human labour. We think we have accomplished miracles, by employing the "strong arm" of a unconquered steam" in twirling the spindle, or in setting the wool-card in motion. The followers of the Grand Lama have done more—they have invented praying-jennies, which do the business in perfection. It is a doctrine amongst them, and it is a convenient to saints and sinners, that one Calmuck, whether free-thinker or devout, has ever ventured to call it in question) that as often as the paper, or other substance upon which a prayer is written is set in motion, this movement of the written prayer is as meritorious as its oral repetition. The Kuruda, or praying machine, is therefore constructed upon this principle:—it consists of two cylinders, or drums, filled within side, with rolls of paper covered with prayers and ejaculations, written in the Tangutan, or sacred language. The drums are hung in a neat frame, and are kept on the whirl with a string and crank; and every turn of the cylinder is precisely equivalent to the repetition of all the prayers contained in it. The turning the Kuruda is an agreeable pastime in the long evenings of winter; but Tartar ingenuity has discovered a method of dispensing even with the slight degree of exertion which this disagreeable substitute requires. We make "swift to obtain" roast our meat—they employ the smoke-jack to say their prayers for them; and the Kuruda work spins over the fire in the midst of the fair, transfers all its devotional merit to the owner. The Moguls are yet more wisely economical of individual responsibility and labour. Amongst these the inhabitants of a district construct a Kuruda at their joint expence, which is placed in a mill house by the side of a running stream; and this subscription Kuruda is made so large, that it holds prayers enough to serve for all the parish: and, consequently, except in seasons of uncommon drought, when the water is too low to turn the mill which grinds prayers for the parishioners, they are completely exonerated from the obligations of wasting their time in the Church or temple. The Kimorin is another Tartish substitute for devotion, of the same nature. It is a flag, upon which the air horse, or Kimorin is painted, together with an appropriate selection from the Calmuck ritual, such were the consecrated engines seen by Dr. Clarke. As long as the Kimorin flutters in the wind, the inhabitants of [illegible] upon which it is hoisted, are [illegible] their way to Heaven by help of the air horse."

Militia Pension Agent's Office, York, 1st October, 1817.—The General Agent for paying Militia Pensions, having received the Sum of Eight Thousand Pounds in aid thereof; hereby gives Notice, that the same are now in course of issue, agreeably to the following Lists:—

LIST of Widows whose Husbands have been killed in Action [illegible] Wounds received in Action, to whom Pensions commenced from the Date of their Husbands' Deaths respectively, or from the Ratification of the Treaty of Peace between the United States of America.

Name of Widow.	Name and Rank of late Husband.		Service to which he belonged.	Action in which, or how killed, or deceased and when		Period for which Pension is in course of Issue.		Amount of Pension Currency Dollar at 8s.
	NAME.	RANK.		ACTION.	WHEN.	FROM	TO	
[illegible] Mary	Samuel Adams	Private	2d Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	1st January	1817 31st December 1817	20 0 0
A[illegible] Priscilla	Ezra Adams	do	4th do	Detroit	31st December	do	do	20 0 0
A[illegible] Sophia	Jacob Augustine	do	1st Essex	do	1st April	do	do	20 0 0
Bu[illegible] Madelaine	Laurent Bondy	Captain	Prof Meigs	do	5th May	do	do	20 0 0
B[illegible] Margaret	Joshua Booth	do	Addington	Cascades	22d October	do	do	20 0 0
B[illegible] Nancy	Peter Baldwin	Private	2d Essex	River Raisin	24th January	do	do	20 0 0
Be[illegible] Margaret	Joseph Belisle	do	2d Leeds	Chippewa	5th July	do	do	20 0 0
Bo[illegible] Mary	Louis Blanchette	do	2d do	do	do	do	do	20 0 0
Bo[illegible] Susan	Johnson Butler	Lieut. Colonel	4th do	Detroit	1st December	do	do	20 0 0
Bryan Barbara	Isaac Brown	Private	2d York	do	31st December	do	do	20 0 0
[illegible] Eleanor	Martin Beyer	do	1st Lincoln	do	31st April	do	do	20 0 0
Bu[illegible] Polly	Daniel Bolia	Sergeant	2d Lincoln	do	31st December	do	do	20 0 0
B[illegible] Susannah	George Ben	Private	Leeds	do	31st December	do	do	20 0 0
Bu[illegible] Catherine	Henry Bowen	Drummer	do	do	31st December	do	do	20 0 0
B[illegible] Martha	Wheeler Bannom	Private	1st Norfolk	do	16th March	do	do	20 0 0
Ba[illegible] Elizabeth	William Buchanan	do	1st Essex	do	1st September	do	do	20 0 0
Br[illegible] Lucinda	Moses Brigham	Private	Middlesex	do	25th August	do	31st December	16 47 12 3 1-2
[illegible] do	[illegible]	do	[illegible]	do	[illegible]	1st January	31st December	17 20 0 0
CAMPBELL Nancy	John Cargill	Captain	Oxford	Casualty	24th August	1st January	31st December	17 20 0 0
C[illegible] Elizabeth	Agnes Campbell	Private	1st Lincoln	Lundy's Lane	25th July	do	do	20 0 0
C[illegible] Jeanne, Mary	Alexr Chendonnet	do	1st Norfolk	do	25th July	do	do	20 0 0
C[illegible] Mary	Elias Cook	do	1st Lincoln	Detroit	23d November	do	do	20 0 0
C[illegible] Mary	John Clark	do	2d do	do	31st December	do	do	20 0 0
C[illegible] Hannah	Alex Clendennen	do	1st Lincoln	do	31st December	do	do	20 0 0
C[illegible] Ann	Peter Calhoun	do	Incorporated	do	31st October	do	do	20 0 0
C[illegible] Nancy	William Crandell	Trumpeter	1st Leeds	do	1st January	do	do	20 0 0
C[illegible] Rachel	Edward Donallon	Private	Hastings	do	do	do	do	20 0 0
C[illegible] Elizabeth	Abraham Cole	do	Essex	do	1st December	do	do	20 0 0
C[illegible] Sophia	Henry Carpenter	do	Norfolk	do	1st January	do	do	20 0 0
Cook, Mary M.	Reuben Crouch	Trumpeter	2d Lincoln	do	31st December	do	do	20 0 0
C[illegible] Frances	William Cook	Private	1st Norfolk	do	31st December	do	do	20 0 0
Curran, Mary	Thomas Corbin	do	Incorporated	do	31st March	1st January	31st December	16 20 0 0
Do Do	[illegible]	do	[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DIXON Jemima	John Dixon	do	1st York	Detroit	31st December	do	do	20 0 0
D[illegible] Elizabeth	Joseph Dennis	do	2d Lincoln	do	1st April	do	do	20 0 0
Dicks, Penelope	Thomas Dicks	do	Addington	do	1st January	do	do	20 0 0
Dr[illegible] Margaret	David Ellis	do	Oxford	do	31st December	do	do	20 0 0
Do Do	[illegible]	do	[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOURTH, Hannah	James Forsyth	do	1st Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	do	do	20 0 0
Fraser Catherine	William Fraser	Captain	1st Glengarry	Prince Edward	1st January	do	do	20 0 0
Farrington, Catherine	Samuel Farrington	Private	Prince Edward	do	31st December	do	do	20 0 0
Fraser, Anna	Adam Forbes	do	Incorporated	do	31st December	do	do	20 0 0
GRASS, Mary	Richard Grass	do	1st Lincoln	do	31st December	1st January	31st December	16 20 0 0
Green, Mary	George Green	do	do	do	31st December	do	do	20 0 0
Do Do	[illegible]	do	[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grant, Mary	William Grant	do	1st Glengarry	do	31st December	do	do	20 0 0
Green, Margaret	Samuel Green	do	2d York	Casualty	1st July	do	31st December	16 20 0 0
Do Do	[illegible]	do	[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HAINER, Catharine	George Hainer	Lieutenant	1st Lincoln	Detroit	23d November	do	do	20 0 0
Hainer, Sophia	Zachariah Hainer	Private	do	do	31st December	do	do	20 0 0
Heyer, Harriet	David Heyer	do	do	do	31st December	do	do	20 0 0
Holt, Elizabeth	Silas Holt	do	Incorporated	do	31st December	do	do	20 0 0
Hebert, or Hebard, Martha	Jacob Hebert	do	5th Lincoln	do	31st December	do	do	20 0 0
Hamblin, Elizabeth	Silas Hamblin	do	2d Glengarry	do	31st December	do	do	20 0 0
Hicks, Elizabeth	Enoch Hicks	do	Prince Edward	do	24th October	do	do	20 0 0
Hagar, Azubah	Jonathan Hagar	Trumpeter	2d Lincoln	do	31st December	do	do	20 0 0
Hazel, Hannah	Richard Hazell	Private	1st Leeds	do	31st December	do	do	20 0 0
JOHNSTON, Anna	John Johnston	do	4th Lincoln	do	1st December	do	do	20 0 0
Johnson, Elizabeth	Truman Johnson	Sergeant	Oxford	do	31st December	do	do	20 0 0
KING, Barbara	George King	Lieutenant	2d York	do	31st December	do	do	20 0 0
Kendrick, Susannah	Duke William Kendrick	Private	2d York	do	31st December	do	do	20 0 0
Kyes, Sarah	Ansiel Kyes	do	1st Leeds	do	1st January	do	do	20 0 0
Do Do	[illegible]	do	do	do	31st December	do	do	20 0 0
LEFROMBOISE, Catharine	Alexander Lemburner	do	4th Lincoln	do	13th August	1st January	31st December	16 20 0 0
Lovelace, Nancy	John Lovelace	Captain	2d Lincoln	do	27th November	do	do	20 0 0
La Fave, Charlotte	Joseph La Fave	Private	2d do	do	31st March	do	do	20 0 0
McDONELL, Susannah	Christopher McDonnell	Lieutenant	2d Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	do	do	20 0 0
Murray, Frances	Daniel Murray	Private	3d York	York	27th April	do	do	20 0 0
Moy, Dorothy	John May	Lieutenant	1st Lincoln	Disease	8th November	do	do	20 0 0
McDonell, Nancy	Donald McDonell	Colonel	Glengarry	do	29th March	do	do	20 0 0
McDougal, Margaret	Donald McDougal	Teamster	2d Glengarry	do	1st February	do	do	20 0 0
Mcculloch, Sarah	Colin McCollom	do	2d Lincoln	do	12th December	do	do	20 0 0
Marks, Ruth	Cornelius Marks	Sergeant	Oxford	do	1st January	do	do	20 0 0
McClean, Mary	Allan McClean	Private	Kent	Casualty	1st February	do	do	20 0 0
Miller Theatis	James Miller	A Sailing Mr.	Provl. Marine	Disease	9th October	do	do	20 0 0
Meloche, Archange	Louis Meloche	Private	1st Essex	do	18th May	do	do	20 0 0
McPherson, Jane	Daniel McPherson	do	Addington	Casualty	3d January	1st January	31st December	16 20 0 0
Do Do	[illegible]	do	[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merkly, Catharine	Christopher Merckley	Teamster	Dorham	Disease	15th March	1st January	31st December	17 20 0 0
Do Do	[illegible]	do	[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Martin, Sarah	John Martin	Private	Addington	do	4th December	1st January	31st December	16 20 0 0
Do Do	[illegible]	do	[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDonnell, Ann	Hugh McDonnell	do	2d Glengary	do	28 February	1st January	31st December	16 20 0 0
Do Do	[illegible]	do	[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M'Phie, Mary	Angus M'Phie	Private	2d Glengary	do	15th March	1st January	31st December	17 20 0 0
Do Do	do	do	do	Disease	do	do	do	16 20 0 0
M'Donell, Margaret	Angus M'Donell	do	do	do	do	do	do	17 20 0 0
Do Do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	16 20 0 0
M'Kay, Anna	Donald M'Kay	Captain	do	do	4th May	do	do	17 20 0 0
Do Do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	16 20 0 0
PECK, Lydia	Stephen Peer	Private	2d Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	do	do	20 0 0
Pulse, Catharine	David Pulse	do	Addington	Disease	4th June	do	do	20 0 0
Patterson, Hannah	John Patterson	do	Lenox	do	1st December	do	do	20 0 0
Pew, Mary	Samuel Pew	do	2d Lincoln	do	31st September	do	do	20 0 0
Pett, Susannah	Uriah Pett	Sergeant	2d Norfolk	do	1st January	do	do	20 0 0
[illegible], Cecile	Paschal Rousme	Private	1st Essex	River Raisin	22d January	do	do	20 0 0
Rock, Catharine	John Rock	do	2d Lincoln	Disease	1st December	do	do	20 0 0
Revere, Marie Angelique	Jean B. Rabbeau	do	Fr. Ry. Dr.	Casualty	24th March	do	do	20 0 0
Roberts, Sarah	William Roberts	do	1st Essex	From wounds	24th August	do	do	20 0 0
SWART, Lucretia	Enoch Stewart	do	Addington	Disease	30th March	do	do	20 0 0
Sharp, Phoebe	Henry Sharp	do	1st Lincoln	do	8th March	do	do	20 0 0
[illegible] Ann	[illegible] Perley	do	[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Taylor, Ruth	Daniel Taylor	Private	2d Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	do	do	20 0 0
Teal, Barbara	Laurence Teal	do	do	do	do	do	do	20 0 0
Teal, Catharine	Zachariah Teal	do	2d Lincoln	Detroit	31st December	do	do	20 0 0
Tenbrook, Deborah	Jeremiah Tenbrook	do	do	Prince Edward	1st January	do	do	20 0 0
Taylor, Mary	Peter Taylor	do	Oxford	do	31st December	do	do	20 0 0
Do Do	[illegible]	do	[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenbrook, Deborah	Tenbrook, Paul	Captain	Addington	Detroit	31st December	do	do	20 0 0
Do Do	[illegible]	do	[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VANDERBARACK, Mar	Corns. Vander Barrack	do	2d Lincoln	do	25th March	1st January	31st December	16 20 0 0
Vredenburgh, Margaret	David Vredenburgh	do	4th Lincoln	Detroit	31st December	do	do	20 0 0
WALKER, Harriet	Edward Walker	do	do	do	do	do	do	20 0 0
Wright, Elizabeth	Charles Wright	Captain	Incorporated	Fort Erie	15th March	do	do	20 0 0
Wilkinson, Nancy	Jacob Wilkinson	Private	1st Lincoln	Fort George	27th May	do	do	20 0 0
Watson, Catherine	Peter Rodgers	do	2d do	do	1st January	do	do	20 0 0

LIST of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Privates and Teamsters, belonging to the Militia Forces, and of Officers and Seamen belonging to the Provincial Marine Establishment, and Persons serving in the Indian Department, who have been disabled from their Labour by Wounds received in Action, or by any Casualty or Accident while on Actual Service.

NAME.	Rank and Regiment, or Service to which he belonged.		Action in which or how Wounded, and when		Period for which Pension is in course of Issue.		Amount of Pension Province Currency Dollar at 8s.
	RANK.	REGIMENT, &c.	ACTION.	WHEN WOUNDED.	FROM	To	
ALWARD, Reuben	Private	2d Norfolk	Fort Erie	28th Nov.	1812 1st Jan.	1817 31st Dec. 1817	20 0 0
Avery, Ebenezer	do	2d Leeds	Accident at Gannonoque	6th Jan.	13 do	do	20 0 0
Adams, George	Lieutenant	1st Lincoln	Fort George	27th May	13 do	do	20 0 0
Allen, Samuel	Teamster	Oxford	Accident	27th Sept.	12 27th Sept.	12 31st Dec. 16	85 16 1 3-4
do	do		do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
BONNET, John	Private	2d Norfolk	Fort Erie	28th Nov.	12 do	do	20 0 0
Lucil, William	Serjeant	1st Leeds	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	13 do	do	20 0 0
Bertrand, John	Luger	Incorporated	Niagara Frontier	8th Oct	14 do	do	20 0 0
Beaubrenner, François,	Private	1st Essex	Mongwaga	9th Aug.	12 do	do	20 0 0
Leonard, Andrew	do	3d York	York	27th April	13 do	do	20 0 0
Bryant, John	Corporal	Incorporated	Fort Erie	17th Aug.	14 do	do	20 0 0
Look, Joseph	Private	4th Lincoln	12 Mile Creek	24th July	14 do	do	20 0 0
Luxter, Nathan	do	1st Leeds	Brockville	7th Feb.	13 do	do	20 0 0
Beli, Nathaniel	Sr. Master	4th Lincoln	Schlosser	26th July	14 6th July	14 31st Dec. 16	48 14 8
do	do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan. 17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
Beaupre, Charles	Seaman	Provl. Marine	Lake Erie	23d June	13 23d June	13 31st Dec. 16	70 10 [illegible]
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
CONNELL, John	Private	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14 1st Jan.	17 do	20 0 0
Campbell, George	do	1st Lincoln	Fort George	27th May	13 do	do	20 0 0
Crawford, James	do	Mt. Volunteers	River Thames	9th July	14 do	do	20 0 0
Courtemain, J. Baptiste	do	1st Essex	River Raisin	22d Jan.	13 do	do	20 0 0
Corbey, Peter L.	do	2d Norfolk	Malcolm's Mills	6th Nov.	14 do	do	20 0 0
Cement, Lewis	Lieutenant	2d Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	14 do	do	20 0 0
Cameron, Daniel	Serjeant	1st Glengarry	Accident	7th June	14 do	do	20 0 0
Close, George	Private	Incorporated	do	1st July	13 do	do	20 0 0
Cornwall	do	Lenox	Kingston	10th Nov.	12 do	do	20 0 0
Cushman, Asa William	do	1st Lincoln	Accident	15th Sept.	12 do	do	20 0 0
Cartier, Pierre	do	Essex	River Raisin	22d Jan.	13 do	do	20 0 0
Cain, Daniel	do	1st Glengary	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	13 do	do	20 0 0
Campbell, John	do	5th Lincoln	Accident	1st Nov.	14 do	do	20 0 0
Campbell, John	do	1st Lincoln	do	24th Oct.	12 do	do	20 0 0
Claxton, William	do	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14 25th July	14 31st Dec. 16	48 13 4
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
Coles, Nathan	do	1st Lincoln	St. David's	22d July	14 22d July	14 31st Dec. 16	48 18 7
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
Cull, William	Serjeant	Mt. Volunteers	Long Woods	4th March	14 4th March	14 31st Dec. 16	56 12 1 1-4
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
Cole, John	do	Mt. Volunteers	Accident	27th Jan.	15 27th Jan.	15 do 16	58 11 6
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do 17	20 0 0
EAKE, Richard	Serjeant	2d Norfolk	Stony Creek (Lake Erie)	12th Nov.	13 do	do	20 0 0
Lemaux, Joseph	Private	1st Essex	River Raisin	22d Jan.	13 1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
Leclerc, Jean Baptiste	do	do	Fort Meigs	5th May	13 5th May	13 31st Dec. 16	78 4 1 1-4
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
EMERY, Philip P.	Lieutenant	Stormont	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	13 do	30th June 17	10 0 0
Earnet, Peter	Lieutenant	do	by Enemy at Osnabruck	10th Nov.	13 10th Nov.	13 31st Dec. 16	62 17 0
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do 17	20 0 0
Elsworth, George	Private	Northumberl'd	Accident	16th April	14 do	do 17	20 0 0
ELLIS, Thomas	Captain	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14 do	do	20 0 0
Farnham, Archelaus	Private	2d Leeds	Gannanoque	21st Sept.	12 do	do	20 0 0
Forrey, Lawrence	do	2d Lincoln	Black Lock	30th Dec.	12 do	do	20 0 0
Fullmer, James	do	1st Glengary	Accident	27th July	13 12th July	13 31st Dec. 16	69 9 7
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
Fields, Daniel	do	Kt. Volunteers	do	4th Jan.	14 4th Jan.	14 31st Dec. 16	59 15 7
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
GRAHAM, James	do	3d Lincoln	Black Rock	30th Dec.	13 do	do	20 0 0
Gooper, James	Ensign	1st Lincoln	Stony Creek	6th June	13 6th June	13 31st Dec. 16	71 9 0 1-2
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
HORTON, Samuel	Private	1st Norfolk	Fort Erie	28th Nov.	12 do	do	20 0 0
Hutchison, George	Seaman	Provl. Marine	Lake Erie	10th Sept.	13 do	do	20 0 0
Hodkinson, Samuel	Private	1st Lincoln	Fort George	27th May	13 do	do	20 0 0
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
Holmes, Daniel	do	Mt. Volunteers	Long Woods	4th March	14 27th May	13 31st Dec. 16	72 0 0
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
Hall, Richard	do	Incorporated	Fort Erie	12th Aug.	14 4th March	14 31st Dec. 16	56 12 0 1-2
JAI[illegible]lland	Captain	Incorporated	York	27th April	13 do	1st Jan. 17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
Jarvis, William M.	Lieutenant	do	Do. loss of an eye	do	do	do	20 0 0
do	do	do	do	do	do	27th April 18 31st Dec. 16	73 12 10 1-2
KELLEY, James	Captain	2d Lincoln	Fort Erie	2d Dec. 12		1st Jan. 17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
	Major	Incorpor'd		12th Aug. 14	do	do	20 0 0
Kirkpatrick, Robert	Ensign	2d Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	14 do	do	20 0 0
Kennedy, Andrew	Private	3d York	Queenston	13th Oct.	12 do	do	20 0 0
LONG, Joseph	do	Incorporated	Crossroads near Ft. Geo.	19th Sept	13 do	do	20 0 0
Lamoreux, Peter, Jun	do	1st Lincoln	Fort George	27th May	13 do	do	20 0 0
Lee, Peter	do	Cps. of Colour	Fort Niagara (accident)	10th March	14 10th March	14 31st Dec. 16	20 0 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M'Gregor, John	do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan. 17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
M'Gregor James	Lieutenant	Mt. Volunteers	Long Woods	4th March	14 do	30th June 17	10 0 0
M'Donell, Daniel	do	do	River Thames	9th July	14 do	do	20 0 0
M'Donell, Donald	do	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14 do	do	20 0 0
Mallmaster William	Private	1st Glengary	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	13 do	31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
Mattson, Charles	do	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14 do	do	20 0 0
M'Lean, Farquher	do	2d Glengary	Near Cornwall	10th Nov.	13 do	do	20 0 0
M'Kenzie, Frederick	do	1st do	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	13 do	do	20 0 0
M'Lean, Lauchlin	do	1st do	Accident	18th Oct.	13 do	do	20 0 0
Martin, James	do	Mt. Volunteers	Long Woods	4th March	14 do	do	20 0 0
Mayer, Thomas	do	2d Lincoln	Black Rock	30th Dec.	13 do	do	20 0 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LIST of Orphan Children whose Fathers have been Killed, or have died from Wounds received or Disease contracted on Service,

SHEWING the Rank in the Regiment or Service to which the Father belonged, the Year in which he was killed or died, and the Amount of Pension to which each Child is entitled, from the 25th March 1817 to the 24th March 1818.

Name of Child	Name of Father	Rank	Regiment or Service to which Father belonged	Year in which killed or died	Amount of Pension per Annum	Amount of Pension from 25th March 1817 to 24th March 1818
Children of	Duncan Henderson	Private				
do.	Thomas Smith	do.				
do.	Martin McClellan	do.				
Child of	William Cameron	Private	1st Lincoln	Fort George	25th May	
Children of	Thomas Saunders	do.	2d Lincoln	Fort George	25th May	
do.	Timothy Shinnon	do.	1st York	York		
Child of	John McGrath	do.	2d Lincoln	Chippawa		
Children of	Clancy Smith	do.	Incorporated	Fort Erie		
do.	Francis Weaver	do.	Oxford	Cassaday		
do.	Benjamin Newkirk	do.	1st Lincoln	Burwell		
do.	Caspar Shuttell	do.	do.			
do.	John Shackleton	do.	3d Lincoln			
do.	Orlon Gaspel	do.	do.			
do.	Graham Changer	do.	2d Lincoln			
do.	William Dennis	do.	do.			
do.	Abe Smith	Sergeant	do.			
do.	Jonathan Griffin	Private	1st do.			
do.	Charles Stevenson	do.	do.			
do.	Isaac Weaver	do.	do.			
do.	Lewis Boucher	do.	do.			
do.	Abraham Acre	do.	do.			
do.	Samuel Nunn	do.	do.			
do.	John Stewart	do.	do.			
do.	Solomon Mills	Sergeant	5th do.			
do.	Thomas Roach	Private	2d York			
do.	Robert M'Laughlin	do.	First Lincoln			
do.	Jacob Van Camp	do.	Incorporated			
Child of	Richardson Fuller	do.	Fort Greenville			
Children of	Joseph Chase	do.	2d do.			
do.	John M'Grath	do.	Prince Edward			
do.	Benjamin Smith	do.	do.			
do.	Adam Forbes	do.	do.			
Child of	Samuel Watts	do.	Incorporated			
Children of	Simon Arrhart	do.	Addington			
do.	John Wood	do.	do.			
Child of	Elijah Darby	do.	Durham			
do.	George Merlat	do.	Incorporated			
Children of	Robert Cook	Sergeant	3d York			
do.	Archer Likens	do.	do.			
do.	Hugh Bartleson	Private	5th Lincoln			
do.	John Orchbolt	do.	do.			
do.	William Cole	do.	1st do.			
do.	Pierre De Lamess	do.	do.			
do.	Thomas Smith	do.	3d do.			
do.	Alexander Hutchinson	Sergeant	do.			
do.	Alanson B. Pease	do.	1st Norfolk			
do.	Solomon Nichols	Private	Oxford			
do.	Levi Brenner	do.	2d Norfolk			
do.	Johnston Story	Sergeant	2d York			
do.	Thomas Getty	Private	do.			
Child of	Joseph Fournier	Seaman	Provl. Marine			
Children of	Isaac Pettit	Private	Prince Edward			
do.	— —	do.	do.			
do.	Justus Stover, Jun.	do.	Addington			
do.	— —	do.	do.			
do.	Henry Travis	do.	Prince Edward			
do.	— —	do.	do.			
do.	Asa Brown	do.	Hastings			
do.	— —	do.	do.			
do.	Jacob Keeler	do.	Oxford			
do.	— —	do.	do.			
Child of	William Clark	do.	1st Norfolk			
do.	— —	do.	do.			
Children of	Hugh Thompson	do.	Oxford			
do.	— —	do.	do.			
Child of	James Moore	do.	2d Grenville			
do.	— —	do.	do.			
Children of	John Wood	do.	1st Leeds			
do.	— —	do.	do.			
Children of	Samuel Amey	do.	3d Grenville			
do.	— —	do.	do.			

Name of Child	Name of Father	Rank	Regiment or Service to which Father belonged	Year in which killed or died	Amount of Pension per Annum	Amount of Pension from 25th March 1817 to 24th March 1818
Children of	Thomas Tenney	Private	2d Glengary	Disease	15th March	
do.	Robert Taylor	do.	do.	do.	do.	
do.	Laurence Teal	do.	do.	do.	do.	
Child of	Zachariah Trail	do.	2d Lincoln	Disease	15th March	
do.	Jeremiah Tompkins	do.	do.	do.	do.	
Children of	Peter Taylor	do.	Prince Edward	do.	do.	
do.	— —	do.	Oxford	do.	do.	
do.	— —	do.	do.	Action on Lake Erie	10th September	
Children of	Thompson, Paul	Captain	Addington	Disease	15th March	
do.	— —	do.	do.	do.	do.	
Children of	Cornelius Vanderdarrock	do.	2d Lincoln	do.	do.	
do.	David Vansickle	do.	5th Lincoln	do.	do.	
do.	Edward Walker	Captain	Incorporated	Fort Erie	15th August	
do.	Charles Wright	Captain	Incorporated	Fort Erie	15th August	
do.	Jacob Wilkerson	Private	1st Lincoln	Fort George	27th May	
do.	Philip Wollison	do.	2d do.	do.	do.	
do.	Conrad Wolfe	do.	Incorporated	Fort Erie	15th August	
do.	Michael Werner	do.	1st Lincoln	Burwell	4th July	
do.	Robert Wilkinson	Lieutenant	do.	do.	do.	
do.	Samuel Wilcox	Private	2d do.	do.	do.	
do.	Christopher Wagey	do.	do.	Norfolk	do.	
do.	Nathaniel White	do.	do.	Essex	do.	
do.	— —	do.	do.	Norfolk	do.	
do.	— —	do.	do.	do.	do.	
do.	Henry Young	Captain	do.	do.	do.	
do.	Henry Young	Lieutenant	do.	do.	do.	
		Private	Lincoln			

Errors Excepted.

EDW. MacMAHON, General Agent for paying Militia Pensions.

From Lower Canada.

MONTREAL, Dec. 24.
ROBBERIES.

Between Saturday evening and Monday morning last, the store of Mr Andrew Porteus, in St. Paul street, near the new market place, was entered by forcing open the iron door next the yard, the lid of the iron chest was broken in the shop where it stood, from which 766 were taken, another iron chest in the same room, which contained no cash, was not touched. Two cases of merchandize were also carried off, valued at about £150; but the exact quantity of Goods missing cannot be well ascertained—Robberies are now so frequent in this city, that they begin to be regarded as only common occurrences. Can no means be devised either to discover or put a stop to these abandoned wretches who apparently dwell among us, and live on the earnings of the industrious?

Yesterday, about mid-day, the apartments of the reverend Mr. Leads, in St. Jacques street, opposite the English church, were forced open, though some of the family were up stairs at the time. The thief carried off a portmanteau or leather trunk, containing, besides several valuable articles, a Bank Check of one hundred pounds. Notice of the theft was immediately given at the Bank to prevent payment.—*Montreal Her.*

From Europe.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

MANSION-HOUSE.—*The Ship Isabella.* Yesterday a number of the persons who had taken their passage on board the *Isabella*, for New-York, appeared at the Justice-room to prefer their charges against Mr. Guyard, who attended upon summons.

The Lord Mayor observed, that it was unnecessary to state the complaints, the nature of them being pretty widely circulated.

Mr. Guyard said, he should account for his conduct, and he hoped to convince every one that he had acted without any dishonorable view in this unfortunate case. He had been acquainted with Mr. Reynolds, the broker, but a short time; and observing with him one day that a great deal of money was gained by the *Mary-Ann*, with 250 passengers on board, for New-York, there being reason to suppose the profit was £1000, they agreed to enter into account together in a similar speculation. Mr. Reynolds procured the *Isabella* for the experiment, but there being an error in intimating the power given by the Act of Parliament relative to passengers bound for the United States, and a total ignorance of the manœuvre played by the *Mary-Ann*, which then lay in the river, under the pretext of sailing for New-York, he (Mr. Guyard) signed the charter-party on terms much too rigid. It was some time after found that the ship could not clear for New-York with more than 55 passengers, a circumstance which gave a very woeful appearance to the speculation. Provisions had been engaged at a low rate, and what was to be done? In order to obtain the privilege of carrying a sufficient number to make the vessel pay the expences that were accumulating, an order was procured on condition of taking over a number of distressed Germans who had been begging in the streets ever since they landed, but it was procured too late: for the delay that had taken place, and the knowledge of the case at Liverpool, had excited an impatience and terror in the passengers that proved fatal.—Nearly a thousand persons applied and went on board to view the accommodations, but were prevented from making engagements by the passengers, who said the ship would never sail, and that the superior parties concerned were thieves and swindlers. This conduct was persevered in, notwithstanding the attention paid to their comforts. Many of the passengers had contracted to find their own provisions, and all the rest had agreed not to require any till the ship sailed from Gravesend; but in consideration of the delay, they were served with provisions to the fullest extent ordered by the Act of Parliament, as the quantity delivered by the steward would prove. The speculation had been entered upon in error, and although it had proved so ruinous to him, having completely exhausted his means, no allowance was made by the passengers or the owner, who had the bargain too much in his favour. The consequences to the passengers gave him much more uneasiness than his own losses on the occasion; and all he could do should be done. The owner he apprehended, would not wish to go the voyage on account of signing separate bonds at New-York for each passenger individually; but arrangements were pending, which he hoped would succeed, and good securities had been offered, which, if they were accepted, would set every thing right.

The Lord Mayor.—I am to understand from this defence, that you have undertaken an extensive speculation without the means to abide the consequence of a failure: that you have taken the money of these poor people, and are unable to return it, or to perform your contract. Can you lie quietly on your pillow?

Mr. Guyard.—I declare most solemnly, my motive was not bad. That may appear from the ruin in which I am now involved, from erroneously attempting to derive an honorable profit from the business. If the newspapers had been silent, our object would no doubt have been completed, and those poor people would no longer have reason to complain.

The Lord Mayor.—What am I to conclude from the multitude of false statements made by you and Mr. Reynolds, the broker, but that a most gross deception has been practised in which you have both participated?

Mr. Reynolds described the trouble he had undergone in procuring permission to receive an additional number of passengers. He had, he said, in fact, done every thing; but for him the baker would not have sent bread, nor the butcher meat; and but for him the state of the ship would be most wretched, instead of being fit to perform her voyage.

The Lord Mayor.—Am I to understand that 'you will not pay these poor people?

Mr. Guyard.—But for the newspapers we should be able to perform our engagements.

The Lord Mayor.—You and I look upon the effect produced by the exposure of these circumstances in a very different light. The exposure of some nefarious transactions which recently occurred has awakened the people to the deceptions that might be practised upon them. The benefit has been the most important, and if the press was always so judiciously employed as it has been upon this occasion, knaves would be kept at a greater distance.

Mr. Guyard said, all would be well, if the owner would consent to take the securities offered, and allow the vessel to proceed.

The Lord Mayor.—The owner will expect his claim to be answered. He cannot land a number of living beings, and sell them for his freight.

The owner was not present, but the Captain said he understood the securities were nothing but some ordinary bills.

Mr. Reynolds said, that if Mr. Guyard could make up the sum of £122, which had not been accounted for in the enumeration of expences, the ship could proceed.

Mr. Guyard here handed an account of the expences incurred, which amounted to a larger sum in his estimate than that received by him from the passengers.

Mr. Watkins, one of the complainants, said, that there certainly appeared a good deal of activity in getting passengers, but Mr. Reynolds showed an inclination not only to take money in payment, but articles of dress, &c.

A female came forward and stated, that she had, for the purpose of making up the sum of £20, for her own and her husband's passage, given, with £18 in notes, a watch, hair of ones, and a good locket. She had not a farthing remaining, and was obliged to sell her clothes to purchase tea and bread.

The Lord Mayor.—I have every reason to suppose that Parliament will take up the subject next session.—What indemnification do you propose?

Mr. Reynolds said, the owner was willing to let the ship go if the declaration of the charter's bill was made up, and security given for the remainder.

The Lord Mayor suggested, that the owner and Captain should take the responsibility upon themselves, upon receiving from Mr. Guyard all that he was able to give, and that they should make arrangements for more passengers than were now on board.

Mr. Guyard said, he would make up through his friends the sum of £122, and do every thing else required. The suggestion of the Lord Mayor, he thought, would be the best, unless were the prejudice that existed against him. Mr. Guyard amongst the passengers would be an effectual obstacle to an increase in the number.

The Lord Mayor said, if the conduct of Mr. Guyard was dictated by nothing but a spirit of adventure, it was highly criminal; for to venture upon such a speculation without capital, might prove consequences as injurious to the passengers, as if they were set upon the ocean for the purpose of being starved.

Two gentlemen of the city were present, who said they would employ solicitors upon the occasion; and all parties quitted the office upon the impression that, if arrangements of a satisfactory description were not immediately made, the law should be resorted to.

The West Somerset Savings Bank began very auspiciously on Saturday last, the sum of *Five Hundred Pounds*, in small sums, having been deposited on that day, and Monday about £30 more was paid in. Servants, apprentices, small traders, artisans, and children, constituted the great majority of the depositors. A highly respectable gentleman at Chard, will shortly have in his hands nearly *one thousand pounds*, which are designed to augment the Funds of the Bank; that sum having been contributed by a number of the inferior, but creditable classes of society in this neighbourhood. Towards this amount, the servants of a distinguished family have supplied upwards of £200. A forcible illustration has been presented of the utility of Savings Banks, in the instance of a Friendly Society in the county of Somerset, the period for the continuance of which has just expired. A gentleman upon the fidelity of whose statement we can most implicitly rely, informs us, that by his calculation it appears, that if the Stock of this Benefit Society, now about to be divided, had been deposited in a Savings Bank, instead of lasting now to divide £1500, the amount belonging to its members would have been no less than £2600! We hope, therefore, soon to hear that every Club in the counties of Devon and Somerset, has transferred its funds to the Savings Bank, and this will undoubtedly be the case, except where the individuals composing these societies are more desirous of rendering them the pretexts for periodical prodigalities, than converting them into real sources of advantage to themselves and families.—*London Paper.*

Miraculous Escape.—A short time since, as Joseph Durhan, a workman at the colliery of Mr. Young, at Washhall, was leaning over the mouth of the pit, to receive a basket of coal, drawing up by the engine, the rope by which he hold suddenly broke, and Durhan was precipitated head foremost into the pit, which is about 40 fathoms deep; Every one was horror-stricken; they naturally concluded he would be dashed to atoms and his son, a lad on the premises, was frantic; but not a bone of him was broken, nor was even his skin lacerated; In his fall, he providentially grasped the *descending* rope, which took him safely to the bottom: had he caught the *ascending* rope, he must have met certain death. He was drawn up, and went about his usual occupation, as if nothing had occurred.

Severe Winter.—The French Engineer Cherrier predicts that the approaching winter will be unusually severe. In a letter published in a Paris paper of the 12th of October, he thus remarks.—"Whether we adopt the period of the lunary nodes, of about nineteen years, whether we admit that the memorable winters correspond with one another in different ages, conforming to a period of a hundred and a hundred and one years, they all promise a rigorous winter: in effect, if regard is had to the period of nineteen years, it will correspond with the winter of 1798, and if we go back to the period of 100 years, it will correspond with the winters of 1683 and 1716."

The Perpetual Motion.—The perpetual motion, so long sought for in vain, appears capable of being effected through the means of galvanism. A French Physician has in his cabinet two gaits-acide piles, sixteen inches high, which attract alternately a pretty heavy beam. The continual oscillation of the beam gives motion to a pendulum which has never stopped for the last three years. The physician is now endeavouring to give the movement an isochronism which may render it more useful.

From the United States.

The London Reviewers, (says the Pennsylvania Gazette,) in a growling criticism on the Journal of Lewis and Clark, thus ridicule the uncouth names by which our intrepid travellers designated many of the geographical points in their route.

"Of all people who ever imposed names upon a newly discovered country, the Americans have certainly been the most unlucky in their choice: Witness, Bigmuddy river, and Littlemuddy river, Little Shallow river, Goodman river, Little Goodman creek, Grindstone creek, Cupboard creek, Biscuit creek, Blowing Fly creek, *cum multis aliis* in the same delightful taste. When this country, yet a wilderness) shall have its civilized inhabitants, its cities, its schools, and its poets, how sweetly will such names sound in American verse?

"*Ye plains where sweet Bigmuddy rolls along*
And The pot. one day to be famed in song,
Where wayes on Biscuit and no Grindstone glide,
And willows weave upon Goodman's side;
How shall my harder streams in after time
Taste the soft lay and fill the sonorous rhyme!
Blest lands! where every river and stream verse will swell
On *nine inches Pork* and *double Cannon ball*;
Solid cork, & cork Lodge, and *two thousand mile*
If this time & Cupboard, and *Red hazard's Isle*!
Flour Little Shallow, there! and he thy Stream
Their sweet example, as it will their theme!
Join with *Bum* and *Onion run*, and see
Corn shall resign the palm to *Blowing Fly*,
And Tinsmen and Tugs yield to great *Big Silly Dry*.

Latest from Leghorn.—The brig Free Ocean, Capt. Bartholomew, from Leghorn, has arrived at Philadelphia. She sailed on the 25th September, and left at this port the brig Good-man, Pearce, for Boston, in 14 days; an hermaphrodite brig from New-York, also lunging; and brig Wilmot, Devereaux, 50 days from Philadelphia, in quarantine, discharging. Off Island Gorgeous, saw bark Camel, of Salem, beating into Leghorn roads. October 6th, Cape Castle, W. N. W. eight leagues, fifteen sail in sight, saw a sloop of war, close under the Castle, fire into a French brig and board her; after detaining her two hours, she bore away under a heavy press of canvass, for a large English ship on my weather gage, fired into her, and run under her stern, but did not board; during all this time showing no flag. She then ran under my stern, and made for two brigs (first hauling her wind) standing to the westward, firing into them, and brought them to; night coming on lost sight of them, and several of us stood away for the coast of Barbary; at midnight hauled up for the Spanish coast, fell in with and spoke British ship Caledonia, of and for London, who had been brought to by the sloop of war—she proved an Algerine, plundering all she boarded, and capturing or destroying all Spanish and Italian vessels. Captain ——, of the ship Caledonia, saw the Algerine frigate, at dark, bear away for Algiers, with two brigs in company. October 8, off Trafalgar, after hoisting the American flag, was fired into by a Spanish frigate, who hauled up for Cadiz, several sail in company. The polacre Algerator, Farris, of Philadelphia, was at Alexandria, in Egypt, in August, where the Plague raged with great violence; in consequence of which, all vessels arriving from Levant, are subject to three or four months quarantine.

The reasons of an European writer for the extraordinary population of China.

"The superstition of the people, which makes them deem it unhappy to die without posterity, produces early and universal marriage.

"For many ages the country has been free from the ravages of war.

"The land, being all of it at the Emperor's, is not divided into large estates among the great lords, but into small portions among the cultivators.

"Almost every thing in China being done by human labour, and there being scarcely any beasts of burthen, and but few reared for the table, a greater proportion (the whole with very little debate) of the produce of the soil goes immediately, in China, to the maintenance of human beings, than in any other country."

But the Chinese, notwithstanding for so many ages they have kept good so great a population, are far from happy. According to the concurrent testimonies of recent travellers, as well French as English, the appearance of the generality of the people they saw, in their journies, by different routes to Pekin, was wretchedly squalid. Only half a century ago, China was represented as the Eden of the world—the seat of primeval simplicity, of pure morals, and of exemplary order, of arts and science, and in short, of human felicity. But since the interior of that country has been in some measure explored by intelligent and honest travellers, the illusion is vanished.

Colonization Society.—The following Address of the *New-York Auxiliary Colonization Society*, we have necessarily, and reluctantly, declined until to-day. It is drawn up with much ability, and will be perused with more than ordinary interest.—

ADDRESS.

The Managers, appointed by the New-York Auxiliary Colonization Society, have the honor of addressing their fellow citizens, and of submitting, to their candid consideration, the considerations which led to the formation of this institution.

The evil of slavery is now happily universally acknowledged; and even those, in favour of the majesty of the system, need not be urged to this commonly. Every man, in his own case, would consider involuntary servitude as a great misfortune; and every philanthropist will view it as the cause for the sighs of every one of the surrounding sons. All honorable civilians in favour the policy or the necessity which may deprive any member of the community of his natural rights; and the principal nations of Christendom are at last induced to employ their power for putting an end to the unsolicited traffic in human souls and bodies. The tendency of this extraordinary age is to universal emancipation.

The only argument, indeed, in favour of holding the African race in bondage, which can with any plausibility be offered, is this other, wise free and happy country, to the necessity of the case; and the question, to which this plea must can be presented to the light of reason and religion, is that, under existing circumstances, the slaves themselves are happier in their servile state than they could be if set at their liberty. This plea is founded upon the supposition, that those coloured people who are already free are still degraded and wretched, and that anarchy, with concomitant crimes and insupportable misery, would be the certain consequence of a general and sudden emancipation.

There is no mode of truth in this hypothesis, whether urged by the voice of avarice or the voice of humanity, that it would avail nothing under the argument with such rights or premises granted, the violation of human rights. The present is a time rather for action than declamation. Let something be done which will effectually put an end to this crime and calamity of our common country. Allow the freed people of colour, who are now amongst us, the means of becoming respected and happy, and present both to the slaveholder and to the slave himself a similar prospect, for those who shall hereafter become free, and you have destroyed effectually the argument from necessity. I do not claim, by the steady prosecution of which the Africa race may be elevated to national independence, accompanied with the moral and religious improvement of the collective body, and you consider a blessing upon them and upon your country.

This is the object of colonization societies. The object is great, humane and every way unexceptionable, and it is the practicable, exertions are wise and praiseworthy.

To colonize the free people of colour, who are willing to emigrate from the United States to Africa, is the object proposed to itself by this society, formed on the first day of January last at the seat of government, in the city of Washington. It is the same grand object which this society is formed as an auxiliary, intends to promote; and is it not desirable to afford to freemen of the African race the opportunity, if possible, of forming, in the land of their fathers, a colony of civilized and christian people, who may ultimately attain the rank of an independent commonwealth?

Is it possible to place them in a condition for the cultivation of their own talents and for the display of those talents, not only as husbandmen, mechanics and merchants, but as physicians and counsellors, as professors in the schools of literature and science, as divines, and as statesmen of every rank? Is it thus, only, that this hitherto oppressed race, can in fact be raised to the proper standing of men.

It is evident that the condition of the blacks, who are in possession of their personal liberty in our country, is not a condition of equality with their neighbours in point of respectability or enjoyment; and it is considered that it cannot become so, at any supposed future period. Prodigality, whatever be the talents and the wealth of a negro, he is doomed to inferiority of rank in society. He never can enjoy equal and honorable intercourse with the white population in the circles of the honors of either private or public life. The people of colour are in fact a different cast of society, and even where there is no law, no intention to oppress them, they are treated by the sense of society, a force superior to the civil law, from rising to equal honour and power. This dire preclusion, while it perpetually wounds the sensibility of the most respectable and the most aspiring, must always prevent steady and general exertion in the path of improvement. What is hopeless will not be attempted. It is only with the more humble part of the white population that they can ever expect to mingle on an equal footing, and intimate connexions of this degraded stamp are unfriendly of general tendency. Poverty and crime naturally associate with hopeless depression, and are thus by the very constitution of society almost necessarily entailed upon the African in despite of his freedom. The calamity comes as a heavy burden by a natural pression upon the body politic. By swelling the list of criminals and paupers the free negroes greatly increase the annual expences of this city; and were New-York to contribute for the colonization of the people of colour a sum every year, equal to what is expended in bringing the culprits of that race to trial and to punishment and in the maintenance both of the convicts and the innocent poor, we should not despair of sufficient funds to answer the ends of this institution. The trouble and the danger of nourishing the adders and the blacks in the chimney corner of our hearts in the same family, are known to every householder. And the very existence of two such distinct classes of servants, as a slave in the city or the country, is injurious to the interests of the employer and the employed. The existence of this Mosaic race amongst us therefore, is to a great extent a burden, whether based on free, must be acknowledged as an evil both moral and political.

The remedy is only in the removal of them to a climate where a voluntary removal is a desired removal, until the number in our country becomes so small as to produce no sensible effect. But how is this to be effected? It is chiefly to be understood that compulsion is not to be exercised. Were such means possible, they would be inapplicable and unjust. The Colonization Societies disclaim utterly the application of force, for the removal from the country of any unwilling class or woman, under any pretence whatever. There is no alternative, except to put, in the power of the descendants of Africa to emigrate voluntarily with safety to themselves, and under full protection. This is the only practicable remedy.

Another enquiry now presents itself ——— Where should the colony be established? The answer is obvious. In that vast country which is possessed of the same hue of complexion and of similar features, and of similar habits, the land of their Fathers. Let them return voluntarily and peacefully return, with their own hands, and with the improvements of civilization and religion, to that country from which they were originally and improperly forced by cruel hands. There, they may be honorable; there they may be useful; there they may remain in their patrimonial heritage under which their redemption was effected, and be raised to that Ethiopian freedom the blessings with which they were themselves restored—the blessings of rational religion. Thus too, the curse of slavery may be ultimately removed from this christian country; and the Providence of God may be justified through the agency of his children. Then will it be manifest that the Ruler of the world was wise and just in permitting slavery and raising up the sons and daughters of benighted and guilty Africa, and sell them, as lots to a land in which they received instruction, and from which they were, at the appointed time, returned in increased knowledge and liberty, and true religion, the reformation of the numerous tribes which people the benighted of the Great Desert, and the banks of the mighty streams hitherto unexplored, the Niger and the Congo.

Such sentiments, however regards ought to animate the friends of African Colonization. Difficulties, it is true, may occur, and do actually occur to the most sanguine. But what great enterprise has not had its difficulties to surmount? Wisdom and perseverance have before overcome insurmountable obstacles which appeared at first insurmountable. Time may effect favorable changes in the case as well as in any other. Successful experiments of the most obstinate admonish us to go forward.—The Africa Schools, and the seminaries for educating men of colour for the ministry of the Gospel, are experiments, with various knowledge. ——— enterprise, which the friends and the general diffusion of the spirit of freedom are all contributing their influence in favor of ultimate success. The reverse of Europe, and the pledge which the great powers of the civilized world have given us in favour of the Africa race, and the safety of a peaceable christian Colony in that country; and the government of the United States may obtain by negociation a further cession. It does not appear at any rate, that any reasonable objection can be offered against making the experiment. The expences of such a colony must be great. Of this there is no doubt. But the work must be gradual in its progress; and on a scale corresponding with the means. In proportion as the means will accumulate. A great number of the people of colour are able to bear the cost of emigration, and with adequate prospects would be as willing to emigrate as Europeans are to leave their native country for this or other parts of the world.

In the experience of the colony of Sierra Leone objected to the plan proposed?—That settlement is obviously in ill favour. The colony referred to had its enemies; but it is now confessedly in a prosperous state. The causes which impeded its progress are known, and may readily be avoided. A better country, and a better climate, than the site of that colony may now be selected. And better means shall

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se the free people of colour, who to emigrate from the United States the object proposed to public notice society, formed on the first day of at the seat of government, in the tinction. It is the same generous this society, formed as an auxil- o promote; and is it not desirable freemen of the African race the op- possible, of forming, in the land of a colony of civilized and christian may ultimately v- ate the rank of lent communities. It is not de- ace them in a condition for the full their own talents and for the display- nts, not only as husbandmen, me- mechanics, but as physicians and as professors in the schools of lite- ence, as divines, and as statesmen? It is thus, only, that this, ill- essed race, can in fact be raised to anding of men.

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more ample provisions for the safety of the co- lonists, may be secured for the first settlement.

Shall it no said the whole plan of colonizing the people of colour is intended for the aid of the southern slave-holders in our country? that that they may thereby get free the burdensome and more dangerous portion of their slaves, for the purpose of more effectually securing the services of the remaining portion, and so perpe- tuate, with more safety to themselves, the evil of which we complain? What then? Shall we suffer to escape without improvement, an op- portunity of doing great good, for fear that a few men should derive personal advantage from it? Or for a greater humanity, to urge to revolt, and to massacre the slaves of the south, that to afford the sure means of gradual emancipa- tion?

The character of the active Managers of the Colonization Society, is a sufficient pledge to the public of a discreet administration of their power and should they betray their trust, there is a re- medy in the annual election. The wisdom of the Board of Managers, is a pledge that they will not be precipitated upon the aged and the lame, for colonists; and their integrity, is a guarantee, that they will not themselves prac- tise imposition on the public. We may trust, moreover, in the influence of the purely pa- triotic and moral principles of civil liberty, toge- ther with the knowledge of the fact, should this come to be the case, that there exists beyond the atlantic a constantly increasing and flourish- ing community of American people of colour, as an- cient, ultimately, to render slavery impossible in the southern states, while it affords the means of putting an end to it without rapine and with- out anarchy. Many already believe, and in deed it cannot be doubted by all that, the southern slave-holder could, with more ad- vantage to his interest, parcel out his large plan- tations into small tenements for rent to industri- ous negroes, enjoying the fruits of their own, to service, rather than to have them worked, under the lash of the whip, by those who have no motive but fear to influence their labour.

There can, however, be no doubt that mate- rials for a skilful, orderly and industrious colo- ny may be selected from among the people of colo in the several states. Only let them have the means of emigration, and the assurance of subsequent protection and success, and a suffi- cient number will, probably, offer themselves. The cities of the southern and northern states a- bound with active laborers and enterprizing ar- tificers of this race. There are religious and moral characters well instructed among them. They have their own preachers and class leaders, in their respective societies; and they have ample capacity for further improvement and for self go- vernment. A colony of American blacks might be formed, which, for all the purposes of mak- ing a distinct nation, has never perhaps been excelled by any colony which formed a new settlement within the period which history de- scribes.—Why then, not use means for making the experiment?

If an effort is at all to be made, for removing from the midst of us the people of colour, it sure- ly should be used on the coast of Africa, and not in any of the territories in our own country. A repatriation so desirable in every point of view both for their improvement and our comfort, could not be effected without removing them to a very easie district. However distant the district, which would be selected, the rapidly spreading population of the country would soon bring them a- gain in contact with the white settlements; the evil for which we had provided, at great labour and expence, this partial remedy would a- gain recur with increasing violence; and, in the mean time, the experiment would be deprived of all to our republican institutions, and individual safety. Such a Colony, within the United States must be kept in vassalage, or submitted as a distinct and independent member of the Federal Republican family, number of which would be expedient or consistent with sound policy — Such a district, would, it is also to be feared, prove a present benefit to the rest of the colony be established? The lons. In that vast country which ey ponder at the same time of insi- and similar constitutions in A- l of their Fathers. Let them com- pose only retain, with the pow- with the improvements of civiliza- on to that country from which ey may not supposably forced by There, they may be assembled as es effected, and be trained to their portion in the blessings of such equalities restored—to the full ex- tion. Thus too, the cause of a ultimately removed from the close , and the Providence of God will brown in the arena of his children, be manifest that the Ruler of the se and just in remitting a wise scene upon the sons and daughters and guilty Africa, and well them which they received instruction ch they were at the same time ed in possession of knowledge and ure religion, for the reformation ssia tribe which people the borders North, and the banks of Lake ierto unexplored, the Niger and

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From the Milledgeville, Geo. Journal of Dec. 2.

INDIAN WAR.

The marching of troops to the frontier, and the other hostile preparations that are making- give to the approaching conflict with the Semi- nole Indians all the pomp and parade of war. Within a few days, a number of companies have passed through here, on their way to the place of rendezvous. The detachment from this state, amounting to nearly 1000 men, assembled at Fort Hawkins yesterday, and will resume their march in a few days, on towards friendly Creeks, headed by their distinguished warrior M'Intosh, have espoused our cause, and are hastening with alacrity to the scene of battle—Gen Gaines has with him at Fort Scott, 700 regulars. The whole, when united, will be a formidable force in Indian warfare. On the other hand, the strength of the Seminoles has been also consi- derably increased by reinforcements; all the Red-Sticked Creeks and Cherokees, that they are not few, having gone to their assistance. A bloody conflict may therefore be expected, if the Indians determine to give us battle, in an open and spirited manner; but if they seek refuge in the impenetrable swamps and hammock land- ings with which the country they inhabit a- bounds—or, if the progress of our arms should be checked, by an unwillingness in the com- manding general to enter the Spanish territory, the chastisement the savages merit, and which otherwise awaits them, may probably be averti- ed.

The subjoined intelligence of the commence- ment of hostilities, was received by the Execu- tive on Thursday. The order was issued, and on the Pulaski troop of cavalry, a company of infantry from Wilkinson, and another from Laurens, for the protection of the frontier below Hartford.

Copy of a letter from Major General Gaines to the Governor of Georgia, dated at Fort Scott, near the confluence of the Flint and Chatahoo- chie rivers 21st of Nov. 1817.

Sir—The first brigade of the United States troops arrived at this place on the 18th inst I had previously sent a runner to notify the Fowl Town chief, Eneha-mat-hly, of my arrival, and, to ascertain whether his hostile temper had re- lented regarded him to visit me—he replied that he had already said to the commanding officer here, all he had to say, and that he would not come.

He had warned Major Twiggs not to cross, or cut a path of wood on the han side of Flint ri- ver, alledging the land was his, that he was di- rected by the powers above and below, to pro- tect and defend it, and he should do so. This being the talk referred to and his town having continued to be hostile ever since the late war —having paid no heed to the friendly hints as- sert in the proclamation I was carried on for some time past against the Georgia frontier, I yester- day detached 200 men (supposed to be about the strength of the town) under the command of Major Twiggs with orders to bring to me the chief and warriors, and in the event of resis- tance, to treat them as enemies—The detach- ment arrived at the town early this morning at 8 o'clock, were instantly fired upon but without effect. The fire was briskly returned by the detach- ment, and the Indians put to flight with the loss of four warriors slain—and, as there is rea- son to believe, many more wounded.

Among the articles found in the house of the chief, was a British uniform coat (scarlet) with a pair of gold epaulettes, and a certificate signed by a British captain of marines, "Robert White is the bearer of Col. Nichols," stating that the will and has always been a true and faithful friend to the British."

The reports of friendly Indians concur in es- timating the number of hostile Indians, includ- ing the Red Sticks and Seminoles, at more than 2000 warriors independent of the blacks at and near Suwannee; within 200 miles of this place, amounting to near 400 men, and increasing by the addition of every runaway from Georgia flee to get to them. The friendly Indians in- form me, that the party and blacks have been promised a British force to assist them, from New-Providence. This promise, though made by Nichols and Woodbine, is nevertheless relied on by these deluded wretches, who, I have no doubt, will use for peace, as they find their hopes of British aid to be without founda- tion.

I have called the militia from Fort Hawkins to this place, and have directed Col. Brearly to confer with your excellency upon the subject of an additional battalion for the protection of the frontier from Okmulgee to St. Mary's.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant

ED. P. GAINES, M. G. Comd'ng.

Extract from a letter of a gentleman now in Eu- rope, to his friend in this town, dated

"BERLIN, April 18, 1817.

"Freyburg is situated in the Erzegebirge, (mineral mountains) which separate Saxony from Bohemia, and is the most considerable sil- ver mine now worked in Europe; and is also very important as being the seat of the great mi- neralogical school under the direction of Werner, the head of the so called Wernerian geological system—In this place are 92 mines now worked, which produce principally silver, lead and cobalt. The ore is by no means rich compared with most that is worked in South A- merica; but by economical management it is made productive The richest veins afford e- bout 8 to 6 ounces of silver to 100 lbs. of ore, and the poorest no more than one quarter as much. The average annual product is 400,000, to gain which 600 miners are employed. Werner and his answer to some queries I made about the advantage of working these mines, that while the profits were small, nothing by them, it was surely best to work them, as they employed so many hands, increased the existing specie capi- tal of the kingdom by the amount produced and even if all this was expended, it was still a- mong its own people. The process of amalga- mation is here unique in its kind, being a com- bination of the chemical and mechanical by which a great waste of quicksilver is prevented. It is my intention to give this article that they are enabled to go on. When the consumption of it a quarter so much as in America, the cost would be greater than the proceeds.

The average depth of the mines now open, is from one third to our sixth of an English mile. — In one I went into was about 1600 feet per- pendicular descent, and as they have no means of going down or up, but by a common ladder, I found myself sometimes sufficiently tired. As I was going through the first, I was quite disposed to do all the truth of Virgil—*Facilis descensus*," but when I came to *reverses gravis*, I was well enough pleased to ascend again. The mines are perfectly safe, we passed our way through the narrow work, silver lined and arch- ed over with stone, which led from mine to mine for at least two English miles. I must place the sensations which I then felt, among the most sublime I ever experienced, in one place were heard the thundering, terrific noise of the water- which serve to carry up the water; in another the rending and shaving of the rocks as they are blasted by the powder, and others were so deep and distant that we heard nothing but the reverberating of our voices, and foot-steps. Now the glitter of the most brilliant sky was reflected from innumerable crystals which hung over us, and now we penetrated to darkness so deep, that our lamps scarcely afforded light e- nough to let us pass in safety.

I was quite charmed with Werner. I have scarce ever seen a more amiable man. His heart seems made up of charities. He conversed with me a long while upon the subject of our Indians, and was shocked at the idea of ex- terminating them. He thinks they may be civi- lized and christianized —*Ib. Gaz.*

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.

LATE AND IMPORTANT.

Capture of General Mina—by the arrival at this port this forenoon, of the schooner Cuba, Capt. Clackner, in 12 days from Havana, we are enabled to present our readers the following interesting intelligence, received at that place from Capt Montgomery, just arrived from Vera Cruz

From the Extraordinary Gazette Mexico.

TRANSLATION.

Capture of the valiant Mina, by Col. Orrantia. H. E. The viceroy has just received by an extraordinary Courier, the following communi- cation

Most Excellent Sir—Long live the king. The Court of Sitas, under date of the 27th. at 7 o- clock in the evening, writes me as follows

ESTEEMED SIR—At last we have obtained the fruit of our labors—Mina has been taken alive and is now entering this place. They also bring the two Englishmen, who have been taken the two other Herreras, a Frenchman and other officers of their infantry. We killed several when we attacked them, which was by surprise All this has been achieved by Senor Orrantia, who left here at 6 o'clock at night with cavalry for el Bandito near la Hachiepanco; which news so interesting, I communicate for the sa- tisfaction of your excellency and of all the good and loving subjects of our sovereign, and I shall consider it very complete, if it gets to hand as expeditiously as I wish.

God preserve your Excellency many years. Irapuato, October 28, 1817. 2 A. M.

JUAN DE PUERGUERA,

To H. E. the Viceroy Don Juan,

Buiz de Apodaca.

His Excellency not wishing to delay one mo- ment the communication of such agreeable in- telligence to the faithful vassals of the king our Lord, has commanded the immediate insertion of it in an Extraordinary Gazette, expecting at every moment to receive the particulars of this important event.—(Extraordinary Gazette of the Government of MEXICO, Friday, 31st Octo- ber 1817.)

The rumour of Gen. Gaines being in a criti- cal situation is not credited at Washington. It is not mentioned that a slight skirmish had taken place in which 6 or 8 Indians were killed, and his prospects were favorable.

Duane, in his last Aurora, gives us the follow- ing intelligence —

"By late readers the *sufferings of Don Onis* must astonishing to every tasteful mind, in the *humble standard* of his intellect; and the stone which he has constantly cast upon the United States. We have a letter of his before us at the moment we are writing, in which he describes congress as a chamorous mob in a tavern—and the coun- try requiring only a few thousand Spaniards, and British ships to divide the states into three petty republics—but we shall give a translation of the letter at large in a future paper.—*Mercan- tile Gazette.*

The English Officers—The Aurora states, that on Monday, the District Attorney presented to the Grand Jury, bills against the British Officers imprisoned in Philadelphia; and on Tuesday the Grand Jury pronounced that there appeared no cause for their trial.

The loss of the Steam-Boat Telegraph, on the Mississippi, is confirmed in some of the southern papers. It is stated that she struck upon what is called a snag. In the night, and went down so suddenly, that her whole cargo was lost, and four of the persons on board were drowned.—*N. Y. Spec.*

A letter from Cork says, that "the fever has considerably decreased among the poor, but in- creased among the rich, among whom it be- come very fatal." The letter gives some in- stances of the latter assertion.—*Ib.*

LISBON, Oct. 2.

All vessels from England and Scotland, are to perform ten days days quarantine, and those from Ireland twenty days, by order of this Go- vernment.

From Lloyd's List of the 14th to the 24th October.

At Borrowstness, Oct. 16, Alexander, Henry, Quebec.

At Hull, Oct. 15, Manique, Packer, Quebec.

At Cove of Cork, Oct 17, Mary Ann, Barry, Quebec.

At Falmouth, October 20, Princess Elizabeth Packet, New-York and Halifax.

At Waterford, Oct. 16, Mary, Perrin, Quebec

At Liverpool, 18th, Quebec; Packet and Sons, do.; Mary, Wilkinson, Montreal; Union, Dre- var, Quebec.

At Cork, the Sally, from Quebec

From the New York Spectator.

Latest from England.—By the arrival last evening of the ship *Amity*, Captain Stanford, in 44 days from Liverpool, we have received, from our London Cor- respondent, London papers to the even- ing of the 25th of October; Lloyd's List to the 24th; and the London New Price Current to the 24th, all in haste. By the same arrivals we have also Liver- pool papers and Mercantile letters to the 25th. Extracts from each will be found under their respective heads

In the Courier of the 25th of October, (a Ministerial print,) we are happy to find the following remark — It is gra- tifying to be able to assure our readers, that every fresh accounts from America affords reason to believe that the desire to be on the most friendly footing with Great Britain, animates more and more the Councils of the American Govern ment. Prejudices are rapidly giving way to wiser views of the true interest and policy of both countries, and we anve every reason to believe that all the discussions and negociations between the two Governments will terminate to the satisfaction of both."

A report was published in several of the London papers, on the 23d of Oc- tober, that a Russian fleet from Revel was expected at Portsmouth, with ten thousand troops on board. The Courier of the same day expresses strong doubts of there being troops on board; but thinks it not at all improbable, that the ships, on their way to Cadiz, may touch at Portsmouth for fresh provisions and water.

Letters from Merchants at Lisbon, were received in London, announcing that a Spanish army had entered Por- tugal, and was approaching the capital. The Courier of the 25th of October, in contradicting the statement contained in these letters, thus remarks "such inventions has been excited in the pub- lic mind by the reports which have ar- rived from Spain and Portugal, with respect to the march of troops on the frontiers of those kingdoms. It is well known, that no study discussions have for a length of time existed between the two courts, occasioned by the ad- vance of the Portuguese forces on the left bank of the river of Plate; but we are sure it will be satisfactory to the public to learn, on information on which they may entirely rely, that both of those Governments have agreed to ac- cept the mediation of the five Powers who are parties to the Grand Alliance, and we may, therefore, look with con- fidence to the speedy and amicable ter- mination of all those differences which were tending to disunite the Crowns of Spain and Portugal. It is with peculiar satisfaction that we feel ourselves en- abled to make this statement, which must certainly remove all uneasiness on the subject."

A letter from the Agents to Lloyd's at Genoa, dated on the 13th of October, and published in the Courier on the 24th, communicates the following im- portant commercial information:—"We enclose you a copy of an Edict of the Emperor of Germany, dated Milan, 2d instant, by which it appears that all fo- reign cotton and woollen manufactures are prohibited in his Dominions. This Decree will seriously injure the trade of this place, as by every vessel which ar- rives from England, a third part of the cargo is for houses in Leghorn, who deal in those articles."

A remarkable instance of the rapid fluctuation in the price of British stocks, occurred on the 23d of October. The London Traveller of that day states this extraordinary fluctuation, and assigns the causes of it as follows:—"A great fall took place this morning in the price of Stocks—Consols opened at 82, fell to 81 1-2, 81, 80 1-2 1-4; 90, for the Account, and 79 3-4 7-8 for money.— At one o'clock, they were at 80 7-8 81. This depression was in consequence of the warlike preparations in this coun- try. It is positively stated that several provision merchants have been applied to, to furnish meat and biscuit, as well as 10,000 tons of shipping for the con- veyance of troops and stores. Ru- mour further adds, that a fleet of men of war and frigates is ordered to be pro- visioned for four months, and to sail immediately for the Mediterranean.— The late frequent meetings of the Ca- binet Council are said to have been for the purpose of taking into conside- ration the refusal of the Spaniards to give up one of the fortresses in that quarter, ceded to England by the late Treaty. The dispute does not appear likely to be amicably arranged. These, and the rumours already noticed, have had the effect of lowering the Funds *three* per cent. in the course of two days, and from the present feeling of the public, a further depression is ex- pected. When the house opened this morning, scarcely any buyers could be had even at a quarter below the market price. The Commissioners gave 79 7-8 Reduced, and were served by one broker."

The annual session of the States Ge- neral of Holland, was opened on the 20th of October, by a Speech from the King.

Lord Wellington returned to London on the 25th of October, for a few days, on his own private affairs.

Extract of a letter from Walterhamp- ton, Eng. dated Oct. 18, 1817.

"All kinds of manufactured goods are upon the advance, and orders are very good, especially iron; the latter has advanced six pounds per ton, and likely to go on farther, owing to the great demand for that article.

"A large contract has recently been made with France, which will employ all the iron works in this part of the country for eighteen months. It is strongly believed that parliament at their next session will lay a duty on iron."

The hon. Henry Erskine, died at his seat at Ammondel, on the 8th inst. The Right. Hon. John P. Curran, the orator, died at his house at Brompton.

CORK EXCHANGE, Oct. 17.—We have some fresh arrivals with wheat this morning, from East and Kent no rise in price.

Letters from Liverpool state, that the arrivals from the U. S. are expected to be immense, when the wind becomes fair for coming in. The price of A- merican flour, is 53 a 55s per bl; Cana- da do. 46 a 48s,

Letters from Avignon received in Paris, state that the olive vintage had failed, and that a high price for oil was expected.

The Legislature of Ver mont has passed a law imposing a fine of seven dollers, for passing a bill of any bank not payable in specie.

Among the indictments found last week in the grand jury, was one a- gainst a woman as a *common scold!* She was bound over to the next term to take her trial. The punishment for this offence, under the common law, we understand is *three duckings*, by the hands of the sheriff. An eminent coun- sellor, however, has offered to clear the prisoner, by satisfying the jury that she is not a common but an *uncommon* scold. This case, at all events, holds out a serious admonition to Antippes. *Albany Argus.*

On Thursday last the President no- tified the Senate of his approbation of the resolution for the admission of the state of Mississippi into the union.

On Friday, a bill was brought for- ward in the House of Representatives, for the purpose of establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy in the United States: this bill was read twice and re- ferred to a committee of the whole for Monday.

A Bill is provide for, and grant half pay to the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war, was also brought forward, read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole for Tuesday.

Repeal of the Internal Taxes.—The House of Representatives of the U. S. have passed the bill, submitted to them by the Committee of Ways and Means, for the repeal of the whole of the Inter- nal Taxes. The votes were, for the repeal 161—against 5.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

A Resolution has passed the senate of Georgia, appropriating £100,000 for the improvement of the internal naviga- tion of the state—out of which sum £20,000 to be appropriated for clearing the navigation of Savannah river; 20,000 for the Ocmee—£20,000 for the Oc- mugee—£4000 for the Altamaha—and 5000 for the Ogechee.—Id.

A claim for land.—A petition is before Congress from an honest couple in Vir- ginia, praying for a grant of land, on the ground that they have added twenty *children* to the population of the public. This we believe is a new case, and is considered by some to give as *fair* a claim as that of the soldier, for the de- struction of his species.—Id

Statistical.—The census of Georgia just taken, makes the population 349, 410; of which 175,951 are whites.

The slave population of the Island of Barbadoes, according to the census of the present year, is 77,272.

Just as our paper was going to press, we were informed of the loss of the Steam Boat *Lexington*, near Natchez;—four persons drowned; none of her cargo saved. This accident happened during the night when the passengers were in bed, and was caused by the vessel run- ning on a snag. (*Kentucky paper.*

From the Connecticut Courant.

MESSRS. PRINTERS,

Having seen in the public papers the description of several Pumpkins, Tur- nips, Beets, &c. which were classed a- mong the wonderful—I send you a few Cabbages to cook with them, viz. on a piece of ground in Westbrook, 15 feet wide, and 48 feet long, there grew this season 153 Cabbages

129 of which weighed £1340

24 were not weighed, say at 8lbs. each 192

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153 Making in the whole 1732

At the above rate there will grow up- on an acre of ground 8976 Cabbages, which, at 76 cents per dozen, will a- mount to £ 561.00 and weigh nearly forty-five and an half tons.

All the labour in digging the ground, transplanting, hoeing and pulling did not exceed eight hours of one man.

Several of the above Cabbages, weigh- ed 28 pounds a piece;

On the same farm was raised this season, on three quarters of an acre of ground, 615 bushels of Carrots equal to 820 bushels per acre, and weighing 48lbs per bushel, will make nearly eighteen tons!

There was likewise raised on half an acre of ground, over 1 thousand pump- kins, which were fully ripe; the average weight of which, would exceed 16 lbs. each. Many of them weighed from 28 to 30 lbs. each.—The same ground like- wise produced a good crop of Indian Corn and Peas.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE,

YORK;

THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1818.

About a quarter past five o'clock in the evening of Wednesday the 31st ultimo, a luminous body was observed in the air, which exploded in front of the Town, with two loud reports and a strong blaze of light. The light and reports were so instantaneous, that although the noise was very gene- rally heard, few persons agree in the description of its appearance and course. Having only heard the noise, we are not able to describe the meteor, if it was one; some supposing that it was a mass of ignited matter thrown from the burning mountain at the head of the Lake. Exactly at the same time of the year in 1795, a shock of an earthquake was felt here, when a large portion of the table rock at the Falls of Niagara was thrown down; at this time, how- ever, as far as we can learn, no tremor of the earth was felt.

BIRTH,

At the Garrison, on the 4th instant, the Lady of *Balmgton Nolan*, Esquire, Captain 70th Regiment, of a Son.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS

In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	Province Currency Dollar at 5s. From £	s.	d.	To £	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	0	3	0	0	5
Mutton	—	0	0	0	0	0	5
Veal	—	0	0	0	0	0	6
Pork	—	0	0	4	0	0	5
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	1	10½
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	3	9
Geese	—	0	0	0	0	2	6
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Butter	—	0	0	0	0	1	3
Eggs	doz.	0	0	0	0	1	5
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	5	0
Peas	—	0	0	0	0	5	9
Potatoes	—	0	0	0	0	1	10½
Oats	—	0	0	0	0	1	6
Turnips	—	0	0	0	0	1	3
Carrots	—	0	0	0	0	1	6
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	2
Flour	cwt.	0	0	0	0	12	6
Do.	bl.	0	0	0	1	5	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
L d	—	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hay	ton	0	0	0	3	0	0
Straw	—	0	0	0	2	0	0
Wood	cord	0	0	0	0	15	6

YORK—PRINTED BY L. C. ROBBS.

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VOL. II.

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UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. II. YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1818. No. 3.

UPPER-CANADA.

Samuel Smith,
Administrator.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the fifth day of February next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the sixteenth day of December last, WE thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-sixth day of January next, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. BUT WE, taking into our consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; HEREBY countermanding and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the fifth day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, *for the actual dispatch of Public business*, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do, as may be necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. —WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of the Government of Our said Province, at York, this twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty-eighth year of our Reign.

S. S.

By Command of His Honor,
SAML. P. JARVIS, Acting Sec'ty.

James Gould and Co.

At the sign of the GILDED COACH, No. 2, Division Street, ALBANY,

MAKE all kinds of Pleasure Carriages, to Order, and keep constantly for Sale,

Coaches, Chaises, Waggons, Sleighs, Harness, &c. &c.

Made in the best manner and handsome style.

☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to, and Carriages carefully packed, and forwarded as directed.—June 6, 1817. tf 32

Executive Council Office, York, 20th May, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, That if JOHN HARTMAN, late of Lot N. 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Glanford, in the District of Gore, does not within *Twelve Months* from this date, appear in Person to take out the Grant for said Lot, it will be re-granted to another Settler.

By order of the Lt. Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western part of the Midland District, and the eastern part of New-Castle District, in this Province, intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, for a division of the aforesaid District, in order to form a new District.

THE NEW-YORK
EVENING POST, &c. &c.

GENTLEMEN desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above, or other New-York Publications, will please apply to CHARLES READE, (the General Agent,) now at *Mr. Jordan's, York Hotel.* The New-York Newspapers will be promptly and punctually forwarded to the respective Subscribers, by the Public's most obedient and respectful humble servant,

CHARLES READE,
Gen. Agent for the N. Y. E. Post, &c.
York, 1st January, 1818 1-3w

English Saddles,
AND
HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, late of Europe, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above Business in its various Branches, in the Town of York, next door to Messrs. Young and Monroe, in the Store lately occupied by S. Jarvis, Esq. and from his having been employed in some of the first houses, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The arrangements he has made in selecting his goods in Montreal, all which are of the neatest and most Fashionable make, imported from the English Markets, he will be able to sell cheaper than any other house in this Province. A variety of Sleigh Harness, &c. finished in the newest and most elegant style, with yellow and plated mountings.

Carriages trimmed in the neatest manner.

Wanted, an *Apprentice* who can be well recommended.

N. B. Cash or Country Produce will be taken in payment for Goods. 22-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DREAN & Co.
York, Nov. 12, 1817.

NOTICE.

LEATHERN *Fire Buckets* procured from Lower Canada being now to be had of the Treasurer of the District, WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq. for the original cost and charges, the Regulations of Police requiring Houses to be furnished with them, will in future be rigidly enforced. 45tf

To his Honor the Administrator,

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS beg leave to offer every acknowledgement of gratitude, and to those Parents who have already honored them with their confidence; and hope by arduous attention to prove themselves worthy of the charge committed to their care, and of extended patronage.

Mr. and Mrs. R. request to inform their Patrons and the Public, they have removed to a *New House*, near the Church.

N. B.—Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTS, take this opportunity to correct a mistake which exists in the public mind, with respect to keeping the bed, bedding, knife, fork, spoon, towel, &c. as all of them will be returned with each Pupil on her quitting school.

York, August 28, 1817. tf 35

CHARLES OSBORNE.

IF the above named CHARLES OSBORNE will call at the Office of the *Upper-Canada Gazette*, he will obtain intelligence respecting a Legacy very much to his advantage.

York, 8th Dec. 1817. 50 4m

To be Sold
by Public Auction,

On *Saturday*, the 28th March, 1818, on the Premises,

if not previously disposed of,

THE HOUSE and PREMISES now occupied by the Subscriber, with the *Brewery, Tannery* and *Lots of Land* attached thereto, with a good *Orchard* and *Garden*.

The Brewery and Tannery are remarkably well watered by a perpetual stream; and form one of the most desirable situations in the Province, for a Brewer, Tanner, Distiller, &c.

An indisputable Title will be given.

Terms of payment and further particulars may be had from the Subscriber or JOSEPH SHAW, Brewer.

WM. SHAW.
York, Dec. 25d 1817. 52

Executive Council Office, York, 22d Oct. 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Honor the Administrator in Council, to the Representatives of *John Gallonby* and *William Caldwell*, to make good any pretension to Lot number Twenty-one in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Kingston, within Six Months from this date, or it will be granted to the Occupant, who has been in possession sixteen years.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western District, intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session, for a division of the District, and to alter the site of the present Court-House.

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington, and about forty miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston, and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Townships in the rear which are settling very fast, will make the land in that neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.

York House Seminary,
FOR
Young Ladies.

To Parents and Guardians.

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS, from England, will open a *Boarding and Day School* at York, on Monday the 22d of June, where every polite and useful branch of Education will be taught.

The strictest attention will be paid to the Morals and Health of the Young Ladies.

N. B.—Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTS have brought a Piano Forte, Globes, &c. with them.

York, 18th June, 1817.

Carding Machines.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has commenced the Manufacture of *CARDING MACHINES*, in the Town of Young, fifteen miles above Brockville, in Upper-Canada. Any person wishing to purchase, may be furnished with either DOUBLE or SINGLE MACHINES, of an excellent quality, and on very moderate terms. The Machines are made in a workman-like manner, and he does not hesitate to warrant them equal, if not superior, to any imported.

LYMAN JUDSON.
Young, 11th Aug. 1817. 41

N. B. The co-partnership heretofore subsisting between *Lyman Judson and James Thomson*, is dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be carried on by LYMAN JUDSON.

FOR SALE.

NO 17. in the third Concession of the Township of Markham. Application to be made to the Subscriber.

ALEXR. McDONELL.
York, 26th Dec. 1817—3w.

York, 24th December.

MRS. GOODMAN respectfully informs her Friends, that her School will recommence after the present Vacation, on MONDAY the 5th JANUARY. 52-4w

GEORGE DAWSON,

BOOK BINDER, from Edinburgh.
Nearly opposite the Church,

INFORMS the Public, that from the long experience he has had in the line of his business, he is induced to believe, that he can execute BINDING in a style superior to what has been hitherto done in this country.

☞ Gentlemen's Libraries repaired on the shortest notice.

York, August 28, 1817. tf 35

From the New-York Advertiser.

The work which has lately appeared in England, under the title of "*A Sketch of the Military and Political Power of Russia, in 1817*"—which is ascribed to Sir Robert Wilson, is calculated to excite considerable attention among all classes of readers. Sir Robert Wilson has been long known as the author of a work, on the French Campaign in Egypt and more recently as one of the three persons who effected the escape of Lavalette from prison, after he had received a sentence of death. In this former work, he first brought before the world the charges against Bonaparte, of Bayonetting poisoned his sick soldiers at Jaffa, and having ordered, whilst in Egypt, the massacre of several hundred Turkish prisoners. He is author of the Sketch of the power of Russia, his sentiments have apparently experienced a material change with regard to the general character of the former object of his severe reproaches. This book discloses him to be rather the panegyrist, than the assailant, of Bonaparte.

In a rapid review of the military and political affairs of Europe, from the invasion of Russia in 1812, to the second dethronement of the French Emperor, and the restoration of Louis the 18th in 1815, he states many interesting particulars concerning the various powers of Europe, and their schemes of policy. His work, on this point, would have been more valuable, had he given his authorities for many things which he has asserted, but which now stand exclusively on his own credit.

In adverting to the present state and future plans and prospects of Russia, his book becomes still more entertaining. The disposition of the present Emperor of that mighty empire, to improve the political, military, literary, moral, and religious condition of his subjects, is well known and acknowledged. Perhaps no sovereign in the history of Modern Europe, has ever enjoyed so strong a disposition, or so favourable an opportunity, for doing such extensive good to his country, as Alexander. Should he live to the age of seventy, and execute his gigantic plans for the amelioration of Russia, his power must, of of necessity, become immense, and probably irresistable.

The following extract from the book under consideration, will furnish our readers with a sample of the work, and convey to them some important information concerning certain portions of the Russian Empire.

"To what extent Alexander has accomplished all his undertakings, without forgetting the interests he was bound to protect, may be difficult to prove, since there is no direct mode to ascertain the opinion of his subjects by the discussions of a *free press*; but as far as the prevalence of tranquillity in every province under his sway—as far as ostensible improvements, in all military economy, and general order in all branches of the administration can authorise the presumption, an extraordinary amelioration must have taken place. Bodies of recruits, of wings [illegible] of the used to perish in the journey, now arrive with no more than common casualties; and so far from the spirit of the people being worn down by demands for military service and augmentation of taxes, patriotism has acquired devotional ardour, and the state has not found it necessary to impose any additional burthens upon its inhabitants.

The ground on which the town of Odessa now stands did not contain, in the year 1794 one house or inhabitant: *now there are one thousand houses of stone, and above forty thousand residents.* Eight hundred ships annually sail from the port; and such quantities of corn are exported, that this part of the world, as in the time of the Greeks and Romans, promises to be the chief granary of the Mediterranean.

Taganrok, near the mouth of the Don, in the sea of Azof, is no less prosperous.

Astrakan, at the mouth of the Volga, by the last treaty with Persia (which gives the exclusive navigation of the Caspian Sea to the Russian flag) has obtained equal advantages.

The *Internal Navigation* from the White and Baltic to the Caspian and Black Seas have been improved by various great works, and others are in progress.

The city of Petersburgh has been embellished at the expence of *five millions of roubles annually*; so that three fourths of the houses are now palaces of stone, and the city itself has become the most magnificent in the world, for its buildings, its quays, its canals, and "the pellucid waters" of the Majestic Neva.

The impulse has not been confined to the European provinces; but Siberia, to which such terrible images have been attached, from the supposed intolerable rigour of its climate, and its associating idea of misery and utmost sufferance, is become a fertilized and productive country, inhabited by voluntary settlers—and amongst them many foreigners: and not only the city of Tobolsk, carried by every species of European and Asiatic luxury, is growing into a very considerable capital, distributing civilization around—but Irkoutsks also, at the distance of three thousand seven hundred and seventy four miles from Moscow, and not four hundred from the frontier of China, has become the seat of considerable and flourishing government.

Communications are open in all directions, even to Kamtschadalka and the port of St. Peter and St. Paul, at the distance, by Obotsk, in the Pacific, of eight thousand seven hundred and thirty miles from Moscow.

Reports are regularly received from every government, and arrive generally at the precise day, and from most of them at the same hour.

In no country in the world is *travelling* so cheap, or so secure against robbers; and within the last half dozen years, large inns have been erecting, under the orders of the Emperor, at all the principal European post stations.

Manufactories of all descriptions have been established, and particularly in *iron*, which is worked with a delicacy that rivals the artists of any country.

Cloth manufactories are receiving great encouragement from the government, and the late events on the continent have added largely to the *Manufactories* and *Mechanic* population.

The ports of Cronstadt, of Riga, and Revel, have not only been opened again to the trade with all Europe, but America is becoming a competitor of such importance as to render Russia no longer dependent on the English market; and thus the preference promised the English merchants by Peter the Great, when he addressed William the III in Holland, in the year 1697, and the privileges subsequently granted, have been cancelled, or rather not renewed, on an alledged principle of general justice."

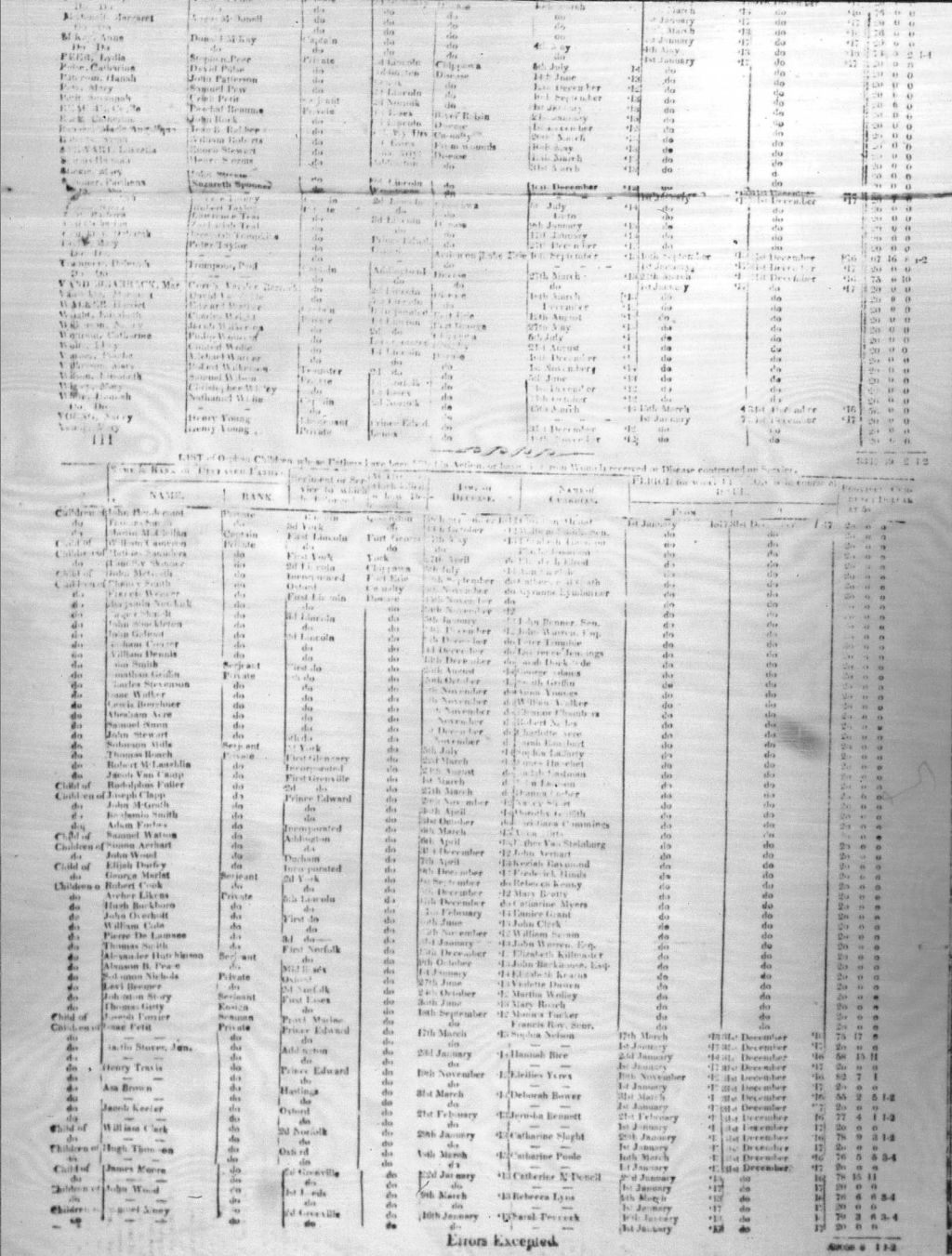
GEORGETOWN, Dec. 19.

Lord Selkirk, a peer of the British realm, was yesterday in the gallery of the House of Representatives. We understand that an honorable member will this day move for his admission on the floor of the House. The member who will bring this motion has had attention of a like nature shewn him by the House of Commons in England, and no [illegible] will be withheld [illegible]

Militia Pension Agent's Office, York, 1st October, 1817.—The General Agent for paying Militia Pensions, hereby gives this Sixth of Eight Thousand Pounds in aid thereof: Which gives Notice, that the same are now in course of issue, agreeably to the following Lists:—

LIST of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, and Widows, Children and Parents of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, entitled to the Provincial Militia Establishment and Pensions severally in the Lists hereunto annexed, for Disabilities from their Services, or by Wounds received in Action, or by any Casualty or Accident while on Actual Service.

NAME	Rank and Regiment or Service to which he belonged. RANK	REGIMENT, &c.	Action in which or how Wounded, and when ACTION.	WHEN WOUNDED.	Period for which Pension is in course of Issue. From	To	Amount of Pension Province Currency Dollars at 6s.
ALWARD, Reuben	Private	2d Norfolk	Fort Erie	30th Nov.	181- 1st Jan.	1817 31st Dec. 1817	20 0 0
Avery, Ebenezer	do	2d Leeds	Accident at Gananoque	16th Jan.	13 do	do	20 0 0
Adams, George	Lieutenant	1st Lincoln	Fort George	27th May	13 do	do	20 0 0
Allen, Samuel	Lieutenant	Oxford	Accident	17th Sept.	13 17th Sept.	1st Dec. 16	85 16 1-3
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
BONNET, John	Private	2d Norfolk	Fort Erie	28th Nov.	13 do	do	20 0 0
Bain, William	Serjeant	1st Leeds	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	13 do	do	20 0 0
Bertrand, John	Pioneer	Incorporated	Niagara Frontier	8th Oct	14 do	do	20 0 0
Berthelier, François,	Private	1st Essex	Stoneguga	9th Aug.	12 do	do	20 0 0
Barnard, Andrew	do	3d York	York	27th April	13 do	do	20 0 0
Bryant, John	Corporal	Incorporated	Fort Erie	12th Aug.	14 do	do	20 0 0
Book, Joseph	Private	4th Lincoln	12 Mile Creek	24th July	14 do	do	20 0 0
Beatty, Nathan	do	1st Leeds	Brockville	7th Feb.	13 do	do	20 0 0
Ben, Nathan I	Qr. Master	4th Lincoln	Schooner	26th July	14 26th July	14 31st Dec. 16	58 14 3
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
Bompier, Charles	Seaman	Prov. Marine	Lake Erie	23d June	15 23d June	16 31st Dec. 16	70 16 2
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
CONNELL, John	Private	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14 1st Jan.	17 do	20 0 0
Campbell, George	do	1st Lincoln	Fort George	27th May	13 do	do	20 0 0
Cameron, James	do	1st Yeomanry	River Thames	5th July	14 do	do	20 0 0
Cotterell, Charles	do	1st Essex	River Raisin	22d Jan.	13 do	do	20 0 0
Cooper, Joseph	do	2d Norfolk	Malcolm's	6th Nov.	13 do	do	20 0 0
Cornell, Lewis	Lieutenant	2d Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	14 do	do	20 0 0
Cameron, Daniel	Serjeant	1st Glengarry	Accident	7th June	14 do	do	20 0 0
Clark, George	Private	Incorporated	Fort Erie	1st July	14 do	do	20 0 0
Cameron, —	do	Essex	Kingston	10th Nov.	12 do	do	20 0 0
Crosman, Caleb Wollin	do	4th Lincoln	Accident	15th Sept.	12 do	do	20 0 0
Cottrell, Daniel	do	2d Essex	Fort Talbot	22d Jan.	13 do	do	20 0 0
Cook, Ezekiel	do	1st Glengarry	Sugarensburgh	22d Feb.	13 do	do	20 0 0
Campbell, John	do	5th Lincoln	Accident	1st Nov.	13 do	do	20 0 0
Campbell, John	do	1st Lincoln	do	25th Oct.	13 do	do	20 0 0
Cameron, William	do	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14 25th July	14 31st Dec. 16	48 15 4
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
Cole, Nathan	do	1st Lincoln	St. David's	25th July	14 25th July	14 31st Dec. 16	48 15 7
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
Cox, William	Serjeant	Kt. Volunteers	Long Woods	4th March	14 4th March	14 31st Dec. 16	56 12 1 1-4
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
Cox, John	do	Kt. Volunteers	Accident	27th Jan.	13 27th Jan.	13 do 16	58 11 6
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do 17	20 0 0
DRAKE, Richard	Serjeant	2d Norfolk	Stony Creek (Lake Erie)	12th Nov.	13 do	do	20 0 0
Dessaux, Joseph	Private	1st Essex	River Raisin	22d Jan.	13 1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
Dubuc, Jean Baptiste	do	do	Fort Meigs	5th May	13 5th May	13 31st Dec. 16	78 4 1 1-4
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
DARLEY, Philip P.	Lieutenant	Incorporated	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	13 do	30th June 17	10 0 0
Earner, Peter	Lieutenant	1st Glengarry	By Enemy at Osnabruck	10th Nov.	13 10th Nov.	13 31st Dec. 16	62 17 0
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 do 17	20 0 0
Elsworth, George	Private	Northumberld.	Accident	10th April	14 do	do 17	20 0 0
EAGLE, Thomas	Captain	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14 do	do	20 0 0
Farnham, Archelaus	Private	2d Leeds	Gananoque	21st Sept.	12 do	do	20 0 0
Furny, Lawrence	do	2d Lincoln	Black Rock	30th Dec.	12 do	do	20 0 0
Falkner, James	do	1st Glengarry	Accident	12th July	13 12th July	13 31st Dec. 16	69 9 7
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
Fields, Daniel	do	Kt. Volunteers	do	4th Jan	14 4th Jan.	14 31st Dec. 16	59 15 7
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
GRAHAM, James	do	3d Lincoln	Black Rock	30th Dec.	13 do	do	20 0 0
Green, James	Ensign	1st Lincoln	Stony Creek	6th June	13 6th June	13 31st Dec. 16	71 9 0 1-2
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
HORTON, Samuel	Private	1st Norfolk	Fort Erie	28th Nov.	12 do	do	20 0 0
Hutchinson, George	Seaman	Prov. Marine	Lake Erie	10th Sept.	13 do	do	20 0 0
Hutchinson, Samuel	Private	1st Lincoln	Fort George	27th May	13 27th May	13 31st Dec. 16	72 0 0
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
Holmes, Daniel	do	Kt. Volunteers	Long Woods	4th March	14 4th March	14 31st Dec. 16	56 12 0 1-2
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
Hall, Richard	do	Incorporated	Fort Erie	12th Aug.	14 do	do	20 0 0
JARVIS, William	Captain	Incorporated	York	27th April	13 do	30th June 17	10 0 0
Jarvis, William	Lieutenant	do	Do. loss of an eye	do	do	27th April 17 31st Dec. 16	73 12 10 1-2
do	do	do	do	do	1st Jan.	17 31st Dec. 17	20 0 0
KERBY, James	Captain 2d Lincoln	Fort Erie	2d Dec.	12	do	do	20 0 0
	Major 12th Aug.			14			
Kirkpatrick, Robert	Lieut.	2d Lincoln	Chippawa	5th July	14 do	do	20 0 0
Kennedy, Andrew	Private	3d York	Queenston	13th Oct.	12 do	do	20 0 0
LONG, Joseph	do	Incorporated	Cross roads near Ft. Geo.	15th Sept	13 do	do	20 0 0
Langton, Peter, Jun	do	1st Lincoln	Fort George	27th May	13 do	do	20 0 0
Lee, —	do	Cps. of Colour	Fort Niagara (accident)	10th March	14 10th March	14 31st Dec. 16	56 5 5 1-2
do	Lieutenant	do	Black Thames	9th July	14 do	do	20 0 0
McDonnell, David	do	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14 do	do	20 0 0
McDonnell, Donald	do	1st Glengarry	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	13 do	31st Dec 17	20 0 0
Malcomson, William	Private	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14 do	do	20 0 0
McKinnon, Charles	do	2d Glengarry	Near Cornwall	10th Nov.	13 do	do	20 0 0
McLean, Farquhar	do	1st do	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	13 do	do	20 0 0
McKenzie, Roderick	do	1st do	Accident	8th Oct.	13 do	do	20 0 0
McGregor, Lauchlin	do	Kt. Volunteers	Long Woods	4th March	14 do	do	20 0 0
Martin, James	do	3d Lincoln	Black Rock	30th Dec.	13 do	do	20 0 0
Mann, Thomas	do	3d York	Queenston	13th Oct.	12 do	do	20 0 0



LIST of Officers Soldiers whose Pathers have been Killed in Action or have died from Wounds received or Disease contracted on Service.

	NAME.	RANK	Regiment or Service to which attached	Where Born	Where Enlisted	Date of Death	Cause of Death	Amount of Pay due from	Amount of Pay due to	Amount of Pay due
Children of	John Blackwood									
do	Thomas Smith									
Children of	William McClellan	Captain	1st Lincoln	Fort George						
Children of	William Cameron	Private	2d do							
do	Hannah Skinner	do	2d Lincoln	Chippewa						
Child of	John Metcalfe	do	Incorporated	Fort Erie						
Children of	Henry Smith	do	Oxford	County						
do	Patrick Wesser	do	1st Lincoln	Pennsylvania						
do	Benjamin Newkirk	do								
do	Asper Shafer	do	3d Lincoln	do						
do	John Stockdon	do	do	do						
do	John Gilbert	do	1st Lincoln	do						
do	Graham Cowper	do	do	do						
do	William Dennis	do	do	do						
do	Asa Smith	Sergeant	1st do	do						
do	Jonathan Griffin	Private	3d do	do						
do	Charles Stevenson	do	do	do						
do	Isaac Walker	do	do	do						
do	Lewis Borchuer	do	do	do						
do	Abraham Acre	do	do	do						
do	Samuel Smith	do	do	do						
do	John Stewart	do	do	do						
do	Solomon Mills	Sergeant								
do	Thomas Roach	Private	1st York							
do	Robert M'Lantellin	do	Incorporated							
do	Jacob Van Camp	do	Prov. Volunteers							
Child of	Rodolphus Fuller	do	2d	do						
Children of	Joseph Clapp	do	Prince Edward	do						
do	John M'Grath	do	do	do						
do	Benjamin Smith	do	do	do						
do	Adam Forbes	do	Incorporated	do						
Child of	Samuel Watson	do	Addington	do						
Children of	Simon Archart	do	do	do						
do	John Wood	do	Durham	do						
Child of	Elijah Darby	do	Incorporated	do						
do	George Marlat	Sergeant	2d York	do						
Children of	Robert Cook	do	do	do						
do	Archer Elkins	Private	5th Lincoln	do						
do	Hugh Buckboro	do	do	do						
do	John Overholt	do	do	do						
do	William Cole	do	do	do						
do	Pierre De Lorasee	do	3d do	do						
do	Thomas Smith	do	1st Norfolk	do						
do	Alexander Hutchinson	Sergeant	do	do						
do	Absalom B. Pearce	do	8th Hussrs	do						
do	Solomon Nichols	Private	Oxford	do						
do	Lord Bergere	do	3d Norfolk	do						
do	Johnston Story	Sergeant	2d Essex	do						
do	Thomas Getty	Ensign	do	do						
Child of	Joseph Fuller	Seaman	Provl. Marine	do						
Children of	Isaac Pelt	Private	Prince Edward	do						
do	—	—	—	—						
do	Isaiah Storer, Jun.	do	Addington	do						
do	—	—	—	—						
do	Henry Travis	do	Prince Edward	do						
do	—	—	—	—						
do	Asa Brown	do	Hastings	do						
do	—	—	—	—						
do	Jacob Keeler	do	Oxford	do						
do	—	—	—	—						
Child of	William Clark	do	2d Norfolk	do						
do	—	—	—	—						
Children of	Hugh Thompson	do	Oxford	do						
do	—	—	—	—						
Child of	James Morris	do	2d Grenville	do						
do	—	—	—	—						
Children of	John Wood	do	1st Leeds	do						
do	—	—	—	—						
Children of	Samuel Avery	do	2d Grenville	do						
do	—	—	—	—						

Errors Excepted

KDW. MacMAHON, General Agent for paying Militia Pensions.

From Lower Canada.

QUEBEC, Dec. 28.

INCORPORATION OF THE CITY.

At a Meeting of the Citizens of Quebec, called by Public Advertisement and holden at the Union Hotel on Friday the 24th October, 1817, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of petitioning the Legislature for an Act to Incorporate the City of Quebec;

THE HON. BLANCHET, Esq. in the Chair;

It was RESOLVED, that a Committee of Nine Citizens, with a power to add six to their number, be appointed to report on the subject of the proposed Incorporation; at a Meeting to be called by the said Committee.

ORDERED, That Messrs. *Blanchet, Neilson, Wm. Henderson, F. Quirouet, J. Laugevin, H. Black, F. Simons, Mercier and Lee*, do compose the said Committee.

At a subsequent Meeting, convened by Public Advertisement in the name of the said Committee and holden at the same place, on Friday the 12th December inst.

THE HON. BLANCHET, Esq. in the Chair:

The Committee appointed at the Meeting of the 24th October last, reported, That they had met, at different times, and having added to their number, Messrs. *R. Christie, Firs. Durette, John Macaider, Charles Jourdain, Thos. White and John Gaudet*, they had agreed to the following Report, containing the basis upon which they conceive it would be eligible to petition for an Act of Incorporation, together with the draft of a Petition.

And the said Report and Petition were read, and are as followeth:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The increasing population and prosperity of Quebec, render it expedient to take speedy and effectual measures for an alteration and improvement in the Police Government of the city, by uniting in a Memorial to the Legislature for an Incorporation.

Upon a well organized Police, and upon the diligence and fidelity with which the Functionaries discharge their duty, *depend*, in a great measure, the welfare, the comfort and the salubrity of a city, and the domestic security of its inhabitants.

To succeed in the accomplishment of a measure of such acknowledged public utility as an Incorporation of this city, it is thought expedient to draw the attention of the public to the existing state of the Police, and by taking a concise view of the subject, endeavour to indicate the means which reason suggests as the best mode of removing the evils complained of.

The Police of this city is at present in the hands of the Magistrates of this district, who are invested with this power in virtue of several clauses contained in various Acts of the Provincial Legislature, since the period of the conquest to the present day. The multiplicity of these assignments necessarily create confusion and incertitude. The Magistrates and the Public are equally liable to surprise, owing to the vague fragments into which their respective duties and obligations are scattered, through our Statute books. There is no positive enactment to which the Public may look for certain information on the subject: nor have they any immediate participation in, or control upon, the Municipal Government of the city; hence the absence of public spirit, without which the exertions of individuals must not only be useless, but even run the risk of incurring the obloquy of the unthinking multitude.

The backwardness and languor of all public improvements in Quebec, the frequent injudicious expenditure of the City Funds, and the extraordinary powers committed to the Magistrates (vide 37th of the King chap. 12.) in the government of the city, are so many motives for the citizens of Quebec to co-operate, with temperance, unanimity and perseverance, in effecting a measure, which ultimately must succeed, because it is not only reasonable and expedient, but because it is absolutely requisite, in order to remove the disadvantages under which the public labour.—THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ELECTIVE CORPORATION.

An *Elective Corporation* springing from the choice of the citizens, with adequate powers, and judiciously balanced and checked in its operations by some correcting power, would be the means of amply developing the resources of the city for *public* and *useful* purposes: it would excite a laudable emulation in all classes of society in promoting the public welfare: possessed of extensive means, the Corporation might afford additional employment to the labouring classes in carrying on works of public utility.

The levying and appropriation of the City Assessments, the repairing and paving the streets, the lighting and watching the city, the superintendance of the markets, the safety of the city from accidents by fire, the appointment of constables, the preservation of the public peace, and in a word, every thing relating to the Police, would properly appertain to the *Corporation*.

In their Constitutional Charter, the Corporation would find at one view, the extent of their own powers clearly and distinctly defined. The public also would, from the same source, ascertain their own rights and obligation, and be able, on all occasions, to form a correct opinion of the legality or illegality of the public measures of the Corporation, which, instead of being shrouded, *as at present*, in something like diplomatic mystery, would be openly and freely discussed. Every intelligent citizen would boldly give his opinion, and contribute his mite to the stock of public spirit, and all that diffidence and uncertainty which springs from the present order of things would be removed, in a manner as the reciprocal duties of all would be reduced to a single, plain and intelligible Statute, within the scope of every common understanding.

In obtaining the sense of the Public on the measure in agitation, it is to be distinctly understood, that no alteration in the Jurisdiction of the Court of Quarter Sessions is contemplated. That being a Court of Criminal Jurisdiction extending over the whole district, will not in any way be affected by the establishment of a Corporation in the City of Quebec.

Having thus traced the general outlines, your Committee beg leave to lay before the Public the following heads as the basis of the proposed Charter of Incorporation, for which they most respectfully submit to the consideration of their fellow citizens:—

1st. All laws or parts of laws, and every repugnant usage in virtue thereof, relating to the Police of the City of Quebec, to be respected and annulled, on the First Day of January next ensuing to that period when the Act incorporating the city shall have passed and received the Royal Assent.

2d. Every male inhabitant of twenty-one years of age or upwards, who shall have resided within the limits of the City of Quebec, not less than twelve calendar months immediately preceding, and shall have (by *him* in the next preceding general assessment) been rated and paid on five thousandth part or portion, or more of the total amount of the public assessment or other contributions raised in a direct manner from the Citizens of Quebec, for the public use of the said city, shall be entitled to one vote, and thereby become a FREEMAN OF THE CORPORATION.

3d. The City and Suburbs shall be divided into *Twelve Wards*, named, and numbered from One to Twelve, commencing at a nearly central situation will present an equal number of inhabitants; and those Twelve Wards again subdivided into *Precincts*, of five hundred souls each. To ascertain this population, a census shall be taken the first year, and *at least* once in every succeeding six years.

4th. The *Legislative* powers of the Corporation shall be entrusted to a *Mayor* and Twelve *Aldermen*, with one *Deputy* from every precinct the limits of the city may be found to contain (elected as by the 6th, 7th and 8th articles); who when assembled in their corporative capacity, shall be styled the *Common Council of the City of Quebec*; and shall have power to appoint, and regulate the rates, and appropriate the same to enact all bye laws and regulations of Police; and make all other ordinances in any way relating to the affairs of the city, (not contrary to the stipulations of the Act of Incorporation, or the Laws of the Province.)

The *Common Council* cannot assemble without a summons from the Mayor, who nevertheless is compelled to call a Common Council as often as may be required by any Three Members of that Body.

No salary or other remuneration will be allowed to any Mayor, Aldermen or Deputy.

5th. The *Executive* and *Administrative* power of the Corporation shall be exercised by the Mayor and Aldermen; who shall appoint all officers belonging to the Corporation. (the Town Clerk and City Treasurer alone excepted,) shall direct and ascertain that the monies raised by the Common Council are applied according to law; the accounts of which expenditures shall annually be laid before the Common Council, approved or disallowed, and then published.

They are also to hold such Courts of Justice as may be prescribed by the Bye laws of the Corporation to take cognizance of causes arising thereon.

And once in every week shall hold a public Court for the trial of all personal actions within the limits of the city, for sums not exceeding Twelve Pounds.

6th. The First Tuesday in December annually, the Freemen of each Ward shall assemble in their respective Wards, and elect one Deputy to the Common Council for every Precinct therein, according to the last census—provided, that no person be elected or vote for a Deputy, excepting a Freeman and a Proprietor of real property in the city, nor is any person eligible who shall not have been a resident in Quebec for at least five years.

7th. On the *Tuesday* immediately succeeding *that* on which the *first* election of Deputies takes place, the said Deputies shall assemble and choose one Alderman for every Ward, from among the Deputies of each Ward respectively. Of these Aldermen, after the first six years shall have expired, two shall on the *second Tuesday of December* annually retire; commencing with those that may be elected for Wards Number One and Two, and so on in rotation.

8th. On the *Third Tuesday* in *December* annually, the Freemen shall assemble at such place within the city as may be appointed, and there proceed to the election of a Mayor, for the ensuing year, in manner following, viz. The Freemen shall elect *any two of the Aldermen then serving*, of which two the Court of Aldermen, *and common-council* Mayor elect, who shall be presented to the people for his approbation on or before the *first of January*; on which day the Mayor, (newly elected Alderman,) Deputies, City Treasurer, and Town Clerk, shall enter upon their respective offices.

The elections of the Town Clerk or *Greffier*, and of a City Treasurer, shall take place by the Freemen of the City, at the same time and place as that of the Mayor. And to fill up the vacancies in the number of the Deputies or Aldermen which may from time to time occur in consequence of said elections, or by the resignation, absence or death of any Member of the Common Council, a new election shall take place in the manner herein-before respectively prescribed, in the course of one week at farthest.

Any person properly qualified, and duly elected Mayor, Alderman, or Deputy, refusing or *delaying* to serve, shall, for the first refusal, forfeit each respectively, viz.—The Mayor £500, an Alderman £250, and a Deputy £125; and in every such case of refusal, a new election shall immediately take place.

9th. The Mayor shall be a Justice of the Peace, and of the Quorum—and all Aldermen shall be Justices of the Peace; and *in their respective Wards* and shall amply perform all that may legally be done by any *two* Justices of the Peace elsewhere in the Province.

10th. Any person violating any of the Bye Laws of the Corporation in the presence of any Alderman, or any Member of the Common Council, shall be liable to be brought by such officer or member (together with such witnesses as may be present) before an Alderman; who shall, according to the evidences then produced, such member or officer, and competent witness, decide on the offence in a summary manner—and if such person is found guilty, the fine shall be immediately exacted on pain of imprisonment.

In all other cases arising on the Bye Laws, the form of proceeding shall be by complaint, summons and summary decision; and the fines levied on pain of imprisonment.

11th. The creditor of any person refusing or delaying payment, and being about to leave this province, shall have the privilege of seizing said debtor's effects for any amount not exceeding Twelve Pounds, on oath or affirmation, and *made* granted upon oath, and signed by the Mayor or an Alderman—and upon judgment, the said effects may be sold for the benefit of said creditor, and the overplus, if any, returned to the Proprietor. Provided, however, that the creditor seizing shall be bound to prove his claim on or before the second week's court day after such seizure, on pain of paying costs and damages adjudged.

12th. *No License* for keeping a house of public entertainment, or retailing spirituous liquors shall be granted within the limits of the city, to any person who shall not previously have been approved of by a Court of Mayor and Aldermen, (to which all Aldermen shall be duly summoned,) who shall annually regulate the number of such licences to be granted. And in future no retail shop *License* shall be granted for selling any quantity of spirituous liquors less than one quart.

Lastly. On the passing of the Act of Incorporation, the Corporation of the city of Quebec shall be put in immediate possession of all the monies, lands, real estate or property whatever, belonging to the said city; and shall have authority to borrow in the name and for the use of the city, any sum or sums of money not exceeding in all £.

(Copy of the Petition to the Assembly.)

To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the Province of Lower Canada, in Parliament Assembled.

The Humble Petition of the undersigned Citizens of Quebec,

REPRESENTS, That the increasing population and prosperity of the city, render it expedient to call the attention of the Legislature to the state of its Police and Internal Government, which the existing Laws of the Province have committed to the superintendance of the Magistrates of the District.

That your Petitioners have found by experience, that many great inconveniences result from the present system of Police in this City, which your Petitioners are of opinion can only be remedied by Legislative supervision.

That your Petitioners are of opinion, that the establishment of an *Elective Corporation*, upon the principles laid down in the annexed Schedule, which your Petitioners herewith humbly offer, for the consideration of your Honourable House, will be found the most efficient mode of improving the Police and Internal Government of this city.

Wherefore your Petitioners pray that your Honorable House, taking the Report into consideration, will be pleased to pass a Bill for the Incorporation of the City of Quebec, as nearly upon the principles contained in the annexed Schedule, and like such other improvements as your Honorable House, in its wisdom, shall deem expedient.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

Quebec, Jan. 1818.

RESOLVED, That the said Report is expressive of the sentiments of this Meeting, and be adopted as the basis of an Act of Incorporation for this City.

RESOLVED, That it is expedient to petition the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation for the City of Quebec, on principles corresponding to the above Report.

RESOLVED, That the form of the Petition now laid before the meeting, be adopted and signed by the citizens present, and that future signatures be received at such places as a Committee may appoint.

RESOLVED, That a Committee of General Management be appointed, to receive Signatures to the Petition, and take all other necessary steps to its being submitted as speedily as possible to the three branches of the Legislature.

That the said Committee consist of the following persons, viz.

Messrs. Blanchet, Neilson, R. Christie, Lee, W. Henderson, H. Black and F. Simons.

RESOLVED, That the Proceedings of this Meeting, together with the Report of the late Committee, be published.

F. BLANCHET, Chairman.

Quebec, 14th Dec. 1817.

From the United States.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 12.

Late and important Indian News.

The Editor of the *Reflector* received last night, the following important letter from his attentive and obliging correspondent, (an officer of the Staff,) dated "Fort Hawkins, December 10.

"The firing which was supposed to be an attack upon Colonel Blackshear's troops, was a commanding from Fort Scott, in return of some fires which the Indians made upon the boats which were building in this river. Nothing material resulted. The account which I gave you in my last, relative to the forming parties having set off, is probably incorrect, as it has not been confirmed.

"I expect you have had no express from General Gaines. Middleton arrived on Friday via Hartford—Its contents have transpired here. But this is, General Gaines ascertained that Major Muhlenburg was ascending Apalacha, and dispatched two boats to his assistance, and to collect provisions. Our boats were commanded by Lieut. Scott, with 20 men, was attacked 12 miles below Fort Scott, and the whole massacred except six, who saved themselves, by swimming, four of whom were wounded. From the other boat, and another which had been up the river, nothing had been heard. An express from gen. Jackson to gen. Gaines, who left here on Friday, returned to-night. He took the route by Fort Gaines—left was unable to proceed even that far, the penetrated within two miles of the fort, where he observed fresh Indian signs, and a few miles further came to where two white men had been killed—one of whom was Mr. John Chambers of Fort Gaines.

"The express had heard from them from report by persons whom he met, and was returning to overtake them, and at the time of the murder could not have been more than 5 miles behind. They were killed last Monday—there are but a few miles of the place where they had encamped the night before. The appearance indicated about twenty Indians, and the trail entered the direction of Fort Scott—structures at which place there is merely a negroman's guard of 12 men, and a few of the neighbouring inhabitants who have taken refuge there. So safe, however, we have the inhabitants considered themselves there, that some, it is said, were about returning to make their yearly raising their only great work, and the alarm has come so sudden upon them, that retreat is impossible, or at least dangerous. Fort Gaines is said to be of considerable strength; Fort Scott is a mere stockade, having very partial defences. The expresses that pitched from Fort Gaines to Fort Scott have not been heard of; nor has the one sent from this place since he left Fort Mitchell. From Scott's express says that he was informed by a friendly chief that General Gaines had sent notices to Fort Mitchell, requesting that as few troops as should be made through the nation as possible."

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army to his Father in Baltimore, dated

"FORT SCOTT, Dec. 2

"I have just been informed that an express will start for Fort Hawkins in 20 minutes, I therefore send you this hasty note. I arrived here from Fort Hawkins on the 15th November, and arrived here on the 19th at night. On the 23d, Col. Arbuckle crossed Flint river with 250 men, for the purpose of destroying an Indian town, about 20 miles off. We arrived in the town at about 12 o'clock next day—at 2, the place attacked us and after an action of about fifteen minutes, they retreated into a large swamp which nearly surrounded their town. Our loss cannot be ascertained. Ours was killed and one severely, and three slightly wounded—Lieutenant Scott, of the Seventh, had been ordered to the attack with 40 men, which were coming up with supplies. Major Meehle, Jury, who commanded the troops on board the steam-boat, ordered Lieutenant Scott back, and put on board the children and some regimental and several women and children. Yesterday, five of his men came in, all wounded. They state, the Lieutenant Scott was attacked by the Indians just below the forks of the rivers, and the whole party killed or cut off themselves. This is truly lamentable—I expect we shall have some warm work before many days. The whole Indian force is supposed to be 2500.

"P. S.—Since I commenced this letter, the Indians have fired upon some women who were washing on the bank."

The Legislature of Tennessee, besides passing a vote disapproving the introduction of a Branch of the Bank of the United States into that state, have passed an act imposing a penalty of fifty thousand dollars on the establishment of any such branch there.

DIED.—On the evening of the 23d ult. at Cincinnati, Miss Elvira Cooper, step daughter of Wm. Lemon, Esq. of that town. The time and manner of this young lady's decease, were peculiarly awful and affecting. It was to have been her wedding night; she had retired to her room to dress, apparently in perfect health, and in less than fifteen minutes she was discovered to be a corpse by her sister, who entered the room to assist her in dressing. By this time the friends had begun to assemble to witness the nuptial ceremony; but, alas! how changed the scene! She was a woman of delicate frame, and it is supposed her sudden death was occasioned by fainting in a cold room; that her blood chilled and stagnated before any relief could be afforded. It is probable if any person had been in the room with her, she might have been revived.

Unfortunate Occurrence.—A few days since a young man of the name of Josiah Wright, in Rye township, on the bank of the Susquehannah river, drove out his waggon to bring in a load of wood, but his horses started at six loads after, when a brother of his came in, and his mother informed him, that John had been out with the waggon about six hours, and she was very uneasy, as she thought it was about bed time. The young man went out to the barn, and heard a faint voice crying, "mammy, mammy." He said, "John is that you?" and ran to the place from whence the voice came, and found the boy buried into the manure, where he had been laying, from a short time after he left the house, and was so crushed, that he could not suffer his brother to take him out, until he went half a mile for help. The horses were found until next morning, and became perfectly sensible. He said the way he got himself hurt was, he had taken a log and laid the one end on the fore wheel, and then raised the other upon his head, when in the end it broke, and threw him off, and the other end bruised him down, so that he appeared by the crush and lying so long, as if all his inside and body had been broken and bruised, that he had scarcely the appearance of a man.

CARLISLE, (Penn.) Dec. 11.

Execution by Charcoal.—On the night of the 4th inst. a son of Peter Moors, in Tyronetownship, and a man of the name of Snyder, took a pot of kettle, and put some charcoal in it, with fire, to prevent the frost from damaging the plastering of a room that had been lately plastered; the men made themselves bed on the floor to sleep in, which unfortunately was the last, the last step; for in the morning, Moses was dead, and Snyder had only some signs of the left in him, and expired shortly after.

A Correspondent who, feels deeply grieved that so sacred a profanation of the *Lord's Day*, as is described in the following notice, should be allowed in any city of this civilized and christian country, requests us to give it an insertion in our paper, and thus hold it up to the detestation of the community. It is scarcely necessary to add, that the notice is copied from a paper published in the city of New-Orleans:

New and interesting exhibition.

On sunday the 8th inst. will be represented in the place where The Old Theatre formerly exhibited, near the Circus, an extraordinary fight on Furious Animals. The place where the animals will fight is a rotunda of thirteen in circumference, with a railing 12 feet on height, and a strong cage where the animals will be introduced by the Master and surveyors by him appointed.

1st *Fight*.—A strong African lyons Bull, attacked and enraged by six of the strongest dogs of the country.

2d *Fight*.—Six bull-dogs against a Canadian bear.

3d *Fight*.—A beautiful tiger against a black bear.

4th *Fight*.—The three dogs against a strong and furious Caledonian Bull.

If the Tiger is not vanquished in his fight with the bear, he will be sent alone against the last bull, and if the latter conquers all his enemies, the battle royal of three animals will be placed on his back, which will produce a very entertaining scene amongst.

In the Circus will be placed two Mandrins, which in a moment will be ready to fight, in order to show their dexterity, which always rise again, whereby the animals will get furious.

The doors will be opened at three and the exhibition begin at four o'clock precisely.

Admittance one dollar for grown persons, and 50 cents for children.

A military band will perform during the Exhibition.

If Mr. Renault is so happy as to assume the spectators by this new spectacle, he will use every exertion in diversity and ragement it, in order to prove to a generous public, whose patronage has been hitherto so kindly bestowed upon him, that none he is to please them.

N. Y. Spectator.

EXPEDITION TO AFRICA.

The Reverend Mr. Mills and the Rev. Mr. Bacon, were lately appointed, by the Colonization Society, to proceed to Africa, to visit the coast of Africa. After announcing their departure from Philadelphia, in the ship *Hunter*, Capt. Williams, for London, the *Philadelphia Gazette* has remarked, that on their arrival in England, will be in contact with gentlemen capable of giving them the best information relative to the West Coast of Africa, and also the best means of promoting their enquiries when there. Letters of introduction will be given to the Governor of Sierra Leone Colony, and as soon as practicable leave England for the Coast of Africa; they will make Sierra Leone Colony their principal station whilst examining the Coast, and from that place, as they think necessary, obtain the most accurate information of the climate, soil, rivers, productions, &c. and visit the Coast above and below the Colony to as many points as circumstances will permit, assembling, as far as they can, the native chiefs, and by different European nations on the Coast. These enquiries being completed and ascertained, the safest and most eligible place for the establishing a Colony, and the most proper regulations will be made, they will return directly to the United States, or by the way of England as circumstances may render expedient."

LATEST FROM AMELIA ISLAND

The Patriot privateer *Republicano*, which left Amelia on the 1st inst. and put into Savannah River in distress, on the 3d, reports that Commodore Aury was greatly agitated by the information that the government of the United States had determined to take possession of that Island. He at first embargoed the privateers in port, and determined to resist; but soon changed his plan, raised the embargo, and proceeded to the execution of measures for evacuating the place. The privateer also reports that several vessels from different American ports were arriving daily for the purpose of obtaining cargoes of negroes from Baltimore on last Saturday; in all amounting to fourteen. On the same day, a prize schooner with a hundred and five negroes was taken possession of, while about to sail from the Fernandina by the United States' brig Saranac.

PARIS, Dec. 17.

A private letter from Portugal mentions that general O'Donnel, having united a considerable force in Andalusia, in Spain, was to proceed to embark within about the end of the present month. A new order has changed completely the disposition of those forces, and they have been directed towards the frontier of Estremadura, without any known object for such a destination. On the other side the Portuguese have sent troops to Elvas, and to the environs of that strong place. Marshall Beresford, commander in chief of the Portuguese, has sent an aid de camp to Madrid, to demand an explanation of this movement. Conjecture is as usual, very busy in endeavoring to account for these movements.

We have been favored with Gibraltar papers to the 22d of October, which furnish some further particulars of the late Revolution at Algiers. When the janissaries surrounded the palace of the Dey, he called to his assistance the officers of his artillery and navy, but they declined interfering. The Dey then demanded of the janissaries what they wanted; they replied, "an individual from within." Anxious to preserve his life by any sacrifice, he offered to double the pay of the whole corps; but this was rejected, and his person loudly called for. His ferman was forwarded to him, and he had recourse to poison; its operation, however, was not sufficiently quick, and the janissaries entering, seized and bound him, and conducted him to the spot appropriated for public executions, where the Dey's friends then quietly returned to their first assembling.

The public opinion was much in favour of the new Dey Ali Cogia—the ministers of his predecessor have been banished into the interior, and their property confiscated. It is stated the Algerine squadron consisting of a palacre corvette, three brigs, and two schooners sailed on the 28th of Sept supposed with an intention of retaking off Cape Vi Vincente, for vessels under Prussian and Hamburg flags; and there was little doubt of their having the plague on board. The plague continued at Algiers, the daily number of deaths being about 30—sometimes more: it had spread to several villages in the interior. *Mercantile Advertiser.*)

FROM PERNAMBUCO.

Extract from the journal of an American gentleman, arrived at this port from Pernambuco.

"The late revolution ended, and the subsequent conduct of thousands of those who abetted it, is better than a volume of theoretical reasoning to enable us to judge of their competency to establish their independence. They were at the commencement of it, no doubt, pleased with the idea of liberty, not because they knew the worth of it, but for the same reason that a child is, for a while, pleased with a rattle—because it was a novelty. Their efforts to possess it, were honored therefore, so long as they found them attended with little difficulty and no danger; but when a small squadron, that could not hold a thousand men, appeared before the town, their patriotism evaporated. Indeed the panic was so general, that before a gun was fired, a party of 40 or 50 Portuguese sailors whose vessels had been embargoed in the port from the commencement of the revolution) landed and took possession of the first fort the Patriots took from the Royalists, the day on which the revolution broke out. A few hours after, one Lobo, with some of his officers, landed from the squadron without opposition, and the people received him with every manifestation of joy. The day before this transaction took place in Pernambuco, the government received information, that a body of the Royalists, consisting of about 300, who had marched by land from St. Salvador, together with as many more Indians, who had joined them on their march, were advancing upon the rear of the town, then about 20 miles distant from it. Martins, though not a military man, took command of about 600 men, and advanced to give them battle. He encamped the first night of his march a short distance from the enemy, and at day-light the next morning found that half of his men had deserted. He was soon attacked, a slight skirmish ensued, in which he was wounded; his troops fled in every direction, but principally to the enemy. He made his escape in disguise, but was shortly after betrayed by an old woman in whose house he had sought concealment. The victorious troops marched into the city, and the king's authority was immediately re-established. Paraiba, Rio Grande, and some other small towns to the north and in the interior, followed in quick succession the example of Pernambuco. Of those who had espoused the cause of the revolution more than 90 of 100 were not only loaded in their bonds to welcome the return of the King's authority, but were also called in their dedications of the resident of the—with whom they had united; hence prisoners are daily marched into the city from almost every part of the province, and examinations and executions were daily taking place. Their treatment of the different bodies of these prisoners, is worthy of savages. After the prisoner is put to death (which is done by hanging) his head and hands are cut off, and his body made fast to a horse and dragged through the filth and dirt of the principal streets of the city. This ceremony has followed every execution that has taken place, and is strikingly characteristic of the present state of refinement in that country, or rather it indicates how nearly the people and the rulers are assimilated in their passions and manners, to a state of Barbarism. After sufficiently gratifying themselves with this horrid spectacle, their heads or heads were either erected on poles, or some conspicuous place, where they remain to freshen the souls of fearful ob-

Sentiment in the Supplement.

gersoles, or sent to some other town in the province for a like exhibition. Indeed there is scarce a much frequented spot, or public square in the city, but exhibits some part of the mangled bodies of these unfortunate adventurers. Some were sent in irons to St. Salvador and Rio Janeiro, there to be executed; others banished to Africa, and about 500 now remain in the prisons of Pernambuco and Paraiba, who are doomed, no doubt, soon to experience the "tender mercies" of this merciful government.—*N. Y. Adv.*

BOSTON, Dec. 15.

Another fire in St. Johns.—Mr. Topliff has obliged us with the loan of a St. Johns paper of the 21st ult. containing the particulars of another extensive and distressing conflagration, which occurred at that place on the morning of that day. Many large stores, dwelling-houses, and mercantile establishments, which escaped the previous fire, were destroyed by this. It was discovered at about half past 3 o'clock, and raged till half past 9, six hours. "A great part of the western half of the town, (says the St. Johns paper) which was contemplated as a shelter for the distressed at the fire of the 7th inst. is laid in ashes, many families have to lament, and feel the painful distress, of a second time being burnt out of their dwellings, in the space of fourteen days. By what means many of them will find shelter the approaching winter, we are at a loss to conjecture; should they even be fortunate enough to have the means of purchasing necessaries."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Dec. 15.

REPORT, IN PART,

Of the Committee on so much of the President's Message as relates to Roads, Canals and Seminaries of Learning, read and committed to a Committee of the whole House on Friday next.

The Committee, to whom were referred so much of the President's Message as relates to Roads, Canals and Seminaries of learning, respectfully

REPORT, IN PART,

That they have taken into consideration the subject referred to them, and bestowed on it that attention to which, by its importance, it is so eminently entitled. Involving, as it is supposed, a great constitutional question, on the one hand, and intimately connected, on the other, with the improvement, the prosperity, the Union, and the happiness of the United States, it presents the fairest claims to candid and diligent investigation. Nor is it without additional interest from the division of opinion to which it has heretofore given rise between the executive and legislative branches of the government; a difference, which in the indulgence of free opinion, will be still found to exist between the sentiments promulgated in the message of the President, and those which will be advanced by your committee in this report; nor do they conceive, that the expression in the message of the President of an opinion unfavourable to the constitutional powers of the general government, should be permitted to have any influence on the disposition of Congress, to legislate on this interesting subject. For, if the constitutional authority of the two Houses should differ with the executive department, the opinion of the latter, however respectable, must yield to such an expression of *their* will. On the other hand, if from deference to an opinion promulgated in an executive communication, Congress should refrain from entering upon the consideration of a question involving constitutional doctrine, it might happen that the opinion of the President would prevent the enaction of a law, even though there should be the constitutional majority of two-thirds of both houses in its favour. Thus, by the introduction of such a practice, the Presidential *veto* would acquire a force unknown to the constitution, and the legislative body would be shorn of its powers from a want of confidence in its strength, or from indisposition to exert it. Whilst your committee are perfectly aware, that nothing like this is contemplated by the executive branch of the government, they presume, the House of Representatives will scrupulously avoid a course, which may be construed into a dereliction of their privileges. They deem it, therefore, not improper to offer some considerations upon the question of the constitutional powers of the general government, to pass laws for the improvement and construction of roads and canals, with the consent of the states.

As it is obvious, however, that these several subjects of legislation do not rest upon the same foundations, and that one of these may be within the sphere of the constitutional powers of Congress, whilst the others may belong exclusively to the states, it is proposed to treat them separately, and the subject of the improvement and construction of public roads which appears to your committee, most clearly to be referable to the powers vested in the general government, will be first taken into consideration.

An accurate attention to the real points of difference on this subject, will greatly contribute to free the controversy from unimportant and irrelevant considerations. To attain this, we have only to compare what is manifestly admitted on the one hand, with what is claimed and contended for on the other.

The laws of antecedent Congresses, approved by successive executive magistrates, and the acts of the executive magistrates themselves, will be resorted to as affording evidence of what may be regarded as conceded to be within the powers of the general government. The commendable jealousy which they have manifested of all encroachments on state power, and their scrupulous adherence to the most rigid principles of construction, affords a sure guarantee, that more has not been admitted than may fairly be assumed to be within the provisions of that instrument.—Taking, then, the acts both of the legislative and executive branches of the government for our guide, we shall find it clearly admitted that there are *some cases, at least*, in which the general government possesses the constitutional privilege of constructing, and improving roads through the several states.

Thus, by the act of the 20th of March 1806, amended and enlarged by subsequent acts, a road was directed to be laid out and constructed from Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, to the state of Ohio, upon obtaining the consent of the states through which it should pass. The fund provided for this noble undertaking, was to consist of the proceeds of the sales of certain lands, the property of the United States, in the state of Ohio; so that this act furnishes the double admission that "roads may be laid out by Congress through the several states with their consent;" and that the expences of constructing such roads may be constitutionally defrayed out of the funds of the United States. The act was approved by the President in office, in 1806, and other acts confirming, amending, and enlarging it, were passed by subsequent legislatures, in the years 1810, 1811, and 1815, and approved by the President, in office, at those periods; nay, more; the three last acts contained appropriations to the amount of $210,000, payable out of any monies in the Treasury, out reimbursable out of the Ohio fund; a fund which might, or might not, prove adequate, and which, in point of fact, is believed to hitherto have been insufficient.

Similar to this act in some of its provisions, and analagous in principle, are the Acts of April 21st, 1806, and of the 3d of March, 1817, authorizing roads to be opened from Nashville, and Reynoldsburgh, in the state of Tennessee, to different points in the Mississippi Territory. But these acts go still farther than the former, in *omitting to require the previous consent of the state of Tennessee*, through whose territories a part of the roads was to pass, and in directing the expences of making them, to be defrayed out of the public Treasury of the United States, without providing for its reimbursement, in any manner whatsoever.

But lest the influence to be derived from these admissions, should be deemed to be weakened by the consideration, that the collision of opinion on the constitutional question has arisen, since the passage of those laws, your committee will beg leave to refer to the date of the last act, abovementioned, and to certain transactions of a date, subsequent to the important and well remembered difference of opinion between the executive and legislature, at the last session of Congress. Since that period, they have satisfactory information, that a road has been directed by the executive of the United States, to be improved, at the expence of the general government, and doubtless, for military purposes. This road is laid out from Plattsburgh, or its vicinity, in the state of New-York, to Sackett's Harbor, in the same state.

It is to be presumed, that it is to be constructed at the expence of the general government, and it is understood, that the previous assent of the state, has not been procured.

From this act, therefore, of the executive branch of the government, emanating from that source, at a late date; it would seem fair to infer, that the constitution is admitted to have conferred upon the general government a power in *some cases*, to make roads and to defray the expence of their construction, out of the funds of the United States. And as the power is not denied *in all cases*, your committee will attempt to shew that Congress has the power,

1. To lay out, construct and improve post roads through the several states, with the assent of the respective states. And

2. To open, construct, and improve military roads, through the several states, with the assent of the respective states.

3. To cut canals through the several states, with their assent, for promoting and giving security to internal commerce, and for the more safe and economical transportation of military stores, &c. in time of war: leaving in all these cases, the jurisdictional right over the soil in the respective states.

In examining the soundness of these positions, your committee will not find it necessary to resort to what is called a liberal construction of the constitution. They might indeed contend, that as the powers here attributed to the United States, are not in derogation of state rights, (since they can only be exercised by their assent) there is less reason for adhering to extreme rigor of construction. Where the authority claimed by the general government, is oppressive in its character, or dangerous in its tendencies; where it is asserted without deference to state assent, and in derogation of state power; where it is calculated to aggrandize the Union, and to depress its members, these may become reasons for holding the representatives of the nation to the "letter of their authority" But where the power sought to be exercised, is beneficent in its effects, and only felt in the blessing it confers; where it is not proposed to act, except, with the assent of the party which is to be affected; where the measure is more calculated to increase the opulence and the power of the state, than to aggrandize the union at its expense; it might fairly be contended that a less rigorous construction of the constitution, would be justifiable. It is neither unprecedented or improper to construe the same instrument, liberally, where the interests of the contracting parties will be thereby promoted, and to adhere to a greater strictness, where injury may arise to either, by an interpretation too latitudinous.—That the powers in question, are neither dangerous in their tendencies, or calculated to prove injurious to the states, would seem fairly inferable from the recommendation to amend the constitution, and from the importance so justly attached to these objects in all bonds.

But your committee, nevertheless, do not conceive it necessary to call to their aid, the liberal principles of construction, which the occasion might justify. They discover any use of the general phrase in the constitution to provide for the common defence and general welfare, as applicable to the enumeration of powers, or as extending the power of congress beyond the specified powers; and they admit that to support their positions, it must appear, that the powers contended for, are expressly granted, or that they are both "necessary and proper" for carrying into execution some other express power.

That Congress with the assent of the states, respectively, may construct and improve their post roads, under the power "to establish post offices and post roads," seems to be admitted both from the nature of things, and from analagous constructions of the constitution. It has been contended, indeed, that the word *establish* in this clause of the instrument, comprehends nothing more than a mere designation of post roads. But if this be true, the important powers conferred on the general government, in relation to the post office, might be rendered in a great measure inefficient and impracticable. In some states a power is vested in the inferior tribunals or county courts, to discontinue roads at their discretion; a post road designated by Congress, might thus be discontinued to the great embarrassment of the post office establishment. If the power to *establish*, confers only the authority to designate, Congress have no right either to keep a ferry over a deep and rapid river, for the transportation of the mails or to compel the owners of a ferry, to perform that service; and yet our laws contain an act, repassed in for more than twenty years, imposing penalties on ferrymen for detaining the mail, and on other persons for retarding or obstructing its passage. It would be difficult to discover how this power of imposing penalties can be supported, either as an original or accessary power, except upon principles of more liberal construction than those now advanced. There are therefore, not a few who believe that under the authority to *establish* post roads, Congress have express power to lay out, construct, and improve roads for the transportation of the mails.

But, however this may be, the authority which is conferred by the constitution to make all laws which shall be "necessary and proper" for carrying into execution the enumerated powers, is believed to vest in the general government all the means, which are essential to the complete enjoyment of the privilege of "establishing post offices and post roads." Even without this clause of the constitution, the same principle would have applied to its construction; since according to common understanding the grant of a power implies a grant of whatever is necessary to its enjoyment.

Taking these principles for our guide, it may be asked, if under the narrow rules of construction contended for, the right of transporting the mails would not be entirely at the will of the states respectively? On the other hand if the U. S. have the privilege of establishing post roads, and are under the correspondling obligation of transporting the mails, is it not essential to the performance of this duty and to the enjoyment of this power, that they should have the right (with the assent of the respective states) to throw bridges over deep and rapid streams, to remove embarrassing and dangerous obstructions) in the roads which they have the privilege of using, to level mountains which impede the velocity of transportation, and to render passable the morasses which intersect the roads through the various parts of the Union? Can it be supposed, that the convention in conferring the power and imposing the duty of transporting the mails (in its nature a matter of national concern) intended to vest in Congress the mere authority to designate the roads over which it should be carried? Can it be denied, that the right to render a road passable is "necessary" to the enjoyment of the privilege of transporting the mails; or can it be denied that such improvement, with the assent of the states, is proper? And, if "necessary and proper," is it not justified as an incidental power?

It is indeed from the operation of these words "necessary and proper," in the clause of the constitution, which grants necessary powers, that the "*assent of the respective states*," is conceived to be a pre-requisite to the improvement even of post roads. For however "necessary" such improvement might be, it might be questioned how far an interference with the state jurisdiction over its soil, against its will, might be "proper." Nor is this instance of an imperfect right in the general government without an analogy in the constitution. The power of exercising jurisdiction over forts, magazines, arsenals and dock yards depending upon a previous purchase by the U. S. *with the consent of the state.*

Admitting, then, that the constitution confers on y a *right of way*, and that the rights of soil, and jurisdiction remain exclusively with the state respectively, yet there seems no sound objection to the improvement of roads *with their assent*. For if, by the 10th amendment, this right is reserved to the states, it is within the power of the state to grant it, unless the U. S. are incapable of receiving such a privilege. But by various acts of the government, whose validity has never been questioned, it appears to possess not merely the power of receiving so unimportant a privilege as this, but of acquiring territory *at libitum*. The acquisition of Louisiana, one of the happest events of our political history, evinces the power of this government to acquire territory by treaty from foreign nations. The cession of the north west territory by Virginia, shews that under the strict principles of the old confederation, which had so few features of nationality, the U. S. were deemed to have the power of acquiring lands even from the states of the confederacy. The Georgia cession, completed about the year 1802, is finally decisive of the practical and undisputed exercise of a power in the general government to receive a cession of territory from any member of the confederacy, under the present constitution. But if the general government have the power to aggrandize itself by the acquisition of territories, can the inferior privilege be denied them of receiving from a state, the right of making or repairing the roads over which they are compelled to transport the mails through the Union?

(To be continued.)

We notice with pleasure, that large cables, anchors and other apparatus for the steam-boat, now building on Lake Erie, have reached this city, on their way to Buffalo. We are informed it is the intention of the projectors of this novel enterprise, resulting in this city, to put the boat in operation by the 20th of June next. We also learn, that contractors have gone out from Boston, to construct two light houses on Lake Erie; that the oil for them is in the river, and that it is intended to light them at the opening of the navigation in the spring.—*Bh. Argus.*

The Drawing Room regulations under the new administration, seem to have been the subject of a good deal of speculation at Washington. The National Register has given a history of the drawing-room as it has been regulated under the several presidents, since the establishment of the government, with some remarks on the propriety of deviating at the present from the practice under the last administration. The resolution of Mrs. Monroe not to return visits, is said to have excited some sensation among the ladies of the metropolis. The present regulation is in substance this. Mrs. Monroe is at home in the morning to receive the cards of her visitors; and the President to receive strangers and citizens between one and two only, but the heads of department, and members of the government at all hours in the day.—*Boston Daily Ad.*

The act to abolish the Internal taxes has received the signature of the President and become a law.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE,
YORK;
THURSDAY, JAN. 15, 1818.

The Earl of Selkirk arrived here on Saturday last, from the United States, by way of Queenston. It is said that his Lordship expected to meet here one of the Magistrates who issued the warrant for his arrest, but being disappointed in that expectation, he proceeded on Saturday to Sandwich.

The paragraph handed to us, mentioning the departure of a Gentleman from New-York for France, being apparently only to answer party purposes, and with which, on either side, we wish invariably to avoid interfering, we must decline inserting.

January 1818.

The Assize of Bread for the ensuing month, has been fixed by the Magistrates at *seven pence half penny* the four pound loaf.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS
In the York Market during the last week.

		Province Currency Dollar at 5s.					
		From			To		
ARTICLES.	PER.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	5
Mutton	——	0	0	0	0	0	5
Veal	——	0	0	0	0	0	4
Pork	——	0	0	4	0	0	5
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	1	10 1-2
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
Butter	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Eggs	doz	0	0	0	0	1	3
Wheat	bushel	0	0	0	0	5	0
Peas	——	0	3	9	0	4	1 1-2
Potatoes	——	0	0	0	0	1	10 1-2
Oats	——	0	0	0	0	1	6
Turnips	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Carrots	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	2
Flour	cwt.	0	0	0	0	12	6
Do.	bl.	1	0	0	1	2	6
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hay	ton	0	0	0	3	0	0
Straw	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood	cord	0	0	0	0	12	6

12th January, 1818.

HOME DISTRICT, } ORDER—That
Quarter Sessions. } on the
the remaining Five Building Lots on the Market Square, will be Sold at Public Auction, at the Market House, on Saturday the 24th instant.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Undersigned, being much pressed for Money to meet the just demands of his Creditors, hereby notifies to all persons indebted to him, to make immediate payment; otherwise he will be obliged to put their respective Accounts into the hands of an Attorney for collection. He proposes to sell by Public Auction, the whole Stock in Trade, to commence on Saturday the 24th instant, and be continued until the whole is disposed of.—Also by private sale, Lot No. 18, North side King Street, with a very comfortable Dwelling-House, Store-House, and Root-House thereon erected, with sufficient street ground to build an additional Store, besides the requisite space for a gateway. Lot No. 19, south side Duke-street, one-fifth of an acre. Together with Six or Eight Hundred Acres of an unlimited Land, Located many years ago, and said to be valuable.

DONALD M'ARTHUR.

York, 14th Jan. 1818. 3 tf

JOHN STARK,
WEAVER,

HAVING made every necessary arrangement for a steady home near the Surveyor General's office; for delivering of the above business, in a very superior manner, respectfully solicits the custom of the inhabitants of this Town and neighbourhood; and flatters himself, that from his complete knowledge of the business, he will give general satisfaction to his Employers, particularly as his terms are very moderate. 3m 3

FARM TO LET.

THE Subscriber wishes to Lease on shares or for rent, for a period of two years, from the 1st of April next, a part of his Farm, containing about Fifty Acres of improved land, with the Buildings thereon; 25 Acres have been pastured for the last six years, without any intermediate crop. The soil is very good, and the fences are in the most complete repair. Inquire at this Office, or of the Subscriber on the Farm, which is only six miles from York, by water.

W. GRAY.

Etobicoke, Jan. 12, 1818. 3 tf

YORK—Printed by R. C. Sword.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE EXTRA.

LONDON GAZETTE
Extraordinary.

WHITEHALL, NOVEMBER 6.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta, daughter of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and Consort of his Serene Highness the Prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg, was delivered of a still-born male child, at nine o'clock last night, and about half-past twelve, her Royal Highness was seized with great difficulty of breathing and exhaustion, which alarming symptoms increased till half-past two o'clock this morning, when her Royal Highness expired, to the inexpressible grief of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, of her illustrious Consort, the Prince Leopold, and of all the Royal Family.

Dispatches were immediately sent off to the Queen and Princesses at Bath, who will probably return forthwith to town, and to every other member of the Royal Family. The Duke of York, and, we believe, Earl Bathurst, are gone to Clermont, to Prince Leopold; and a Council, we hear, will be held in the course of the day, to give the necessary orders for the funeral of the lamented Princess, and for a general mourning. It will, we have no doubt, be as general a one, as ever took place in this country. The melancholy event produced a depression in the Funds, which was further aggravated by a report in the city, of the Prince Regent having been taken dangerously ill in the country.

A communication of the lingering state of the Princess had been sent off on Tuesday night to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who has been for some days at Sudborne Hall, the seat of the Marquis of Hartford, in consequence of which his Royal Highness immediately set out for Clermont. He passed through town a little past four this morning, and reached Clermont at twenty minutes past nine, only in time to share in the deep affliction in which the once happy mansion of his departed daughter, was now plunged.

The Duke of York undertook the duty of carrying the melancholy intelligence to the Queen, and other members of the Royal Family, at Bath, and set out for that place at an early hour.

The Princess was in her 22d year. She was born on the 7th of January, 1798, and married 2d May, 1816.

We recollect no occurrence, during a period of many years, that ever produced such general, sincere and deep affliction, throughout the capital of the British empire, as the doubly-lamentable event which it has been now our duty to record.—Every bosom swells with sorrow, and many give vent to their grief in tears.—Throughout the whole of the widely extended dominions over which it was fondly hoped her mild sceptre would one day shed happiness and glory, the sorrow and grief will be most poignant.

A general mourning will of course take place, and the theatres and all other places of public amusement will be shut for the present.

York, January 16, 1818.

In consequence of the above melancholy intelligence, there will not be a Ball on the 19th inst. as was intended.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. II. YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1818. No. 4.



UPPER-CANADA.

Samuel Smith,
Administrator.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the fifth day of February next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the sixteenth day of December last, WE thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-sixth day of January next, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. BUT WE, taking into our consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; HEREBY convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the fifth day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, *for the actual despatch of Public business*, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do, as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. —WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of the Government of Our said Province, at York, this twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty-eighth year of our Reign.

S. S.

By Command of His Honor,
SAML. P. JARVIS, *Acting Secty.*

James Gould and Co.

At the sign of the GILDED COACH, No. 2, Division Street, ALBANY,

MAKE all kinds of Pleasure Carriages, to Order, and keep constantly on Sale,

Coaches, Chaises, Waggons, Sleighs, Harness, &c. &c.

Made in the best manner and handsome style.

☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to, and Carriages carefully packed, and forwarded as directed.—June 6, 1817. tf 32

Executive Council Office, York, 20th May, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, That if JOHN HARTFORD, late of Lot N. 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Glanford, in the District of Gore, does not within *Twelve Months* from this date, appear in Person to take out the Grant for said Lot, it will be regranted to another Settler.

By order of the Lt. Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Westpart of the Midland District, and the Western part of New-Castle District, in the Province, intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, for a division of the aforesaid District, in order to form a new District.

JOHN STARK,

WEAVER,

HAVING made every necessary arrangement (at a small house near the Surveyor General's Office) for carrying on the above Business, in a very superior manner, respectfully solicits the custom of the Inhabitants of this Town and neighbourhood; and flatters himself, that from his compete knowledge of the business, he will give general satisfaction to his Employers, particularly as his terms are very moderate. 3w-3

English Saddles,

AND

HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, late of Europe, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above Business in its various Branches, in the Town of York, next door to Messrs. Young and Monroe, in the Store lately occupied by S. Jarvis, Esq. and from his having been employed in some of the first houses, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The arrangements he has made in selecting his goods in Montreal, all which are of the neatest and most Fashionable make, imported from the English Markets, he will be able to sell cheaper than any other house in this Province. A variety of Sleigh Harness, &c. finished in the newest and most elegant style, with yellow and plated mountings.

Carriages trimmed in the neatest manner.

Wanted, an *Apprentice* who can be well recommended.

N. B. Cash or Country Produce will be taken in payment for Goods. 52-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DREAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817.

NOTICE.

LEATHERN *Fire Buckets* procured from Lower Canada being now to be had of the Treasurer of the District, WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq. for the original cost and charges, the Regulations of Police requiring Houses to be furnished with them, will in future be rigidly enforced. 45tf

To his Honor the Administrator,

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS, beg leave to offer every acknowledgement of gratitude, and to those Parents who have already honored them with their confidence; and hope by arduous attention to prove themselves worthy of the charge committed to their care, and of extended patronage.

Mr. and Mrs. R. request to inform their Patrons and the Public, they have removed to a *New House*, near the Church.

N. B.—Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTS, take this opportunity to correct a mistake which exists in the public mind, with respect to keeping the bed, bedding, knife, fork, spoon, towel, &c. as all of them will be returned with each Pupil on her quitting school.

York, August 28, 1817. tf 35

CHARLES OSBORNE.

IF the above named CHARLES OSBORNE will call at the Office of the *Upper-Canada Gazette*, he will obtain intelligence respecting a Legacy very much to his advantage.

York, 8th Dec. 1817. 49 4m

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Undersigned, being much pressed for Money to meet the just demands of his Creditors, hereby notifies to all persons indebted to him, to make immediate payment, otherwise he will be obliged to put their respective Accounts into the hands of an Attorney for collection. He proposes to sell by Public Auction, his whole Stock in Trade, to commence on Saturday the 24th instant, and be continued until the whole is disposed of.—Also by private sale, Lot No. 18, North side King Street, with a very comfortable Dwelling-House, Store-House, and Root-House thereon erected, with sufficient street ground to build an additional Store, besides the requisite space for a gateway. Lot No. 19, south side Duke-street, one-fifth of an acre. Together with Six or Eight Hundred Acres of uncultivated Land, Located many years ago, and said to be valuable.

DONALD M'ARTHUR.

York, 14th Jan 1818. 3 tf

FARM TO LET.

THE Subscriber wishes to Lease on shares or for rent, for a period of two years, from the 1st of April next, a part of his Farm, containing about Fifty Acres of improved land, with the Buildings thereon: 28 Acres have been pastured for the last six years, without any intermediate crop. The soil is very good, and the fences are in the most complete repair. Enquire at this Office, or of the Subscriber, at the Farm, which is only six miles from York, by water.

W. GRAY.

Etobicoke, Jan. 12, 1818. 3-tf

Executive Council Office, York, 22d Oct. 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Honor the Administrator in Council, to the Representatives of *John Galloway* and *William Caldwell*, to make good any pretension to Lot number Twenty-one in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Kingston, within Six Months from this date, or it will be granted to the Occupant, who has been in possession sixteen years.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western District, intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session, for a division of the District, and to alter the site of the present Court-House.

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington, and about forty miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston, and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Townships in the rear which are settling very fast, will make the land in that neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.

York House Seminary,

FOR

Young Ladies.

To Parents and Guardians.

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS, (from England,) will open a *Boarding and Day School* at York, on Monday the 22d of June, where every polite and useful branch of Education will be taught.

The strictest attention will be paid to the Morals and Health of the Young Ladies.

N. B.—Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTS have brought a Piano Forte, Globes, &c. with them.

York, 18th June, 1817.

ADVERTISEMENT.

12th *January*, 1818.

HOME DISTRICT, } ORDER-
Quarter Sessions. } ED that the remaining Five Building Lots on the Market Square, will be Sold at Public Auction, at the Market House, on Saturday the 24th instant.

GEORGE DAWSON,

BOOK BINDER, from Edinburgh,

Nearly opposite the Church,

INFORMS the Public, that from the long experience he has had in the line of his business, he is induced to believe, that he can execute BINDING in a style superior to what has been hitherto done in this country.

*** Gentlemen's Libraries repaired on the shortest notice.

York, August 28, 1817. tf 35

Carding Machines.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has commenced the Manufacture of *CARDING MACHINES*, in the Town of Young, fifteen miles above Brockville, in Upper-Canada. Any person wishing to purchase, may be furnished with either DOUBLE or SINGLE MACHINES, of an excellent quality, and on very moderate terms. The Machines are made in a workman-like manner, and he does not hesitate to warrant them equal, if not superior, to any imported.

LYMAN JUDSON.

Young, 8th Aug. 1817. 4f

N. B. The co-partnership heretofore subsisting between *Lyman Judson and James Thomson*, is dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be carried on by LYMAN JUDSON.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

On *Saturday*, the 28th March, 1818, on the Premises, if not previously disposed of,

THE HOUSE and PREMISES now occupied by the Subscriber, with the *Brewery, Tannery* and *Lots of Land* attached thereto, with a good *Orchard* and *Garden*.

The Brewery and Tannery are remarkably well watered by a perpetual stream, and form one of the most desirable situations in the Province, for a Brewer, Tanner, Distiller, &c.

An indisputable Title will be given.

Terms of payment and further particulars may be had from the Subscriber or JOSEPH SHAW, Brewer.

WM. SHAW.

York, Dec. 23d 1817. 52

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Dec. 15

REPORT, IN PART,

Of the Committee on so much of the President's Message as relates to Roads, Canals and Seminaries of Learning; and also committed to a Committee of the whole House on Friday next.

(*Concluded from our last.*)

Moreover, it seems to be admitted that the United States have since the Georgia cession, a constitutional right to make and repair roads in the ceded territory. If then by the transfer of the territory, Georgia could give, and the United States receive the right to make roads within it, it is difficult to imagine a substantial objection to the validity of a grant to make a road, without a transfer of the territory.

2. Your committee conceive that the general government has the power of making and opening *military roads with the consent of the respective states*, with a view to the common defence of the nation.

The power of opening a road during actual hostilities, for the purpose of transporting military stores, and marching troops to points that are menaced, has never yet been called in question.—In truth, without such a power the U. S. must fall a prey to foreign enemies, so that it seems fair to assume that, wherever a military road becomes necessary for the *defence* of the United States, the power of the [illegible] construct it. [illegible]

government can be the only judge; and if the power of *judging* of this necessity be in them, the constitutional power to *act* must of course be conceded. In the exercise of this discretion, a very general sentiment at present prevails in favor of preparations during the peace for a state of war. And if the power of judging when it is necessary, be admitted, the constitutional right to do it at any time must be allowed.

It is not proposed to enter upon the delicate inquiry whether this right can be exercised by the general government, *without* the assent of the respective states, through whose territories a road is contrived, in time of peace, with a view to military operations in any future wars. Leaving this question for discussion whenever the occasion may call it forth, your committee are content in this report to assert the right to exercise this "unnecessary" power *with the assent of the states.*

Having taken this cursory view of the principles of the constitution, in relation to the construction of roads by the United States, it may not be unimportant to examine what has been the practice under its provisions. The laws of the Union, and the acts of the executive branch of the government, though they cannot be relied on to support acknowledged power, may safely be referred to in aid of our inquiries as to the proper construction of the constitution.

Among the most conspicuous of the monuments afforded by the acts of Congress, is the establishment of the Cumberland road already mentioned. This road has been constructed under the authority of the United States, with their funds, and through the soil of the states, with their consent. It has received the sanction of several successive representative bodies, and of two successive administrations of the United States. In short, it is one which all those were wanting, this act would forbid.

Passing over the road from Nashville to Natchez, and the road from Reynoldsburg to a part of the late territory of Mississippi, directed by an act of the last session of Congress, both of which afford precedents in favor of roads to come in the military roads lately directed by the executive authority to be constructed from Plattsburg or its vicinity, to Sackett's Harbor. This road is not to be constructed with any express assent of the state through which it passes, nor by the authority of Congress, but the President has deemed it necessary as a military road, has ordered it to be made, and accordingly a measure, the advantages of which are said rather to be so palpable, as to have given great satisfaction to the country where the road is made. Hence it appears, that the question results, whether the exercise of this power by the President is not an express admission of the right of the general government to open military roads even in time of profound peace, when they are believed to be necessary; and if the power of judging of this necessity is possessed by the executive, it cannot, it is presumed, be denied to the yet more important organ of the nation's will—the Legislature of the Union.

3d. As to Canals. It will not be necessary to recapitulate the arguments already used on the subject of roads, some of which will be found of equal applicable to canals. It may suffice to add, that the power to make canals and roads, for the promotion and safety of internal commerce between the several states, may fairly be considered as one less incidental to the regulation or internal commerce, than many of the powers exercised under the authority to regulate foreign commerce are necessary to that power. The embarrassments of the nation during war, from the want of good roads and canals both in relation to military and the transportation of munitions and military stores, have been felt so severely and sensibly felt to be forgotten. Vested with the power of making war, the constitution would never have intended the general government should make it under such disadvantages. It therefore any part of that instrument which demands a liberal construction. It is that which confers on the federal government the power of making war and the duty of protecting the Union from foreign hostility. With a view not insufficient to insure the safe conveyance from the seat of war, the munitions of war and military stores and fortifications contemplated by the constitution, the general government has been compelled, from the want of an internal water communication, to encumber the ocean with a great expense in the transportation of the means of defence. From the same cause, the internal trade between the states has been, during war, totally cut off, and embarrassed, and even during peace, the productions of one part of the Union are in many cases rotted on their hands, while distant parts of the Union are suffering for the want of them.

It is true that the wants of the Union cannot confer power under the constitution; but they may justly be touched upon as an illustration of its construction. They must have been already foreseen and must have been supposed to be provided for. If the power to carry on war implies the necessary and proper means of conducting it to a safe and prosperous issue, we would ill construe the use of those means. The roads and canals are the means and the sinews of war are to be indefinitely formed, and in the most advantageous manner, and to the most speedy and unembarrassed use of those powers which are delegated by the constitution. Is it not a delegated trust in the general government? are we not justified in exercising this necessary power? The power of constructing roads and canals at least with the assent of the

Continued on page for the conclusion.

15.

PER-CANADA GAZETTE,
YORK;
HURSDAY, JAN. 15, 1818.

Earl of Selkirk arrived here on ay last, from the United States, y of Queenston. It is said that rdship expected to meet here one Magistrates who issued the warr his arrest, but being disappointhat expectation, he proceeded on ay to Sandwich.

paragraph handed to us, men- the departure of a Gentleman New-York for France, being aply only to answer party purposes, th which, on either side, we wish ibly to avoid interfering, we must inserting.

January 1818.

Assize of Bread for the ensuing has been fixed by the Magis- at *sevenpence halfpenny* the four loaf.

RICE OF PROVISIONS
York Market during the last week.

		Province Currency Dollar at 5s.					
		From			To		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	5
	——	0	0	0	0	0	5
	——	0	0	0	0	0	4
	——	0	0	4	0	0	5
	pair	0	0	0	0	1	10 1-2
	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
	——	0	0	0	0	1	5
	doz	0	0	0	0	1	5
	bush	0	0	0	0	5	0
	——	0	3	9	0	4	1 1-2
	——	0	0	0	0	1	10 1-2
	——	0	0	0	0	1	6
	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
	gs head	0	0	0	0	0	2
	cwt.	0	0	0	0	12	6
	bl.	1	0	0	1	2	6
	bl.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ton	0	0	0	8	0	0
	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
	cord	0	0	0	0	12	6

12th *January*, 1818.

HE DISTRICT, } ORDER-
arter Sessions. } ED that the remaining Five Building Lots on arket Square, will be Sold at Public tion, at the Market House, on ay the 24th instant.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HE Undersigned, being much pressed for Money to meet the just demands of his Creditors, notifies to all persons indebted to, to make immediate payment, ise he will be obliged to put their tive Accounts into the hands of ttorney for collection. He proto sell by Public Auction, his Stock in Trade, to commence on ay the 24th instant, and be continued until the whole is disposed of.— Store, besides the requisite space gateway. Lot No. 19, south side street, one-fifth of an acre. Together with Six or Eight Hundred Acres cultivated Land, Located many ngo, and said to be valuable.

DONALD M'ARTHUR.

York, 14th Jan. 1818. 3 tf

JOHN STARK,

WEAVER,

AVING made every necessary arrangement (at a small near the Surveyor General's O for carrying on the above Busiin a very superior manner, respily solicits the custom of the Inants of this Town and neighbourand flatters himself, that from plete knowledge of the business, give general satisfaction to his yers, particularly as his terms re moderate. 3w-3

FARM TO LET.

HE Subscriber wishes to Lease on shares or for rent, for od of two years, from the 1st of next, a part of his Farm, conng about Fifty Acres of improved with the Buildings thereon: 28 have been pastured for the last ears, without any intermediate The soil is very good, and the are in the most complete repair. re at this Office, or of the Subr, at the Farm, which is only six from York, by water.

W. GRAY.

bicoke, Jan. 12, 1818. 3 tf

—PRINTED BY J. C. SMITH.

Militia Pension Agent's Office, York, 1st October, 1817.—The General Agent for paying Militia Pensions, having received the Sum of Eight Thousand Pounds in aid thereof; hereby gives Notice, that the same are now in course of issue, agreeably to the following Lists:—

LIST of Widows whose Husbands have been killed in Action, or in any Capacity or Accident while on Duty, or since died of Wounds received in Action, or from Disease contracted while in Actual Service, during the late war with the United States of America.

Name of Widow.	Name and Rank of late Husband		Service or Regt to which he belonged.	Action in which, or how Killed, or Deceased and when		Period for which Pension is in course of Payment				Canada Currency Dollars and cts		
	Name	Rank		Action	When	From		To				
ADAMS, Mary	Samuel Adams	Private	2d Lincoln	Chippawa	do	1st	14	1st January	1817	31st December	1817	20 0 0
Adair, Phoebe	— Adair	do	4th do	Disease	1st December		12	do		do		20 0 0
Ash Arthur, Sophia	Augustine	do	1st Essex	do	1st April		13	do		do		20 0 0
BOODY, M. Madeleine	Stewart Boody	Captain	do	Fort Meigs	5th May		13	do		do		20 0 0
Booth, Margaret	Joshua Booth	do	Addington	Casualty	27th October		13	do		do		20 0 0
Bothchon, Nancy	Henry Badichon	Private	2d Essex	River Raisin	23rd January		13	do		do		20 0 0
Bastido, Margaret	Joseph Bastido	do	2d Lincoln	Chippawa	6th July		14	do		do		20 0 0
Bonchette, Mary	Louis Blanchette	do	2d do	do	5th July		14	do		do		20 0 0
Butler, Susan	Edward Butler	Lieut. Colonel	4th do	Disease	1st December		13	do		do		20 0 0
Brown, Barbara	Isaac Brown	Private	2d York	do	26th December		12	do		do		20 0 0
Boyer, Eleanor	Martin Boyer	do	1st Lincoln	do	29th April		13	do		do		20 0 0
Bl. Tasey	Jacob Bain	Serjeant	2d Lincoln	do	23rd April		13	do		do		20 0 0
Ben Savannah	George Ben	Private	Lenox	do	23d December		12	do		do		20 0 0
Bowen, Catharine	Henry Bowen	Teamster	do	do	31st December		13	do		do		20 0 0
Bernom, Martha	Wheeler Barnum	Private	1st Norfolk	do	9th February		13	do		do		20 0 0
Buchanan, Elizabeth	William Buchanan	Captain	1st Essex	do	16th March		13	do		do		20 0 0
Brigham, Lucinda	Moses Brigham	Private	Middlesex	do	19th September		13	do		do		20 0 0
Do. do.	—	do	do	do	15th August		14	15th August	14	1st December	16	42 3 1-2
CARROLL, Nancy	John Carroll	Captain	Oxford	Casualty	—		—	1st January	17	31st December	17	20 0 0
Cogbell, Elizabeth	George Cogbell	Private	1st Lincoln	Landy's Lane	27th August		14	do		do		20 0 0
Clendennen, Mary	Adam Clendenens	do	1st Norfolk	Fort Erie	28th July		14	do		do		20 0 0
Coon, Mary	John Coon	do	2d Lincoln	do	28th November		12	do		do		20 0 0
Clark, Mary	John Clark	do	2d do	Disease	23 January		13	do		do		20 0 0
Clendennen, Hannah	Alex Clendenens	do	1st Lincoln	do	4th December		12	do		do		20 0 0
Calasierre, Ann	Pierre Calasierre	do	Incorporated	do	25th October		12	do		do		20 0 0
Campbell, Nancy	William Campbell	Teamster	Ist Glengary	do	Fl bury		15	do		do		20 0 0
Carnahan, Rachel	Edward Carnahan	Private	Hastings	do	1st March		13	do		do		20 0 0
Cole, Elizabeth	Abraham Cole	do	Lenox	do	24th January		13	do		do		20 0 0
Carpenter, Sophia	James Carpenter	do	Lenox	do	31st December		13	do		do		20 0 0
Couck, Mary M.	George Couck	Teamster	5th Lincoln	do	26th January		13	do		do		20 0 0
Cope, Frances	William Cope	Private	2d Lincoln	do	4th December		12	do		do		20 0 0
Corbin, Mary	Cyrenus Corbin	do	1st Norfolk	do	9th March		13	do		do		20 0 0
Do. Do.	—	do	Incorporated	do	12th March		14	12th March	14	31st December	16	56 3 3
DETLOR Jerusha	John Detlor	Ensign	3d York	do	—		—	1st January	17	31st December	17	20 0 0
Dennis, Elizabeth	Joseph Dennis	Private	3d Lincoln	York	27th April		13	do		do		20 0 0
Darby, Verelove	Dudle Darby	do	Addington	Disease	January		15	do		do		20 0 0
ELLIS, Margaret	David Ellis	do	Oxford	do	11th March		13	do		do		20 0 0
Do. Do.	—	do	do	do	27th October		13	27th October	13	31st December	16	63 12 4
FORSYTH, Hannah	James Forsyth	do	2d Lincoln	Chippawa	—		—	1st January	17	31st December	17	20 0 0
Fraser, Catharine	William Fraser	Captain	1st Lincoln	Disease	5th July		14	do		do		20 0 0
Farrington, Catharine	Samuel Farrington	Private	Prince Edw.	do	17th May		13	do		do		20 0 0
Forbes, Anna	Adam Forbes	do	Incorporated	do	31st December		13	do		do		20 0 0
GRASS, Mary	Michael Grass	do	1st Lincoln	do	26 March		13	26th March	13	31st December	16	36 9 11 0
Gross, Mary	George Grass	do	do	do	17th December		12	1st January	17	31st December	17	20 0 0
Do. Do.	—	do	do	do	29th May		13	29th May	13	31st December	16	71 16 8 1-2
Grant, Mary	William Grant	do	1st Glengary	do	—		—	1st January	17	31st December	17	20 0 0
Green, Margaret	Samuel Green	do	2d York	Casualty	13th February		13	do		do		20 0 0
Do. Do.	—	do	—	do	5th July		14	12th July	14	31st December	16	69 16 1
RAINER, Catharine	George Hainer	Lieutenant	1st Lincoln	Disease	—		—	1st January	17	31st December	17	20 0 0
Hainer, Sophia	Zacheriah Heiner	Private	do	do	23d November		14	do		do		20 0 0
Heiner, Harriet	David Hainer	do	do	do	2d February		13	do		do		20 0 0
Hall, Elizabeth	Noah Hall	do	do	do	26th October		13	do		do		20 0 0
Heberd, or Heberd, Martha	Lewis Heberd	do	Incorporated	do	June		13	do		do		20 0 0
Hamilton, Elizabeth	Silas Hamilton	do	6th Lincoln	do	November		12	do		do		20 0 0
Hicks, Elizabeth	Joseph Hicks	do	3d Grenville	do	4th February		13	do		do		20 0 0
Hoge, Azubah	Jonathan Hoge	Teamster	2d Lincoln	do	24th October		13	do		do		20 0 0
Hazel, Hannah	Richard Hazell	Private	1st Essex	do	10th October		13	do		do		20 0 0
JOHNSTON, Anna	John Johnston	do	4th Lincoln	do	10th October		13	do		do		20 0 0
Johnson, Elizabeth	Truman Johnson	Serjeant	Oxford	do	1st December		12	do		do		20 0 0
KING, Barbara	George King	Lieutenant	2d York	do	30th December		12	do		do		20 0 0
Kendrick, Susannah	Duke William Kendrick	do	3d York	do	December		12	do		do		20 0 0
Kyes, Sarah	Asahel Kyes	Private	1st Leeds	do	3d January		14	do		do		20 0 0
Do. Do.	—	do	do	do	24 July		14	24 July	14	31st December	16	69 7 4 1-2
LISBURNER, Catharine	Alexander Lymburner	do	do	do	—		—	1st January	17	31st December	17	20 0 0
Lottridge, Nancy	John Lottridge	Captain	4th Lincoln	do	13th August		14	do		do		20 0 0
Le Tour, Charlotte	Joseph Le Tour	Private	6th Lincoln	do	29th November		13	do		do		20 0 0
McDONELL, Susannah	Christopher McDonnell	Lieutenant	Frontenac	do	31st March		13	do		do		20 0 0
Murray, Frances	Daniel Murray	Private	2d Lincoln	Chippawa	6th July		14	do		do		20 0 0
May, Dorothy	John May	do	3d York	York	27th April		13	do		do		20 0 0
McDonnell, Nancy	Donald McDonell	Ensign	1st Lincoln	Disease	8th November		12	do		do		20 0 0
McDougal, Margaret	Donald McDougal	Teamster	2d Glengary	do	29th March		13	do		do		20 0 0
McGillion, Sarah	Colin McCollum	do	2d Lincoln	do	1st February		13	do		do		20 0 0
Marks, Ruth	Cornelius Marks	Serjeant	Oxford	do	12th December		12	do		do		20 0 0
McClean, Mary	Allan McClean	Private	Kent	do	1st January		13	do		do		20 0 0
Miller, Thestis	James Miller	A. Sailing Mas.	Provl. Marine	Disease	1st February		13	do		do		20 0 0
Meloche, Archange	Louis Meloche	Private	1st Essex	do	9th October		13	do		do		20 0 0
McPherson, Jane	Daniel McPherson	do	Addington	Casualty	30th May		13	do		do		20 0 0
Do. do.	—	do	—	do	3d January		14	3d January	14	31st December	16	39 10 10
Merckley, Catharine	Christopher Merckley	Teamster	Durham	Disease	—		—	1st January	17	31st December	17	20 0 0
Do. Do.	—	do	do	do	15th March		14	15th March	14	31st December	16	56 0 0
Martin, Sarah	John Martin	Private	Addington Dr	do	—		—	1st January	17	31st December	17	20 0 0
Do. Do.	—	do	do	do	4th December		12	4th December	12	31st December	16	41 10 8
McDonnell, Ann	Hugh McDonnell	do	2d Glengary	do	—		—	1st January	17	31st December	17	20 0 0
Do. Do.	—	do	do	do	28 February		13	28 February	13	31st December	16	78 10 5 1-4
M'Pole, Mary	Angus M'Phie	Private	2d Glengary	Disease	—		—	1st January	17	31st December	17	20 0 0
Do. Do.	—	do	do	do	16th March		13	16th March	13	do	16	72 0 0
M'Donell, Margaret	Angus M'Donell	do	do	do	do		do	1st January	17	do	17	20 0 0
Do. Do.	—	do	do	do	do		do	30th March	13	do	16	76 0 0
M'Kay, Anne	Donald M'Kay	do	do	do	do		do	1st January	17	do	17	20 0 0
Do. Do.	—	do	do	do	4th May.		—	4th May	13	do	16	76 0 0
PEER, Lydia	Stephen Peer	Private	2d Lincoln	Chippawa	do		do	1st January	17	do	17	20 0 0
Pulse, Catharine	David Pulse	do	Addington	do	4th July		14	do		do		20 0 0
Patterson, Hannah	John Patterson	do	Lenox	Disease	14th June		13	do		do		20 0 0
Post, Mary	Samuel Post	do	2d Lincoln	do	11th December		12	do		do		20 0 0
Petit, Susannah	Uriah Petit	Serjeant	2d Norfolk	do	30th September		13	do		do		20 0 0
RAYMOND, Cecelia	Paschal Reaume	Private	1st Norfolk	River Raisin	1st January		13	do		do		20 0 0
Rose, Catharine	John Rose	do	3d Lincoln	Detroit	13th January		13	do		do		20 0 0
Rocque, Marie Angelique	Jean B. Rabbee	do	Prov. Ar. Co.	Chrysler	11th November		13	do		do		20 0 0
Rabbee, Sophia	Philippe Rabbee	do	Prov. Ar. Co.	do	—		—	1st January	17	31st December	17	20 0 0
Rykert, Mary	John Rykert	do	2d Lincoln	do	9th December		12	do		do		20 0 0
Spencer, Parthena	Nathaniel Spencer	do	Frontenac	do	1st October		13	1st October	13	31st December	16	64 7 8
Do. Do.	—	do	do	do	—		—	1st January	17	31st December	17	20 0 0
TURNER, Ann	George Turner	Captain	2d Lincoln	Chippawa	5th July		14	do		do		20 0 0
Teal, Sarah	Robert Taylor	Private	do	do	do		do	do		do		20 0 0
Teal, Barbara	Lawrence Teal	do	2d Lincoln	Disease	14th January		13	do		do		20 0 0
Teal, Caroline	Zacheriah Teal	do	do	do	13th January		13	do		do		20 0 0
Tompkins, Deborah	Jeremiah Tompkins	do	Prince Edwd	Oxford	15th January		13	do		do		20 0 0
Taylor, Mary	Peter Taylor	do	do	Action on Lake Erie	10th December		12	do		do		20 0 0
Do. Do.	—	do	do	do	10th September		13	10th September	13	31st December	16	62 18 8 1-2
Trompour, Deborah	Trompour, Paul	Captain	Addington	Disease	—		—	1st January	17	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
Do. Do.	—	do	do	do	27th March		13	27th March	13	31st December	16	75 6 10
VANDENBARRACK, Mary	Cora's Vander Barrack	do	3d Lincoln	Disease	—		—	1st January	17	do	17	20 0 0
Vanskiele, Margaret	David Vanskiele	do	6th Lincoln	do	26th March		13	do		do		20 0 0
WALKER, Harriet	Edward Walker	Captain	Incorporated	do	December		13	do		do		20 0 0

1184 do Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Privates, and Pensioners belonging to the Militia Forces, and to Officers and Seamen belonging to the Provincial Marine Establishment, and Persons serving in the Indian Department, who have been disabled from Hard Labour by Wounds received in Action, or by any Casualty or Accident while on Actual Service.

Name.	Rank and Regiment, or Service to which he belonged.		Action in which or how Wounded, and when		Period for which Pension is in course of Issue.				Amount of Pension Province Currency for the year.		
	Rank	Regiment, &c.	Action.	When Wounded.	From		To				
ALWARD, Reuben	Private	2d Norfolk	Fort Erie	—	28th Nov.	1812	1st Jan.	1817	31st Dec.	1817	20 0 0
Avery, Ebenezer	do	2d Leeds	Accident at Gananoque	26th Jan.	13	do		do			20 0 0
Adams, George	Lieutenant	1st Lincoln	Fort George	27th May	13	do		do			20 0 0
Allen, Samuel	Teamster	Oxford	Accident	17th Sept.	12	17th Sept.	12	31st Dec.	16	85 16 1	1-4
do	do	do	do	do		do	1st	Jan.	17	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
BONNET, John	Private	2d Norfolk	Fort Erie	—	28th Nov.	12	do		do		20 0 0
Lucy, William	Serjeant	1st Leeds	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	13	do		do			20 0 0
Bertrand, John	Incorporated	Niagara Frontier	Niagara	8th Oct.	14	do		do			20 0 0
Boutheher, François	Private	1st Essex	Mongwaga	9th Aug.	12	do		do			20 0 0
Boriard, Andrew	do	3d York	York	27th April	13	do		do			20 0 0
Bryatt, John	Corporal	Incorporated	Fort Erie	12th Aug.	14	do		do			20 0 0
Look, Joseph	Private	4th Lincoln	12 Mile Creek	24th July	14	do		do			20 0 0
Baxter, Nathan	do	1st Leeds	Brockville	7th Feb.	13	do		do			20 0 0
Eea, Nathaniel	Qr. Master	4th Lincoln	Schlosser	26th July	14	26th July	14	31st Dec.	16	48 14 8	
do	do	do	do	do		do	1st	Jan.	17	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
Beaupre, Charles	Seaman	Provl. Marine	Lake Erie	23d June	13	23d June	13	31st Dec.	16	70 10 5	
do	do	do	do	do		do	1st	Jan.	17	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
CONNELL, John	Private	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14	1st Jan.	17	do			20 0 0
Campbell, George	do	1st Lincoln	Fort George	27th May	13	do		do			20 0 0
Crawford, James	do	Kt. Volunteers	River Thames	9th July	14	do		do			20 0 0
Courceau, J. Baptiste	do	1st Essex	River Raisin	22d Jan.	13	do		do			20 0 0
Cotes, Owin P.	do	2d Norfolk	Malcolm's Mills	6th Nov.	14	do		do			20 0 0
Cemant, Lewis	Lieutenant	2d Lincoln	Chippawa	5th July	14	do		do			20 0 0
Cameron, Daniel	Serjeant	1st Glengary	Accident	7th June	14	do		do			20 0 0
Chase, George	Private	Incorporated	do	1st July	13	do		do			20 0 0
Conrad, John	do	Lenox	Kingston	10th Nov.	12	do		do			20 0 0
Cushman, Arts. William	do	Art. Dragoons	Accident	15th Sept.	12	do		do			20 0 0
Cartier, Pierre	do	Essex	River Raisin	22d Jan.	13	do		do			20 0 0
Cain, Daniel	do	1st Glengary	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	13	do		do			20 0 0
Campbell, John	do	5th Lincoln	Accident	1st Nov.	14	do		do			20 0 0
Campbell, John	do	1st Lincoln	do	24th Oct.	12	do		do			20 0 0
Chisholm, William	do	Incorporated	Landy's Lane	25th July	14	25th July	14	31st Dec.	16	48 15 4	
Co	do	do	do	do		do	1st	Jan.	17	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
Cobo, Nathan	do	1st Lincoln	St. David's	22d July	14	22d July	14	31st Dec.	16	48 18 7	
do	do	do	do	do		do	1st	Jan.	17	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
Cull, William	Serjeant	Kt. Volunteers	Long Woods	4th March	14	4th March	14	31st Dec.	16	56 12 1	1-4
do	do	do	do	do		do	1st	Jan.	17	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
Coll, John	do	Kt. Volunteers	Accident	27th Jan.	15	27th Jan.	15	do	16	38 11 6	
do	do	do	do	do		do	1st	Jan.	17	do	17	20 0 0
DRAKE, Richard	Serjeant	2d Norfolk	Stony Creek (Lake Erie)	12th Nov.	13	do		do			20 0 0
Desseaux, Joseph	Private	1st Essex	River Raisin	22d Jan.	13	1st Jan.	17	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0	
Delisle, Jean Baptiste	do	do	Fort Meigs	5th May	13	5th May	13	31st Dec.	16	73 4 1	1-4
do	do	do	do	do		do	1st	Jan.	17	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
EMPEY, Philip P.	Lieutenant	Stormont	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	13	do		30th June	17	10 0 0	
Earner, Peter	Lieutenant	Stormont	By Enemy at Osnabruck	10th Nov.	13	10th Nov.	13	31st Dec.	16	62 17 0	
do	do	do	do	do		do	1st	Jan.	17	do	17	20 0 0
Elsworth, George	Private	Northumberl'd	Accident	16th April	14	do		do			20 0 0
FRASER, Thomas	Captain	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14	do		do			20 0 0
Farnham, Archelaus	Private	2d Leeds	Gananoque	21st Sept.	12	do		do			20 0 0
Furray, Lawrence	do	3d Lincoln	Black Rock	30th Dec.	12	do		do			20 0 0
Falkner, James	do	1st Glengary	Accident	12th July	13	12th July	13	31st Dec.	16	69 0 7	
do	do	do	do	do		do	1st	Jan.	17	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
Fields, Daniel	do	Kt. Volunteers	do	4th Jan.	14	4th Jan.	14	31st Dec.	16	39 15 7	
do	do	do	do	do		do	1st	Jan.	17	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
GRABAM, James	do	2d Lincoln	Black Rock	30th Dec.	13	do		do			20 0 0
George, James	Ensign	1st Lincoln	Stony Creek	6th June	13	6th June	13	31st Dec.	16	71 9 0	1-4
do	do	do	do	do		do	1st	Jan.	17	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
HORTON, Samuel	Private	1st Norfolk	Fort Erie	28th Nov.	12	do		do			20 0 0
Hutchison, George	Seaman	Provl. Marine	Lake Erie	10th Sept.	13	do		do			20 0 0
Hodkinson, Samuel	Private	1st Lincoln	Fort George	27th May	13	27th May	13	31st Dec.	16	72 0 0	
do	do	do	do	do		do	1st	Jan.	17	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
Holmes, Daniel	do	Kt. Volunteers	Long Woods	4th March	14	4th March	14	31st Dec.	16	56 12 0	1-4
do	do	do	do	do		do	1st	Jan.	17	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
Hull, Richard	do	Incorporated	Fort Erie	12th Aug.	14	do		do			20 0 0
JARVIE, William	Captain	Incorporated	York	27th April	13	do		30th June	17	10 0 0	
Jarvis, William M.	Lieutenant	do	Do. loss of an eye	do		do		27th April	18	31st Dec.	16	73 12 10	1-4
do	do	do	do	do		do	1st	Jan.	17	31st Dec.	17	20 0 0
KERBY, James	Captain	2d Lincoln	Fort Erie	2d Dec.	12							
	Major	Incorp'd		17th Aug.	14	do		do			20 0 0
Kirkpatrick, Robert	Ensign	2d Lincoln	Chippawa	5th July	14	do		do			20 0 0
Kennedy, Andrew	Private	do	do	do		do		do			20 0 0
do	do	do	Fort Niagara (Accident)	10th March	14	10th March	14	31st Dec.	16	56 3 3	1-4
M'DONELL, John	Captain	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14	1st Jan.	17	do			20 0 0
M'Gregor, John	do	Kt. Volunteers	Long Woods	4th March	14	do		30th June	17	10 0 0	
M'Gregor James	Lieutenant	do	River Thames	9th July	14	do		do			10 0 0
M'Dougal, Daniel	do	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14	do		do			10 0 0
M'Dermid, Donald	do	1st Glengary	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	13	do		31st Dec.	17	20 0 0	
Maltimore William	Private	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14	do		do			10 0 0
M'Kinnon, Charles	do	2d Glengary	Near Cornwall	10th Nov.	13	do		do			20 0 0
M'Bain, Farquher	do	1st do	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	13	do		do			20 0 0
M'Kenzie, Roderick	do	1st do	Accident	18th Oct.	13	do		do			20 0 0
M'Dougal, Lauchlin	do	Kt. Volunteers	Long Woods	4th March	14	do		do			20 0 0

| | | |

Continuation from the first page.

make roads and canals, either as an original or necessary power; it would seem that no doubt should remain of the right of applying our revenues to those purposes. If indeed the power was denied to the general government of constructing roads and canals themselves, a question might still arise, whether it had not power to appropriate part of the money raised for the construction of roads and canals by the states.

There is perhaps no part of the constitution more undefined than that which relates to the application of the revenues. It is left not to be raised under its authority.—The power is given "to lay and collect taxes to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States;" and though it be freely admitted that, as this clause simply contributed to designate the objects for which revenue is to be raised, it cannot be constructed to extend the specified powers of Congress, yet it would be difficult to reconcile either the generality of the expression or the power of administration under it, with the idea that Congress has not a discretionary power over its expenditures limited only by their application "to the common defence and general welfare."

A few of the very great variety of instances, in which the revenues of the United States have been applied to objects not falling within the specified powers of Congress, or those which may be regarded as incidental to them, will best illustrate this remark.

Thus, it can scarcely be conceived, that, if construed with rigour, the constitution has conferred the power to purchase a library, either specifically or as "necessarily" incident to legislation. Still less, perhaps, can the pious services of a chaplain, or the purchase of expensive paintings, for ornamenting the hall of session, or various other expenditures of similar character, be considered as "necessary" incidents to the power of making laws. Yet, to these and to similar objects, have the funds of the United States been freely applied, at every successive session of Congress, without a question as to the constitutionality of the appropriation.

It would be yet more difficult to reduce under the specific or accessory powers of Congress, the liberal donation to the wretched sufferers in Venezuela, or the employment of our revenues in the useful and interesting enterprize to the Pacific

The bounties allowed for the encouragement of fisheries form another expenditure, that does not fall under any of the powers granted by the constitution. Nor could it fairly be considered as inferrable from the powers granted upon the strict principles sometimes contended for. The same objections would apply to actual bounties paid to manufacturers for their encouragement, and to the indirect encouragement given to them, and which operates as a bounty to one class of the community, and as a tax upon the rest. These and a variety of other appropriations can only be justified upon the principle, that the general clause of the constitution, has vested in Congress, a discretionary power to use for the general "welfare," the funds which they are authorized to raise.

Is there any danger that such a power will be abused, while the vigor of representative responsibility, remains unimpaired. It is on this principle that the framers of the constitution mainly relied for the protection of the public purse. It was a safe reliance. It was manifest that there was no other subject on which representative responsibility would be so great. On the other hand, while this principle was calculated to prevent abuses in the appropriations of public money, it left ample room necessary to give an extensive discretion to the legislative body in the disposition of the revenues, since no human foresight could discern, nor human sagacity enumerate, the infinite variety of purposes, to which the public money might advantageously and legitimately be applied. The attempt would have been to *Legislate*, not to frame a constitution; to foresee and provide specifically for the wants of future generations; not to frame a rule for the direction of a legislative body. Hence proceeds the use of this general phrase in relation to the purposes to which the revenues may be applied; whilst the framers of the instrument, in the clause which concludes the enumeration of powers, prudently avoid the use of so comprehensive an expression, and confine themselves to the grant of such incidental power as might be both "necessary and proper" to the exercise of the specified powers.

Nor is it conceived that this construction of the constitution is calculated to give that unlimited extent to the power of the federal government, which by some seems to have been apprehended. There is a distinction between the power to appropriate money for a purpose; and the power to do the act for which it is appropriated: and if so, the authority to appropriate money "for the general welfare," does not by fair construction extend the specified or incidental powers of government. Thus, in the case under consideration; if the power to make a road or dig a canal is not given, the power of appropriating money cannot confer it, however generally it may be expressed. If there were no other limitation, the rights of the respective states, over their soil and territory, would operate as a restriction.

Whilst this appears to be a safe as well as fair construction of the constitution, it is also that which has been particularly given to it since the origin of the government. Of this the instances already mentioned, furnish some evidence, and it is reprehended that the whole of the legislative principles of construction, asserted both in regard to the enumeration of powers and the appropriation of revenue, the acts of the federal government, including all its branches, will exhibit a continued series of violations of the constitution from the first session after its adoption, to the present day

It would behove us to turn over the statute book and deliberately examine, how, upon these principles, the laws giving bounties to fishermen, encouraging manufactures, establishing trading houses with the Indians, erecting and constructing beacons, piers, and light houses, purchasing fish theories, discussing with paintings the chamber of the Congress, giving charity to distressed foreigners, constructing roads through the different states, and establishing banks, can be reconciled to the provisions of the constitution. If, as has been remarked by high authority, the constitutional question can be questioned by repeated recognitions, under varied circumstances, of the validity" of the exercise of a power by Congress, "in acts of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the government, accompanied by indications in different modes, of a concurrence of the general will of the nation," the advocates can find little difficulty in supporting the pretension.

From all these considerations, your committee submit it as their opinion, that Congress has the constitutional power to construct roads and canals through the several states with the consent of the states, on such terms as may be agreed on, *leaving the jurisdictional rights in the states* respectively. To these and other national improvements, which may be found to be within the constitutional powers of the government, they think it advisable that the interest of the government in the bank of the United States should be appropriated. They forbear to give greater length to this report by enlarging on the important advantages to be derived from these national improvements. They feel the fear at this time to offer the details of any upon the subject, presuming it more proper to obtain the sense of the House of Representatives in the first instance on the general proposition. For this purpose they respectfully submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That in order to promote and give security to the internal commerce among the several states; to facilitate the safe and expeditious transportation of the mails, by the improvement of post roads, with the assent of the respective states; to render more easy and less expensive the means and petitions necessary for the common defence, by the construction of military roads, with the like assent of the respective states, and for such other internal improvements as may be within the constitutional powers of the general government. It is expedient that the sum to be paid to the U. States on the 20th section of the act, to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the U. States, and the dividends which shall arise from their share in its capital stock, be constituted as a fund for internal improvement.

From Lower Canada.

MONTREAL, Jan. 3d, 1818.

BOURDIGNON TAKEN.

We learn from Three Rivers, that on Friday the 26th ult. a person of suspicious appearance, arrived at that place. Not being able to proceed further for want of small change, he called at the shop of Rene' Kimber, Esqure, whom he requested to give him silver for an half Joe, Mr. K. having expressed some doubt as to its weight, the gentleman immediately paraded a dozen or fourteen on the counter, desiring Mr. K. to take his choice. Having taken one which he thought weight, he went to his Iron Chest for the purpose of giving the silver, where he was followed by the curious traveller. From the time of his coming in, H. Fraser, Esq was in the shop, who from the repeated robberies at Montreal, as well as the conduct of the individual, immediately suspected him to be a party concerned, which he intimated to Mr. K. as well as to Joseph Badeaux, Esq. also a Justice of the peace, both of whom declined taking any notice of the matter; the first saying, he could not leave his shop, and the other, that he was going to be busy; but that he had better apply to Mr. Coffin, the Police officer, who, by the bye, was absent from town, Mr. F. then immediately gave information to Mr. Ogden, King's Counsel for the District of the suspicion he had formed, and that the man had acknowledged himself to be a *Frenchman*, whether he would advise his arresting him. Mr. O. urged him strongly to it, taking all responsibility on himself. In consequence Mr. F. immediately repaired to the Tavern, in an obscure part of the Town, where he was lodging; after some conversation, which was interrupted by two of his companions, desiring him to answer no questions, upon which, Mr. F. made them all three prisoners, conducted them to his office, and sent for B. P. Wagner, Esq. J. P. who immediately attended. On examining their baggage, article answering in a very particular manner, those stolen from Messrs. Russel and McKenzie, in Nov. last, were found, together with 44 pieces of French Cambrics, (since identified to be the property of Mr. A. Porteous.) The suspected having repeatedly contradicted themselves, the Magistrate, no longer hesitated to commit them: on the following morning, Marion (one of the prisoners) requested to be re-examined, when he declared that the *principal*, who the day previous, called himself Maleau, was no other than Laurent Bourdignon."

Much credit is also due to Mr. Anderson, for the trouble he took in the examination, and who joined Mr. Ogden, in forwarding the information by express to Montreal.

POT AND PEARL ASHES.

Last week we expressed some doubts respecting the superiority of the Boston and New-York inspection, to that of Canada in the British markets for home consumption. But our scruples are now completely removed by several personal as well as written communications accompanied by vouchers from Liverpool to the middle of Oct. wherein it appears that Montreal 1st sort Pot sold for 3s lower than the New-York brand.—Montreal 1st sort Pearl, 1s to 3s lower than Boston, and 1s to 2s under New-York. The prices were at public sales for home consumption, and the sole cause of this depreciation of Canada Ashes, is owing to bad inspection, and frequently bad casks, which last are most destructive to Pot-ash in particular; for which none can be blameable but our inspectors, and on whom the public are free to make their comments. The British Legislature, the better to encourage the industry of Canada, and to promote the Carrying Trade, raised the duty on foreign Ashes, from 1s to 11s per cwt. whereas Canada Ashes pay at present only 1s 7d; but from the superiority of inspection, the lowness of freight, and other charges, the American merchant goes into the British market, nearly on equal terms with the merchants of this country! Let us enquire into the merits of this wonder, and endeavour to point out the destructive result to this province. We most readily acquit our inspectors, as they regard their places, of any evil intention towards the trade, which we may justly say, they represent in England on the part of their country. But whether the common loss be sustained by actual design, or by a shameful negligence on the part of others, is but a poor consolation to the sufferer, because where can he look to for redress?

We suppose Canada exports about 24,000 barrels of Ashes annually, at 3 1-2 cwt. each, given 84,000 cwt. The merchant trusts the brand is as good as any in America, and gives a corresponding price, which in the first place the country pockets; but when the commodity reaches an European market, it sells 2s per cwt. lower than could be believed, which bring him in a loss of £21,000 sterling, (besides the ordinary hazards in the speculation) thus blasting the market in which the commodity was originally purchased. If our inspectors be not intent on ruining the character of one of our chief staples, they will surely be more circumspect in future. They will empty every barrel and see the contents carefully rejected, excluding crust and other refuse, observing that the barrel be of well seasoned wood, if not, a new one should be provided at the expence of the owner, which will make him careful in bringing good casks to market for the future. The tare of each barrel should be taken, and the weight branded on its head. If these precautions be taken, there cannot be a doubt of our Ashes resuming their ancient character in every market. During the time that the late Mr. John Lechtet Wiseman, was Inspector, the Montreal brand sold 2s higher than that of New York, and 1s above Boston *for* Pots; but Boston Pearls always ranked highest. Indeed for six years after Mr. Wiseath, Montreal Pots sold higher than those of New-York; and we see no reason why they should not be made to do so at this time. —Mr. Wiseman often told the writer of this article he was impossible for one inspector to do justice to more than 7,500 barrels in a season. In 1801 when the quantity amounted to nearly 9000, he found himself greatly embarrassed, doubting whether he had done strict justice to the country. This being the case, what hand could two inspectors make of 20,000 in a season during Jefferson's Embargo? Even at this time, when the annual quantity may be stated at 20 to 24,000 barrels, we think a third inspector is much wanted; for £2,000 a year, in our opinion, would be an ample revenue for three inspectors of Pot and Pearl Ashes. Both the subject calls for Legislative interference.—*Herald.*

On Sunday evening, the 21st inst. as eight men were crossing in a batteau from this Island to Isle Heron, in the Lachine Rapids, they got entangled in the ice, and were carried down the river past the city. With much exertion they effected a landing the next day in the afternoon a good way below Varennes, very much frost-bitten. One of them, in consequence of what he had suffered, a Mr. James Hutton, carpenter, and a native of Stirlingshire in Scotland, died on Monday last, another is despaired of, the rest will recover.

From the Quebec Mercury.

The Committee for enquiring into the distresses of the Settlers lately arrived in this city, having completed their visits to the Applicants, and afforded such temporary relief to those whom they considered fit objects of charity, as the Funds already raised for that purpose permitted, wish now to state to the Public, that trusting to their generosity in enabling them to continue their plan of operations, during the Winter, they have rented and fitted up a house in King-street, Saint Roch, for the reception of a part of them. Those whom they found with large families warm and comfortably lodged, they deemed advisable to continue as Out-Pensioners, allowing them weekly, as per statement, from 5s. to 10s. according to circumstances.

In laying before the Public the subjoined Statement of their expenditure, from the 8th November to 20th December, they must observe, that though they have much pleasure in stating the distress of those unfortunate strangers to be far short of what was at first apprehended, it is, notwithstanding, so great, that if some assistance were not continued to them during the winter, they fear that many would fall victims to the severity of the climate, and want of necessary nourishment.

One of the Settlers, who is under particular circumstances, has been appointed as Overseer to the establishment at St. Roch's; he is furnished with a set of subjoined Rules for their government, framed for the purpose of maintaining order and cleanliness; he has the charge of issuing their provisions daily, consisting of a moderate allowance of Biscuit, Potatoes, Fish, Butter, and every Sunday, fresh meat; and has directions to furnish any one applying, with such a number of Labourers as he may require, at the rate of 2s. per day for each; he also keeps a list of both out and in-door pensioners, with their several occupations, for the inspection of any one in want of servants, farmers, or tradesmen. Independent of his superintendance, one of the Committee will make a daily visit to the establishment, and settle any complaint or difference that may have occurred.

The Committee take this method of returning their thanks to the Gentlemen, Theatrical Amateurs, who have already paid into the hands of their Treasurer, the sum of £40, being the nett proceeds of two performances; and who have kindly promised to have other occasional performances during the winter, for the same benevolent purposes. A subscription paper is now going round, which on its being completed, will be published.

RECEIVED from the Gentlemen Theatrical Amateurs, being nett proceeds of two performances,	40	0	0
Received from Dr. Holmes,	25	0	0
	£65	0	0
Paid to 10 single men, 6 married do. their wives and 14 children, 4 married women, before the close of the Navigation, for the purpose of enabling them to proceed up the Country,	51	15	0
Paid in sundry small sums at different times, to such Families as remain here,	20	19	8
	£72	14	8
Balance on hand,	7	5	4
	£65	0	0

	single men.	married.	child'n.
Total number of Applicants	26	20	
Sent up the Country	10	6	14
Married Women	0	4	0
Deemed fit objects and on List now	13	10	12
Not deemed objects of the charity	10	6	4
	33	26	30

Of those deemed objects, 9 married men and families, 1 single do. 1 widow, are out-pensioners, and the remainder in the Establishment.

J. L. MAQUAY, *Chairman.*

Left-off wearing apparel, for men, women, and children; or any other donation of firewood, provisions, &c will be thankfully received by Thomas Scott, the overseer of the Establishment, and distributed under the direction of Committee.

Allowance daily, for each man or woman,

2 oz. Butter	1
1 1-2 lb. cod fish	1 1-2
1 herring	1-2
1 lb. Biscuit	2
2 1-2 lb. Potatoes	1
Daily Dinner	6d.

On Sunday, 1 1-2 lb fresh meat is allowed, in lieu of fish, which makes no addition for that day, of 3d.

Sunday's Dinner	8d.

Children are allowed one half of the above rations.

RULES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT

The Overseer and his Deputy to till preside one at the head of each mess, alongside weekly.

The Overseer will, every evening at 7 o'clock, call over the names of the Mess, and appoint a man to carry water, saw and split wood and keep the House clean the ensuing day; at the same time will appoint 4 men to meet the Street Surveyor to labour under his direction the ensuing day

Two Women to be appointed weekly from each mess to cook.

The Overseer will strictly enforce all parties to attend Divine Worship on Sundays.

Gaming, Drinking, and profane language, strictly prohibited

The Deputy Overseer will every night at 9 o'clock, call the names over a second time, and mark down the absent; after which he will cause all lights to be extinguished, and the door locked until 6 o'clock the next morning.

No Man or Woman to absent themselves for the night without special leave.

Every Man not returning at night to report to the Overseer why he has found may work, and what he has earned, all of it Monies to be deposited with the Overseer, and by him weekly handed to the Treasurer, who will give credit to the different men earning the same; which if unused will be paid them on the breaking up of the Establishment.

Every person to perform the duty allotted them by the Overseer, on pain of being excluded the Establishment.

Quebec, 20th Dec 1817.

From Europe.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Three Regiments are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation to India. The 28th Regiment of foot, at Gosport, is also ordered for immediate embarkation to Malta.

October 25.

We received this morning the Paris papers of Wednesday last. They announce a conference between the Minister of the Allied Powers and the Duke of Wellington. The following is an extract:—

"PARIS, Oct. 22.

"The Russian, Austrian, Prussian and Netherland Ministers, and the Duke of Richelieu, had this morning, at ten o'clock, a conference for three quarters of an hour with the Duke of Wellington."

We had heard that this interview was about to take place, but we do not presume to say that we know the purpose of the meeting. From some hints, however, which we received in a quarter to which we look with respect and confidence, we are inclined to think that it related to the army of occupation; and, from other hints in the same quarter, we are of opinion that the sentiments of the Allied Courts are favourable towards the continuance of that army in its present situation, and in undiminished force. It is too well known that there are republican emissaries, scattered all over the continent, who are incessantly at work to spread the poison of Jacobinism, and if these miscreants, therefore, were to be freed from the terrors of the army in question, they would doubtless hasten at once to Paris, and then we might expect to see new convulsions in France that would extend their influence over every part of Europe.

PETERSBURGH, Sept. 14.

Prince Gortchakoff, a general of infantry, is to be tried for abuses tolerated in his administration of the war department. This is the first instance of a minister being put upon his trial, on record in Russia. M. de Moltchanoff, a senator, is implicated in the charge.

SEPT. 24.

Letters from Tobolsk, (Siberia,) dated the 1st of August (O. S.) state, that the inhabitants of Beresow have had *no summer this year.* The cold continued to the 26 of July, (O. S.) the period at which the summer ordinarily terminates, *and it had already begun to snow.* There fell at Oddorsk, on the 18th of July, (O. S.) such a quantity of snow, that the earth was covered with it to the depth of two inches.

MADRID, Oct. 9.

Our Government is unceasingly employed with the re-establishment of the royal marine, a measure which is dictated by the necessity of protecting our commerce against the pirates of America, who are every day destroying it. It is understood, that we have purchased five ships of the line and three frigates, which are already on their voyage for our ports, where the Russian crews will be replaced by Spaniards. It is believed that the ship Asia, and a frigate, which are now fitting at Cadiz, will join the above squadron, from which divisions will be formed, destined exclusively to protect our maritime commerce on different points of our colonies. The general opinion is, that no troops will be embarked in these vessels.

LONDON, Nov. 7

The market this morning was rather flat at the commencement. Towards eleven o'clock it revived, and Consols which yesterday left off at 83 1-4 gave [illegible] 83 1-4 3-8 for the account, with buyers at the latter price. The Commissioners were again obliged to purchase Consols this morning from the scarcity of Reduced Stock, and gave 83 1-4 money. They were served promptly by the Jobbers, and obtained £245,000 Stock, which will be their daily amount in future. The reason the Commissioners purchased so much more yesterday was in consequence of their buying £12,000 for the Saving Banks.

Early this morning our esteemed Mails from Flanders and Hamburgh arrived, but contain not a single article of public importance.

The Paris papers of Tuesday last have arrived. The following are extracts from them.

"Letters from the North state that the Prince Royal of Sweden has refused permission to most of the Norwegians who were obliged to quit France to take up their residence in Norway. He recommended them of the decision of the Allied Powers, by which they are to applied to each in Austria, Russia or Prussia.

General Kienlanda.—This celebrated Hero died at Solture, in Switzerland, on the 16th of October last, in his 92nd year, towards of 60 years. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse.

The London *Traveller* of the 7th. states "with deep regret, that the fever still continues to spread its ravages in Ireland. From Cork and Derry, the reports are particularly alarming.—The Hospitals are crowded, and the exterior patients numerous in all ranks, the most respectable not excepted.

The average price of wheat, regulates the import, for the four weeks preceding the 13th of Nov. is stated at 76s. 10d.

From Lloyd's List of the 28th October, to the 7th November.

Gravesend, October 28.—Arrived. Amphitrite, Lee, Quebec. 29th. John, Quebec; Nelly, do.; Sophia, do.; Elizabeth, do.; Albion, do.; Euphemia, Runey, do.; Jane, Davidson, ditto. 30th. Triton, Stewart, do.; Hannah, Dove, do.; Lord Middleton, do. 31st. Bruce, Quebec; Rufford, do.; Mary-Ann, do.; Fenwick, ditto; Eagle, do.; Providence, do.; Isabella, do.; John and Charlotte, do.; Acintcont, do.; Peace, Montreal Nov. 2. Hope, Quebec; Lord Nelson, do.; Robert, do.; Fame, do.; Royal Sovereign, do.; Hardley, do.; Nancy, do.; Maria, ditto; Triton, do.

At Liverpool, Oct. 29.—Mary-Ann, Berry, Quebec and Cork; Leander, Wilson, Montreal; Eliza M'Caul, Quebec; Gen. Kempt, Quebec; Young Hackday, ditto. 31st. John and Mary, Davis, Quebec; Diamond, do.

At Stromness, Oct. 20.—Fortune, Richmond, Quebec.

At Holl. Oct. 31.—Nancy, Quebec.

Off Torbay, October 25.—Pelican, S. W. Quebec.

Off Aberdeen, Fairfield, Mor is, Quebec.

At Grangemouth, Oct. 22.—Alexander, Henry, Quebec.

At Dysal, Nov 8.—Spartan, Quebec

At Newcastle, Nov. 3.—Cattarine, Clarke, Montreal; Silvan, Quebec.

At Portsmouth, Oct. 27.—Harrison, Davis, Quebec.

At Weymouth, October 27.—Royal Yeoman, Quebec.

At Whitehaven, October 26.—Mary, Prentice, Quebec.

At Dublin, Oct. 30.—Ellen, Quebec.

At Waterford, Oct. 26.—Saltolo, Henderson, Quebec; Grand Master, Hore, do.

Off the Isle of Wight, Oct. 27.—Mary-Ann, Armstrong, Quebec

At Falmouth, October 25.—Brave, Fish, Quebec.

At the Clyde, October 24.—Tode, M'Pherson, Quebec.

At the Cove of Cork, Oct. 31.—Sally, Mitchell, Quebec. 28. Mercye, Bettrick, Quebec; Barker, Pearson, do. 27, Aid, do.

Off Londonderry, Oct. 22.—British Union, Driver, Quebec.

At Belfast, October 23.—Thomas, Brooks, Quebec.

At Maryport, October 24.—Ocean, Blake, Quebec.

The Active, Wherry, from Quebec to Dublin, ran on shore off Campbeltown 27th ult. and if she was recovered would be oblige to discharge.

At Portsmouth, Nov. 4.—Ohio, Quebec

From the U
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Beaver, in 40 days fro
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(Signed)
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From the United States.

Late and Melancholy News from England.

By the arrival of the ship *Caroline Ann*, Capt. Reeves, in 40 days from Liverpool, the Editor of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the 9th and Liverpool to the 11th of November, announcing the melancholy death of her Royal Highness the PRINCESS CHARLOTTE. This unexpected event, which is the language of the *Courier*, "blasted a Nation's hope, and involved the whole *British Family* from its most exalted to its humblest members in the deepest affliction," occurred on the morning of the 6th of November. Among the circulars issued during the illness and on the death of her Royal Highness, we select the following:—

"*Clermont, 5th of Nov. 10 o'clock P. M.*

"At 9 o'clock this evening, her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte was delivered of a still-born male child. Her Royal Highness is doing extremely well."

"These fond hopes however, were suddenly blighted on Thursday morning, by the afflicting bulletin which follows:

"TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE LORD MAYOR.

"*White Hall, Nov. 6, six A. M.*

"My Lord—It is with the deepest sorrow that I inform your Lordship, that her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte expired this morning at half past 2 o'clock.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) "SIDMOUTH.

"The tale of grief was ended by the following short but expressive notice:

LONDON GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

Thursday, November 6, 1817.

WHITEHALL, NOVEMBER 6.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta, daughter of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and consort of his Serene Highness the Prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg, was delivered of a still-born male child, at nine o'clock last night, and about half past twelve her Royal Highness was seized with great difficulty of breathing and exhaustion, which alarming symptoms increased till half past two o'clock this morning, when her Royal Highness expired, to the inexpressible grief of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, of her illustrious consort, the Prince Leopold, and of all the Royal Family.

Dispatches were immediately sent off to the Queen and Princesses at Bath, who will probably return forthwith to town, and to every other member of the Royal Family. The Duke of York, and we believe, Earl Bathurst, are gone to Claremont, to Prince Leopold; and a Council, we hear, will be held in the course of the day, to give the necessary orders for the funeral of the lamented Princess, and for a general mourning.—It will, we have no doubt, be as general a one, as ever took place in this country. The melancholy event produced a depression in the Funds, which was further aggravated by a report in the city, of the Prince Regent having been taken dangerously ill in the country.

A communication of the lingering state of the Princess had been sent off on Tuesday night to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who has been for some days at Sudborne Hall, the seat of the Marquis of Hartford, in consequence of which his Royal Highness immediately set out for Clermont. He passed through town a little past four this morning, and reached Clermont at twenty minutes past nine, only in time to share in the deep affliction in which the once happy mansion of his departed daughter, was now plunged.

The Duke of York undertook the duty of carrying the melancholy intelligence to the Queen, and other members of the Royal Family, at Bath, and set out for that place at an early hour.

The Princess was in her 22d year. She was born on the 7th of January 1796, and married 2d May, 1816.

We recollect no occurrence, during a period of many years, that ever produced such general, sincere and deep affliction, throughout the capital of the British empire, as the doubly-lamentable event which it has been now our duty to record.—Every bosom swells with sorrow, and many give vent to their grief in tears.—Throughout the whole of the widely extended dominions over which it was fondly hoped her mild sceptre would one day shed happiness and glory, the sorrow and grief will be most poignant.

A general mourning will of course take place, and the theatres and all other places of public amusement will be shut for the present.

From the London Traveller of Nov. 7.

DEATH OF THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES.

We have little of prominent importance, in addition to what has already been published in *The Traveller*, but as every communication on this melancholy subject is perused with the strongest interest, we present a connected account of the deplorable event, and such particulars as have been received through various channels. If there should be some repetition of what has been given before, our readers will readily excuse it.

On Monday in the night, or about three on Tuesday morning, her Royal Highness was taken ill, and expresses were sent off to the great Officers of State, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of London, desiring their immediate attendance. Earl Bathurst, Lord Sidmouth, the Lord Chancellor, Mr Vansittart, together with the Archbishop and Bishop immediately attended. Dr. Baillie and Dr Croft were the medical attendants.

On Wednesday at nine o'clock her Royal Highness was delivered of a male child, but still-born. Throughout the whole of this long and painful illness, her Royal Highness evinced the greatest fortitude, and received the communication of the child being dead-born with much resignation. Prince Leopold exclaimed to the medical attendants, as soon as the intelligence was communicated to him—"Thank God! thank God! the Princess is safe." The child was perfect, and one of the finest infants ever brought into the world. The Princess was composed after her delivery, and though of course much exhausted, every hope was entertained of her doing well. This pleasing intelligence having communicated to the great Officers of State, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of London, they left Clermont about 11 o'clock; the medical attendants of course remaining. A little after twelve a change was observed in her Royal Highness—her quiet left her—she became restless and uneasy—and the medical attendants felt alarmed. Expresses were sent off to the Officers of State, stating the change that had taken place. From half past twelve, restlessness and convulsions increased, till nature and life were exhausted, and her Royal Highness expired at half-past two yesterday morning.

As soon as the fatal event was conveyed to his Majesty's Ministers, they hastened to town, where they arrived about half-past five. Lord Sidmouth immediately dispatched a letter to the Lord Mayor.

A copy of the bulletin was affixed at the Mansion House, the melancholy intelligence spreading in all directions, excited unusual grief in all classes upon this most affecting kind.—The great bell of St. Paul's tolled from twelve to one o'clock yesterday.

The gloom which is spread over the public mind by the premature death of the Princess CHARLOTTE, is deeper than any public calamity has produced within the memory of the oldest observer of political occurrences—and indeed it is difficult to conceive an occasion on which grief would be more natural, or indifference more brutal. The people of Great Britain have long looked forward with confidence to the Princess as the successor to the throne, and her many virtues had endeared her to a degree that her reign would be distinguished by constitutional measures and true English feeling. But alas! this expectation has proved delusive! That form which we trusted to have beheld adorned with the robes royalty, is now cold and lifeless—that spirit which gave it animation is fled, and with it the brilliant prospect has vanished! Every circumstance has concurred to render this event deeply affecting. That her offspring survived it, may be considered one sorrow—it might have afforded some consolation for a mother's pangs. No such consolation alleviated the dying agonies of a royal sufferer. They were aggravated by the reflection that they were unavailing. Let us hope that her sorrows here were but a preparation for another and a better world.

If the Princess fell untimely, what must be the sensation of the unhappy Prince whose very existence seemed to depend on that of his beloved partner? Of all the situations in which suffering humanity is, there is not one more distressing than that in which the Prince above is exposed! and when we recollect that Prince Leopold was never absent from the melancholy scene, we may have some faint conception of his grief! The firmness of the Princess must make him the more sensible of her loss—he sustained, and the reflection on what might have been, to which the human mind is ever prone, must augment the bitterness of his sorrow. How severe, how acute he alone to the Prince Regent, himself, must be considered is universally known. Time, at once, all his hopes are withered both as a Father and a Sovereign!

Bowing in confidence upon this fair offspring of his Royal House, and looking to her as the mother of a long and illustrious line of kings to maintain the glories of the British throne, but little attention has been paid to what must be the consequences in the event of the contingency of her premature decease. But now the consideration is forced on our attention, and the prospect is by no means flattering. The next male branches of our present Monarch are all without lawful issue. Supposing, therefore, that "a barren sceptre" passed through their hands, "no child of their's succeeding," the next claimant of the Crown would be the Duke of Clarence, in right of his not having the present Royal Consort, and after him would come the descendants of his present Majesty's Sister, the Duchess of Brunswick, being presumed. Of that branch there are two young, sickly, whom nature has not compelled to seek shelter under the parent stock in England; and as without much violence to probability, we may eventually look to them as absolute a Sovereign's birth-right, it is some consolation to reflect, that their country has been in a considerable degree British. We hope, however, that it will not be our misfortune to look again beyond our own island for a King.

We understand that Prince Leopold is arrived at Carlton House, where a Council is to assemble to-day for the purpose of examining the Physicians.

The following was received from Clermont this morning:

Clermont, Nov. 7, ten o'clock.

Never was grief so sincerely manifested as is for the loss of our amiable Princess, by all ranks and degrees. The preparations for illuminations last night at Esher and the surrounding country were reversed. The houses were closed, and scarcely a lamp to be seen. A post-boy riding through Kingston from Claremont to London expressed, in answering the anxiety of the inquiries announced that a Princess was born, and no lights immediately commenced. The inhabitants, however, on learning the melancholy event, showed their respect yesterday by closing their shops and houses. It is to be a State funeral.

From the London Courier of Nov. 7.

"Of that overwhelming calamity which has "amazed with grief" the whole country—which is both a public and private calamity, and which every one deplores, and feels as a subject, but as a man, we have extracted from contemporary Journals several interesting details in addition to those we communicated yesterday. No event that we remember ever came upon the public mind so unpremeditated—no event could have happened of a more lamentable nature—"an event indeed" as one of our contemporaries has well said—" as calamitous as could well occur in the annals of our hereditary Monarchy. The Heir to the Throne had left only two presumptive Heirs to the Crown in direct succession—the mother and the child." During the whole of yesterday it may truly be said that the capital was one scene of deep and general mourning. Not a face was seen in the streets in which the gloom and sorrow were not conspicuous. Not a house could be entered in which the females were not dissolved in tears, as if they had just lost a daughter, or sister—the young, senior, to good, so sure, and so gifted! The expectancy and hope of the fair State."—Were every one was waiting and listening for the signal that was to proclaim the birth of England's Heir—when all were prepared for congratulation and joy—to have all these expectations so signally disappointed—to have all these feeling destroyed at once—to be called upon to mourn when we were only prepared to rejoice—to have

All things that we ordained festival
Turn from their office to black funeral;
Our instruments, to melancholy bells;
Our wedding cheer, to sad burial feast;
Our solemn hymns to sullen dirges;
Our bridal flowers serve for a buried corse,
And all things change them to the contrary!

In the present grief there was every thing to astound and stun the mind by its suddenness. For, from the bedside of Prince Ferguson, the Princess had enjoyed the best possible state of health. She had not indulged in the dissipation of a town life; she had not kept late hours; she had lived in tranquil, elegant retirement, taking daily exercise, sleeping the most regular hours, passing her whole time in the enjoyment of domestic life, of which the Illustrious Couple furnished such a beautiful instance, that no one could contemplate it without the most sensible pleasure. The happiness of the conjugal state appears heightened to the highest degree it is capable of, when we see two persons of accomplished minds, not only united in the same interests and affections, but in their taste of the most refined pursuits and diversions.—[*Spectator Ab.* 825"]—To us no two persons could this be more applicable, nearly applied than to the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold. The public who knew the manner of her Royal Highness's life, and her without anxiety, but without dread, for the event of her pregnancy. No symptom occurred from the first moment of her Royal Highness's being taken in labour, that created any serious alarm in the minds of the medical attendants, till quite at the first audience. It was lingering indeed, and the interval between the different pains was much longer than usual. Towards the evening of Tuesday, finding it to be so lately, the medical gentlemen in attendance thought it advisable to send for Dr. Sims, who accordingly attended with all possible speed—but he was of no reason to depart from the course that was been pursued, and was of opinion with the other gentlemen that the labour would be long protracted. And though the delivery was of a still-born, instead of a living child, yet it was safe, and her Royal Highness was quite tranquil afterwards; here the attendants observed some agitation and some great resignation, submitting herself to the will of God, and seemed inclined to fall into a gentle sleep. She frequently, to use the words of the last bulletin "was now going on," but not only the attendants, but her own husband, the illustrious, and even Prince Leopold and the medical gentlemen did retire to take some rest after the fatigue of long attendance and watching. A distressing moan her royal Highness felt on awaking, some great agitation at o'clock alarmed the nurse, especially as she sometime afterwards complained of being chilly, and took a pain in the chest. The three who were in the next room, were immediately called in. Opiates and the usual medicines, by whom every remedy was applied that art could devise. We believe it is the fact that her Royal Highness was quite sensible to the last minute of her life—but she was with her servants, even about one o'clock; upon ascertaining which, Dr. Baillie, we hear, sent off an express to the Cabinet Ministers, expressing his doubts with respect to the event. The Prince Leopold remained in the room with those attendants, leaning his head frequently to meet his—that hand which was in one short hour to be cold, insensible, and lifeless.

Her Royal Highness, we repeat, remained sensible to the moment of her death. About five minutes before her death, she said to the medical Attendants, "Is there any danger?" Dr. replied, that they requested her Royal Highness to endeavour to compose herself. She breathed a gentle sigh, and expired.

All this, in the enjoyment of health and beauty—at the early age of 22, was snatched a sacrifice to the grave! Such is the frailness of human life! Such the sport of fate and splendour and joy, can avoid feeling the acutest regret at the sudden darkness and horrors of death. She was neither too tall nor too short, about the middle size, inclining rather to the en bon point, but not so much as to injure the symmetry of her form. Her complexion was beautifully fair—towards delicate white, and her hair was finely placed. There was a mingled sweetness and dignity in her look, a full intelligent eye; and when she was engaged in conversation particularly in familiar conversation, much liveliness in the expression of her countenance. The remarkable to her illustrious Father was striking. To these accomplishments of person her Royal Highness added the more valuable qualities of the mind and heart. She was a good scholar, with considerable information, particularly since her marriage. One of her most pleasing occupations was to accompany her illustrious Consort in his study of the English language, in which he was an diligent. But I have read of her writers upon history and jurisprudence. She was of religious habits, and a strict observer of the sabbath, as well as her husband, who never fails readily to her, save the church service, one of the best English Scholars. She was a good, affectionate child; and as a wife, was a model to her sex. She looked up to her husband with the most perfect affection and respect; and he deserved it all. His behaviour over her, as she breathed though the room, was of it was of the gentlest kind—the tenderest mistress.

And all this prospect of continuing happiness—this promise of blessings to the country and to themselves, is delighted for ever! But let us not in our grief forget our duty, nor impiously repine at the visitations of Providence, which for his own wise and benevolent purposes, deals either severe chastisements upon mankind.

The funeral of her Royal Highness and child is to be in the same manner as the funeral of the late Princess Amelia. She departed this life the same month—the 31 Nov. 1810, and was buried at Windsor, the 13th—The Princess Charlotte will also be buried at Windsor.

The shops, which were shut spontaneously in most parts of the town yesterday as soon as the fatal event was known, continue shut to-day; and the general gloom and sorrow remain unimpaired.

The Prince Regent, it is rumoured has written to the Prince Leopold, a letter of the most affecting nature, expressing the deepest sense of the manner in which he had invariably conducted himself to his daughter, a manner which had secured to him the blessings and affection of the father, and the admiration and respect of the nation.

As yet we know not the effect of the intelligence upon the Queen and Princess at Bath. To them, of course, the shock will be great and sudden, particularly as the Prince Leopold is sudden. Indeed, after the Princess was delivered and the best hopes were entertained, he have written letters both to her Majesty and the Prince communicating these hopes to each.

The Prince Regent, as we stated yesterday, received the tidings of the death of his beloved daughter with the greatest grief. His Royal Highness was bleeded in the course of the day, and as this morning more resigned.

The Prince Leopold is in the deepest affliction. His Highness will not quit Claremont till after the funeral, which, it is said, he proposes to attend in person. It will take place at Windsor, and the bodies will be deposited in St. George's vault. The Dean of Windsor has been sent for to give the necessary directions for preparing it. The day is not yet settled.

The orders for the Court and General Mourning will be issued to-morrow, and it will begin on the next day, Sunday.

We repeat that no accounts here yet been received from her Majesty and the Princess previous to her reception of the news of the Princess's death. They received the account of the delivery of her Royal Highness early on the morning of yesterday.

Messenger, with the sad tidings have been sent to all the Royal Family. The Prince of Augusta, who is at Windsor, received them with the most poignant and continued sorrow.

From the Courier of the 8th.

DEATH OF THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES.

On the demise of any Member of the Royal Family it is the duty of the Serjeant Surgeon of the King, to embalm the body. Accordingly, Sir Everard Home had an audience of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on Thursday morning, and yesterday he went to Claremont, accompanied by Sir David Dundas and Mr. Ilcandt, to perform this melancholy task.

The following is a letter from our Correspondent at Claremont.

"Prince Leopold has had little or no rest since Monday night, when the Princess was first taken ill; in fact his truly distressed state of mind will not admit of his taking rest, having lost all his earthly comfort in the most affectionate and endearing of Consorts. His Serene Highness is, under all the circumstances, as well as can be expected."

"The opening of the Princess's body for embalming is just taken place by Sir Everard Home, Sir David Dundas, Surgeons to the King, and Mr. Neville, of Esher, Surgeon to the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold; Mr. Brand, of Arlington-street, the Apothecary to the King, was also present."

"*Claremont, Saturday Morning, nine o'clock.*"

"After the embalming of the body of the Princess Charlotte yesterday afternoon by the King's Serjeant Surgeon, and Mr. Neville, her Royal Highness's Surgeon, the internal parts were deposited in an Urn prepared for the purpose. Yesterday afternoon Sir Richard Croft left here for London, in the greatest affliction.

"Mr. Marsh, of the Lord Chamberlain's Office, has been here to make arrangements for the funeral.—Messrs. Prance and Banting, of Pall-Mall, London, the Cabinet-makers to the Queen, and also to the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold, are expected." The Undertakers, such is the conduct on the whole arrangements of the mournful occasion.

"The time of the funeral is not even mentioned."

The Queen was apprized of the melancholy catastrophe on Thursday; and the communication affected her Majesty so much, that, we regret to hear, she has ever since remained confined to her room, seriously indisposed.—The effect upon the Princess and the Duke of Clarence was also most distressing. The Royal Duke received the dreadful communication while partaking of the festivities in honor of her Majesty in that city. He instantly in sorrowful silence rose and left the room; and the Marquis of Camden having, with feelings of anguish that almost deprived him of the power of utterance, made known the lamentable cause of the retirement of the Royal Duke, the company instantly dispersed, overwhelmed in grief.

All the Institutions have suspended their Meetings. We have received the following notice from the Royal Society, among others:

"The Royal Society of London assembled at their apartments on Thursday night; but on account of the death of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte, adjourned their meeting, without proceeding to business, till the funeral of her Royal Highness shall have taken place. They will, however, meet on the 20th and 27th of this month, for the purpose of giving notice of the approaching Anniversary Election, and of electing Auditors of the Treasurer's Accounts, as prescribed by their Statutes, but for no other business whatever."

Baron Fagel, Ambassador from the King of the Netherlands, has postponed his intended grand entertainment to-morrow, as did the Russian Ambassador on Thursday, on account of this much lamented event.

GENERAL MOURNING.

The Deputy Earl Marshal's Order for a General Mourning for her late Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta, Daughter of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and Consort of his Serene Highness the Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg.

"These are to give public notice, that it is expected, that upon the present most melancholy occasion of the death of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta, Daughter of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and Consort of his Serene Highness the Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, all persons do put themselves into decent mourning—the mourning to begin on Sunday next, the 9th inst.

(Signed) "H. H. MOLESWORTH HOWARD,
Nov. 7, 1817. D. K. M."

Lord Chamberlain's Office,
Nov. 7, 1817.

"Orders for the Court going into Mourning on Sunday next, the 9th inst. for her late Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta, daughter of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and Consort of his Serene Highness the Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, viz.

"The Ladies to wear black bombazines, plain muslin or long lawn, crape hoods, shamoy shoes and gloves, and crape fans.

"Undress—Dark Norwich crape.

"The Gentlemen to wear black cloth without buttons on the sleeves or pockets, plain muslin or long lawn cravats and weepers, shamoy shoes and gloves, crape hatbands, and black swords and buckles.

"Undress—Dark grey frocks."

Never did any event, of a public nature, create so powerful a sensation as was manifested throughout the whole metropolis, in proportion as the melancholy intelligence diffused itself, of her Royal Highness's death. There was an unaffected appearance of sorrow in every countenance, which plainly told the grief of all. From the highest to the lowest, this sympathy prevailed.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11.

The great bell of St. Peter's Church was tolled on Saturday and yesterday, and "muffled peals" have been rung on the 12 bells of St. Nicholas; this will be continued each day from twelve to one o'clock, until after the funeral of the much lamented Princess Charlotte. All vessels in port, of *all* nations, had their colours hoisted half mast.

Still Later.—Captain Donlop, of the ship Lavinia, sailed from Deal on the 10th inst. On the morning of the 12th he was his vessel, about to obtain pegan, but could not succeed. He was informed that the funeral of the Princess Charlotte was to take place on the 19th.

Third fire at St. Johns, Nov. 25

About ten o'clock this forenoon, we were again alarmed by the cry of fire, which had nearly proved of as serious import as either of the others which have so recently occurred. It was however, fortunately discovered in sufficient time to prevent those consequences which otherwise might have ensued. On investigation, it appeared to proceed from a room in the lower part of a house situated between Duckworth and Water-streets, opposite the upper premises of Messrs. John Duncomb & Co. A quantity of shavings were in the room, apparently intended to answer the purposes of a bed. Part of the timber & a bedstead in the room were on fire when first discovered: and as some small brands were found among shavings, strong suspicions of design were excited. In consequence of which a woman, who was making her way through one of the windows, was immediately apprehended, and with a man, who appears to be her companion, is now in custody. A close investigation will, no doubt, be instituted, the result of which we shall take an early opportunity of laying before the public.

Unexampled and Accumulated Distress.

The state of the miserable inhabitants of St. Johns, Newfoundland, is a loud call upon all whom the Providence of God has exempted from such suffering, and blessed with abundance, to contribute of that abundance to relieve these poor sufferers. It is true, they are not our countrymen, they are the subjects of a foreign power, yet the spirit of that religion we profess teaches us to relieve even our enemies. But when we behold misery our only enquiry should be, is this real?—can we relieve it? The inclement season of the year prevents these wrecked people from obtaining aid from Europe; our feelings of humanity, therefore, are excited to afford them some relief, let us be prompt.—*N. Y. Spec.*

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE,
YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 22.

We insert in this day's Gazette, the particulars of the late affecting intelligence from England communication an event which is most deeply felt and lamented throughout the whole of the British dominions.

The Citizens of Boston and New-York are entitled to the thanks of mankind for their prompt and liberal assistance to the sad sufferers inhabitant of Newfoundland. But for them, in all probability, a great part of the population of that island, would have endured all the miseries of famine during the present winter.

The inhabitants of this town, moved reading the situation of the unhappy sufferers, subscribed yesterday in the manner of a few hours, the sum of £100 to be forwarded to New York without delay for their relief; and for which purpose, the subscriptions are earnestly requested to be paid immediately into the hands of W. Allan, Esq.

YORK & NIAGARA STAGE

ROBT. RUNCHAY wishes to inform the public, that he will commence running a Stage from Niagara to York on Friday next. He will leave Niagara every Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and York every Tuesday morning at the same hour, through the winter.

Stage Fare—Six Dollars each way.

January 10th, 1818.

☞ N. B. Passengers allowed to carry twenty pound weight of Baggage, and all Baggage at the risk of the owners.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY S. S. SHERR.

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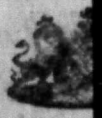
Vol. II.



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UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. II. YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1818. No.



UPPER-CANADA.

Samuel Smith,
Administrator.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the fifth day of February next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the sixteenth day of December last, WE thought fit and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-sixth day of January next, which time at our Town of York, it was held and constrained to appear. BUT WE, taking into our consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of our attendance at the time aforesaid; HEREBY convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the fifth day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, *the actual despatch of Public business*, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province Upper Canada, and therein to do, as you seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. —WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of the Government of Our said Province, at York, this twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty-eighth year of our Reign.

S. S.

By Command of His Honor,
SAML. P. JARVIS, Acting Sec'y.

James Gould and Co.

At the sign of the GILDED COACH, No. 2,
Division Street, ALBANY,

MAKE all kinds of Pleasure Carriages, to Order, and keep constantly for Sale,
Couches, Chaises, Waggons, Sleighs, Harness, &c. &c.
Made in the best manner and handsome style.

☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to, and Carriages carefully packed, and forwarded as directed.—June 6, 1817. tf 52

Executive Council Office,
York, 20th May, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, That if JOHN HARTFORD, late of No. 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Glanford, in the District more, does not within *Twelve Months* from this date, appear in Person to take out the Grant for said Lot, it will be reverted to another Settler.

By order of the Lt. Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western part of the Midland District, and the eastern part of New-Castle District, in this Province, intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, for a division of the aforesaid District, in order to form a new District.

JOHN STARK,
WEAVER,

HAVING made every necessary arrangement (at a small house near the Surveyor General's Office) for carrying on the above Business, in a very superior manner, respectfully solicits the custom of the Inhabitants of this Town and neighbourhood; and flatters himself, that from his complete knowledge of the business, he will give general satisfaction to his Employers, particularly as his terms are very moderate. 3w-3

English Saddles,
AND
HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, late of Europe, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above Business in its various Branches, in the Town of York, next door to Messrs. Young and Monroe, in the Store lately occupied by S. Jarvis, Esq. and from his having been employed in some of the first houses, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The arrangements he has made in selecting his goods in Montreal, all which are of the neatest and most Fashionable make, imported from the English Markets, he will be able to sell cheaper than any other house in this Province. A variety of Sleigh HARNESS, &c. finished in the newest and most elegant styles with yellow and plated mountings.

Carriages trimmed in the neatest manner.

Wanted, an Apprentice to can be well recommended.

N. B. Cash or Country Produce will be taken in payment for [illegible] 52-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DREAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817.

NOTICE.

LEATHERN *Fire Buckets* procured from Lower Canada, being now to be had of the Treasurer of the District, WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq. for the original cost and charges, the Regulations of Police requiring Houses to be furnished with them, will in future be rigidly enforced. 45tf

To his Honor the Administrator,

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS, beg leave to offer every acknowledgement of gratitude, and to those Parents who have already honored them with their confidence; and hope by assiduous attention to prove themselves worthy of the charge committed to their care, and of extended patronage.

Mr. and Mrs. R. request to inform the Patrons and the Public, they have removed to a *New House*, near the Church.

N. B.—Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTS, take this opportunity to correct a mistake which exists in the public mind, with respect to keeping the bed, bedding, knife, fork, spoon, towel, &c. as all of them will be returned with each Pupil on her quitting school.

York, August 28, 1817. tf 35

"CHARLES OSBORNE.

IF the above named CHARLES OSBORNE will call at the Office of the *Upper-Canada Gazette*, he will obtain intelligence respecting a Legacy very much to his advantage.

York, 8th Dec. 1817. 50 4m

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Undersigned, being much pressed for Money to meet the just demands of his Creditors, hereby notifies to all persons indebted to him, to make immediate payment, otherwise he will be obliged to put their respective Accounts into the hands of an Attorney for collection. He proposes to sell by Public Auction, his whole Stock in Trade, to commence on Saturday the 24th instant, and be continued until the whole is disposed of.—Also by private sale, Lot No. 18, North side King Street, with a very comfortable Dwelling-House, Store-House, and Root-House thereon erected, with sufficient street ground to build an additional Store, besides the requisite space for a gateway. Lot No. 19, south side Duke-street, one-fifth of an acre. Together with Six or Eight Hundred Acres of uncultivated Land, Located many years ago, and said to be valuable.

DONALD M'ARTHUR

York, 14th Jan. 1818. 3 tf

FARM TO LET.

THE Subscriber wishes to Lease on shares or for rent, for a period of two years, from the 1st of April next, a part of his Farm, containing about Fifty Acres of improved land, with the Buildings thereon: 28 Acres have been pastured for the last six years without any intermediate crop. The soil is very good, and the fences are in the most compleat repair. Enquire at this Office, or of the Subscriber, at the Farm, which is only six miles from York, by water.

W. GRAY

Etobicoke, Jan. 12, 1818. 3-tf

Executive Council Office,
York, 22d Oct. 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Honor the Administrator in Council, to the Representatives of *John Galloway* and *William Caldwell*, to make good any pretence to Lot number Twenty-one in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Kingston, within Six Months from this date, or it will be granted to the Occupant, who has been in possession sixteen years.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Inhabitants of the Western District, in the petitioning the Legislature at the next Session, for a division of the district, and to alter the site of the present Court-House.

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Farnham, and about forty miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston, and a large stream of water passing through it. The [illegible] ships in the year which are settling very fast, will make the land in their neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.

York House Seminary,
FOR
Young Ladies.

To Parents and Guardians.

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS, from England, will open a *Boarding and Day School* at York, on Monday the 22d of June, where every polite and useful branch of Education will be taught.

The strictest attention will be paid to the Morals and Health of the Young Ladies.

N. B.—Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTS have brought a Piano Forte, Globes, &c. with them.

York, 18th June, 1817.

YORK & NIAGARA STAGE.

ROBT. RUNCHAY wishes to inform the public, that he will commence running a Stage from Niagara to York on Friday next. He will leave Niagara every Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and York every Tuesday morning at the same hour, through the winter.

Stage Fare—Six Dollars each way.

January 10th, 1818.

☞ N.B. Passengers allowed to carry twenty pound weight of Baggage, and all baggage at the risk of the owners.

GEORGE DAWSON,
BOOK BINDER, from Edinburgh,

Nearly opposite the Church,

INFORMS the Public, that from the long experience he has had in the line of his business, he is induced to believe, that he can execute BINDING in a style superior to what has been hitherto done in this country.

*** Gentlemen's Libraries repaired on the shortest notice.

York, August 28, 1817. tf 35

Carding Machines.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has commenced the Manufacture of *CARDING MACHINES*, in the Town of Yonge, fifteen miles above Brockville, in Upper-Canada. Any person wishing to purchase, may be furnished with either DOUBLE or SINGLE MACHINES, of an excellent quality, and on very moderate terms. The Machines are made in a workmanlike manner, and he does not hesitate to warrant them equal, if not superior, to any imported.

LYMAN JUDSON.

Young, 11th Aug. 1817. 4f

N. B. The co-partnership heretofore subsisting between *Lyman Judson and James Thomson*, is dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be carried on by LYMAN JUDSON.

To be Sold
by Public Auction,

On *Saturday*, the 28th March, 1818,
on the Premises,
(if not previously disposed of,)

THE HOUSE and PREMISES now occupied by the Subscriber, with the *Brewery, Tannery* and *Lots of Land* situated thereto, with a good *Orchard* and *Garden*.

The Brewery and Tannery are remarkably well watered by a perpetual stream, and form one of the most desirable situations in the Province, for a Brewer, Tanner, Distiller, &c.

An indisputable Title will be given.

Terms of payment and further particulars may be had from the Subscriber or JOSEPH SHAW, Brewer.

WM. SHAW.

York, Dec. 23d 1817. 52

From the Cornwall Eng. Gazette, October 4.

JUVENILE CRIMINALS.

Mr. Bennett, the chairman of the Police Committee, gave in a long and exceedingly interesting statement of the condition of the different prisons in England and France which he had visited. The reasonings are judicious, the knowledge of the subject extensive, and the facts equally important and curious. We select one of the anecdotes which Mr. Bennet details as a ground for his suggested improvement in the management of boy offenders:—

"Among the children whom I have seen in Prison, a boy by the name of Leary was the most remarkable; he was about 13 years of age, good looking, sharp and intelligent, and possessing a manner which seemed to indicate a character very different from what he really possessed. When I saw him he was under sentence of death for stealing a watch, chain, and seals, from Mr. Princep's chamber in the Temple: he had been five years in the practice of delinquency, progressively from stealing an apple off the stall, to house breaking and highway robbery. He belonged to the Moorfields School, and there he became acquainted with one Ryan, in that school, by whom he was instructed in the various arts and practices of delinquency: his first attempts were at darts, apples, &c.; then baker's baskets; then parcels of bacon on shop-counters, and money in shops; then to breaking shop windows and drawing out valuable articles through the aperture, picking pockets, house-breaking, &c.; and Leary has often gone to school next day with several pounds in his pockets, as the fruits of the produce of the previous day's robberies! He soon became a Captain of a gang, generally since known by Leary's gang, with five boys, and sometimes more, furnished with pistols, having a horse and cart with them; and if they had an opportunity in their rounds they cut off the trunks from gentlemen's carriages, when, after opening them according to their contents, as they would be governed in prosecuting their further objects in that quarter; they would then divide into parties of two, sometimes only one, and, leaving me with the horse and cart, go to various other houses, stating their being on the way to see their families, and begging for some bread and water; by such tales, united with their youth, they obtained relief, and generally ended by robbing the house of premises. In one instance Leary was detected and taken, and committed to Maidstone gaol; but the prosecutor not appearing against him, he was discharged. In these excursions he has stayed out a week and upwards, when his booty has produced him from 50 to £100. He has been concerned in various robberies in London and its vicinity, and has in his party at one time (amounting to 7 or ten) worn so bad money, he either robbed each by other thieves who knew he had no such about him, or he cheated it by genuining it from sooty, or greasy hands, or the faces of both sexes. After committing innumerable depredations, he was detected at Mr. Devonshire's, at Kennington, stealing some plate from that gentleman's dining room, when several other articles were coming against him in that neighbourhood, he was, in compassion to his youth, placed in the Philanthropic; but being now charged with *Mr. Princep's* robbery, he was taken out thereto, tried, convicted and sentenced to death, but was afterwards respited, and returned to the Philanthropic. He is a tall and well looking, and has robbed to the amount of £3000 during his 5 years career! This surprising boy has since broke out and escaped from the Philanthropic, went to his old practice, was again tried at the Old Bailey, and is transported for life."

NAVAL DEPOT.

Providence, Dec. 20

We learn with pleasure that government have determined to establish a Naval Depot at Fox River, just above Howland's Ferry Bridge, about 12 miles from Newport, and 20 from this town. The situation, we are informed, combines several important advantages. The Navy Yard, having a good depth of water, sufficient for the largest ships that ever floated; it is situated contiguous to large forests of excellent timber, which may be conveyed to the spot at but little expense.

In addition to these, another important advantage which presents itself is the security of the situation; as to the narrowness of the channel, it will be with extreme difficulty that an enemy's force could approach it, even if left unfortified; but if defended by a few pieces of cannon on the banks of the river below, we are assured that it would be impossible for any hostile force to reach it by water; and by this the chance of success would be none the better. Its proximity to the ocean, in which it is distant but a few miles, may also be considered another circumstance in its favour. On the whole, we doubt if our Government could have selected a situation in this part of the country combining more essential advantages as a regular yearly increase of the Navy, which has so eminently fought itself into favor of the nation, is hereafter to be made, we are pleased that this situation has been selected; not only because it will prove advantageous to the state of this trade, but because we think a judicious choice which has been made must advance the interests of our Navy, and in that view materially promote the nation.

Militia Pension Agent's Office, York, 1st October, 1817.—The General Agent for paying Militia Pensions, having received the Sum of Eight Thousand Pounds in aid thereof, hereby gives Notice, that he will be in course of [illegible] to the following Lists:—

LIST of Widows whose Husbands have been killed in Action [illegible] Militia Pensions, or Disabled and whose Claims have been [illegible] Act for the Relief of Widows and Children of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Privates and Musicians of the Militia of the United States of America, and their Families, passed 24th December, 1816.

Name of Widow.	Name and Rank of late Husband.		Service or Regiment to which he belonged.	Action in which killed, or how killed, or Disease and when.		Period for which Pension is in course of Payment.				Claims Examined and Certified.		
	Name	Rank		Action	When	From		To		Amount of Pension Certified.		
ADAMS, Mary	[illegible] Adams	Private	2d Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	1st February	1817	31st December	1817	20	0	0
Adie, Phebe	[illegible] Adair	do	4th do	Disease	18th December	do		do		20	0	0
Augustine, Sophia	[illegible] Augustine	do	1st Essex	do	1st April	do		do		20	0	0
BOSSU, Madeleine	Georges Bissoby	Captain	do	Fort Meigs	5th May	do		do		20	0	0
Booth, Margaret	[illegible] ohn Booth	do	Addington	Casualty	27th October	do		do		20	0	0
Badlam, Nancy	Pierre Badelcau	Private	2d Essex	River Raisin	21st January	do		do		20	0	0
Baddis, Margaret	Joseph Baddis	do	2d Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	do		do		20	0	0
Bissonette, Mary	Louis Bissolette	do	2d do	do	5th July	do		do		20	0	0
Butler, Susan	Nelson Butler	Lieut. Colonel	4th do	Disease	1st December	do		do		20	0	0
Brown, Barbara	Isaac Brown	Private	2d York	do	8th December	do		do		20	0	0
Carter, Eleanor	Martin Boyer	do	1st Lincoln	do	30th April	do		do		20	0	0
Bain, Fanny	Jacob Bain	Serjeant	2d Lincoln	do	2d December	do		do		20	0	0
Best, Susannah	George Best	Private	Lenox	do	31st December	do		do		20	0	0
Bowen, Catherine	Henry Bowen	Teamster	do	do	8th February	do		do		20	0	0
Barnum, Martha	Wheeler Barnum	Private	1st Norfolk	do	16th March	do		do		20	0	0
Bonesteel, Elizabeth	William Bonhanan	Captain	1st Essex	do	13th September	do		do		20	0	0
Brigham, Lucinda	Moses Brigham	Private	Middlesex	do	15th August	14th May	1816	31st December	1816	47	12	3 1-2
Do. do.	– –	do	do	–	–	1st January	1817	31st December	1817	20	0	0
CARROLL, Nancy	John Carroll	Captain	Oxford	Casualty	27th August	do		do		20	0	0
Cogbell, Elizabeth	George Cogbell	Private	1st Lincoln	Landy's Lane	25th July	do		do		20	0	0
Chamberlain, Mary	Adam Chamberlain	do	1st Norfolk	Fort Erie	28th November	do		do		20	0	0
Colin, Mary	John Colin	do	1st Lincoln	Disease	2d January	do		do		20	0	0
Clark, Mary	John Clark	do	2d do	do	4th December	do		do		20	0	0
Clendenneu, Hannah	Ab'm Clendenneu	do	1st Lincoln	do	25th October	do		do		20	0	0
Calvaierre, Ann	Pierre Calvaierre	do	Incorporated	do	1st February	do		do		20	0	0
Campbell, Nancy	William Campbell	Teamster	do	do	1st do	do		do		20	0	0
Carnallan, Rachel	Edward Carnallon	Private	Hunt'gdon	do	2d January	do		do		20	0	0
Cole, Elizabeth	Abraham Cole	do	Lenox	do	31st December	do		do		20	0	0
Carpenter, Sophia	James Carpenter	Serjeant	5th Lincoln	do	9th January	do		do		20	0	0
Crouch, Mary M.	George Crouch	Teamster	2d Lincoln	do	4th December	do		do		20	0	0
Cope, Frances	William Cope	Private	1st Norfolk	do	30th March	do		do		20	0	0
Corbin, Mary	Cyrenus Corbin	do	Incorporated	do	12th March	14th October	1814	31st December	1816	58	3	3
Do. Do.	– –	–	–	do	–	1st January	1817	31st December	1817	20	0	0
DETLOR, Josepha	John Detlor	Ensign	3d York	York	27th April	1st May		do		20	0	0
Dennis, Elizabeth	Joseph Dennisth	Private	1st Lincoln	Chippewa	5th January	do		do		20	0	0
Darby, Fanelove	Dudley Darby	do	Addington	do	14th March	do		do		20	0	0
ELLIS, Margaret	David Ellis	do	Oxford	do	25th October	14th October	1814	31st December	1816	62	12	4
Do. Do.	– –	do	do	–	–	1st January	1817	31st December	1817	20	0	0
FORSYTH, Hannah	James Forsyth	do	2d Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	do		do		20	0	0
Fraser, Catharine	William Fraser	Captain	1st do	Fort Erie	17th May	do		do		20	0	0
Farrington, Catharine	Samuel Farrington	Private	1st Lincoln	do	31st December	do		do		20	0	0
Forbes, Anna	Adam Forbes	do	Incorporated	do	2d February	do		do		20	0	0
Sell, Mary	Michael Grass	do	1st Lincoln	do	6th December	14th January	1815	31st December	1816	36	0	0
Grass, Mary	George Grass	do	do	do	30th May	do		do		20	0	0
Do. Do.	– –	–	–	do	–	1st January	1817	31st December	1817	20	0	0
Grant, Mary	William Grant	do	1st Glengary	do	1st February	do		do		20	0	0
Green, Margaret	Samuel Green	do	3d York	Casualty	July	1st January	1815	31st December	1816	40	16	1
Do. Do.	– –	do	do	do	–	1st January	1817	31st December	1817	20	0	0
HAINER, Catharine	George Hainer	Lieutenant	1st Lincoln	Disease	5th November	do		do		20	0	0
Hainer, Sophia	Zachariah Hainer	Private	do	do	22d February	do		do		20	0	0
Hainer, Harriet	David Hainer	do	do	do	6th October	do		do		20	0	0
Hall, Elizabeth	Asahel Hall	do	Incorporated	do	June	do		do		20	0	0
Hebert, or Hebard, Martha	Noah Hebert	do	5th Lincoln	do	13th November	do		do		20	0	0
Hamblin, Elizabeth	Silas Hamblin	do	2d Grenville	do	8th February	do		do		20	0	0
Hicks, Elizabeth	Joseph Hicks	do	Prince Edw'd	do	26th October	do		do		20	0	0
Hagar, Azubah	Jonathan Hagar	Teamster	2d Lincoln	do	13th October	do		do		20	0	0
Hand, Hannah	Richard Hand	Corporal	1st Essex	do	24th October	do		do		20	0	0
JOHNSTON, Anna	John Johnston	do	4th Lincoln	do	1st December	do		do		20	0	0
Johnson, Elizabeth	Truman Johnson	Serjeant	Oxford	do	30th December	do		do		20	0	0
Kent, Barbara	George King	Lieutenant	2d York	do	December	do		do		20	0	0
Kendrick, Susannah	Duke William Kendrick	do	3d York	do	1st January	do		do		20	0	0
Kyes, Sarah	Nahel Kyes	Private	1st Lincoln	do	14th July	14th October	1814	31st December	1816	58	12	1 1-2
Do. Do.	– –	do	do	do	–	1st January	1817	31st December	1817	20	0	0
LIMBURNER, Catharine	Alexander Lymburner	do	4th Lincoln	do	13th August	do		do		20	0	0
Lottridge, Nancy	John Lottridge	Captain	5th Lincoln	do	28th November	do		do		20	0	0
Le Tour, Charlotte	Joseph Le Tour	Private	Frontenac	do	31st March	do		do		20	0	0
McDONGEL, Susannah	Christopher McDonnell	Lieutenant	2d Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	do		do		20	0	0
Murray, Frances	Daniel Murrays	Private	3d York	York	27th April	do		do		20	0	0
May, Dorothy	John May	Lieutenan	1st Lincoln	Disease	8th November	do		do		20	0	0
McDonnell, Nancy	Daniel McDonell	Ensign	Stormont	do	29th March	do		do		20	0	0
McDonnell, Margaret	Donald McDonnell	Teamster	2d Glengary	do	1st February	do		do		20	0	0
McCallum, Sarah	Colin McCallum	do	2d Lincoln	do	12th December	do		do		20	0	0
Marks, Ruth	Cornelius Marks	Serjeant	Oxford	do	1st January	do		do		20	0	0
McClean, Mary,	Allan McClean	Private	Kent	Casualty	1st February	do		do		20	0	0
Miller, Hannah	James Miller	A. Sailing Mr.	Prov'l Marine	Disease	9th October	do		do		20	0	0
Meloche, Archange	Louis Meloche	Private	1st Essex	do	16th May	do		do		20	0	0
McPherson, Jane	Daniel McPherson	do	Addington	Casualty	3d January	14th January	1815	31st December	1816	39	10	10
Do. do.	– –	–	–	do	–	1st January	1817	31st December	1817	20	0	0
Merckly, Catharine	Christopher Merckley	Teamster	Durham	Disease	15th March	14th May	1814	31st December	1816	56	0	0
Do. Do.	– –	do	–	–	–	1st January	1817	31st December	1817	20	0	0
Martin, Sarah	John Martin	Private	Addington	Disease	4th December	14th December	1814	31st December	1816	41	0	0
Do. Do.	– –	do	–	do	–	1st January	1817	31st December	1817	20	0	0
McDonell, Ann	Hugh McDonell	do	2d Glengary	do	28th February	14th February	1814	31st December	1816	38	5	1-4
Do. Do.	– –	do	–	do	–	1st January	1817	31st December	1817	20	0	0
McPhie, Mary	Angus McPhie	Private	2d Glengary	Disease	15th March	13th March	1814	31st December	1816	56	0	0
Do Do	do	do	do	do	do	1st January	1815	do	1815	20	0	0
McDonell, Margaret	Angus McDonell	do	do	do	do	15th March	1815	do	1816	36	0	0
Do Do	do	do	do	do	do	1st January	1816	do	1816	20	0	0
Mckay, Anne	Donald McKay	Captain	do	do	4th May	4th May	1814	do	1816	38	5	1-4
Do Do.	– –	do	do	do	–	1st January	1817	do	1817	20	0	0
PEER, Lydia	Stephen Peer	Private	2d Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	1st February	1815	31st December	1816	40	16	1
Pike, Catharine	David Pike	do	Addington	Disease	14th June	14th May	1814	do	1816	38	5	1-4
Paterson, Hannah	John Paterson	do	Lenox	do	12th December	14th December	1814	do	1816	41	0	0
Pew, Mary	Samuel Pew	Private	1st Lincoln	do	30th September	14th September	1814	do	1816	41	0	0
Pett, Susannah	Erich Pett	Serjeant	3d Norfolk	do	1st January	14th January	1815	do	1816	39	10	10
[illegible] Catherine	[illegible] Reagle	Private	1st Lenox	River Raisin	23d January	14th January	1815	do	1816	39	10	10
[illegible]	[illegible]	do	do	do	do	do		do		do	

Martin, Sarah	John Martin	Private	Addington Dr	do	4th December	41	1 January	1814	31st December	17	20	0	0						
Do Do	— —	—	—	do	— —	—	1 January	1815	31st December	17	20	0	0						
McDonnell, Ann	Hugh McDonnell	do	2d Glengary	do	28 February	41	25th December	1813	31st December	17	26	16	5	14					
Do Do	— —	—	—	do	— —	—	1 February	1814	31st December	17	20	0	0						
McPhie, Mary	Angus McPhie	Private	2d Glengary	Broken	15th March	41	1 January	1815	31st December	17	20	0	0						
Do Do	do	do	do	do	do		25th March	13	do	16	76	0	0						
McDonell, Margaret	Angus McDonell	do	do	do	do		1 January	17	do	16	20	0	0						
Do Do	do	do	do	do	do		25th March	18	do	16	76	0	0						
Mikey, Anne	Donald Mikey	Captain	do	do	4th May		1st January	17	do	16	20	0	0						
Do Do	— —	—	do	do	do		1st January	17	do	17	20	0	0						
PEER, Lydia	Stephen Peer	Private	2d Lincoln	Chippawa	5th July	14	do		do		20	0	0						
Pilke, Catharine	David Pilke	do	Addington	Disease	14th June	43	do		do		20	0	0						
Paterson, Hanah	John Patterson	do	Lenox	do	12th December	42	do		do		20	0	0						
Pew, Mary	Samuel Pew	do	2d Lincoln	do	30th September	43	do		do		20	0	0						
Pirit, Susannah	Uriah Pirit	Sergeant	2d Norfolk	do	1st January	43	do		do		20	0	0						
PLAUM, Cecila	Paschal Reesme	Private	2d Lenox	River Raisin	22d January	43	do		do		20	0	0						
Rock, Catherine	John Rock	do	2d Lincoln	Disease	1st January	43	do		do		20	0	0						
Rogers, [illegible]	Hiram Rogers	do	Addington	do	31st March	43	do		do		20	0	0						
Spencer, [illegible]	Jeremiah Spencer	do	Frontenac	do	21st October	43	25th October	1813	31st December	43	20	0	0						
Do Do	— —	—	—	do	— —	—	1st January	1814	31st December	43	20	0	0						
Taylor, Eli	Reuben Taylor	Private	2d Lincoln	Chippawa	July	43	do		do		20	0	0						
Taylor, Sarah	Reuben Taylor	Private	do	do	do	43	do		do		20	0	0						
Teal, Barbara	Lawrence Teal	do	2d Lincoln	Disease	9th January	43	do		do		20	0	0						
Teal Christian	Zaccariah Teal	do	do	do	14th January	43	do		do		20	0	0						
Tompkins, Deborah	Jeremiah Tompkins	do	Prince Edward	do	14th September	42	do		do		20	0	0						
Taylor, Mary	Peter Taylor	do	Oxford	Action on Lake Erie	10th September	13	25th September	13	31st December	16	67	15	5	14					
Do Do	— —	—	—	do	— —	—	1st January	14	31st December	42	20	0	0						
Thompson, Deborah	Thompson, Peel	Captain	Addington	Disease	27th March	43	25th March	13	31st December	43	75	0	0						
Do Do	— —	—	do	do	do		1st January	14	do		20	0	0						
VANDERBARRACK, Mary	Corn's Vander Barrack	do	2d Lincoln	Disease	18th March	43	do		do		20	0	0						
Vanskicle, Margaret	David Vanskicle	do	4th Lincoln	do	December	42	do		do		20	0	0						
WALKER, Harriet	Edward Walker	Captain	Incorporated	Fort Erie	12th August	14	do		do		20	0	0						
Wright, Elizabeth	Charles Wright	Private	1st Lincoln	Fort George	5th May	14	do		do		20	0	0						
Wilkerson, Nancy	Jacob Wilkerson	do	2d do	Chippawa	6th July	14	do		do		20	0	0						
Wollrum, Catharine	Philip Wollrum	do	Incorporated	Chippawa	25th August	15	do		do		20	0	0						
Wylie, Elsey	Conrod Wylie	do	1st Lincoln	Disease	19th December	15	do		do		20	0	0						
Warner, Phebe	Michael Warner	do	do	do	1st November	14	do		do		20	0	0						
Wilkerson, Mary	Robert Wilkerson	Teamster	2d do	do	8th do	14	do		do		20	0	0						
Wilson, Elizabeth	Samuel Wilson	Private	2d Norfolk	do	31st December	14	do		do		20	0	0						
Wigley, Mary	Christopher Wigley	do	1st Essex	do	11th October	15	do		do		20	0	0						
White, Hannah	Nathaniel White	Captain	2d Norfolk	do	10th March	43	13th March	43	31st December	43	56	0	0						
Do Do	— —	—	—	do	— —	—	1st January	44	31st December	43	20	0	0						
YOUNG, Nancy	Henry Young	Lieutenant	Prince Edwd.	do	31st December	43	do		do		20	0	0						
Young, Mary	Henry Young	Private	Lenox	do	30th November	43	do		do		20	0	0						
											3347	19	2	1-2					

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LIST of Orphan Children whose Fathers have been killed in Action, or have died from Wounds received or Disease contracted on Service.

NAME & RANK OF DECEASED FATHER.		Regiment or Service to which Killed or Died.	At PORT at which Killed or Died.	Last Residence.	Name of Guardian.	PERIOD for which PENSION is in course of ISSUE.				PROVINCE CURRENCY DOLLARS			
NAME.	RANK					From		To					
Children of	John Hendershot	Private	2d Lincoln	Queenston	[illegible]	1st January	1817	31st December	1817	20	0	0	
do	Thomas Smith	do	2d York	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	Martin McClellan	Captain	First Lincoln	Fort George	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
Child of	William Cameron	Private	do	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
Children of	Martine Saunders	do	First York	York	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	Timothy Skinner	do	2d Lincoln	Chippawa	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
Child of	John McGrath	do	Incorporated	Fort Erie	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
Children of	Chaney Smith	do	Oxford	Canada	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	Truxel Weaver	do	First Lincoln	Disease	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	Benjamin Newkirk	do	do	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	George Shull	do	3d Lincoln	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	John Shoemaker	do	do	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	John Gallipot	do	2d Lincoln	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	Isaiam Comer	do	do	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	William Dennis	do	do	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	John Smith	Sergeant	First do	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	Jonathan Griffin	Private	do do	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	Charles Stevenson	do	do	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	Isaac Walker	do	do	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	Jacob Kuhner	do	do	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	Abraham Acre	do	do	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	Samuel Neal	do	do	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	John Stewart	do	5th do	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	Solomon Wilke	Sergeant	2d York	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	Thomas Roach	Private	First Glengary	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	Robert M'Laughlin	do	Incorporated	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	Jacob Van Camp	do	First Grenville	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
Child of	Radulphus Fuller	do	2d do	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
Children of	Joseph Chase	do	Prince Edward	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	John M'Grath	do	do	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	Benjamin Smith	do	do	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	Adam Forbes	do	Incorporated	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
Child of	Samuel Watson	do	Addington	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
Children of	Simon Archart	do	do	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	John Wood	do	Durham	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
Child of	Elijah Durney	do	Incorporated	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	George Merlet	Sergeant	2d York	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
Children of	Robert Cook	do	do	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	Archer Likens	Private	5th Lincoln	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	Hugh Rockburn	do	do	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	John Overholt	do	First do	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	William Cole	do	do do	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	Pierre De Lamese	do	3d do	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	Thomas Smith	do	First Norfolk	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	Alexander Hutchinson	Sergeant	do	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	Alanson B. Pease	do	Middlesex	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	Solomon Nichols	Private	Oxford	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	Levi Benner	do	2d Norfolk	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	Johnston Story	Sergeant	First Lenox	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
do	Thomas Getty	Ensign	do	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
Child of	Joseph Pottier	Seaman	Provl. Marine	do	[illegible]	do		do		20	0	0	
Children of	Josee Petit	Private	Prince Edward	do	[illegible]	17th March	13	25th December	16	74	17	9	
do	— —	do	do	do	[illegible]	1st January	14	25th December	17	20	0	0	
do	Martin Stover, Jun.	do	Addington	do	[illegible]	23d January	14	31st December	16	58	15	11	
do	— —	do	do	do	[illegible]	1st January	17	31st December	17	20	0	0	
do	Henry Travis	do	Prince Edward	do	[illegible]	30th November	14	31st December	16	82	7	1	
do	— —	do	do	do	[illegible]	1st January	17	31st December	17	20	0	0	
do	Ann Brown	do	Hastings	do	[illegible]	31st March	14	31st December	16	55	2	5	1-2
do	— —	do	do	do	[illegible]	1st January	17	31st December	17	20	0	0	
do	Jacob Keefer	do	Oxford	do	[illegible]	21st February	14	31st December	16	77	4	1	1-2
do	— —	do	do	do	[illegible]	1st January	17	31st December	17	20	0	0	
Child of	William Clark	do	3d Norfolk	do	[illegible]	29th January	13	Catharine Slaght		78	9	3	1-2
do	— —	do	do	do	[illegible]	1st January	17	31st December	17	20	0	0	
Children of	Hugh Thompson	do	Oxford	do	[illegible]	30th March	13	Catharine Poole		78	6	3	3-4
do	— —	do	do	do	[illegible]	1st January	17	31st December	17	20	0	0	
Child of	James Moore	do	2d Grenville	do	[illegible]	22d January	13	do		78	15	11	
do	— —	do	do	do	[illegible]	1st January	17	do		20	0	0	
Children of	John Young	do	1st Lenox	do	[illegible]	9th March	13	Rebecca Lyon		78	6	3	3-4
do	— —	do	do	do	[illegible]	1st January	17	do		20	0	0	
Children of	Daniel Lacy	do	1st Grenville	do	[illegible]	30th January	13	Sarah Peacock		78	3	6	3-4
do	— —	do	do	do	[illegible]	1st January	17	do		20	0	0	

Errors Excepted

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HORTON, Samuel	Private	1st Norfolk	Fort Erie	26th Nov.	12	do		do		20	0	0							
Hutchison, George	Seaman	Provl. Marine	Lake Erie	10th Sept.	13	do		do		20	0	0							
Hodkinson, Samuel	Private	1st Lincoln	Fort George	27th May	13	27th May	13	31st Dec.	16	72	0	0							
do	do	do	do	do		1st Jan.	17	31st Dec.	17	20	0	0							
Holmes, Daniel	do	Kt. Volunteers	Long Woods	4th March	14	4th March	14	31st Dec.	16	56	12	0	1-2						
do	do	do	do	do		1st Jan.	17	31st Dec.	17	20	0	0							
Hull, Richard	do	Incorporated	Fort Erie	12th Aug.	14	do		do		20	0	0							
JARVIS, William	Captain	Incorporated	York	27th April	13	do		do		20	0	0							
Jarvis, William M.	Lieutenant	do	Do. loss of an eye	do		30th June	17			10	0	0							
do	do	do	do	do		27th April	13	31st Dec.	16	73	12	10	1-2						
KERBY, James	Captain	2d Lincoln	Fort Erie	2d Dec.	12	do		do		20	0	0							
do	Major	Incorporated	do	12th Aug.	14	do		do		20	0	0							
Kirkpatrick, Robert	Ensign	2d Lincoln	Chippawa	5th July	14	do		do		20	0	0							
Kennedy, Andrew	Private	2d York	Queenston	13th Oct.	12	do		do		20	0	0							
do	do	do	do	do		do		do		20	0	0							
LEONARD, John	Captain	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14	do		30th June	17	10	0	0							
Lewis, John	do	Kt. Volunteers	Long Woods	4th March	14	do		30th June	17	10	0	0							
Lewis, James	Lieutenant	do	River Thames	9th July	14	do		do		10	0	0							
McDougal, Daniel	do	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14	do		do		10	0	0							
McDermid, Donald	do	1st Glengary	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	13	do		31st Dec.	17	20	0	0							
Malmore, William	Private	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14	do		do		20	0	0							
McKinnon, Charles	do	2d Glengary	Near Cornwall	10th Nov.	13	do		do		20	0	0							
McBain, Farquhar	do	1st do	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	13	do		do		20	0	0							
McKenzie, Roderick	do	1st do	Accident	28th Oct.	13	do		do		20	0	0							
McDonell, Lauchlin	do	Kt. Volunteers	Long Woods	4th March	14	do		do		20	0	0							
Marten, James	do	3d Lincoln	Black Rock	30th Dec.	11	do		do		20	0	0							
Major, Thomas	do	3d York	Queenston	13th Oct.	12	do		do		20	0	0							
McDougal, Angus	Sergeant	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14	do		do		20	0	0							
McCollum, Daniel	do	4th Lincoln	Ohio	do		do		do		20	0	0							
Mitchell, John	Private	Kt. Volunteers	Long Woods	4th March	14	do		do		20	0	0							
McDougal, Donald	do	1st Glengary	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	13	do		do		20	0	0							
Munro, Finlay	do	2d Glengary	Accident	10th Nov.	14	do		do		20	0	0							
McMunen, William	do	Hastings	Accident	14th Dec.	12	do		do		20	0	0							
McKachie, John	do	Dundas	Lost an eye by accident	22d Oct.	14	22d Oct.	14	31st Dec.	16	48	17	9	1-2						
do	do	do	do	do		1st Jan.	17	do		20	0	0							
McDougal, Peter	Volunteer	Indian Dept.	Lewiston	19th Dec.	13	19th Dec.	13	Dec.	16	60	14	2	3-4						
do	do	do	do	do		1st Jan.	17	Dec.	17	20	0	0							
McNaughton, Robert	Private	1st Glengary	Accident	21st March	14	21st March	14	Dec.	16	55	13	5							
do	do	do	do	do		1st Jan.	17	Dec.	17	20	0	0							
Mallet, James A.	Sergeant	Incorporated	Cross Roads	8th Oct.	13	do		do		20	0	0							
M'Pherson Alexander	Private	1st Glengary	Accident	1st Sept.	13	1st Sept.	13	Dec.	16	66	8	1	1-4						
do	do	do	do	do		1st Jan.	17	Dec.	17	20	0	0							
McDonell, John	do	do	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	13	22d Feb.	13	Dec.	16	77	1	4	1-2						
do	do	do	do	do		1st Jan.	17	Dec.	17	20	0	0							
POWELL, Caleb	Private	1st Norfolk	Malcolm's Mills	6th Nov.	13	6th Nov.	13	Dec.	16	73	6	3	1-2						
Peterson, William	Teamster	2d Lincoln	Accdt. Niagara fr.	3d May	13	3d May	13	31st Dec.	16	73	6	3	1-2						
do	do	do	do	do		1st Jan.	17	Dec.	17	20	0	0							
Petrie, Philip	Pvt.	Prov'l. Drivers	Accident	19th May	14	15th May	14	Dec.	16	52	13	1	3-4						
do	do	do	do	do		1st Jan.	17	Dec.	17	20	0	0							
Prosser, Samuel	do	Incorporated	Fort Erie	12th Aug.	14	12th Aug.	14	Dec.	16	47	15	7							
do	do	do	do	do		1st Jan.	17	Dec.	17	20	0	0							
[illegible], David	do	1st Essex	River Raisin	22d Jan.	13	22d Jan.	13	Dec.	16	78	17	0							
do	do	do	do	do		1st Jan.	17	Dec.	17	20	0	0							
[illegible], Alexander	do	do	Accident	do		22d Jan.	13	Dec.	16	78	17	0							
do	do	do	do	do		1st Jan.	17	Dec.	17	20	0	0							
BUTTAN, Henry	Lieutenant	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14	1st Jan.	18	1st Dec.	1817	20	0	0							
Averson, George	do	1st Norfolk	Fort Erie	28th Nov.	12	do		do		20	0	0							
Richardson, James	do	Provl. Marine	Oswego	6th May	14	do		do		20	0	0							
Richardson, Robert	Midshipman	do	River Raisin	22d Jan.	13	do		do		20	0	0							
Reaume, Michael	Private	2d Essex	do	do		do		do		20	0	0							
Ribble, Anthony	do	2d Lincoln	Chippewa	5th July	14	do		do		20	0	0							
Rose, Alexander	Lieutenant	Incorporated	Accident	26th July	13	do		do		20	0	0							
Rose, Thomas	Private	1st Glengary	Ogdensburgh	23d Feb.	13	do		do		20	0	0							
Ryan, John	do	Ary. Drivers	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14	25th July	14	31st Dec.	16	48	15	4	1-2						
do	do	do	do	do		1st Jan.	17	do	17	20	0	0							
Robinson, Joseph B.	do	2d Grenville	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	13	22d Feb.	13	do	16	77	1	4							
do	do	do	do	do		1st Jan.	17	do	17	20	0	0							
Randolph, Samuel	do	do	Prescott	24th Oct.	13	24th Oct.	13	do	16	83	15	7							
do	do	do	do	do		1st Jan.	17	do	17	20	0	0							
Rose, Alexander	do	1st Lincoln	Chippawa	5th July	14	5th July	14	do	16	49	17	5							
do	do	do	do	do		1st Jan.	17	do	17	20	0	0							
Row, Colman	Seaman	Provl. Marine	Lake Erie	10th Sept.	13	10th Sept.	13	do	16	66	8	10							
do	do	do	do	do		1st Jan.	17	do	17	20	0	0							
SIMONS, Titus G.	Major	2d York	Lundy's Lane.	25th July	14	do		30th June	17	10	0	0							
Smith, Thomas	Lieutenant	do	do	do		do		31st Dec.	17	20	0	0							
Silverthorn, Thomas	Private	1st Norfolk	Fort Erie	27th Nov.	13	do		do		20	0	0							
Servis, Thomas	do	Stormont	Ogdensburgh	22d Feb.	12	do		do		20	0	0							
Seeley, John	do	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14	do		do		20	0	0							
Shepard, Joseph	do	3d York	York	27th April	13	do		do		20	0	0							
Snyder, Jacob	do	Incorporated	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14	do		do		20	0	0							
Secord, James	Captain	1st Lincoln	Queenston	13th Oct.	12	do		do		20	0	0							
Stull, Adam	Sergeant	do	Fort George	27th May	13	do		do		20	0	0							
Steward, Daniel	Private	do	Queenston	13th Oct.	12	do		do		20	0	0							
Servos, John D.	Captain	do	Black Rock	1st Jan.	14	1st Jan.	14	31st Dec.	16	60	0	0							
do	do	do	do	do		do		do	17	20	0	0							
TRIANOR, David	Private	5th Lincoln	Queenston	13th Oct.	12	do		do		20	0	0							
Thompson, Frederick	do	1st do	St. David's	19th July	14	do		do		20	0	0							
Terter, Aaron	do	4th do	Accident	13th July	14	do		do		20	0	0							
WIERS, Samuel	do	2d Lincoln	Chippawa	5th July	14	do		do		20	0	0							
Wheaton, Joseph	do	1st do	St. David's	23d July	14	do		do		20	0	0							
Wells, Jesse	do	Ad. Dragoons	Accident	20th Dec.	12	26th Dec.	12	31st Dec.	16	80	5	7							
do	do	do	do	do		1st Jan.	17	31st Dec.	17	20	0	0							
Warner, Zachariah	do	2d York	Lundy's Lane	25th July	14	25th July	14	31st Dec.	16	48	15	4							
do	do	do	do	do		1st Jan.	17	31st Dec.	17	20	0	0							
										4445	8	6	1-2						

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EDW. MacMAHON, General Agent for paying Militia Pensions.

From Europe.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The body of the Princess, when embalmed, was enclosed in a number of wrappers, sufficient with was—as mode of preservation first in use among the Egyptians, and adopted for centuries among ourselves. Those wrappers again are covered with an envelope of rich blue velvet, tied with white satin, and the body of the Royal Infant was enshrined and enclosed in precisely the same manner.

We mentioned yesterday that the feelings of his Serene Highness Prince Leopold has been greatly excited by the ceremony of embalming the body of his Consort, it being totally unexpected, the practice not being in the usages of his native country. Reflection which shews the the human nobility of his love, has hitherto only sharpened those pangs which time may mollify, but can never completely cure. His nights are restless—and if sleep should for one moment overwhelm exhausted nature, it awakens in the next to all the horrors of his affliced state. His Serene Highness still refuses all consolation; he suffers no one to approach him. His Highness passes all his time absorbed in thought and is resolved to see nothing except such objects as recall to his memory his departed Consort.—The most inconsiderable articles, once possessed by the lamented Princess, are endeared to him by fond recollections. Hence her bonnet, and the cloak she wore in her last airing, also excursion with him, are kept constantly before his eyes. They were hung by her hands upon a screen in the sitting parlour, and there they have remained ever since; nor will the Prince ever allow them to be removed, or any person whatever to touch them. Her Royal Highness's watch also remains on the mantle-piece in precisely the same situation in which she herself placed it.

NOVEMBER 15.

The funeral of the lamented Princess and her royal infant, is fixed as already stated, to take place on Tuesday evening next, by torch light. Notice on Tuesday and yesterday an interview with the Secretary of State on the subject. His Lordship, in consequence, has determined that no business whatever, as connected with the Presidency of the city, shall take place. The Mansion-house and Guildhall will be completely closed. The Lord Mayor intends also to issue notices, calling upon his fellow citizen to close their shops and houses, to suspend all business, and to attend Divine worship on the mournful occasion. It is further proposed by his Lordship, that not only the great bell of St Pauls, but that all other church bells throughout the city, should continue to toll at intervals each day, previous to, but more particularly on the day of the funeral.

The bier of the lamented Princess will be enclosed in an urn, which will be placed on her hearse, and like that, will be covered with crimson Genoa velvet, richly ornamented. A small medallion on it will contain a short inscription. The urn has been turned out of solid oak, and will be lined with lead.

The Royal cemetery in which the remains of our beloved Princess will be deposited, was constructed in 1810, by order of his Majesty, at the east end of St George's Chapel, for the hallowed place of himself and the other members of the Royal Family. Henry VII first built this sedibus ofrese stone, for a similar purpose, but that vault afterwards altering his intentions, began a more noble structure at Westminster, and this fabric remained unfinished until Cardinal Wolsey obtained a grant of it from Henry VIII and with a profusion of expence unknown in former ages, designed and began here a most magnificent mausoleum for himself, which when the building obtained the name of "Wolsey's Tomb-House." The corpse of the late amiable Princess Amelia, his Majesty's youngest daughter, was the first to repose in this sacred abode of peace, ages ago did her favourite years and blooming youth, rich and poor shed, as they saw the melancholy array passing along. It did not arrive at Windsor till near one o'clock; yet, late as was the hour, a great multitude were assembled to witness its approach. The body of the Infant, and the Urn, were received by eight Yeomen of the Guard, who immediately proceeded with them to the vault of St. George's Chapel, where they were deposited. The Coffin of her Royal Highness was conveyed to the chamber destined for its short abode, ere it shall be consigned to that tomb which will forever separate her from the world, and all those in it, whose hearts will cherish her memory, and whose virtue piety and honour are held in veneration by mankind.

NOVEMBER 22.

FUNERAL PROCESSION FROM WINDSOR.

The removal of the bodies of the Princess and her Royal Infant from Claremont, being fixed for six o'clock on Tuesday evening, a number of parts of the 10th, or Prince's own regiment of Hussars, also of the 3d Dragoon Guards, and in the Park near the palace to prevent disorder. At the appointed time, a mourning coach and six drew up to the grand entrance of the house; soon after, the coffin containing the infant and Princess, was brought out and placed in the hearse; it then drove off down a by eight horses, and went completely out of sight, to prevent the Prince seeing it when he came out. The coach which was to receive him, being announced to be in readiness, his Serene Highness came out and entered it, attended by the Rev Dr Short as his chief robes. Baron Hardenbroek, Lieutenant Colonel Bouverie, and Lady Mrs Campbell, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs Lewis, &c. went in the other mourning coaches. Every thing was conducted with the greatest regularity and solemnity; nothing was heard but the deep sighs of agonizing grief, as the cortege permitted into the Park. The whole was arranged by Mr Mash of the Lord Chamberlain's office, and Mr Banning, the Undertaker. The procession moved on over the bridge over six o'clock, preceded by upwards of 30 horsemen, abreast, in full mourning. The whole was followed by a party of the 10th Dragoons. Sam Wilton and Hampton Court bridges were mentioned and the carriages were stopped. It was, we understand, finally determined to go over Walton-bridge, in consequence of the Commander in Chief having ordered General Bolton to direct a party to clear over the two roads, and report which was the best; and in consequence of their report being in favour of Walton, that was preferred. Great numbers of horsemen and pedestrians followed; the bells of the different churches in this and other villages through which it passed, tolled in solemn sounds. The roads were thronged with spectators, and every house was closed. At Egham the escort of the 10th regiment was relieved by the Royal Horse Guards, who had left Windsor about six o'clock for that purpose. The procession did not enter Windsor till a little before two o'clock, when a great concourse of people had been waiting some hours. The procession of the Princess were received at the Lower Lodge, by the Yeomen of the Guard, who carried the coffin; a Guard of Honour from the 3d regiment of Foot Guards were stationed outside of the Lodge. Prince Leopold, his attendants and others, in the mourning coaches, also entered the Lodge. The coach containing the body of the infant and the urn drove to the chapel, where it was received by the Dean, and deposited in the vault, without any church service.

Numbers were disappointed at Windsor, who expected the Princess to lie in state; whereas on account of the smallness of the premises, and the want of passages to enter and retire, those only were admitted who had tickets.

The awful rites are terminated, and the tomb has just closed upon two generations from whom we expected a long line of Patriot Princes, continuing to the remotest posterity, the royal diadem in the illustrious House of Brunswick.—But these fond anticipations, those towering hopes are dashed to the earth, and instead of the joyful Anthem "Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given," we have had to listen to the funeral dirge, and join in the requiem for the death of two generations of Princes in the short space of a few hours.—" Oh death! where is thy sting? O grave where is thy victory?" Great indeed has been the victory the grave has gained, and deeply do the universal British family feel the sting of death.

It is proposed in England to erect, by public subscription, a monument to the memory of the deceased Princess. This idea was noticed in the following lines.

Raise not an Urn of sculptur'd art.
That perisheth with years!—
Her *Monument's each British heart!*
Her *Epitaph*—their *Tears!*

Extract of a letter fro. an Austrian Gentlemen in England, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Nov. 17, 1817.

This nation is literally in tears for the death of the Princess Charlotte. No woman died so universally lamented. With the prospect of reigning being called to the first throne on earth, she lived in retirement, apparently unconscious of her elevated rank. She was affable and precious to all around her. She delighted to do good. Married to a man she loved, she retired from the pomp of courts, and lived in the full enjoyment of domestick happiness. Independently of political considerations, her death is most sincerely to be regretted. Her chaste and virtuous deportment must necessarily have produced a salutary effect on the higher ranks of society. Her example must have had a moral tendency, and would in time no doubt have corrected the vices of the times.

As a Princess, she was dignified, but affable; as a wife, affectionate and exemplary. She was kind to the poor. She was a strict attendant on public worship, and last Sundays, after the hours of service, was present on reading the last English sermon, a few hours before her death, she had every prospect of giving birth to the future sovereign of these realms. The hope was blasted by the death of the infant—her constitution gave way—she resigned herself to God, and expired

On Wednesday the 19th, her remains are to be deposited in the church at Windsor. It will be a day of general mourning. All worldly occupation will be laid aside, and, the whole nation will bow down and worship God. This event is one of the solemn occasion on which they will be assembled, may turn away to repentance, and cause them to reflect that "in the midst of life, they are in death."

From Lower Canada.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF *LOWER-CANADA.*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, 7th January 1818.

This day at two o'clock, His Excellency the Governor in Chief, came down in state to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent to command the immediate attendance of the Assembly, which being done, His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following Speech:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

When I met you in General Assembly at the opening of the last Session, it was my painful duty to represent to you the distresses which the inhabitants of several parishes of this district were at that time labouring under, from the failure of the harvest. It is therefore with particular satisfaction that I have now the pleasure of stating (from the best information I have been able to procure) that the liberal provision then made by the Legislature, not only for the immediate relief of the sufferers, but also for increasing the husbandmen with Seed Wheat and other Grain, necessary for the ensuing season, aided by the blessing of Divine Providence, been attended with the happiest consequences, and there is every reason to hope that the produce of the late harvest will prove more than sufficient for the consumption of the present year.

The assurance of which I am happy to have thus rendered to a great number of your fellow subjects, will I doubt not, be as gratifying to you as it is satisfactory to me.

Although our gracious Sovereign has, in his communications for which such liberal provision was made during the last session, have been carried on much to my satisfaction, there are still, I am sorry to say, that are still in a very different way in particular parts of the province, and the law which was to remedy them, being announced to be in readiness, his Serene Highness came out and entered it, attended by the Rev Dr Short as his chief robes. Baron Hardenbroek, Lieutenant Colonel Bouverie, and Lady Mrs Campbell, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs Lewis, &c. went in the other mourning coaches. Every thing was conducted with the greatest regularity and solemnity; nothing was heard but the deep sighs of agonizing grief, as the cortege permitted into the Park. The whole was arranged by Mr Mash of the Lord Chamberlain's office, and Mr Banning, the Undertaker. The procession moved on over the bridge over six o'clock, preceded by upwards of 30 horsemen, abreast, in full mourning. The whole was followed by a party of the 10th Dragoons. Sam Wilton and Hampton Court bridges were mentioned and the carriages were stopped. It was, we understand, finally determined to go over Walton-bridge, in consequence of the Commander in Chief having ordered General Bolton to direct a party to clear over the two roads, and report which was the best; and in consequence of their report being in favour of Walton, that was preferred. Great numbers of horsemen and pedestrians followed; the bells of the different churches in this and other villages through which it passed, tolled in solemn sounds. The roads were thronged with spectators, and every house was closed. At Egham the escort of the 10th regiment was relieved by the Royal Horse Guards, who had left Windsor about six o'clock for that purpose. The procession did not enter Windsor till a little before two o'clock, when a great concourse of people had been waiting some hours. The procession of the Princess were received at the Lower Lodge, by the Yeomen of the Guard, who carried the coffin; a Guard of Honour from the 3d regiment of Foot Guards were stationed outside of the Lodge. Prince Leopold, his attendants and others, in the mourning coaches, also entered the Lodge. The coach containing the body of the infant and the urn drove to the chapel, where it was received by the Dean, and deposited in the vault, without any church service.

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Continued in the Supplement.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

JANUARY—1818

Saturday 10—This day the Honorable the Legislative Council went up to the Castle of St. Lewis, and presented the following Address. In answer to his Excellency's Speech at the opening of the present Session.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY
Sir JOHN COAPE SHERBROOKE,
Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath. Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and their several Dependencies, Vice Admiral of the same, Lieutenant-General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in the said Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and their several dependencies and in the islands of Newfoundland, Prince Edward, Cape Breton &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, HIS MAJESTY'S dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to return Your Excellency our humble thanks for your SPEECH from the Throne.

We participate most sincerely with Your Excellency in the satisfaction arising from knowledge, that the liberal provision which was made in the last Session for the relief of the distressed in this District, has by the blessing of Divine Providence, been attended with the happiest consequences: and that there is every reason to hope, that the produce of the present harvest will prove more than sufficient for the consumption of the present year.

It is but justice to acknowledge that the services which have thus been rendered to a great number of our fellow subjects, originated in the kind and humane precautions that were taken by your Excellency, from the first moment you became informed of the destitute state in which so large a proportion of the community were involved.

We are aware, that numberless difficulties must have arisen in determining upon the most judicious mode of applying the very liberal funds that have been provided by the Legislature for the purpose of the Internal Communications; And though difficulties and delays unavoidably occurred in many parts of the Province, we trust, that these impediments will be surmounted: and we anticipate with your Excellency, the flattering prospect, that in the course of the approaching season, the whole of the sums which have been approved will be carried into execution.

We are sensible of the advantages that must arise from an improvement in the state of Agriculture in this Province; and should the Emigrations from Europe continue, we shall gladly facilitate, as far as may be in our power, the introduction into the Colony of such experienced Farmers and Labourers as may, by their example, contribute to the advancement of its Agricultural Interests.

The Commander of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's forces, directing your Excellency to call it on the Provincial Legislature, to vote the sums necessary for the ordinary Annual Expenditure in the Province, will receive from us that dutiful attention which the great and serious importance of the subject they relate to requires.

It is satisfactory to us to learn, that the amount which has been ascertained to be due from this Province to Upper-Canada, for the proportion of Duties upon Goods, &c. which have passed through the Lower Province into Upper has been paid over to the persons authorized on the part of, Upper-Canada to receive it.

The Report of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the Session, to treat with those of Upper-Canada for the formation of a new provisional agreement between the Provinces, will be laid before you in conformity to the provisions of that Act, previous to its being carried into execution.

In calling you together to deliberate on the measures best adapted to advance the interests of the people whom you represent, I feel assured that those deliberations will be guided by the same principles of loyalty, and the same disposition of mutual confidence and good will, which you evinced in your last Session, and, while on my part I shall be anxious to give my ready assistance to every measure which shall have for its object the good of the Province, I cannot doubt that with such feelings on all sides, the result of this Session will be at once honorable to you and useful to your Country.

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY—1818.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY
Sir JOHN COAPE SHERBROOKE,
&c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, HIS MAJESTY'S most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Lower Canada,

of Her Royal Highness Princess CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, daughter of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and Consort of his Serene Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, and of her Royal Highness, this House do adjourn from so-ending on the public business, and do adjourn to Wednesday next. And the House adjourned accordingly to Wednesday next.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The following orders have been issued by command of the Prince Regent:—

"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and in the behalf of his Majesty, does not require that the officers of the army should wear any other mourning on the present melancholy occasion, than a black crape round their left arm with their uniforms.

"By command of his Royal Highness the Commander in chief.

"HARRY CALVERT,
Adjt Gen."

"Admiralty Office, Nov. 7.

"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and in behalf of his Majesty, does not require that the officers of the Fleet or Royal Marines should wear any other mourning on the present melancholy occasion, than a black crape round their left arm with their uniforms.

"J. W. CROKER."

THE ARMY.

The following letter was addressed from the House Guards some time since to the Colonels of the army, and we are happy to find so high an authority concurring with the general feeling of the country, and recommending a line of conduct so agreeable to humanity and judgement:—

"The Commander-in-Chief is confident that the Officers of the Army are universally actuated by a spirit of justice, and impressed with sentiments of kindness and regard towards their men, which they on so many occasions have proved themselves to deserve; but his Royal Highness has reason to apprehend, that in many instances sufficient attention has not been paid to the EXPERIENCE OF CAUSES. The timely intervention of the officer—his personal intercourse and acquaintance with his men—which attentions are sure to be repaid by the soldiers' confidence and attachment) and above all his personal example, are the only efficacious means of preventing military offences; and the Commander-in-Chief has no hesitation in declaring, that the maintenance of strict discipline *without the severity of punishment*, and the support and encouragement of an ardent military spirit in a corps, without licentiousness, are the criterion by which his Royal Highness will be very much guided in forming an opinion of the talents, abilities, and merit of the officers to whom the command of the different regiments and corps of the army are confided.

(Signed) H. CALVERT."

The following regiments have been ordered to be disbanded:—2d battalion 58d, 2d battalion 60th, 5th and 6th West Indi-, 3d Ceylon, and the Garrison Company in the West Indies. The 80th regiment was reduced in establishment 25th August.

The Officers of the Navy have been recalled on by the Lords of the Admiralty to deliver in statements of their respective services from the period of entering, and through their several gradations, on board his Majesty's ships. This measure is supposed to be for the purpose of selecting such as may be wanted at any future period for particular services, in places they may be acquainted with.

A meeting was holden of Thursday last at Carlisle, to take into consideration the propriety of cutting a canal between that city and the West Sea: the Right Hon. the Earl of Lonsdale, was in the chair, and opened the business in a neat speech. Sir Jas. Graham, Bart. of Edmond Castle, and Mr Curwen spoke, and were very sensible of the great advantage the measure would be to Carlisle in particular. A resolution for a further survey was passed. Every person who subscribed five guineas towards it, to be entitled to take shares thereafter.

STUTTGARD, Nov. 15.

A considerable change has taken place in the ministry here. A new general Diet will, it is expected, be soon convoked.

BAYONNE.—The French papers contain a copy of a treaty between France and Portugal, signed in August last, by which his Most Faithful Majesty agrees to give up to his Most Christian Majesty, French Guiana, as far as the river Oyapor, with all magazines, military stores, &c. according to the inventory mentioned in the capitulation of 1809.

AUGSBURGH, Oct. 17.

The following has been officially published respecting the reported misunderstanding between Russia and the Porte:

"The Ottoman government could have had no opportunity of approving or putting Czerny George to death, because that event took place a few hours after he entered the Ottoman territory. It is not yet known what led to the folly that induced this unfortunate man to take the step that cost him his life. At all events he courted his own death.—Previous to being informed of the catastrophe, and on the first intimation of his rash intention, the Emperor of Russia issued a circular order, by which it was declared, that in case Czerny George should quit his asylum and pass the Russian frontier, the personal protection which had been granted to him, and the Russian dignities which had been conferred upon him, would be considered as revoked. His Imperial Majesty consequently renounced beforehand, all participation in the project of Czerny. When the affair was known at Constantinople, the Russian Ambassador could have no doubt whatever as to the manner in which he was to take it up, and it is certain that neither the Baron de Strogonoff nor the Russian Cabinet took the least step with the Porte respecting it. The statement of the sending a courier from St. Petersburgh with a categorical demand of satisfaction, or the threat of immediate hostilities, is not only, therefore, an unfounded report, but a deliberate falsehood. All the other reports given in the German Journals upon this subject, are equally unfounded. The Corps d'Armee, commanded by General Beningsen, has never had the denomination of an Army of Observation, nor has it recently received any reinforcement."

The article goes on to state, but not with the same quotation remarks, that the intelligence of differences between England and the Porte is unfounded; that the Grand Seignior will not expose himself to a misunderstanding with England for the sake of Ali Pacha, and that there is no reason to apprehend a rupture between the Porte and any European Power whatever; on the contrary, the discussions between Russia and the Porte, respecting their frontiers, are very nearly terminated.

Maria Louisa, Duchess of Parma, has issued an edict forbidding her subjects to kneel to her—a homage which, she justly says, is due only to God. She calls upon the clergy, in her dominions to make her subjects sensible of this, which hitherto she has been unable to do.

The *Moniteur* of Friday last contains a detailed account of the number of wolves killed in the 86 departments of France, between the 1st of January, 1816, and the 31st of July, 1817. The total amount is 2,416, but it is curious to observe, that in the department of the Aude, M. Debosse killed, besides 104 wolves, *three wild cats and a tiger*. It is added, in a note, that tigers are very rare in that department, and that during the last 25 years, when one was killed, it was not known there were any of those animals. Several bears were destroyed in different departments.

PARIS, Nov. 8.

In the Arrondissement of Avalon, (Yonne,) a girl, 17 years of age, was on the 9th ultimo, carried away, near Chatel Censoir, by several wolves. A number of individuals who had assembled in consequence of her cries, made a pursuit, and had the good fortune to make the wolves abandon their prey. The same day, on the same spot, a child, 7 years of age, was likewise carried away, some remains of whose corpse were afterwards found at a short distance. In the course of a fortnight since these events, 12 of these ferocious animals have been killed by the country people, partly by means of poison, and also by partial battues made on the points where the wolves made the greatest ravages.

Two fishermen of Aarhuus, in Denmark, assert, that they have seen a Merman, which played around their boat.

ROME, Oct 2.

The researches at Pompeii and Pozzuoli, are very successful. At Pompeii several edifices of superb architecture have been discovered; at Pozzuoli, a great number of tombs in the Roman style.

The French brig Neptune has arrived within these few days at Civita Vecchia from Havre. She has on board 476 chests containing part of the Poutifical Archives.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

It appears from the Madras papers that considerable military preparations were making in the Deccan. General Hislop was about to depart to put himself at the head of the army Head Quarters at Hydrabad.

From the United States.

From the New-York Spectator.

Despatches were received at Washington on Monday last, containing official information of the occupation of Amelia Island on the 24th ult. by the United States troops under the command of Colonel Bankhead, co-operating with the naval force on that station under the command of Capt. Henley.

The Prince Regent, and Prince Leopold, had been very ill, since the death of the Princess, and the Queen's health had been visibly impaired.

It is stated in a letter from Leicester of November the 12th, that "in consequence of the general mourning in England for the Princess Charlotte, black goods of all descriptions had advanced 35 per cent."

The papers announce the death of *Baron de Jacquin*, the rival and friend of Linnæus, and one of the first naturalists in Europe. He died at Vienne in October last, at the advanced age of 92 years.

It is said the British Parliament will be dissolved in the Spring.

The British Government has, for the first time, appointed a consul to reside in Iceland. Mr. Reynolds has been selected.

The Minister of War in Holland has resigned in consequence of a warm dispute with the Prince of Orange.

The King refused to receive the resignation of the Minister of War, Count Goltz, but defended his conduct; upon which the Prince threw up all his military commissions, and appeared afterwards at the theatre in a citizen's dress, and was received with great applause. Some accuse the Prince of being ambitious and irritable. It is said he put aside his mourning for the Princess Charlotte, immediately after the church service was over, and the next evening attended a ball. The Princess refused him husband.

The King of Holland has ordered 100,000 florins to be advanced to the Linen Manufacturers, to buy stock.

The Dutch revenue for 1818 is calculated at 67,500,000 florins; the expenditures at 74,000,000. A loan is necessary.

The Archduke Charles, of Austria, has been blessed with an heir.

The Prussian association in favor of national manufactures consists of 4000 members.

A duel in Poland between Prince Czartoryski and Gen. de Paz, has been prevented by the arrest of the latter.

A funeral service was performed in the Jewish Synagogue in London.

A funeral service on the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales was performed at the Protestant Church, in Brussels—the English present were in deep mourning. A part of the Church was hung with black.

At Paris, on the day of the funeral of the Princess Charlotte, all the English there shut themselves up in their apartments.

A funeral service was afterwards performed by the English Catholics at Paris. The French Court ordered mourning to be worn eleven days.

A Government Messenger has been sent from England to the Princess of Wales in Italy, to inform her of the death of her daughter.

The King of France has raised the brother of the celebrated Prince de Talleyrand to the rank of a Duke and Peer of France.

The Emperor of Morocco has made the Dey of Algiers a present of two corvettes and a brig.

Las Casas, late private Secretary of Bonaparte has arrived in England.

The British government intend to fit out a vessel to explore the coast of West Greenland.

The prevalence of a contagious fever in London continued to cause anxiety.

Prince Leopold has apprized the Duke of York of his intention to visit the place of his birth shortly, and return to Claremont in the Spring, never more to quit it.

The afflicted Prince Leopold, after the ceremony of the interment, descended into the mausoleum and alone, wept over the remains of his departed Consort upwards of an hour.

The ship Grace, for South America, sailed for Portsmouth, Eng. on the 22d of Nov. She has on board a cargo of 400 lancers, which had been raised to join the Spanish independents.

Capt. Clark, of the Am. ship Perseverance, has received from Mr. Thompson, of Scotland, invoices of 26,000 dls. for the detention of the ship 5 years in the Clyde, and for imprisoning the captain.

The London Papers say the festival of Easter this year will be on the 22d of March, which circumstance will not occur again for 436 years.

In London, Nov. 29. Am. Six Per Cent Stock was 105 3/4.

Extract of a letter from the agent to Lloyds, at Gibraltar dated 8th inst.—"Passed the Straits to the Eastward, the Algerine squadron, and was joined by the Algerine brig lying near the river Palhonia."

The papers by the mail from Hamburg state, that one of the confidential Officers of Occupation in France is expected to return to its own country. This is supposed to be the British contingent which report says, is to be withdrawn in the course of four or five months.

DEATH OF THE NEW DEY OF ALGIERS

In one of our late London papers, we find an article under the Legislature of Oct. 6. stating that Sir Byam Martin, Commander of the English corvet Myrmidon, who had arrived there from Malton, had brought the following news.

"The English Consul at Algiers has received from the consul of the same Algiers, official news of the death of the Dey on the 18th September. This event resulted from the entrance of a Hamburg prize into the port. The English Consul demanded that it should be restored but the Dey having refused, all the Consuls drew up an energetic protest, threatening to depart. This gave rise to a popular commotion. The Dey retired to the Palace, but was attacked by the people, and strangled.—The new Dey was formerly a shoe-maker. He shows pacific disposition, and has already offered to put the town of Bona into the hands of the English. It is not know whether this offer will be accepted. The town is quiet, and the Consuls are respected."—*Com. Adv.*

Extract of a letter, dated Moose Island Dec. 23, 1817.

"Capt. D. Hawes, of the St. Andrews Packet boat, together with six passengers, left St. Andrews at 9 o'clock this morning, and in half an hour afterwards the boat was seen to go down stern foremost, off Dog-Island, by a number of spectators, and every soul on board perished. Several boats went off to her relief but too late. The names known are as follows.—Mr. Henry Hall, merchant, formerly of Providence, R. I. and late of the firm of Hall & Andrews, of this place; Mr. James Stewart, of St. Stevens; Mr. Keith, of St. Andrews, assistant Commissary General; Capt. D. Hawes, of this place, and formerly of Cape Cod; Mr. Bultman of this place; and two sailors, names or places of residence not known."

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3—noon.

From Buenos Ayres—It appears by a letter from Buenos Ayres, dated 6th Sept. that the Supreme Director, Puerryedon, had retired from the government "for two months, and had gone to his country seat—being in bad health. Brigadier General Aspurgen, had been appointed in his place. Congress have not dared to re-elect Puerreydon for three years, as he asked—but with standing the motion was made in public session two months past.

The Portuguese hold possession of Montevideo, but make no progress. They have established a house at Buenos Ayres, and are publickly supplying Montevideo with provisions, and all kinds of munitions of war; thus enabling them to hold out against the brave General Artigas; while the British government, to shew their disapprobation of the invasion by the Portuguese, have ordered all their officers, to the Portuguese service, employed in the expedition, to retire.

The Patriotic general, J. M. D. Carrera, is said to be living at present under the protection of General Artigas; the moment not having yet arrived for him to return with safety and advantage to his beloved country, Chili, which has passed from a state of subjection to the royal forces of old Spain, into a state of no less absolute and unqualified subjection to the policy and the bayonets of Buenos Ayres.

From Rio Janeiro.

The schr Maninas, Capt. Young, arrived at this port last evening, in 42 days from Rio Janeiro. The following intelligence has been received by this arrival:—

The United States ship Ontario, Captain Biddle, in 45 days from New-York, had arrived at Rio Janeiro, crew all in good health, and would sail in a few days for the Pacific, to afford protection to our commerce, which was suffering from the depredations of the Lima cruisers.

The British naval force in the South American station is to be considerably augmented. The brig of war Jairus and the Tyne and Bosun sloops of war, had already arrived at Rio Janeiro, the former of which immediately left there for Rio de la Plata, and the two latter were to be sent round Cape Horn. Commodore Bowles, in the Amphion frigate, had proceeded from Buenos Ayres, for Valparaiso, supposed for the purpose of entering into commercial arrangements with the patriot government of Chili, in the capital of which, St. Jago, preparations were making to give him a distinguished reception.

Several Portuguese ships of the line, two Austrian frigates, and one Russian frigate, were also at Rio Janeiro.

The queen of the hereditary prince of Hesse had arrived at Rio. Her presence was regarded by the inhabitants as a most happy event, her morals and amiable character, it was anticipated, would be instrumental in softening the asperities which had marked the disposition and temper of the prince, from which the Brazilians had much to fear; and a reformation in which, would operate to the diffusion of general happiness and tranquility, which has been long and improperly considered had measurably subverted.

The ceremony of the King's coronation, it was reported, would take place on the 17th of December inst.

A new tariff, with a considerable increase of duties, was to be established on the 1st of the present month; and a large amount of hostile duties exacted, as is paid by the Portuguese to countries to which the vessels arriving belong.

From Buenos Ayres.—Captain Smith of the brig *Hector*, who arrived at Newport, R. I. on Friday last, in 70 days from Buenos Ayres, reports that the Portuguese force were besieged in Montevideo by Gen. Artigas; and that they were said to be reduced to great distress by the want of provision.—*Com. Adv.*

Mr. Trimble, in bringing the case of Mr. Meade before Congress, has taken the old course, and instead of dealing out his blows on Spain alone, has heaped them full upon his speech. It appears utterly impossible for some gentlemen to discuss any thing of a political nature, without stopping out of their track for the purpose of lashing Great Britain, as the Speaking of the imprisonment of Mr. Meade our orator takes occasion to say, "that it is the best and wisest policy to husband our resources, our men, and our means, to meet the coming contest [which does seem by this 17th of the only nation that dare to offer us battle] on land or on the water—the only nation that can send us a Hannibal, or whom we shall meet with a Scipio—that nation who has already sacked our capital Rome, and whose proud Carthage we shall soon see humble in the dust, and sweep with the besom of retributive destruction." Now what has this farrago of bombast and swaggering to do with the imprisonment of Mr. Meade? We presume, however, the theme, that it is the intention of the Kentuckians, before long, to march probably by the way of Kamtschatka, Siberia, thro' Petersburgh, Germany, and London, and over the other metropolis "with the besom of retributive desolation."

A Slaveless project is now under serious discussion in the state of Delaware. It is thinks—less than the dissolution of that state, a the emancipation of her present territory to one her adjoining sister states. A writer in the Federal Republican" proposes that the remaining slaves generally agreed to the measure, the proposition; and call on the only state that hesitated more to step between him and his object, and give up a few slaves to the emancipation of the majority, but the measure of carrying it into effect."—*Com. Adv.*

A Singular fact.—A vessel arrived at Charleston on the 16th inst. with 800 hundred barrels of Flour from the Havana.

The British Packet Princess Elizabeth, for New-York, was wind bound at Falmouth, on the 15th of November.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE,
YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 29.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
York, Jan. 25, 1818.

THESE are to give public notice, that it is expected that on the melancholy occurrence of the death of her Royal Highness the Princess CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, Daughter of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and Consort of his Serene Highness the Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, His Majesty's Servants and other public employment, will wear the mourning usual on such occasions; not doubting that all His Majesty's Subjects in this Province will mark, in like manner, their grief on this occasion.

By command of His Honor,
D. CAMERON, Sec.

MARRIED,

On the 22d instant, by the Reverend M. Leeming, at her Father's House, in the County of Haldimand, *James Cowan Swings*, Esquire, of Chippewa, to *Miss Priscilla Nelles*, Daughter of Warren Nelles, Esq. of that place.

At Niagara, on the 17th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Addison, *Lieutenant C. Alexander*, Royal Engineers, to *Miss Jane Racey*.

On Tuesday evening last, at Frenchtown, by the Rev. Mr. John Wilson, *Roderick M'Kay*, Esq. Collector of His Majesty's Customs, to *Miss Elizabeth Rankin*, both of that place.

BIRTH.

At Springfield Cottage, on the 24th inst. the Lady of GRANT POWELL Esq. of a Son.

CARRIAGE

To be Sold by *Thomas Moss*, Auctioneer on the 1st of February, at 12 o'clock, if not previously disposed of by private Sale, viz.

AN elegant LANDAULETTE, built by Cox, of Great Portland Street, London. If the Purchaser of a Carriage requires the Horses or Harness, he can be accommodated, and a reasonable credit to an approved purchaser will be given. The article may be viewed previous to the Sale, at Mr D. Forest's, Scarboro-House Hotel, York, 23d Jan. 1818.

WM. MECKHAM,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has moved to the upper end of Duke Street, where he carries on the *Hair Dressing Business* as usual; he also manufactures Bird Nests for stuffing Mattresses, Sofas, &c. A good price given for Horse Hair and Cow tails.

YORK:
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R. C. HORNE.

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UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. II. YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1818. No. 6

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
York, Jan. 26, 1818.

THESE are to give public notice, that it is expected that on the melancholy occurrence of the death of her Royal Highness the Princess CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, Daughter of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and Consort of his Serene Highness the Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, His Majesty's Servants and others in public employment, will wear the mourning usual on such occasions; not doubting that all His Majesty's Subjects in this Province will mark, in like manner, their grief on this occasion.

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A good price given for Horse Hair and Cow tails.

James Gould and Co.

At the sign of the GILDED COACH, No. 2,
Division Street, ALBANY,

MAKE all kinds of Pleasure Carriages, to Order, and keep constantly for Sale,

Coaches, Chaises, Waggons, Sleighs, Harness, &c. &c.

Made in the best manner and handsome style.

☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to, and Carriages carefully packed, and forwarded as directed.—June 6, 1817. tf 52

Executive Council Office,
York, 20th May, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, That if JOHN HARTFORD, late of Lot N. 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Glanford, in the District of Gore, does not within *Twelve Months* from this date, appear in Person to take out the Grant for said Lot, it will be regranted to another Settler.

By order of the Lt. Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western part of the Midland District, and the eastern part of New-Castle District, in this Province, intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, for a division of the aforesaid District, in order to form a new District.

YORK & NIAGARA STAGE.

ROBT. RUNCHAY wishes to inform the public, that he will commence running a Stage from Niagara to York on Friday next. He will leave Niagara every Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and York every Tuesday morning at the same hour, through the winter.

Stage Fare—Six Dollars each way.
January 10th, 1818.

☞ N.B. Passengers allowed to carry sixty pound weight of Baggage, and all baggage at the risk of the owners.

GEORGE DAWSON,

BOOK BINDER, from Edinburgh,

Nearly opposite the Church,

INFORMS the Public, that from the long experience he has had in the line of his business, he is induced to believe, that he can execute BINDING in a style superior to what has been hitherto done in this country.

☞ Gentlemen's Libraries repaired on the shortest notice.

York, August 28, 1817. tf 35

English Saddles,

AND

HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, late of Europe, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above Business in its various Branches, in the Town of York, next door to Messrs. Young and Monroe, in the Store lately occupied by S. Jarvis, Esq. and from his having been employed in some of the first houses, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The arrangements he has made in selecting his goods in Montreal, all which are of the neatest and most Fashionable make, imported from the English Markets, he will be able to sell cheaper than any other house in this Province.

A variety of Sleigh Harness, &c. finished in the newest and most elegant style, with yellow and plated mountings.

Carriages trimmed in the neatest manner.

Wanted, an *Apprentice* who can be well recommended.

N. B. Cash or Country Produce will be taken in payment for Goods. 52-tf

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REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DREAN & Co.
York, Nov. 12, 1817.

NOTICE.

LEATHERN *Fire Buckets* procured from Lower Canada, being now to be had of the Treasurer of the District, WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq. for the original cost and charges, the Regulations of Police requiring Houses to be furnished with them, will in future be rigidly enforced. 45tf

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To his Honor the Administrator,

MR. and MRS. ROBERTS, beg leave to offer every acknowledgment of gratitude, and to those Parents who have already honored them with their confidence; and hope by arduous attention to prove themselves worthy of the charge committed to their care, and of extended patronage.

Mr. and Mrs. R. request to inform their Patrons and the Public, they have removed to a *New House*, near the Church.

N. B.—Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTS, take this opportunity to correct a mistake which exists in the public mind, with respect to keeping the bed, bedding, knife, fork, spoon, towel, &c. as all of them will be returned with each Pupil on her quitting school

York, August 28, 1817. tf 35

To be Sold
by Public Auction,

On *Saturday*, the 28th March, 1818,

on the Premises,

if not previously disposed of,

THE HOUSE and PREMISES now occupied by the Subscriber, with the *Brewery*, *Tannery* and *Lots of Land* attached thereto, with a good *Orchard* and *Garden*.

The Brewery and Tannery are remarkably well watered by a perpetual stream, and form one of the most desirable situations in the Province, for a Brewer, Tanner, Distiller, &c.

An indisputable Title will be given.

Terms of payment and further particulars may be had from the Subscriber or JOSEPH SHAW, Brewer.

WM. SHAW.

York, [illegible]—1817. 52

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Undersigned, being much pressed for Money to meet the just demands of his Creditors, hereby notifies to all persons indebted to him, to make immediate payment, otherwise he will be obliged to put their respective Accounts into the hands of an Attorney for collection. He proposes to sell by Public Auction, his whole Stock in Trade, to commence on Saturday the 24th instant, and be continued until the whole is disposed of.—Also by private sale, Lot No. 18, North side King Street, with a very comfortable Dwelling House, Store House, and Root House thereon erected, with sufficient street ground to build an additional Store, besides the requisite space for a gateway. Lot N. 19, south side Duke street, one-fifth of an acre. Together with Six or Eight Hundred Acres of uncultivated Land, Location many years ago, and said to be valuable.

DONALD M'ARTHUR.
York, 14th Jan. 1818. 3 tf

FARM TO LET.

THE Subscriber wishes to Lease on shares or for rent, for a period of two years, from the 1st of April next, a part of his Farm, containing about Fifty Acres of improved land, with the Buildings thereon: 28 Acres have been prepared for the last six years, without any intermediate crop. The soil is very good, and the fences are in the most complete repair. Enquire at this Office, or of the Subscriber, at the Farm, which is only six miles from York, by water.

W. GRAY.
Etobicoke, Jan. 12, 1818 3-tf

Executive Council Office,
York, 22d Oct. 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Honor the Administrator in Council, to the Representatives of *John Galloway* and *William Caldwell*, to make good any pretension to Lot number Twenty-one in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Kingston, within Six Months from this date, or it will be granted to the Occupant, who has been in possession sixteen years.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Western District, intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session, for a division of the district, and to alter the site of the present Court House.

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington, and about forty miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston, and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Townships in the rear which are settling very fast, will make the land in that neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.

York House Seminary,

FOR

Young Ladies.

To Parents and Guardians.

MR. and MRS. ROBERTS, from England, will open a *Boarding and Day School* at York, on Monday the 23d of June, where every polite and useful branch of Education will be taught.

The strictest attention will be paid to the Morals and Health of the Young Ladies.

N. B.—Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTS have brought a Piano Forte, Globes, &c. with them.

York, 18th June, 1817.

CHARLES OSBORNE.

IF the above named CHARLES OSBORNE will call at the Office of the *Upper-Canada Gazette*, he will obtain intelligence respecting a Legacy very much to his advantage.

York, 5th Dec. 1817. 50 4m

Carding Machines,

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has commenced the Manufacture of *CARDING MACHINES*, in the Town of Young, fifteen miles above Brockville, in Upper-Canada. Any person wishing to purchase, may be furnished with either SQUARE or SPIRAL MACHINES, of an excellent quality, and on very moderate terms. The Machines are made in a workman-like manner, and he does not hesitate to warrant them equal, if not superior, to any imported.

LYMAN JUDSON.
Young, 8th Aug. 1817. 4f

N. B. The co-partnership heretofore subsisting between *Lyman Judson and James Thomson*, is dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be carried on by LYMAN JUDSON.

From the American Monthly Magazine.

Covent Garden Theatre. (*London.*)

The only circumstance worthy of remark in an one and tragedy of this season, has been the retirement of Mr. Kemble from the stage. This event took place on the 23d of June, after the performance of Coriolanus, in which he was to act. The interest excited by an occasion so unusual every thing of the kind on similar occasions. The whole of the boxes and places which could be secured had been taken a fortnight before; and in their vicinity to where the last performance of this great actor, members began to collect round the entrance of the pit so early as twelve o'clock. The rush on the opening of the doors was in consequence tremendous, though not productive of any serious accident, and the house was instantly filled. Never did Kemble perform the arduous part of Coriolanus with more energy and grandeur, and his unabated professional powers never called up and to the public regrets for the unmerciful loss of his services. The audience eagerly seized every passage in the play that could be applied to the situation of their favourite, and marked them with enthusiastic applause. Between the acts, an address to Mr. Kemble, written for the occasion, was circulated through the house—a copy of it printed in gold letters upon white satin, encompassed by a border of inchial ornaments embroidered in gold, and encircled by a superb crown of laurel, was handed to the front of the pit to be presented at the conclusion. At the fall of the curtain, hazards were established in different parts of the pit and galleries, intended that the further benefit of this last public wish, "No farewell for ever from Kemble." Owing to a misconception that these were designed to prevent Mr. Kemble from delivering any address, alarmers immediately arose. But the circumstance only afforded an additional proof of public esteem. The idea that a premotion was intended, occasioned some tumult although it soon appeared that the audience had but one wish and opinion. A short but anxious interval ensued. The curtain was again drawn up; a grand street of Rome, which forms a principal scene in the tragedy, was displayed; and Kemble, in the Roman costume, in which he had performed Coriolanus came forward. One of those lofty public edifices which adorned the capital of the ancient world, rose behind him. The impression produced by this union, on such an occasion, was deeply felt. It appeared as if Kemble, the Roman spirit, the Roman grandeur, and Rome itself, were about to disappear from the stage, and leave a chasm which could no more be filled. The ties of sympathy which had so long existed between the house and him, all was great and noble in the drama, and him both as it were into the public, were about to be at once, and it was to be feared, for ever dissolved. Those who had been an object in their minds, felt in his retiring the interests of the past, the present, and the future, crowded into the single moment. Several long and continued thunders of applause rendered it impossible for him to be heard for some time. Although he appeared agitated, and often interrupted by his feelings, he addressed the audience:

"Ladies and Gentlemen! I have acquired before you for the last time." [Here he was interrupted by bursts of "No, No," from all parts of the house.] He then resumed. "I came now to close my long professional career." [He was again obliged to [illegible] tries, "No, no—No retiring—No farewell for ever."] His tumult of applause and the renewed proofs of public esteem affected him to tears, and rendered him still less able of collecting [illegible]. When he proceeded his tones were broken and his countenance agitated. Ladies and Gentlemen, I do not wish to trespass on your time—I feared I should not have sufficient fortitude for this occasion—and I now [illegible] away withdrawn in silence from you [illegible] and a grateful heart. But I suffered myself to be persuaded, that I only found my address, [illegible] words would be received from me in part. [illegible] (Renewed applauses.) The farewell address with which you have ever treated me from the first night of my coming forward to [illegible] but public favour down to this present moment, will be eternally remembered with gratitude. Such tokens as I have been accustomed to have always cheerfully been repaid by your services; whether as an actor in the characters allotted to me, or as a manager. It has ever been my ambition to add to the splendour and [illegible] of the drama, and more especially to assert myself to give effect to the plays of our divine Shakspeare. (Loud applause.) On every occasion, permit me to say, all my efforts, all my studies, all my labours have been pleased to reward them. (Applause.) Ladies and Gentlemen! I cannot take my leave of you, as I most respectfully bid you adieu, and a grateful willing farewell." At these words he fainted with much agitation, and exhibited a repetition of enthusiastic applauses and cries of regret from all parts of the house hastily withdrew from the stage. The copy of the address on which nations and the crown of laurel were then delivered to the celebrated French tragedian, Mr. Talma, to the audience, with a request that he would bring them upon the stage. This was done, and Mr. Talma, the stage manager, was announced to present them to Mr. Kemble. As an additional mark of honour to the valued honoree, the medal on [illegible] was [illegible] and the performances of the night was closed in compliance with their wishes.

Here follows a correct copy of the address printed on the satin scroll, which is from the energetic pen of Mr. WILLIAM CAREY—

TO

JOHN PHILIP KEMBLE, ESQ.

Of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden.

Sir,—After having so long received from the display of your exalted abilities, the greatest degree of gratification and instruction, which the highest class of histrionic representation can bestow, we think upon the near approach of your intended farewell to the stage with sentiments of deep concern, and if possible, an increase of respect. In justice to the interest of the drama and to our own feelings we feel it a certain purpose the moment of a separation so painful. Fitted by the endowments of nature and by classical requirements, by high associations, and for a considerable number of years, you have for upwards of thirty years dignified the profession of an actor by your private example and public exertions in the British capital. We beheld in your personification the spirit of history and of the mighty mind. In embodying the characters of Shakspeare and our other dramatic writers, you were not contented to revive an outward show of their greatness alone—the splendour of an antique costume—the helmet and armour—the crown and sceptre—all that pertains to the insignia of command are easily assumed. When you appeared the halo and country in which we live were forgotten. Time rolled back a long succession of centuries. The grave gave up its illustrious dead. Cities and nations, long passed away, re-appeared and the elder brothers of mankind, the heroes and statesmen, the sages and monarchs of other years, got in the brightness of their ancient glory, lived and loved, and fought, and bled before us. We beheld in you, not only the varying looks and gestures, their proud march and grandeur of demeanour but the elevation of their mind, and the flame of their passions. We mean not here to enumerate the various characters in which you have shone as the Star of your era: but we may be allowed to say that you excelled in that which your mind created; that whether the grandeur of an exalted mind was united with majesty of person; wherever the noblest organ was required for the noblest expression; wherever nature, holding up the model of character, called for an imitation from the most precious of metals, there she looked to KEMBLE as her gold; there you shone with pre-eminent lustre. In the austere dignity of Cato, the stern patriotism of Brutus, the kingly bearing of Coriolanus, and the vast imagination of Alexander, you transported your auditors in imagination alternately to Greece, Rome or Babylon. Surrounded by the swell pageant and illusion of local scenery, you seemed every where in your native city; every where contemporary with the ancient edifices of the ancient world. In you some of those great characters lived, and we cannot conceive that superhuman beings, they whom you withdrew, can ever lose sight of them for a long time, and so like, short, perhaps for ever. In expressing this sentiment we feel a warm respect for every actor of genius. A mind like yours would be warmed and by any commendation that was not flattering, the most liberal sense of general desert. It an additional merit in you to have obtained distinction in an age of refinement, and from a people, not only polished to appreciate your powers, small light shone in darkness; but you have also visited amidst a circle of generous competitors for fame, whose various abilities are all alive: and in whose well earned applause you proudly join. They looked to the time when your country pays to you, the same sincere of that celebrity which they have already so deservedly acquired, and a very pledge the future honours which await the close of their professional career. We, therefore, in entertainment that you will not at once deprive the public of their gratification, and the stage of your final leave on the night assigned for your last performance. All we ask is, that you will request to perform a few nights each season, as long as your health will permit. We believe you to grant this request, by your own [illegible] which is not more dear to you than it is to us, and we confidently rely upon your readiness for public opinion that you will not contend with the current of a refusal. We have upon this occasion of signatures as inadequate as unnecessary, even if our numbers and rank of Sirs permitted that form. The [illegible] name to the audience, each night of your [illegible] and for united voice which accompanies, are the best attestation of the [illegible] sentiment.

Monday, June 23d, 1817.

From Lower Canada.

DEBATES IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, Jan. 14 1818.

Mr. *Davidson* rose in his place and submitted to the House certain Provisional articles of agreement with Upper Canada, relative to duties and drawbacks to be reciprocally allowed to the Province, which are as follows:

1st. That the Legislature of Upper Canada will not impose any duties whatever, on any goods, wares and merchandizes imported into Lower Canada, and passing into Upper Canada during the continuance of this agreement, but will allow and admit the Legislature of Lower Canada to impose and levy such duties, on such goods, wares and merchandizes, as they may judge expedient: other than goods imported from Upper Canada.

2d. That during the continuance of this agreement, the Province of Upper Canada shall be entitled to receive annually, one fifth part of all the duties (exclusive of the expence of collection) which shall be raised, levied and collected in Lower Canada, under and by virtue of an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to establish a fund towards further defraying the charges of the Administration of Justice, and support of Civil Government within the Province of Quebec in America." And also one fifth part of all duties (exclusive of the expence of collection,) which the Legislature of Lower Canada have already imposed, or may hereafter impose on goods, wares or merchandizes imported, or to be imported into Lower Canada during the continuance of this agreement, provided nevertheless that this agreement shall not be construed to extend to duties laid upon goods, sold at auction in Lower Canada as aforesaid.

3d. That the operation of this agreement shall be considered to commence on the first day of January last, and shall be in force until the first day of July, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

Mr. D at the same time gave notice, that it was his intention to move the House on Friday next, on the expediency of presenting an Address to his Excellency the Governor in Chief, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to lay before the House, a copy of the memorial of the Assembly of Upper Canada, to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. He stated to the House, that the Commissioners appointed for the purpose aforesaid, by an Act of the Legislature in the last Session, had met the Commissioners from Upper Canada at Montreal, with whom they had not, until after several earnest conferences, agreed upon the articles now submitted to the consideration of the House. He, Mr. D. had not been present at the conferences at Montreal, but he had afterwards met the Gentlemen appointed on the part of Upper Canada, at Quebec, and he was sorry to say, that he could not acknowledge to have found in them that favorable disposition to accomodation, which from the liberality of the Legislature of this Province might reasonably have been anticipated. He would nevertheless refrain from any farther comments upon the subject at present, and be content with moving for leave to introduce a Bill to ratify and confirm the same.

And he accordingly moved for leave to introduce the same. The Bill was introduced and read for the first time, and ordered for the second reading on the 24th instant.

Mr. *Andrew Stuart* presented a petition from John Neilson and divers Electors of the County of Quebec, against the Election and return of James M'Callum, Esquire, for bribery and corruption of the grossest nature.

Mr. *Stuart* observed that it was not necessary at the present stage of the Petition, to occupy the time of the House in observations on the nature of the offences which it had fallen to his duty to lay before the House. They were of a nature to interest every Member of the Legislature and of the Country at large. To wink at such proceedings would be criminal in the extreme, as their tendency must necessarily be, to render seats in that Honourable House venal, and by that means convert the House of Assembly into something like a *Packed Jury* instead of an important branch of the Legislature. He would upon a future occasion, enter more largely on the subject than he thought necessary to do at the present moment.

Mr. *Viger* observed that he would not prejudge the affair in question, as he was entirely ignorant of the occurrences in question, but, if the Facts such as represented on the face of the Petition were true, they amounted to an enormity such as he was confident had never been exhibited in this Province.

Few observations were made in the House on the subject; probably from the surprise created by the nature and enormity of the Facts exhibited on the Petition, as well as from a sense of the propriety of suspending all opinion until after an enquiry on the subject, which on motion of Mr. A. Stuart was fixed for the 6th February next.

Mr. *Cuvillier* rose in pursuance of notice which he had given on Saturday last, of his intention to accuse the Honorable Member of the County of Bedford (Mr. M'Cord) of bad faith, in having surprised the House in the last Session in passing the Bill for regulating the Police of the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, and the Town of Three Rivers. It must at all times be a most unpleasant duty to accuse, but he felt convinced that it was due to the House and to the Country; to go into an enquiry upon the subject in question, in order that their Constituents might have some explanation of the extraordinary oversight of the House in allowing a Bill of such an important nature to pass into a permanent law. The Honorable Member whom he intended to accuse of surprise, had introduced the Bill and had conducted it through the various stages of its progress in the House, which he must have known never intended it to become a permanent law. He should therefore in candor and in good faith, have apprised the House or the Special Committee to which the Bill had been committed, of his intention of making it a permanent Act, or he ought to have directed the Officer appointed by the House for preparing the Bill, to have as heretofore used, inserted a clause limiting the duration of the Bill, leaving it to the House to retrench that clause if it should be the sense of the House to make it a permanent law. Neither of these precautions had, as he should hereafter prove, been taken by the Hon. Gentleman in question. Mr. Cuvillier in his place then accused "Thomas M'Cord, Esquire, one of the Members "of that House for the County of Bedford, of having wilfully and knowingly acted with bad faith and surprised the House in the introduction "and passing of an Act during the last "Session, intituled, *An Act more effectually to provide for the regulation of "the Police of the Cities of Quebec and "Montreal, and the Town of Three Rivers, and for other purposes therein mentioned.*"

Mr. Cuvillier then moved that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole on Monday the 26th January instant, to *enquire by evidence* whether Thomas M'Cord, Esquire, one of the Members of this House, hath not knowingly and wilfully used bad faith and surprise with respect to this House, in the manner wherein he introduced and carried through last year a Bill intituled, "An Act more effectually to provide for the regulation of the Police of the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, and the Town of Three Rivers, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

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Mr. *Viger* said he did not think himself justifiable in remaining silent on the present occasion, where a sense of duty urged him to explain the reasons which he thought ought to determine the house to adopt the enquiry proposed. The Honorable Member for Bedford was attacked; he was accused of having wilfully deceived the House, and thereby the whole Legislature, which had acquiesced in rendering an Act perpetual, until that period temporary, and which indeed was not of a nature to be made a perpetual Law, without even shewing the necessity, or apprising the Members composing the House, of so important an alteration in the nature of the Bill. He maintained that an enquiry was absolutely necessary, as well for the justification of the Member accused, as for that of the House in the supposition which he might reasonably entertain, that the omission of the clause limiting the duration of the Act in question might have been, no more than an involuntary and innocent oversight on the part of the Honorable Member, who last year had introduced the Bill.

After having enlarged upon this subject, he dwelt for some time upon the responsibility incurred by Members introducing Bills, who ought to be guided by the strictest principles of honor and good faith, and on all occasions avoid any thing like surprise upon the House. The delicacy of their situation was such, that they were responsible for every error committed through their fault or neglect, and were liable to censure in every instance in which they might fail in these respects. He observed, that without this responsibility of Members towards the House, there must be an end to all business, that it would be impossible to carry on the public affairs, and the result must evidently be the greatest disorder. That the springs of government must without this mutual good faith in Members be broken. The laws calculated to maintain the authority of government and the Liberty of the People, to secure the dominion of justice, and the public happiness, would soon become the scourge of society, as they would be the fruit of intrigue, of levity, of dishonour and corruption.

He said there ought not to be a moment's hesitation on the subject. The Honor of the House, that of the Member accused, and of the accuser, equally imposed upon them the necessity of recurring to an enquiry. That if the charge were well grounded, it would, by falling upon the Delinquent, rescue those from the injurious imputation of having participated in a fault, who were in some shape only the victims of it. While on the other hand, all odious suspicion might be removed if it were made apparent that the omission which had given rise to the accusation, were merely the result of an error which circumstances might in some manner palliate.

Mr. *M'Cord* rose to say, that after having, he trusted, hitherto maintained an unsullied reputation among his fellow Citizens, it could not but be to him extremely painful to hear himself at this advanced period of life, charged with the guilt which the Honorable Member for the County of Huntingdon (Mr. Cuvillier,) has imputed to him; his conduct in carrying through the Bill had been fair and upright; and his heart—his conscience thoroughly acquitted him of any fraud or deception upon that House, which upon investigating his conduct in that respect, would, he felt confident, honorably acquit him of any such imputation. The accusation he said was false, malicious and unjust.—He anxiously desired an enquiry into the subject, in order that he might prove it so, and resche his character from the odium which a public accusation must necessarily create. As to the Honourable Member who spoke last, though he entertained the highest opinion of his honor, he always had differed with him in his political principles.

Mr. *Vondenvelden* stood for further information on the nature of the subject, as well as on the mode of proceeding, which the Honorable Member of Huntingdon had just now proposed; he acknowledged himself to be utterly unacquainted with it, and would feel extremely obliged to the Honorable Member for Parliamentary precedent on the subject, which was to him novel, and would be satisfactory to Members to learn from the Honorable Gentleman, what were the facts upon which he relied for the support of his accusation, and whether in the event that these facts were true, it would be constitutional to censure the Honorable Member in question. To accuse an individual of that House of *bad faith*, was, he apprehended, a charge rather too indefinite for the House to proceed upon, and he conceived it to be premature to accuse a single Member for the passing of a Bill, however dangerous or absurd such Bill might be in principle; the tendency of such a doctrine would be to shift the whole responsibility of the House from itself, upon the shoulders of an individual; it would in fact be charging that Individual with the responsibility of the Legislation of the Province. He (Mr. Vondenvelden) was not disposed to blame the Member alluded to, for the passing of the Police Act, which he regretted to find had, contrary to the general sense of the House been made a perpetual law, but he rather blamed himself in having allowed it to escape his notice while on its progress through the House. The remedy was, however, far from being a difficult matter, it was only to introduce another Bill to limit the duration of the act in question.

Mr. *Taschereau* was of opinion that the accusation was entirely too vague and indefinite to proceed upon with any prospect of success.—The charge, as far as it related to the passing of the act in question, could not exclusively apply to the Honorable Member in question. The fact, if any, rested with the whole House, in having passed it without opposition or amendment. The *bad faith* imputed to the Honorable Member, could not be conceived, properly become the subject of an impeachment or expulsion. To deem would be to punish an individual: a mere operation of the mind; in other words, to harrass a Member for his opinion, which whatever it might be, should not in any account be imputed to him as a criminal. No man should be by law implicated, to be considered as culpable of an offence laid to his charge. It was owing to this summary mode of proceeding, by implication, people charged of treason and other abominable crimes, that so many struggles have taken place in England between the people and the rulers, which have ended in establishing the necessity of proving overt acts against those accused of such offences. In fact, if we advert to the horrors of the French Revolution, we shall find that the greater part of the executions which took place under the sanguinary regime of the leaders of that period, were merely for opinion. That those French demagogues, or public accusers, had shewn themselves the most indecent of tyrants, and that he would always oppose the introduction of any such tyrannical system into this Province. Mr. Taschereau made some objections to the form of the motion proposed by Mr. Cuvillier, which the latter, by permission of the House, amended, substituting the words "to enquire by evidence," (as in italics in the motion) instead of "to accuse," as when first presented to the Chair. Mr. Taschereau stated that as it was now proposed to go into evidence on the subject, which might lead to bring out facts, he thought it but fair, for both parties, that the House should adjourn the subject, and let the consequences rest where it ought. Exemption or censure of one or other of the parties, might ensue, as he might reasonably infer, from the respectively charges with which the Gentlemen in question had been accused: such censure however, by no means intended, by any thing he had said, to draw any odious comparisons with respect to the Hon. Member who had moved the measure.

Mr. Vondenvelden observed that the honourable Member accused, had insinuated that he (Mr. V.) had been guided by political motives rather than by principles of justice. He answered that on public measures he had invariably made it a rule to lay aside all considerations of a personal nature. He might indeed occasionally err, but he trusted that his fellow Citizens could not in justice, upbraid him with having ever sacrificed their interests or his duty from prejudice or from passion. That a moment's reflexion would convince the honourable Member who had thrown out the insinuation of the justice of it.—If the Hon. Member were (as he trusted he might) on reflexion of the accusation, he ought rather to feel himself obliged to those who insisted upon an enquiry, which alone could retrieve his character from the opprobrium with which it stood marked on the Journals of the House, and which without some satisfactory explanation must remain as a perpetual blot upon it.—What was to be done? would not the rejection of the motion amount to a denial of justice, would it not be the means of shutting the mouth of the Hon. Member in question who would thereby be precluded from obtaining justice. It would be equally unfair both with respect to the accused and the Country.

Twenty years had nearly elapsed since the law referred to in the motion of the Hon. Member for Huntingdon had been first introduced by the Legislature.—The House of Assembly, where it originated, could not bestow its attention upon all the objects comprehended in the Act, as to regulate and provide for the various details of the Police of Quebec and Montreal. It was requisite to entrust a certain share of local Legislation to the authorities upon the spot. To delegate this power to those acquainted with the local circumstances of those places was the result of necessity, not of choice.—It was an experiment—and the powers of making Rules and Regulations of Police had as a matter of course been confided to the Magistrates of those Cities—but these Magistrates were also charged with the administration of the municipal revenues, as well as with the judicial functions relating to them. The law therefore contained in itself principles diametrically opposed to those of the Constitution. It gave to a body of men liable to be removed from day to day, powers repugnant in themselves, that of legislating, inflicting and paying the delinquencies committed in contravention to their acts of legislation. It was an union of the legislative, executive and judicial powers which according to the principles of the best Governament were absolutely incompatible.

The intention of the members of that House had always (he understood) been to revise the law in question, and to adopt a plan which might correct the vices contained in it. This had been proposed every time the act alluded to had come before the House, and if he remembered right, it had been particularly mentioned last year. This purpose had never been lost sight of, and the act had therefore been always of short duration, with a view to the alteration to which he alluded, and indeed it was solely owing to the multitude of affairs with which the House had been so oppressed during the last Session that it had been found impossible to give due attention to the Act, upon which he was confident there could be but a single opinion. A power of such nature committed to the Magistrates must necessarily carry with it many inconveniences. The abuse must be the more grievous as many of the *Rules* made in pursuance of the Act might not essentially affect the property of the Citizens; and it is notorious that the acts of authority, committed under it, had heretofore caused such Representations as to have induced the Legislature to retrench the power in making and sanctioning Rules of Police for country Villages.—He did not intend to reproach indiscriminately the Magistrates with having abused their power to the detriment of their fellow Citizens. Those at Montreal though they may have sometimes erred, generally speaking, deserved the applause of their fellow Citizens for the diligence with which they had promoted the improvements of that City especially of late years. To err was human, and they were for want of a long experience to common with many of their fellow Citizens too little acquainted with the true principles and rules of Government.

He asked if it could be imagined that the House of Assembly for a moment could have intended the Act to be perpetual—He mused upon hearing at Montreal that such was the case, but given it no credit until he had seen a printed Copy of the Acts of the last Session. All the Members he had seen at Montreal were of the same opinion, and many of those Gentlemen did not hesitate to tell him with a tone of perfect assurance that the Act was temporary—judge of their surprise to hear it was perpetual; they felt with him (not the first time able House and Members composing it must be exposed to the obliquity of judgment in this instance sacrificed the interests of their fellow Citizens, and that it must in some measure attach to the whole Legislature. The just demands of their Constituents were entitled to an enquiry on the subject in order that those who were in some sort the Victims of the odious suspicion of having favored the passage of this Act might be possessed of the unmerited opprobium. It was at the [illegible] most parts of the Province where this [illegible] might be struggled. Here in Quebec the Bill he have the means of knowing the difficulty under which Members who wish to follow close to the public business have to labour. The prodigious mass of business renders it impossible for every individual Member of the Legislature to obtain information on the various Petitions, motions, Bills &c. which pass in rapid succession. The digested alteration in a phrase or a word may often change the meaning and nature of a Bill, and give a turn to its measure it never intended by their framers. What would become of the public business if the House could not rely upon the fidelity and the zeal of Members introducing, and conducting Bills through that House as well as those of a fiscal and ordinary kind, for the drafting and framing of Bills and the general assistance of the proceedings of the House?

Mr. Viger gave a rapid sketch of the numbers of Bills, Petitions and other important matter before the House in the last Session, which he observed might be some excuse for the omission of the clause limiting the duration of the Act. One of the Honorable Members had expressed doubts as to the authority of the Act now before the House. He maintained it to be perfectly constitutional and founded upon the example of the Imperial Parliament in cases analogous to the present. Members admitted they had been deceived and they were told that the remedy was simple, it was only to introduce a Bill to repeal the act in question without any preliminary enquiry. Could such a measure, at all necessary, be adopted without even the shadow of a pretext to induce the other branches to concur with them? What reason would they offer? the thing would manifestly be absurd and would involve the House in inconsistency.

With respect to the Honorable Member for Bedford, he ought to be considered guiltless of the charge until it were established by proof. It was recommended that Members were disposed to put the most favorable construction on his conduct, but it was proper that the very suspicion of the foul imputations laid to his charge should be removed and he knew of no other mode of doing so than the present. The accusation was now of record. It was odious, and must remain so evidently, stain unless removed by an (enquiry) enquiry.

Members might be persuaded that, ultimately, it would appear by the proposed inquiry that the fact in question had been made perpetual through an error as unintentional on the part of the Hon. Member accused, as on the part of the Committee who prepared the Bill, and of the whole House. The enquiry would afford him the public that the error, from the discussion [illegible] of business before the House and the multiplicity of objects which necessarily engrossed its attention last session, was somewhat excusable. It could also justify those in the introduction of another Act to repeal or alter it to limit the duration of the Act, which, no doubt, upon a proper and a reasonable explanation, would meet with the most favorable reception from the other branches of the Legislature.

The Upper House had, as doubt, observed the alteration in the nature of the bill when [illegible]

PAGE
MISSING

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. II. YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1818. No. 7.

ATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

THE Subscriber intends to deliver a course of Popular Lectures on *Natural Philosophy*, to commence on Tuesday the 17th instant, 7 o'clock P. M. should a number of auditors come forward sufficient to ...n a Class.

Tickets of admission for the Course ...rice Two Guineas) may be had of *...illiam Allan*, Esq. *Dr. Horne*, or at *...School House*. The surplus, if any, ...er defraying the current expences, to ...laid out in Painting the District ...book.

JOHN STRACHAN.

York, 3d Feb. 1818.

WM. MECKHAM,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has moved the upper end of Duke Street, where ...carries on the *Hair Dressing Business* usual; he also manufactures Horse ...ir for stuffing Mattresses, Sofas, &c. ...A good price given for Horse Hair ...d Cow tails.

James Gould and Co.

...t the sign of the GILDED COACH, No. 2, Division Street, ALBANY,

MAKE all kinds of Pleasure Carriages, to Order, and keep ...onstantly for Sale,

...oaches, Chaises, Waggons, Sleighs, Harness, &c. &c. ...de in the best manner and handsome ...le.

☞ Orders from the country punc...lly attended to, and Carriages care...ly packed, and forwarded as direct...—June 6, 1817. tf 32

Executive Council Office, York, 20th May, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, That if JOHN HARTFORD, late of ...t N. 2, in the first Concession of the ...wnship of Glanford, in the District ...Gore, does not within *Twelve Months* ...m this date, appear in Person to take ...t the Grant for said Lot, it will be re...anted to another Settler.

...y order of the Lt. Governor in Council,

JOHN SMALL,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

...ORK & NIAGARA STAGE.

ROBT. RUNCHAY wishes to inform the public, that he will ...mmence running a Stage from Nia...ra to York on Friday next. He wel...ve Niagara every Friday morning ...6 o'clock, and York every Tuesday ...rning at the same hour, through the ...ter.

Stage Fare—Six Dollars each way.

January 10th, 1818.

☞ N.B. Passengers allowed to carry ...enty pound weight of Baggage, and ...l baggage at the risk of the owners.

...EORGE DAWSON,

...OOK BINDER, from Edinburgh,

...Nearly opposite the Church,

INFORMS the Public, that ...from the long experience he has had ...the line of his business, he is induced ...believe, that he can execute BIND...NG in a style superior to what has ...en hitherto done in this country.

* * Gentlemen's Libraries repaired ...the shortest notice.

York, August 28, 1817. tf 35

Executive Council Office, York, 22d Oct. 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Honor the Administrator in Council, to the Representatives of *John Galloway* and *William Caldwell*, to make good any pretension ...o Lot number Twenty-one in the Fifth ...oncession of the Township of King...n, within Six Months from this date, ...r it will be granted to the Occupant, ...ho has been in possession sixteen ...ears.

JOHN SMALL,

Clk. of the Ex. Council.

English Saddles,

AND

HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, late of Europe, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above Business in its various Branches, in the Town of York, next door to Messrs. Young and Monroe, in the Store lately occupied by S. Jarvis, Esq. and from his having been employed in some of the first houses, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The arrangements he has made in selecting his goods in Montreal, all which are of the neatest and most Fashionable make, imported from the English Markets, he will be able to sell cheaper than any other house in this Province. A variety of Sleigh Harness, &c. finished in the newest and most elegant style, with yellow and plated mountings.

Carriages trimmed in the neatest manner.

Wanted, an *Apprentice* who can be well recommended.

N. B. Cash or Country Produce will be taken in payment for Goods. 52-tf

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REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. CREAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817.

NOTICE.

LEATHERN *Fire Buckets* procured from Lower Canada, ...ng now to be had of the Treasurer ...the District, WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq. ...for the original cost and charges, the ...Regulations of Police requiring Houses ...to be furnished with them, will in future ...be rigidly enforced. 45tf

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To his Honor the Administrator,

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS, beg leave to offer every acknowledgment of gratitude, and to those Parents who have already honored them with their confidence; and hope by ...dulous attention to prove themselves ...worthy of the charge committed to their ...care, and of extended patronage.

Mr. and Mrs. R. request to inform their Patrons and the Public, they have ...removed to a *New House*, near the ...Church.

N. B.—Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTS, take this opportunity to correct a mistake ...which exists in the public mind, with ...respect to keeping the bed, bedding, ...knife, fork, spoon, towel, &c. as all of them will be returned with each Pupil on her quitting school.

York, August 28, 1817. tf 35

To be Sold by Public Auction,

On *Saturday*, the 28th March, 1818,

on the Premises,

if not previously disposed of,

THE HOUSE and PREMISES ...22 occupied by the Subscriber, with the *Brewery, Tannery* and *Lots of Land* attached thereto, with a good *Orchard* and *Garden*.

The Brewery and Tannery are remarkably well watered by a perpetual stream, and form one of the most desirable situations in the Province, for a Brewer, Tanner, Distiller, &c.

An indisputable Title will be given.

Terms of payment and further particulars may be had from the Subscriber or JOSEPH SHAW, Brewer.

WM. SHAW.

York, Dec. 23d 1817. 5tf

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BISCUIT.

WILL be Sold by Public Auction, at the Commissariat Stores, at this Post, on Saturday the 14th instant,

5400 *Pounds of good Merchantable Biscuit.*

Sale to commence at noon.

WM. COOPER,

Government Auctioneer.

TO SCHOOLMASTERS, MECHANICS, &c.

THE Township of Westminster, about 120 miles from York, is fast becoming one of the most populous in Upper Canada, which is not to be wondered at, considering the great richness of the soil, the goodness and abundance of the water, and the salubrity and mildness of the air.—These things as essential to health and longevity, have induced numbers of reflecting men to become actual settlers, and the land in this Township is already nearly taken up. It is now about five years since its commencement, and scarcely a single instance of sickness has been known by its numerous inhabitants. Two School Houses have lately been built, and the resident families are very desirous of giving every encouragement to a man of good character and ...Teacher to their rising generation. To Shoemakers, Smiths, Bricklayers, Carpenters, &c. of steady good habits, it presents great inducements. J. WALKER.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Undersigned, being much pressed for Money to meet the just demands of his Creditors, hereby notifies to all persons indebted to him, to make immediate payment, otherwise he will be obliged to put the respective Accounts into the hands of an Attorney for collection. He proposes to sell by Public Auction, the whole Stock in Trade, to commence on Saturday the 24th instant, and be continued until the whole is disposed of.

Also to private sale, Lot No. 18, North side King Street, with a very convenient Dwelling House, Store-House, and Post-House thereon erected, with sufficient street ...road to build an adequate Wood Store, besides the requisite space for a cart-way. Lot No. 19, south side Duke-street, one-fifth of an acre. Together with Six or Eight Hundred Acres of unimproved Land, Located many years ago, and said to be valuable.

DONALD MARTHUR.

York, 14th Jan. 1818. 8tf

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington, and about forty miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston, and a large stream of water, passing through it. The new Town ...ships in the rear which are settling very fast, will make the land in that neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.

York House Seminary,

FOR

Young Ladies.

To Parents and Guardians.

MR. and Mrs. ROBERTS, (from England,) will open a *Boarding and Day School* at York, on Monday the 22d of June, where every polite and useful branch of Education will be taught.

The strictest attention will be paid to the Morals and Health of the Young Ladies.

N. B.—Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTS have brought a Piano Forte, Globes, &c. with them.

York, 18th June, 1817.

SALE OF

BUILDING MATERIALS.

To be sold by *AUCTION*, on Tuesday, February the 17th, the materials of the Wooden BLOCK-HOUSE situated on the Lot belonging to Major General SHANE, and close to the road leading to the Humber; containing about 2400 feet of dusted Pine Timber, ten inches thick, and 700 feet of squared Oak Timber, from 11 to 18 inches square, well seasoned, of most excellent quality and fit for every purpose.

Together with about 3000 BRICKS, and a number of old PICKETS.

Royal Engineer's Office, York, 4th Feb. 1818.

FARM TO LET.

THE Subscriber wishes to Lease on shares or for rent, for a period of two years, from the 1st of April next, a part of his Farm, containing about fifty Acres of improved land, with two Buildings thereon: 28 Acres have been pastured for the last six years, without any intermediate crop. The soil is very good, and the fences are in the most complete repair. Inquire at this Office, or of the Subscriber, at the Farm, which is only six miles from York, by water.

W. GRAY.

Etobicoke, Jan. 12, 1818. 3-tf

CHARLES OSBORNE.

IF the above named CHARLES Osborne will call at the Office of the *Upper-Canada Gazette*, he will hear of something respecting a Legacy very much to his advantage.

York, 8th Dec. 1817. 40 4m

Carding Machines.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has commenced the Manufacture of *CARDING MACHINES*, in the Town of York, fifteen miles above Brockville, Upper-Canada. Any person wishing to purchase, may be furnished with either Nogues or Wools Machines, of an excellent quality, and on very moderate terms. The Machines are made in a workmanlike manner, and he does not hesitate to warrant them equal, if not superior, to any imported.

LYMAN JUDSON.

York, 14th Dec. 1817. 41

N. B. The co-partnership heretofore subsisting between *Lyman Judson and James Tannehill*, is dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be carried on by LYMAN JUDSON.

From Europe.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Extract of a letter from Capt. James of the brig Hero, from Zante, and dated Stangate Creek, Nov. 30:—"On the 8th inst. we fell in with a squadron of Algerine cruisers, 3 brigs and 1 schooner, about 40 miles east of Gibraltar; the schooner ran up alongside under American colors, but we soon saw that they were Turks; they hailed us, and ordered us to heave to, and get our boat out and come alongside. I was unwilling to comply with these orders, but being obliged, I got the boat out and went alongside the schooner; I was then ordered to the brig, which I supposed to be the Commodore. I was told to return on board; they then hoisted the red flag. They had three or four prize ships with them, Swedes or Portuguese. They did not board us, but were very impertinent."

December, 7.

Thursday night, the schooner Mary Ann, in 18 days from Fayal, arrived in the Downs.—The master reports, that in the course of the voyage he fell in with the American brig Governor, of 3 guns, from Leghorn, bound to Boston, having on board Lucien Bonaparte and suite.—This may have been one of Jonathan's hoaxes; but it is worthy of notice, that according to the last papers from the United States, there was an expectation of Lucien's speedy arrival in that country.

Accounts from Copenhagen of the 13th ult. bear the failure of two of the first houses in that city. One of them had been established since the year 1766. The failure of one is attributed to some unfortunate West India speculations, and of the other to the embarrassments in Norway.

The court of Wurtemberg went into mourning on the 18th ult. for a month, on account of the death of the Princess Charlotte.

The ships Dawson and Liverpool sailed on Saturday afternoon from Portsmouth, with about 250 commissioned and non-commissioned officers to join the Spanish Patriots in South America. The ships go to St. Thomas.

A letter from Inspruck, dated Nov. 7, says—"A new Bull of the Pope is expected to be shortly published, relative to the deplorable state of the Sees of the new dioceses of the kingdom of Lombardy and Venice. The negociations between the court of Vienna and Rome are nearly terminated; at least it is certain that the principal points are regulated. Prince Kaunitz will not leave Rome till the final agreement is concluded."

A letter from Paris states, that prince Hardenberg, the Prussian Ambassador, has presented an official note complaining of a passage of his Majesty's speech at the opening of the session, and the address of the chamber of deputies in reply to it.—This demand has excited a strong sensation in Paris, from the Emphatic manner in which the Prussian minister complains of the declaration put forth respecting the treaties. But his demand of an explanation.

From Gibraltar we have received letters of the 10th inst. which state that the Algerine pirates would not make their appearance in the bay. They were permitted to anchor within range of the guns of the fortress, and Rear Admiral Milne had been requested, to keep it at a proper distance. The rock was ...ver low—a heavy gale had done much ...of rain having fallen rather earlier ...usual, and had been succeeded by ...course of fine weather. All apprehension of fever had subsided.

The Paris papers inform us that a courier has arrived with a letter from the French consul at Cadiz, announcing, that the plague was no longer in the Algerine and Tunis, and the instructions received from the government by the prefect of the Var, or Seine, the latter was prohibited measures of quarantine in all the ports of that department.

By a letter from the French consul at Cadiz, it appears that the Algerine squadron had been making captures of vessels of different nations. Dutch, Swedish, Russian, and, it is added, even English; while they professed, to be looking after Prussian and Hamburgh property only.

It is said that the British government has signified its intention to give permission to any of the inhabitants of Paris port at St. Helena, to quit that island who may apply for leave so to do.

December, 6

A private letter from Dublin, received on Saturday, mentions the following melancholy accident: One of the tricks performed by the Indian jugglers, now exhibiting their arts in that city, is the catching of a ball between the teeth fired from a pistol. At a recent exhibition, the pistol, according to custom, was handed to young gentleman, one of the company, for the purpose of firing it. He did so, and also the unfortunate juggler through the head. It is supposed that a pistol actually loaded with powder and ball was by mistake substituted for that prepared in the usual way.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6.

The two fleets of French and Algerine have proceeded a-head to meet the Swiss Cantons, recommending them to suppress certain prisoners' wives now seized in Switzerland, as a precautionary measure. We regret not to say, that a recommendation from the French powers as France and Austria to the Swiss government, accompanied by a range d'elite for the election of bishops; which has drawn down on them the necessity of a note to tell to the ground of the law has been thrown out of a window. The French exiles, it appears, have been driven out to Berlin, and some have taken refuge in Swabia, of the

only other place in Europe where they could place the sole of their foot. They have these resumed their attacks on the cause of legitimacy, and the allied powers are again in pursuit of them.

MOSCOW, Oct. 25.

The following statement has been laid before his Majesty, respecting the destruction of public and private buildings during the French invasion:

Of public buildings destined for public Worship there were 858 are now restored so as to be fit for use.

Of dwelling houses, there were at that time 2,567 of stone, 6,561 of wood—in all, 9,158.—On the enemy's retreat were remained undamaged of stone, 76, of wood 2,100—in all, 2,626.

Since that time there have been built or repaired 3,137 of stone, and 5,591 of wood—in all, 8,638.

Of booths and shops there were 6,824 of stone, and 2,197 of wood—in all 8521. Of these there remained undamaged, 939 of stone, and 379 of wood in all, 1,363.

There have been since rebuilt or repaired 5,102 of stone, and 447, of wood—in all, 5549.

The population of Moscow, consist 107,482 male inhabitants, and 114,518 females—in all, 312,000 souls.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 2.

"All doubts which still subsisted, respecting the retirement of his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, from his military employment, have now ceased; it is no longer doubtful that the Prince has demanded his discharge, and that, by a decree of his Majesty, of the 15th November, it has been accepted."

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The following anecdote of the late Princess Charlotte was introduced by the Rev. Mr. Jay, in his discourse delivered at Argyle Chapel, Bath, on Wednesday. The preacher vouched to its authenticity, having received it from an undoubted source. About a month since, the princess was walking in the pleasure-grounds at Claremont, when she accosted the gardner, and amusing many other questions asked if he could read—"Yes madam," was the reply, "for she never suffered her domestics to address her in any other manner. "Have you a Bible?"—"No madam"—Then," rejoined the princess "I'll give you one." She immediately went to the house and returned with a Bible, which she presented to the poor fellow, having written his name in it, with these words subjoined, "From his friend Charlotte.

On the morning of the 13th instant, about two o'clock, the elegant mansion of Dormont, in the parish of Dalton, and county of Dumfries, the residence of Englefield Smith, Esq. was discovered to be on fire, and before proper assistance could be procured, the whole of that elegant building, together with the furniture of every description, was consumed. The loss is stated to be immense. The fire originated in the storeroom, but from what cause we have not been able to learn.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20.

Descent of the Princess Charlotte.

Carlton House was the place in which princess Charlotte drew her first breath between the hours of nine and ten in the morning of the 7th of January, 1796, when there were present the Duke of Gloucester, the archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord high chancellor, the lord president of his majesty's council, the Duke of Leeds, the lord chamberlain, (earl Cholmondely,) and master of the horse, (earl Jersey,) to the prince of Wales, lord Thurlow, and the ladies of her royal highness' (princess of Wales') own bed-chamber.

At a proper period the bishop of Exeter, a man of eminent piety profound learning and amiable manners and disposition, was appointed to the important office of her private tutor by the particular choice of his majesty, who, by the customary law of England, as well as the feudal, is guardian of all infants, and of course more particularly of his grand-daughter and the heiress presumptive of his crown. On being taken from the parental superintendance, the good and accomplished lady De Clifford was selected as her governess, and this venerable lady, on the advance of her royal pupil to maturity, was superceded by the duchess dowager of Leeds.

January 7th, 1815, when princess Charlotte completed her 19th year, her birth day was observed for the first time at Windsor. Her royal aunts proceeded in the morning to Cranburn Lodge, to compliment their niece upon the return of the day; and an entertainment was given at Frogmore, where the princess had the pleasure to receive the congratulations of the nobility and the Queen. Music was called in to conclude the festivities of the day, nor did the princess fail to experience new tokens of affection in presents from her relatives.

Not many days after this festal scene, her majesty's birth-day was observed in a similar way. Princess Charlotte gave on this occasion full proof of her skill and execution in music, by performing a fine concerto on the grand piano forte, accompanied on the violoncello by general Upton.—Her royal highness was passionately fond of music's delightful art, and musical parties constituted the chief gratification of her life.

Fashionables were still wondering why the princess Charlotte had not been presented at court when May the 19th, 1815, she suddenly made her appearance at the Queen's drawing room. Since it was the only one that had occurred for ten tedious months, it caused some bustle in the town.

Soon after her introduction at court, her royal highness went to the sea-side for the benefit of her health. During her residence on the coast the princess took occasion to display one of those energetic traits which have so distinguished her conduct. Just before her departure from Weymouth, her royal highness being at sea in her yacht, the Leviathan, of 74 guns, sailing near, brought to, and fired a salute to the royal standard flying; and soon after capt. Nixon, who commanded her, rowed on board the yacht, to pay his respects to the princess. She received him on deck, and, after the usual ceremonies, said—"Capt. Nixon, your's seems a very fine ship of war, I should like to go on board her." The bishop, her aged preceptor, standing by, asked whether she thought her illustrious father might not disapprove of her passing in an open boat through a rough sea? The immediate answer to this was—"Queen Elizabeth took great delight in her navy, and was not afraid to go on board a man of war in an open boat; then, why should I? Pray captain Nixon, have the goodness to receive me in your barge, and let me be rowed on board the Leviathan; for I am not only desirous but determined to inspect her."—The necessary preparations were made, and her royal highness passed down into captain Nixon's barge, followed by her two ladies in attendance, with the bishop; and coming alongside the Leviathan, the yards were instantly manned, and a chair of state let down. The princess desired it to be hoisted, saying —I prefer going up in the manner that a seaman does; you capt. Nixon, will kindly follow me, taking care of my clothes; and, when I am on deck, the chair may be let down for the other ladies and the bishop." No sooner said than done; as her royal highness ascended with a facility that astonished the whole delighted crew. The royal suit being upon deck, the ship's officers were severally introduced. Her royal highness expressed great surprise at the space and strength of the ship and remarked—"Well might such noble structures be called the wooden walls of Old England! She now told captain Nixon, that she should not be satisfied with an introduction to his state cabin, as she was very anxious to see every part of his ship between decks and even below; accordingly, he accompanied her royal highness down, when she inspected every birth, cock-pit, powder-magazine, store-hold, &c; and on her return upon deck gave her thanks to captain Nixon and attendant officers in the most gracious terms, assuring them, that they had afforded an exhibition, of more interest to her mind than any she had hitherto beheld. The princess having presented a purse to capt. Nixon, desiring him to present it to the crew, as a token of her respect to them, descended down the ship's side as she rose, under the royal salute, and the more gratifying cheers of the royal and hearty crew of a British man-of-war.

Decision & frankness seem equally to have influenced the actions of the Princess Charlotte of Wales; and therefore, what her ingenuousness would not permit her to feign, she has unfeignedly had the intrepidity to avow. These qualities may account for her resistance to the union first proposed to her; which however apparently fortunate, but meeting the feelings of her heart, she refused to sanction with a reluctant hand—Among her objections to that alliance, there was also one peculiarly strong, originating purely in her dislike of being obliged to reside in a foreign country.

Those who are acquainted with the character of the late princess' censors, and with the mutual progress of their love, hardly required to be reminded of the auspicious turn of both. Whoever knows any thing of Prince Leopold, known in relation to him, nothing but what is honourable and estimable in human life; while the manner in which he conducted his courtship, with respect to his illustrious bride, as soon as he discovered that he had interested her affections, is such an instance of dignity of mind, of true nobility of soul, as renders him worthy of all the confidence that has been reposed in him, and all the distinction to which he has been elevated. Such was his sensibility to religious truth also, when he had received the sacrament the first time, during his residence at Brighton, that he addressed a letter to the Princess Charlotte of Wales, informing her of his communicating, and imparting to her the sentiments he then felt.

Thursday the 2d of May, 1816, the marriage of this illustrious pair was solemnized at Carlton House, where she originally drew breath about twenty years before. Her union with the prince of Saxe Coburg was an event every way auspicious to their mutual happiness. Perhaps there never was a royal match formed in which political considerations had less influence on the parties themselves, and in which the feelings of the heart were more deeply engaged. Hence, from the day on which their marriage was solemnized, they have shunned the glare of pomp and the fascinations of fashionable life, and embowered in the shades of Claremont, sought seclusion from this world, and tranquility and happiness in each other's society. The blessings which virtuous wedded love could impart, were to them the chief solace of life, and the great source of their mutual felicity. The prince of Cobourg has been made a widower by the inscrutable decree of the Great Disposer of all events, who alone holds the issues of life and death in his hand, and in whose eyes princes and peasants are regarded alike.

The princess was bred up in the knowledge of pure political principles, and from all that has transpired of her opinions and conduct, she sincerely adopted the creed which she was taught. The order of succession to the crown is now by her death disturbed, and from the age of the princes in order of succession, and the state of the illustrious family, apprehensions will occur to every loyal mind. It will be the earnest prayer of the nation, that an early alliance of one of the unmarried princes may forthwith be settled.

The succession to the throne of these countries has from the differing character of some portions of our history, been a long an object of the deepest interest to every person; and, probably, not less on that account, than for her very estimable qualities, did the Princess Charlotte centre in herself the solicitude and regard of the whole empire. The future sovereign of these realms, the people watched over her infancy, and marked the progress of her childhood with the fondest care. Her matured age was hailed with joy, and the approach and merits of the royal princes who sought her hand, were noted by every individual with an almost paternal solicitude. Her marriage was, as a public festival, distinguished by a kind of rapturous applause, as sincere as it was general, while her nuptial festivities—alas! the public sorrow is still burning fresh.

NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

It is said that a vessel is to be fitted out for the purpose of attempting again the north-west passage, the season being considered as peculiarly favourable to such an expedition. Our readers need not to be informed, that large masses of ice than ever were before known have this year been seen floating in the Atlantic, & that from their magnitude and solidity, they reached even the 40th latitude before they were melted in a fluid state. From an examination of the Greenland Captains it has been found that owing to some convulsions of nature, the sea was more open and free from compact ice than in any former voyage they ever made; that several ships actually reached the 84th degree of latitude, in which no ice whatever was found; that, for the first time in 400 years, vessels penetrated to the west coast of Greenland, and that they apprehended no obstacle to their even reaching the Pole, if it had consisted with their duty to their employers to make the attempt.

This curious and important information has, we learn induced the Royal Society to apply to Ministers to renew the attempt of exploring a North-West passage, as well as to give encouragement to whaling vessels to try how far northward they can reach, by dividing the bounty to be given, on the actual discovery, into portions as a reward for every degree beyond 84 that they shall penetrate.

For the same reason, it would probably be advisable for the merchants engaged in the Greenland Whale Fishery not to postpone the sailing of their ships to the usual season, but to expedite them at once, so as to take advantage of the temporary fresh. We are sure the present price of oil ought to encourage them to the attempt, if it be practicable.

BEETHOVEN.—This great composer, whose unpolished and finished productions are so much admired and sought for by musicians, resides at present at Vienna, where Haydn, the greater part of his life, and where Mozart, under the patronage of the Emperor Joseph II. composed some of his best works—Vienna, therefore, has had the honour of residing within its walls the three musicians, the greatest that ever existed; three who have risen at and exalted their art in the highest degree, and who will mark out to future times a true Augustan age of music. *Beethoven* is about 50 years of age, and enjoys excellent health. He is unfortunately afflicted with deafness, but not to so great a degree as former accounts had led us to suppose. He is able to converse readily with the assistance of an ear-trumpet, and an ingenious writer is contriving an apparatus of the same nature to be worn in the mouth, which will facilitate his musical studies, by conducting him to hear more distinctly the sound of his instrument. He has never been married, is of retired habits of life and is said to be somewhat uncouth in his manners; he is passionately devoted to his art, and is revered by all who know him as a true man of genius. His mind has a strong tincture of independence; though far from rich, he cannot be induced to compose on any other suggestions than those of his own mind. An English gentleman, a great amateur, lately at Vienna, was anxious to obtain some compositions from a great master, and offered him, through the medium of his physician and most intimate friend, carte-blanche as to price for any number of symphonies he chose to write; unfortunately, he ventured to prescribe, as a model for their construction, the first and second of the author, which are in a lighter style than the rest. *Beethoven* could [illegible] with indignity he brought home to the [illegible] that when he found the condition [illegible] was tacked to it, he said very dryly to the Physician,—"When I am unwell I take your advice; when I compose I take my own," and would not hesitate any further notice on the proposition. Since the Continent has been in a settled state, he has been visited by musicians from that country and every part of Europe, led by veneration for the man, and a desire to profit by his remarks. The boldness, the fertility of his invention, the splendour of his compositions in general, are well known; but we believe that it has not before been observed that his early pieces are scarcely less finished than his latter ones; by a happiness which is quite uncommon, he seems to have appreciated at once the full perfection.—*London Times.*

As some workmen were forming a small quay a few days ago at Carnarvon, they discovered the remains of an immense wooden bridge, formed of oak, buried several feet in the sand, and extending over the river Seiont. One beam, which was got up, measured upwards of 50 feet in length. This bridge appears to have formed originally a communication between Segontium and Coed-Helen summer-house, in all probability a Roman watch-tower, one end of the bridge being contiguous to the old wall of Hengaer-Cysteint. The entire of this bridge is supposed to have extended upwards of 400 yards.—*Ib.*

KILKENNY, Nov. 8

An atrocious attempt at robbery and murder was made on Thursday morning the 23d ult. upon the person of a poor woman of the name of Ann Lawler, residing in a cottage upon the demesne of Mr. French, of Ballyhale. The circumstances, as stated to us, are fully these. The attack was made by two men and a woman, who, after beating the old woman with a pitchfork till she appeared almost lifeless, endeavoured to finish the dreadful deed by strangling her with a handkerchief. After this they proceeded to plunder the house of the poor woman's shroud and a few temporary pieces; which having done, and finding the poor creature still alive, (signified by her calling to the Lord for mercy,) these wretches repeated the work of death, dragged the poor woman out of doors, buried her in a dunghill covered it with weeds, and departed. The providence of God miraculously interposed to rescue from the grave this victim of murderous cruelty, and to bring to condignity trust, the perpetrators to ourdiscent. The poor woman having lain for some time buried, recovered strength sufficient to crawl to the door of a neighbour, distant about 200 yards, and to state the whole case particulars, and what is of more importance, the names of those who may with justice term her murderers. The woman's name is *Peg Caulfield*, an old offender as a shop-lifter and pickpocket, well known in our county and city gaols. They were tried in the Royal Oak, where the clue was lost.—*Leinster Journal.*

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE,

TORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 13.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF UPPER CANADA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, FEB 6.

This day, at half-past three o'clock, the Honorable the Legislative Council went up to the Government House with the following Address:

To His Honor SAMUEL SMITH, Esq. Administrator of the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR,

We, His Majesty's dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Legislative Council of Upper-Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to present to Your Honor, our thanks for your *Speech* at the opening of this Session of the Legislature.

It is with the deepest concern, WE have received your Honor's communication respecting His Majesty's Health.

Whilst lamenting the fate of a beloved King, Your Honor has called our attention to the most afflicting event, the Death of Her Royal Highness the Princess CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, under circumstances of peculiar interest, whereby the hope of the nation both been disappointed, and every heart filled with grief and sadness! Fully sensible that the blessings derived from the illustrious House, which it was fondly hoped that Auxilia Princess was to continue, have not been limited to the British Isles, but extended to the remotest bounds of the Empire, and particularly to this Infirmed Colony, whose sorrow is unfeigned and universal.

It is with peculiar satisfaction WE learn from Your Honor, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to take into consideration, the loss of individuals by the Invasion of the Enemy during the late war; and WE will co-operate in any measure that will tend to carry into effect the gracious intention of His Royal Highness.

WE will take into our serious consideration the report of the Commissioners appointed to meet the Commissioners of Lower Canada, relative to the Provisional agreement respecting the Revenue arising from imposts from Lower Canada, when the same shall be laid before us.

WE entertain the hope, that great benefit will result to this Province from the accession of an industrious and Loyal Population from the United Kingdom, under the continuance of His Majesty's Government.

We are not insensible to the want of suitable accommodation for His Majesty's Representative, the Public Offices, and the Legislative and Judicial Authorities, at this Seat of Government, and will attentively consider the propriety of adopting means to render that accommodation more suitable.

WE will consider carefully the Laws that are expired or about to expire, and afford such as may appear to us to be necessary to the welfare of the Province, ever ready most thankfully to avail ourselves of your hearty concurrence in promoting so desirable an object.

To which His Honor was pleased to reply—

HON. GENTLEMEN,

Accept my thanks for this Address, and the assurance that you will consider the several subjects submitted from the Chair.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FEB. 6, 1818.

Mr. *M'Donell* gave notice, that he will, on Monday next, move for leave to bring in a Bill to Assess the Lands of Absentees or Persons out of this Province, and for rendering them liable to Statute Labour on the Highways.

Mr. *Robinson* gave notice, that on Tuesday next, he will move for the House to go into Committee, to take into consideration the contingent expenses of last Session.

Mr. *Fraser* gave notice, that he will, on Monday next, move for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the practice of Physic and Surgery in this Province.

Mr. *M'Nabb* gave notice, that he will, on Wednesday next, move for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal and amend an Act, passed in the 58th year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act for granting Pensions to Widows and Children of persons who may have been killed in the Service," and to extend the Provisions of the same.

Saturday 7.

Mr. *Hatt*, seconded by Mr. *Robinson*, moved to bring up the Petition of Robert Cartright, of the Town of Kingston, which was granted, and the Petition laid on the Table.

Mr. *Fraser*, seconded by Mr. *Casey*, moved for leave to bring in the Petition of Sundry Freeholders of the Midland District, which was granted, and the Petition laid on the Table.

Mr. *Van Koughnet* gave notice, that he will, on Monday next, move for leave to bring in a Bill to lay an additional duty upon Stills, which was granted and the Bill read.

Monday 9

Agreeable to notice, Mr. *M'Donell* moved for leave to bring in a Bill for fixing and Assessing the Property held by Absentees in the meeting without this Province, which was ordered and the Bill read.

Mr. *M'Donell* moved, that the Absentees Bill be read a second time to morrow, which was ordered.

Agreeable to the Order of the Day, Mr. *Van Koughnet* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the Profanation of the Lord's Day, which was granted and the Bill read.

Mr. *Cameron* moved that the Profanation Bill be read a second time to-morrow, which was ordered.

Agreeable to the Order of the Day, Mr. *Van Koughnet* moved, that Messrs. *Robinson*, *M'Donell*, *Hall* and *Fraser*, or a Committee to examine what Laws have expired and are about to expire, which was ordered.

Mr. *Hatt* moved that the Petition of Robert Cartwright, of the Town of Kingston, be read which was agreed to, and the Petition read.

Mr. *Fraser* moved, that the Petition of sundry Freeholders of the Midland District, be read, which was agreed to and the Petition read.

Mr. *Hatt* gave notice, that on Wednesday he will move for leave to bring in a Bill to enable Robert Cartwright to surrender to the Sovereign Lord the King certain Town Lots in Kingston.

Mr. *Van Koughnet* gave notice, that he will, on to-morrow, move for leave to bring in a Bill, to alter and amend an Act passed in the 42d year of His Majesty's Reign entitled "An Act to establish public Schools in each and every District in this Province, and to extend the provisions of the same."

At two o'Clock the House went up with the following Address —

To His Honor SAMUEL SMITH, Esq. Administrator of the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR,

WE, His Majesty's most dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Upper-Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer to Your Honor our sincere condolences upon your accession to the Government of this Province, and to return our humble thanks for your gracious *Speech* from the Throne.

It fills us with the deepest sorrow, that besides informing us of the confinement of His Royal Highness's lamented Independent, which we hear with unfeminished concern, it has been the painful task of Your Honor, to communicate an event so afflicting, as the death of her Royal Highness the Princess CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, an circumstances peculiarly interesting. Having ever equally participated in this remote Colony, with the most favoured part of the British Empire in the blessings derived from the Illustrious House, whose loss we fondly hoped would in the descendants of that Auxilia Princess, have transmitted its virtues and its glory to the latest posterity, we seize this first opportunity of testifying to the same as that portion of His Majesty's Subjects whose are expressions of their sincere sympathy in [illegible] which on this melancholy event, has overspread every part of His Dominions.

Your Honor's communication to us, of the intention of His R. Highness the Prince Regent to apply the proceeds of the Estates, vested in His Majesty, under the provisions of the Statute, to declare certain Persons therein described Aliens, to compensate the loss of individuals, by the invasion of the Enemy, affords us much [illegible]

d the Legislative and Judicial
ies, at this Seat of Government,
attentively consider the pro-
adopting means to render that
dation more suitable.
vill consider carefully the Laws
expired or about to expire, and
ur aid to revive and continue
may appear to us to be neces-
he welfare of the Province, ever
ost thankfully to avail ourselves
hearty concurrence in promot-
desirable an object.
uich His Honor was pleased to

GENTLEMEN,
my thanks for this Address, and the
that you will consider the several sub-
itted from the Chair.

OUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
FEB. 6, 1818.

Donell gave notice, that the will, to-
ext, move for leave to bring in a Bill
he Lands of Absentees or Persons o-
vious, and for rendering them liable
Labour on the Highways.
inson gave notice, that on Tuesday
ill move for the House to go into
, to take into consideration the con-
sions of last Session.
f gave notice, that he will, on Mon-
next, move for leave to bring in a Bill
e practice of Physic and Surgery t
on.
Martin gave notice, that he will, on
next, move for leave to bring in a
and *Amherst* an Act passed in the
of His Majesty's Reign, entitled,
or granting Pensions to Widows and
of persons who may have been killed
ice," and to extend the Provisions of

Saturday 7
seconded by Mr. *Robinson*, moved
the Petition of Robert Cartright, of
Kingston, which was granted, and
laid on the Table
r. seconded by Mr. *Casey*, moved
to bring in the Petition of Sundry
of the Midland District, which was
d the Petition laid on the Table
Kaughnet gave notice, that he will
next, move for leave to bring in a
additional duty upon Stills.
Van Koughnet gave notice, that he will
next, move for leave to bring in a
Mr. *Van Koughnet* gave notice, that he will
next, move for leave to bring in a Bill
Property held by Alien Settlers
without this Province, which was
the Bill read
itself moved, that the Manuscript Bill
second time to-morrow
to the Order of the Day, for
ved for leave to bring in a Bill to
ional Duty upon Stills, which was
the Bill read
Koughnet moved that the said Bill
e read a second time to-morrow
to the Order of the Day, for
ved that the House do resolve itself
Committee of the whole, to take into
ation the Petition of Robert Cartright
which was ordered
ved that Mr. *Van Koughnet* do
ort the Petition of Robert Cartright
agreed to and the Petition read
ved that the House do now resolve itself
Committee of the whole, to take into
ation the Petition of Sundry Inhabitants
the Midland District
ved that Mr. *Van Koughnet* do
ort the Petition of Sundry Inhabitants

From Lower Canada.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

FRIDAY JANUARY 16, 1818.

A petition from the Nuns of the Hotel-Dieu at Quebec, was presented by Mr. Viger, after which the Honorable Member informed the House, that His Excellency the Governor was apprized of the object of the petition, and consented that the House should proceed thereon, as it might judge convenient.—The petition was then received, read and referred to a committee of five Members, with the power of sending for persons and papers.

A petition from the commissioners for internal communications for the County of Montreal, was presented, read and referred to a committee of five Members.

A petition from the Curé & Church-Wardens of the parish of Notre Dame of Quebec, and others, was presented, read and referred to a committee of five Members.

Resolved that an humble address be presented to his Excellency the Governor in Chief, praying an advance to the Clerk of the House of £750 Currency, on account of the contingencies of the present Session.

The special committee to which had been referred the petition of Joseph Bouchette, Esq. Surveyor General, reported thereon.

A petition of divers citizens of Montreal was presented, read and referred to a committee of five Members, with power to send for persons and papers.

A petition from the inhabitants of the counties of Devon and Hereford, was presented, read and referred to a committee of five Members, with power to send for persons and papers.

A petition from Jean Thos. Taschereau, Esq. and others, was presented, read, and referred to a committee of five Members, with power to send for persons and papers.

A petition from Henry Hardwood, of the parish of Saint Roch, was read; after which, the House was informed that his Excellency the Governor being apprized of the object of this petition, consented that the House should proceed thereon, as it might judge expedient. The petition was then read, and referred to a committee of five Members, with power to send for persons and papers.

Resolved, that the House do to-morrow go into committee of the whole, to consider of the expediency of amending the Act of the 47th of the King, cap. 16, regulating elections.

Saturday 17.

Report was made to the House that his Excellency would comply with their desire for the value of £750.

A petition of the citizens of Quebec was presented and read. Also, a petition from the citizens of Montreal—both of which petitions were referred to a committee of seven Members, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

James Green, Esq. director of the Army bill office, presented at the Bar, divers accounts establishing the amount of the Army bills in circulation, from the 24th of February to the 29th December, 1817, inclusive.

A petition from Jean Baptiste Miville Dechene, of Quebec, merchant, was presented, when the House was informed that his Excellency the Governor in Chief being apprized of the object of the said petition, consented to the House's proceeding thereon as it might judge expedient. It was then read and referred to a committee of five Members, with power to send for persons and papers.

The committee to which were referred the petitions of the commissioners for internal communications for the county of Montreal, and the petition of J. T. Taschereau, Esq. and others, reported.

Permission was given to bring in a bill to authorize J. T. Taschereau, Esq. and others, to erect a Toll-Bridge on the river Etchemin, in the parish of Sainte Clare, which bill was brought in and read for the first time. Ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday.

The committee on the petition of W. Davidson, Esq. reported. Permission was given for the introduction of a bill to authorize the petitioner to erect a Toll-Bridge on the river Chaudiere.—A bill was, in consequence, brought in and read for the first time. The second reading was ordered for Wednesday.

Resolved, that on Wednesday next the House would go into a committee of the whole, to consider of the expediency of continuing the levy of duties imposed by the Act of the 53d Geo. III. cap. 2.

A Message was received from his Excellency the Governor in Chief, expressing that his Excellency having received an address from the Legislative Council, at the close of the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, setting forth, that in the year 1815, the Council found itself obliged to incur an expence of £1901, 1s. 2d. for repairs in the apartments appropriated to its use, for which two letters of credit were given; but no Warrant having issued, nor in fact any appropriation made.—His Excellency laid before the House a general statement of the expence thus incurred, which accompanied the address of the Council, and recommended to the House to make an appropriation for covering the expences.

Referred to a committee of the whole for Friday.

Mr. Vanfelson, seconded by Mr. Dumont, that the resolve of the House of Wednesday the 14th instant, for going into a committee of the whole on Monday the 26th of January, to enquire by evidence if Thomas M'Cord, Esq. one the House, did not knowingly and voluntarily use bad faith and surprise towards the House, by the manner in which he, last year, brought in and conducted, in its progress, the bill for the regulation of the police, &c. be now rescinded.

The Speaker informed the House, that as the rules of the Houses, in all questionable cases, enjoined recourse to the usages and forms of the Imperial Parliament, which said rules, usages and forms, declared that a question once proposed in a session, and carried in the affirmative or negative, could not be agitated anew, but ought to remain as a judgment of the House; that, in consequence, he rejected the motion.—When Mr. V. appealed to the House against the decision of the Speaker.—The House divided as follows:

For the Speaker's decision	9
Against	8
Majority	1

The Speaker informed the House, that he had caused to be issued the necessary orders and notifications to John Neilson, Esquire, and others, petitioners against the election and return of James M'Callum, Esq. for the county of Quebec, as also to the sitting Member.

A petition from the seigniors and others of the parishes of Kamouraska and the river Ouelle, in the County of Cornwallis, was presented, read and referred to a committee of five Members, with power to send for persons and papers.

The House in committee of the whole to consider the expediency of amending the Act of the 57th of Geo. III. cap. 16, concerning elections, &c. Reported.

Resolved, that the House concur with the committee in the necessity and expediency of amending the said act.

Referred to a committee of seven Members, to enquire what amendments are necessary, with power to send for persons and papers. Adjourned.

Monday 19.

Two petitions from Francis Verrault, for permission to erect a Toll-Bridge over the river Chaudiere, and another over the river Etchemin were presented to the House.—Referred.

A petition from the citizens of Montreal, for leave to shingle the roofs of houses—another for amendments to the Act concerning the inspection of Flour, and another for the incorporation of the Bank, were referred to Special Committees.

A petition from the inhabitants of the Borough of William Henry, for leave to be authorized to make regulations of Police for their Borough.—Referred.

A petition from Francis Verreau, Esq. Major of Militia, setting forth his long services, and asking assistance.—Referred.

A petition from Charles Turgeon, for an exclusive privilege for a new invention for sweeping Chimnies.

Tuesday 20.

A petition from Jacques Viger, Esq. and others, for leave to make a Canal from the Basin of Chambly to Longueil. Referred.

A petition from the Trinity House, praying Assistance.—Referred.

A petition from the inhabitants of La Prairie de la Magdeleine, for regulations for their Commons.—Referred.

A petition from the Members of the Montreal Agricultural Society, for pecuniary assistance.—Referred.

The committee on Jacques Labrie's petition, reported in favour of the petitioner, and the report again referred.

Wednesday 21.

A petition from the Members of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Montreal was presented, praying the incorporation of the Curate, Church-Wardens, and other principal Members, in order that they may be enabled to transact temporal business. Referred to a Special Committee.

A petition from William Hall, for leave to erect a Toll-Bridge upon the great branch of the river St. Francis, in the county of Buckinghamshire.—Referred.

A petition from the Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec, complaining of the insufficiency and abuse of Ordinance of 28 Geo. 3. chap. 7, concerning Physicians.—Referred.

A Petition from the Commissioners for the Insane and Foundlings, praying assistance. Referred.

A petition from the Trustees for the Market-Hall in the Upper Town, praying the revenue of the stalls for some years more, to complete the work. Referred.

A petition from the Quebec Agricultural Society, praying pecuniary aid. Referred to the same Committee as that from Montreal, on the same subject.

A petition from the Grand-Voyer of Quebec, praying an augmentation of Salary. Referred.

A petition from the ancient Genealtaires of the seigniory of *La Salle*, complaining of a judgment of the Court of Appeal, and praying aid.

The Bridge Toll Bill of J. T. Taschereau, Esquire, and others, was read a second time, and referred to a Special Committee.

Walter Davidson, Esq's. Bridge Bill was read a second time.

Adjourned to to-morrow at two o'clock.

Thursday 22.

A petition of Dr. Labrie and others, complaining of ill treatment from the Board established under the Act for the encouragement of Vaccine Innoculation, and praying for redress—and another petition from Doctor Blanchet and other practitioners, complaining of the abuses existing under the Ordinance which prohibits the practice of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, without a Licence, and praying for redress, were respectively presented and referred to Special Committees.

A petition from the Prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench at Montreal, relating to repairs to be done to the Court House, was presented and referred to a Special Committee.

A petition from the Honorable Isaac Ogden, one of the Puisne Justices of the Court of King's Bench at Montreal, praying to be allowed to withdraw from his functions, with the enjoyment of his full salary, on account of his long services, his old age and infirmities, was presented and referred to a Special Committee, with an instruction to the said Committee to enquire what are the laws and usages of Great Britain, and the British Colonies, with respect to Judges who at an advanced age, and after long services, are desirous of retiring.

A petition from Jean Artoine Bouttilier, Esquire, Returning Officer for the County of Quebec, praying to be reimbursed certain sums of money by him advanced to Constables employed at the late Election for the said County, was presented and referred to a Special Committee.

A petition from divers Inhabitants of the village of St. Eustache, relating to the building of a Bridge over the River du Chene, was presented and referred to the Committee on Dr. Labrie's petition relating to the same object.

A petition of Joseph Sewille, of Cap Chat, relating to Shipwreck at that place, and stating the expediency of having a Depot there for the relief of unfortunate Travellers, and praying for an indemnity for his expences in having afforded them succour, was presented and referred to a Special Committee.

A petition from the principal Inhabitants of Kamouraska, River Ouelle and St. Ann, relating to the inspection of Fish, was presented and referred to the Committee on the petition of the Seigniors, Merchants and others of Kamouraska and River Ouelle, on the same subject.

A petition from the Clerks of the Peace at Quebec, relating to certain fees due them on declarations in criminal offences, was presented and referred to a Special Committee.

A petition from the Justices of the Peace at Quebec, praying aid towards the building of Stone Bridges in the St. Charles River, was presented and referred to a Special Committee.

The report of the Commissioners of Internal Communications for the County of Cornwallis, was received and read.

The Bill to authorize Walter Davidson, Esq. to erect a Toll-Bridge over the lower Chaudiere, was referred to a Special Committee.

Friday 23.

The Committee on the petitions of William Hall and Francis Verrault, Esquires each praying for the privilege of erecting a Bridge over the Etchemin, reported that the Committee had examined the contents of the said petitions, and had come to a resolution that the privilege prayed for should be granted—which report being agreed to by the House, leave was given to bring in a bill to introduce a Bill for the said William Hall to erect a Toll-Bridge over the river Etchemin, in the parish of Saint Hilary, at the lower Falls, and the same was received and read for the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

And another Bill to authorize Francis Verrault, Esq. to build a Toll-Bridge over the river Etchemin, near the church of St. Henry; and the same was received and read for the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The committee on the petition of Francis Verrault, praying for the privilege of erecting a Toll Bridge over the river Chaudiere, in the parish of Saint Mary, reported in favour of the petition; which being agreed to, a Bill was introduced accordingly, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The committee on the petition of Claude Denechau, and Joseph Fraser, Esquires, praying for the privilege of erecting a Toll-Bridge over the river Du Sud, reported in favour of the petition, and a Bill was accordingly introduced, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

The reports of the Committees on the petitions of the Religious Ladies of the Hotel-Dieu of Quebec, and of Marie Magdeleine Le Teau, widow of Pierre Rottote, were received.

The Committee on the petition of Cenitaires and other Inhabitants of La Magdeline, reported as the opinion of the Committee, that the Petitioners had not conformed themselves to the rules of the House, with respect to private Bills.

The Committee on the petition of the Citizens and Merchants of Montreal, praying the establishment of a Bank, reported in favour of the petition; which being approved of, a Bill was accordingly introduced, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday the 2d Feb. next.

According to order, the House went into a Committee to consider the expediency of continuing the levying of the duties imposed by the Act of the 53d Geo. 3d, cap. 2d, as amended by the Act of the 55th, cap. 2d, passed a resolution, which was ordered to be reported to-morrow.

According to order, the House resolved itself into a Committee on His Excellency's the Governor's Message, relating to some expences incurred for repairs in the Legislative Council Rooms, made some progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Saturday the 31st inst.

According to order, the House went into a Committee to consider the expediency of repealing the eighth Section of the Ordinance of the 17th Geo. III. cap. 13, the covering of houses with Shingles, came to a resolution that it is expedient to repeal the said Section, which being reported to the House and agreed to, a Bill to repeal the said Section in the said Ordinance was accordingly presented, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The Committee on the petition of William Hall, praying for the privilege of erecting a Toll-Bridge over the great Branch of the River St. François, in the County of Buckinghamshire, reported in favour of the petition, which being agreed to by the House, a Bill was accordingly presented, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Saturday 24.

The Committee to which it was referred to consider of the expediency of continuing the Duties levied under the 53d Geo. III. cap. 2, reported in favour of the measure, and a Bill was introduced accordingly. Second reading on Monday.

The Bill for ratifying the Provisional agreement with Upper Canada was read a second time, and referred to a Committee of the whole on Friday next.

The Bill to repeal part of the Ordinance 17th Geo: III. to prevent accidents by fire, was read a second time, and committed to a Special Committee.

MONTREAL, January 24, 1818.

There is a report abroad that counterfeit Bills on the *Montreal Bank* are in circulation, and this report is said to have depressed the currency of these notes in the Upper Province and other places. The reasons for fabricating such reports cannot be imagined; and it is perhaps sufficient to say, they are entirely groundless: No bad bills have been offered for discount at the Bank, or been discovered by any one interested in it. We shall not pretend to state that bills on this Bank cannot be counterfeited, but feel warranted in saying, that we have never seen the device on any bills, which would better protect their credit against this fraud.

Petty Swindling.—It has of late become the practice with some knavish Boys to cheat countrymen with brass counters in the shape of quarter Eagles; they go to the strangers and pretend they have just found them done up in papers, marked, &c. and also pretend to be entirely ignorant of their worth.—If the countryman is deceived they will make an offer to sell, and bargain it off for the most it will fetch.—One man bought five at about 10s. each, and has desired us to notice it, which we have done with the hope, that it may tend to put a stop to the evil.

Beware of Mad Dogs.—Two persons have been bitten by two different Mad Dogs in this city, this week.

Six useful and novel speculation.—We have it from good authority, that a gentleman in New York shipped 1500 bbls. of apples to Europe last fall; and that they sold at Liverpool at an average price of three guineas per bbl.

THE STEAM BOATS, &c.

Last week, in the night between Tuesday and Friday, in consequence of an unusual rise of the water, the ice moved, and tore the steam-boats Lord Sherbrook, Malsham & Caledonia from their moorings, and carried them near a distance of thirty acres. They are now on an Island belonging to Mr. Souligny, about an acre beyond the ordinary water-mark. They are supposed to have sustained little injury, and to be out of danger from the ice in the spring; the chief trouble will be to get them launched or hauled into the water. The Car of Commerce & the Swiftsure are lying near each other, and were not taken far from their moorings. The former, it is said, has some of her planks started, but the injury done her is not great. The Swiftsure has been less fortunate; it is believed she is rendered unfit for service. Indeed it was but intended to run her any longer, as she had become crazy; the machinery only was of any value, which we believe was taken out of her in the autumn. We understand that all the river craft, moored among the Boucherville Islands, are dispersed in various directions; some of them are carried a good distance into the fields.

Great damage has been sustained in Grosbeis Island: between twenty and thirty head of cattle, and nearly 500 sheep have been drowned, besides other losses that will be severely felt. The water was five feet deep in the houses and barns. The Carding and Fulling mill, on Mr. Souligny's Island, is a casualty. The above are the outlines of these disasters, given strictly as they were communicated to us by a gentleman of veracity; but there may be some trifling errors, which the most accurate observer might commit.—*Herald.*

Boston Saving Bank.—We have perused with interest the semi-annual report of the treasurer of this institution. It states that the total number of depositors is 666, and the amount deposited more than fifty thousand dollars; of which only about 3000 have been drawn out. The depositors receive 6 per cent. on their deposits. The monies are loaned at 7, and this one per cent. is more than sufficient to defray the expences of the institution—the surplus goes into an accumulating fund. To show the class of people who are benefited by this institution, it is sufficient to state, that among the depositors are 129 single women, 27 widows, 15 clerks, 203 minors, 22 laborers, 49 domestics, 39 mechanics &c. Many of the persons who have deposited handsome sums, would at this day be in probability, but for this benevolent institution, which has been a stimulus to their industry as well as a conservator of their morals, bear in extreme indigence, and perhaps a charge upon public charity.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS

In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	Province Currency, Dollar at 5s. FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	5
Mutton	——	0	0	4	0	0	5
Veal	——	0	0	4	0	0	6
Pork	——	0	0	0	0	0	5
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	2	6
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	3	1
Cheese	lb.	0	0	6	0	0	7 1-2
Butter	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs	doz.	0	0	0	0	1	1
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	5	0
Peas	——	0	3	1	0	3	9
Potatoes	——	0	1	10	0	2	6
Oats	——	0	0	0	0	1	5
Turnips	——	0	0	0	0	1	5
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	2
Flour	cwt.	0	0	0	0	15	0
Do.	bl.	1	0	0	0	5	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	1	0	7 1-2
Lard	——	0	0	0,	0	0	0
Hay	ton	2	0	0	2	10	0
Wood	cord	0	0	0	0	12	6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, and if not by Mail Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions are required to be paid in advance, (without recognition) to the first of July, or first of January.

Advertisements not exceeding a square of 12 lines, one dollar for the first insertion, and seven pence half penny every subsequent insertion. From 12 to 20 lines, one dollar for the first insertion, and one shilling and three pence, each subsequent insertion. All advertisements exceeding 20 lines will be charged at the rate of four pence per line, the first insertion, and two pence per line, each time afterwards—and, when continued for six months, to whom time only one penny per line will be charged.—No advertisement under 10 lines, to be charged less than a dollar the first insertion.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*York.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macauley, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Belleville.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
C. Totherrill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq.	*Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
D. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
W. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
J. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*

VOL. II.

NATURAL PH

THE Subscri
deliver a course
tures on *Natu*
commences on Tuesda
at 7 o'clock P. M. at
Auditors come forw
form a Class.

Tickets or admiss
price Two Guinea
Williams, Esq.
the School House.
per entering the
be laid out in Pa
School.

JOHN
York, 3d Feb. 1818.

WM. MEC
RESPECTFU
the Public, th
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carries on the *Hair*
usual; he also con
hair for stuffing Matt
A good price give
and Cow tails.

James Gould
at the sign of the Gu
Division Street,

MAKE all kin
Carriages, to
elegantly for Sale,
Coaches, Chais
Sleighs, Harne
made in the best man
style.

☞ Orders from t
duly attended to, an
duly packed, and for
—June 6, 1817.

Executive
York, 20t

NOTICE is
That if *John H*
Lot N. 2, in the first C
Township of Glanford
of Gore, does not with
from this date, appear
out the Grant for said
granted to another Se

By order of the Lt. Go
JOHN
Clerk of the E

YORK & NIAGA

ROBT. RUNC
to inform the pu
commence running a
gara to York on Frida
leave Niagara Every
at 6 o'clock, and York
morning at the same h
winter.

Stage Fare—Six D
January 10th, 1818.

☞ N.B. Passenger
twenty pound weight
all baggage at the risk

GEORGE D
BOOK BINDER,
Nearly opposite

INFORMS the
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*** Gentlemen's L
on the shortest notice.
York, August 28, 18

Executive C
York, 22

NOTICE is he
order of His H
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lives of *John Gallow*
Caldwell, to make goo
to Lot number Twenty
Concession of the To
ston, within Six Month
or it will be granted
what has been in po
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JOHN SS
Clk. of t

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. II. YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1818. No. 8

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

THE Subscriber intends to deliver a course of Popular Lectures on *Natural Philosophy*, to commence on Tuesday the 17th instant, at 7 o'clock P. M. should a number of Auditors come forward sufficient to form a Class.

Tickets of admission for the Course (price Two Guineas) may be had of *William Allan*, Esq. *Dr. Horne*, or at *the School House*. The surplus, if any, after defraying the current expences, to be laid out in Painting the District School.

JOHN STRACHAN.

York, 3d Feb. 1818.

WM. MECKHAM,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has moved the upper end of Duke Street, where he carries on the *Hair Dressing Business* as usual; he also manufactures Horse hair for stuffing Mattresses, Sofas, &c.

A good price given for Horse Hair and Cow tails.

James Gould and Co.

At the sign of the GILDED COACH, No. 2,

Division Street, ALBANY,

MAKE all kinds of Pleasure Carriages, to Order, and keep constantly for Sale,

Couches, Chaises, Waggons, Sleighs, Harness, &c. &c.

made in the best manner and handsome style.

☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to, and Carriages carefully packed, and forwarded as directed.—June 6, 1817. tf 82

Executive Council Office, }
York, 20th May, 1817. }

NOTICE is hereby given, That if JOHN HARTFORD, late of Lot No. 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Granford, 14 the District of Gore, does not within *Twelve Months* from this date, appear in Person to take out the Grant for said Lot, it will be regranted to another Settler.

By order of the Lt. Governor in Council,

JOHN SMALL,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

YORK & NIAGARA STAGE.

ROBT. RUNCHAY wishes to inform the public, that he will commence running a Stage from Niagara to York on Friday next. He will leave Niagara *every* Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and York every Tuesday morning at the same hour, through the winter.

Stage Fare—Six Dollars each way.

January 19th, 1818.

☞ N. B. Passengers allowed to carry twenty pound weight of Baggage, and all baggage at the risk of the owners.

GEORGE DAWSON,

BOOK BINDER, from Edinburgh,

Nearly opposite the Church,

INFORMS the Public, that from the long experience he has had in the line of his business, he is induced to believe, that he can execute BINDING in a style superior to what has been hitherto done in this country.

☞ Gentlemen's Libraries repaired on the shortest notice.

York, August 28, 1817. tf 55

Executive Council Office,
York, 22d Oct. 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Honor the Administrator in Council, to the Representatives of *John Galloway* and *William Caldwell*, to make good any pretension to Lot number Twenty-one in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Kingston, within Six Months from this date, or it will be granted to the Occupant, who has been in possession sixteen years.

JOHN SMALL,

Clk. of the Ex. Council.

English Saddles,

AND

HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, late of Europe, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above Business in its various Branches, in the Town of York, next door to Messrs. Young and Monroe, in the Store lately occupied by S. Jarvis, Esq. and from his having been employed in some of the first houses, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The arrangements he has made in selecting his goods in Montreal, all which are of the neatest and most Fashionable make, imported from the English Markets, he will be able to sell cheaper than any other house in this Province. A variety of Sleigh Harness, &c. finished in the newest and most elegant style, with yellow and plated mountings.

Carriages trimmed in the neatest manner.

Wanted, an *Apprentice* who can be well recommended.

N. B. Cash or Country Produce will be taken in payment for Goods. 52-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

B. DREAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817.

NOTICE.

LEATHERN *Fire Buckets* procured from Lower Canada, being now to be had of the Treasurer of the District, WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq. for the original cost and charges, the Regulations of Police requiring Houses to be furnished with them, will in future be rigidly enforced. 45tf

To be Sold
by Public Auction,

On *Saturday*, the 28th March, 1818,

on the Premises,

if not previously disposed of,

THE HOUSE and PREMISES now occupied by the Subscriber, with the *Brewery*, *Tannery* and *Lots of Land* attached thereto, with a good *Orchard* and *Garden*.

The Brewery and Tannery are remarkably well watered by a perpetual stream, and form one of the most desirable situations in the Province, for a Brewer, Tanner, Distiller, &c.

An indisputable Title will be given.

Terms of payment and further particulars may be had from the Subscriber or JOSEPH SHAW, Brewer.

WM. SHAW.

York, Dec. 23d 1817. 52

Carding Machines.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has commenced the Manufacture of *CARDING MACHINES*, in the Town of YOUNG, fifteen miles above Brockville, in Upper-Canada. Any person wishing to purchase, may be furnished with either DOUBLE or SINGLE MACHINES, of an excellent quality, and on very moderate terms. The Machines are made in a workman-like manner, and he does not hesitate to warrant them equal, if not superior, to any imported.

LYMAN JUDSON.

Young, 11th Aug. 1817. 4f

N. B. The co-partnership heretofore subsisting between *Lyman Judson and James Thomson*, is dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be carried on by LYMAN JUDSON.

TO SCHOOLMASTERS, MECHANICS, &c.

THE Township of Westminster, about 120 miles from York, is fast becoming one of the most populous in Upper Canada, which is not to be wondered at, considering the great richness of the soil, the goodness and abundance of the water, and the salubrity and mildness of the air.—These things so essential to health and longevity, have induced numbers of reflecting men to become actual settlers, and the land in this Township is already nearly taken up. It is now about five years since its commencement, and scarcely a single instance of sickness has been known by its numerous inhabitants. Two School Houses have lately been built, and the resident families are very desirous of giving every encouragement to men of good character as permanent Teachers to their rising generation. To Blacksmiths, Bricklayers, Carpenters, &c. of steady good habits, it presents great inducements.

J. WEBSTER.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Undersigned, being much pressed for Money to meet the just demands of his Creditors, hereby notifies to all persons indebted to him, to make immediate payment, otherwise he will be obliged to put their respective Accounts into the hands of an Attorney for collection. He proposes to sell by Public Auction, his whole Stock in Trade, to commence on Saturday the 24th instant, and be continued until the whole is disposed of.—Also by private sale, Lot No. 18, North side King Street, with a very comfortable Dwelling-House, Store-House, and Root-House thereon erected, with sufficient street ground to build an additional store, besides the requisite space for a gateway. Lot No. 19, south side Duke-street, one-fifth of an acre. Together with Six or Eight Hundred Acres of uncultivated Land, Located many years ago, and said to be valuable.

DONALD M'ARTHUR.

York, 14th Jan. 1818. 8-tf

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Burlington, and about forty miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston, and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Townships in the rear which are settling very fast, will make the land in that neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.

FARM TO LET.

THE Subscriber wishes to Lease out shares or for rent, for a period of two years, from the 1st of April next, a part of his Farm, containing about Fifty Acres of improved land, with the Buildings thereon; 28 Acres have been ploughed for the last six years, without any intermidiate crop. The soil is very good, and the fences are in the most compleat repair. Enquire at this Office, or of the Subscriber, at the Farm, which is only six miles from York, by water.

W. GRAY.

Etobicoke, Jan. 12, 1818. 8-tf

CHARLES OSBORNE.

IF the above named CHARLES OSBORNE will call at the Office of the *Upper-Canada Gazette*, he will obtain intelligence respecting a Legacy very much to his advantage.

York, 8th Dec. 1817. 50 4m

The Church Catechism,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

From Lower Canada.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1818.

The Accounts and Expences of the House of Correction at Montreal was presented—Referred to a Special Committee.

A Report of the Commissioners for Internal Communications for Three Rivers was also presented.

Verrault's Eloge Bill was read a second time, and referred to a Special Committee.

The House in Committee on the inquiry relating to Mr. M'Cord, made some progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.—Adjourned.

Tuesday 27.

A petition was presented from James M'Callum, Esq. praying for a postponement of the day appointed for the trial of his Controverted Election.

The Committee on the petition of the Prothonotaries of Montreal, reported the necessity of providing means for repairing the Court House at Montreal, and also the means of making future reparations in a more expeditious manner, as they should become necessary.

The committee on Jacques Labrie's petition having reported, a Bill was introduced to authorize him to build a bridge over the River Milles Isles or Jesus, at the village of St. Eustache.

The second reading Friday.

It was resolved to form into a Committee on Monday, to consider the state of the Administration of Justice in the Court of Vice Admiralty in this Province.

Hall's Bridge Bill over the river Etchemins was read a second time, and referred to the committee on Verrault's Bridge Bill over the same river.

The Bill for continuing the duties of the 53d Geo. 3d, amended by the 55th Geo. 3d, was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole for to-morrow.

The House in committee on the inquiry relating to Mr. M'Cord, made further progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.—Adjourned.

DEBATES IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, Jan. 25, 1818.

In a committee of the whole House on the Bill granting a Duty of two and a half per cent. ad Merchandize imported into this Province, &c.

Mr. Dunlop, on moving to resolve, that it was expedient to continue the Law now in force to that effect, observed, that until the public accounts were laid before the House, it was difficult to say what was the exact state of the Provincial finances. He could barely say from memory, that the expenditure amounted to about £750,000 and that the revenue might probably exceed £580,000 in round numbers. The surplus of the Provincial Revenue remaining at the disposal of the Legislature had usually been appropriated to such purposes of public utility as were from time to time judged expedient for the improvement of the Province. He thought the present mode of taxation a fair one, and as such he would always be disposed to give it his support.

Mr. Taschereau observed, that he knew of no other mode so easy as the present, nor so efficient to enable the Government and the Legislature to provide for the necessary public expenditure and for the improvement of the Province. The duties in question had indeed been first imposed in time of war—in a season of necessity, and he conceived that the daily wants of the Province at the present period, were such as to render their continuance indispensibly necessary. At a moment when the Mother Country falled upon the Colony to bear the expence of its Civil List, it was, he thought, incumbent upon the Legislature to provide liberal means of defraying the charge which was in every respect fair and just, as the price of the happy constitution we enjoyed from the generosity of the Mother Country, whose expences in defence of the Province must heretofore have been considerable. In assuming the charge to which he alluded, he said it must be agreeable to the Legislature, and to the People of this Province to reflect, that it secured to them the full exercise and enjoyment of their Constitution, from which must result the happiest effects to his Majesty's Subjects in this Province, and the conservation of Canada to the British Empire. The tax proposed was the best that could be devised for this Province. It is neither difficult nor expensive in the collection—it weighs lightly. It has undergone the test of experience—an advantage which no new mode of taxation can afford, and if any slight inconveniences exist, they can be easily removed. He knew of no other mode of raising a supply. To tax agriculture in its present infant state would be highly impolitic; the agriculture of the Province stood rather in need of the fostering assistance of the Legislature. Although it would at first sight appear that the tax in question was a check upon trade, yet when the facilities it afforded the Merchant, were considered, it would be thought otherwise. It would be seen that it was not the Merchant but the consumer who in reality paid the tax. The question whether agriculture or trade should properly be the object of taxation in this Province, had upon a former occasion been amply discussed in that House, as might be seen by adverting to their Address to His Majesty, relative to that subject. Members, he hoped were persuaded of the necessity of taxing the soil, which, however, they must ultimately resort to, in order to provide for the public expenditure.

Mr. Speaker rose to say, that no subject of deliberation can more deeply interest the representatives of a People than that in which the imposition of duties is put in question. The necessity of obtaining the concurrence of the commons in levying and appropriating monies, is the first source of that weight and authority in the direction of public concerns of their country. Few other acts of Legislation have so intimate and so signal an influence upon the prosperity and declension of nations. To establish easy and moderate imposts; to collect them with facility and economy; to distribute them judiciously, is the surest method, within reach of the Legislature, at once to excite and reward industry; to fail in any of these respects, is to convert the imposition of duties into the most pernicious means of retaining mankind in poverty, indolence and servitude. In those respects our situation is happy; we in fact pay fewer imposts than any other civilized people. Upon those articles which may be considered as objects of luxury, such as Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Spirituous Liquors, &c. we pay at most from six to ten per cent. And upon all articles of manufacture, but two and a half per cent. This latter duty was the present subject of consideration. To reduce the proposition to its simple shape, it is merely this: Shall we, in order to pay the necessary public expenditure, as often as we are disposed to purchase any article of Importation, pay for the same one hundred and two pence half penny, instead of one hundred pence; or shall we, in our to some new mode of taxation? The public opinion has been already pronounced upon the subject. It is some years since the misconceived interests of trade brought into contact with the general interest of the agriculturers of the population; occasioning discussions which have ever since fixed the public opinion on this point. The Merchants were for the establishment of direct taxes. These are perhaps some circumstances under which the mode of taxation might be the best, but it certainly was erroneous to prefer such a mode to the present, by which nine tenths of the revenues were collected in a single part of entry; to substitute for the small number of Custom House Officers which we employ, a host of excisemen, to prefer, to the Duties, paid insensibly by the consumer and in a way entirely at his option, a forced Revenue upon every act of sale payable at a fixed period, which necessarily must operate with unequal weight upon the rich proprietor of the lands, and the poor proprietor

a grid and fruitless toil. Such an impost must necessarily have retarded the progress of clearing the wood lands, the primary source of the wealth of all new countries where lands are of moderate value, inasmuch as some but moderate value, inasmuch as some but moderate wood lands were to have been liable to it. These immeasurable disadvantages would evidently have injured the advantages of the proposed measure, as the treasury constantly in want, from the great expence of collection of the small revenue, would constantly have craved for new supplies, which, bearing upon the mass of the population, must evidently have reduced the consumption of every article of trade, and thus diminished the trade itself. Such, however, was the unhappy influence of personal interests, that men otherwise well informed, and enlightened, strongly advocated this vicious and ruinous system. The same matters may still produce the same errors—and although such a perverse doctrine will obtain few Proselytes in this Province, it might have some effect in England, where the true interests of this colony had not always been correctly represented, nor well understood. Great Britain owes a great part of her success, her power, and her happiness, to the judicious encouragement which she has studiously extended to her manufactures and her commerce. She is perhaps jealous of every thing which may even remotely affect these great national interests.—Although he was persuaded that the collection of these moderate duties which it is proposed to continue, was the best mode of raising a revenue without either injuring the interests of the mother country or of the colony. Although persuaded that the principal part of the Merchants of the country were too liberal in sentiment not to concur in the truth of this, yet it was to be feared that some individuals either through error, or from motives less excusable, might raise a calumnious clamour on the other side of the Atlantic, and induce a belief, that, Canadians, strangers to the interests of the mother country, and to the principles which consolidate the prosperity of its commerce, have purposely laboured to shackle its colonial trade, by the unjudicious duties imposed on its manufactures, while the internal resources of the Province were adequate to the expences of its Civil Government. With a view upon these considerations, and aware that the duties in question were to expire in March, 1818, unless the laws were renewed, he had felt it his duty, at the close of the last Session, to recommend it to his Excellency the Governor in Chief, who had permitted him to offer his opinion on the subject, and who, with his usual vigilance and attention to every thing that concerned the public interests, received that of several other persons on the subject; he knew also that several Members of that House, with whose zeal for the promotion of the interests of the Province, he (Mr. Speaker) was well acquainted, had, in like manner, suggested that, in the event of the disposition of the Provincial Legislature to renew the Act alluded to, that it might be of advantage that his Majesty's Ministers should know the motives which suggested this mode of taxation. After having maturely weighed the subject, his Excellency the Governor in Chief had requested instructions from Ministers. If any impediments had been interposed, they had been overcome, and he thought it a duty—a duty he performed with satisfaction, of seizing the earliest occasion of communicating to the House the important information, that it should judge expedient to continue the duties in question, his Excellency the Governor in Chief was authorized and disposed to give the Royal Sanction to such Bill as might be submitted to him to that effect. It were proper, not only that the House, but that the Trade in general should be apprized of this circumstance as early as possible, so as to be enabled to regulate their operations with certainty.

This consideration of the connection between the trading and the general interests of the Province, led him to call the early attention of Members to another question too intimately connected with the present to be omitted. It was to consider what duration ought to be given to the Bill proposed, and the views of opinion that it ought to be for some years. If such Acts were annual, the Merchants always uncertain when they would be renewed, might be essentially affected in their concerns, and incapable of deciding what proportion of their capital ought to be reserved for the payment of the duties as well as for the liquidation of their imports. They would then have cause to complain, and their complaints would compel the Legislature to seek some other object of taxation. He, therefore, thought the Act might be extended to four years, leaving it to the next Parliament to continue or abolish it, as in its wisdom it might be found expedient.

Let it not be said that this will go to destroy the representation. He had, at heart, as much as any of his fellow citizens, the wish that their Representatives should acquire all the importance which the constitution—the last, the best, and the most analagous to that of Great Britain, which the English nation, in its liberality, had bestowed upon any of its Colonies, could confer upon them. Let us guard, (he observed,) the precious boon conferred upon the people of Lower Canada, of declaring annually their opinions by their Representatives. And in matter of supplies let us be annual councillors, whose consent must be had for their distribution. He made a distinction between the imposition and appropriation of Duties. This latter operation ought to be annually repeated. On their care in preserving this right, and in using it with wisdom, depended the importance and the respectation of the Representation of the Province.

In observing the increase during the last ten years, of the prosperity of the Province, inquiring into its future destinies and anticipating a long peace abroad, and union at home, a still more rapid developement of the great natural resources we possess, may fairly be looked for in the ensuing ten years. A prudent distribution of the surplus of the public revenue in improving the public routes and communications, by land and water, to facilitate the clearing of lands which advance so rapidly by the emigration from Europe, from whence we derive capital, information, and improvements of industry, and to facilitate the establishment of the new settlements in which the lands, though as yet uncultivated, are extremely fertile, will produce an unparalleled increase in the agriculture of the Province; while the equally progressive improvement of our neighbours will assure us an increase of trade. The lands adjacent to the Great Lakes are destined by nature to second our industry. A fruitful soil, a mild climate, assures the success and the riches of the numerous and industrious Inhabitants which cultivate it. They prosper: so much the better—if they gain, we shall have our share of the profit. The St. Lawrence, the only outlet to their produce, waits and will for ever wait us their wealth. The Markets at Quebec and Montreal, afford them European merchandize on the easiest terms. The American Government, to promote their own manufactures, and to support the expences of the Government, imposes as high as 30, nay 40 per cent. upon all articles of foreign manufacture. This will no doubt be a motive for the Inhabitants of the back Settlements of New York and of the Michigan territory, which must soon become the theatre of an immense population, to bring us their produce, and take from us European merchandize in return. Our Merchants are their factors, our River Craft, nay our Carters feel the benefit of it. Our Warehouses are the Magazines of their wealth, and our cities are enriched by the constant intercourse of those industrious neighbours.

Finally, he thought for these considerations they might with propriety determine upon the prolongation of the Act in question, and by preserving one of the most fruitful sources of the revenue, be enabled by a judicious application of the public means, to render essential service to their constituents.

Mr. *Davidson* observed, that after what had fallen from the Speaker, he thought any further comment on the subject unnecessary. He merely suggested, that Hon. Members ought to bear in mind, that the House stood pledged for the payment of the Civil List. As the mode of taxation proposed was easy both in its operation and collection, he for one, would be disposed to extend its duration to a longer period than heretofore; say five or six years. That in this Province we are happy enough to know nothing of Excise Laws, except the name. That it the means of resorting wherewith to pay the expences of the Civil Government, now that they were pledged for it, should fail, they might probably be under the necessity of turning to an excise upon the daily necessaries of life. An alternative, which, however, he most gratuitously deprecated, and which he hoped never to witness in the Province.

It was accordingly resolved, as proposed by Mr. *Davidson*, seam. con.

SATURDAY, 24th January.

On the second reading of the Bill to ratify and confirm the provisional articles of agreement entered into between this Province and Upper-Canada.

Mr. *Taschereau* observed, that he did not intend to oppose the agreement made by the Commissioners on the part of this Province with those of Upper Canada, persuaded, as he was, that they had reciprocally sought for the interests of their respective provinces. He, however, would be glad to be informed on what principles they had acted. For what reasons did the Commons of Upper-Canada permit this Province to tax their constituents? Why did not the Commons of Upper-Canada take the burden of this tax upon themselves? This Province not only was charged with imposing the tax, but we were also their tax-gatherers. Would it not be better that merchandize imported into this Province, destined for Upper Canada, should be exempt from duty on entry? Would not this be more conformable to constitutional principles, and would it not exempt this province from a charge of which it has no cause to be proud? If, however, a different course should appear if expedient, for the mutual advantage of both provinces, to collect the duties at the point of entry, would it not be expedient, before so adopting the principle of taxing Upper-Canada with a tax, to all duties collected in this province, to grant a drawback to the merchants of Upper-Canada, on exporting their merchandize to Upper-Canada? He proposed these queries in order that some satisfactory explanation might be given on the subject, by such Members as were Commissioners on the part of the Lower Province, who he presumed would satisfy the House on the points he had observed.

(*Mem.*—A clause had been introduced into the Bill, authorising the Commissioners of Lower Canada, when they met the Commissioners of Upper-Canada, and to propose and offer them a drawback upon all merchandize going into the Upper-Province, which if accepted should take effect after being ratified by Proclamation. The Bill and having got passed the House, this clause remains to be disposed of.)

Mr. *Davidson* had been present at the conferences held at Montreal with the Commissioners, (as he had, since, in other occasions, stated to the House;) He however saw Members in their places were of the Commission, and he trusted it would as far as lay in their power, answer the queries of the Hon. Member who spoke last. It was worthy of nature, that in the negociation alluded to, (which he conceived to be entirely a negociation relative to taxes, and as such ought to be a matter exclusively belonging to the Commons of the two Provinces) the Members of the Legislative Council of Upper-Canada had been consulted by that Province. The original agreement entered into with the Upper Province had he conceived, in the first instance, been founded in error, and so proved itself in until the present time. It was time to make some alteration in it more conducive to the interests of both provinces.—He thought the fairest and most equitable mode of settling it with the sister province would be to allow the Upper-Canada Merchant a drawback upon his merchandize equivalent to the full amount of all duties paid on the same upon their entry into this province, this was it to the Legislature of Upper Canada to take their own Constituents as they should deem expedient.—This province had quite enough to do in legislating for itself.

Mr. *Vigor* said that the provinces of Lower and Upper Canada were inhabited by people entirely different, it would not be difficult to justify the right we exercised in imposing duties upon merchandize imported into this Province, on the principles established by the best of public writers. This, however, was not now a subject of necessary discussion. We were as like subjects of the same Empire, Colonies of the same metropolis, children of the same mother country, and formerly constituted one province. If this relative situation and our verdict us insure the mutual enjoyment of our respective resources, natural and geographic. It imposed upon us the reciprocal obligation of being as service like to each other as possible. The separation that had been made, was with a view of promoting more common advantage, and we ought to co-operate with cheerfulness in its accomplishment.—The principles of the agreement, recited in the Bill, considering the relative situations of the Provinces, were, he thought, equally advantageous to both. After mutually explaining the advantages of indirect and territorial importations, he had observed that the ease with which they watched upon the frontiers, and with respect to the economy of their collection, he observed that we enjoyed in this respect advantages common to no other Colony of the Empire, except the Port at Barry. A great multiplicity of Ports in other countries, portended the greatest scope for contraband trade, while they compelled the Governments to maintain most enormous Custom House establishments, to support the trade. The trade lastly burden of these establishments to government, was too well known to require comment. Our position enabled us to avoid these inconveniences. Nothing could be introduced into this province from Europe, but by the Saint Lawrence. The advantage was obvious. Our Duties were all collected at a single point, with an economy and facility known to no where else. By the same, union in the same way the trade and merchandize imported into this province. It was true that we to a certain extent taxed the inhabitants of Upper Canada inasmuch as they had no other trading communication with Europe than through the Saint Lawrence. It must at the same be admitted, that it had not been a matter of choice, but of necessity. We had incontestably the right of taxing ourselves, but it was incumbent on us also to render face to the Sister Province. The point in discussion was, to ascertain, whether in the present instance the Commissioners had adopted the means to obtain this end. According to the principles which he had just set down as the principle on the connection of the two provinces, there was no doubt that Upper Canada had a right to its share of the duties, on our merchandize destined for consumption in them. In that consisted the justice. This had appeared to the Commissioners, as the fairest mode of doing the principle due to Upper Canada, but it was nevertheless true that the Commissioners had on a great many more been guided by considerations purely of extreme abstract and visionary discussions with respect to the number of the population in either province might or might not be. These were however, as now the truth was no longer expedient to discuss. They had created a Bill introduced last year, authorising a Commission such as had been appointed to ascertain the exact proportion of them in that

INCIAL PARLIAMENT
OF
UPPER CANADA.

USE OF ASSEMBLY.
FEB. 11, 1818.

tt moved for leave to bring in
enable Robert Cartwright, es
, to surrender to our Sovereign
e King, certain Lots therein
d, which was granted and the

att moved that the 5th Rule
ouse be dispensed with, and
Cartwright surrender Bill be
cond time, which was grant-
he Bill read.
ouse then went into Commit-
e said Bill, upon the motion of

n Kaughnett reported progress,
ined leave to sit again to-morr

House went into Committee on
ath profanation Bill, reported
, and obtained leave to sit
morrow.
District School Bill was read a
time.
an Kaughnett moved that the
e go into Committee of the
e District School Bill, which
ed to.
ee reported progress, and
leave to sit again to-morrow.
Johnson moved that the House
Friday next, go into Committee
contingent accounts of the last
which was ordered.
an Kaughnett moved for leave
in a Bill to regulate Shop Li
which was granted and the Bill
Ordered to be read a second
morrow.

Thursday, Feb. 12.

House went into Committee on
weight surrender Bill.
an Kaughnett reported the Bill
d. Ordered that the Report be
, and that the Bill be engross-
read a third time to-morrow.
Hatt moved the Sabbath profa-
Bill be engrossed and read a
me to-morrow.
Clench in amendment moved that
grossed and read a third time
three months, which was lost,
original question ordered.
House went into Committee on
hool Bill, and reported the Bill
, which was received, and or-
ered to be engrossed and read a
me to-morrow.
Shop Licence Bill was read a
time.
House went into Committee on
p Licence Bill. Reported pro-
nd obtained leave to sit again
ow.
Burwell moved for leave to bring
a Bill to repeal an Act passed in the
ear of His Majesty's Reign, en-
"An Act for granting to His
y a sum of money to defray
the expences of the Civil Ad-
tion of the Government of this
e." Which was granted and
read. Ordered to be read a
me on Monday next.
Martin moved for leave to
a Bill to repeal and alter the
in force for granting Pensions
disabled in the Service, and
ows and Children of persons
have been killed in the Ser-
Which was granted and the Bill
Ordered to be read a second
morrow.
an Kaughnett moved for leave
in a Bill to alter the time of
the Court of General Quarter
of the Peace for the Johnstown
which was granted, and the
Ordered to be read a second
morrow.
Clench moved for leave to bring
ation of Rebecca Thompson.
as granted, and the petition
he table.

Friday 13.

Cartwright surrender Bill was
next time.
att moved that the Cartwright
Bill do now pass, and that it
ss," An Act to enable Robert
ght, son of the late Honorable
Cartwright, deceased, to sue-
ds in the Town of Kingston,
ojesty, his Heirs and Succes-
thin it was carried, and the Bill
the Speaker.
nson moved that the Order
ay as relates to the third read-
he District School Bill, be dis-
Which was carried.
third reading of the Sabbath
on Bill ordered to be on Mon-

House went into Committee on
Licence Bill. Reported pro-
ed, obtained leave to sit again
ay.
vision Bill was read a second

House went into Committee on
sion Bill. Reported progress
ained leave to sit again to-mor
Johnston Quarter Session Bill
n the second time.

The House went into Committee on the Johnstown Quarter Session Bill, and reported the Bill, which was ordered to be engrossed, and to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. *Robinson* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to License Au tioneers, and to impose a duty on Goods, Wares and Merchandize sold at Public Auction. Which was granted, and the Bill read. Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. *M'Martin* gave notice, that he will, on Thursday next, move for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal an Act passed in the 58th year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty a sum of money, and to provide for the appointment of a Provincial Agent for this Province."

Mr. *M'Martin* gave notice, that he will, on Wednesday next, move for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal an Act passed in the 56th year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty a sum of money, and to provide for the appointment of a Provincial Agent for this Province."

Mr. *M'Martin* gave notice, that he will, on Thursday next, move for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal an Act passed in the 58

POETRY.

NEW HAPPY MARRIAGES.

Say, mighty Love, and teach my song,
To whom thy sweetest joys belong,
And whom the happy pairs;
Whose yielding hearts and joining hands,
Find bindings mingled with their bands,
To soften all their cares.

Not the wild herd of nymphs and swains
That thoughtless fly into the chains,
As custom leads the way;
If there be life without design,
Where sind oaks may grow and tatins,
And be as blest as they.

Nor sordid souls of earthly mould,
Who drawn by kindred charms of gold,
To dull embraces move:
So two rich mountains of Peru,
May rush to wealthy marriage too,
And make a world of love.

Not the mad tribe that hell inspires
With wanton flames; those raging fires
That pave bliss destroy:
On Etna's top let furies wed,
And sheets of lightning dress the bed,
To give the burning joy.

Not the dull pairs whose marble forms,
None of the melting passions move,
To mingle hearts and hands:
Legs of green wood that quench the coals,
Are married just like stoic souls,
With ashes for their beads.

Not minds of melancholy strain,
Still silent, or that still complain,
Can the dear bondage bless;
As well may hear'ly concerts spring,
From two old lutes with ne'er a string,
Or moan—besides the bass.

Nor can the soft enchantment hold
Two jarring souls of angry mould,
The rugged and the keen:
Samson's young foxes might as well,
In bands of cheerful wedlock dwell,
With firebrands tied between.

Nor let the cruel fetters bind,
A gentle to a savage mind,
For Love abhors the sight:
Loose the fierce tiger from the deer,
For native rage and native fear,
Rise and forbid delight.

Two kindred souls alone must meet.
'Tis *friendship* makes the bondage sweet,
And feeds their mutual loves:
Bright Venus on her rolling throne,
Is drawn by gentlest birds alone,
And Cupids yoke the doves

ATROCIOUS REVENGE.

The Examinations at Union-Hall, London, of David Owen, for attempting to Murder John Jones, (his Brother-in-Law,) Margaret Jones, (his Sister,) and Mary Barry, their Servant.

Friday, at one o'clock, Mr. Jones and Mary Barry arrived in a hackney-coach from St. Thomas's Hospital, under the care of a surgeon and two nurses: they were so weak as scarcely to be able to stand. At two the prisoner was brought into the room, and confronted with Jones and the servant; the latter fainted as soon as she saw him, and it was with difficulty that Mr. Jones was roused to sensibility. When he recovered, he exclaimed, "O God! I thought I saw him with a knife in his hand." The Magistrates ordered the prisoner to be taken out of the room, as his presence so much agitated the prosecutor. About two Mrs. Jones arrived in a hackney-coach, also extreamely weak, and the Magistrate proceeded to hear evidence.

Mary Barry, the servant, stated, "On the 26th of September last, a little after one o'clock in the afternoon, I was at home with my master and mistress, and heard a knock at the door; I opened it, and saw the prisoner: without saying a word he forced himself in; my master was in the back room; I called out, 'Mr. Owen is here!' and my master then came out of the back room into the passage, where he met the prisoner. The prisoner immediately took from under his coat a large pointed carving knife, and without speaking made a blow at my master, who held his hand up to defend himself, and prisoner cut and struck him dreadfully on the hand. My mistress then came out, and she and I attempted to save my master, and take away the knife. I got hold of it, and he drew it through my hand, and cut me very much, and then he began cutting and slashing away at random, and cut us all three; he cut me on the arm, stabbed me in the neck, and wounded me in the forehead. I then ran out and called for assistance, and came back again, and found my master lying on the floor in the back room, bleeding very much, and the prisoner lying over him, with a knife under my master's clothes, and apparently sticking in his side; when I returned to the house, a young man returned with me, and he assisted, and we held Owen's arms and got the knife from him. I was then taken by some persons to the hospital.

Mr. Jones deposed to the same effect, and added, that the cut he received across the hand in the passage disabled him from offering much defence; and he soon became insensible; when he recovered he found himself dreadfully cut in the neck, and part of his left ear off. He formerly had a law-suit with prisoner, but had not spoken to him since August 1816.

Mrs. Jones stated, that during the struggle between them all in the passage, she heard prisoner say, "You wretches, I'll kill you all." She received several cuts about the head and face and a stab in the side; saw the prisoner attempt to stab her husband on her coming then became senseless, having bled excessively.

Charles Hopkins, the young man alluded to in Mary Barry's evidence, stated, that he saw Barry run out of Jones' house, covered with blood, and calling for assistance; he went into the house with her, and saw Mr. Jones on the floor bleeding very much, and prisoner lying over him, with the knife apparently in Jones's side, saw him seize Mrs. Jones and pull her down; Mrs. Jones called out to take away the knife from him; the servant and he, by their united efforts, succeeded in getting the knife from him; he gave the knife to Holmes, the constable, and then went to the hospital with Mr. Jones and the servant.

Holmes, the constable, stated, that on hearing the alarm, he immediately went to the spot, and saw Owen standing on the defensive at Jones's house, with a knife in each hand; with great difficulty he secured him, and found in his pocket two other knives and a razor case.

On the prisoner being asked if he had any thing to say, his solicitor advised him to reserve himself for his trial.

The respective parties were bound over to prosecute; and he was committed for trial to Kingston Assizes.

The prisoner is a man of dark complexion, full face, and large black whiskers, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, and very stout: he seemed unmoved at the recital of the horrid deeds of which he had been the perpetrator, and appeared to eye the object of his revenge with a malignity that it is difficult to describe. The fatal instrument was produced by Holmes, rusted with blood; it was a carving knife 14 inches long, and the blade about an inch and a half wide.—The Magistrate said it was a transaction as horrible as ever disgraced a civilized country. The prisoner was sent off to gaol in a coach, amidst the execrations of about 2000 spectators.

We learn that there is every probability of the unfortunate victims of the cruel revenge of Owen ultimately recovering the effects of his sanguinary attack. They are all much better, and free from fever. The public examination of the delinquent, who is himself recovering from the effects of the violence it became necessary to use towards him, will not take place till the end of the week, when it is hoped some of the wounded parties will be sufficiently recovered to attend.

Further particulars and final Examination of Owen.

On Monday, David Owen was fully committed for trial at the next Kingston assizes, upon a charge of attempting to murder Mr. Jones, Mrs. Jones, and Mary Barry, his brother-in-law, his sister, and their servant.

Two knives were produced which were bloody: one was the carving-knife, carried to Mrs. Jones house by Owen, and the other was a table-knife which Mr. Jones identified as his own property; he supposed the prisoner seized it from the dinner table after the carving-knife was taken from him.

Thomas Topper, a worker of the telegraph at West-square, sworn.—He was on the telegraph on the day of the 26th of September, about one o'clock, and heard an outcry of "Murder!" He looked towards Jones's house, and saw Sarah Barry or Mrs. Jones standing at the door, and the blood was running from her face. He ran with all possible speed to the house, and found a mob collected both back and front. Owen had run up stairs on the first floor; the front door was shut, and he could not get admission into the house. He climbed up to the window of the first floor, and saw Owen in the passage, with two knives in his hands, sharpening one against the other. Owen then came towards him in a frightful attitude, and he leaped from the window on the ground to get a ladder, which he reared up to the window, which was open. He called to Owen, and said, "You had better surrender, for we shall have you presently." He replied, "No you will not," and drew one of the knives across his throat. He (the witness) called out, "He is going to cut his throat," but found that he had not made any incision. A sailor ran up the ladder with an iron bar, but retreated from the window of the room when he saw Owen with the knives, brandishing them, and threatening to kill all who came to take him. Some persons got into the back-room and fastened the door, which prevented his entering the room. Shortly after Owen went out of the front-room, upon the head of the staircase, a Mr. Sandbach, a butcher, rushed into the front-room, and prevented him from coming in again by fastening the door. A young man got a pistol, and threatened to shoot Owen if he did not give himself up to them.—He refused, and the young man was going to shoot him, but was prevented by a gentleman present. He, the sailor, and Mr. Sandbach, opened the door, when the prisoner was off his guard, and he seized him by the collar and right arm. The sailor seized him by the other arm, and several others came up on the instant, and endeavoured to assist. Owen struggled very much: the railing of the staircase was broken down, and they fell down stairs; he kept hold of the prisoner, and the knife being taken from him, he was delivered into the custody of Holmes.

Mr. Peter Dixon, Surgeon, of Newington, sworn.—On the afternoon of Friday the 26th of September, he was called upon to attend a wounded woman, whom he since understands to be Mrs. Jones. She was then at her house in Gibraltar-row. He examined the wounds. As far as he could judge, he believed they were inflicted with a knife. He did not consider any of the wounds were dangerous at the time. She is still under his care, and the wounds are all healed up, except the one on the side of her chest.

John Carter, surgeon and dresser to Mr. Chandler, senior, surgeon at St. Thomas's hospital, sworn.—On Friday the 26th of September last, two wounded persons were brought to the hospital: one was Mr. Jones, the other his servant, Mary Barry. He examined and dressed the wounds; they appeared to be incised wounds, and had every appearance of being inflicted by a sharp instrument, and might have been done by a knife like the one produced. *(Here the witness was shown the knife the prisoner took with him to Jones's house.)*—Both Mr. Jones and Mary Barry are still under his care.

The office was crowded during the examination. The prisoner was silent (as advised by his solicitor) during the whole of the time; he paid no attention during the time the witnesses were giving their evidences, but during the time the clerk was reading various parts of it. At the close he bowed, looked at the witnesses very sternly, and left the room. He was conveyed to Horsemonger-lane gaol in a coach, amidst the hootings of hundreds.

Shocking circumstance.—On Saturday se'nnight, a most shocking circumstance occurred in the village of Westfield, in Somersetshire. A young man, the son of a farmer, whose name we forbear to mention, had professed no ardent affection for the daughter of a neighbour, whose circumstance were too low to gain the sanction of the youth's parents to an union. The poor girl who possessed of a greater share of discretion than her lover, and refused to consent to a private marriage, convinced that it would only be a source of unhappiness ultimately to both. It was in vain that he used every persuasion his passion could devise, she remained resolute, and he came to the horrid determination of putting an end to the existence of the girl and himself. He succeeded but too well. He possessed himself of a double barrelled pistol, and after some fruitless endeavours to make her swerve from her sense of duty, he hastily took from his pocket the pistol and fired, but from what cause is not known, it burst, and dreadfully wounded the girl, as well as shattering his right hand, all fell to pieces. She fell, and as he thought, probably lifeless; he then took from his pocket a knife, which he constantly wore about him, and stabbed himself in many parts of his back and body. The bodies were found very shortly after the horrible catastrophe, but neither was dead. The girl is expected to recover, but no hopes are cherished of his recovery.

An imitation of Leonardo de Vinci's celebrated picture, called *La Cena*, is now executing in mosaic at Milan for the Emperor of Austria. It will cost 7500 guineas, and when completed is to be forwarded to Vienna. It is thirty feet long and fifteen broad.

A subterraneous cavity in the Cliff at Margate has lately extended itself in a direct line towards Cobb's Brewery, which cost £40,000 to erecting. This terrific chasm is now so alarming that the Parish Officers have erected a railing to prevent persons from approaching it.

A few days since, as some gentlemen belonging to the fishery on the river Arun, above Arundel bridge, were drawing for mullet; with which that river abounds, their net became so loaded with fish, that they were obliged to apply additional strength to get it ashore, when it was found to contain upwards of two tons weight of perch, salmon, trout, pike, and other fish; the principal part of which was generously given to the poor.

The poor's rate collected in the parish of Lewton Linford, in Leicestershire, for one year, the beginning of last century, amounted only to 3*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*—Amongst the items in the account of this sum are, "Paid constables for attending quarterly meeting, 6*d.* Paid Betty Dobson, to enter into a line of business, 1*s.* 7 1-2*d.*" A cottage house now standing was also built the same year, and a pauper, an old woman, allowed 6*d.* per week, towards her support. The poors' rate for the above parish last year exceeded 400*l.*

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.—The Missionary Joseph Jones Brown, after destinating the greatest part of a life, extended far beyond the usual period of existence, to researches in which the public were manifestly interested, when suffering under the fortunes of an excruciating disease, and upon the very verge of the grave, was obliged to ask *alms* of his fellow citizens and countrymen. In the year 1804, this worthy citizen obtained from Lewis I. a license to collect "the charitable benevolence of well-disposed people" for his subsistence. In this *Brief* his various labours for 46 years, spent in advancing his Annals, and the eight years decided to his Survey of London, his merit, and his age, are mentioned; and power was given to him, or his deputies, to ask *charity* at the different churches through a considerable number of counties and cities in England, with an exhortation and permission to persons to contribute their mites. This was in the second year of the King. A letter from the King on the same subject is also extant, on the back of which *seven shillings and sixpence* are set down as the subscription of the parish of St. Mary-Westcastle, with the Churchwarden's name endorsed.

JEWS.—In a Tract lately published at Paris by M. Bail, the following is given as a fair calculation of the number of Jews in the different quarters of the globe:

In all parts of Poland, before the partition of 1772	1,000,000
In Russia, including Moldavia and Wallachia	200,000
In all the states in which the German language is spoken	500,000
In Holland and the Netherlands	40,000
In Sweden and Denmark	5,000
In France	80,000
In England [of which London contains 15,000]	50,000
In the states in which Italian is spoken	200,000
In Spain and Portugal	10,000
In the United States	2,000
In the Mahomedan States of Asia, Europe & Africa	4,000,000
In Persia & the rest of Asia, including China & India	600,000
Total	6,598,000

Several papers have lately given an account of an immense fortune lately left to a youth in England, by an entire stranger to him. The following extract of a letter, inserted in the London Times, gives more particulars than any we have seen on the subject.

"I debayed this letter till I could give you some particulars of the most extraordinary of all extraordinary affairs that ever came to my knowledge. The young man who had been spoken of in the news-papers as having had a fortune of £50,000 left him is one whom I know very well as well as his family. They are respectable farmers at Chippenham, near Newmarket, and their farm is part of the Thorpe Estate, of which Mr. is receiver, by appointment of the Court of Chancery. When the tidings were first made public here, it was considered as a joke upon the father of the young man; and after it began, in some very slight degree, to be credited, no one could think it possible that the property bequeathed was so immense as it has since proved. The accounts you have seen in the papers are pretty correct as far as they go, with the exception of this particular. The person who left the property never knew the family, nor the fortunate object of his bounty, any further than seeing him going to and from the Shrewsbury school. But now for the amount. The Duke of Devonshire's income is £300,000 a year, and that of the Duke of Rutland £100,000 by rent-roll: the income left to this youth is more than double that of these two Dukes! Mr. W [the receiver alluded to mentioned, and who is a gentleman of great respectability] was requested on Thursday by the father of the youth to go to Chippenham immediately to meet the family: and he stayed with them till Saturday. I have had much conversation with him since on the matter. It appears, the person who left this property was named Develetant: that he lived recluse, and was little known. In the funds have been found millions, his property not one or two. Mr. W. says, but *millions*. The estate in Spain is valued at 100,000 a-year: the Scotch estate immense; besides an estate of great value in the West Indies. There is not a *wrecklon to* [illegible] but what is indebted to him, and that to an immense amount; secured a loan that he has not a share in; or a Noteman's estate in Great Britain involved, but this man has a claim upon. Whatever you may think of this statement, it will soon be found to be true. Mr. W. says, it is a property of most dangerous amount; for it is more than sufficient to overturn the state. I am sorry to add, that within the last few days the favoured youth (who is about 18 years of age) has taken to his bed, and cannot be prevailed upon to get up. It is feared that his good fortune has affected his mind, and great uneasiness and alarm are felt for him. May next you shall hear more."—*Bristol Mirror.*

Melancholy Occurrence and Sudden Death.

Within these few days, the wife of a poor labouring man named Maurice Reidy, mother of [illegible] children, was sitting with some of her family at breakfast when she was accosted by a stranger of her son having stolen some turnips, which (dreadful to relate) so affected her, that she instantly expired, leaving her distracted husband and seven unfortunate children to deplore her loss. Upon enquiry, it was ascertained that some unknown boy had stolen the turnips and thrown them down an area, and had requested the son of this poor woman to descend for them; but before he had time to return he ran off, leaving the turnips in the possession of them, who was taken up on suspicion of the theft. At the time of the Mother's death, the family were not in possession of one shilling.

Banks of Maryland.—Nile's table contains a list of National Bank, in Maryland, exclusive of the National Banks, the aggregate authorised capital of which amounts to 15,000,000 dollars, and of which there has been paid in 8,206,595 dollars.

The News-Papers in Maryland, according to the same authority, amount to 13; of which 4 are published daily, 1 semiweekly, and the rest weekly—4 are printed on paper of superior size, one on medium, and the rest on saper royal. Ten are republican and eight federal.

MOSCOW, N. Y. Jan. 3.

Mild Winter Weather.—In this vicinity, for a week past, the weather has been remarkably mild and pleasant. We understand that a gentleman farmer has plowed, and sown to rye, since Christmas day, about 30 acres of bloom Mevris data.—Yesterday morning we had a small flurry of snow, which was immediately succeeded by clear mild weather. On the 6th inst. we saw three frost-bitten wild flowers, on one stem! which were picked on the same day, near this village, in the open field!!

From the Philadelphia American Daily Advertiser.

German Emigrants.—We have been favoured with the perusal of a statement of facts relative to the Dutch passenger ship April, Captain De Groot, which arrived below about two weeks ago from the Texel, and is now vending her remaining passengers in the state of Delaware.

The ship sailed from Amsterdam with only 253 passengers, under the command of Capt. Senalt, who had a knowledge of our coast, and under a contract to proceed to the port of Philadelphia; having dropped down the Texel, the provisions were objected to by the Captain, a quarrel ensued between him and the owner, and he was displaced. It was at this time the infamy of the transaction began to develope itself. Three more vessels were lying in the Roads with passengers in a miserable situation, diseased and covered with vermin—these were conveyed on board the April, and all of them obliged to sign a new contract, drawn up by the former Captain Senalt, who now appeared on board as agent or supercargo, leaving it optional with him to proceed to any port in the United States.

From the very crowded state of the ship and badness of the provisions, the pestilence spread so rapidly, that the Dutch government interfered, and they were landed on an island in the Texel, where upwards of 400 died—of 1200 souls embarked, only about 500 reached the shores of the Delaware. The ship is said to be 800 tons burthen. We are happy to find the National Legislature has noticed the subject, and expect something will be done to restrain avarice and cupidity so infamous and disgraceful to humanity.

Deaf and Dumb.—According to an official report presented to the Legislature of Massachusetts, the number of persons in that State, who have the misfortune to be deaf and dumb, amounts to 254. Of this number, 120 are male and 115 females. One hundred and fifteen are under twenty-one years of age; twenty are upwards of fifty years, and eight are upwards of seventy.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS

In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	Province Currency Dollar at 5*s.* From £	s.	d.	To £	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	5
Mutton	——	0	0	4	0	0	5
Veal	——	0	0	4	0	0	6
Pork	——	0	0	0	0	0	3
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	2	6
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	3	1
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
Butter	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs	doz.	0	0	0	0	1	1
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	5	0
Peas	——	0	3	1	0	3	9
Potatoes	——	0	1	10	0	2	6
Oats	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Turnips	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Cabbages	bund.	0	0	0	0	0	2
Flour	cwt.	0	0	0	0	15	0
Do.	bl.	1	0	0	0	5	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	1	0	7 1-2
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hay	ton	2	0	0	2	10	0
Wood	cord	0	10	0	0	14	6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, and if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions are required to be paid in advance (without exception,) to the first of July, or first of January.

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1	Hume's England, 12 vols.	7	10	0
12	Edmund Burk's Works, 6 vols.	4	10	0
19	Robins Ancient History, 8 vols.	5	5	0
27	Smith's Wealth of Nations 3 vols.	1	12	0
30	Gillis's Greece, 4 vols.	3	15	0
34	Do. History of the World, 3 vols.	2	2	0
37	Flowdin's Ireland, 5 vols.	2	16	0
42	Goldsmith's Animated Nature, 4 vols.	2	10	0
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No.	12mo.	£	s.	d.
197	Ladys' Preceptor,	0	6	6
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200	Exiles of Siberia,	0	7	0
201	Aikin's Letters to a Young Lady,	0	7	6
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312	Champions of Freedom, 2 vols.	0	16	0
314	Sinclair and Horteuse,	0	9	6
315	Journey through France,	0	9	6
316	Poems by Osander,	0	8	0
317	Tales of Terror,	0	5	6
318	Self Indulgence,	0	[illegible]	0
319	The Heart and Fancy,	0	9	6
320	Paris in 1802 and 1814,	0	9	0
321	Picture of Cincinnati,	0	9	6
322	Trial of Lord Cochrane,	0	4	6
323	Guy Mannering, 3 vols.	1	5	0
326	Shakespeare's Plays, 12 vols. 18mo.	3	10	0
338	Kendall's Encyclopedia, 4 vols.	1	12	6
342	Robertson's Charles V. 4 vols.	1	6	0
346	Arabian Nights Entertainments, 4 vols.	1	6	0
350	Parent's Assistant, 3 vols.	1	2	0
353	Tristram Shandy, 4 vols.	1	5	0
357	Swift's Works, 4 vols.	1	0	0

No.	18mo	£	s.	d.
361	Gil Blas, 4 vols.	1	2	0
365	Lord Byron's Works, 3 vs.	1	1	0
368	Scott's Works, 3 vols.	1	1	0
371	Dunlap's Works, 3 vols.	0	17	0
374	Mrs. Opie's Tales, 2 vols.	0	13	0
376	Farmer and Mechanic's Magazine, 2 vols.	0	12	6
378	Homer's Odyssey, 2 vols.	0	14	6
380	Tales, by Mrs. Opie, 2 vols.	0	12	0
382	Kirk White's Remains, 2 vols.	0	13	6
384	Cowper's Poems, 2 vols.	0	15	0
386	Sturm's Reflections, 2 vols.	0	12	0
388	Clarissa Harlow, 2 vols.	0	10	6
390	Nelsonrit, 2 vols.	0	12	6
392	Evelina, 2 vols.	0	10	6
394	Cooke's in search of a Wife, 2 vols.	0	12	6
396	Parnassus Garland,	0	7	6
397	Practical Piety,	0	7	6
398	Lord of the Isles,	0	8	6
399	Huldbras,	0	8	6
400	The World,	0	9	6
401	Roderick Random,	0	10	6
402	Telemachus,	0	7	6
403	Horace,	0	9	6
404	Junius's Letters,	0	7	6
405	The Selector,	0	7	6
406	The Lounst,	0	8	0
407	Calliope, (Poems)	0	8	0
408	St. Paul,	0	10	0
409	Julia de Roubigne,	0	9	0
410	Lady's Library,	0	7	6
411	Budget of Wit,	0	8	0
412	Christian Monds,	0	9	0
413	Curse of Kehama,	0	7	6
414	Liber Facetiarum,	0	8	0
415	Beauties of Shakespeare,	0	8	0
416	Isle of Palms,	0	5	0
417	Cattle Rackrent,	0	7	6
418	Bacon's Essays,	0	7	0
419	Scotland's Scaits,	0	7	0
420	Thompson's Seasons,	0	8	0
421	Burn's Poems,	0	7	6
422	Lay of the Last Minstrel,	0	7	6
423	Mermion,	0	8	0
424	Mirror of the Graces,	0	7	6
425	Jones' Biographical Dictionary,	0	10	0
426	Life of Sir William Wallace,	0	8	6
427	Pilgrimage of the Sun,	0	8	6
428	Margaret of Anjou,	0	7	6
429	Headlong Hall,	0	8	6
430	Pleasures of Memory,	0	7	6
431	Soi of a Genius,	0	7	6
432	Ennui, by Maria Edgeworth,	0	7	6
433	Token for Children,	0	7	6
434	Annals of the Poor,	0	6	0
435	Essays, in Rhyme,	0	7	6
436	Elton, the Teacher,	0	7	6
437	Sancho, the Proverbialist,	0	7	6
438	General Mention,	0	6	0
439	Rousseau's Holy War,	0	8	6
440	Watts on the Passions,	0	6	0
441	Gold-smith's Poems, Plays, &c.	0	7	6
442	The Youth's Manual,	0	7	6
443	The Sorrows,	0	6	0
444	Poems, by Mrs. H. Tighe,	0	7	6
445	Life of Howard,	0	7	6
446	Effects of Women,	0	7	6
447	Childe Harold's Pilgrimage,	0	4	6
448	Juvenile Lessons,	0	7	6
449	Young's Night Thoughts,	0	5	6
450	Life of Joseph,	0	6	6
451	Indian Wars,	0	5	6
452	Letter Writer,	0	7	6
453	Poetic Mirror,	0	6	6
454	Display, a Tale,	0	6	6
455	Descent of Liberty,	0	5	6
456	The Pleas of Sleep,	0	5	6
457	Linda of Lindisvale,	0	5	6
458	Quarll's Lindsvale,	0	7	6
459	Present of a Mistress,	0	5	6
460	Endovia,	0	6	0
461	Harold the Dauntless,	0	5	0
462	Port's Pilgrimage to Waterloo,	0	6	0
463	Velvet Cushion,	0	5	6
464	Suicide,	0	5	0
465	Farmer's Monitor,	0	4	6
466	Beauties of Brother Bull-us,	0	4	0
467	Constance de Castile,	0	5	0
468	Vicar of Wakefield,	0	4	6
469	The Love,	0	4	6
470	Holidays at Home,	0	4	6
471	Childe Alarique,	0	5	0
472	Sacrifice of Isabella,	0	2	6
473	Lyric Poems,	0	7	6
474	Death of Abdallah,	0	4	0
475	The Bouquet,	0	5	6
476	Emerald Isle,	0	4	6
477	The Grave, by Blair,	0	2	6
478	Field of Waterlo	0	2	6
479	Father's Legacy,	0	5	6

FOR SALE ALSO,

An assortment of Ledger and Day Books, Writing Paper, Gilt Post ditto, Cartridge do. Blotting ditto, and Blue do. Quills, Sealing Wax, Wafers in boxes; Black Lead Pencils, Slate do. Red and Black Ink powder, Paper Folders and Stamps, Indian Rubber, Pocket Ink-stands, small Ink-bottles, assorted Penknives, Playing Cards, School Books, History of England, Murray's English Reader, School-master's Assistant, Perrin's French Grammar, Morse's Geography, Aikin's do School Testaments, Murray's Spelling Book, Entick's Dictionary, Murray's Grammar, Dilworth's Spelling-book, Webster's do. Monkeys Almanacks, Ditto do. assorted Plays, Slate's Copy Slips, Cyphering Books, Music Books and York Primers.

English Saddles,

AND

HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, late of Europe, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above Business in its various Branches, in the Town of York, next door to Messrs. Young and Monroe, in the Store lately occupied by S. Jarvis, Esq. and from his having been employed in some of the first houses, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The arrangements he has made in selecting his goods in Montreal, all which are of the neatest and most Fashionable make, imported from the English Markets, he will be able to sell cheaper than any other house in this Province. A variety of Saddle Harness, &c. finished in the newest and most elegant style, with yellow and plated mountings.

Carriages trimmed in the neatest manner.

Wanted, an *Apprentice* who can be well recommended.

Cash, Cash or Country Produce will be taken in payment for Goods. 52-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Judson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE;

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DREAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817.

TO SCHOOLMASTERS, MECHANICS, &c.

THE Township of Westminster, about 120 Miles from York, is fast becoming one of the most populous in Upper Canada, which is not to be wondered at, considering the great richness of the soil, the goodness and abundance of the water, and the salubrity and mildness of the air.—These things so essential to health and longevity, have induced numbers to be flocking men to purchase actual settlers, and the land in this Township is already nearly taken up. It is now about five years since its commencement, and scarcely a single instance of sickness has been known by its numerous inhabitants. Two School Houses have lately been built, and the resident families are very desirous of giving every encouragement to men of good character as permanent Teachers to their rising generation. To Blacksmiths, Bricklayers, Brickmakers, Carpenters, &c. of steady good habits, it presents great inducements. J. WEBSTER.

CHARLES OSBORNE.

IF the above named CHARLES OSBORNE will call at the Office of the *Upper-Canada Gazette*, he will obtain intelligence respecting a Legacy very much to his advantage.

York, 5th Dec. 1817. 50 4tf

ADVERTISEMENT.

PLANS and Estimates for enlarging and repairing the *CHURCH*, will be received by the Subscribers before the 20th of March, on which day a decision will be made, and the Contractor whose Proposals shall be approved of, must commence the work as soon as the Season will permit.—The intention is,

1st. To lengthen the Church forty feet towards the East, with a circular end; thirty of which to form part of the body of the Church, and the remaining ten an Altar, with a small Vestry Room on the one side, and a Government Pew on the other.

2d. To remove the Pulpit to the north side, and to erect two Galleries, one opposite to it, and another on the East end.

3d. To alter the Pews to suit the situation of the Pulpit, and to paint and number the same throughout the Church.

4th. To raise a Belfry on the West end, and make an handsome entrance on the South side of the Church, and to paint the whole Building on the outside.

THOS. RIDOUT, } *Church*
J. B. ROBINSON, } *Wardens.*
WM. ALLAN.

Feb. 18, 1818.

Executive Council Office,
York, 22d Oct. 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Honor the Administrator in Council, to the Representatives of *John Gallinger* and *William Caldwell*, to make good any pretension to Lot number Twenty-one in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Kingston, within Six Months from this date, or it will be granted to the Occupant, who has been in possession sixteen years.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Undersigned, being much pressed for Money to meet the just demands of his Creditors, hereby notifies to all persons indebted to him, to make immediate payment, otherwise he will be obliged to put their respective Accounts into the hands of an Attorney for collection. He proposes to sell by Public Auction, his whole Stock in Trade, to commence on Saturday the 14th instant, and be continued until the whole is disposed of. Also a private sale, Lot No. 18, North side King Street, with a very comfortable Dwelling House, Store-House, and Root-House thereon erected, with sufficient street ground to build on the Original Store, besides the requisite space for a gateway. Lot No. 19, south side Duke-street, one-fifth of an acre. Together with Six or Eight Hundred Acres of uncultivated Land, Located many years ago, and said to be valuable.

DONALD M'ARTHUR.

York, 14th Jan. 1818. 3-tf

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington, and about forty miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston, and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Township in the rear which are settling very fast, will make the land in this neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.

hat a gentleman farmer has sown to rye, since Christ- out 20 acres of Mount Mo- ster's morning we had a of snow, which was imme- eeded by clear mild weather, nst. we saw three fresh full lowers, on one stem! which on the same day, near this he open field!!

hiladelphia American Daily Advertiser.

migrants.—We have been th the perusal of a state- cts relative to the Dutch ip April, Captain De Groot, d below about two weeks Texel, and is now vend- ining passengers in the state

ailed from Amsterdam with ssengers, under the con- t. Senft, who had a know- r coast, and under a con- eed to the port of Phila- aving dropped down the provisions were objected to ain, a quarrel ensued be- nd the owner, and he was It was at this time the in- transaction began to deve- Three more vessels were Roads with passengers in a uation, disensed and cover- nin—these were conveyed he April, and all of them gn a new contract, drawn mer Captain Senft, who d on board as agent or leaving it optional with him to any port in the United

very crowded state of the ness of the provisions, the pread so rapidly, that the ment interfered, and they on an island in the Texel, ards of 400 died—of 1200 ed, only about 500 reached the Delaware. The ship 300 tons burthen. We are d the National Legislature 19th subject, and expect will be done to restrain a alamous and disgraceful tr

Dumb.—According to an t presented to the Legisla- achusetts, the number o hat State, who have the mis- e deaf and dumb, amount this number, 139 are male ales. One hundred an under twenty-one years o are upwards of fifty years e upwards of seventy.

OF PROVISIONS

k Market during the last week.

Province Currency Dollar at 5s.

From £	s.	d.	To £	s.	d.
0	0	4	0	0	5
0	0	4	0	0	5
0	0	4	0	0	6
0	0	0	0	0	5
0	0	0	0	2	6
0	0	0	0	5	0
0	0	0	0	3	4
0	0	0	0	0	7
0	1	0	0	1	3
0	0	0	0	1	4
0	0	0	0	5	0
0	3	1	0	3	9
0	1	10	0	2	6
0	0	0	0	1	3
0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	13	0
0	0	0	0	5	0
0	0	0	1	0	7
0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	2	10	0
0	10	0	0	12	6

F THIS GAZETTE.

r Annum, and is sent by mail, s Half. The subscriptions are d is all sure (without excep- t July, or first of January not exceeding 6 lines, half a ertion, and every space half equent insertion. From 6 to ar for the first insertion, and three pence, each subsequent ubsequent exceeding 10 lines, d the rate of four pence per on, and two pence per line, ed except when continued which case only one penny arged for a subsequent a- for charged less than a dollar

GENTS.

- - - *Glengary.*
q. - - *Cornwall.*
- - - *Perth.*
- - - *Brockeville.*
Esq. - *Kingston.*
q. - *Bellville.*
- - - *New-Castle.*
Esq. - *Toronto.*
- - - *Ancaster.*
- - - *Niagara.*
Esq. - *Queenston.*
- - - *Long-Point.*
- - - *Sandwich.*

UBLISHED BY S. S. ROSE.

ANY person willing to Contract for carrying the Mail from hence to Niagara and Queenstown, once (or twice a week if required,) will please give in their Proposals either to Mr. JOHN CROOKS, of Niagara, or the Subscriber, on or before the 16th March, 1818.

W. ALLAN.

York, 16th Feb. 1818.

Soap and Candle Manufactory York, Upper-Canada.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have now on hand, and will be constantly supplied with the above articles, (at their Manufactory,) of a superior quality, which they will sell on the following reasonable terms:

N. Y. Currency.

Soap by the Pound or Box,	1s.	8d.
Mould Candles, do.	do.	2s.	2d.
Dipped, do.	do.	2s.	0d.
Soft Soap.			

OATES & STOTESBURY.

N. B.—Tallow and all kinds of Kitchen Grease bought or taken in exchange for Soap and Candles.

Feb. 19, 1818. 8w-8

YORK & NIAGARA STAGE.

ROBT. RUNCHAY wishes to inform the public, that he will commence running a Stage from Niagara to York on Friday next. He will leave Niagara every Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, and York every Tuesday morning at the same hour, through the winter.

Stage Fare—Six Dollars each way

January 10th, 1818.

☞ N.B. Passengers allowed to carry twenty pound weight of Baggage, and all baggage at the risk of the owners.

GEORGE DAWSON,

BOOK BINDER, from Edinburgh,

Nearly opposite the Church,

INFORMS the Public, that from the long experience he has had in the line of his business, he is induced to believe, that he can execute BINDING in a style superior to what has been hitherto done in this country.

*** Gentlemen's Libraries repaired on the shortest notice.

York, August 28, 1817. tf 35

FARM TO LET.

THE Subscriber wishes to Lease on shares or for rent, for a period of two years, from the 1st of April next, a part of his Farm, containing about Fifty Acres of improved land, with the Buildings thereon: 25 Acres have been pastured for the last two years, without any intermediate crops. The soil is very good, and the fences are in the most compleat repair. Enquire at this Office, or on the Subscriber, at the Farm, which is only six miles from York, by Katers.

E. GRAY.

Etobicoke, Jan. 12, 1818. 3 0

To be Sold by Public Auction,

On *Saturday*, the 28th March, 1818, on the Premises, if not previously disposed of,

THE HOUSE and PREMISES now occupied by the Subscriber, with the *Brewery*, *Tannery* and *Lots of Land* attached thereto, with a good *Orchard* and *Garden*.

The Brewery and Tannery are remarkably well watered by a perpetual stream, and form one of the most desirable situations in the Province, for a Brewer, Tanner, Distiller, &c.

An indisputable Title will be given.

Terms of payment and further particulars may be had from the Subscriber or JOSEPH SHAW, Brewer.

WM. SHAW.

York, Dec. 23d 1817. 52

Carding Machines.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has commenced the Manufacture of *CARDING MACHINES*, in the Town of Young, fifteen miles above Brockville, in Upper-Canada. Any person wishing to purchase, may be furnished with either DOUBLE or SINGLE MACHINES, of an excellent quality, and on very moderate terms. The Machines are finished in a workman-like manner, and he does not hesitate to warrant them equal, if not superior, to any imported.

LYMAN JUDSON.

Young, 4th Aug. 1817. 41

N. B. The co-partnership heretofore subsisting between *Lyman Judson* and *James Thomson*, is dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be carried on by LYMAN JUDSON.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT:

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements which were of William Burzy, deceased, in the hands of his Executor, William Burzy the younger, to be administered at the Suit of William Willcox, Esq. deceased; I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. 3, on the south side of Market Street, in the Town of York and District aforesaid, containing by admeasurement, one Acre more or less, with a Dwelling-house thereon erected, all of which Property will be Sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Market Place, in the Town of York, on Saturday the seventh day of March, 1818, at the hour of Ten o'Clock in the forenoon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, 11th Jan. 1818.

All and every person or persons, having claims on the above Lot of Land and Premises, by Mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office, in the Town of York, previous to the day of Sale.

Executive Council Office, York, 20th May, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, That if JOHN HARTFORD, late of Lot No. 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Glanford, in the District of Gore, does not within *Twelve Months* from this date, appear in Person to take out the Grant for said Lot, it will be regranted to another Settler.

By order of the Lt. Governor in Council,

JOHN SMALL,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE,

YORK, THURSDAY FEB. 26.

We learn by a private letter from Quebec, that Officers are allowed to hold Colonial appointments, and to draw their Half-pay from the year 1816.

The following Bills have passed the Lower House:

Provincial Agent's Bill, Dismal Bill, District School Bill, Sabbath Profanation Bill, Cattle-way Bill, Shop Licence Bill, and Auction Duty Bill.

We very much regret not being able to procure the proceedings of the House during the last week, but will endeavour to get them for the next Gazette.

A Meeting has been held in the City of Quebec, and resolutions made for the purpose of forming a Bank in that City.

A Committee of five Members of the House of Assembly of New-York, has been appointed to take into consideration and report to the Assembly, a bill, the object of which shall be to provide the means of removing the remains of the gallant *General Montgomery*, who fell at Quebec, to the St. Paul's Church, in the City of New-York.

The December Mail has arrived at New-York.

LAND COUNCIL.

The three next Land Council days will be on *Wednesday* the 15th March, 2nd 8th and 29th of April.

Amount of Monies Subscribed for the relief of the sufferers at Newfoundland and paid to William Allan, Esq.

His Honor the Administrator,	£10	0	0
Chief Justice Powell,	10	0	0
Chief Justice Scott,	6	5	0
James Baby,	5	0	0
Wm. Allan,	5	0	0
D. Boulton, sen.	5	0	0
Peter Robinson,	2	10	0
D. Boulton, jun.	2	10	0
Judge Campbell,	4	5	0
Captain McGill,	20	0	0
Thomas Ridout,	5	0	0
Captain Nathan,	1	5	0
John Robinson,	3	0	0
Surveyor P. Jarvis,	3	15	0
Samuel Ridout,	3	10	0
Robert Wilkins,	1	2	6
John Small,	5	0	0
Andrew Thorburn,	1	10	0
John Jordan,	1	5	0
W. Baldwin,	3	15	0
Wm. Russell,	2	10	0
D. Rowlin,	5	0	0
Alexander Legg,	2	10	0
Zach. Gallaway,	0	10	0
Christian Thomas,	1	0	0
Thomas Bright, jun.	1	5	0
George Ridout,	3	5	0
John M'Donell,	0	15	0
Ira Jones,	0	15	0
W. D. Forest,	3	0	0
John Bruce,	0	10	0
H. Dean,	1	5	0
W. S. Carter,	one	Dollar	
Alexander Burnside,	2	10	0
Alexander Wood,	2	0	0
George Duggan,	1	5	0
George Monro,	1	5	0
Thomas Duggan,	0	0	0
Wm. Cooper,	2	0	5
R. G. Anderson,	1	0	0
Jordan Post,	one	Dollar	
W. S. Rogers,	0	15	0
Wm. Lindsay,	0	10	0
Robert Bright,	0	10	0
John Brown,	0	0	5
Geo. B. Kendrick,	0	2	6
John Marchison,	1	5	0
Jacob H. Campbell,	0	15	0
Joseph Shaw,	2	0	0
James Ross,	1	0	0
Stephen Jarvis,	1	0	0
George Jarvis,	0	10	0
Colonel Maule,	2	10	0
Stephen Heward,	2	10	0
George Hamilton,	0	5	0
James Macaulay,	2	0	0
Colin Drummond,	1	5	0
John Thomas,	0	15	0
P. Hartney,	1	0	0
Jordan Post, jun.	1	5	0
Hugh Carfrae,	1	5	0
Wm. Chewett,	2	10	0
Phillip Clinger,	2	10	0
D. Cameron,	2	10	0
R. C. Horne,	2	0	0
J. B. Robinson,	5	0	0
C. Widmer,	1	5	0
Grant Powell,	1	5	0
James Cherwett,	1	0	0
George Ridout,	2	0	0
James M'Donell,	1	5	0
Thomas Ridout,	1	5	0
Edward M'Mahon,	2	10	0
D. Fitzgerald,	1	0	0
Thomas Medley,	0	5	0
Wm. Smith, jun.	2	10	0
Captain Baldwin,	1	5	0
Ezekiel Beamon,	0	5	0
John Burke,	0	10	0
John Stoughton,	1	0	0
D. M'Arthur,	0	10	0
John Selkirk,	2	0	0
Lieutenant Colonel Wells,	3	15	0
Lieutenant Philpots,	1	5	0

MARRIED,

On the 10th instant, at Perth on Tay, by the Rev. Mr. Lamonte, *Angus Mac Donell*, Esquire, Lieutenant of the late Glengary Light Infantry, to Mrs. Tweedie, Daughter of John Watson, Esq. of that village.

DIED,

At Quebec—On the 8th Feb. Mrs. *Montgomery*, Wife of G. Montgomery, Esq. M. D. Apothecary to the Forces.

On the evening of Saturday, the 7th instant, at his House on Navy Point, Captain Sir ROBERT HALL, Knight Companion of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Sicilian Order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, Commissioner of His Majesty's Navy in the Canadas, &c. &c. &c.

Eminent alike for Literary attainments and Professional talents, and of a rank that promised his country a long continuance of his meritorious services, was distinguished Officer is prematurely torn from us, after a short but severe illness, in the Thirty-ninth year of his age, leaving behind him a memory, which will be long cherished with the grateful tears of those indebted to his patronage, and the fond regret of his Officers, with his affability universally endeared to him, and with the love and respect of the many friends, who shared his munificent hospitality.—*Kingston Gaz.*

New Brunswick, Dec. 20.

Agreeable to notice given, a number of respectable citizens met on Saturday last at the Coffee House, for the laudable purpose of taking into consideration the most measures of relieving the necessities of the most destitute of the sufferers of St. John's, Newfoundland. The amount of the Subscriptions were £566 12 5.

December 27.

In our last paper we gave the Message of the President of the United States to Congress, in which the readers will observe, that he announces the decision of the Commissioners under the 4th article of the Treaty of Ghent "to whom" he says, "it was referred to decide to which party the several *Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy*, enumerated under the treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three." In this statement of the President there is a singular omission. For in the 4th Article of the Treaty, the claims of both nations are expressly asserted to the *Island of Grand Menan in the Bay of Fundy*," as well as to the several Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy," and both of these claims were therein referred to the Commissioners for their decision. It is also a matter of notoriety, that the Island of Grand Menan was made a primary object of claim on the part of the United States throughout the discussions before the Commissioners; and it is now equally well known that by the decision of the Commissioners executed at New York on the 24th November last, Moose, Dudley, and Frederick Islands, in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, are declared to belong to the United States, and all the other Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, *and the Island of Grand Menan in the Bay of Fundy*, are declared to belong to Great Britain, in conformity with the true import of the treaty of 1783. It is therefore not a little singular that the President of the United States should have altogether omitted to take notice either of the Island of Grand Menan in the Bay of Fundy, or of his official communication to Congress. Whether this omission is to be accounted for by any regrets in his mind at the relinquishment by this amicable decision of the Commissioners, of all claim on the part of the United States to this most valuable and important Island, which had been so strenuously contended for by Mr. Monroe, as one of the Ministers of the United States in London in the year 1806, in the negociation respecting Boundaries which then took place, we will not pretend to determine; but we think it a matter of real congratulation to His Majesty's subjects in these Provinces, that the British right is now irrevocably established to this Province, which besides its importance as a station for the fisheries and in many other points of view, is undoubtedly the Key to the Navigation of the Bay of Fundy, and on that account alone, a national object of great moment.—*New Brunswick Courier.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late *Doctor Daniel Brown*, deceased, of Charlottenburg, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber. And also those having any claims against the said Estate, are requested to present them on or before the first day of MAY next.

JOHN CAMERON,

Executor of the said Estate.

Charlottenburg, Jan. 24. 3w-9

LANDS FOR SALE.

ONE Thousand Acres in the Township of Scarborough, being Lots

No. 35 in 1st Concession.
32 in 2d do.
35 in 3d do.
32 and 31 in 4 do.

800 Acres in the Township of York, being Lots

No. 5 in 3d Concession East of Yonge Street,
4 and 5 in 2d do. West of do.
4 in 3d. do. do. do.

For particulars, apply to the Subscriber at York.

JOHN S. BALDWIN.

York, Feb. 25, 1818. 3-

SOME person in this Town having borrowed from the Subscribers a few months since a large *Cross Cut Saw*, they will thank the person to inform the how soon it can be returned.

OGDEN, &c. GEORGE & Co.

York, Feb. 25. 1818. 9-

From Europe.

LONDON, Dec. 7 to 8.

The heart of King James was abundated the throne of England, which was put into an urn, and deposited under an arch in the Scots College, in Paris, was removed at the Revolution. It was safely restored to its original station in the chapel of the Scots College.

Union Hall—Curious Case.—On Saturday Jones Brown was charged before the Magistrate, with a trifling quantity of spirituous liquors into the King's Bench prison, contrary to the Act of Parliament, on Friday night. It appeared in the evidence of Mr. Morris, one of the turnkeys, that the prisoner had but one leg, and wore a wooden leg made of wood, was concealed in such a manner that between the stump of the thigh and the upper part of the wooden leg, a cavity was formed, in which articles of considerable size could be deposited. The liquor in question was put in a bladder, and the bladder was concealed in the cavity; but the contrivance did not escape the keen eye of Mr. Morris, by whom the prisoner was secured and searched. The prisoner said, that he was not aware of the illegality of the attempt; he had a friend confined for debt in the Bench, who was very ill, and that it was for him the Liquor was intended. The prisoner was convicted and adjudged to pay £10, which not being able to pay, he was committed to prison for 14 days.

It will be recollected, that some time since, a proposal was made by the Court of Vienna, to supply England with a large quantity of timber from the forests of Croatia and Dalmatia to the use of the Navy; and that the value of it was to be set off against part of the debt due from Austria to England. Persons were then, or soon afterwards, employed to examine the timber, and decide, whether it would be worth the expense of transportation. If the Austrian Government did not engage to convey it either. It was found to be some of the finest naval timber in the world. A contract has accordingly been made with two merchants of Hull for the conveyance of it to England from Trieste and the Dalmatian ports. The contract is for 300,000 loads of timber, and one of the Contractors is already on his way to superintend the performance of it.

From the London Courier of Nov. 19.

TRIAL BY BATTEL.

In case of an appeal of murder, if a battle is fought, the combatants meet bare-headed and bare-footed, the appellee with his head shaved, the appellor as usual, but both shall be dressed alike. They meet at sun-rise, and fight with first take the oath against amulets and sorcery. If the appellee be so far vanquished that he cannot or will not fight any longer, he shall be adjudged to be hanged immediately; and then, as well as if he be killed in battle, providence is deemed to have determined in favoured of the truth, and his blood shall be attainted. But if he kills the appellant, or can maintain the fight from morning till the stars appear in the evening, he shall be acquitted. So also, if the appellant become recreant, and pronounces the horrible word *craven*, he shall lose his *liberam legem*, and become infamous, and the appellee shall recover his damages, and shall be forever quit, not only of the appeal, but of all indictments likewise for the same offence. There are cases where the appellor may compel the appellee to wage battel, and put the appellee from it by battle. These are vehement presumption or sufficient proof that the *appeal* is true, or where the appellor is under 14, or above 60, years of age, or is a woman, or a priest, or a peer, or, lastly, a citizen of London, because the peaceful citizens of the city are supposed to unfit them for battle. The reason given in the old law books for the statute proceeding by duel, forasmuch as in itself the strongest ground by which the appellee's right may sometimes be defeated. The appeal and trial by battel were allowed in cases where there was an absence of all direct proof as to the person who had committed the crime in question. For instance, a murder was perpetrated; the author was unknown; A. B. being asked if he was the murderer, answered him self, and swore that C. D. had committed it; C. D. denied it; there was a case, but only positive affirmation on one side and positive denial on the other. In a case of this nature, where detection seemed impossible by human means, the superstition of our forefathers stepped in with a remedy; they conceived that if the two men, the appellor and the appellee, were fairly pitted against each other, without human aid, and after the solemn invocation of the divine representedance, then providence itself would interfere, and by the result of the combat furnish a verdict. As they conceived it which should punish the guilty and clear the innocent. This being the motive of the proceeding, it seems clear, that in all cases where other direct proof could be adduced the accused was connected with the crime, or who e, in the absence of direct proof, sufficient ground of suspicion arose from collateral evidence to affect the matter for an indictment, then the person charged was not to have his trial by battel; or in other words, the principle of heaven was not to be unnecessarily invoked, where human sagacity might unravel the knot. Whether the decided to avail, *proof positive*, was considered as doing away the *appeal*. But the verdict of a Coroner's Inquest, and the subsequent finding of a Grand Jury, though they do not amount to positive proof, still supply the other requisite in such cases—the existence of "violent suspicion."

The Bashaw or Viceroy of Egypt has reopened the intercourse with India by way of the Red Sea, as formerly, for the purpose of obtaining supplies of India merchandize. The goods at first brought to Suez, and conveyed from thence across the Isthmus to Alexandria. The Bashaw paid his tribute to the Grand Seignior in Mocha coffee. We place no confidence in the extent or duration of a trade carried through such channels with the East—The ancient commerce and importance of the Venetian common wealth, so pretty fair illustration of the superior benefits attending on the route by the Cape, which the Portuguese, the Dutch, the French and English, have used for about three centuries.

In Spain, the common people seem to possess a greater degree of genuine and unsophisticated morality and consideration for others, than is to be met in other nations, as the following genuine and characteristic sentiment will clearly evince.—When a stranger enters a market in Spain, he is certain of procuring much cheaper bargains from the peasantry or venders of goods, than are allowed to natives, and should the latter complain of this preference or indulgence to a foreigner, which indeed very often occurs, although the fact is known to them all, the common answer

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the world. A contract has
been made with two mer-
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London Courier of Nov. 19.

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n all, the common univer

sal reply is, "We owe a duty to hospi-
tality!" I need not make a comment
on a national trait so highly honorable
to human nature, in its uneducated
state.

A soldier by the name of Barber, of
the 28th Regiment, now at Gosport,
under orders for the Mediterranean, is
said to have become possessed of £180,-
000, by the decease of a gentleman in
the West Indies, who had realized pro-
perty amounting to £400,000, which
is directed to be divided among three
persons, who are thus unexpectedly ad-
vanced from a state of indigence to the
means of passing the remainder of their
days in affluence and splendour. The
other two fortunate individuals are Bar-
ber's brother and his grandfather, who
are natives of Frome, in Somersetshire.

There is a case in England, and a-
nother in Ireland, in which a person on
an appeal, has been arrested for trial, a
second time, for murder, after having
been once acquitted. Each of the de-
fendants have profited of an alternative
admitted in old laws, and claimed a right
of maintaining their innocence by *pub-
lic combat* against their appellants.—*Lon-
don Paper.*

HALIFAX, Dec. 16.

William Hurst was carried to the Po-
lice Office yesterday, charged with
maiming the Horses in the Team Boat
on Sunday evening.—It appeared from
the testimony of the witnesses, that the
prisoner stabbed eight of the Horses
with a penknife as they passed him; he
was committed to jail to take his trial.

*From Lloyd's List of the 9th, 12th, 16th
and 23d of December.*

At Gravesend, Dec. 13, Russia Com-
pany, Dye, Quebec; Lord Wellington,
Anderson, Montreal; 14th, Criss, Wells-
sted, Quebec; 15th Unity, Harrison,
Quebec; Maria, Jeffreys, do. Daedalus,
Spencer, do. 16th, Cæsar, Harper, do.
Industry, Patrick, do. 18th, Hope, Ro-
binson, ditto. 19th, Hannah, Dixon,
Quebec. 20th, Albion, Morrison, do.
Meianth, Perry, do. Kingston, Young,
do. Brunswick, Fisher, do. 21st, Au-
rora, Steel, do. Zephyr, Robinson, do.

Off Dover, Dec. 15, Mary, Quebec.

At Plymouth, Dec. 18th, Hope, Mor-
ris, Quebec.

At Cove of Cork, Dec. 6th, Proeris,
Faggort, Quebec. 7th, Martha, Bower,
do.

At the Clyde, Dec. 13th, Pitt, Hamil-
ton, Quebec; Rebecca, do.

16th, Nicholson, Cairnes, Quebec.

At Dundee, Dec. 3, Cambria, Wil-
son, Quebec.

At Newcastle, Dec. 2, Patriot, An-
derson, Quebec.

At Liverpool, Dec. 11, Waller, Que-
bec; Thomas Naylor, Gill, Quebec;
16th, Hawker, do. Birkby, do. 18th,
Lowland Lass, White, Quebec. 20th,
Paragon, Hare, do. Peter Ellis, Bond, do.

At Cowes, Dec. 20, Isaac Todd,
Smith, Quebec.

Sailed from Falmouth, Dec. 20, Grace
Packet, for New-York.

At Guernsey, Dec 15, Harriet, Mit-
chell, Quebec.

At Rinsecombe, Dec. 20, Esk, Forrest,
Quebec, for London.

At Shoreham, Dec. 13, Susan, Quebec.

At Belfast, Dec. 18, Briton, Evans,
Quebec.

At Borrostowness, Prompt, Hay, Que-
bec.

At Leith Roads, Nestor, Thorn, Que-
bec.

At Beaumaris, Dec. 9, Waller, Han-
nah, Quebec.

At Loch Eribol, Jessie, Thompson,
Quebec, bound to Aberdeen.

At Grangemouth, Dec. 8, John, Mit-
chell, Quebec.

At Leith, Dec. 8, Ploughman, Mac-
Gregor, Quebec; Jean, Black, do.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

This morning we received three sets
of French papers, of Monday, Tuesday
and Wednesday last. The Budget was
presented by the Count Corvetto on
Monday to the Chamber of Deputies,
of which the result shows the necessity
of a further loan to a large amount, of
which the proposed interest will be 16
millions of Francs. There is a dimi-
nution of 80 millions of francs in the
estimates for 1813 as compared with
1817, and this is held out by the Minis-
ter of Finance as a prelude of continu-
ed amelioration.

The discussions still continue in the
Chamber of Deputies, on the law for
restricting the Press. It dragged heavi-
ly through Monday and Tuesday, and
was then adjourned to the day follow-
ing.

We have made the following ex-
tracts:—

The Budget.—The Ministers being
introduced, M. the Count Corvetto pre-
sented the Budget, and after a few ob-
servations on the difficulties to be en-
countered, he calculated the amount of
ordinary charges for the year, 1818,
at fr. 680,973,600
The extraordinary, includ-
ing the expenses of the
Allied Army, 312,268,422
Total 993,244,022
The resources for the year
he calculated at 767,778,600
Leaving an excess of 225,463,422

This result, he observed, was foreseen
in the last year, in even a heavier pro-
portion. The diminution of near eight
millions for the ensuing year, as com-
pared with the expenditure of 1817, is
a prelude of the successive ameliora-
tions which the future years will pro-
duce.

Such is the advantage of a govern-
ment incorporated with the nation, that
the former appears as indestructible as
the latter, and its future measure by that
of the people, presents the idea of un-
limited duration.

Our loan for the present year will not
exceed sixteen millions of *rentes;* and
and seeing the facilities we enjoy, it
will not be necessary to alienate more
than twelve millions of *rentes* of the
sixteen to support the service of the
year. The budget was then read, and
referred to the bureaux, where it will
not be discussed, until after the delibe-
ration of the press.

The Pretended Dauphin of France.—
The following are some curious facts
respecting the person assuming the name
of the *Dauphin*, who is now in prison at
Rouen:—

"He is a young man of about four or
five and thirty, handsome deportment,
and well informed. He has been now
a prisoner two years, during which pe-
riod has been sent before two Courts
for trial *as an impostor*, and both these
courts declared themselves incompetent
to take cognizance of this crime. Be-
fore one of these courts he was desired
by the President to uncover himself—
The *Dauphin* haughtily replied—"*Je
puis quand est ce qu'un monarque se de-
couvre devant ces sujets.*" He declares
he can prove what he assumes, and de-
mands to be taken to the Tuuilleries,
and when there, he will indicate places
where, when young, he concealed several
trifling, which he will there name
and describe most minutely; and says
he, when *la Reine sa mere etait en pri-
son au Temple*, she with a sharp instru-
ment made a curious mark on the back
of his neck, (which he shews,) and with
the same instrument, she at the same
time made a similar one upon that of
the Duchess his sister; that when young
and playing with his sister, he with a
knife accidentally stabbed her in the bo-
dy, the mark of which remained, and
he will, if confronted with her, de-
scribe the very spot where it is.

"The *Solicitor* said to be his father,
being called into court, was asked if
that was his son? He answered yes.—
The mother being called in and asked
the same question, said no, and that she
had never been the mother here. The
daughter corroborated the mother, and
said she had never seen him, and that
he was not at all like her brother.

"He is not closely confined at Rouen,
and has always plenty of money in his
pockets; he sends for every thing of
the best, and when brought in makes
the jailor taste of it, for fear of being
poisoned. Such as go to see him out
curiosity, stile him 'Sire' and 'your
Majesty.'

"He says, that some years ago, not
knowing how to escape out of France,
he boldly told Bonaparte who he was;
that he did not want to reign, and only
wished for a safe escort out of the
country. Bonaparte, adds he, named
one of his Ministers, who is now living,
and he saw me safe to the frontiers;
this person is living, and he will name
him in order that he may identify him
for the man he escorted out of France.

"It is strange that during the numer-
ous interrogations he has had, he has
never uttered a word to commit him-
self. People seem to think there is
much mystery in it, for if there were
not reason to suppose him what he pre-
tends to be, he would long before this
have been tried and sent to the Galies.
It is said that he has a strong party in
this country.

"It has been well ascertained, that
the person poisoned was not the Dau-
phin. The surgeon who inspected the
body of the child given out for the
Dauphin, asserted it was not, and for
so doing he was found poisoned him-
self in his bed the next morning.

"Thus young man has travelled a
great deal, and has been received at
most of the Courts in Europe."

UKASE.

*Addressed to the Legislative Synod at
Moscow, by Alexander, Emperor of
Russia.*

Dated from Moscow, Oct. 27, 1817.

"During my late travels through the
Provinces, I was obliged, to my no small
regret, to listen to speeches pronounc-
ed by certain of the Clergy in different
parts, which contained unbecoming
praises of me—praises which can only
be ascribed unto God. And as I am
convinced in the depth of my heart of
the Christian truth, that every blessing
floweth unto us through our Lord and
Saviour Jesus Christ alone, and that
every man, be whom he may, without
Christ, is full only of evil, in which the
hand of God hath so evidently been
manifested before the whole world, is
to give unto men that glory which be-
longeth unto God alone.

"I account it my duty, therefore, to
forbid all such unbecoming expressions
of praise, and recommend to the Holy
Synod to give instructions to all the
Diocesan Bishops, that they themselves
and the Clergy under them, on similar
occasions, in future, refrain from all such
expressions of praise, so disagreeable to
my ears; and that they may render un-
to the Lord of Hosts alone, Thanks-
givings for the blessings bestowed upon
us, and pray for the out-pouring of his
Grace upon us all; conforming them-
selves in this matter to the words of
Sacred Writ, which requires us to ren-
der to the King Eternal, Immortal, In-
visible, the only wise God, honor and
glory for ever and ever.

"ALEXANDER."

From the United States.

From the New York Evening Post.

By the arrival last evening of the brig
David Richards, in 21 days from Fal-
mouth, (Jam) we have received a file
of the *Cornwall Gazette*, printed at that
place, to the 14th January, from which
we copy some late accounts of the ope-
rations of the patriot and royal forces on
the Spanish Maine. In one sanguinary
battle, fought on the 2d December,
where the patriot forces consisted of
1500 men, 1200 were slain. The loss
on the part of the royalists is said to a-
mount to only 11 killed and 98 wound-
ed. The troops of the latter fought to
desperation, and are said to have been
equalled only by those of Marengo, Aus-
terlitz and Jena.

The following is translated from the
Mexican Gazette:

*From the Gazette Extraordinary of Mexi-
co, of Nov. 1, 1817.*

SALAO, Oct. 27. 1817

Most Excellent Sir.—It is with the
greatest pleasure I communicate to
your excellency that I have taken pri-
soner the traitor Mina, together with
25 of his principal partisans, at the post
of Benadio, appertaining to the planta
tion of Pachiquen, where he was sta-
tioned with 200 men. Half of them were
killed, as well as the ringleader Moreno,
whose head I caused to be brought to this
place, where I have just arrived. I will
send it to General Don Pasqual Liman
as soon as possible; and I now antici-
pate this information to your excellen-
cy, on account of its importance. God
preserve your excellency many years.

FRANCISCO ORRANTIA

His excellency the Vice Roy
Don Juan Ruiz de Apodaca.

VALUE OF FLORIDA.

*To the Editor of the Jamaica Colonial
Journal.*

Sir—The reasons dictated the United
States to obtain possession of the pro-
vince of East Florida, which will be the
commerce of the Spanish colonies, in time
of war, entirely at their mercy, is suffi-
ciently well known; and our Jamaica
planters and merchants ought to look
to themselves, as they have certainly
the most serious cause to alarm at the
prospect of East Florida falling into the
hands of the United States. In time of
war, the latter would thence have a per-
fect command of the Gulf of Florida.

It would be a measure of sound poli-
cy, were the Spanish government to
cede the Floridas to G. Britain; and to
induce the British Government to desire
the acquisition, it is proper to mention,
that they would furnish it with a regu-
lar supply of naval stores, such as pitch,
tar, turpentine, masts, and ship plank;
with live oak, of the greatest magnitude,
for ship building, with which the
province abounds.—There is another
circumstance which ought to have great
weight. As the British would thus ac-
quire the exclusive possession of live oak
the Americans would be thereby exclu-
ded from its use in forming a durable
navy, and be obliged to use their
own worthless oak, which will not last
above six or seven years, at the expira-
tion of which period, they must be at
the enormous expence of renewing their
whole fleet.

Live-oak is a wood of such extraordi-
nary durability, that after the trees
have been exposed to the changes and
inclemency of the seasons for upwards
of a century, it acquires a stony hard-
ness and will resist the edge of the best
tempered steel. The government of the
U. S are acquainted with its value;
their frigates were built of this wood,
from trees collected in South Carolina
and Georgia; they also procured frames
for ten or twelve seventy fours, which
were deposited in their arsenal, but
were wisely destroyed by Sir Alexander
Cochrane.—There are now only a few
scattered trees in Carolina and Georgia;
perhaps sufficient to build a frigate.

In the peninsula of East Florida,
there is one of the best and most secure
harbors in America, which will receive
from fifty to one hundred sail of the
line.

I am induced to hope that these ob-
servations will not escape the atten-
tion of government, and the Jamaica
planters and merchants.

AN OLD OFFICER.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

This day at 11 o'clock, a quorum of
the two Houses of the Legislature of
the state appeared at the capitol, quali-
fied and took their seats.

At 2 o'clock His Excellency assem-
bled and opened the Session with the fol-
lowing Speech:

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the Assembly.

Among the important duties enjoined
upon the executive by the constitution,
he is required to recommend such sub-
jects to the consideration of the legisla-
ture, as shall appear to him to concern
the good government, welfare and pros-
perity of the state. On this occasion
I feel a peculiar gratification in the per-
formance of this duty, from the persua-
sion that I address myself to a legisla-
ture, competent to distinguish, and an-
xious to promote the true interests of
our country.

As agriculture is the source of our
subsistence, the basis of our strength,
and the foundation of our prosperity, it
is pleasing to observe the public atten-
tion awakened to its importance, and
associations springing up in several
counties to cherish its interests. Hav-
ing received but a small portion of di-
rect encouragement from government,
it has been left to its own energies; and
supported by a fertile soil, cherished by
a benign climate, cultivated by indus-
try, and protected by liberty, it has dif-
fused its bounties over the country, and
has relieved the wants of the old world.
Relying hitherto almost exclusively on
the fertility of our soil and the extent of
our possessions, we have not adopted
those improvements which the experi-
ence of modern times has indicated.
And it has not been sufficiently under-
stood that agriculture is a science, as
well as an art; that it demands the la-
bor of the mind as well as of the hands;
and that its successful cultivation is in-
timately allied with the most profound
investigations of philosophy, and the
most elaborate exertions of the human
mind.

If not the exclusive duty, it is cer-
tainly the peculiar province of the state
governments to superintend and ad-
vance the interests of agriculture. To
this end, it is advisable to constitute a
board composed of the most experience-
ed and best informed agriculturists,
and to render it their duty to diffuse a-
gricultural knowledge; to correspond
with the county societies; to communi-
cate to them beneficial discoveries and
improvements; to introduce meriti-
ous seeds, plants, trees and animals, im-
provements of husbandry and labor saving
machines; to explore the minerals of the
country, and to publish periodically,
the most valuable observations and tra-
ctates on husbandry, horticulture and ru-
ral economy. The county societies
ought to be enabled to distribute ade-
quate premiums; and a professorship of
agriculture connected with the board or
attached to the university, might also
be constituted, embracing the kindred
sciences of chemistry and geology, mi-
neralogy, botany, and the other de-
partments of natural education would
be taught, developing the principles of
the science, illustrating the practice of
the art, and restoring the first and best
pursuit of man to that intellectual rank
which it ought to occupy in the scale of
human estimation.

Good markets for agricultural pro-
ductions are the vital incentive to agri-
cultural industry; and nothing tends
more directly to the promotion of these,
than the establishment of cheap and ea-
sy modes of transportation, and the e-
rection of flourishing villages, towns and
cities under the auspices of commerce,
trade and manufacturers. As foreign
markets are always fluctuating in their
prices, and uncertain as to their ex-
gencies, we must rely principally on
our own internal consumption for the
stable and permanent support of agri-
culture. But this can only be effected
by the excitement of other kinds of in-
dustry, and the creation of a great ma-
nufacturing interest. Every friend of
this country must contemplate with re-
gret the prostration of our manufactu-
ries. The excessive importation of fo-
reign fabrics was the signal of ruin to
institutions formed by enterprising in-
dustry, reared by beneficial skill and
identified with the general welfare. The
raw materials of iron, woollen and cot-
ton manufactures are abundant, and
those for the minor and auxiliary ones
can in most cases be procured at home
with equal facility. Nothing is wast-
ing to destroy foreign competition but
the steady protection of the government
and the public spirit of the country.—
High duties and prohibitory provisions
applied to foreign productions, afford
the most efficient encouragement to our
manufactures; and these measures ap-
pertain to the legitimate functions of the
national government. But much may
be done by the state government by li-
beral accommodations, by judicious ex-
emptions and by the whole weight of
its influence, and much more may be
accomplished by the public spirit of the
community. For I am persuaded that
if every citizen who adopts the fabrics
of other nations, would seriously consi-
der that he is not only paying taxes for
the support of foreign governments, but
that he participates in undermining one
of the main pillars of our productive in-
dustry, he would institute the honorable
preference which you have this day re-
vived in favor of American manufac-
turers.

From Lower Canada.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, January 26.

Mr. CHRISTIE, left himself [illegible]
[illegible] to take, and of, which he had
[illegible] given notice, in the House of
[illegible] who, from professional engage-
[illegible] might be much more adequate to the task, than
he, would have undertaken the discharge of
duty to the public, which they must have felt
[illegible] more particularly as he expected to be
conversant with the Administration of Justice
than from members unacquainted with the law
[illegible] subject. He therefore must solicit the
[illegible] indulgence of the House, while he
[illegible] particulars, he should, to be clear, go into the
[illegible] first. He, (Mr. C.) had, however, no offi-
[illegible] interest, direct or indirect, in calling in question
the state of the Court of Vice Admiralty in this
Province. Since a report on the subject, a
gentleman who held the Colonial seal appointed
[illegible] unknown to him, and as far as he had
valued was exonerated. In mentioning this
[illegible] he had always thought to be respectable in the
highest degree; he considered that that im-
portant matter would be attended to him
the ensuing session proposed. With respect to the
Court of Vice Admiralty in England, he under-
stood it to be particularly limited in the extent of
the Civil and Criminal Law—and, was a creature
of an anglicanous manufacture—one moment
on the deep; the next it relied on the
[illegible] [illegible] of land; the next it acted
plunder, (instead of [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]) The discontents which the Colonial
Courts of Vice Admiralty had universally creat-
ed, were too well known to require comment
—The Court of Vice Admiralty had, for instance,
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

question was susceptible of the highest agriculture, and such as to invite the enterprise of the industrious Farmer.—The time, he said, was now elapsed to enquire whether Government, in granting those lands, had pursued a prudent policy. The face of the country was now changing with extraordinary rapidity, and progressing in population, for which welfare it behoved the Legislature to manifest a paternal solicitude, and in promoting, by every possible means within its reach, the establishment of the new settlements, unite their interests with our own, and thus, in the course of a few years, lastend of an impervious forest, we shall be able to oppose to our neighbours, in case of war, the energies of a stout, a hardy, and a loyal population. The most efficacious means of effectuating these all all important purposes, was to afford every facility in settling the woodlands, by opening in all directions short and convenient routes of communication from township to township, and from thence to the principal markets in this province, and thus affording ample scope for industry and commercial enterprise in the new townships. It was indeed true that the Legislature when the means of the province were taken into consideration, had in the last Session made a very generous exertion towards the improvement of the internal communications, but it was also equally true that unless means were devised to maintain and keep in repair the new roads which already were, as well as those which remained to be opened in the course of the ensuing summer, all these new routes of internal communications must in a short time relapse into their pristine, impassable state. The road Act which had been expressly framed and calculated for the old established and well settled parishes of this province, and for which it was certainly well calculated and wisely adapted, had after the ordeal of some years experience, been found inapplicable to the townships where the lands were held by quite a different tenure from those of the old parishes of free and common seccage. There were besides, a number of local causes which rendered the act in question inadequate to the maintenance of the roads through the townships. It therefore became highly expedient to take up the subject, and to devise such means for the maintenance and repair of the highways and roads in the townships as were left unprovided by the road act, and which might be deemed peculiarly suitable for the townships. It was a measure in which he felt much interest, as it was connected with the welfare of an industrious, a thriving, and a growing population. He had conversed with Honorable Members on the subject, who, he was happy to find, felt an equi solicitude with himself for the prosperity of the portion of the country in question, and concurring with him in opinion on the main points to which he should hereafter call the attention of the House, if which he had little cause to anticipate any serious opposition to the measure proposed.

Mr. Gugy's motion accordingly passed unanimously.

The committee on the petition of J. Voyer Esq. and others, praying to be authorized to make and maintain a navigable canal from St. John's to the Basin of Chambly, reported in favor of the prayer of the petitioners; and accordingly leave was given to bring in a Bill to authorise the making and maintaining the said canal; and the same was received and read for the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

The committee to enquire whether the expences of bringing to the bar the witness on the contestation of the election of J. M'Callum, Esq. by John Neilson, Esq. and others, reported as their opinion, that they could not take upon themselves to report: that the expence of bringing witnesses to the bar would be more considerable than if they were brought before commissioners.

Resolved, That in consequence of certain unforseen questions of privilege which have engaged the attention of the House, the rule of the House fixing the first twenty-four days for the introduction of Private bills, be enlarged, for this session only, to the first thirty days of the session; and the rule for receiving of Reports of Special Committees upon private Bills, within the first forty days, be enlarged for this session only, to the first forty-six days.

A message was ordered to the Legislative Council for leave to one of their Members to attend a Special Committee of the House.

The order of the day for the House in Committee to consider on Monday next, the state of the administration of Justice in the Court of Vice Admiralty in this province, was postponed until Friday next.

The petition of the Comitaires of the Seigniory of La Salle, presented on the 16th inst. was referred to a special Committee.

Resolved, that the House will on Wednesday next, consider in a Committee of the whole, the expediency of amending the Act of the 35th of His to the townships in this province.

Mr. Secretary Cochrane was admitted within the bar, and delivered to Mr. Speaker three messages to the following effect: the first relating to the Court Hall and Gaol at New Carlisle, and recommending the consideration of the general state of the district of Gaspé, and the same was referred to a committee of the whole House to sit on Wednesday next; the second relating to the presentment of the Grand Jury of the District of Montreal, on the depredations committed in that city; and it was referred to the committee of the whole House appointed to consider the ways and means to establish a Night Watch in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, and for lighting the said cities; and the third relating to the general state of the eastern townships, and to the erection of a Gaol and Court House in the said townships; and the same is to be considered in a committee of the whole house on Wednesday next.

Saturday, 31.

A report of the Commissioners for Internal communications for Dorchester and part of Buckinghamshire was laid before the house.

Labrie's bridge bill was read a second time, and referred to a special Committee.

The Bill authorising the prolongation of St. Joseph Street, in Montreal, was read a second time, and referred to a special committee.—Adjourned.

Monday, 2d February.

The Special Committee on the Petition of Charles Tuggen, for the privilege of making a Machine to clean Chimnies, reported, that they were of opinion that there was not sufficient proof that the machine was adapted to the object proposed, as being an invention of public utility.

A Message was received from His Excellency the Governor in Chief, informing the House that His Excellency had received from Earl Bathurst, official intelligence of the death of the Princess Charlotte Augusta. An Address of Thanks was voted to His Excellency, for the Communication he was pleased to make the House; after which, a Committee of five Members was appointed, to prepare the draft of an Address of condolence on the occasion.

The engrossed Bill, to continue the Duties under the 53d Geo. III. Cap. 11, as amended by the 55th Geo. III. Cap. 2, was read for the third time, passed, and sent to the Council.

The House, in Committee, resolved that it was expedient to amend the Act of the 46th Geo. III. Cap. 4 repealing the Ordinance of the 25th Geo. III. concerning unascertainable Fines and also that it was expedient to appoint an additional number of Inspectors of Sales. The House having resumed thereon, on Monday—Adjourned.

Tuesday 3d.

The Committee upon the petition of the Grand Voyer of Quebec, reported as their opinion, that the fees upon *Proces Verbaux* should be abolished, and that the grand Voyer be compensated by a fixed annual Salary.

The Special Committee on the Bill repealing that part of the Ordinance providing against accidents by Fire, which relates to covering with Shingles, having reported, the Bill and report were referred to a Committee of the whole for Saturday.

A Bill to encourage education in the country parts, was introduced and read; second reading on Tuesday.—Adjourned.

Wednesday 4th.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, on the expediency of a joint Address of Condolence to be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, upon the late melancholy event of the death of Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta, daughter of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

And the House concurred in the said Message.

Another Message was received from the Legislative Council, on the expediency of a joint Address of Condolence to be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, upon the late melancholy event of the death of Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta, daughter of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

And the House concurred in the said Message.

Another Message was received from the Legislative Council, on the expediency of both Houses of the Provincial Parliament making a joint Address to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, upon the expectation that duties may be laid by the Imperial Parliament upon the Lumber of the British North American Provinces imported into Great Britain.

M. Secretary Cochrane delivered a Message from his Excellency the Governor in Chief, recommending to make good certain sums of money expended in the repairs of the Court House at Montreal and at Three Rivers.

According to order, the House went into Committee on the accusation against Thomas M'Cord, Esq. a Member of the House, for having knowingly used bad faith and surprize, with respect to the House, in the manner wherein he introduced and carried through last year the Bill to provide for the regulation of the Police. After some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and then it was resolved upon a division of the House, yeas 12, nays 4,) "that the said accusation be expunged from the Journals of the House, as being contrary to principle, and tending to introduce dangerous precedents in this House." And also, "that all the resolutions and orders of the House relative to the said complaints or accusations, be also expunged from the Journals of the House.

Friday 6.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, informing the House that the Council had named a Committee to meet a Committee of the House to prepare a joint Address of Condolence to the Prince Regent, on the death of the Princess Charlotte; in consequence of which, the House named a Committee for that purpose.

Petitions were received from the Inhabitants of St. Eustache, St. Martin, and St. Rose, on the subject of Labrie's bridge Bill.—Referred to the Committee on said Bill.

A petition was received from the Merchants relative to the duty on Lumber—referred to the grand Committee upon Commerce and Agriculture.

The Committee on the petition of the Curate and Church Wardens of the Fabrique Notre Dame submitted to the House whether it would not be convenient that the ground of the Market remain vacant, and that no building be erected thereon.

The committee on the petition of the Trustees for the demolition of the Upper Town Market Hall, reported as their opinion that the Trustees could not effect the ends of the act, without additional aid.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the motives and reasons of complaint alledged in the petition of John Neilson, Esq. against the election of James M'Callum, Esq. and referred the further consideration to the following sitting.

Saturday 7.

The orders of the day were postponed, and the House adjourned till Tuesday at eleven o'clock.

QUEBEC, February 2.

The November mail arrived on Wednesday last: it has brought, we understand, several Madamaes for Gentlemen in different parts of the Province, calling them up to the Legislative Council including Colonels *De Salaberry*, and *Burns*, who have already taken seats; the new members, we are told, will amount to about a dozen. Among them, we are happy to observe Monseigneur the Catholic Bishop of Quebec; the first Catholic Bishop that has been raised to the exercise of the Legislative functions under the British Government since the expulsion of the Stuarts from the Throne of Great Britain.

From the Montreal Herald.

FLORIDAS, &c.

We have lately observed that shortly after the American troops took possession of Amelia Island, the independent forces under Col. Irvine, evacuated the place, and embarked in a numerous fleet of Privateers, but their destination was not known. So long as the American government held out, that in taking possession of Amelia Island and Galvezton, its only object was the dispersion of two fashionable nests of Pirates, we, in connexion with many others, conceived the intention laudable, and looked for salutary effects on the commerce of the tropical regions in the western hemisphere. But it now appears that some secret arrangements passed in Congress last session empowering the President, if necessary, to take possession of such ports in the Floridas as might be conducive to the interests of the United Sates, without making any previous declaration of the motives for so acting. Thus do the American introduce a new mode of lawmaking, and a new law of nations, which threatens all the European colonial establishments in the new world with revolution and eventual subjugation, if their ambitious pretensions be not curbed by timely force. For more than twelve years past, the Americans have had an eye on the Floridas, and nothing but fear of Great Britain prevented them from taking possession of those provinces, after the purchase of Louisiana from France. The same fear has still a strong influence in the American cabinet, and no wonder it should, if the position of West Florida be connected with the West India Islands be duly weighed. Any enterprising and powerful nation, holding the harbor of Pensacola, and the adjoining territory, may annoy the neighbouring Islands at discretion, & finally render them not worth keeping. The stake Great Britain has in the West Indies is too valuable to be trifled with, and if the United States take possession of the Floridas without her concurrence, (which is probable) troubles of a very unpleasant nature may break out between the two countries, much sooner than could possibly have been foreseen. Pensacola is the most noble and secure harbour any in America. A very narrow entrance, capable of receiving the largest ships in the world, protects a magnificent basin fit to contain the united navies of Europe. The neighboring forests produce the finest live oak in super-abundance, which is known to be the best for ship timber of any in the world; pitch, tar, and turpentine to be had in plenty, and no doubt the soil which is uncommonly fertile, will produce luxuriant crops of fine hemp.

Carr Rock Beacon.—We are much concerned to learn the loss which the shipping of the Friths of Forth and Tay have sustained by the fall of the Carr Rock Beacon—a work in which the Commissioners of the Northern Lighthouses have been engaged for the last five years. This building was visited by one of the ship-masters in the light-house service on the 10th ult. and was found to be in perfect order. But, on the evening of the 14th ult. a very heavy swell of sea came ashore, and, on the 25th, the *ground swell* still continued with foggy weather, and the rock could not be discerned till the afternoon of that day when the sea was observed to break upon it with much violence, and it was then discovered that a great part of the building had been thrown down.

The Carr Rock forms the extreme point of that dangerous reef of sunken rocks, extending about two miles from the shore at Fifeness, which has been the cause of many shipwrecks, notwithstanding all the improvements adopted on this part of the coast; a circumstance which has rendered the erection of a beacon upon it a work of considerable interest.

The Beacon Rock is 72 feet in height, but its greatest breadth is only 23 feet. At high water of spring tides the foundation of the building is at 16 feet under the level of the sea. The Beacon is circular, measuring 18 feet in diameter at the base—the height of the masonry was 86 feet, and from thence to the ball on the top of the cupola, it measured five feet more, or 41 feet in all. For greater safety, and to avoid any weakness in the walls, the beacon was so constructed, that the entrance door was above the balcony, being placed immediately under the cupola, the access to which was by means of a trap-ladder. The interior of this tower was designed for a *Tide machine*, to be employed in constantly ringing the large bell, which was to form the cupola of the building. By this contrivance the mariner was to be forewarned of his danger under night, and in foggy weather; where a beacon of the common form would have been comparatively of less use; by this means the building was to be guarded from accidents by the too near approach of vessels.

Upon the whole, there was something undertaking which gave it a particular interest with the curious, while it was calculated to render so much benefit to the mariner, that we cannot help again regretting that it had not succeeded to the utmost, as preparations were just making, for the construction of the machinery, from a model long since made.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS

In the York Market during the last week.

		Province Currency Dollar at 5s.					
		From			To		
ARTICLES.	PER.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	5
Mutton	——	0	0	4	0	0	5
Veal	——	0	0	4	0	0	6
Pork	——	0	0	0	0	0	5
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	2	6
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	3	1
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Butter	——	0	1	0	0	1	5
Eggs	doz.	0	0	0	0	1	3
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	5	0
Peas	——	0	3	1	0	3	9
Potatoes	——	0	1	10	0	2	6
Oats	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Turnips	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	3
Flour	cwt	0	0	0	0	15	0
Pot	bbl.	1	0	0	0	5	0
Tallow	lib.	0	0	0	1	0	7½
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hay	ton	2	0	0	2	10	0
Wood	cord	0	10	0	0	12	6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Five Dollars per Annum, and if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions is required to be paid in advance, (without exception,) to the first of July, or first of January.

Advertisements not exceeding 5 lines, half a dollar for the first insertion, and seven pence half penny, every subsequent insertion. From 6 to 10 lines, one dollar for the first insertion, and one shilling and three pence, each subsequent insertion. All advertisements exceeding 10 lines, will be charged at the rate of four pence per line, the first insertion, and two pence per line, each time afterwards—except when continued for six months, in which case only one penny per line will be charged.—No advertisement under 10 lines, to be charged less than a dollar the first insertion.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	-	*Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	-	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	-	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	-	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	-	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	-	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	-	*New-Castle.*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	-	*Toronto.*
R. Hart, Esq.	-	*Ancaster.*

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UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. II. YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1818. No. 19



UPPER-CANADA.

Samuel Smith,
Administrator.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the First day of May next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing Date the First Day of April, instant, WE thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the First Day of May, next ensuing, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. BUT WE, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, HEREBY convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Fifth Day of June, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York,—there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, And, therein to do, as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

In TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, our Administrator of our said Province, at York, this Twenty-second Day of April, in the Year of our Lord one Thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of our Reign.

S. S.

By Command of His Honor.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

A GENTLEMAN of this Country, who for some years past, has been anxiously endeavouring to compleat a set of the OLD ANNUAL REGISTER, first published by *Dodsley*, which is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable works ever given to the world, and a compleat Library in itself; being still in want of a few Volumes, commissioned a friend to procure them in England last fall: owing to some mistake, the London Bookseller to whom the order was sent, after much needless labour and cost, for the entire work is now rare and very difficult to be procured, got together a whole set, uniformly and very elegantly bound, and sent them out to this country. The consequence is, that the duplicates must either be returned or disposed of, but rather than return them immediately, the present holder wishes to offer them at prime cost to the public, and any Gentleman desirous of forming a Library, will find this an opportunity that very seldom occurs.—The entire set consists of 37 Volumes, which cost in England £37 7s. Sterling. The broken set wanting only 6 or 7 Volumes, which may be readily procured, cost £45. The Purchaser may have his choice. The work is still, & will be annually continued. Apply to the Editor.

April 1, 1818. 14-tf

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*: and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.



THE FINE
New Steam Vessel
FRONTENAC,
JAMES M'KENZIE, *Master*,

WILL commence running on the 1st day of MAY next, and will leave *Kingston* for *York* and *Niagara*, on the 1st, 11th, and 21st day of each Month, and *Niagara* for *York* and *Kingston*, the 6th, 16th, and 26th day of each Month, during the season, where every attention will be paid to the ease and comfort of the Passengers.

Freight will be taken on board at *Kingston* for *York*, *Niagara*, & *Queenston*, at Four Shillings per Barrel bulk,

For Passage and Freight, apply to the Captain on board.

Kingston, 6th April, 1818. 16tf

HOUSE, SIGN,
AND
Coach Painting and Glazing.

E. BATES & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that they have commenced in the above Business in Kingstreet, next door to *Mrs. Murray*.

They beg leave to assure those who may favor them with their orders, that they will be executed in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Composition Fan and Side Lights, made and set in the neatest manner.

Spanish Segars for Sale.

York, April 6, 1818. 13-tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that they have entered into Co-partnership, and intend carrying on, in all its various Branches, the Mill-Wright Busines. Grist-Mill, Saw-Mills and Threshing Machines, either Portable or Fixed.

N B. Fanning Machines on the latest English improved plan

J. DAWSON.
H. RIDDELL.

Millford Mill, Young Street,
March 19, 1818. 12-tf

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington, and about forty miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston, and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Town, plots in the rear which are settling very fast, will make the land in that neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DREAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my Wife *Susannah Larose*, has taken herself off from my bed and board, without any just provocation; I therefore hereby caution all and every person or persons from harbouring her, as I will prosecute them to the utmost rigour of the law; and I caution all from giving her credit on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debt of her contracting after this date.

ALEX'R LAROSE.

Humber, April 22d 1818. 3

To Distillers.

ANY Person wanting employment in the Distillery line, will hear of a situation by enquiring at this office. None need apply but those of good characters and fully master of their business.

York, April 20th 1818 tf17

English Saddles,
AND
HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, late of Europe, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above Business in its various Branches, in the Town of York, next door to Messrs. Young and Monroe, in the Store lately occupied by S. Jarvis, Esq. and from his having been employed in some of the first houses, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The arrangements he has made in selecting his goods in Montreal, all which are of the neatest and most Fashionable make, imported from the English Markets, he will be able to sell cheaper than any other house in this Province. A variety of Sleigh Harness, &c. finished in the newest and most elegant style, with yellow and plated mountings.

Carriages trimmed in the neatest manner.

Wanted, an *Apprentice* who can be well recommended.

N. B. Cash or Country Produce will be taken in payment for Goods. 52-tf

TO SCHOOLMASTERS, MECHANICS, &c.

THE Township of Westminster, about 120 miles from York, is fast becoming one of the most populous in Upper Canada, which is not to be wondered at, considering the great richness of the soil, the goodness and abundance of the water, and the salubrity and mildness of the air.—These things so essential to health and longevity, have induced numbers of reflecting men to become actual settlers, and the land in this Township is already nearly taken up. It is now about five years since its commencement, and scarcely a single instance of sickness has been known by its numerous inhabitants. Two School-houses have lately been built, and the resident families are very desirous of giving every encouragement to men of good character as per manent Teachers to their rising generation. To Blacksmiths, Brickmakers, Bricklayers, Carpenters, &c. of steady good habits, it presents great inducements. J. WILKINS.

NOTICE.
Sheriff's Office, York,
24th April, 1818.

WHEREAS a quantity of Squared Timber, Cord-wood and Rails, has been found cut on the Government Park Reserve adjoining to this Town, by some Person or Persons unknown. Notice is hereby given, that for and on behalf of the Crown, I have seized the said Timber, Cord-wood and Rails, and do caution and forbid all Persons from removing the same, without the special sanction and authority of Government, or of committing further trespass on the said Reserve, from and after this date, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
184f *Sheriff.*

NOTICE

WHERAS my Wife *Martha Durham*, has taken herself off from my bed and board, without any just provocation; I therefore hereby caution all and every person or persons from harbouring her, as I will prosecute them to the utmost rigor of the law; and I caution all from giving her credit on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debt of her contracting after this date.

ISRAEL DUNHAM.

Queen Street, r. Gwillimbury,
29th April, 1818. 3w18

GEORGE DAWSON.

BOOK BINDER, from Edinburgh,

Nearly opposite the Church,

INFORMS the Public, that from the long experience he has had in the line of his business, he is inclined to believe, that he can execute BINDING in a style superior to what has been hitherto done in this country.

*** Gentlemen's Libraries repaired on the shortest notice.

York, August 28, 1817 tf 55

FOR SALE,

THE Lots on Market Street in the Town of York, together with the *Dwelling House* and other Buildings thereon erected, now occupied by the Hon. JAMES BABY, and Mr. ROBERT MCDONELL.

ALSO

Lots No 20 in the 5th Concession, and No. 25 in the 6th Concession, West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing together 400 acres.

For particulars enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 14th April, 1818. tf16

To Journeymen Printers.

WANTED at this Office, a *Compositor*. One who is well acquainted with Case and Press Work, and can produce good character, will have constant employment. None other need apply.

York, 5th March.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor. Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he intends following his occupation as a *Clock and Watch Maker*, at his house in *Newgate Street*, where all favors in that line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

W. P. PATRICK.

York, April 7, 1818. 15-tf

TO LET,

THE Farm and Lot of Land upon which the Subscriber formerly resided, situate on the Main Road leading to Lake Simcoe, and distant two miles from this Town.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

York, 3d March, 1818. 10-tf

NEW IRONMONGERY STORE.

JOHN WATKINS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a Wholesale and Retail Hardware Store, at the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. H. W. Atkinson & Co. Main Street, and from the arrangements he has made, will have constantly on hand, a general assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. which he will be enabled to dispose of for Cash or approved Credit, at nearly the Montreal prices; among which are the following, viz. English and Swedish Iron, Crowsey and Blister Steel, Wrought and Cut Nails, Trace Chains, Sheet Iron, Horse Shoes, Frying Pans, Shovels and Spades, Plough Moulds, Hollow Ware, Grindstones, Chissels and Gouges, Locks & Hinges, Files, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen-knives, Fish Hooks, Brass Cocks, Brushes, Hammers, Augers, Saws, Planes, Tea Trays, Stamps and Cast Brass Cabinet Ware, Wire, Tin Ware, Pins, Needles, Fowling Guns, Brass Kettles, &c.

He also offers for Sale, a small assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.

Kingston, 30th March, 1818. 17tf

VALUABLE LANDS
For Sale.

THE following singularly desirable, and truly valuable Lands are now in hand, and immediate possession given, with considerable, or very little or no further labour than real value; and it is but seldom, even in a country so extensive as Canada, where unappropriated Lands may in general be readily obtained, that situations so eligible and advantageous, in good neighbourhoods, can be secured.

Lot 1. Comprising 70 Acres of the very richest beech, maple, Elm and Oak Land, in the 4th Concession of Home, lying upon *South's Creek*, with 15 acres cleared and fenced, new log-house, well built and dove-tailed, fruit trees, &c. with a milleseat, between 4 and 5 miles from the flourishing little Town of *Toronto*, on Lake Ontario, where there is an excellent market either for buying or selling. The land is of the very first quality, and in a good populous neighbourhood, forming altogether a most desirable residence, within a short mile of the great road between York and Kingston.

2d. 200 Acres, being Lot No. 1, in the 5th Concession of Home, alongside the great road between *Hope* and *Hamilton*, leading to the new and flourishing settlements of *Cavan* & *Monaghan*, on the Rice Lake, in which more than 500 families and persons have actually located, and scarcely five miles from the Town of *Toronto*, where there is a good market: it is in an old settlement, and the neighbourhood is populous and excellent. There is about 30 acres cleared and fenced, with a fine stream of living water, and the greater part of the Land of superior quality, the rest good Meadow.

3d. 190 Acres, occupying nearly one entire side of the Gannanoque Lake, in the Township of South Crosby, District of Johnstown, commanding whole of broken fronts, the back parts extending to the road from the Rideau Settlement to Kingston, from which latter place it is scarcely 20 miles distant. The Land is good and well timbered, and the situation singularly beautiful and romantic, with wooded islands at hand.

The above Lands are particularly deserving of notice. The situations were chosen by a competent judge, and they will be sold reasonably: being the proprietor wishing to concentrate his forces in another quarter.

For further particulars, apply to the Honorable JOHN ROBERT CARTWRIGHT, Esq. York; C. FOTHERGILL, Esq. Toronto; WM. HAMILTON, Esq. Kingston or Peterett; or to ADAM ARMOUR, Esq. Montreal.

April 24, 1818. 16-tf

PUBLISHED BY S. C. STONE.

From Europe.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

We have received Paris papers to the 14th. We stopped the press on Saturday to announce an attempt that had been made on the Duke of Wellington's life in Paris. These papers repeat the information, and also state that a guard of gen Darmes has been stationed at the door of his grace's hotel. The following letter from our own correspondent in that city, will, however be found to communicate a more complete detail of this dark transaction.

"PARIS, Feb. 13

"As there will be many reports concerning the shot fired at the Duke of Wellington last Tuesday night. I will give you the following brief account, on the accuracy of which you may rely. On Tuesday, the Duke gave a grand dinner to all the French cabinet ministers and foreign ambassadors now in Paris. As soon as the cloth was drawn, the duke stood up and prop'd the health of "the king" which all the company drank standing. After they had departed, which they generally do directly after coffee, the duke went out in his carriage, and as he was returning at one o'clock on Tuesday night, or to speak more correctly, Wednesday morning, some person, who had evidently waited for his return, stood within a few yards of the entrance gate and after the carriage had passed him, to take a sweep into the gate, he fired a pistol, the ball from which happily missed his grace; it went over the carriage, and struck the opposite wall.—If the footman had had the presence of mind to give an immediate alarm, the under butler and one of the grooms of his grace could have caught the miscreant, as he passed them by in a great hurry, going towards the Rue de Fauxbourg St. Honore."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

PARIS, Feb. 12.

On the night of the 10th inst. as his Grace the Duke of Wellington was returning from the Italian Opera, in Paris attended by his Aid-de Camp and a Spanish Officer of high rank, who has long been the companion of our illustrious countryman, and has attended him through all his campaigns, the crowd was so great, that the progress of his Grace's carriage was for some time impeded. During this period a villain was observed pressing forward towards the spot where the Duke's carriage was.—Fortunately, however, for that time, his intention was frustrated, by the activity of his Lordship's coachman, who whipped up his horses, and drove rapidly in the direction of the Place Vendome. It appears, notwithstanding, that the assassin reached the Rue St. Honore, before the carriage of his Grace arrived there, and at the moment it crossed, on the way to the Champs Elysee, fired at the Duke; so sure was his aim, and so deliberate the act, that nothing could have preserved the life of our great Hero, had the window of the carriage been down, which was the case but a moment before: the hand of his Grace's Aid-de-Camp being still on the holder after raising it. Whom a rifle ball struck the strong plate-glass, and shattered it to pieces. The Duke immediately, with the greatest coolness, directed the coachman should be ordered to stop. His Grace alighted, and perceived a figure gliding round the corner of the Rue St. Honore, with an intention, as it would appear, of escaping towards the Barrier de Elysee, his Grace promptly advanced upon him.—The villian instantly started; flung the rifle from his hand; and with the rapidity of lightning darted towards the Thuilleries, by the gardens of which, and over the Pont Neuf, he is supposed to have made his escape. His grace then, with that collected firmness for which he is so remarkable, directed a few gendarmerie, who, alarmed by the report of the rifle, had assembled on the spot, to go in pursuit of him, and, returning to his carriage as if nothing had taken place. His grace is even reported to have been facetious on the circumstance of there being no glass to preserve them from a drizzling rain that was then falling, and which occasioned its being at first drawn up. A considerable sensation arose next morning in consequence. The Parisians were to be seen mustering in strange and grotesque groups at the various Cafe's, and reports the most extravagant were in circulation.

The next morning, his grace was visited by every person of distinction in Paris, and the king and royal family have manifested the strongest feelings on the occasion.

"Every exertion is making to discover the retreat of the assassin, and none are permitted to leave Paris, afternoon-set, nor before sun-rising, or at any time, without undergoing a strict examination by the police, who are stationed at the several barriers for that purpose."

The police, it is said, have already obtained important information. A foreign officer is mentioned, against whom there are violent suspicions; but it will be proper to wait for something more certain on this subject.

All the copies of the third number of the Sentinelle de Pifonnenr, which was on sale for a few days, have been seized. This political pamphlet is written by M. Joseiin de la Salla, the cousin of General Bertrand, who is at St. Helena. The Duke of Wellington is described in it as an insolent protonsul, and the most marked endeavours are made to direct against him the contempt and hatred of the French nation. The author, it is said, will be brought to trial.

It is reported here that Lord Kinnaird wrote to Sir George Murray, from Brussels, engaging this distinguished Officer to urge the Duke not to expose himself, as strange reports were in circulation from this town. The Duke himself was on horseback a part of yesterday, followed by a single servant as usual.

PARIS, Feb. 14.

The Duke of Wellington continued yesterday to receive the visits of the members of the Diplomatic Body, and of the most distinguished persons of the capital. A piquet of gendarmerie had been stationed at his Lordship's hotel.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

On Sunday dispatches were received at the Secretary of State's Office for the Colonial Department, from the Duke of Wellington, giving his own full detailed account of the attempt made to assassinate him. Immediately after Earl Bathurst had made himself acquainted with the contents of the dispatches, he repaired to Carlton-House, and laid them before the Prince-Regent, and remained a considerable time with his Royal Highness. Soon after the return of the Noble Secretary to his office, a Messenger was sent off with dispatches to the Noble Duke at Paris.

The indefatigable Abbe de Pradt has published another work on South America and Brazil.

Extract of a letter from Paris dated Feb. 16.

"The French papers have given a pretty correct account, of the late attempt made on the Duke of Wellington's life. As to the discovery of its author, that continues involved in mystery, notwithstanding the active researches of the police. It appears, however that his Grace has been able to furnish some clue for their researches, which is still acting upon, and which, forwant of sufficient time, has not yet led to any result. The Duke is said to have distinctly seen the individual who fired upon him, and to observe that he wore mustachoes; in consequence of this indication many half pay officers have received orders to quit Paris, and otherwise are put under strict surveillance. It seems that the individual in question was pursued immediately after his attempt, though not by the Duke's servants, whose first attention was directed to his Grace, but by some persons happening to be standing in front of the public house near the hotel. These followed him up to the Rue de la Madeleine, a dark unfrequented street, and observed him to enter a house, No. 11, the doors immediately closed on him. They knocked in vain at these doors. They state that the voice of several women and that of one man were distinctly to be heard. The house itself is said to be of ill fame:—This information was unfortunately not given to the Duke's family, or to the police, until late in the morning, in consequence of which neglect, when a search was made at the house in question nothing was to be found—its usual inhabitants had disappeared.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Whitehall, Feb 20, 1818.

Sir—I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acquaint you, for the information of the Committee of the Ship Owners Society on whose behalf you have addressed a Memorial to their Lordships, respecting the Duties on Timber, that upon a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, and more particularly with reference to the act 22d Geo. 3, chap. 86, (by which Timber from the British North American Colonies is exempted from the duty till the 25th March, 1820, it is not at present the intention of His Majesty's Government to submit to Parliament any alteration of the law, as it now stands, in respect to the importation of Timber, whether from our own Colonies or from foreign States.

I am to add that, under these circumstances, the Lords of the Committee do not think it necessary to give the members of the Ship Owners Society the trouble of attending their Lordships as proposed by your letter of the 20th December last, on this subject.

(signed) THOMAS LACK.

J. B. Bevans, Esq.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The following letter was received this morning from Vienna:

VIENNA, Feb. 9.

The conjectures formed by the public some time since, have lately acquired such a degree of moral certainty, that I can no longer refrain from communicating to you, what is emitted to full confidence. No doubt is entertained that our august Sovereign yielding to the reiterated offers and representations of the Germanic Body, has consented to resume the important Crown of Germany. One of our enlightened publicists has proposed the *Acte Capitulaire*, which, since 2d of this month, has been accepted and ratified in all its points. Though the details circulated at court are not stamped with sufficient authenticity to justify my transcribing them, yet I will add, that it is universally believed the ancient Council of the Empire is to be re-established (Reichsaufrath) at Vienna; that besides the imperial dignity, the Hereditary Prince is to be created King of Germany, and that the functions of Field Marshal of the German Empire have been given with common accord to the Duke of Tuscany, who resigns his post of Captain General of Bohemia. These innovations, or rather this return to our ancient usages inspire the best grounded hopes for the future."

We have received since our last the French Papers of Tuesday and Wednesday. They are peculiarly barren of intelligence. Not a syllable is said of any discoveries having been made, with respect to the attempt upon the Duke of Wellington; and there is probably no truth, therefore, in the account contained in the Brussels Papers, of the Police having already arrested some suspected persons.

Feb. 25.

A morning paper states, that the intended marriage of the Duke of Clarence with the Princess of Denmark, will not take place, and that his Royal Highness will be married to Miss Wykeham. This union we understand, has the sanction of the Prince Regent, and was arranged before his Royal Highness was apprised of the death of his son, Captain Fitzclarence, to whom it was most tenderly attached, and by whose loss he is deeply affected.

Melancholy Occurrence.—A very melancholy occurrence took place on Friday afternoon last, in the workshop of Mr. R. Morris, painter, of Chester.—The greater part of the men employed by Mr. Morris, had assembled, we understand, in one room, for the purpose of celebrating the entrance into a state of apprenticeship of one of the young men. After they had been regaling themselves some time, two of them (of the names of Oldham and Usherwood) engaged in a variety of antics, in the course of which they overturned a bucket of water, and a large can, which was filled with spirit of turpentine, in which they rolled each other. Usherwood, without the slightest intention of injuring his friend and fellow-workman, applied a piece of lighted paper to Usherwood's pantaloons. The effect of this act was awful in the extreme; in an instant the young man was enveloped in a body of fire. His companions immediately resorted to a variety of expedients to extinguish the flame, without effect. His wearing apparel, in a few minutes, with the exception of one garter, and a part of one of his stockings, was burned to ashes. His body was dreadfully scorched and presented a frightful spectacle. He was carried to the infirmary, a short time after the fatal event took place, where he lingered in the most excruciating agony until about six o'clock on Saturday evening, when death relieved him from all his sufferings. An inquest was held on the body on Sunday last. Verdict—Accidental Death.

Feb. 23.

Most Calamitous Fire.—Friday week, the large cotton mill of Mr. T. Atkinson, at Cobsebridge, near Huddersfield, was discovered to be on fire, and the every exertion was used to extinguish the flames, it was burnt to the ground. The manner in which this awful disaster took place, is related as follows, by a boy, ten years of age, who was the instrument of so calamitous an event: He says, that about 5 o'clock, he was sent into the card room (which is on the ground floor) with a lighted candle to fetch some rovings, and in taking them some loose cotton lying near, caught fire. He ran upstairs to inform those at work, and then to the top of the mill, under the idea of greater safety, but finding such intense heat and smoke, he again descended, and when he came to the stairs, under which the fire was, he laid himself down, and rolled to the bottom. The two overlookers succeeded in getting all the children to the top of the stairs, which were only a few yards from the door, and some of them were dragged down; the remainder, it is supposed, were so terrified, that they ran back into the mill, and were instantly suffocated, as a ladder was placed in a window at the opposite end of the mill, to which it was thought they would flee for safety (and near which place 14 were afterwards found), but the smoke and flames issued out with such violence, as precluded all possibility of assistance; nor could any thing be heard of them, although every exertion was made to stimulate them to approach the window. After this, no idea could be formed what point the poor children had fled to; and the floor gave way, and all, in an instant, was one volume of fire. Fifteen bodies were found, and a number of persons are employed in searching for the rest.—*Manchester Gaz. Feb. 21.*

Additional Particulars.—To attempt to save any property in the mill, seemed an hopeless effort, and the attention of the persons assembled was wholly directed to rescuing the persons within, who were all girls, from the fire that awaited them. With this view, a ladder was placed against a small window at the end of the factory, near the manager's house, and at the greatest distance from the place where the fire had first appeared; but every endeavour to induce the children to approach the ladder proved unavailing. On breaking the window, a dense column of smoke, which soon burst into a flame, issued from the opening; and it is probable, that before this humane effort to rescue the children was made, the suffocating influence of the ignited cotton, had terminated their sufferings.

A heart-rending scene now took place without, such as a parent who has witnessed the destruction of his child without being able to afford him any relief, can only conceive. Renewed efforts, prompted by a glimmering of hope, were made to ascertain the place where the poor children might have fled, and to rescue them from the flames, but in the midst of these exertions the roof and floor fell in, and hope gave way to despair. In less than half an hour, the entire building, all the machinery, and every article of the stock was destroyed. From a combination of unfortunate circumstances, this fire was more like an explosion, or the conflagration of a stubble, than the destruction of a substantial building. Not a vestige of property was saved in the mills; but the counting-house and warehouse, being protected by a strong main wall were preserved.

While every thing combustible was consumed, diligent search was made for the remains of the children, and fifteen of them were found in the course of the days the two others have been doubtless reduced to ashes. By this calamity about 80 persons were thrown out of employment. At the time the fire broke out 26 persons were at work in the mill, of whom 9 escaped and 17 perished.—*Leeds Mercury.*

The Mauritius and St. Helena.—We learn with pleasure, by the arrival at Portsmouth of the Phaeton from the Mauritius, having on board Governor Farquhar and family, that there had been no recent seizure of slave vessels in the neighbourhood of that colony.—The trade, indeed, has been abolished by the native powers of Madagascar, from before the great source of supply in conformity to a treaty concluded between the King of Oea and the Governor of the Mauritius. The most zealous efforts were employed by the British attached to the settlement, in order to accomplish this object. The Phaeton touched at St. Helena, on her way home, and Bonaparte was reported to be in good health at that period (Jan. 8.) but he had not been accessible to strangers for a considerable time past. The intelligence is of a more recent date than that which communicated the rumor of his illness, which was, therefore, probably unfounded.

Sea Monster.—Letters from Marseilles state, that a sea monster, of enormous dimensions, has been seen on the coast of Calabria. Some fishermen perceiving a hole in the sea, and thinking it was a rocking vessel which was in need of assistance, approached the monster, whose motion caused a phosphoric light, which was what they had mistaken for fire. They soon perceived a thick smoke, heard a hollow bellowing sound, and the agitation of the waves was such, that the boats were obliged to return precipitately to shore. According to this account the monster raised itself to a prodigious height, and then plunged itself into the waves, so that, though the night was very calm, they were covered with the spray.

Completion of the greatest Pedestrian Performance ever recorded.

The 600 miles in ten days was completed on Wednesday night, at eleven o'clock, by Mr. Howard, at Knaresford, who walked over a two mile piece of ground. This match is beyond the compass of the powers of any horse, and nothing like it has ever before been recorded of man. The pedestrian finished his work well on the first six days, and he had done 300 miles, 30 more than his ground. On Sunday, he began to flag, with swollen legs, but he did 56 miles. He was 18 hours in doing 57 miles, on Monday; bathing had, in some measure relieved. On Tuesday he was 19 hours performing 52 miles, and he was not expected to be able to go on the last day, from excessive fatigue. He had 45 miles to win the match; he started at two in the morning, proceeded, at first, under three miles an hour. At 4 P. M. he went to bed, having done 81 miles. He had then 14 miles to go in 8 hours. He rose again at seven, and won the match soon after 11, distressed in a manner not easily described. It was for 200 guineas.

Crew of the Indian.—It is with considerable satisfaction we inform the public, that by letters received in town by a respectable merchantile house, it is stated that eleven persons out of the crew and passengers have arrived in Ireland. They were long days at sea, in an open boat, and when nearly exhausted, were fortunately picked up.—We have not as yet heard the names of the persons saved; but it must afford some consolation, that even so many fellow-creatures have been rescued from a watery grave.

Whatever might have been the intention of the Princess of Wales respecting her return to England, [illegible] to the lamented death of the Princess Charlotte, if is now certain, that her Royal Highness has given over all thoughts of again visiting the British shore.

Hampden's Sword.—Among the interesting objects of curiosity in Carlton-house, in the armoury, which contains a magnificent collection of ancient arms, disposed with much taste, is the identical sword of the celebrated patriot John Hampden, in the highest preservation; the hilt and scabbard are ornamented with small bronze figures in relief, representing the history of David and Goliah, and from the admirable spirit and skill displayed in their execution, they are supposed by the most intelligent connoisseurs to be the work of the celebrated Italian artist, Cellini, who flourished in the time of Hampden.

A slight shock of an earthquake was experienced, a few days since, at Conisby, in Lincolnshire, which lasted some seconds. A noise, like the subterraneous firing of cannon, was heard at the time, and the windows of the houses in the town were much shaken.

HAMPSHIRE.—Every arrangement for a transfer of the country seat and domains of Earl Rivers, at Stratfield-Saye, near Hartford-bridge, to the Duke of Wellington has been lately completed. Two arbitrators have agreed upon the purchase money to be 263,000l. The timber on the estate is valued at 150,000l. Lord Rivers has begun to move out, & will shortly surrender possession. The present mansion is to be pulled down immediately, and the out lines of a new pile is at present in contemplation.

DEATH OF WELLINGTON.—We state with much concern, that the aunt of Duchess of Wellington has been seriously indisposed for many days, arising from a dreadful accident, no less than the breaking one of the tendons Achillis. This lamentable occurrence arose in a singular way. The following are the facts: Her Grace was reading a letter from her illustrious husband, in which he said, "in less than forty hours after the receipt of this I shall be in London." The Duchess had proceeded thus far, when in burst the Duke.—In the hurried anxiety to receive his welcome embrace, she flew to his arms, but unfortunately one of her feet coming in contact with a table or chair, she fell, and met with the accident above related. A series of hysterics followed, and her Grace did not recover till she was carried to bed. The fits arose from extreme dejection, the result of ill health for a long time past.—The report the following day was, that the Duchess was rather better, but still confined to her bed.

Extraordinary Circumstance.—On the 17th of last month, a lady of independent fortune, named Johnson, was residing in Bay-street, Clerkenwell, died. The customary ceremonies of laying out and placing the corpse in a coffin were performed; but in consequence of no visible change having taken place in the appearance of the body, the friends were induced to defer the performance of the last offices for a longer period than usual, and the funeral was postponed from time to time, until a month had actually elapsed, without the slightest alteration or appearance of decay being manifested in the person of the deceased. An opinion became prevalent among many of her friends that she was entranced, and on Wednesday last several medical gentlemen were called in to take a view of the body. One of them applied a lancet to a vein, and to the astonishment of every person present, the blood flowed profusely through the orifice; there was, however, no appearance of returning life, and the professional gentlemen having unequivocally given their opinion that the existence had terminated, she was interred on Thursday last in the burial ground at Clerkenwell. Mrs. Johnson was about sixty years of age.

Wednesday Suicide.—[illegible] was made known that Croft, the celebrated [illegible] died suddenly. He had [illegible] to attend the accouch[illegible] Thackeray, the wife of [illegible] Thackeray. On [illegible] her situation became so [illegible] Sir Richard wished to be [illegible] dical advice and assistance [illegible] gentleman having been [illegible] was their joint opinion [illegible] would prove fatal. This [illegible] pect of the case [illegible] ob[illegible] thrown Sir Richard into [illegible] tions.

An apartment in the [illegible] occupied by Mrs. Thacke[illegible] pointed for the residence o[illegible] In this chamber there were [illegible] belonging to Dr. Thacke[illegible] within the reach of Dr. [illegible] Richard retired to bed ab[illegible] 12 o'clock on Thursday, [illegible] one o'clock Dr. Thacke[illegible] noise, apparently proceed[illegible] room occupied by Dr. C[illegible] a female servant to ascert[illegible] she returned, saying sh[illegible] Doctor in bed, and cou[illegible] be asleep. A short time a[illegible] noise was heard, and the [illegible] again sent. She rapped [illegible] but received no answer. [illegible] stance created alarm, in [illegible] of which the door of his ap[illegible] broken open. Here a sh[illegible] cle presented itself. The [illegible] Richard Croft was lying [illegible] shockingly mangled; his [illegible] over his breast, and a pi[illegible] hand. One of the pist[illegible] loaded with slugs, the oth[illegible] Both were discharged, and [illegible] the unfortunate gentleman [illegible] blown to pieces.

Doctors Latham and Ba[illegible] Finch, proved that the de[illegible] since the death of the Pr[illegible] Lette, laboured under ment[illegible] He had been repeatedly h[illegible] that "this lamentable e[illegible] weighed heavy upon his m[illegible] should never get over it."

Mr. Finch said he was [illegible] that the deceased was labo[illegible] a derangement of intel[illegible] considerable time past, and h[illegible] have reposed trust in him [illegible] sion since the lamented cat[illegible] luded to.

The Jury, which was s[illegible] eight o'clock, having heard [illegible] of the evidence adduced, r[illegible] ten, after the coroner (Mr. [illegible] summed up the evidence w[illegible] comments. About eleven [illegible] Jury returned the following [illegible] "The deceased destroyed h[illegible] in a fit of temporary derang[illegible]

Mrs. Thackeray, we are [illegible] was safely delivered [illegible] o'clock on Friday morni[illegible] Herbert, an occasional nurse [illegible] Richard Croft. The lady [illegible] ignorant of the fatal event, [illegible] fair way of doing well.

LONDON,

Paris Papers to the 24th [illegible] erday. On the former day [illegible] ence was held at the hotel [illegible] plenipotentiaries, at which [illegible] of Wellington, the Ambas[illegible] Bussia, Prussia, Spain, Nap[illegible] were other ministers of for[illegible] were present. The object [illegible] is not mentioned. An [illegible] Berlin states positively, th[illegible] nine court will not conclu[illegible] that was about to be negot[illegible] in London, on the condition[illegible] by Messrs. Rothschild and [illegible] protocols published in L[illegible] long since by those gentle[illegible] clared to have been at [illegible] the authority of the Cabi[illegible] lin.

The London Globe of F[illegible] says a Hamburgh Mail to F[illegible] has just arrived, bringing [illegible] of the death of the King [illegible] Charles the 13th. He died [illegible] of February at Stockholm.

"The death of the King [illegible] is an event of more interest [illegible] feeling than to political [illegible] dents will succeed to the t[illegible] Sweden will remain precis[illegible] was. He indeed may fear [illegible] ungracious countenance on [illegible] He may apprehend that th[illegible] of Saxe, now nicknamed L[illegible] may crowd upon his gre[illegible] Child of the Revolution; h[illegible] been a Child at least he has [illegible] Champion of Jacobinism. [illegible] fortune, the French Revolu[illegible] him upon his present eminen[illegible] his superior mind and gracio[illegible] to both Danes and Swedes [illegible] him. He dethroned no Prin[illegible] he trampled down no sym[illegible] solent usurp ruffian hoofs, he [illegible] country, he insulted no pe[illegible] reigning King of Sweden, c[illegible] unmerited unpopularity, is [illegible] dicated the throne, and was [illegible] ly succeeded by his Uncle, [illegible] of the people. To [illegible] against the power of Bonapa[illegible] which almost all the [illegible] were their lettering, Banna[illegible]

14 miles to go in 8 hours
in at seven, and won the
after 11, distressed in a man-
ily described. It was for

he Indian.—It is with con-
sfaction we inform the
by letters received in town
able mercantile house, it is
eleven persons out of the
passengers have arrived in
ney were two days at sea,
boat, and when nearly ex-
e fortunately picked up.—
t as yet heard the names
as saved; but it must afford
slation, that even so many
ives have been rescued from
ave.

r might have been the in-
the Princess of Wales re-
r return to England, previ
lamented death of the Prin-
te, if is now certain, that
highness has given over all
again visiting the British

's Sword.—Among the ini
jects of curiosity in Carl
n the armoury, which con-
gnificent collection of an-
disposed with much taste,
al sword of the celebrated
Hampden, in the highest
; the hilt and scabbard are
with small bronze figures
representing the history of
Goliah, and from the ad-
rit and skill displayed in
ion, they are supposed by
telligent connoisseurs to be
f the celebrated Italian ar-
who flourished in the time
h.

shock of an earthquake was
, a few days since, at Con-
Lincolnshire, which lasted
ds. A noise, like the sub-
iring of cannon, was heard
, and the windows of the
e town were much shaken.

ne.—Every arrangement for
the country seat and do-
ari Rivers, at Stratford-upon-
day, 3rd inst. Stratford-
ord-bridge, to the Duke of
has been lately completed.
tors have agreed upon the
oney to be 263,000l. The
he estate is valued at 150,
Rivers has begun to move
shortly surrender possession.
t mansion is to be pulled
editately, and the out lines
ilets at present in contem-

OF WELLINGTON.—We state
concern, that the amiable
Wellington has been serious-
ed for many days, arising
difui accident, no less than
one of the tendons Achil-
mentable occurrence arose
way. The following are
Her Grace was reading a
er illustrious husband,
d," in less than forty hours
ceipt of this I shall be in
This Duchess had proceed-
when in short the Duke —
d anxiety to receive his
vence, she flew to his
ortunately one of her feet
ught with a table or chair,
ust with the accident a-

A series of hysterics fol-
her Grace did not recover
arried to bed. The fire
extreme dejection, there-
ith (or a long time past.—
he following day was, that
was rather better, but still
r bed.

ery Circumstance.—On the
south, a lady of indepen-
named Johnson, who re-
street, Clerkenwell, died.
ary ceremonies of laying
ing the corpse in a coffin
ired; but in consequence
e large having taken place
rance of the body, the
induced to defer the per-
he last offices for a longer
usual, and the funeral was
at time to time, until a
actually elapsed, without
alteration or appearance
g manifested in the per-
ceased. An opinion be-
nt among many of her
he was entranced, and on
st several medical gentle-
led in to take a view of
se of them applied a lan-
, and the astonishment
n present, the blood flow-
through the orifice; there
, no appearance of returns
the professional gentle-
mequivocally given their
the existence had termi-
as interred on Thursday
urial ground at Clerken-
olmson was about sixty

Melancholy Suicide.—On Friday it was made known that Sir Richard Croft, the celebrated accoucheur, had died suddenly. He had been called in to attend the accouchement of Mrs. Thackeray, the wife of the Revd. Dr. Thackeray. On Thursday morning her situation became so critical, that Sir Richard wished to have further medical advice and assistance. Another gentleman having been called in, it was their joint opinion that the result would prove fatal. This desperate aspect of the case was observed to have thrown Sir Richard into great agitation.

An apartment in the floor above that occupied by Mrs. Thackeray was appointed for the residence of Sir Richard. In this chamber there were two pistols belonging to Dr. Thackeray, hanging within the reach of Dr. Croft. Sir Richard retired to bed about half-past 12 o'clock on Thursday morning; about one o'clock Dr. Thackeray heard a noise, apparently proceeding from the room occupied by Dr. Croft, and sent a female servant to ascertain the cause; she returned, saying she found the Doctor in bed, and conceived him to be asleep. A short time after a similar noise was heard, and the servant was again sent. She rapped at the door, but received no answer. This circumstance created alarm, in consequence of which the door of his apartment was broken open. Here a shocking spectacle presented itself. The body of Sir Richard Croft was lying on the bed shockingly mangled: his arms headed over his breast, and a pistol in each hand. One of the pistols had been loaded with slugs, the other with ball. Both were discharged, and the head of the unfortunate gentleman was literally blown to pieces.

Doctors Latham and Baillie, and Mr. Finch, proved that the deceased had, since the death of the Princess Charlotte, laboured under mental distress.—He had been repeatedly heard to say, that "this lamentable circumstance weighed heavy upon his mind, and he should never get over it."

Mr. Finch said he was well aware that the deceased was labouring under a derangement of intellect for a considerable time past, and he should not have reposed trust in him on any occasion since the lamented catastrophe alluded to.

The Jury, which was summoned at eight o'clock, having heard the whole of the evidence adduced, retired about ten, after the coroner (Mr. Stirling) had summed up the evidence with suitable comments. About eleven o'clock the Jury returned the following verdict—"The deceased destroyed himself while in a fit of temporary derangement."

Mrs. Thackeray, we are happy to state, was safely delivered about eight o'clock on Friday morning by Mr. Herbert, an occasional assistant of Sir Richard Croft. The lady was kept ignorant of the fatal event, and is in a fair way of doing well.

LONDON, March 1.

Paris Papers to the 24th arrived yesterday. On the former day a conference was held at the hotel of the English ambassador, at which the Duke of Wellington, the Ambassadors of Russia, Prussia, Spain, Naples, and several other ministers of foreign powers were present. The object of the meeting is not mentioned. An article from Berlin states positively, that the Prussian court will not conclude the loan that was about to be negotiated for it in London, on the conditions proposed by Messrs. Rothschild and Co. The prospectus published in London, not long since by those gentlemen, is declared to have been altogether without the authority of the Cabinet of Berlin.

The London Globe of February 19, says a Hamburgh Mail to February 14, has just arrived, bringing intelligence of the death of the King of Sweden, Charles the 13th. He died on the 5th of February at Stockholm.

"The death of the King of Sweden is an event of more interest to party feeling than to political power. Bernadotte will succeed to the throne, and Sweden will remain precisely as she was. He indeed may fear to meet an ungracious countenance on all sides.—He may apprehend that the enemies of law, now nicknamed Legitimacy, may scowl upon his greatness, as a Child of the Revolution; but if he has been a Child at least he has not been a Champion of Jacobinism. A soldier of fortune, the French Revolution threw him upon his present eminence, which his superior mind and gracious services to both Danes and Swedes secured to him. He dethroned no Prince by fraud, he trampled down no dynasty by revolutionary ruffian hoofs, he pillaged no country, he insulted no people. The reigning King of Sweden, conscious of unmerited unpopularity, in disgust, abdicated the throne, and was legitimately succeeded by his Uncle, a favourite of the people. To prop this change against the power of Bonaparte, under which almost all the thrones of Europe were then tottering, Bernadotte was called in by the popular party, and appointed next in succession as Crown Prince. He was not indebted to Bonaparte or to France for promotion, but to his humanity and wisdom with which he exercised in the north his authority as a French Viceroy. Revolutionary principles were as well satisfied by this proceeding as the more strict principles of legitimacy. He was a child of the French Revolution, and he was the choice of the people of Sweden not suddenly elevated to the throne, but to ascend it in due succession, after further services should have confirmed the gratitude which the past had created. Thus his accession must be as popular as it is just and irreproachable."—*Courier.*

The amount of Bank of England Notes in circulation, on the 12th of January last, was 30,619,440l. being something above two millions more than on the corresponding day in January, 1817. The increase is entirely in Notes above 5l.; in the smaller notes there has been a decrease of about 750,000l.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.

Projected Voyage to the North Pole.—The four ships now fitting out at Deptford, for a voyage to the North Pole, for the discovery of a north-west passage, are actively preparing for their destinations. From the superior nautical knowledge, tried gallantry, and undaunted resolution of the officers so judiciously selected for this dangerous service, the greatest hopes are entertained of its success. It appears from the most informed Greenland Captains, that great quantities of ice have broken away from the north-east coast of Greenland; and one ship made her way last year to 83 1-2 degrees.—It is doubtless if the northern parts of Baffin's Bay have ever been visited—Baffin gives names to several inlets situated there; but in his original manuscript journals and charts, now in possession of the Lords of the Admiralty, no mention or notice is taken of his ever having passed the straits. In fact, all beyond 76 degrees on the Greenland coast is still unknown. It is supposed that the ice breaks away from the pole during the summer, and is driven by winds and currents to the south, till it grounds, and then forms the barrier which Capt. de Phipps mentions in his voyage. That it melts about is certain. The Sun's rays, during the summer solstice, being incessantly on the pole, must naturally create great warmth; indeed, greater than a few degrees to the south, where the atmosphere is rarefied during the night. The conjecture, that the pole is clear from the ice during the summer, is founded on that hypothesis. Sir Joseph Banks has given every assistance in his power to the success of this national undertaking.

The ships for the northern regions are nearly completed. The bed places in the cabins, &c. are so constructed as to be removed, and every requisite for the construction of barracks, &c. to be conveyed in the ships, should it be necessary for the officers and crew to remain on those inhospitable shores. An astronomer also proceeds with them, with proper mathematical instruments, a dipping needle, &c. Provisions for two years consumption, and an unlimited quantity of coals are also embarked.

The health of Prince Leopold is said to be on the rise.

Mortier and Sochet are spoken of as about to be created Peers of France.

LONDON, Feb. 19

The Journal of the last 48 hours contains the following singular narrative:—

"Some days ago a curate in the suburbs of London received a letter to call the latter with a sick person. Having dismissed them, he returned to his own habitation late at night. In passing near a house, he perceived a light and the door open. He entered, and what was his surprise, at seeing a bloody corpse stretched near the entrance. He recognized it to be the body of the master of the house. A little further he observed that of his unfortunate wife, killed in the same manner. At length by the assistance of a light he discovered in the chimney, deep steps, which appeared to be in motion by the effect of convulsive movements. It was the eldest servant suspended by the neck. In the last agonies of death. He hastened to cut the cord, and with much difficulty restored her to the use of her senses. He interrogated the girl respecting the circumstances of this horrid deed; she replied, that some time to give any explanation; at last she told the curate that the principal author of these assassinations was his own nephew: she gave such an account of him that the curate could not suppress over her description, and also described the ruffian that accompanied him. Furnished with this information, the curate pursued his way to his own residence: but resolved to cause his nephew, with the murderers to be arrested. Before he reached home, he applied to the police, and returned to him what he had seen and heard; and requested him to assist him. The mayor having arranged the plan with the curate, the latter returned home. He found his nephew, who appeared watching for his return. "I have had a painful visit," said he to him, "and I want some refreshment, go down into the cellar, and bring me a bottle of wine, that we may partake of it." The nephew hesitated, and endeavoured to persuade his uncle that he would do better to go to bed. But the latter insisting to go himself, the nephew took the lights, accompanied with the curate, and told him he was going to do what he desired. He descended, but scarcely had he entered, when the curate closed the door upon him. The nephew thought at first, that it was only a trick, but soon after the mayor arrived with an escort, and the cellar door was opened. They found there the nephew with fifteen brigands, companions of his crimes—They recognised them to be the individuals that the servant had described. They were disarmed, bound and consigned to the neighbouring prison.

Two more of the Royal Family, it is confidently announced, will be married in the spring. The Duke of Clarence is to marry a Princess of Denmark, and the Princess Elizabeth is to be married to prince Frederick Joseph Louis, of Hesse Homburg, who is now on a visit to England.

The *London Gazette* of the 24 of Feb. contains a proclamation, offering £300, as a reward to any person who shall bring to conviction any offender or offenders having maliciously set fire to, or been accessory to setting fire to any house in St. John's, Newfoundland; and the further reward of £100, to any person who shall convict any unlawful association for the purpose of burning the said town.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE,
YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 7.

LAND COUNCIL.

The three next Land Council days will be on, *Wednesday* the 20th *May*, and 10th of *June* and 1st of *July*.

An Act to regulate the Costs in certain Cases in the Court of King's Bench.

[Passed 1st April, 1818.]

Whereas the District Courts, established in the several Districts of this Province, were intended as well to relieve Defendants from the charge of Answering in the Superior Court, as to facilitate the Suitor; and whereas suits of the proper competence of the said District Courts, are frequently brought into the Court of King's Bench, having concurrent jurisdiction, to the great increase of Costs and Charges to the Parties: For remedy whereof, be it therefore Enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by, with the advice & consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, that in any Suit hereafter to be brought in the Court of King's Bench, which Suit can be of the proper competence of the District Court, no more Costs shall be taxed against the Defendant than would have been incurred in the District Court, in the same Action, unless the Judge, who tried the Cause of such Suit or Action, shall certify in open Court at the Trial, that it was fit Cause to be so brought from the District Court, and recommended in the Court of King's Bench.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Defendant's Costs taxed between Client and Attorney on such Suit so certified, or to much thereof as shall not exceed the Costs taxable in the District Court in such case shall be set off, against the Plaintiff's costs, taxed to be recovered from Defendant.

HALIFAX, April 4.

At eleven o'clock on Sunday forenoon, his Excellency the Right Hon. the Lieutenant Governor, and her Lady, ship the Countess of Dalhousie, embarked on board His Majesty's sloop Forth, Capt. Sir John Louis, Baronet, which ship soon after sailed for Bermuda.

His Excellency is expected to return here by the latter end of this month.

We understand, the administration of the civil government of the Province, devolves upon the Hon. Michael Wallace, as *Senior Councellor*, in the absence of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

ST. JOHNS, (N. F.) March 3.

Death of Vice Admiral Pickmore.—We have the melancholy task in this week's paper to announce to the public the death of our worthy Governor Vice-Admiral Pickmore. His Excellency, by the King's commission, will be succeeded in his office by Captain John Boker, the senior naval officer upon this station.

March 13.

On Tuesday evening last, the remains of our late Governor were taken from the vault in the church, and conveyed on board His Majesty's Sloop Fly, which ship will, as soon as she can possibly be extricated from the ice; this has been found an arduous task for several hundred men employed every day (when the weather would permit) since the 25th ult.; the ice is from three to five feet thick, and the distance to the channel about one mile; the severity of the frost this season, exceeds that of any winter known to the oldest inhabitants.

Shortly will be Published,
BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A MUSICAL Selections from the most approved Masters, occasionally interspersed with *Original Compositions*, most of which will be founded on the most admired Melodies of this country.

The first Number will appear in May, and will consist of an Introduction and Variations of an admired Canadian Melody, Composed and Managed by S. CODMAN, Organist of the Cathedral at Quebec.

For particulars, apply to Mr. *Brooks*, Merchant, Mr. *Dawers*, Bookseller, and at this Office.

York, 6th May. 19tf

WANTS A SITUATION,
A MAN and his Wife, the one as Butler and the other as Cook. They can produce testimonials of good character. Enquire at this Office.

Court of Probate Notice.

Upper-Canada, Court of Probate, York, to wit. } SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

To the next of Kin of ROBERT WOOLSEY, *late of* AMHERSBURGH, *in the Western District, and Province aforesaid, deceased.*

WHEREAS JOHN GENTLE, of the Town of Sandwich, in the Western District, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition, in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Robert Woolsey, some time past, died intestate in the City of Quebec, in the Province of Lower Canada, and possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds, in the said Province of Upper-Canada, and praying that Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Robert Woolsey, at the time of his death, in the said Province of Upper-Canada, might be granted to him the said John Gentle, —NOW THEREFORE these are to cite and require you the said next of kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate, to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the First Monday in January, next ensuing the date hereof, and being the Fourth day of January next, and then and there shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Robert Woolsey, at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said John Gentle.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal of the said Court of Probate, at York, in the Province aforesaid, this Fourth day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal,
Court of Probate.

S. HEWARD,
Register, Court of Probate.

CHOICE LANDS
FOR SALE,
In Upper-Canada.

FIVE Hundred and Sixteen Acres of Land in the Township of Willoughby, County of Lincoln, in the District of Niagara, being composed of Lots No. 12 and 13, in the 1st and 2d Concessions, with their broken front, lying on the River St. Lawrence, about three miles above the Niagara Falls.

1200 Acres in the Township of Pickering, in the County of York, in the Home District, being composed of Lots 26 and 27 in 1st Concession, and 26 in the 2d Concession, and 26 and 27 in the 3d Concession, with their broken Lots 26 and 27, lying between the 1st Concession and Lake Ontario, containing 1200 Acres.

2000 Acres in the said Township of Pickering, composed of Lots No 29, 30, 32 and 33, in the 1st Concession, with their broken fronts, containing 2000 Acres.

ALSO,

1000 Acres in the said Township of Pickering, composed of Lots No. 22 and 23 in the 7th Concession, 21 and 22 in the 8th Concession, and 22 in the 9th Concession.

As to Situation, Soil, Timber, Water and other local advantages which can be desired, these Lands possess them in so great a degree, and indeed are so well known throughout this Province, as to render it unnecessary to attempt any further description of them.

Persons desirous to become purchasers of part or of the whole of the said Lands, will meet with the most favorable terms with respect to payment.

Indisputable titles will be given.

For further particulars, application to be made at the Printing Office at York, or to Mr. ROBERT HAMILTON, of Queenston.

York, 6th May, 1818. 19tf

Sale by Auction.

ON Monday next, the 11th inst. will be sold the following valuable articles, the Cash, without reserve, at the Subscriber's Auction Room:

An elegant Silver mounted and double Tea Urn, first coat of gold never laid on Sugar Gimblets, with drops; one pair of Plated Candlesticks, Silver mounted; one hand one Carpet; an elegant Rose mounted Hanger, with spare mountings and Traces, late the property of Lieut. Gen. Drury, and 1st Veer Forks; one do. Table spoons; one dozen do. Tea spoons; one handsome Chest Stand; one gold Button; one Green Feather Fan; one mounted one elegant Green Tassel; one pair of best Polished Steel Fire Irons; one warranted Silver Watch, by Broad, London; one pair of excellent Pocket Pistols; one handsome Fowling Piece, with Bayonet Hanger and Flask; one Patent Double Flinte, with additional Keys and Screws; two Saddles and Bridles; one Lady's Side ditto; one handsome Pier Glass; one do. Toilette ditto; two sets of Travelling Dido Hearth Rugs; a few pieces of Paper Hanging, with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

The above can be seen on Saturday next, and the Sale will positively take place on Monday, at one o'clock.

T. MOSLEY, *Auctioneer.*

York, 5th May, 1818.

Carpenters, Brickmakers and Gardeners,
Will hear of Situations, by applying at this Office.

York, 6th May. 19tf

From the United States

BALTIMORE, April 12.

Captain Laddle, of the schooner Tiger, in 23 days from La Guyra, informs that two days before he sailed, a party of the revolted of the Province of Carracas—the Royalists regrouped it a complete rout, relating to have made 500 prisoners, who were all put to the sword; and taken 800 muskets with the principal part of the baggage—and Bolivar's private stores got among the rest. Three hundred Spaniards attached to the Patriotic army, were found the next morning in the mountains. The particulars had just arrived, but published, but Captain Laddle could not obtain a copy, as he could not leave that any officers of distinction were among the prisoners. It was stated that Piar had got a head been effected by Morillo, by abandoning Calabozo, that drew the Patriots into ambush between the mountains. Morillo and Piar wounded in some of the actions preceding the last.

KINGSTON, March 6.

Official accounts received at Carthagena from La Vera Cruz, state that insurgents had been completely routed, their last strong hold, the Fort of St. George, having been captured by the Royalists, and the whole of the garrison made prisoners. In consequence of which, the communication with Mexico was entirely open, and great quantities of bullion had arrived from that city, which was intended to be shipped on board the Frigate on her arrival at La Vera Cruz.

BALTIMORE, March 31.

About three o'clock this morning one of the watchmen discovered that the office of Mr. J. I. Cohen, jun. in Market Street, was on fire. He immediately gave the alarm, and aid being promptly afforded, it was extinguished without causing much injury.

The origin of the fire was evidently in the ceiling, immediately above where a lamp is fixed, which is at a proper height for convenience; but the ceiling being only seven feet high, the heat of the lamp flame bearing nightly, for a length of time, on the same spot, had charred the laths and joist through the plaster; and, although the lamp had been extinguished as usual before nine o'clock last night, it appears that the heat had ignited the charred wood, which was not discovered until the flame had burst forth through the ceiling, as above stated.

The above occurrence, which would have caused serious injury, if the fire had not been providentially so early discovered, it is hoped will operate as a caution to all persons whose lamps are similarly situated. A sheet of tin, placed over the flame at a small distance from the ceiling, would prevent the occurrence of a similar injury.

A Spanish Government brig, captured by the Buenos Ayrian Privateer Union, is fitting out as a privateer in the bay.

Considerable excitement prevailed in New Orleans, in consequence of the treatment experienced by some Spaniards of Spain and Gaspesa peasants who had just arrived in three Dutch Ships, and who had been said to raise money due for passage. We shall give our next some extract from the gazettes on this subject.

MISSOURI SALINES.

Very interesting Account of them.

The Grand Saline is situated about 280 miles south-west of Fort Osage, between the forks of a small branch of the Arkansas, one of which washes its southern extremity; and the other, the principal one, runs nearly parallel with and within a mile of its opposite side. It is a hard level plain, of reddish coloured land, of an irregular or mixed figure—its greatest length is from north-west to south-east, and its circumference full *thirty* miles. This plain is entirely covered, in dry hot weather, from *two* to *six* inches deep, with a crust of clear white *salt*, of a quality rather superior, I think, to the imported brown salt. In this state the saline bears a striking resemblance to a field of brilliant white snow with a frozen crust on it after rain.

The grand saline is environed with ridges of sand hills; some thinly clothed with verdure and small trees; and others afford on their declivities thickets of dwarf plumb trees, not more than 30 inches high, which yielded us (June 23) a great abundance of ripe plumbs, the largest and finest I ever tasted. I think the salt may be easily waggoned from this place to the Arkansas, where keeled boats may receive it at certain seasons. The road is through an open prairie all the way, and the distance not more than 80 or 90 miles.

The rock saline lies about 75 miles north-west of the grand saline, surrounded by naked mountains of red clay and *gypsum*. It is a level flat of hard red land of about 500 acres, through which passes a small stream dividing it into two unequal parts, one-fifth or about 100 acres, being on the south-west side, close under a tremendous hill, from the base of which issue several springs of salt water, which gradually cover the plain and by the action of the sun, is, in dry or hot seasons, converted into a solid mass of salt several inches in thickness. There are also within this plain four springs of salt water perfectly saturated, around which are formed hollow cones of *rock salt*, from 12 to 20 inches in thickness.—When I visited this saline it had just been inundated by excessive rains, and all the salt was swept off, except that around the four springs; I found an immense quantity there, and actually blocked out with my *tomahawk* a very clear piece full 16 inches thick. From what I saw myself, and what my faithful Indian guides told me on the spot, and had often told me before, I have not the least doubt but there are times when this whole section, next the hills, is covered completely with a solid rock of salt from 4 to 12 inches thick. The other section produces salt exactly like that of the grand saline. The country around the rock saline is very mountainous, and the saline can be approached only on foot, or (with some difficulty) on horse-back.

You have a specimen of the salt which I got at this saline from one of the springs; therefore I need not describe it.

G. SIBLY.

From the National Intelligencer.

The bill "concerning navigation," which passed the Senate with but two dissenting voices, has passed the House of Representatives with an almost equal unanimity; sixteen votes only appearing in the negative. If the bill receive the sanction of the President, therefore, of which there is little doubt, it will become a law, and by a stronger vote, probably, than any of a like character has ever received in Congress. This is the most important act, so far, of the present session; particularly with reference to the commercial convention with Great Britain, which expires in the course of next year by its own limitation. The necessity for the act has been so apparent, as to overcome the reluctance to pass it, which, at the last session, caused its postponement; and the vote it has received, may be regarded as a pledge of rigid adherence by Congress to the policy it discloses.

The Indian War.—The following extract of a letter, dated at Fort Hawkins, the 18th of March, is copied from the Savannah Republican of the 3d inst.

"The Upper Creeks have joined the army at Fort Scott with Two Thousand Warriors, all anxious to take the field against their turbulent neighbours, they are under the command of M'Intosh & Lovett, two of their most distinguished chiefs.

"The army will consist of from four to five thousand men, and if this forces can be brought to action, we shall have no more complaints from that quarter of our country."

Singular Preservation.—Under this head, we find, in the Albany Argus of yesterday, the following extraordinary fact:—"On Friday last, two lads, one a son of Mr. P. Van Loon, and the other a son of Mr. J. Heermance, about eight or ten years old, fell into the river, which was very high and muddy, at the upper end of the steam boat wharf. The latter was extracted from the water without much delay, but the former, although two or three boats put off for his relief, was not discovered for some time, and it was believed that he had gone to the bottom, until the oars in one of the boats went to take up his hat, which was seen floating near the ferry, when behold, the boy was found suspended from it, though in no apparently visible state. The buoyancy of the hat—and of the air in its crown, had kept the body from sinking to the bottom. By the judicious management pursued under the direction of Doctor Shaw, we are happy to add, and which was persevered in for nearly two hours, a resuscitation of life was happily effected."

Office of the Federal Gazette,
Baltimore, April 9.

The Editor is indebted to the friendly attention of a respectable gentleman of this city for the following interesting extracts, which are from a source on which full reliance may be placed.

La Guayra, Feb. 20, 1818.

I write a few lines under the most awful feelings and apprehensions.—Morillo is destroyed, proved a coward or a traitor. The Province is lost!—The Patriots fast advancing on Caracas, and no men to defend it. The greatest scene of distress and confusion imaginable prevails, all order lost, and thousands of people crowding on the shore and wharf to embark with whatever of most value they can take with them. Yesterday the scene of confusion commenced, and continues at this time with increased alarm—the wharf and shore covered with goods of all descriptions, and no possibility of getting them off. An embargo has been on for a week past, and no vessel permitted to sail. At this moment nothing can be done, every one is saving their own lives, and any thing else they can. There are several foreigners here, none of whom will remain, and they all have more or less property that will be lost, as it is the opinion of all that no property found will be respected, and they do not consider even their lives safe.—To add to the dismay, last night a severe shock of an earthquake was felt. The heart sickens with the scene of distress in every shape. A very high sea renders it dangerous for a small boat to pass, and the King's officers have all canoes engaged embarking stores and people.

4 *o'clock, p. m.*—The distress increases; all alarm and confusion—thousands of men, women and children on the wharf and beach, endeavouring to get off—the sea immensely high, and many boats overset and lost in the surf, and women and children immersed in the waves.

Nothing positive is known where Morillo is, or how near the patriots are; but the cry is in all mouths, "they are coming!" Caracas is nearly deserted, as this place will soon be. No goods, except some of the most valuable, can be embarked, and they much injured. The earthquake last night has had a visible effect on the sea; it is very high. I trust time will be allowed to get off most of the miserable inhabitants, by whom the shore is lined—say with thousands.

Two Americans, one Englishman and myself, (who all have property here,) and find it impossible to embark it, I have concluded on remaining and waiting the issue. The greatest danger is apprehended from the blacks, who, so soon as the town will have been deserted, it is feared, will commence a general and indiscriminate robbery and plunder and perhaps worse.

We shall occupy one house, and raise the American flag as some protection. I have but little hopes of saving any property.

5 *o'clock, p. m.*—The embarkation continues with increased terror and confusion; 200 to 300 dollars are offered for a boat for one trip with passengers, and the government have just stove and thrown into the sea, a quantity of powder that they were unable to embark. At present there are four of the fleet in the harbor, and a large number of merchant vessels, happily for the people who are crowding their decks.

Half past six o'clock, p. m.—Glorious news for the Spaniards. An express has just arrived, by which we have news of a terrible action having fought, in which Morillo was victorious. The news has converted the scene of distress to joy, and a salute is now firing; all are overjoyed; particulars not yet known; to-morrow we will have them, and I will advise. Suffice it to say, it is such as to completely restore tranquility.

La Guayra, Feb. 26, 1818.

Referring to my several letters herewith, I have to advise that the embargo probably will be raised to-morrow, (which has been on 16 days.) This accounts for all my letters coming by one opportunity.

The sudden and great alarm we have been under has, in some measure subsided, and enables me to advise as far as that we are permitted to know, the result of the late actions.

General Morillo with the principal part of his army, was posted in Calabozo, about forty-five leagues from Caracas.

The patriot chiefs, Bolivar and Pias, formed a junction near St. Fernando, beyond Calabozo, and marched to attack Morillo, who abandoned Calabozo, with a view of falling back on and protecting Caracas. In his retreat he was attacked by the patriots, and in two days and nights, a different actions ensued. Morillo always on the defensive, and falling back. In the last engagement, the Spaniards claim a decisive victory, having destroyed the greater part of their opponents—but no details are yet made known; the loss on both sides no doubt severe. Since the action Morillo has occupied Villade Cura, this side of Calabozo; and the Patriots are said to have occupied the latter. After which no accounts were had from the contending armies for four days, and until the courier announced, as above stated, the decided victory obtained by the royalists.

Savings Bank, Boston.—The deposits at this popular institution, from its commencement on the 19th February, 1817, to March 25, 1818, inclusive are as follows: 1070 deposits: $84,854 44.

CHARLESTON, April 8.

Lord Cochrane.—Contrary to what has been frequently reported, and by many believed, that this nobleman had sailed to join the Independents in South America, it will be seen by an article from the the London Courier, of the 3d of Feb. that he was in London at that date.

Junius.—The Edinburgh Review proves beyond a doubt, that Sir Philip Francis, a living nobleman of Great Britain, is the author of the celebrated letters of Junius. The number (37) of the Review containing this proof, is certainly among the most interesting in the series, and the very neat and accurate manner in which it is presented to the public, does honor to the enterprising Editors of it on this side the Atlantic.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

FAYETTEVILLE, (Virg.) March 26.

High Waters.—The Cape Fear River commenced rising on Saturday last and continued to rise till the Monday evening following—its perpendicular height was about 35 feet.—There has not been a period within the memory of the oldest inhabitants now living, of such repeated freshets, in any one season, as has occurred during the last.

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

President Petion has recently got into a difficulty with the Government of Buenos Ayres for having confiscated certain property, captured on the high seas, and sent into Port-au-Prince, as a neutral port, by Commodore Taylor, of the Buenos Ayres squadron. Thereupon, Mondave has begun to make reprisals, and has sent Petion a letter, informing him that he shall detain all Haytian vessels he may meet with; if satisfaction be made by Petion, they shall be restored: if not, they will be considered good and lawful prizes.

The navy of Petion consists of the frigate General Brown, carrying 30 guns and 300 men; the Wilberforce, of twenty-two guns; the Fire Fly of eighteen guns, and the Conqueror of sixteen guns, all lying in harbour. The government of Petion is well liked by the people; his laws are considered just; he patronizes education, and the country is supplied with schools. Foreign missionaries, also, are received and treated with urbanity.

The court of Christophe is modelled after the late Court of Bonaparte, and is constituted in much the same manner. The laws of the land are very direct and rigid, and executed with great impartiality and promptitude. The commercial code and regulations, though precise, are determined upon, and are strictly observed. The police of the kingdom is uncommonly rigorous and efficient. No subject, not even a noble-man, is permitted to be absent from his dwelling after ten o'clock at night; and if he dare neglect this decree, it is only in the company of a stranger who must be required to observe it. It is considered a high offence for any of the nobility, male or female, to be absent from the palace. Some days ago, a letter was given by his Majesty's orders, and the person so offending is punished by being put into a strong fortress, both with and without military guard. The princes royal are all provided with private tutors, and are said to be docile and ingenious.—Parties however, are said to be forming, headed by the Princes of the blood, and the prospect is that the succession to the throne will produce contention.

From Lower Canada.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Thursday, 26th March.

Mr. *Cuvillier* stated, that he rose to move in a measure which had already been found of sufficient moment to engage the most earnest attention of the House, and which, as far as he has been able to judge, had been considered by the public at large, as a matter of the greatest importance, to the upright administration of Justice. He meant the enquiry concerning the Court of Vice Admiralty in this Province, in the course of the enquiry, he had been reproached, by an honorable member, with having instituted the present enquiry, in the absence of the Gentleman who presided in the Court of Vice Admiralty, but he availed himself of the present occasion, to remind Members, that he had given notice in the last session, of his intention to institute the present enquiry, which, he trusted, had been fairly and temperately conducted. He, therefore, could not be accused of having acted with precipitancy, after having given a year's notice, and, he had reason to believe, that the Gentleman in question, must have been apprised of his intention. It was from the same liberal principles by which he then acted, that he was now induced to give a similar notice of his determination upon the result of the enquiry which had taken place before a committee of the whole house. He did not wish to act precipitately, nor to take an advantage of an absentee. He only desired, and he ardently desired, to correct those abuses, which appeared to have been intolerable. The whole of the testimony upon which he intended to rely, was now in print, and Members would have time coolly to reflect upon the subject between this and the ensuing Session. Mr Cuvillier then proposed to resolve, "that the advanced period of the present Session of the Provincial Parliament, does not permit the House to take into consideration the report of the General Committee to which it was referred to enquire into the state of the administration of justice in the Court of Vice Admiralty, and that the consideration of the same be resumed in the ensuing Session."

It was accordingly unanimously resolved as above.

Mr. *Cuvillier* then gave notice, that in the course of the ensuing Session, he would propose certain Resolutions, which he read in his place, and are in substance.

"1. That the Judge of the Vice Admiralty was also a Judge in the King's Bench.

2. That the union of these offices in the same person was dangerous, incompatible and unconstitutional.

4. That to exact fees for a Judge was derogatory to the dignity of the Crown, illegal and contrary to the spirit of the Constitution of the Province.

5. That much public discontent existed by reason of the exaction of those fees.

6. That the Surrogation of other persons, being Advocates and Attornies, to act as Judges in the absence of the Judge of the Vice Admiralty was wrong and illegal.

7. That an Address be presented to the Governor in Chief, praying him to adopt measures in order that the two important offices of Judge of the King's Bench and Judge in the Vice Admiralty in this Province, be no longer vested in the same person.

8. That a denial of Justice to Mr. John Goudie of Quebec, had been incurred by the Court of Vice Admiralty in this Province.

That the Commons do impeach for the same."

Mr. *Cuvillier* then gave notice that he will, in the ensuing Session, move to institute an enquiry in the conduct of the Officers of the Customs, as relates to the Charge of Commission on the Duties raised in virtue of Acts of the Provincial Parliament, and also on the Act of the 12th Geo. III. chap. 38.

Mr. *Taschereau* moved, seconded by Mr. Bellet, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, representing to his Excellency, that the House having taken into consideration His Excellency's recommendation on the subject of the Expences of the Civil Government of this Province for the year 1818, have voted a sum not exceeding Forty Thousand Two Hundred and Sixty-three Pounds, Eight Shillings and nine pence Currency, towards defraying the Expences of the Civil Government of this Province for the year 1818, exclusive of the sums already appropriated by Law. But that in peculiar circumstances which have prevented the House from receiving at an early moment the estimate of the Civil List Revenue and Public Accounts, and the advanced state of the Session not admitting the passing of a Bill of Appropriation for the purpose, they pray His Excellency will be pleased to order that the sum not exceeding forty thousand two hundred and sixty-three pounds eight shillings and nine pence currency, be taken out of any of the unappropriated monies, which now are, or hereafter may be, in the hands of the Receiver General of this Province, for the purposes aforesaid; and assuring His Excellency, that this House will make good the sums at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament.

After some debate, it was resolved accordingly.

Yeas	16
Nays	2

31st March, 1818.

Mr. *Taschereau* rose to give notice, that he would early in the ensuing Session, propose an enquiry into the manner in which the Act of the Provincial Parliament of the 26th Geo. III. chap. 10, entitled, "*An Act for regulating Persons who hire or engage to perform voyages to the Indian Country or to winter there.*" is executed, and what were the results of the said Act. As an impartial Representative of the People of Lower Canada, he thought himself bound to institute an enquiry upon a subject which deeply concerned the individuals who were employed in the trade of the Indian Territories under this Act. The result of the enquiry he proposed, would, he apprehended, tend to prove that there was no reciprocity of interests or obligations between the masters and the servants. That the whole advantage lay with the former, while the latter were not only frequently wronged, but were entirely unprotected against the tyranny exercised against them under colour of the Act alluded to. He proposed in fact to investigate the system upon which the trade in the North West Country was carried on certain Fur traders, to the detriment and ruin of the unfortunate people employed in their service, whose demoralizing effects were so strongly felt in this Province.

The Act above mentioned enabled the persons to whom he alluded to monopolize the trade to the Indian territories, to the utter exclusion of all others His Majesty's Canadian Subjects. He believed the result of the proposed enquiry would lead to a conviction of the necessity of the repeal or modification of that Act, and of a strong representation to His Majesty's Ministers on the subject of the trade in question, to induce them to adopt immediate and effectual measures to prevent the evils arising from the state of affairs in the Indian Countries.

Executive Council Chamber, York, 20th May, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Joint Examining Board of Law, 2, in the Incorporation of the Township of Gwillimbury, in the District of Home, does not within Three Months from this date, appear to assert that out the Grant to said Law, it will be regranted to another person.

By order of the Lt. Governor in Council,
JOHN BOWES,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

WANTED,

A MAN well versed in the business of Farming in this country, to undertake the active superintending of a Farm. As to qualifications of character and he required. A single man, or a man and wife, without children, would be preferred. Enquire at this Office. 12 tf

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES PER.		Province Currency, Dollar at 5s. From £	s.	d.	To £	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	7
Mutton	——	0	0	5	0	0	8
Veal	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Pork	——	0	0	0	0	0	8
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	2	6
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	3	4
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Butter	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs	doz.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas	——	0	3	1	0	3	9
Potatoes	——	0	0	0	0	1	10½
Oats	——	0	0	0	0	1	1
Turnips	——	0	0	0	0	0	6
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	6
Flour	cwt.	0	15	0	0	18	9
Do.	bl.	1	5	0	1	10	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hay	ton	2	0	0	2	10	0
Wood	cord	0	10	0	0	12	6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, and if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscription will be required to be paid in advance, (without exception,) to the first of July, or first of January.

Advertisements not exceeding 5 lines, half a dollar for the first insertion, and seven pence half penny, every subsequent insertion. From 6 to 10 lines, one dollar for the first insertion, and one shilling and three pence, each subsequent insertion. All advertisements exceeding 10 lines will be charged at the rate of four pence per line, the first insertion, and two pence per line each time afterwards—except when contracted for six months, in which case only one shilling per line will be charged—No advertisement to have less than 6 lines, to be charged less than a dollar the first insertion.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. *Glengarry*; Guy Wood, Esq. *Cornwall*; J. Wilson, Esq. *Perth*; C. Jones, Esq. *Brockville*; J. Macaulay, Esq. *Kingston*; S. McNabb, Esq. *Bellville*; Major Rogers, *New-Castle*; C. Fothergill, Esq. *Toronto*; R. Hatt, Esq. *Ancaster*; J. Crooks, Esq. *Niagara*; T. McCormick, Esq. *Queenston*; D. Ross, Esq. *Long-Point*; W. Hinde, Esq. *Sandwich*.

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. II. YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1818. No. 22



UPPER-CANADA.
Samuel Smith,
Administrator.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the First day of May next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing Date the First Day of April, instant, WE thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the First Day of May, next ensuing, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. BUT WE, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; HEREBY convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Fifth Day of June, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York,—there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, And, therein to do, as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

In TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, our Administrator of our said Province, at York, this Twenty-second Day of April, in the Year of our Lord one Thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of our Reign.

S. S.

By Command of His Honor.
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

A GENTLEMAN of this Country, who for some years past, has been anxiously endeavouring to compleat a set of the OLD ANNUAL REGISTER, first published by *Dodsley*, which is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable works ever given to the world, and a compleat Library in itself; being still in want of a few Volumes, commissioned a friend to procure them in England last fall: owing to some mistake, the London Bookseller to whom the order was sent, after much needless labour and cost, for the entire work is now rare and very difficult to be procured, got together a whole set, uniformly and very elegantly bound, and sent them out to this country. The consequence is, that the duplicates must either be returned or disposed of, but rather than return them immediately, the present holder wishes to offer them at prime cost to the public, and any Gentlemen desirous of forming a Library, will find this an opportunity that very seldom occurs.—The entire set consists of 57 Volumes, which cost in England £57 7s. Sterling. The broken set wanting only 6 or 7 Volumes, which may be readily procured, cost £45. The Purchaser may have his choice. The work is still, and will be annually continued. Apply to the EDITOR.

April 1, 1818. 14-tf

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*: and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.



THE FINE
New Steam Vessel
FRONTENAC,
JAMES M'KENZIE, *Master*,

WILL commence running on the 1st day of MAY next, and will leave *Kingston* for *York* and *Niagara*, on the 1st, 11th, and 21st day of each Month, and *Niagara* for *York* and *Kingston*, the 6th, 16th, and 26th day of each Month, during the season, where every attention will be paid to the ease and comfort of the Passengers.

Freight will be taken on board at *Kingston* for *York*, *Niagara*, & *Queenston*, at Four Shillings per Barrel bulk,

For Passage and Freight, apply to the Captain on board.

Kingston, 6th April, 1818. 16tf

HOUSE, SIGN,
AND
Coach Painting and Glazing.

E. BATES & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that they have commenced in the above Business in Kingstreet, next door to *Mrs. Murray*.

They beg leave to assure those who may favor them with their orders, that they will be executed in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Composition Fan and Side Lights, made and set in the neatest manner.

Spanish Segars for Sale.

York, April 6, 1818. 15-tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that they have entered into Co-partnership, and intend carrying on, in all its various Branches, the Mill-Wright Business, Grist-Mill, Saw-Mills and Threshing Machines, either Portable or Fixed.

N. B. Fanning Machines on the latest English improved plan.

J. DAWSON.
H. RIDDELL.

Millford Mill, Young Street,
March 19, 1818. 12-tf

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington, and about forty miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston, and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Townships in the rear which are settling very fast, will make the land in that neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.

Shortly will be Published,
BY SUBSCRIPTION,
MUSICAL Selections from the most approved Masters, occasionally interspersed with *Original Compositions*, most of which will be founded on the most admired Melodies of this country.

The first Number will appear in May, and will consist of an Introduction and Variations of an admired Canadian Melody, Composed and Managed by S. CODMAN, Organist of the Cathedral at Quebec.

For particulars, apply to Mr. *Brooke*, Merchant, Mr. *Dawson*, Bookseller, and at this Office.

York, 6th May. 19tf

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DREAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817.

To Distillers.

ANY Person wanting employment in the Distillery line, will hear of a situation by enquiring at this office. None need apply but those of good character and fully master of their business.

York, April 20th 1818. tf17

English Saddles,
AND
HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, late of Europe, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above Business in its various Branches, in the Town of York, next door to Messrs. Young and Monroe, in the Store lately occupied by S. Jarvis, Esq. and from his having been employed in some of the first houses, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The arrangements he has made in selecting his goods in Montreal, all which are of the neatest and most Fashionable make, imported from the English Markets, he will be able to sell cheaper than any other house in this Province. A variety of Sleigh Harness, &c. finished in the newest and most elegant style, with yellow and plated mountings.

Carriages trimmed in the neatest manner.

Wanted, an *Apprentice* who can be well recommended.

N. B. Cash or Country Produce will be taken in payment for Goods. 52-tf

To Half-Pay Officers.

THE undersigned, Agent for Half-Pay, begs leave to inform his Constituents in the two Provinces, that by a late regulation of the Right Honorable the Paymaster-General, all Affidavits of Half-Pay, in future are required to be furnished in TRIPLICATE, of the following tenor, duly executed in the usual form, of which all concerned will please to take notice accordingly.

JOHN MUNRO,
Agent for Half-Pay.

Quebec, 27th April, 1818. 21

Form of the Affidavit.

appeared personally before me, and made oath, that he had not, during any part of the period, from the 25th 18 to the 24th of 18 both days inclusive, any other place or employment of profit, Civil or Military, under His Britannic Majesty, or in the service of any other Government, besides the allowance granted to him by His Britannic Majesty, as a reduced of the

Sworn before me, at this day of 18

CHOICE LANDS
FOR SALE,
In Upper-Canada.

FIVE Hundred and Sixteen Acres of Land in the Township of Willoughby, County of Lincoln, in the District of Niagara, being composed of Lots No. 12 and 13, in the 1st and 2d Concessions, with their broken front, lying on the River St. Lawrence, about three miles above the Niagara Falls.

1200 Acres in the Township of Pickering, in the County of York, in the Home District, being composed of Lots 26 and 27 in 1st Concession, and 26 in the 2d Concession, together with the broken Lots 26 and 27, lying between the 1st Concession and Lake Ontario, containing 1200 Acres.

2000 Acres in the said Township of Pickering, composed of Lots No. 29, 30, 32 and 33, in the 1st Concession, with their broken fronts, containing 2000 Acres.

ALSO,

1000 Acres in the said Township of Pickering, composed of Lots No. 22 and 23 in the 7th Concession, 21 and 22 in the 8th Concession, and 22 in the 9th Concession.

As to Situation, Soil, Timber, Water and other local advantages which can be desired, these Lands possess them in so great a degree, and indeed are so well known throughout this Province, as to render it unnecessary to attempt any further description of them.

Persons desirous to become purchasers of part or of the whole of the said Lands, will meet with the most favorable terms with respect to payment.

Indisputable titles will be given.

For further particulars, application to be made at the Printing Office at York, or to Mr. ROBERT HAMILTON, of Queenston.

York, 6th May, 1818. 19tf

FOR SALE,

THE Lots on Market Street in the Town of York, together with the *Dwelling House* and other Buildings thereon erected, now occupied by the Hon. JAMES BABY, and Mr. ROBERT MCDONELL.

ALSO

Lots No 20 in the 5th Concession, and No. 25 in the 6th Concession, West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing together 400 acres.

For particulars enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 14th April, 1818. tf16

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land.

For particulars, apply to the Editor, Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he intends following his occupation as a *Clock and Watch Maker*, at his house in *Newgate Street*, where all favors in that line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

W. P. PATRICK.

York, April 7, 1818. 15-tf

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Scarboro' about the 10th of April last, a two year old MARE-COLT, of a sorrel gray colour, long tail, and a white star on the forehead.—Any person bringing it to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward. WILLIAM FORFAR.

May 12, 1818. 3w—20

WANTED,

A *COOPER*, who understands the Trade in its various branches, will meet with liberal encouragement, by applying to Mr. JAMES CHEWETT, at York, or to the Subscribers.

BORLAND & ROE.

Newmarket, 10th May, 1818.

NEW IRONMONGERY
STORE.
JOHN WATKINS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a wholesale and retail Hardware Store, at the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. H. W. Wilkinson & Co. Main Street, and from the arrangements he has made, will have constantly on hand, a general assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. which he will be enabled to dispose of for Cash or approved Credit, at nearly the Montreal prices; among which are the following, viz. English and Swedish Iron, Crowley and Blister Steel, Wrought and Cut Nails, Trace Chains, Sheet Iron, Horse Shoes, Frying Pans, Shovels and Spades, Plough Moulds, Hollow Ware, Grindstones, Chissels and Gouges, Locks & Hinges, Files, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen-knives, Fish Hooks, Brass Cocks, Brushes, Hammers, Augurs, Saws, Planes, Tea Trays, Stamps and Cast Brass Cabinet Ware, Wire, Sad Wire, Fine, Needles, Fowling Guns, Brass Kettles, &c.

He also offers for Sale, a small assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.

Kingston, 30th March, 1818. 17tf

VALUABLE LANDS
For Sale.

THE following singularly desirable, and truly valuable Lands may be had, and immediate possession given, with undeniable titles, at rates far below their real value; and it is but seldom, even in a country so extensive as Canada, where uncultivated Lands may in general be readily obtained, that situations so eligible and advantageous, in good neighbourhoods, can be secured.

Lot 1. Comprising 70 Acres of the very richest Beech, Maple, Elm and Oak Land, in the 4th Concession of Hore, lying upon *Smith's Creek*, with 15 acres cleared and fenced, new log-house, well built and dove-tailed, fruit trees, &c. with a mill-seat, between 4 and 5 miles from the flourishing little Town of *Toronto*, on Lake Ontario, where there is an excellent market either for buying or selling. The Land is of the very first quality, and in a good populous neighbourhood, forming altogether a most desirable residence, within a short mile of the great road between York and Kingston.

2d. 200 Acres, being Lot No. 1, in the 5th Concession of Hore, alongside the great road between *Hope* and *Hamilton*, leading to the new and flourishing settlements of *Cavan* & *Monaghan*, on the Rice Lake, in which more than 500 families and persons have actually located, and scarcely five miles from the Town of *Toronto*, where there is a good market; it is in an old settlement, and the neighbourhood is populous and excellent. There are about 80 acres cleared and fenced, with a fine stream of living water, and the greater part of the Land of superior quality, the rest good Meadow.

3d. 190 Acres, occupying nearly one entire side of the Gannanoque Lake, in the Township of South Crosby, District of Johnstown, consisting wholly of broken fronts, the back parts extending to the road from the Rideau Settlement to Kingston, from which latter place it is scarcely 30 miles distant. The Land is good and well timbered, and the situation singularly beautiful and romantic, with wooded islands a front.

The above Lands are particularly deserving of notice. The situations were chosen by a competent judge, and they will be sold remarkably cheap, the proprietor wishing to concentrate his forces in another quarter.

For further particulars, apply to the EDITOR, *York*; C. FORTESCUE, Esq. *Toronto*; WM. HAMILTON, Esq. *Kingston or Prescott*; or to SHAW ARNOUR, Esq. *Montreal*.

April 1, 1818. 14-tf

...CE LANDS
...R SALE,
...pper-Canada.
...ndred and Sixteen
...Land in the Township
..., County of Lincoln,
...ot Niagara, being com-
...No. 12 and 13, in the
...Concessions, with their
...lying on the River St.
...ot three miles above the

...in the Township of
...the County of York, in
...rict, being composed of
...7 in 1st Concession, and
...oncession, together with
...ots 26 and 27, lying be-
...Concession and Lake
...ining 1200 Acres.
...in the said Township of
...mposed of Lots No. 29,
...3, in the 1st Concession,
...oken fronts, containing

ALSO,
...in the said Township of
...mposed of Lots No. 22
...7th Concession, 21 and
...Concession, and 22 in the
...t.

...tion, Soil, Timber, Water
...al advantages which can
...ese Lands possess them
...degree, and indeed are so
...throughout this Province,
...it unnecessary to attempt
...escription of them.
...sirous to become purcha-
...r of the whole of the said
...meet with the most favor-
...th respect to payment.
...le titles will be given.
...r particulars, application
...at the Printing Office at
...r. ROBERT HAMILTON, of

...May, 1818. 19tf

...RVEY.
...LIC NOTICE
...r given, that Propo-
...be received for building a
...rt-House, at Hamilton:—
...o exceed Ten Thousand
...o be paid by instalments.
...be either Brick or Stone.
...will be received by George
...sq. Treasurer of the said
...so, Plans and Elevations,
...er of the Court.
...S CROOKS, *Chairman.*
...OLPH, *Clerk of the Peace,*
Gore District.

...d June, 1818. 4w21

...OF PROVISION, &c.
...k Market during the last
week.

	Province Currency Dollar at 5s.					
	From			To		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	0	0	5	0	0	9
—0	0	5		0	0	8
—0	0	5		0	0	8 1-2
—0	0	0		0	0	8
ir 0	0	0		0	0	0
sh 0	0	0		0	0	0
—0	0	0		0	3	1
—0	0	0		0	0	7 1-2
—0	1	0		0	1	3
—0	0	0		0	1	0
sh 0	0	0		0	5	0
—0	3	1		0	3	9
—0	0	0		0	2	6
—0	0	0		0	1	3
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—0	0	0		0	0	7 1-2
—0	0	0		0	0	0
n 2	0	0		2	10	0
rd 0	12	6		0	15	0

...OF THIS GAZETTE.
...per Annum, and if sent by Mail, ...d a Half. The subscriptions are ...paid in advance, (without excep- ...t July, or first of January.
...ts not exceeding 5 lines, half a ...t insertion, and seven-pence half ...subsequent insertion. From 6 to ...ollar for the first insertion, and ... three pence, each subsequent ...vertisements exceeding 10 lines, ...at the rate of four pence per ...ertion, and two pence per line, ...wards—except when continued ...in which case only one penny ...charged—No advertisement to ...to be charged less than a dollar ...a.

...AGENTS.
...Esq. *Glengarry*; Guy Wood, ...q.; J. Watson, Esq. *Perth*; ... *Brockville*; J. Macaulay, ...n; S. McNabb, Esq. *Bel-* ...r. Rogers, *New-Castle*; C. ... Esq. *Toronto*; R. Hatt, ...er; J. Crooks, Esq. *Nia-* ...-Cormick, Esq. *Queenston*; ...q. *Long-Point*; W. Hands, ...ich.

YORK:
AND PUBLISHED BY
C. HORNE.

From Europe.

London, March 7.

THE HURRICANE.

On Wednesday night, the 4th inst.

Not only the several sheds of houses, but houses, which had been slightly built in the vicinity of the metropolis, were levelled to the ground particularly in the West End.—Three in St. James Park were blown down; houses were uncovered during the storm, and chimney pots were falling in almost every direction. Considerable damage has been done to the shipping in the river. Upwards of one hundred vessels did not arrive till ten hours beyond their time, and many of the heavy coaches were four hours later than usual. Two of two cwt. each, were blown from the roof of Surgeon's Hall, Lincoln's-inn-fields.—During the prevalence of the storm the wall of the old building on the eastern side of the avenue to the Waterloo-bridge came down with a terrible crash.

At half past ten o'clock, Mr. Kinnard, the magistrate, was sitting in his back parlour, in Holborn, with Mrs. Kinnard and his two daughters, a stock of chimnies fell in upon them — They had just a moment's time, and no more, to apply for assistance. The parlour in which Mr. Kinnard and his family were seated was broken into shivers, as well as the top of the table on which he was leaning. The assistant also, who was sitting in the counting-house, narrowly escaped with his life. We are happy to find that none of the family are seriously injured. What makes the above case very remarkable, is this, that Mr. Kinnard had not instantly quitted his chair when he heard the noise, he must, in all probability, and Mrs. Kinnard and the children, had quitted his, he would have infallibly been killed. So at least it is said.

Between half past ten and eleven o'clock, the following occurrence took place at the house of Lady Hayes, Somerset-street.—The servants had just sat down to supper, when the door bell rang. The footman rose for the purpose of opening it, but had proceeded only a short distance when the house, which was shaken by a loud crash resembling that of the falling of a house. He instantly ran back, but was unable to proceed further than the end of the passage; for where he then had left a comfortable dwelling, was now one mass of ruins. Three of the female servants could not be found. After some time the body of Mary Mannin, the cook, was taken out, the head dashed to atoms, and the hands dreadfully bruised; she was quite dead. The bodies of the house-maid and laundry-maid were also dug out, most dangerously bruised. One had her thigh broken and was burnt about the shoulder; the other was much worse hurt, but had no limb fractured. The kitchen of Lady Hayes was in the yard, at the back of the dwelling house, and in the rear of this again stood Colonnel-buildings. A wall had been raised to the height of about 60 feet, for the purpose of preventing theft, and blocking the communication between Colonnel-buildings and the houses in Somerset-street. In the course of the evening, the wind shifted and blew along Colonnel-buildings, full against the wall, which at length fell in, and by its weight bore down the roof of the kitchen. Part of the lead fell against the wall, but in that situation, that any person under it, although unable to extricate themselves might respire. This was the situation in which the housemaid and laundress were; but having fallen at the fire place, were exposed to the most horrid torture from the heat. The large beam that supported the kitchen and went under the roof, and found broken to pieces, and as the body of the cook was found near this spot, it is supposed that it must have fallen on her and caused her death.

The arrival of the Taunton mail was delayed on Thursday morning beyond the usual time, in consequence of a stoppage it met with on the road, owing to several trees having been blown down by the severe gale of Wednesday night, which choked up the high road; and the carriage was required to clear them away to procure a passage for the coach, which having been effected, it proceeded to town without further impediment.

On the top of Broadway-hill, Worcestershire, when the mail coach arrived there, the wind and snow were so tremendous, that it became impossible for the coachman to force the horses on, the consequence was they turned completely round the coach was blown over. happily no serious injury was sustained either by coachman, guard or passengers; but it was impossible the coach could proceed, and a messenger was despatched for a chaise and four to convey the mail bags on as soon as possible. The coach was left on the road, without any hopes of getting up until the wind subsided, and the passengers retired to the Fish public-house.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—Extract of a letter from Loughborough, dated Thursday, March 5.—— Last night, this town was visited for many hours by the most tremendous wind that has been experienced for a length of time; it was attended too with lightning, and between one and two o'clock, a sensation was felt very similar to that of an earthquake. It would fill a volume to narrate particularly the injury done to the roofs of houses, out-buildings, walls, hay and corn stacks, &c. The new Primitive Methodist meeting house, building in Deadlane, happened only the day before to have had about a third part of its lately covering put on; this, together with the whole of the other part of the roof which was quite ready for tiling, fell down with a frightful crash, and both the gable ends of the building were likewise levelled with the ground; yet the Almighty, I understand, from good authority, are only estimated at 25*l*. Our parish church has escaped any injury, except some of its windows in a trifling degree, being broken. The general Baptist meeting-house is considerably damaged. Hundreds rose out of their beds, in the dead of the night, from fear. I understand that the neighboring villages have not the less been exempt from its fury. Normanton also has suffered a great deal. Trees, out of number, are torn up by the roots, and buildings, stacks, &c. are partially uncovered in the same manner as with us.

WHIRLWIND.—A curious scene of confusion took place, in St. Paul's church-yard, about noon on Saturday. Many persons were at the time quietly passing and repassing about their respective avocations, when as, if by magic, all was in an instant uproar and confusion. Several persons were at once seen prostrate on the pavement, whilst hats, umbrellas, bonnets, books, &c. were whirling about in the air in all directions, intermingled with an immense quantity of flowers of almost every hue and description, supplied from the stock of a poor artificial florist, who a few seconds before was carrying several boxes of them on his head. The coaches in waiting were all moved several yards from their stations, and a poor boy who was blown down absolutely rolled away before the wind for a considerable distance, like a whisp of straw. One umbrella was carried by the wind nearly to the roof of the cathedral, and literally shivered to atoms as it flew.

HAIL STORM.—The neighborhood of St. Austell, Cornwall, was visited by one of the most violent hail storms ever felt in that country, on Friday night. It came from sea, against the wind, being driven by an upper current of air over Black-moor, taking a N. W. direction, and extending two miles in breadth. Many of the hail stones measured two inches and a half in circumference; they lay on the ground to the depth of six inches; but more lodges and in low places, they were three feet in depth.

London, March 9.

The following are said to be the circumstances under which Bernadotte was elected Prince Royal of Sweden, and his family Crown —Accident had thrown into the hands of Bernadotte, as prisoner of war, the son of one of the first families of Sweden, the young Count Wrangel. His kindness and attention to the unfortunate young man gave that event an importance which placed the Crown of Sweden at the disposal of its Senate, the family of the young man exerted themselves in an extraordinary manner to evince their gratitude—a Party arose at that moment peculiarly favored their design. The Nobles were anxious to place the Crown upon a head that would submit to their aristocratical views; and the Fourth Estate, with more reason, endeavoured to place an individual, whose birth should place him upon the same level with itself. Intrigue directed the choice of both to the same object, and the Diet accordingly proclaimed the election of Bernadotte.

The new Queen of Sweden appears to wish to remain incognito; she lives at Paris under the name of the Countess of Gothland.

Among other Swedish nominations submitted to the Board of Longitude, one, countenanced by the board, and recommended to the Lords of the Admiralty for immediate trial, is likely to facilitate the object intended, it is exploring the polar regions. The chief harvest to gain is, that it works horizontally and vertically, assuming the magnetic meridian by its own action.

The Irish packets from Bristol are, in future, to carry with them the re-excoriated Life-Boats.

London, March 19.

An article from Venice states the outline of the Constitution of the Ionian Isles, as ratified by the Prince Regent. There will be a Legislative Assembly, chosen by the Municipal Body, a Senate chosen by the Legislative Assembly, and the Judges are to be appointed by the Senate. The Elections are to be for five years, the Lord Commissioner to have the power of convoking or proroguing the Parliament, but not of dissolving it, except by virtue of an order of the Government here. Each Island is to be governed by one Senator. The dominant religion to be the Greek church.—The language to be Greek.—There is to be a general printing establishment at Corfu, under the immediate direction of the Senate and the Secretary of State of the Legislative General, and no other printing establishment is to be allowed in any of the Islands without the permission of the Senate, and the approbation of the Lord Commissioner.

London, March 25.

Army of occupation.—A letter from Valenciennes, dated March 13, says—"It is at length decided that the army of occupation will soon quit France for its cantonments. The Saxon contingents, which form part of the right wing, will commence their march to return home in May. The Russian and English corps will remain till September.

"At that time, the English troops will go to Calais to embark, and the Russians to Dunkirk. All the Russian horses are to be ceded to France —Such are the reports at Cambray, from a respectable source.

London, March 26.

Late Paris papers state, that the return of the Hanoverian Contingent of the Army of Occupation of France is decided upon. This corroborates a report prevalent in the country, that the British Contingent will return home in Autumn. The Duke of Wellington is expected in England in a few days. In consequence of the important situation of affairs relative to the removal of the allied troops, it is thought something for his grace to do, some over to advise with this government on the matter.

London, March 27.

The recal of some of the French exiles is said to be decided upon: and amongst others, Marshal Soult will not merely be restored to France, but reinvested with his Marshal's baton.

Saturday se'nnight, during a tremendous thunder storm, the tower of Warleggan Church, Cornwall, was struck by lightning, and split nearly from top to bottom. One part fell upon the church, and destroyed the roof and all the pews except one. The damage is estimated at £600.

From the Liverpool Mercury of March 27.

Recent French papers abound with accounts of earthquakes and other natural phenomena which appear to strike terror into the various nations of the Continent with terror —

Letters from the Tyrol announce that the Glacier of Oder, in the vicinity of Chiavenna, has increased this winter, in an extraordinary manner, notwithstanding the general mildness of the season. From the depths of the ice, incessant and tremendous roarings are heard. The Soldenbach stream, which formerly issued from the Glacier, has been dried up ever since Michaelmas, 1817; and great apprehensions are entertained for the neighbouring countries, should the heats of the summer reopen a passage to the waters, which seem to have collected within the bosom of this immense mass of ice. Similar phenomena have been observed in the glacier of the valley of Naudersberg. The storm of the 23d ult. from the effects of which our shores were exempted, spread its ravages over the greatest part of the Continent. At Turin, it was attended with two shocks of an earthquake. Genoa, Savona, Alessandria, and San Remo, were thrown into the greatest consternation by these shocks, by repeated subterraneous noises, and several houses were partly demolished at Alassio—but happily, no lives were lost. At Antibes, in Provence, the whole day (the 23d February) had been very tempestuous. Such was the violence of the storm in the evening, a most tremendous rush of wind took place, and was followed by an instantaneous calm. A dull subterranean noise was heard —the sea suddenly dashed against the rocks—and, in the space of a few minutes, three oscillations of the earth were felt in a direction from the S. E. to the N. W. The wind then rose again, and all the violence of the storm revived. At twelve o'clock a fresh concussion was experienced; and, at a quarter past eleven the next morning, a fourth, which was also preceded by the same deep and solemn rumbling. Before 7 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, a fifth shock was perceived itself. A particular was distinctly observed, north of the rising sun; but the earliness of its appearance prevented its being generally noticed, and adding to the terrors of the people. The sinocks were felt throughout all Provence, where no earthquake had been experienced for eleven years.

It is but the earth is in that state of agitation, and the elements seem to take up the sword which man has laid down. fresh signs and visitations also arose in the sky.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

Of the Passengers on board the Countess of Leven Indiaman.

On the 2d inst. the ship sailed from Holyhead, with about 30 passengers, among whom were Sir W. Bennet, Sir T. Cochrane, Capt. P. Colonel Oakes, M. P. Major Rose Rose, M. P. Colonel Pepper, Major Wilson, Mr. Mitchell, M.—and about half past 10, it blew a gale of wind, at half past 1, a hurricane, which continued for about A-bout this time, the passengers were met with gusts of wind, which carried away the sails, descended on the mast, and opened with a dreadful explosion, and a large ball of fire issued from it, took a diagonal direction, and sunk into the sea, within four yards of the quarter, throwing up the water to the height of 40 feet. Five feet of the mast of the ship was split from the deck, some pieces of timber that afterwards recovered. Part of the ball entered the cabin, and struck a dog which lay at the stove. Fortunately the mast did not burn, though charred, held the tiller fast; had he let go, the vessel would have been immediately burned in the sea. The wind suddenly ceased and the captain ordered the sails to be set; and, with incredible exertion, found the vessel obeyed the Compass, but no further as to prevent his making Bathrigan, which he intended, here away for the Bay of Carlingford; and, through pitching in a gale, landed the passengers and mails at Warren Point, at eleven o'clock on Wednesday forenoon. During the gale, some horses which were on board, broke loose, kicked some trunks to pieces, and considerably increased the danger, alarm, and consternation. The mast was slightly damaged by the lightning.

During the late storm, travelling was rendered extremely hazardous, by the overflowing of rivulets and brooks. The Bristol and Birmingham mail, on its approach to Worcester, about 11 o'clock at night, with four inside passengers, had a very narrow escape from being overset, into a piece of water of great depth, at Hardwick bridge, where all must have perished—The leaders, losing their footing, turned short round, on which the guard got down, in the hope of being able to wade through the water—but in the attempt, the horses fell into the ditch, and pulled the poor fellow along with them. In this perilous dilemma, and with no other prospect than the coach being likewise drawn into the same abyss, a young man, collier, who was an inside passenger, intrepidly plunged into the flood—and swimming with one hand, with the other he dragged the guard on shore; after which, he went to the assistance of the horses, cut the traces, with a knife he took from his pocket, and saved the poor animals from drowning as well as the coach from being upset, in this appalling situation!

RYDE, HANTS.—It was one of the severest gales of wind that has been here for the last 37 years, the upper part of the pier and several houses were demolished. The supposed damage is estimated at between four and five thousand pounds. The ship Theresa, of Dunkirk; the lighter Prince Doine, Mattsett; and the sloop Ceres, Rable, went on shore; out of the latter one man is drowned. The pier sustained very great injury—thirty-six arches (out of forty) were carried away; sixteen of them in one body, were driven over upon Haslar-hill Island, and many others in detached parts, have been picked up to the eastward of South Sea Castle. A cottage of General Arabin, with three other houses, were thrown down. A number of trees were completely swept away, by the violence of the waves.

About ten o'clock, the sea rising five feet above its usual height, broke in upon the inhabitants so unexpectedly, that they had scarcely time to make their escape; and in one house, where were a man, his wife and eight children, one wave forced down the door, and the succeeding one swept away the staircase, so that the children were awakened in their beds, and thrown from the upper windows in a dark night, into the sea, amongst a tremendous surf, but happily no lives were lost.

REVENUE.

By an account of the net produce of the total revenue of Great Britain and Ireland, distinguishing that of Great Britain and that of Ireland, in each of the years ending 5th Jan. 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, and 1818, it appears that the total Revenue for Great Britain and Ireland was, in 1817, £61,675,327. In 1818, £51,629,609 14s. 8 1-4d. The separate revenue of Ireland was, in 1817, £4,314, 600 14s. 2 1-2d. and in 1817, £4,356,130 16s.

By a letter from a gentleman in Egypt, with a perusal of which we have been favoured, we learn that the attempt to remove the Colosal Bust of Memnon from amidst the ruins of Thebes, made in the course of last year, had perfectly succeeded. It had been conveyed to Alexandria, where it was embarked for Malta, for the purpose of being brought to England, to be placed in the British Museum. The bust is described in the letter as consisting of a single piece of granite, of a flesh color from the top of the head to the neck, the rest being grey; the weight is computed at fourteen tons. The writer of the letter made several excavations, and discovered a row of Sphinxes, of black marble, with the bodies of women and lions' heads, beautifully sculptured, and several of them quite perfect; and also a statue of Jupiter, of cream-colored marble. After reaching Alexandria with the bust, he took a second journey to Thebes, and recommencing his excavations, he discovered a beautiful Colossal head of Osiris; one of the arms was also found, which measures eleven feet; after working for twenty days, a temple was opened containing fourteen large chambers, including a spacious hall, in which were found eight colossal statutes thirty feet high, all standing and quite perfect.— Four others were found in the sanctuary, The walls were covered with hieroglyphics. A small statue of Jupiter, found in the great hall, and two lions with ox heads, were brought from thence, for the purpose of being also conveyed to England.

True Politeness!—The French carry their complaisance so far as to say the English are the *politest* people on earth! and they give as a proof, the following anecdote:—"In one of those cold and misty days, which make an inhabitant of this country, wish himself in the warmest part of Africa, two Frenchmen and an English sailor were the outside passengers of a stage coach, from Dover to London. One of the foreigners and the Englishman had good warm coats on; but the other, who appeared to be suffering from the effects of a severe sea sickness, during his passage from Calais, was without this best friend to outside travellers. His fellow passenger the Frenchman, compassionated his situation; and with many professions of politeness, offered the use of his great coat, observing, that it was so warm and agreeable, that he could not but find it a valuable addition. The poor shivering fellow could not, however, be prevailed on to depriv the other of a piece of clothing, which he spoke so highly, and without which he had plainly intimated that he was so very uncomfortable. The English sailor, who saw that one party refused from politeness, what he would willingly have received, while the other offered what he desired to retain, threw off his great coat, with, 'D—n this lumbering tackle, I am so hot in it I can't breathe—here, Monsieur parleyvous, do you take it.'"

From the United States.

Buenos Ayres, March 4.

"The Portuguese are still in possession of Monte Video. They have there four or five thousand men. Artegas who is in possession of the surrounding country, keeps them cooped up within their lines, (extending about three miles from the city.) Without these they dare not venture, unless in considerable bodies. The Portuguese and Buenos Ayrean governments are on good terms—Artegas is at war with both. The Buenos Ayreans sent lately several hundred men against him—these, it is said, he defeated. He carries on a sort of partizan warfare; his soldiers are little better than savages, generally mounted men, admirable riders, inured to hardship and danger. It is impossible for an army to operate successfully against them. They make an attack or an incursion, and are off in a moment.

"We could not get our frigate higher up the river than Monte Video. We made our passage from there to this place in a small schooner.

"Mr. M. received yesterday a letter from Chili, in which the arrival of the Ontario is mentioned; she went into Valparaiso, *notwithstanding her having been forbidden by the blockading squadron.* A large Spanish vessel lately arrived there, prize to the Adeline privateer. San Martin is in the neighborhood of Valparaiso.

"Puerreydon is still in power here; and according to all accounts, is not a little despotic. The clergy have great influence—many of them are members of the Congress—there is nothing like *toleration* or *liberty of the press.*

"It is rumored that Puerreydon the director will shortly be displaced by the congress, by whom this officer, the chief magistrate is elected.

"The commissioners have not yet been presented. They are, I believe, to wait upon the secretary of state tomorrow. How long we shall remain here, or what course we shall pursue, I know not. I think it probable that our stay here will be limited to a month, or, at the extent, six weeks. I hope to be at home the latter part of June.

"The weather is very warm. The climate, though a fine one, does not come up to what I expected it. We have a profusion of fine fruit, particularly grapes. The heat and dust (the latter is particularly annoying) render walking so disagreeable, that I have not yet been much abroad."

We are verbally informed that another letter gives some account of the rescue of a Portuguese sailor, belonging to the Congress, while on shore at Rio Janeiro. This circumstance with some inadmissible requisitions from the authorities on shore, occasioned a correspondence of considerable spirit on the part of capt. Sinclair; which occasioned the King of Brazil, &c. who admired the spirited deportment of captain Sinclair, to desire his attendance at court, where he met with a flattering reception from the Portuguese monarch, who, in the course of his conversation, observed that he wished to cultivate the good will of the Americans, among whose virtues, he said, that of *sincerity (in stockless impudence)* was beyond any other nation!

It was signified by the municipal authority that capt. Sinclair must not depart without permission. This however was disregarded; and the frigate passed the fort with lighted matches, prepared to resist any attempt to interrupt her.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

By the arrival of the ship Hebrus, 19 days from Port-au-prince, we learn that president Petion died March 26. We are indebted to Mr. Hooper for L'Abeille Haytienne of April 3, from which we have translated the following high wrought and extravagant panegyric:

"Port-au-prince, April 3.

"Fifteenth year of the independence of Hayti—Alexander Petion, president of Hayti, has finished his course—The 27th of March was the last of his life. Fatless death has cut off our father, our friend, our comforter, one of the firmest supports of our country. No loss was ever so keenly felt. Our hearts torn with grief, will for a long time bleed with the sad shock which has reached them. In vain do—— the pen which twenty times has fallen from our hands; in vain do we attempt to trace the dreadful spectacle of which we have been the witnesses; we can offer but an imperfect picture of it; the truth of this deplorable event, so far surpasses the imagination, that no human effort can completely develope the character of it. If we wrote only for the inhabitants of the capital of this republic, we should think it useless to describe what they, as well as ourselves have seen, because in this melancholy situation, the mind labors in vain to find images sufficiently forcible to express the sensations of the heart, but gratitude inspiring our regrets to all our fellow citizens, and to consecrate forever the memory of our benefactor. It is the attempt to fulfil this painful obligation, that we undertake to trace those lines which will be but the words of sentiment, those of remembrance.

"No, there is no perfect happiness for man on earth, it is but one step from prosperity to the tomb. Neither greatness of soul, nor all the social virtues can secure him from his fate. After having triumphed over the greatest difficulties, in the moment of receiving the rewards of his labors, his watching, & his sacrifices, and as he is enjoying the spectacle of the happiness which he has procured for his fellow-men, the sacred fire which animated him, that celestial essence which survives the destruction of matter, returns to the bosom of the infinite Being who is the principle of it. Petion, the virtuous Petion, has only received here below the reward of his good actions, in terminating a life, alas, too short for us, and it is in the grave that he receives it; it is in this funeral monument that he sees our love, our gratitude; it is in the anguish of our souls, our regrets, our tears, which fill up the measure of it. Beloved father, if from the depths of the tomb, thou still regardest us, enjoy the ineffable pleasure of seeing a whole people offer to thy memory a homage which no mortal has received before thee, and which by its sincerity, its extent and its purity, elevates thee above the sovereigns of the earth, & would render them an object of worship, if divinity was not above humanity. Thy life was that of a sensible beneficent man, directed by justice: all thy meditations were directed to the good and happiness of thy brethren. Virtue was thy idol; friends were gained by thee, by an infinite goodness and singular tenderness. Thou hast done all for thy country, and it was thy wish to do still more for her. Alas, nothing more is wanting, to make thy name immortal, it dies to the temple of glory, time will never efface it, and the people of which thou wert the father will never cease to be proud of having had thee for a chief.

"On the 22d of March he was seized with a fever. The most unremitted cares were lavished upon him; but he refused the remedies which were presented to him, he would not even take any nourishment, notwithstanding the most earnest solicitations of his family and friends, and on the 29th of the same month, at 4 o'clock in the morning, he expired in that calm of the soul which characterizes irreproachable men. The mournful sound of the bells which had not struck the air during the illness of the father of his country, announced at day light that he was taken from our love. The report of cannon at intervals soon confirmed this event, so deplorable & afflicting to every heart. The alarm was general. Citizens and strangers have passed in crowds to the government, Paleness of face, a deep melancholy, a dark silence, were the first signs of the affliction of all hearts. People passed & repassed in the streets without any design or object, the state of every one seemed to be a delirium, an alienation of mind. Tears did not yet flow, the depression of soul was too great for the eyes to be yet moistened with tears: sharp cries alone rent the air, and declared the poignant grief.—In this state of feeling, nature wanted strength, or rather she was beside herself, and the suffering was more severe when returned within the limits of human sensibility. At this moment we became sensible of the whole extent of our loss. Our senses could hardly support, we have no expression to define it. A new trial was reserved for our despairing hearts and our sinking courages. The body of his excellency the president of Hayti, on being opened, presented no suspicion of a violent death. His mortal remains were placed on a funeral bed in the council chamber, with all the pomp suited to the occasion," &c.

The funeral ceremony which took place on the 31st is particularly described, but we have not room to copy it at length. The writer observes, "Never was human being more lamented than the President of Hayti. The annals of nations do not furnish such an example. It is the most exact truth to say, that

all the citizens of the republic have exhibited marks of a profound grief in these days of desolation, and that strangers also have mingled their regrets with ours. They as well as we wear the funeral crape—they do not less honor the memory of our illustrious chief—and it was they who were the first to say, *"You have lost your Washington!"*

On the 30th of March, Pierre Boyer, General of Division, commandant of the guard of the government, was chosen by the Senate, President of Hayti. On the 1st of April the citizens took the oath to the new President, and on the opening of the Senate the President of that body made an address to the President of Hayti, in reply to which he made a Speech. Petion was born April 2, 1770 This paper contains a number of official papers relating to his death, and the installation of his successor,

Extract of a letter received at Philadelphia by the brig Gen Jackson, from St. Marts, dated April 11th, 1818.

"Admiral Brion, has just arrived here from the Main, reports the capture of Carracas and Leguira, by the Independents, and an expected attack against Porto Cabello; the total defeat of Morillo and his army, and his death by a pike, through the body; this may be premature.

He comes with proclamations of Bolivar, inviting the expedition of part of three regiments from England, (which are now here, waiting for advice,) to join him under very flattering prospects. I can procure none of those papers, or I should forward them."

CHARLESTON, April 20.

Unseasonable Frost.

The frost last night has, we fear, done irreparable mischief in the country—not only has the fair promise of an abundant fruit harvest been blasted, but the staple article of the country has suffered to a deplorable extent. The Cotton Crops were generally up, and are totally destroyed. We are sorry to learn from respectable sources, that there is such a scarcity of seed that it is not likely more than a half a crop can be planted.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) April 21.

The weather has for some days past, been uncommonly cold for the time of the year; we had a severe frost in this place yesterday morning, which has destroyed most of the tender herbs in the gardens, and we fear has done much injury to the crops of wheat, corn and cotton, in the surrounding country.

Died, Lately in the Western part of Georgia, Mr. Benjamin Harrison, aged about 44 years, a native of Virginia, but for several years past a resident of Georgia. He was probably the tallest man in the United States, being, by accurate admeasurement, seven feet two and a half inches in height; as to his general weight, it is unknown, but upon the whole he was well proportioned.

Algerine Squadron.—Captain Pendleton, of the schooner Ariadne, in 40 days from Gibraltar, informs us that an Algerine squadron had passed the straits, and that that three Portuguese frigates and one brig had gone in pursuit of them. One Algerine sloop of war & an armed Schooner were blockaded in the port of Gibraltar.

Com. Adv.

Mutiny.—The following occurrence on board the schr. *Penguin*, Capt. Taylor of N. York, on the 9th of February, on her passage from Gibraltar to Saint Salvador, are furnished to Mr. Topliff, of Merchant's Hall Coffee House, Boston, by one of the crew, not concerned, arrived at Boston in the brig Spartan—extracted from the log-book of the Penguin.

Sunday, Feb. 9, nothing occurred till 12, P. M. when the watch was called, it being the captain's intention to tack ship at that time. He went on deck for that purpose, and just as he had got abreast the mainmast, to see all clear, and the men at their proper stations, he was struck with a handspike, by John Maxwell, one of the crew: as he seized M. by the collar, he received two Sabre strokes across the head, given by John Roberts and Malcom Patton, two of the crew; the captain then cried out *mutiny*, and sprung for the companion-way, but he was met there by John Frazier, another of the crew, who gave him another blow with a sabre; at the same time he received two or three blows across the back and shoulders with handspikes. He however jumped through the sky-light into the cabin, and seized the pistols. By this time, the mate and passengers hearing the noise; sprang from their births to assist the captain; but the cabin doors and sky-light being immediately closed by the mutineers, prevented their gaining the deck.—They then demanded our fire arms, which were one pair of pistols and one carbine, with assurances that no person on board could be injured, but were refused; they then wished to speak with one of us on deck, at the same time making solemn promises that he should not be hurt. It was thought advisable to let the mate go, for the purpose of attempting a reconciliation; but he was no sooner on deck, than he was seized by the ruffians, bound and thrown into the forecastle. We were then satisfied that their intention was to weaken our force in the cabin, take it by assault, secure the money, murder all, then run the vessel on shore and make off in the boats. The capt. & 2 passengers, and the steward, one man and a boy who had made their way from the steerage to the cabin during the noise and tumult, were determined to defend themselves to the last. They made several demands for the fire arms during the night, and were as often answered, that we could have no doubt as to their intentions, as they were steering directly for the Bocas Keys, and should die ourselves to the last: they swore they would have them; we therefore kept them in our hands, expecting every moment the attack. Fortunately for us the attempt was not made, as they could have attacked us from three points at once, the companion way, sky light and steerage, and we must inevitably have been taken. At daylight, they again demanded the arms, with a threat that they would not allow us any provisions or water, and that we should be suffocated with heat & thirst; which threat could have been put into execution in a short time, as they had the command of those articles. It was finally concluded to try to come to some terms with the mutineers for the purpose of saving our lives, (as we were then in a suffocating state,) as well as the vessel, and as much of the cargo as possible, $10,000 of which was in specie, and that we were satisfied was the principal aim of these ruffians. We accordingly commenced by representing to them the dreadful consequences of such an horrid outrage, and the probability of their falling in with some of the cruisers of different nations any of which would take them into the first port, and deliver them into the hands of Justice. This appeared to have some influence upon them; they held a long consultation, and at length said, if we would give them our arms, powder and money, they would take the long boat and leave the vessel, which we promptly refused to do. Things remained in this situation till 9 A. M. when they finally agreed to take $700, and the long boat, if we would give them a discharge, dated at St. Salvador 4 days in advance, and concluded with an oath, that should be the only terms they would accept of, on which they would leave the vessel. As they were still standing for the Bocas Keys, and not four degrees from them, and not doubting but it was their intention to run the vessel ashore, it was thought most advisable to give them the $700 to save the rest, (the vessel and our lives) as all must have been lost should that have been the case. Accordingly, at 11 o'clock, they having got the long boat out and told us they were ready to depart, the money was then passed up to them, together with their separate discharges; and as they had got every thing into the boat, and the sail hoisted, the two big guns spiked, the sails aback, and the vessel all in confusion, before the guard left the companion way, it was impossible to prepare ourselves to fire at them, or run them down before they got out of our reach; on coming on deck, we found two of the crew, the cook and an apprentice boy to the Capt. who had refused to join them, although they had been compelled by the mutineers to assist in working the vessel, while in their possession. This circumstance, however, was until then unknown to us; and on further examination, we found they had taken from the vessel rigging, sails, water, beef, fish, molasses, and a number of other articles, 3 cases raisins of the cargo, &c.—The names of those concerned in this mutiny and who left the vessel in this situation, are as follows:—John Maxwell, John Johnson, John Roberts, Magnus Whinship, Malcolm Patton, seamen; Walter Bray, carpenter; John Frazer, cooper.

In addition I have to state that the above mutineers arrived at Pernambuco, were apprehended, and confined, and will no doubt receive the punishment they richly deserve.

Milledgeville Reflector Extra, April 18.

Latest from the Army.—To the politeness of Major Triplett, who arrived in town last night, direct from the army, we are indebted for the following late and important intelligence from Gen. Jackson. On the first day of April, a skirmish took place between a party of men commanded by Major Muhlenburgh and the advance guard of the army commanded by Major Russell, and some Indians, about half a mile in advance of the Mickasukie town. Between seven and ten Indians were killed, and four women taken prisoners. Our loss, one man killed and four or five wounded. About one thousand head of cattle, three thousand bushels of corn, a considerable quantity of Rice and hogs were taken from the enemy. The Mickasukie town and ten or twelve villages were burnt by the Americans. On the day after the skirmish, Gen. Jackson moved towards St. Marks, where the prisoners taken, stated the warriors, between four and five hundred in number, had retreated. The General on his arrival, sent a flag to the commanding officer, demanding the surrender of the Fort, who requested to be allowed until 9 o'clock next morning to return an answer, which the request was granted. At that hour next day, having heard nothing from him, the General despatched an aid to know his determination, who was informed that the fort would not be surrendered. The general then ordered Major Twiggs with two companies of light infantry to take possession of the fort, which he did without opposition. He found the fort strongly fortified, and in it twenty pieces of heavy ordnance. It was manned by about fifty men, principally Spaniards and blacks.

A Scotchman by the name of Arbuthnot, who has been very active in exciting the Indians to hostilities for some time past, Gen. Jackson learnt, on the evening previous to the surrender of St. Marks, was in the fort, and dispatched one of his aids, to demand him of the commanding officer, who delivered him up. He is now in close confinement, awaiting the return of the army to St. Marks, when he will be tried by a court-martial.

Capt. M'Iver, who ascended the St. Marks, with some gun-boats, on the day previous to the skirmish, hoisted a British flag, which had the desired effect of decoying on board four of the enemy; among whom were the prophet Francis and one of the chiefs, who were hanged on the next day in the fort.—The other two warriors were released.

General Jackson has now gone against the Suwannee town, about thirty miles from St. Marks, where it is supposed there are from 4 to 600 warriors assembled.

A party of about sixty Indians have sued for peace, at St. Marks.

NORFOLK, May 6.

Capt. M'Lallin, of the sch. Packet, from Port-au-Prince, states that President Petion died on the 29th of March. It was said by some people there that he had starved himself to death, while others (perhaps with more reason) ascribed his exit to the physicians who attended him. A General Boyer, a mustee, was appointed his successor, and was regularly installed in the Presidential office on the 1st day of April. The inhabitants of Port-au-Prince were rather apprehensive that Christophe, on hearing of the death of Petion, would assemble his forces and make a descent on them; & in expection of such an event, all the provisions in Port-au-Prince were purchased by the government, and every person capable of bearing arms was enrolled for military service. Capt. L. was informed, however, by the sch. he spoke after he sailed from Gonaives, that Christophe had not heard of the death of Petion, at the time the Packet left Port-au-Prince at which period every thing was tranquil; the government was satisfactorily administered, and all apprehensions on the score of Christophe's visiting them had subsided.

Death of Christophe.—A letter from an American gentleman, resident at Port-au-Prince, to his friend in this town, dated 13th April, after speaking of the death of Petion, says, in a postscript—"We have just received authentic information of the death of Christophe."

From the Portland Argus of April 22.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.

In the sloop Experiment (arrived at this port) came passenger William Foster, 2d mate of ship Julia-Ann of Boston, who has called on us, and given a sketch of the shocking disaster and loss of that vessel.

He states that the Julia-Ann, John Birkett master, sailed from London about the 16th February, laden with lead, iron, hardware, block-tin, &c. having on board 64 passengers, principally English families. Having experienced rough weather they lost a quarter boat, and the ship leaked considerably. On or about the 12th of March, a jar of vitriol, among a number that were stowed in the long boat on deck, burst, and in the exertion to prevent the fire, occasioned by its spread, the Captain was severely burnt by the vitriol and confined to his cabin. On the 17th March, between one and two o'clock at night, being S. E. about 3 days sail of Cape Sables, started a butt forward; the ship was in a sinking condition, and all hands were engaged in freeing her—but notwithstanding every effort was made, the water gained upon them; having seven feet water in the hold, the jolly-boat was lowered from the stern, and 8 souls out of 79 escaped—viz: William Foster, Thomas Allen, James Armstrong, John Purvis, John Thompson, William Britton, John Jones, and William Peacock. The ship went down about half past 2 o'clock and every vestige of her with the passengers, all disappeared.

About 15 hours afterwards, being almost exhausted, they were picked up by the schooner Constellation, Captain Thompson, from Baltimore to Annapolis, (N. S.) where they arrived in safety.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated 8th March.

"There are some plans in agitation, which will most materially affect Nova Scotia and New Brunswick,—one is, to make the ports of Halifax and St. Johns Free, so that Americans and other foreigners may have access, and take cargoes either of the produce of the Provinces, or any merchandize legally imported. The measure, if adopted, will, it appears to me, completely ruin the British interests and influence, by destroying the carrying trade of Gypsum, and introducing a system of smuggling, destructive to the importer of British Goods, besides encouraging an intercourse of the most baleful tendency. Perhaps there may be some favourers of this plan amongst you, but I hope (for their own sakes) a great majority will be adverse to it, and that it may never take place. I will not tax you with impudence, but from all I have been able to collect, your conduct respecting the Fisheries looks very much like it. Depend on it there is in this country, what I fear may not be improperly termed an overwhelming American influence, which require all the energy (I hope not more) than you possess to counteract. I do not pretend to be in the secret, but I most sincerely wish some other steps may have been taken besides the letters published in a few of the government newspapers. Should the Americans be suffered to participate in your birthright, the Fisheries, and without a manful struggle on your part, I am persuaded they will, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will be virtually provinces of the United States of America."

HAVRE DE GRACE, (Md.) April 30.

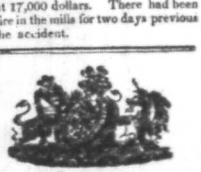
Great haul of fishes.—On the 26th inst. it is computed that the almost incredible number of *nearly two millions* of herrings, besides a great number of shad, were taken within the vicinity of this town. We saw two different hauls, each of which, we are informed by those acquainted with the fishing, contained 300,000 fine herrings, and a considerable number of *mammoth* shad.—But the cold weather has driven the remainder away, and but little is doing at present. We heartily wish them a *safe return*, which we hope will soon take place, as the sun is beginning to "peep through the clouds and laugh the storm away."

CANANDAIGUA, (N. Y.) April 20.

Our oldest citizens do not recollect such extraordinary weather, at this season of the year, as we have witnessed within the last fortnight. There had been a constant rain for many days, which raised the waters, particularly the Canandaigua lake, higher than has been known for twenty-five years.—On the 12th inst. it cleared away pleasantly, and for several days the spring appeared to be opening favourably.—On Friday last, it again began to rain but soon changed to a snow storm, which continued till yesterday noon.—The snow is about a foot deep. The roads already bad and will become worse.

Snow-storm.—On the 16th and 17th April, the inhabitants of the western district, in this state, witnessed the greatest fall of snow that has fell at one time during the past winter. On the 20th of April the mail-stage went into Geneva on runners, and as late as the 22d, the snow was two feet deep at Moscow and the neighboring towns. So bad was the travelling, that no mails had arrived or departed from Moscow from the day the storm set in to the 24th April.

The large and flourishing flour mills belonging to Messrs. F. Brown & Co. at Rochester, in this state, were totally destroyed by fire on Friday night the 1st of May, together with about 4,500 bushels of wheat. The loss is estimated at 17,000 dollars. There had been no fire in the mills for two days previous to the accident.



By His Excellency SIR JOHN COAPE SHERBROOKE, Knight Grand Cross of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Commander of His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of North America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, heretofore for the purposes of maintaining the means of Circulation, and answering the exigencies of the Public Service, His Excellency SIR GEORGE PREVOST, Baronet, then Commanding His Majesty's Forces in British North America, did make and prepare a number of Bills, denominated Army Bills, and caused the same from time to time to be issued from the Army Bill Office established for that purpose at the City of Quebec, agreeably to the Provisions of the several Acts of the Province of Lower Canada, made for the purpose of facilitating the Circulation of Army Bills:—And whereas it is fit and proper that the Accounts of the said Army Bill Office should be finally closed; I have therefore thought fit to issue this Proclamation, hereby requiring all Persons holding Army Bills to present the same for Payment at the Army Bill Office, in the City of Quebec, on or before the THIRTY-FIRST day of OCTOBER next, on which day the Army Bill Office will be finally closed:—And in default of such presentation for payment within that period, the holders of such Army Bills cannot receive or claim from the Military Chest the payment thereof.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at the Castle of Saint Lewis, in the City of Quebec, this first day of May, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty-eighth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed) J. C. SHERBROOKE.

By His Excellency's Command.

T. F. ADDISON,
Military Secretary.



UPPER-CANADA.

Samuel Smith,
Administrator.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the Fifth day of June next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing Date the Twenty-second Day of April, last, WE thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Fifth Day of June, next ensuing, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now know ye THAT WE, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, Hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Wednesday, the Eighth Day of July, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York,—there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, And, therein to do, as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, our Administrator of our said Province, at York, this Twenty-seventh Day of May, in the Year of our Lord one Thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of our Reign. S. S.

By Command of His Honor.

D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

BY AUCTION,

ON MONDAY the 1st of June next, opposite the premises, will be Sold the HOUSES and LOT owned by the Subscriber, and at present occupied by Alexander McDonnell and R. C. Horne, Esquires.

The value of this property is so generally known, either as a stand for business or a Tavern, (the Merchant's Wharf being just in its front,) or for the residence of one or two private families, that any eulogium thereon would be perfectly unnecessary.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

York, 20th May, 1818.

HOUSE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL

Painting, Glazing, &c.

JAMES ELLIOT,

LATE FROM EUROPE.

BEGS leave to inform the gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above Business, in all its various branches, at the house of Mr. Deary, opposite Mr. Cherrit's store; and from his experience and attention, hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.

N. B.—He also covers Hats in the neatest manner.

York, May 27th, 1818.

From Lower Canada.

MONTREAL, May 9, 1818.

PAPINEAU ROAD.

We are happy to observe that measures are about to be taken to improve this important avenue to the city, and we have some hopes they will succeed. If we are rightly informed, nothing has yet been contributed by the public for the improvement of this road, although it deserves as much attention as any other high-way in the vicinity. The road through St. Ann's Suburb is a pattern for road-makers; it is by far the least frequented, consequently it should have been the last on the list of notice, yet we find it as firm and substantial as the *Appian-Way*, in the worst weather, for nearly a mile beyond the suburb.—We could mention many roads, and even streets, that are shamefully neglected, which need not have been the case, had equal attention been paid to the whole, we hope and trust this neglect will be carefully investigated, and such regulations be made as will for ever banish partialities by individuals to particular quarters, whereby the public might be greatly injured.—*Montreal Hazald.*

THE WEATHER.

For nearly three weeks past, it has rained almost incessantly, the only pleasant days we had in this period, were the 26th and 27th ult. Vegetation is no further advanced than it was ten days ago. It is said a good deal of wheat was sowed on the 27th April, on the borders of River Chambly; but we learn it remains unharrowed, and perhaps the seed will be lost. The roads over the country are literally impassable.—*Ib.*

THE STEAM BOATS.

On Wednesday last, an attempt was made to launch the Steam Boat Caledonia, from the Island on which she lies at Boucherville; but we are *sorry* to state it failed. The Lady Sherbrooke, we learn, is prepared for launching: but from the great rise of the water, it has been deemed expedient to defer the operation for a few days.—*Ib.*

QUEBEC, May 7, 1818.

The Steam Boat LAUSON began to ply for the season as a Ferry-Boat between Quebec and Point Levi, on Monday morning last. It blew a violent easterly gale during the whole of the forenoon, which she mastered with perfect ease and security. She makes the trip in from 9 to 15 minutes, according to the resistance offered by the wind and tides, and lies half an hour on each side. The rates are upon an average not one half of what has been usually charged for ferrying between the Town and Point Levi, and when the accommodations which are in preparation are completed, at the landings on both sides, we trust that the objects for which this truly useful improvement was undertaken, will be fully gained, both in as far as the public and the proprietors are concerned.

The Steam Boat QUEBEC, will be launched from Mr. Goudie's Yard, on Saturday morning next. She is intended for freight and passengers between Quebec and Montreal. She will be one of the completest vessels of the description on the St. Lawrence, and do honour to the name she bears.

Quebec Gazette.

HALIFAX, April 7.

We are much pleased to find that subscription papers are going round the town, for the purpose of creating a capital to be engaged in the fisheries.—The Shares are to be 10*l* each, and we understand a large number have already been taken.

FROM THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

On the deterioration of the climate of Great-Britain.

The last number of "The Journal of Science and the Arts" contains an interesting paper, from the pen of Mr. Brande, on the Deterioration of the climate of this country, a subject on which we all take frequent occasion to complain. Whether we are about to be revisited by those genial gales and warmer suns, which cheered the days of our ancestors, we will not predict, least we be disappointed; but if the accounts be true which have been received from the Northward, we may safely conclude, that some convulsions in nature have detached those masses of ice, the accumulation of ages, which have wrought so unfortunate a change of our climate.

"That for several centuries past (says Mr. Brande) the climate of England has undergone a very material change for the worse, appears demonstrated by the most irresistible historial evidence; nor can there indeed be a doubt, that the springs are now later, and the summers shorter, and that those seasons are colder and more humid than they were in the youthful days of many persons, and those not very aged who are now alive. We learn from our old chroniclies, that the grape has formerly been cultivated in England for the manufacture of wine, but we now know, that even with much care and attention it can scarcely be brought to ripen a scanty crop under the walls exposed to the sun, sheltered from cold wind, and in every respect in the most favorable aspect; and it would be folly to attempt its growth in the method of vineyard, as a standard. Of this real luxury of more genial climes, we have so long been deprived, that we trouble ourselves little about those golden days, when Bacchus smiled upon our hills. But what may be considered as coming more home to the business and bosome of the present generation is, Pomona is about to desert our orchards, and that on ground where the clustering vine once flourished, the apple has of late years scarcely ripened. Indeed we are informed upon good authority, that it is now sixteen years since the orchards have offered a plentiful crop. It is really melancholy to think that, at no very recent period, our posterity may in all probability be in the same situation in regard to cider, that we are now placed in, in respect to wine; when the apple-tree, like the vine, will only afford a penurious supply of sour fruits, and will be cultivated in forcing houses to supply the tables of the rich.

"Lest, however, we should be set down among the screech-owls of mankind, whose race, we are sorry to say, shews no symptoms of extinction, and who make it their business 'to lessen the little comforts, and shorten the short pleasures of our condition, by painful remembrances of the past, or melancholy prognostics of the future:' we shall now beg leave to give a few facts connected with this change of climate, which may perhaps throw a little light on the subject, and tend to exhibit the cause of those effects which we have just deplored.

"It is demonstrable, that in the northern parts of our hemisphere the mean annual temperature is on the decline, and on referring to the accounts of modern travellers, it appears, that in the mountainous parts of Europe, the accumulation of ice and snow is very sensibly increasing. This is perhaps particularly the case, and easily observable in the vicinity of Mount Blanc; and the Glacieres, which, descending from the summits of that and the adjoining peaks, invade the adjacent valley of Chamouney, are making such progress as to threaten, at no very remote period, to render the heart of that district inaccessable to the traveller.—In a recent number of the 'Bibliotheque des Sciences et des Arts,' Professor Pictet informs us, that the Glaciere des Bessons has very lately advanced 30 feet, much to the dismay of the neighboring villagers. But if we resort to more northern climes, we shall find yet more alarming evidence of the great increase of snow and ice, and of this the history of Greenland furnishes, perhaps the most remarkable facts upon record. We know that this country, which was probably first peopled by Europeans from Ireland, received its name from its verdant appearance; and that the original colony continued to prosper, and to carry on an extensive commerce with Norway, until the beginning of the 15th century, since which period all communication with East Greenland has ceased; and what was once known respecting it is almost buried in oblivion. Since that period too, the East Coast of Greenland, which once was perfectly accessible has became blockaded by an immense collection of ice, so that until within these few months no vessel has been able to approach near enough even to see the coast.

[Here follows a statement of facts, furnishing a satisfactory proof of the greater increase of the inland ice of Greenland.]

"From this and other evidence which might be adduced, it is clear that the quantity of ice in the northern regions has undergone a very considerable and even rapid increase, and we are of opinion, that this circumstance is sufficient to account for that deterioration of our climate which we set out with deploring, and which, if the same causes continue to act, is equally threatened to our present more fortunate neighbors upon the continent of Europe.

"It now becomes a question whether there are any hopes of amendment; whether matters may not take a turn the other way; and whether by the gradual breaking up of the ice, the climate of this part of Europe may not regain its former state. In favor of this idea, it seems in the first place highly improbable, from what we know of the beneficent adjustments of nature, that there should be no remedy or compensation provided for so great an evil; and, secondly, it seems that, within the last year, a very notable relaxation of the cold has actually taken place.—East Greenland, as we have before mentioned, has not only been inaccessable, but even invisible, for a long period; but last year it was observed by one of the whalers, that the ice there had suffered a most astonishing decrease; that about two thousand square leagues had disappeared, and that the land was again visible. We learn too from Copenhagen, that intelligence was there received in August last, that the ice, which from time immemorial had interrupted the communication with East Greenland, had vanished. It is further probable, that the process of thawing is going on to yet a greater extent further north, for the ice islands met in the Atlantic are almost entirely conveyed thither by the southern current which constantly runs in Davis' Strait, and they were last year much more numerous than usual; many and large ones, were even seen in 62 deg. south latitude, in the summer and autumn of 1816; and we think it by no means improbable that the extreme chilness of the season may in great measure be referred to these visitors from the north; for the south-west winds could not have been but chilled by passing over these frozen masses. We think there is one other remark worth regarding, though we would not be understood to lay any stress upon its reference to, or connection with, the more propitious state of the weather that we now look for—it is, that at the very time we heard of the thawing of the northern ice, and a consequent probability of the return of these regions to their former state, the westward variation of the Magnetic Needle began to decline, and it is already retrograded some degrees towards due north."

From the Connecticut Courant.

AGRICULTURE.

The following article is taken from Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, and will be found interesting.—Perhaps no fruit tree is more difficult to be reared and preserved than the Peach, and no one better pays for necessary labor and attention.

ON PEACH TREES.

By Joseph Cooper of New-Jersey.

In looking over an Almanack for the year 1805, I observed a piece giving information, that peach trees had been preserved, in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, by removing the earth from the roots, after the first hard frost, in the fall, and returning it again in the spring, and oiling the body three or four feet from the ground, with common lamp oil.

The author likewise observes, that peach trees that stand in hedge rows and thickets, thrive better than others in cleared ground, which had suggested the idea, of defending the body of the tree, by wisps of straw, to prevent the attack of insects.

I take the liberty to make some observations on the piece alluded to.

In the first place, I think the taking the earth from the roots of peach trees in the fall, dangerous, as I tried that method in the fall of 1799; the succeeding winter proved very severe, as to frost, and but little snow; the consequence was, the loss of every tree so treated, and their worms not injured. On examining the trees in the spring, I found worms abundant as usual, and the effect the removing the earth had on them, was, causing them to injure the tree more, by descending the roots, as the cold came on; they returned to the surface as the weather warmed, and in picking them out, I found the bark dead, up to the place above whence the earth had been removed, as if a fire had been made round the tree, and the top as fresh as usual; it however died, with the approach of warm weather. The observation, that peach trees flourish in hedge rows, &c. I know is accurate; they also flourish in most places where the body is shaded; this I attribute to their being preserved from the effects of the sudden transitions, from heat to cold, and from cold to heat, which I apprehend are more destructive to peach and cherry trees, than insects, as I have had hundreds of fine trees to perish in one summer, after an irregular winter, without being in the least injured by worms.

Among many reasons for the opinion that irregular winters are destructive to peach trees, one is, that from good authority, said trees live in Cape May county in this state, to the age of 30 or 40 years; an age, which I attribute to situation, the county being half surrounded by the waters of the Atlantic ocean, and Delaware bay; and in the direction of the winds, that cause the warm spells here in winter, and which have not the same effect there, coming as they do, so immediately off those large waters; a proof of this is, that vegetation is generally two weeks later there than here, though so far to the southward.

From many observations and experiments, I have found that the worm most destructive to peach trees, begins to change to a *chrysalis* about the first of July, and remains in that state about two weeks, when they come out a wasp, and proceed to couple and lay their eggs near the roots of the trees, or in wounds in any other part; but do little injury, except in or near the roots as, if attended to, the issuing of the gum will shew their seat, and they are easily picked out; but their principal object is the root, the bark being softer there than on the body, and the rapid growth of the trunk near the root, at the time of the wasps depositing their eggs, causes a number of small rents in the bark, which give the worms an easy entrance. I have observed that trees in a declining state, are more favorable, to the increase of peach worms than those of luxuriant growth, as the latter discharge so much gum from the wounds, as to cause the death of the insect, and the former will bring them into the wasp state a month sooner; for which reason I examine the peach trees carefully every spring, and those that are in such a declining state as to render them unprofitable, I hitch a team to, and draw them up by the roots as the most certain mode to destroy all the worms they may contain.

The best method I have yet discovered, to prevent injury from the worms, is to examine the trees carefully in the spring and take out the worms, repeat the operation about the 1st July, and hill up the earth round the trees eight or ten inches; in October, remove the earth, examine as before, then renew the hill, which leave, till the spring examination. By continuing this process annually, I am confident that not more than one of any peach trees has been killed by the worms, for twenty that have died in consequence of irregular winters; and, I have observed the fluctuating state of the weather in the winter, constantly to increase for more than fifty years, I conceive it must proceed from some certain cause, which I apprehend to be the improvement of the country, every cleared field operating, when free of snow, as a reflector of the rays of the sun. That the clearing of the country is at least in part the cause of our variable winters, is rendered in some measure probable by a fact communicated to me, viz. that in the thinly settled parts of the country, peach trees flourish as well as they did formerly in the neighborhood of Philadelphia: therefore it seems advisable to endeavor to find out some method to defend tender fruit trees from the effects of fluctuating winters; I can think of no better method to succeed, than binding straw round the body or trunk of the trees, that part appearing to be the seat of the disease.

To preserve Bees from the Worms or Butter-fly.

In the beginning of May, raise the hives up, and strew some fine salt under the edges, which will drive the worms away.

A writer in a late Morristown paper says that he has tried this experiment for two years with complete success.

Longevity.—The following remarkable instance of longevity is copied from the Observer, published at Fayetteville, North Carolina:—"Died, in Richmond Country, on the 12th of April, Thoune Hathcoke, aged one hundred and two-ty-five years! He left a numerous family of children settled in different parts of the country, two of them live in the state of Georgia, one aged ninety-three and the other eighty-seven, and one son in Richmond county, but little rising sixteen years of age!"

Anecdote.— The papers inform us that Sir Chas. Brisbane is about to embark to re-assume his government of St. Vincent's. When this gallant officer commanded the Arethusa, at the storming of the forts at Curacoa, perceiving his 1st Lieutenant (Griffiths) about to mount the scaling-ladder, sword in hand, at the head of a band of heroes, he put his hand upon the lieutenant's shoulder, gently forced him from the steps, sprung into his place, and exclaiming—*Griffiths, I am Captain of the Arethusa*—my place is *first*; if I fall, then you may take my station."

One *Jacob Harmers*, of Ghistelles, (Holland) had claimed a premium, for the birth of his thirty-fourth child by two marriages. He is now, he says, only 71; and expects to have further claims.

AMSTERDAM, March 13.

The event which has happened on board our squadron in the Mediterranean, has given ground to exaggerated or inaccurate reports in foreign papers. The fact is, that the purser of the William I. ship of the line, had formed the nefarious project, in which he succeeded in engaging some of the crew, to make themselves master of the vessel when it left port Mahon, and to deliver it up to the Algerines, in hope of a great reward.

In the latter part of December it was observed that something was in agitation. On the 1st Jan. Admiral Van Braam, having called together the whole crew, and, in energetic and simple language of a seaman, exhorted them, in impressive terms, to do their duty to their King and country. The authors of the crime were discovered immediately after, and tried by a court-martial. Baker, the purser, was condemned to death, and was hanged on board the Amstel frigate; the others were punished by flogging and keelhauling; those who are the least guilty have been sent thither on board the Irene. The last accounts say that the vessels of the squadron were in the best condition, and ready to quit Port Mahon, where they had wintered, in order to go and show themselves before the Barbary ports.

From the Kingston Gazette.

CAPE VINCENT, commonly called Gravelly Point, in the State of New-York, at the head of the River St. Lawrence, is we understand, established as a Port of Entry. And we are happy to learn, that a subscription for improving the road across *Wolfe-Island*, is in circulation, on both sides. Such an improvement will be very beneficial to Kingston and other townships in this District. It has long been needed and desired. In certain seasons of the year, this route of travel is highly important and necessary. We are informed, that the money subscribed is to be laid out under the direction of Messrs. Easynton and Kelsey, of Gravelly Point, and Mr. Hitchcock, of the Island. Mr. Le Ray, who has subscribed two hundred dollars for this purpose, has completed his Turnpike from *Brownville* to the village at Gravelly Point.

GORE DISTRICT.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Proposals will be received for building a Gaol and Court-House, at Hamilton:—the sum not to exceed Ten Thousand Dollars and to be paid by instalments. The walls to be either Brick or Stone.

The same will be received by George Hamilton, Esq. Treasurer of the said District, at Hamilton.

By Order of the Court,

JAMES CROOKS, *Chairman.*
GEORGE ROLPH, *Clerk of the Peace, Gore District.*

Hamilton, 21st April, 1818. 4w22

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity that he has commenced business as

Tailor & Habit Maker

in King-Street, next door to Mr. Durgan's store—having lately arrived from England, he doubts not but he will give every satisfaction to those who may favor him with their commands, which he will always thankfully receive.

W. MARWOOD.

York, May 14, 1818. 3w—20

The Church Catechisms,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.
In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	Province Currency Dollar at 5s. From £ s. d.	To £ s. d.
Beef	lb.	0 0 5	0 0 8 1-2
Mutton	——	0 0 5	0 0 8
Veal	——	0 0 6	0 0 8 1-2
Pork	——	0 0 0	0 0 5
Fowls	pair	0 0 0	0 0 0
Turkeys	each	0 0 0	0 0 0
Geese	——	0 0 0	0 0 0
Cheese	lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7 1-2
Butter	——	0 1 0	0 1 3
Eggs	doz.	0 0 0	0 1 0
Wheat	bush.	0 0 0	0 5 0
Peas	——	0 3 1	0 3 9
Potatoes	——	0 0 0	0 2 6
Oats	——	0 0 0	0 1 3
Turnips	——	0 0 0	0 0 0
Cabbages	head	0 0 0	0 0 0
Flour	cwt.	0 15 0	0 18 9
Do.	bl.	1 5 0	1 10 0
Tallow	lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7 1-2
Lard	——	0 0 0	0 0 0
Hay	ton.	2 0 0	2 10 0
Wood	cord	0 12 6	0 15 0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, and if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions are required to be paid in *advance*, (without exception,) to the *first* of July, or first of January.

Advertisements not exceeding 6 lines, half a dollar for the first insertion, and seven pence half penny, every subsequent insertion. From 6 to 10 lines, one dollar for the first insertion, and one shilling and three pence, each subsequent insertion. All advertisements exceeding 10 lines, will be charged at the rate of four pence per line, the first insertion, and two pence per line, each time afterwards—except when continued for six months, in which case only one penny per line will be charged.—No advertisement above 10 lines, to be charged less than a dollar the first insertion.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. *Glengary*; Guy Wood, Esq. *Cornwall*; J. Watson, Esq. *Perth*; C. Jones, Esq. *Brockville*; J. Macaulay, Esq. *Kingston*; S. McNabb, Esq. *Bellville*; Major Rogers, *New-Castle*; C. Fothergill, Esq. *Toronto*; R. Hatt, Esq. *Ancaster*; J. Crooks, Esq. *Niagara*; T. McCormick, Esq. *Queenston*; D. Ross, Esq. *Long-Point*; W. Hands, Esq. *Sandwich*.

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. II. YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE, 4, 1818. No. 23

UPPER-CANADA.

Samuel Smith,
Administrator.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the Fifth day of June next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing Date the Twenty-second Day of April, last, WE thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Fifth Day of June, next ensuing, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE THAT WE, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, HEREBY convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Wednesday, the Eighth Day of July, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York,—there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, And, therein to do, as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

In TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, our Administrator of our said Province, at York, this Twenty-seventh Day of May, in the Year of our Lord one Thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of our Reign.

S. S.

By Command of His Honor.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

A GENTLEMAN of this Country, who for some years past, has been anxiously endeavouring to compleat a set of the OLD ANNUAL REGISTER, first published by *Dodsley*, which is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable works ever given to the world, and a compleat Library in itself; being still in want of a few Volumes, commissioned a friend to procure them in England last fall: owing to some mistake, the London Bookseller to whom the order was sent, after much needless labour and cost, for the entire work is now rare and very difficult to be procured, got together a whole set, uniformly and very elegantly bound, and sent them out to this country. The consequence is, that the duplicates must either be returned or disposed of, but rather than return them immediately, the present holder wishes to offer them at prime cost to the public, and any Gentleman desirous of forming a Library, will find this an opportunity that very seldom occurs.—The entire set consists of 57 Volumes, which cost in England £57 7s. Sterling. The broken set wanting only 6 or 7 Volumes, which may be readily procured, cost £45. The Purchaser may have his choice. The work is still, and will be annually continued. Apply to the EDITOR.

April 1, 1818. 14-tf

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*: and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.



THE FINE
New Steam Vessel
FRONTENAC,
JAMES M'KENZIE, *Master*,

WILL commence running on the 1st day of MAY next, and will leave *Kingston* for *York* and *Niagara*, on the 1st, 11th, and 21st day of each Month, and *Niagara* for *York* and *Kingston*, the 6th, 16th, and 26th day of each Month, during the season, where every attention will be paid to the ease and comfort of the Passengers.

Freight will be taken on board at *Kingston* for *York*, *Niagara*, & *Queenston*, at Four Shillings per Barrel bulk,

For Passage and Freight, apply to the Captain on board.

Kingston, 6th April, 1818. 16tf

HOUSE, SIGN,
AND
Coach Painting and Glazing.

E. BATES & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that they have commenced in the above Business in King-street, next door to *Mrs. Murray*.

They beg leave to assure those who may favor them with their orders, that they will be executed in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Composition Fan and Side Lights, made and set in the neatest manner.

Spanish Segars for Sale.

York, April 6, 1818. 15-tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that they have entered into Co-partnership, and intend carrying on, in all its various Branches, the Saw-Mill-Wright Business, Grist-Mill, Saw-Mills and Threshing Machines, either Portable or Fixed.

N. B. Fanning Machines on the latest English improved plan.

J. DAWSON.
H. RIDDELL.

Millford Mill, Young Street,
March 19, 1818. 12-tf

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington, and about forty miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston, and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Townships in the rear which are settling very fast, will make the land in that neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of pay ment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.

Shortly will be Published,
BY SUBSCRIPTION,

MUSICAL Selections from the most approved Masters, occasionally interspersed with *Original Compositions*, most of which will be founded on the most admired Melodies of this country.

The first Number will appear in May, and will consist of an Introduction and Variations of an admired Canadian Melody, Composed and Managed by S. CODMAN, Organist of the Cathedral at Quebec.

For particulars, apply to Mr. *Brooke*, Merchant, Mr. *Duncan*, Bookseller, and at this Office.

York, 6th May. 19tf

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DREAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817.

English Saddles,
AND
HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, late of Europe, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above Business in its various Branches, in the Town of York, next door to Messrs. Young and Monroe, in the Store lately occupied by S. Jarvis, Esq. and from his having been employed in some of the first houses, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The arrangements he has made in selecting his goods in Montreal, all which are of the neatest and most Fashionable make, imported from the English Markets, he will be able to sell cheaper than any other house in this Province. A variety of Sleigh Harness, &c. finished in the newest and most elegant style, with yellow and plated mountings.

Carriages trimmed in the neatest manner.

Wanted, an *Apprentice* who can be well recommended.

N. B. Cash or Country Produce will be taken in payment for Goods. 52-tf

To Half-Pay Officers.

THE undersigned, Agent for Half-Pay, begs leave to inform his Constituents in the two Provinces, that by a late regulation of the Right Honorable the Paymaster-General, all Affidavits of Half-Pay, in future are required to be furnished in TRIPLICATE, of the following tenor, duly executed in the usual form, of which all concerned will please to take notice accordingly.

JOHN MUNRO,
Agent for Half-Pay.

Quebec, 27th April, 1818. 21

Form of the Affidavit.

appeared personally before me, and made oath, that he had not, during any part of the period, from the 25th 18 to the 24th of 18 both days inclusive, any other place or employment of profit, Civil or Military, under His Britannic Majesty, or in the service of any other Government, besides the allowance granted to him by His Britannic Majesty, as a reduced of the

Sworn before me, at }
this day of 18 }

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor.

Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

VALUABLE LANDS
For Sale.

THE following singularly desirable, and truly valuable Lands may be had, and immediate possession given, with undeniable titles, at rates far below their real value; and it is but seldom, even in a country so extensive as Canada, where uncultivated Lands may in general be readily obtained, that situations so eligible and advantageous, in good neighbourhoods, can be secured.

Lot 1. Comprising 70 Acres of the very richest Beech, Maple, Elm and Oak Land, in the 4th Concession of HOPE, lying upon *Smith's Creek*, with 15 acres cleared and fenced, new log-house, well built and dove-tailed, fruit trees, &c. with a mill-seat, between 4 and 5 miles from the flourishing little Town of *Toronto*, on Lake Ontario, where there is an excellent market either for buying or selling. The Land is of the very first quality, and in a good populous neighbourhood, forming altogether a most desirable residence, within a short mile of the great road between York and Kingston.

2d. 200 Acres, being Lot No. 1, in the 5th Concession of HOPE, alongside the great road between *Hope* and *Hamilton*, leading to the new and flourishing settlements of *Cavan & Monaghan*, on the Rice Lake, in which more than 500 families and persons have actually located, and scarcely five miles from the Town of *Toronto*, where there is a good market; it is in an old settlement, and the neighbourghood is populous and excellent. There are about 30 acres cleared and fenced, with a fine stream of living water, and the greater part of the Land of superior quality, the rest good Meadow.

3d. 190 Acres, occuppying nearly one entire side of the Gannanoque Lake, in the Township of South Crosby, District of Johnstown, consisting wholly of broken fronts, the back parts extending to the road from the Rideau Settlement to Kingston, from which latter place it is scarcely 30 miles distant. The Land is good and well timbered, and the situation singularly beautiful and romantic, with wooded islands in front.

The above Lands are particularly deserving of notice. The situations were chosen by a competent judge, and they will be sold remarkably cheap, the proprietor wishing to concentrate his forces in another quarter.

For further particulars, apply to the EDITOR, *York*; C. FOTHERGILL, Esq. *Toronto*; WM. HAMILTON, Esq. *Kingston or Prescott*; or to SHAW ARNOUR, Esq. *Montreal*.

April 1, 1818. 14-tf

NEW IRONMONGERY
STORE.

JOHN WATKINS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a wholesale and retail Hardware Store, at the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. H. W. Wilkinson & Co. Main Street, and from the arrangements he has made, will have constantly on hand, a general assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. which he will be enabled to dispose of for Cash or approved Credit, at nearly the Montreal prices; among which are the following, viz. English and Swedish Iron, Crowley and Blister Steel, Wrought and Cut Nails, Trace Chains, Sheet Iron, Horse Shoes, Frying Pans, Shovels and Spades, Plough Moulds, Hollow Ware, Grindstones, Chissels and Gouges, Locks & Hinges, Files, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen-knives, Fish Hooks, Brass Cocks, Brushes, Hammers, Augurs, Saws, Planes, Tea Trays, Stamps and Cast Brass Cabinet Ware, Wire, Tin Wire, Pins, Needles, Fowling Guns, Brass Kettles, &c.

He also offers for Sale, a small assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.

Kingston, 20th March, 1818. 17tf

Court of Probate Notice.

Upper-Canada, Court of Probate York, to wit. } SAMUEL SMITH Esquire, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS JOHN GENTLE of the Town of Sandwich, in the Western District, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition, in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Robert Woolsey, some time past, died intestate in the City of Quebec, in the Province of Lower Canada, and possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds, in the said Province of Upper-Canada, and praying that Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Robert Woolsey, at the time of his death, in the said Province of Upper-Canada, might be granted to him the said John Gentle,—NOW THEREFORE these are to cite and require you the said next of kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate, to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the First Monday in January, next ensuing the date hereof, and being the Fourth day of January next, and then and there shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Robert Woolsey, at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said John Gentle.

FOR SALE,

THE Lots on Market Street in the Town of York, together with the *Dwelling House* and other Buildings thereon erected, now occupied by the Hon. JAMES BABY, and Mr. ROBERT MCDONELL.

ALSO

Lots No. 20 in the 5th Concession, and No. 23 in the 6th Concession, West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing together 400 acres.

For particulars enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 14th April, 1818. tf16

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he intends following his occupation as a *Clock and Watch Maker*, at his house in *Newgate Street*, where all favors in that line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

W. P. PATRICK.

York, April 7, 1818. 15-

HOUSE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL
Painting, Glazing, &c.
JAMES ELLIOT,
LATE FROM EUROPE.

BEGS leave to inform the gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above Business, in all its various branches, at the house of Mr. Deary, opposite Mr. Cherrit's Store; and from his experience and attention, hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.

N. B.—He also covers Hats in the neatest manner.

York, May 27th, 1818.

The Church Catechism,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

From Europe.

LONDON, April 3.

CORN EXCHANGE.

The arrival of several cargoes from abroad has occasioned a dullness in the Wheat trade, and our prices may be considered as a quarter lower than on Monday. Fine Barley fully supports Wednesday's prices, having but little of that description at market and what appeared this morning was readily disposed of. Oats are 1s. a quarter cheaper, in consequence of a large foreign supply. In other articles there is no alteration.

April 6.

M. de Talleyrand, disheartened no doubt with so many fruitless efforts at Paris, departs for Valency, whence, it is said, he proposes to make a visit of pleasure to England.

April 4.

The arrangements for the celebration of the nuptials of the Princess Elizabeth, it was yesterday understood, have been so formed as not to interfere in any respect with the sittings of Parliament. The ceremony will take place so early as eight o'clock on Tuesday morning next, at the Queen's Palace; for which time the officers of State, the Ladies of the Bedchamber, and all other persons whose presence is required by Court etiquette, have received summonses to attend. Her royal Highness was born May 22, 1770. The bride and bridegroom will leave the Queen's house soon after the ceremony, for the Prince Regent's cottage in Windsor Park. The Queen will go to Windsor in a few days after the marriage; but will return to hold a drawing room on the 22d inst. at which the Prince and Princess will be presented. The Lady of Gen. Sir H. Campbell is arrived from Windsor, to attend at the marriage.

From the Belfast News Letters.

A Freemason perhaps, will be gratified to learn, that Moorcroft, in his journey to Lake Manasawala, in the midst of the Himalaya mountains, many thousand feet above the level of the sea, met with a native officer, on whose outer garment "were sewed the saw, adze, chissel, rule, and all the insignia of Freemasonry, in iron; the symbols of a fraternity of which he said he was a member."

[The Himalaya or Himmalleh mountains, are a vast chain of mountains, in Asia, extending from Cabul along the N. of Hindostan, through the whole extent from the Ganges to the river Testa. They inclose a tract of country from 200 to 280 miles in breadth. The ridge was known to the ancients by the name of Imaus, and the Indian Caucasus.—The natives now call it Hindoo-koo, as well as Himmaleh, which last is a Sanscrit word, signifying *snowy*: their summits being covered with snow.

GLASGOW, April 7.

A loan to Prussia of five millions, to be repaid in 56 years, has been finally negociated in London. On an average of rates, £72 money is given for £100 Stock. The revenue of the Quarter ending on the 5th April is said to be considerably longer than the same period last year. The Funds are getting higher, and the 3 per Cent Consols are again above 80.

It continues to be confidently asserted that Mr. Vansittart will experience no difficulty whatever in raising the supplies for the year, upon terms extremely favorable to the public.

Several of the farmers in the neighborhood of Carlisle have obtained 12s. a head profit for year old sheep which, in the month of July, only cost 6s. 6d. each. Fat cattle and sheep have been in brisk demand, and are now considered scarce. Lean cattle are selling readily at high prices, good 7s. per stone. Saddle horses are higher than they have been for the last 20 years; but draught and superior ones are almost unsaleable.

In the House of Commons little else was done on Thursday than presenting petitions of various kinds. Among them were 256 from Bristol, in favor of Parliamentary Reform. Of course these were signed by twenties.

In the neighborhood of Perth, and in Strathearne, the oat-seed is just commencing. In the higher districts, the ground has been covered with snow for the greater part of the month, and spring ploughing is far in arrears. It may be stated as something new in the annals of meteorology, that ground could not be ploughed, for snow, so late as the 28th of March, within a mile of the Carse of Gowrie. An unbroken sheet of snow covered the Grampian Hills throughout the greater part of the month—a circumstance very unfavorable to the Highland shepherd; whose flocks must have been but ill supplied with food at the approach of the lambing season.

Letters from Paris mention that a Bayonne Banker had been in the French capital for some time, endeavoring to negociate a loan, on account of Ferdinand Seventh, of 200 millions of francs, to meet the arrears and exigencies of the State.

The last proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies, related to the imprisonment of Debtors. This law (which was carried by a large majority) is more severe than our own.

According to the French papers, the storms in France have equalled in violence the storms in England.—"The elements are at war," says one of the Paris papers," and it seems for some time, as if a grand physical revolution was in preparation. Luminous meteors, discharging stones, appear on all sides; hurricanes have been felt in all latitudes; water-spouts carry women up into the air; all shores are covered with wreck: at Munich, subterraneous noises are heard; and horses are suddenly visited with cold sweats, as from fear; wells are dug to ascertain the nature of these explosions. At Petersburgh, the barometer fell as low as during the great earthquake at Lisbon.—Shall we speak of Paris? The tempests rage both in the air and in the mind: slates and pamphlets rain down upon us at the same time, and the passengers incur the double editions. Who shall allay such a tempest, and danger of being overwhelmed by chimnies and pronounce the celebrated *Quos ego*."

Extraordinary Escape.—A Paris Journal gives the following account of an extraordinary escape at Mount St. Bernard, Switzerland:

On the 20th of September, at five in the evening, a cry was heard at the hospital of St. Bernard, which appeared to come from some person on the top of the rocks. The fathers instantly ran to look for him. They saw a man on the summit of the rocky part of the Chouletraz. One of them climbed the rock and found on the top an Englishman, who having been induced by his curiosity to get up it, had been unable to get down. Although night was coming on, the fathers, by the help of rope ladders, and furnished with lanterns, were able to lead this ingenuent stranger from the perilous situation in which he had placed himself, and where he must have perished, but for their help. It was not till late at night, that they could bring him to the hospital. This Englishman has arrived at Geneva, where he is unable to praise sufficiently the intrepidity and charitable activity of the religious men, to whom he owes his life.

Roman villa in Oxfordshire—The Roman Villa discovered near Stonesfield, 11 miles from Oxford, was first pointed out in 1816, by the Rev. Mr Brown, the Vicar of that parish. By the assistance of that gentleman, and of the Duke of Malborough, on whose estate the villa stands, extensive discoveries have been made. The building, enclosed about three acres of land; the pavements, on every side of the quadrangles, is very evident, as are the divisions of forty-seven rooms.—The pavements are tesselated, and in good condition. One of them in a large room is painted. The tesseræ are so exactly laid together, so beautifully varied, and the pattern so correct and elegant, that the best connoisseurs pronounce that three years of labour is not painted with more accuracy or beauty. The pattern is one, which frequently appears on our modern floor-cloths.

The baths are completely excavated, and the *hypocausts* and flues, by which they warmed the rooms, in the one we have stooped for half a minute, are apparent. The largest room seems to be about 25 feet by 25: one is exactly 20 by 24: a proportion in which the length exceeds the width much less than in modern rooms. Nothing has yet been found to fix the precise date of this villa; the coins and medals are those of Constantine the Great who was Cæsar in 306 and Augustus from 308 to 337. The Duke of Marlborough shews a great regard to those valuable remains of antiquity.—At present, the remains of pillars and the tesselated pavements are covered with mould, to protect them from frosts, which are particularly injurious to the latter by loosening the *tessera*.—London Star, *March 19.*

From the United States.

PRINCESS OF PARMA.

It was rumoured in the English prints previous to the meeting of parliament, that the subject of the divorce of the Prince Regent would be brought forward by ministers. Parliament has, however, been in session, according to the latest accounts, for several weeks without even an allusion to any measure of the kind. Recently it has been announced that the princess *Marie Louise*, intends to visit the British isles, and, like another Sheba, her object is to woo the prince regent; consequently it became necessary to revive the story of the divorce. To ascribe such motives to the princess for passing over to England, is something like an attempt to stain her reputation. Suppose we were to account for it in another and more charitable way; that her object is not only to divert her grief for the loss of Napoleon, but to supplicate his enlargement. It is also more rational and satisfactory to presume so, and which presumption is more honorable to her character and to her fame. If the regent were divorced, with a view to marry again, it would be stretching probabilities too far to suppose that the wife of Bonaparte, and he still living too, would be the object of his choice—the idea is too extravagant to be entertained; and from the recent marriages of some branches of the royal family of England, and others contemplated, we should imagine if a divorce were ever thought of, the subject has been wholly dropped as inexpedient and improper. However, all this is idle speculation, and dont concern the people on this side the water, whatever interest may be attached to it by the British nation.—Natn. Chron.

Fraternal affection.—In the battle of Waterloo, near the close of the dreadful conflict, a sergeant of the Coldstream regiment, earnestly solicit d the officer commanding his company, for permission to retire from the ranks for a few minutes; the latter expressing some surprise at this request, the other said, "Your Honor need not doubt of my immediate return"——Permission being given him, he flew to an adjoining barn, to which the enemy in their retreat had set fire, and from thence bore on his shoulders his wounded brother, who he knew lay helpless in the midst of the flames. Having deposited him safely for the moment under a hedge, he returned to his post in time to share in the victorious pursuit of the routed enemy.—Con. *Courant.*

A very novel scene was exhibited last March, in Liverpool, (England) which greatly amused several thousands of spectators.—It was the sight of a curricle, to which four cats were harnessed that drew Mr. Usher, the clown of the circus, (in the carriage) 751 paces, in nine minutes and a half, to the great astonishment and gratification of the spectators. After the cats had performed their travel, they were unharnessed and raised up in the air, for the view of the immense crowd, by whom the cats were greeted by loud and repeated huzzas!!

KINGSTON, (Jam.) March 25.

Accounts of the treaty between G. Britain and Spain, on the abolition of the Slave Trade by the latter power, have excited great sensation throughout the island of Cuba. English commissioners, it was stated, were to be appointed at the different post in Africa, to prevent the trade being carried on by smuggling, which were considered to be posts of a very dangerous nature. This treaty, as might have been expected, has given a heavy blow to the interests of the above flourishing colony—Slaves had already risen 25 per cent; and the slaves from the northward of the line, which are esteemed by far the best, are expected to rise even an hundred per cent.

From the very great encouragement recently given by the Spanish government to settlers in Cuba, many had gone there from Europe and America, and purchased lands, but the above treaty had given a complete damp to the hopes they had so exquisitely entertained of realizing wealth in that fertile colony; and those who had not already obtained a lot of laborers, were giving up their lands and returning to their respective countries. It is hard to say whether Ferdinand or the Saints, are most abused by the people in that island, for the completion of a measure so inimical to their interests—of one thing, however, little doubt is entertained, that the trade will be carried on at every risk, and the principal vessels now engaged therein are the American swift sailing schooners.

We here with subjoin a correct list of the Spanish squadron, at the Havana at the date of the last advices. The corvette is rather a heavy ship, originally a French East Indiaman—all the brigs and schooners have been purchased from the Americans, and were formerly their finest privateers. Were they to be judged of by their outward appearance, they are in good order, pretty well manned, extremely well found in every thing, full of fight, frequently exercising their men, and each with a good party of soldiers on board; but their officers appear to be without courage, and their men without confidence: they had been lying there about three weeks, allowing their port to be blockaded by a single Patriot brig—however, it was asserted, that they intended sailing on the 6th inst. to convoy the Cadiz Packet as far as the entrance of the Gulf, taking courage from their numbers; but, notwithstanding, if they fall in with commodore Brown, accompanied by the brig and schooners, who were said to be off the Havana, they will perhaps wish themselves safe back into port.

List of the Spanish naval force at Havana on the 9th inst:—

A ship-corvette, of 22 guns, originally a French East Indiaman.

A brig of 18 guns originally an American privateer.

A small brig of 24 guns.

And a small schooner of 6 guns.

The Pique frigate, Capt. Mackellar, we understand, had taken on board two and a half millions of dollars at Vera Cruz, and had proceeded from thence to Campeachy.

The following extraordinary fact is recorded on a tombstone at Greenhay, in the Island of Jamaica: "Here lieth the body of H. Goodgrig, Esq. who departed this life at Port Royal, December the 22d, 1739, aged 80 years. He was born at Mount Pelo, in France, but left that kingdom for his religion, and came to settle in this Island, where he was swallowed up in the great earthquake in 1692, but by divine Providence was, by another violent shock, thrown up in the sea; which at that time ran mountains high, & miraculously saved himself by swimming until by force of the waves he was driven near the land where he was rescued from a watery grave by the crew of a small vessel, and again safely landed. He lived many years after in great reputation, beloved by all who knew him, and much lamented at his death.—Peace to his memory."

From the Philadelphia Aurora.

GRENADA, (W. Indies,) 5th Feb.

"I arrived yesterday from Augustura, at this place, and had the pleasure to see at anchor here, a beautiful corvette, Esmeralda, of 24 guns, from London, and was on board of her today; she has on board 200 fine officers, completely equipped and uniformed, they are to form some of the corps of cavalry which has been so long expected from England, and have all seen service; the colonel is a veteran of 50, the major about 35—all the rest under 30; the vessel has on board several thousand stand of arms, pistols, sabres, saddles, and every equipment for a large body of cavalry; those officers are to be attached to several new corps, that are to be formed, and will have charge of their organization and discipline.—Three other ships of about 400 tons each, the Britannia, Prince, and Dobson, are at St. Bartholomews, and have on board several other corps of cavalry officers, and two complete companies of flying artillery, with field pieces, and a handsome park besides, with ammunition for twelve month's service; those corps will move for Guiana, as soon as dispatches shall have been received from General Bolivar, but probably the corvette will not wait for this. The commanding officer of the Esmeralda, tells me that there are on board this squadron 1000 men, who are well trained to service; and that when he sailed from the Downs, another squadron with 1000 men were to sail very soon, and several other detachments in succession; that Lord Cochrane was making the necessary arrangements to sail with five vessels, two of which will each mount 50 guns; so that you see the Proclamation of the English Regent, and the heavy punishment of his displeasure does not operate as you supposed it would.

"I will give you now some news from the interior of our own country—Bolivar, sailed from Augustura, on the 20th December last, with 2000 excellent infantry, which were to be joined by the corps of Monegas and Sarraza, at the mouth of the Apt, will follow by the river, and when joined will compose an additional body of three thousand five hundred infantry. The cavalry under Cedeno and under Monegas, making one thousand, being joined with Bolivar's force, will amount to 5000 men to move, he will meet on his route the corps under general Paez, of 3000 cavalry and 800 infantry, without including the force under Zaraza, who are operating near Calaboso, that under general Bermudez, in Cumana, and Barcelona, and those under generals Roxas and Guevara, in Maturin. The division of gen. Donato Perez, composed of 2000 cavalry, have marched into New Grenada, with special instructions—he has carried every thing before him; the province of St. Martin, is now completely organized, under the republican authority, & the adjacent provinces which had only waited for some point of rallying, are in revolution against the royal authorities. Such is the present situation of our military force, to which may be added a naval squadron on the river, well equipped and commanded.

"The royal forces occupying various positions—on the borders of the Apure, 2000 men; they are stationary, holding positions intended to cover St. Fernando.

"According to the official accounts of general Sarraza, the royal troops of Calaboso, consisted of 1200 infantry, and about 600 cavalry; and some other small corps, making in that quarter, between Calaboso and the Apure, about 4000 men; the royal forces under Morales and Torres, are not ascertained.

"The day I sailed, official communications were received from Paez, that the patriot colonel Valenzia had completely cut up a royal division which was on its route to join Morillo, the action took place at Cumaguan; and a great quantity of arms, ammunition, and military stores, had fallen into his hands. General Paez had completely beaten the divisions of Calzada and Adlima; we shall probably be master of St. Fernando, Neutris, and Calaboso, after which little difficulty will be interposed to our complete re-possession of Venezuela, and the expulsion of the enemy. We have received here the American papers, in which the President's speech appears, and the order to expel our brethren from Amelia Island: and what has not a little surprised every one, the arrest of the English officers who were on their way to join general Bolivar—every one is in a state of consternation at policy so different from that which sent succors to Carracas at the moment of its calamities, and which would have nothing but friendship to expect from any part of our countries—can you explain these extraordinary occurrences, or through what adverse influence it is produced."

Letters from South America.

"RIO JANEIRO Jan. 30.

"On the morning of the 27th, at day light, we were off the entrance into the harbor of Rio, the Sugar Loaf distant 20 miles. The wind was so light that though we spread every sail, we could only get within a mile of it before dark, when we came to anchor. The scenery when we came close enough to see it distinctly, was the most picturesque I ever beheld. We had in front of us a rampart of rocks, so high that some vessels in sight, close under it, seemed like little toy boats,"——"An opening in this of a mile wide, is the entrance into the harbor of Rio Janeiro.—To the west of it we behind the Sugar Loaf shaped exactly like a loaf of sugar, and inclining to the west. On the east, four miles further in, was visible the fort of Santa Cruz. Between us and the entrance were scattered a number of little islands on some of which were a few scattered dwarf trees, which are said to be the cocoa-nut trees. The rocks on each side of the entrance into the harbor were picturesque beyond description. The fort of Santa Cruz is on a rock, rising to the height of seven or eight hundred feet shelving down towards the water. There are a number of islands scattered about, apparently fine spots for fortifications. The harbor could, I think, at a small expence, be rendered impregnable. This is a noble harbor. The land marks, at its entrance enable vessels to steer for it when far at sea; the water deep, the few shoals in it being discernable, and so not dangerous. To enter this harbor is so easy, indeed, that pilots are not needed. The officer sent to the fort was not admitted into it, it being contrary to rule.—He was received at the stairs, cut in the rock, and informed that we might enter when we pleased, anchor where we pleased, and have any supplies; but no refreshment was offered him. How different (in the latter respect) from the reception one of our officers would give in a similar case. The Portuguese officers asked but few questions. This being the first American frigate that ever entered Rio, would have excited some curiosity in any but a Portuguese.

"As soon as we anchored we were visited by an officer from the custom house, one from the health office, and an aid to the king; who merely asked our name, country, the port from which we sailed, and the length of our voyage. Soon after came two Lieutenants from two Austrian frigates lying near us—their visit entirely complimentary. They politely made us the offer of any service in their power.—These frigates arrived here last November, with the Austrian Archduchess Leopoldina, who is married to the Prince of Beria, eldest son of the king; this young man not 21—the princess rather older.—This royal couple quarrelled shortly after their marriage. This Prince, it ——, kept a little French milliner, which he turned off on his marriage; but (finding his bride to his taste) took back again directly after the wedding.—This piece of scandal we got from two Americans, who came off to us soon after we anchored. They told us also that the king was to be crowned the 6th of the next month. This is the person who has so long been Prince Regent. He is said to be anxious to return to Portugal, but too timid to re-cross the ocean; he is upwards of 50, has a sore leg, and is so much afraid of thunder and lightning, that upon the smallest rumbling he runs into some dark hole!

"We were visited by a officer from the Portuguese admirs a ship (a 74) which, with two more lies in sight. This officer made similar offers of services. He was followed by Capt. Hickey, from the sloop of war Blossom, which arrived the day before from St. Helena. He mentioned that Napoleon spent the greatest part of his time in the warm bath having his table beside him, and writing, while there. He was quite bloated in consequence of using so exercise.'

"Mountains rise on all sides of the city.—The situation is indeed fine. The population, Mr. T. told me, amounted to at least 130,000. S. however says about 100,000. Of these 50,000 are blacks. These swarm in the streets with scarce as much clothing as decency demands. Several were in chains—(runaways thus punished.) I observed a number harnessed to a loaded cart, which they drew like horses, cheering each other with rude songs, or rather vociferations; I saw a few at work near the garden, with a fellow standing over them with a long whip.

"The place must indeed be populous, as there were many in the streets; and no Portuguese ever walks out or even rides if he can help it; so that there were no doubt a large proportion at home. The women seldom walk in the streets. We saw many of the military, and many priests; and except some of these two classes I never saw so wretched a race—homely featured, and with bad persons—they all looked as if they had been smoked.

"There is nothing like a good boarding-house or a decent tavern, as we live on board. This I regret, for the we thus escape the musquetoes, (very annoying to strangers) we have no chance of learning much about the country or people. As to getting de-

communicated in a Portuguese out of the question. You know B.) be intimate, nay, no terms ship with them, for years, and never ask you to see other their country house."

SINGULAR PHENOM

About the 20th of January cular employment led some ... ly of a Mr Ephraim Wethy, mile north of Trooperville, to part of his farm, when they ... near the foot of a gentle ... circumscribed spot of earth, ... diameter, had dropped fifteen ... the level of the surrounding ... the sides of which appeared ... than they could have been ... spade. The earth being ... turf appeared not to have ... cept at the edges. It was ... trial that the sides of the ... opening were hard and ever ... fectly solid. It further app ... similarity of their bottom, as ... face of the surrounding earth ... occurrence must have been ... date. When the writer ... place, which was a few days ... bottom of this opening had ... or four feet since its first ... The soil on the surface is ... nearly an equal mixture ... and alluvial earth, with but ... variation to the bottom, and ... texture.

It may be further noted ... no stream running near this ... sufficient size to have been ... any effect in washing the ... beneath.

DANIEL D

Mentz, May 5, 1815.

Distressing Accident.—We ... ed says the Connecticut M ... Morning, that a young man ... of Barrett, of Wethersfield, ... gaged at work near the mast ... vessel, on Tuesday last, ... fell and struck upon one of t ... *Cleats*, (a few feet from ... which passed through the ... his body between the ribs ... cut at the back, by which ... pended, until he succeeded ... ing himself, when he fell to t ... Surgical aid was immedia ... and although the wounds ... hopes are entertained of h

French Colony.—The follo ... from H. LALLEMAND, and t ... which accompany it, are ... the New Orleans Gazette ... instant:

Reply to the letter from N ... published in the Louisia ... of the 21st March.

The French colonists, who ... to settle on the river Trinity ... their object when the choice ... five lands, where they ... labourers and cattle at low ... from which they might deri ... and productive revenue. ... for those advantages whic ... derived from a rich soil, by ... borious men: they have ... them to cultivate them and ... tranquility necessary to su ... labours. They have no ... with any assemblage that ... fore taken place in those pa ... never engage either in pr ... an origine, nor in any other ... that might render them ... disquiet to any people.

Signed H LALL ... New Orleans, April 1, 181 ...

The above is copied from ... Lois of Tuesday. It ... doubt the fact that the colon ... men, who contemplated se ... banks of the Alabama, ... unknown cause preferred ... on the frontier of the Spani ... adjacent to the State of L ... that they have actually rem ... We cannot but believe so ... ble authority as General ... that the objects of the colo ... mate: Still, however, there ... points about this affair, upo ... they do not involve state ... should be happy to receiv ... tion:

As the territory, on whic ... ple are about to settle, is in ... tween the U. S. and Spain ... ty do they acknowledge?

Do they intend to make ... their own, and establish a ... distinct from and independ ... other?

Have they any connect ... Mexican republic? If any ... nature?

Is their government to be ... or a republic.

If a Monarchy, who ... king?

If so, have they an ... with the governments of ... with any foreign governm ...

There are more things ... earth Horatio, ... Than are dreamt of in ... ply.

From the Concord (Ma ... Something new.—We ... new modelled rifle gun, ...

mesticated in a Portuguese family, it is out of the question. You may (to says R.) be intimate, nay, on terms of friendship with them, for years, and they will never ask you to any other place than their country house."

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

About the 20th of January last, secular employment led some of the family of a Mr Ephraim Wethy, living one mile north of Troopsville, to the north part of his farm, when they discovered near the foot of a gentle ascent that a circumscribed spot of earth, ten feet in diameter, had dropped fifteen feet below the level of the surrounding surface; the sides of which appeared smoother than they could have been left with the spade. The earth being awarded, the turf appeared not to have broken, except at the edges. It was found upon trial that the sides of the circular opening were hard and every part perfectly solid. It further appears from similarity of their bottom, and the surface of the surrounding earth that the occurrence must have been of a recent date. When the writer visited this place, which was a few days since, the bottom of this opening had settled 8 or four feet since its first occurrence—The soil on the surface is composed of nearly an equal mixture of silicious and alluvial earth, with but little or no variation to the bottom, and of a firm texture.

It may be further noted that there is no stream running near this place of a sufficient size to have been produced any effect in washing the earth from beneath.

DANIEL D. WAIT.

Mentz. May 5, 1813.

Distressing Accident.—We are informed says the Connecticut Mirror of this Morning, that a young man by the name of Barrett, of Wethersfield, while engaged at work near the mast-head of a vessel, on Tuesday last, accidentally fell and struck upon one of the *Belaying Cleats*, (a few feet from the deck,) which passed through the right side of his body between the ribs and came out at the back, by which he was suspended, until he succeeded in extricating himself, when he fell to the deck.—Surgical aid was immediately called, and although the wounds are severe, hopes are entertained of his recovery.

French Colony.—The following letter from H. LALLEMAND, and the remarks which accompany it, are copied from the New Orleans Gazette of the 3d instant:

Reply to the letter from Natchitoches, published in the Louisiana Gazette, of the 31st March.

The French colonists, who have gone to settle on the river Trinity had no other object than the choice of productive lands, where they might procure labourers and cattle at low prices, and from which they might derive a prompt and productive revenue. They look for those advantages which are to be derived from a rich soil, by active, laborious men: they have no other wish than to cultivate them and to enjoy the tranquility necessary to such an establishment. They have no connection with any assemblage that has theretofore taken place in those parts, and will never engage either in privateering or smuggling, nor in any other occupation that might render them a subject of disquiet to any people.

Signed H LALLEMAND.

New Orleans, April 1, 1818.

The above is copied from L'Ami des Lois of Tuesday. It places beyond doubt the fact that the colony of Frenchmen, who contemplated settling on the banks of the Alabama, have for some unknown cause preferred a residence on the frontier of the Spanish dominions adjacent to the State of Louisiana, and that they have actually removed thither. We cannot but believe such respectable authority as General Lallemand, that the objects of the colony are legitimate: Still, however, there are certain points about this affair, upon which, if they do not involve *state secrets*, we should be happy to receive information:

As the territory, on which these people are about to settle, is in dispute between the U. S. and Spain, which party do they acknowledge?

Do they intend to make the territory their own, and establish a government distinct from and independant of every other?

Have they any connection with the Mexican republic? If any, what is its nature?

Is their government to be a Monarchy or a republic.

If a Monarchy, who is to be their king?

In fine, have they an understanding with the government of the U. S. or with any foreign government?

There are more things in heaven and earth Horatio,

Than are dreamt of in your philosophy.

From the Concord (Mass.) Gazette.

Something new.—We have seen a new modelled rifle gun, which promises to be of some consequence, and is said to be the invention of capt. Artimas Wheeler, of this town. We have not had sufficient opportunity to examine it so minutely as to give a description of it that would do justice; we are inclined to think it a new and important invention, more particularly in case of an action with an enemy. It has one barrel through which the charges pass, that is of common length, also 7 short ones, not much longer than sufficient to contain a charge each; these have a pan attached to them to contain powder for priming, and are kept perfectly tight by a slide that covers them. These barrels are made to move circularly round, near the lock, which is also of new construction; after firing the first charge, the half-cocking moves by a spring one of these short barrels round, and confines it tight in the breech end of the long barrel, through which the charge must pass. The shutting the pan of the lock opens the slide which covers the priming. This gun is but little heavier than the common one, and when once loaded, which requires little more time than to load a common rifle, it can be fired as expeditiously as will be convenient to cock the piece and take sight, until the seven are discharged.

SAVANNAH, April 30.

We learn, that a deputation of Indians from some of the tribes went into St Augustine, on last Monday week, with an interpreter, for the purpose of ascertaining, from the Governor, whether it was his wish, or advisable for them, to take up arms against the white inhabitants, and attack the frontier, or no;—and whether they should oppose the forces under gen. Jackson. The Governor returned for answer, that it was his decided wish that they should not take up arms, or make the least resistance to any of the U. States troops, should they even enter their towns. He requested them to return home, and adhere to his advice, and enjoined on them the necessity of giving up, forthwith, the negroes that are with them, who have either been stolen or runaway from their owners, in Georgia, and elsewhere.—The number of fugitives with the Indians are supposed to be between two and three hundred.—Provisions are scarce and high in Augustine: and the inhabitants of that place are apprehensive of a visit from gen. Jackson.

The discipline of Artiga's cavalry is said to be admirable; the horses, at the word of command, perform many surprising evolutions, in the face of the enemy; in the field of battle they often conceal themselves, on favorable ground, by lying down, without their riders dismounting; and such is there docility, that at the sound of the bugle they spring up in perfect order, and pounce on the enemy, so as to leave no possibility of escape. In consequence of their rapidity of movement, the Portuguese to the amount of 8 or 9,000 men, never dare venture out of the walls of Montevideo, where they suffer for want of supplies, without the possibility of collecting any thing from the vicinity.—

Wash. City Gaz.]

From the Washington City Gazette.

A circumstance of a melancholy nature occurred here on Thursday last—particulars follow:

A young Englishman, employed as coachman to the Spanish Minister, offered at the United States Bank, a thousand dollar note for change; the Teller on examining it, enquired of the bearer if he knew the amount of the note he had handed him, who replied it was one hundred dollars. He was then informed that its value was one thousand dollars, and that such a note had been stolen from a person, who had lodged information of his loss, with its identification, at the Bank, and that it must be retained for its proper owner. The young man frankly confessed that he received it from a colored girl to get it cashed, supposing it to be a one hundred dollar note. He then went home, desired a boy in passing near the stable, to feed the horses, ascended into the boy's loft, and hung himself. It has since appeared that the colored girl purloined the note—that what he said was strictly true, and that he was perfectly innocent of having obtained it improperly—was a very honest servant, but smarting with the charge of theft, and overcome by shame, rashly terminated his existence.

News.—In the present dearth of News, we find by the Boston papers, that our old friend, the *Sea Serpent*, has made his appearance on Captain Woodward, and the state and seamen of the Schr. Ada-ann, arrived at Hingham, on Sunday last, saw, in the afternoon of Saturday, about 12 leagues east of Cape Ann, a Sea Serpent, apparently upwards of one hundred feet in length. The monster of the deep, raised its head a considerable height above the water. It was near the Ahmant for about five hours.—Captain Woodward says he had a full view of the Serpent. It appeared as large round as a barrel, but no protuberances were noticed.

N. Y. Eve. Post.

We understand that Commodore Macdonough is appointed to the command of the Guerriere, which is on the eve of departure for Petersburgh, to take out Mr. Campbell, as Minister to Russia, in the place of Mr. Pinckney. The latter, having received his nine thousand dollars out-fit, and his nine thousand a year for two years, in the whole twenty-seven thousand dollars, now gives way to Mr. Campbell, who, in his turn, having received a similar reward for similar services, will, we presume, make room for some other good republican in this economical government. This reminds us of Mr. Jefferson's grand plan of reform, one great feature of which was the lessening the expences of foreign ministers.

N. Y. Eve. Post.

Paris papers to the 27th of March, have been received at Boston. They mention, that a violent earthquake was felt in Sicily on the 20th of February, which occasioned much damage. In Catanea a great part of the Cathedral and of the Seminary were shaken down, and many ecclesiastics were crushed under their ruins. In Zaffarana the people were assembled for public worship, when the church fell, and crushed the preacher and fifty persons under its ruins. All the villages on the sides of Mount Etna were ruined; but as the houses were light buildings, few lives were lost.

The papers mention under a Copenhagen date, that a marriage will soon be announced at Court between prince Ferdinand, brother of prince Christian, and the Princess Caroline, eldest daughter of the King of Denmark.

BALTIMORE, May 23.

From Porto Rico.—Capt. Isley, of the brig Eagle, arrived this morning in 17 days from Porto Rico, informs, that previous to his departure, the governor of that Island received despatches from Madrid, which induced a belief that war was about to take place between Spain and some other of the European powers, in consequence of which the inhabitants were heavily taxed for the purpose of placing the Island in a suitable posture of defence.

American Colonization Society.

Letters have been received from Messrs. Mills and Burgess, the agents of the American colonization society. They arrived in London in December, after a very boisterous passage, in which they narrowly escaped shipwreck on the coast of France. They were received in England with the greatest kindness and attention, and every facility given them for prosecuting their researches in Africa, by some of the most distinguished characters in that country. After procuring much valuable information in England, and obtaining letters to the governor of Sierra Leone, and other establishments in Africa, they sailed for that country early in Feb The following are extracts:

Extract of a Letter, dated London, December 28.

"Of the fifty days which have elapsed since our appointment as your agents, ten were spent in the United States, and thirty on the Atlantic; ten in France; and five have passed since our arrival in England. You will see that we are just entering on the active duties of our agency. Though some delays have been inevitable, we have not loitered. Our passage across the Atlantic was very short. The nineteenth evening after we left the capes of the Delaware, soundings were obtained at the entrance of the Irish channel. Our course seemed to be within reach; but a terrible gale, which began on the evening of the 7th December taught us the fallacy of our hopes. Land had not become visible, and the thick clouds had prevented any accurate observation for some days. Both our latitude and longitude were doubtful. When the gale began the captain judged it prudent to put back to sea a few hours. Eighteen hours after, when the violence of the gale had subsided; when the sun and the stars and the soundings continually diminished; when it seemed impossible to retrace our path, with a hope to ride out the tempest, the masts were ordered to be cut away, and the anchors to be cast.

"In a short time sails were torn to shreds, severed by the rocks, and the ship was at the mercy of the winds, without masts, sails or anchors save worthy captain said that he had done all in his power for our safety, but that we were lost; the ship could not survive the tempest. A long reef of rocks soon appeared before us, frightfully dashing the waves into the air. At this spectacle our captain said, we had but a few minutes more in this world; then hastily stepping into the boat astern, attended by his little sons, and a skilful sailor, he with a hatchet, cut the cordage of the boat, and she was driven away. We saw them a moment, and saw them no more. Through the mercy of God, without human foresight, and to our utter astonishment, a current in the sea carried the ship around the point of the rocks. They were supposed to be at the western extreme of the Island of Inisheer. Consulting in the power which gave us this signal deliverance, we proceeded the third day after in entering the harbor of St. Maloes in France. After a detention of four days in quarantine, we arrived in London by the way of Havre and Southampton in 12 days. Both in France and in England we have been uniformly treated with civility and kindness. We have already had interviews with several of the principal gentlemen to whom our letters were addressed. They have received us with much cordiality, and view the objects of the American society with sentiments of enlarged benefit."

Extract of a Letter, dated London, January 17.

"His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Patron of the African Institution, to whom an official letter was addressed by the American Society for colonizing the free people of colour of the U. S. has seen in the country for several weeks past. Mr. Wilberforce made a communication to His Royal Highness on our behalf, to inquire whether he would prefer having the letter transmitted to him in the country, or wait for a personal interview in town. He appointed an hour this day, when he would be in town, and would see us in person. Mr. Wilberforce attended us to Gloucester House. His Royal Highness entered into a free conversation on the circumstances of our voyage, the population of the U. States, the number and destination of the people of colour, our constitution, jurisdiction, and several other topics. After reading the letter from the President of the society, we put into his hands a printed copy of its constitution, together with a manuscript copy of our commission, with the language, spirit, and sentiments of which, he shewed himself, by his words and countenance, to be much gratified. He intimated his disposition to give in answer a letter to the President of the American Society, and Mr. Wilberforce engaged to be a medium of its safe transmission. He added, that it would give him pleasure to see us on our return from Africa, if we should take England in our route, and that the African Institution would there know better in what manner they could aid the American Society. In the mean time he requested that in our communications to the American Society we would take notice of his having received the letter of the American President, and to make mention of the readiness and cordiality with which he should co-operate with the American Society in the prosecution of their designs, which must contribute to the same results with the efforts of the African Institution. Mr. Wilberforce has further increased our obligations to him this day, by introducing us to the Secretary. His Lordship appeared to have a perfect knowledge of the constitution and designs of the American Society. He cast his eyes over our commission, and answered with promptitude, that he should give us letters of introduction and recommendation to the government of Sierra Leone and other officers, who might be able to afford us patronage and assistance while prosecuting our inquiries on the coast.

"Mr. Wilberforce has exemplified the prudence of a counsellor, the tenderness of a father, and the benevolence of a christian, in his communications to us, and in the arrangements which he has made on our behalf. We cannot express in too strong language our admiration for his excellent character, our gratitude for his kindness, and our sincere prayers to the Preserver of Men, that he would spare his valuable life many years, and succeed his continued exertions to diminish human misery, and diffuse the sacred divine knowledge. In some future letters, we shall improve an opportunity to acknowledge the labors which we have received from other gentlemen, who have shewn themselves ready to every good work, disregarding distinctions of nation, land or colour.

Extract.—London, Jan 28.

"In opposition to opinions now circulated in the U. States, the colony at Sierra Leone was never more flourishing. Its internal government is regularly administered; its power fears no assault from the native tribes, and its influence contributes much to the civilization of the adjacent country. Its resources are devoted for the education, christian instruction, and internal improvement of the colony, which must be attended with the happiest results. Its population exceeds ten thousand.

The steam boat Ontario, which was (in a recent storm,) driven on a ledge of flat rock near Oswego, has been got off, and arrived here this morning. We are happy to learn also, that the damage done her is inconsiderable to what has been currently reported. It is expected she will be ready for further operations in a week, or fortnight at the latherest.—*Sackets Harbor Gaz.*

From Lower Canada.

MONTREAL, May 16.

THE WEATHER.

From last Saturday morning till Thursday morning, the weather was very favorable for sowing, and no doubt as much labour has been performed as possible. During Thursday it blew a strong gale from the south, attended with rain, which ceased towards night. Yesterday it rained a good deal, and the weather has not the appearance of being settled. In the gardens, vegetation is scarcely indicated, and the fruit and forest trees still present the sombre appearance common at the beginning of April.

ACCIDENT.—The following melancholy occurrences have taken place within a few days past:

At *Sainte Marie, Nouvelle Beauce*, an inhabitant named Joseph Perrault, had fixed in his barn a charged gun, with a string tied to the trigger, in the nature of a spring gun, with a view no doubt of punishing suspected depredators. His wife had occasion to go to the barn to fodder the cattle, and though apprized of the gun, which she carefully avoided on entering the barn, yet on returning with the hay, she unhappily came into contact with the string, when the gun went off and the contents entered one of her thighs, and occasioned almost instant death.—*Mercury.*

On Saturday morning, the 2d inst. a groom belonging to the Castle of St. Lewis, was found dead in the stable, occasioned by excessive drinking.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE,
YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 4.

From the 29th April to the 14th of May, nineteen vessels arrived at Quebec, principally in ballast; 150 settlers came in them, besides other passengers.

**The gentlemen who have received subscriptions for copies of the Revised edition of the Provincial Statutes, are requested to forward Lists of the Subscribers, by the earliest opportunity.

LAND COUNCIL.

The three next Land Council days will be on *Wednesday* the 10th of *June*, 1st and 22d of *July*.

YORK, MAY 8th, 1818.

To BABINGTON NOLAN, ESQUIRE,
Captain 70th Regiment of Foot, Commanding at York.

SIR,

LEARNING with regret, that you are on the eve of relinquishing the Command of the Garrison at this Post, the Justices of the Peace, acting in the Town of York, cannot suffer you to depart, without a declaration of the high satisfaction with which they have noticed the orderly and correct deportment of the men under your Command, towards the Inhabitants of the Town; and with such gratification I comply with a requisition to convey to you Sir, and the Officers under you, their thanks for the vigilance and discipline to which such praiseworthy conduct is to be ascribed.

While thus obeying the wishes of my brother Magistrates, permit me to assure you of the sincere personal regard, with which I have the honor to be

Sir,
Your Obt. humble Servt.
GRANT POWELL,
Chairman Q. S. H. D.

FORT-GEORGE, Niagara Frontier, 2
21st May, 1818. 5

To GRANT POWELL, ESQUIRE,
Chairman Q. S. H. D. York.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of the highly flattering letter, you did me the honor to transmit on my relinquishing the Command of the Garrison of York, and which I received after my embarkation for this place on the 10th inst. I beg to return you and your brother Magistrates my best thanks, and at the same time to assure you I consider it a mark of attention, which will be a never failing source of gratification, that any part of my Conduct and that of the Officers and Detachment under my Command, should call forth such sentiments from so truly respectable a body as the Magistrates of York, whatever merit may be attributed to me, and the Officers on the occasion. I am greatly indebted to the Magistrates for the handsome & friendly support I on all occasions experienced, when the relative duties of the Magistrates and Officers were in any way concerned.—For the gentlemanly and friendly manner in which you are pleased to convey your sentiments with those of your brother Magistrates, I beg to return you my sincere thanks and to assure you of the esteem and sincere regard, which

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
B. NOLAN,
Capt. 70th Regt.
Late Com'g. at York.

Government Contract.

Commissariat Office,
York, 3d June, 1818.

ANY Person desirous to contract for Baking Bread (from Government Flour) for the troops in this Garrison, from the 25th June to the 24th December, 1818, inclusive: will deliver his Proposals in writing at this Office, on Tuesday the 16th instant.

50 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS some ill disposed persons did on the night between the 1st and 2d inst. overturn and destroy the Shade, erected for the use of the Public, near the Market-House. The above reward will be given to any person, who will give such information to the Clerk of the Peace as will lead to the conviction of all or any of the perpetrators of the outrage.

By Order.
S. HEWARD,
Clerk of the Peace, H. D.

Executive Council Office, 2
York, 9th May, 1818. 5

NOTICE is hereby given to RICHARD SIMPSON, or the Person or Persons, claiming under him, to make any pretension he or they may have to Lot number one hundred and thirty-seven in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, before this Honor the Administrator, in Council, otherwise the Lot will be Granted to another settler.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Ex. Council.

LOST,

ON Wednesday the 27th ult. at Mr. Heron's Tavern, Yonge Street, a Note of hand for the Sum of Thirty-six Pounds, Nineteen Shillings and Four Pence, Currency, dated 20th May, 1813, to the Subscriber from T. Arnold Esq.

Five Dollars reward will paid upon return of the said Note, which is of no use to any but the owner, payment being stopped.

ISAAC SIMPSON.

York, March 29, 1818.

MARWOOD & BRADWELL,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that they have commenced business as

Tailors, Habit Makers and Upholsterers,

in King-Street, next door to Mr. Duggan's store. Having lately arrived from England, they doubt not but they will give every satisfaction to those who may favor them with their commands, which they will always thankfully receive.

York, June 4, 1818. 2\$—4w.

Expedition to the Northern Seas.

We have already mentioned the Officers who will serve in this expedition, and have occasionally stated some particulars concerning it. The following are further details upon the subject :—The Isabella, Capt. Ross's ship, is now fitting out in the dock of Messrs. Dowson, Limehouse : a fine roomy vessel, of 350 to 370 tons. She is there undergoing much much more than a complete repair ; for the shipwrights are increasing the strength of the hull, by adding a new skin to the outside, each of 5 or 6 inches thick, while many beams of large dimensions are placed on the bow and stern. The expense of this extraordinary preparation for a particular service, estimated at nearly £5000, will be paid by Government. The hire of the vessels is at the rate of 10s. per ton per month ; but, as Government take the insurance, which is fixed at 3s. 6d. the price to the owners, upon the return of the vessels, is 6s. 6d. The crew of the Isabella will be about 50 ; the officers and passengers about 20. No expence is spared to provide for the comforts of both classes.—Stanncheons are fixed on board for the erection of a roof over the deck, in the event of their being locked up in the ice. The births or bed places are capable of being removed on shore, and canvas and tarpaulins of large size are provided to be fixed over them. Coals to the amount of 150 tons, and flour for three years will be carried out, with sour kraut, vinegar, and lime juice in abundance. A new kind of log is fixed, the machinery of which runs from the cabin down the side of the rudder, nearly to the keel. The purpose is to shew, by a dial in the cabin, the rate of the vessel's sailing ; but doubts are entertained whether it may not impede the sailing of the ship, and otherwise fail of its purpose, so that no great reliance is placed upon this experiment. The voyage, if unsuccessful, is expected to terminate about Sept. 1819 ; if it be successful, and that the navigators return by the Indian seas, a reward of £20,000 will be distributed amongst the crews. Notwithstanding this, and an allowance of £3 per month, a difficulty is found in obtaining suitable hands for a voyage, and the vessels will complete their crews at the Orkneys, the great rendezvous of seamen for the Greenland service. Spare rudders, anchors, capstans, masts, spars, and boats, are carried by the vessels.

The following is a correct list of the officers appointed to command the ships destined to explore the Northern regions :—

Isabella 382 tons, complement 47 men : John Ross Commander ; William Roberston (b), Lieutenant William Thorn, purser ; Chs. J. Beverly, Assistant Surgeon ; Andrew M. Skeen & James C. Ross Admiralty Midshipmen.

Alexander, 250 tons, complement 33 men : W. Edw. Parry, Lieutenant and Commander ; Henry P. Hopper, Lieutenant ; Wm. H. H. Hooper, purser ; Alx. Fisher, Assistant-Surgeon ; Joseph Nias and Philip Bassou, Admiralty midshipmen.

Dorothea, 369 tons, complement 48 men : David Buchan, Commander ; Arthur Morell, Lieutenant ; J. Jarmitine, purser ; W. C. Borland, Assistant Surgeon ; Charles Palmer and W. J. Daley, Admiralty Midshipmen.

Trent, 230 tons, complement 33 men ; S. Franklin, Lieutenant and Commander ; Frek. Wm. Beechy, Lieutenant ; William Barret, purser ; Alexander Gillellan, Assistant-Surgeon ; Andrew Reed and George Back, Admiralty Midshipmen.

It is ordered, that, in future no Midshipman shall pass his examination for the rank of Lieutenant, until he has completed his six years mituitory service required to make him competent for the rank. There were seven passed at the Naval College, Portsmouth, last month, upon the old order.

The following changes in the naval commands are stated as being about to commence : Portsmouth, Admiral Sir George Campbell, Vice Admiral Sir E. Thornborough ; Sheerness, Admiral Sir J. Gore, Vice Admiral Sir Charles Rowley ; Cork, Admiral Sir J. Bowley, Vice Admiral Sir Benjamin Hollowell ; Malta, Admiral Sir C. Moore, Vice Admiral Sir Charles Penrose.

From the Quarterly Review.

THE POLAR ICE.

Among the changes and vicissitudes to which the physical constitution of our globe is perpetually subject, one of the most extraordinary, and from which the most interesting and important results may be anticipated, appears to have taken place in the course of the last two or three years, and is still in operation. The convulsion of an earthquake and the eruption of a volcano force themselves into notice by the dismay and devastation with which, in a greater or less degree, they are almost always attended : but the event to which we allude has been so quietly accomplished, that it might have remained unknown, but for an extraordinary change, which a few intelligent navigators remarked in the state of the arctic ice, and the reports of the unusual quantities of this ice observed in the Atlantic. As it is a subject in which the British islands are particularly interested, we shall enter into some detail of the facts and of their probable consequences.

It is generally admitted that, for the last four hundred years, an extensive portion of the eastern coast of Old Greenland has been shut up by an impenetrable barrier of ice, and with it, the diffated Norwegian or Danish colonies, which had been established there for more than an equal length of time preceding that unfortunate catastrophe, and who were thus cut off at once from all communication with the mother country ;—that various attempts have been made from time to time to approach this coast with a view of ascertaining the fate of the unfortunate colonists, but in vain, the ice being every where impervious ; and that, all hopes being at length abandoned, that part of this extensive tract which faces the east took the appropriate name of Lost Greenland.

The event to which we have alluded is the disappearance of the whole, or greater part of this vast barrier of ice. This extraordinary fact, so interesting to science and humanity, appears to rest on no slender foundation. Both its disappearance in a more southern latitude, have been witnessed by various persons worthy of credit.—It has been observed in the summer-months of the year 1817, by ships coming from the West Indies and America, as well as by those going out to Halifax and Newfoundland, that islands of ice, unusual in magnitude and number, occurred in the Atlantic, many of them as far down as the fortieth parallel of latitude. Some of these were detached ice-bergs, from a hundred to a hundred and thirty feet above the water, and several miles in circumference ; others were flat islands of packed ice, presenting so vast an extent of surface, that a ship from Boston is said to have been three days entangled in it, near the tail of the Grand Bank of Newfoundland. The ship of the Unitas Fratrum, proceeding to the mission on Ol i Greenland was, as year, eleven days beset, on the coast of Labrador, with the ice bergs, many of which had huge rocks upon them, gravel, soil, and pieces of wood. The packet from Halifax, passed, in April last, a mountain of ice nearly two hundred feet in height, and at least two miles in circumference.—By accounts from Newfoundland, Halifax, and other northern ports of America, it would appear, that greater quantities of ice were seen in the month of May, June, and July, than have ever been witnessed by the oldest navigators ; and that the whole island of Newfoundland was so completely environed with it, that the vessels employed in the fishery were unable to get out to sea to follow their usual occupations. The source from which these enormous masses proceeded could not long be concealed. It was well known to the Greenland fishermen, that from Staatenhock, the southern promontory of Old Greenland, an uninterrupted barrier of ice stretched north-easterly or parallel nearly to the coast, approaching frequently to the very shores of Iceland ; and that the small island, situated in lat. 71 deg. 11 min. long. 6 deg 30 min. W. called Jan Mayen's island, (a sort of land mark which those engaged in the seal fishery always endeavored to make,) had of late years been completely enveloped in ice ; and that from this point it generally took a more easterly direction, till it became fixed to the shores of Spitzbergen, from 76 to the 80th degree of latitude.

The more central parts of this immense area of ice, which occupy the mid-channel between Greenland and Spitzbergen, separate frequently into large portions, change their position according to the winds and tides ; but the general direction in which they move with the currents is from north-east to south-west, or directly towards that part of Old Greenland where the Danish colonies were supposed to be established, and which are immediately opposite to Iceland. Here it would seem those masses became a kind of fixed nucleus, round which a succession of floating fields of ice attached themselves, till the accumulated barrier, probably by its own weight and magnitude, and the action of the impeded current, at length burst its fetters, and has been carried away to the south-ward. This at least appears to be the most probable conjecture, though another circumstance will hereafter be adverted to, not unworthy of attention, in endeavouring to account for the phenomenon.

It had been conjectured by the philosophers, that the remarkable chilliness of the atmosphere, during the two last summers, and more particularly with western winds, could only be owing to the accumulation, or rather to the approximation of the polar ice to the southward. The reports of the Greenland fishermen, on their return in August 1817, connected with accounts of the ice seen in the Atlantic, corroborated this hypothesis. In that month there appeared in the news papers a paragraph, stating that, "in the course of the season, the commander of a brig from Bremen, after making Jan Mayen's island, in about 71 deg. N. stood to the westward in quest of seals ; that he then sailed nearly due north along this coast without seeing ice, observing the bays and inlets and other appearances of the land, till he came to lat. 81 deg. 30 min., when he found that he could steer to the west, which he did for several days ; that he then lost sight of land, and directed his course to the southward and eastward, and in 70 deg. N. fell in with the first fishing vessel he had seen.' We took some pains to ascertain the truth of this statement, and found it corroborated in almost every particular by five different masters of whalers belonging to Aberdeen, and to London, to whom, at different times, Ol of Ocken (the person alluded to,) master of the Eleanors of Hamburg (not of Bremen,) had given an account of the course which he steered along the eastern coast of Greenland, from Jan Mayen's island to the degree of latitude above mentioned ; and it appears, from the joint testimony of the captain and surgeon of the Princess of Wales of Aberdeen, that "the reckoning in his logbook was worked at the end of every watch, a practice which is also common among British whalers after making the ice ;" and that 'both the master and mate were very intelligent navigators.' Since that time we have received from Hamburgh a copy of Captain Ocken's log, a chart of his route, and a letter addressed by him to Messrs. Elliott and Co. of Hamburgh ; from all which it appears that he coasted Greenland with the land in sight, and among loose ice, but that the most northerly point which he saw was about 80 deg. N. latitude.

But we have the direct testimony of Mr. Scoresby the younger, a very intelligent navigator of the Greenland seas, for the disappearance of an immense quantity of arctic ice. In a letter to Sir Joseph Banks, he says, 'I observed on my last voyage (1817) about two thousand square leagues (10,000 square miles) of the surface of the Greenland seas, included between the parallels 84 deg. and 80 deg. perfectly void of ice all which has disappeared within the last two years.' And he further states, that though on former voyages he had very rarely been able to penetrate the ice, between the latitudes of 76 deg. and 80 deg. so far to the west as the meridian of Greenwich, on his last voyage, he twice reached the longitude of 10 deg. W. ; that, in the parallel of 74 deg. he approached the coast of Old Greenland ; that there was little ice near the land ; and adding, 'that there could be no doubt but he might have reached the shore had he had a justifiable motive for navigating an unknown sea at so late a season of the year.' He also found the sea so clear in returning to the southward, that the actually landed on Jan Mayen's island, which is usually surrounded with a barrier of ice, and brought away specimens of the rocks.

Another fact deserves to be mentioned.—Dr. Olinthus Gregory, who sailed from Shetland to Peterhead in the Neptune of Aberdeen, on her return from the fishery, is said to have reported that Driscole, the master, not only landed on the east coast of Greenland about the latitude of 70 deg. but found and brought away a post bearing an inscription, in Russian characters, that a ship of that nation had been there in the year 1774 ; which post with its inscription was seen on board by Dr. Gregory. It would seem indeed that the northern part of the east coast of Greenland has been approached at various times by different nations—Dutch, Danes and Englis—Hudson in 1607, saw the coast nearly in the same latitude as that where Driscole is supposed to have landed ; and actually sent a boat on shore in 80 deg. 23 min. It is from Hudson's 'Hold with Hope,' in about 70 deg. to Cape Farewell that the ice fixed itself to the land from which it has recently been detached.

That this is the case we can state from the best authority :—intelligence was received at Copenhagen, from Iceland, in September last, of the ice having broken loose from the opposite coast of Greenland, and floated away to the southward, after surrounding the shores, and filling all the bays and creeks of that island ; and this afflicting visitation was repeated in the same year, a circumstance hitherto unknown.

It would be a waste of words to enter into any discussion on the diminution of the temperature, which must necessarily be occasioned by the proximity of vast mountains of islands of ice.—The authentic annals of Iceland describe this island as having once been covered with impervious woods ; and numerous places still bear the name of 'forest,' which produce only a few miserable dwarf birches of five or six feet high, and in which all attempts to rise a tree of any kind have for ages proved unavailing. The most intelligent travellers, who, in our time, have visited this island, bear testimony to the fact of large logs of wood being dug out of bogs, and found between the rocks and in the valleys. It is also said that good culinary vegetables were once produced on it ; but the cabbages were there by Mr Hooker, in the month of August, were so diminutive that a half crown piece would have covered the whole plant. Nothing but a deterioration of climate could have wrought these changes ; and this can only be explained by a vast increase of floating ice. 'which,' says Hooker, 'not only fills all the bays, but covers the sea to that extent from the shore, that the eye cannot trace its boundary from the summit of the highest mountains.' Sometimes it connects the island to the continent with Greenland whose ice white bears come over in such shivering numbers that the inhabitants assemble and wage a national war against them. These masses of ice drive about with such rapidity, and rush against one another with so much violence that the floating wood brought along with them is said sometimes to take fire by the friction. During this conflict, the weather is unsettled and stormy, but when once the ice becomes fixed to the land, the air thickens, and dense fogs, accompanied by a moist and penetrating cold, destroy all vegetation, and the cattle perish.

If such be the facts, and they cannot well be questioned, with regard to these countries, it is equally clear that our own climate, though in a less degree, must have been affected by this vast accumulation of ice on the east coast of Greenland. The distance between the centre of Iceland and Edinburg is not more than twice, and that from Iceland to London, not above three times, the distance between Iceland and the east coast of Greenland. That our climate has been more particularly affected in the course of the last three years by the descent of the ice into the Atlantic, and more especially in the summers of the years 1816 and 1817, is a matter of record ; for on comparing by the meteorological register of the royal society, the four summer months, May, June, July and August, of 1816, 1817 and 1818, with the four corresponding months of the last three years, it will be seen that a very considerable diminution of temperature has taken place in the latter periods.

The invention of the thermometer and the registry of temperature are of too recent a date to enable us to compare the state of the atmosphere, before and after the accumulation of ice on the coast of Greenland ; but there are reasons for believing, that previously to the fifteenth century, England enjoyed a warmer summer climate than since that period. It is sufficiently apparent that, at one time, vineyards were very common in England ; and that wine, in very considerable quantity, was made from them. Tacitus states, that vineyards were planted by the Romans in Britain ; and Holinshed quotes the permission given by Probus, to the natives to cultivate the vine, and make wine for their own use. The testimony of Bede—the old notices of titles on wine, which were common in Kent, Surrey, and other southern countries—the record of suits in the ecclesiastical courts—the inclosed patches of ground called Vineyards—and even village names, which still bear the name of vineyard—the plot of ground called East Smithfield, which was converted into a vineyard, and held by four successive constables of the Tower, in the reigns of Rufus and Stephen, to their great emolument and profit, seem to remove all doubt on this question.—The Isle of Ely was named, in the early times of the Normans, 'Isle de Vignes,' the bishop of which received three or four tons of wine, yearly, for his tithe. So late as the reign of Richard II. a little park at Windsor was appropriated as a vineyard, for the use of the castle ; and William of Malmesbury asserts, that the vale of Gloucester produced in the twelfth century as good wine as many of the provinces of France

To us a prospect far more gloomy than the mere loss of wine had begun to present itself, the increasing chilliness of our summer months. It is too well known that there was not sufficient warmth in the summer of 1816 to ripen the grain ; and it is generally thought, that if the last or twelve days of but weather at the end of June had not occurred, most of the corn must have perished. From these melancholy prospects, however, we feel ourselves considerably relieved. We think it is not unreasonable to presume that our summer climate (now the winter too, as it follows from the western quarter) may become ameliorated ; for though we are aware that the changes of temperature depend on a variety of causes, yet the single effect of an extraordinary cooling and condensing power of so many square miles of ice, rushing directly upon the British islands from the westward, may have equalled all the rest in its diminishing power.

CURIOUS INCIDENT.

The following relation is given by gentlemen who were witnesses of the fact, while going up James River, on Friday last in the Steam Boat Powhatan.

As passing Day's Point they observed an Eagle, which, after hovering about the shore for some time, made a sudden dart into the water, where he remained, out of sight, about two seconds, and then re-appeared bearing in his talons a fish apparently three feet in length.—In a minute or two, however, he plunged again into the water, and again appeared with his prey. This operation he repeated a second time, still holding the fish in his claws ; a third time he descended within, but was seen no more ! The conjecture was that the Eagle had got his talons so deeply inserted in his ashy prize, that he could not extricate them, and his strength was not adequate to bear it away to the shore.

The probability, (says a Correspondent,) that the Eagle mentioned in a late paper, had entangled its talons in the vertebræ of a fish, which proved too heavy to be supported until it could reach the land, and thereby lost his life, is corroborated by the following instance, related by Mr. Scudder, proprietor of the American Museum in this city :—

In 1801 or 2, an Albany sloop, becalmed, was gently drifting on her passage through the Highlands. An Eagle was observed in the river, fluttering its wings in vain efforts to rise. Some hands in the boat rowed off, and, with a line cast round the body of the Eagle, drew it along side and took it away on board, together with a large Bass that weighed 34 pounds, into which it had struck its talons, which became so inserted between the joints of the vertebræ, as to prevent extrication.—The Eagle [of the bald species] was brought alive to this city, and was purchased by Mr. Savage, who at that time kept a museum which Mr. Scudder attended.—*N. Y. Spect.*

Successful Operations.—It is mentioned in the Alexandria Herald, that the Columbian Insurance Company in that city, had divided a profit of *seventy-three per cent* during the first three years of its operations.—*Com. Adv.*

CHOICE LANDS
FOR SALE,
In Upper-Canada.

FIVE Hundred and Sixteen Acres of Land in the Township of Willoughby, County of Lincoln, in the District of Niagara, being composed of Lots No. 12 and 13, in the 1st and 2d Concessions, with some broken front, lying on the River Lawreence, about three miles above the Niagara Falls.

1200 Acres in the Township of Pickering, in the County of York, in the Home District, being composed of Lots 26 and 27 in 1st Concession, and 26 in the 2d Concession, together with the broken Lots 26 and 27, lying between the 1st Concession and Lake Ontario, containing 1200 Acres.

2000 Acres in the said Township of Pickering, composed of Lots No. 29, 30, 32 and 33, in the 1st Concession, with their broken fronts, containing 2000 Acres.

ALSO,

1000 Acres in the said Township of Pickering, composed of Lots No. 22 and 23 in the 7th Concession, 21 and 22 in the 8th Concession, and 23 in the 9th Concession.

As to Situation, Soil, Timber, Water, and other local advantages which can be desired, these Lands possess them in so great a degree, and indeed are so well known throughout this Province, as to render it unnecessary to attempt any further description of them.

Persons desirous to become purchasers of part or of the whole of the said Lands, will meet with the most favourable terms with respect to payment.

Indisputable titles will be given.

For further particulars, application is to be made at the Printing Office at York, or to Mr. ROBERT HAMILTON, of Queenston.

York, 6th May, 1818. 19tf

GORE DISTRICT.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Proposals will be received for building a Gaol and Court-House, at Hamilton ;—the sum not to exceed Ten Thousand Dollars and to be paid by instalments. The walls to be either Brick or Stone.

The same will be received by George Hamilton, Esq. Treasurer of the said District, at Hamilton.

By Order of the Court,

JAMES CROOKS, *Chairman.*

GEORGE ROLPH, *Clerk of the Peace, Gore District.*

Hamilton, 21st April, 1818. 4w21

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	Province Currency Dollar at 5s. From £ s. d.	To £ s. d.
Beef	lb.	0 0 5	0 0 9
Mutton	——	0 0 5	0 0 8
Veal	——	0 0 6	0 0 8 1-2
Pork	——	0 0 0	0 0 8
Fowls	pair	0 0 0	0 0 0
Turkeys	each	0 0 0	0 0 0
Geese	——	0 0 0	0 5 1
Cheese	lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7 1-2
Butter	——	0 1 0	0 1 8
Eggs	doz.	0 0 0	0 1 0
Wheat	bush.	0 0 0	0 5 0
Peas	——	0 3 1	0 3 0
Potatoes	——	0 0 0	0 2 6
Oats	——	0 0 0	0 1 3
Turnips	——	0 0 0	0 0 0
Cabbages	head	0 0 0	0 0 6
Flour	cwt.	0 15 0	0 18 9
Do.	1 bl.	1 5 0	1 10 0
Tallow	lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7 1-2
Lard	——	0 0 0	0 0 0
Hay	ton	2 0 0	2 10 0
Wood	cord	0 12 6	0 15 0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, and if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions are required to be paid in advance, (without exception,) to the first of July, or first of January.

Advertisements not exceeding 8 lines, half a dollar for the first insertion, and seven pence half penny, every subsequent insertion. From 8 to 10 lines, one dollar for the first insertion, and one shilling and three pence, each subsequent insertion. All advertisements exceeding 10 lines, will be charged at the rate of four pence per line, the first insertion, and two pence per line, each time after ; unless agreed otherwise for six months, in which case only one penny per line will be charged.—No advertisement above 10 lines, to be charged less than a dollar the first insertion.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. *Glengary* ; Guy Wood, Esq. *Cornwall* ; J. Watson, Esq. *Perth* ; C. Jones, Esq. *Brockville* ; J. Macaulay, Esq. *Kingston* ; S. McNabb, Esq. *Bellville* ; Major Rogers, *Niagara* ; C. Fothergill, Esq. *Toronto* ; R. Hall, Esq. *Ancaster* ; J. Crooks, Esq. *Niagara* ; T. McCormick, Esq. *Queenston* ; D. Ross, Esq. *Long-Point* ; W. Hands, Esq. *Sandwich*.

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.

Council Office

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. II. YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE, 11, 1818. No. 2

UPPER-CANADA.

Samuel Smith,
Administrator.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the Fifth day of June next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing Date the Twenty-second Day of April, last, WE thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Fifth Day of June, next ensuing, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE THAT WE, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, HEREBY convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Wednesday, the Eighth Day of July, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York,—there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, And, therein to do, as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, our Administrator of our said Province, at York, this Twenty-seventh Day of May, in the Year of our Lord one Thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of our Reign.

S. S.

By Command of His Honor.
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

A GENTLEMAN of this Country, who for some years past, has been anxiously endeavouring to compleat a set of the OLD ANNUAL REGISTER, first published by *Dodsley*, which is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable works ever given to the world, and a compleat Library in itself; being still in want of a few Volumes, commissioned a friend to procure them in England last fall: owing to some mistake, the London Bookseller to whom the order was sent, after much needless labour and cost, for the entire work is now rare and very difficult to be procured, got together a whole set, uniformly and very elegantly bound, and sent them out to this country. The consequence is, that the duplicates must either be returned or disposed of, but rather than return them immediately, the present holder wishes to offer them at prime cost to the public, and any Gentleman desirous of forming a Library, will find this an opportunity that very seldom occurs.—The entire set consists of 37 Volumes, which cost in England £37 7s. Sterling. The broken set wanting only 6 or 7 Volumes, which may be readily procured, cost £45. The Purchaser may have his choice. The work is still, and will be annually continued. Apply to the EDITOR.

April 1, 1818. 14-tf

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*: and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.



THE FINE
New Steam Vessel
FRONTENAC,
JAMES M'KENZIE, *Master*,

WILL commence running on the 1st day of MAY next, and will leave *Kingston* for *York* and *Niagara*, on the 1st, 11th, and 21st day of each Month, and *Niagara* for *York* and *Kingston*, the 6th, 16th, and 26th day of each Month, during the season, where every attention will be paid to the ease and comfort of the Passengers.

Freight will be taken on board at *Kingston* for *York*, *Niagara*, & *Queenston*, at Four Shillings per Barrel bulk,

For Passage and Freight, apply to the Captain on board.

Kingston, 6th April, 1818. 16tf

HOUSE, SIGN,
AND
Coach Painting and Glazing.

E. BATES & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that they have commenced in the above Business in King-street, next door to *Mrs. Murray*.

They beg leave to assure those who may favor them with their orders, that they will be executed in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Composition Fan and Side Lights, made and set in the neatest manner.

Spanish Segars for Sale.

York, April 6, 1818. 15-tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that they have entered into Co-partnership, and intend carrying on, in all its various Branches, the Mill-Wright Business, Grist-Mill, Saw-Mills and Threshing Machines, either Portable or Fixed.

N. B. Fanning Machines on the latest English improved plan.

J. DAWSON.
H. RIDDELL.

Millford Mill, Young Street,
March 19, 1818. 12-tf

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington, and about forty miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston, and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Townships in the rear which are settling very fast, will make the land in that neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.

Shortly will be Published,
BY SUBSCRIPTION,
MUSICAL Selections from the most approved Masters, occasionally interspersed with *Original Compositions*, most of which will be founded on the most admired Melodies of this country.

The first Number will appear in May, and will consist of an Introduction and Variations of an admired Canadian Melody, Composed and Managed by S. CODMAN, Organist of the Cathedral at Quebec.

For particulars, apply to Mr. *Brooke*, Merchant, Mr. *Dawson*, Bookseller, and at this Office.

York, 6th May. 19tf

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DREAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817.

English Saddles,
AND
HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, late of Europe, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above Business in its various Branches, in the Town of York, next door to *Messrs. Young* and Monroe, in the Store lately occupied by S. Jarvis, Esq. and from his having been employed in some of the first houses, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The arrangements he has made in selecting his goods in Montreal, all which are of the neatest and most Fashionable make, imported from the English Markets, he will be able to sell cheaper than any other house in this Province. A variety of Sleigh Harness, &c. finished in the newest and most elegant style, with yellow and plated mountings.

Carriages trimmed in the neatest manner.

Wanted, an *Apprentice* who can be well recommended.

N. B. Cash or Country Produce will be taken in payment for Goods. 52-t

NEW IRONMONGERY
STORE.

JOHN WATKINS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a wholesale and retail Hardware Store, at the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. H. W. Wilkinson & Co. Main Street, and from the arrangements he has made, will have constantly on hand, a general assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. which he will be enabled to dispose of for Cash or approved Credit, at nearly the Montreal prices; among which are the following, viz. English and Swedish Iron, Crowley and Blister Steel, Wrought and Cut Nails, Trace Chains, Sheet Iron, Horse Shoes, Frying Pans, Shovels and Spades, Plough Moulds, Hollow Ware, Grindstones, Chissels and Gouges, Locks & Hinges, Files, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen-knives, Fish Hooks, Brass Cocks, Brushes, Hammers, Augurs, Saws, Planes, Tea Trays, Stamps and Cast Brass Cabinet Ware, Wire, Tin Wire, Pins, Needles, Fowling Guns, Brass Kettles, &c.

He also offers for Sale, a small assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.

Kingston, 30th March, 1818. 17tf

VALUABLE LANDS
For Sale.

THE following singularly desirable, and truly valuable Lands may be had, and immediate possession given, with undeniable titles, at rates far below their real value; and it is but seldom, even in a country so extensive as Canada, where uncultivated Lands may in general be readily obtained, that situations so eligible and advantageous, in good neighbourhoods, can be secured.

Lot 1. Comprising 70 Acres of the very richest Beech, Maple, Elm and Oak Land, in the 4th Concession of Horn, lying upon *Smith's Creek*, with 15 acres cleared and fenced, new log-house, well built and dove-tailed, fruit trees, &c. with a mill-seat, between 4 and 5 miles from the flourishing little Town of *Toronto*, on Lake Ontario, where there is an excellent market either for buying or selling. The Land is of the very first quality, and in a good populous neighbourhood, forming altogether a most desirable residence, within a short mile of the great road between York and Kingston.

2d. 200 Acres, being Lot No. 1, in the 5th Concession of Horn, alongside the great road between *Hope* and *Hamilton*, leading to the new and flourishing settlements of *Cavan* & *Monaghan*, on the Rice Lake, in which more than 500 families and persons have actually located, and scarcely five miles from the Town of *Toronto*, where there is a good market; it is in an old settlement, and the neighbourhood is populous and excellent. There are about 30 acres cleared and fenced, with a fine stream of living water, and the greater part of the Land of superior quality, the rest good Meadow.

3d. 190 Acres, occupying nearly one entire side of the Gannanoque Lake, in the Township of South Crosby, District of Johnstown, consisting wholly of broken fronts, the back parts extending to the road from the Rideau Settlement to Kingston, from which latter place it is scarcely 30 miles distant. The Land is good and well timbered, and the situation singularly beautiful and romantic, with wooded islands in front.

The above Lands are particularly deserving of notice. The situations were chosen by a competent judge, and they will be sold remarkably cheap, the proprietor wishing to concentrate his forces in another quarter.

For further particulars, apply to the EDITOR, *York*; C. FOTHERGILL, Esq. *Toronto*; WM. HAMILTON, Esq. *Kingston or Prescott*; or to SHAW ARNOUR, Esq. *Montreal*.

April 1, 1818. 14-tf

FOR SALE,

THE Lots on Market Street in the Town of York, together with the *Dwelling House* and other Buildings thereon erected, now occupied by the Hon. JAMES BABY, and Mr. ROBERT MCDONELL.

ALSO

Lots No 20 in the 5th Concession, and No. 23 in the 6th Concession, West of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing together 400 acres.

For particulars enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 14th April, 1818. 16

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he intends following his occupation as a *Clock and Watch Maker*, at his house in *Newgate Street*, where all favors in that line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

W. P. PATRICK.

York, April 7, 1818. 15-

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor.

Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

Court of Probate Notice.

Upper-Canada, Court of Probate York, to wit. } SAMUEL SMITH Esquire, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

To the next of Kin of ROBERT WOOLSEY, formerly of the Province of Upper-Canada, but lately of Montreal, in Lower Canada, Merchant, deceased.

WHEREAS ROBERT M'KENZIE, of the city of Montreal in the Province of Lower Canada, Merchant, lately exhibited a petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said *ROBERT WOOLSEY* some time past died Intestate without the Province, possessed of goods and chattels, exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts thereof; and praying that temporary Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of the said *Robert Woolsey* at the time of his death, might be granted to *GEORGE H. MARKLAND*, of Kingston, in the said Province of Upper-Canada, Esquire.

NOW THEREFORE these are in Cite and require, You the said next of Kin to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the First Monday in January next ensuing the date hereof, and shew Cause (if any you have) why temporary Letters of Administration of all and SINGULAR the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said *Robert Woolsey*, at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said *George H. Markland*.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal of the said Court of Probate, at York, in the Province aforesaid, this Fourth day of May, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal,
Court of Probate.

Government Contract.

Commissariat Office,
York, 3d June, 1818.

ANY Person desirous to contract for Baking Bread (from Government Flour) for the troops in this Garrison, from the 25th June to the 24th December, 1818, inclusive: will deliver his Proposals in writing at this Office, on Tuesday the 16th instant.

Executive Council Office,
York, 9th May, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to RICHARD SIMPSON, or the Person or Persons, claiming underhim, to make any good pretension he or she may have to Lot No. one hundred and thirty-seven in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, before His Honor the Administrator, in Council, otherwise the Lot will be Granted to another settler.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Ex. Council.

From Europe.

LONDON, March 23.

Worcester.—A singular occurrence took place before Mr. Justice Park, who presided on the criminal side at these assizes; Several persons had been tried, when a note was sent up to the Judge, intimating, that a young man was sitting on the jury who was not a freeholder, consequently he was not eligible to be a juror. The learned judge instantly instituted an inquiry, and it shortly afterwards appeared that the young man's name was John Taylor, and that he had answered to the name of William Taylor, he being his father, who was unable to attend, and in consequence sent his son to answer for him in his name.—Mr. Justice Park, at first, thought that the trial of the prisoners was not legal, and therefore he should be under the necessity of trying them over again; but, upon looking into several authorities, he found that there was a precedent for it, and he discharged the juvenile juror, with a severe reprimand; admonishing him never to push himself into a character of so much responsibility, under a misrepresentation.

March, 27.

Lambeth-street—Bullock-hunting. Robbery, &c.

Yesterday George Yardley, John Howells and John Rippon, three notorious characters, being part of an extensive gang, were brought up in the custody of Darlton, Fortune, and Foster, officers belonging to this office, charged under circumstances of the most disgraceful nature, of which the following are the particulars:—

It appeared that some villains, on Wednesday morning last, entered the back part of the premises of Mr. Sheffield, butcher, of High-street, Algate, and stole therefrom three fine bullocks (which had been brought from the country the day previous) for the purpose, as it appeared, of creating a riot and crowd, to enable them to commit depredations about the town. On the evening of the same day, about dusk, from 800 to 1000 persons of the most depraved and infamous characters, assembled in a field near Stepney Fair, and had the bullocks secured with halters round their necks, till an appointed time, when they were let loose and hunted by men up and down through different streets, and the utmost confusion was raised about the town, in consequence of the whole of the gang pursuing them, being armed with sticks, bludgeons, and other weapons, and pelting stones, to the great danger of the passengers; they took their route towards Whitechapel, and several persons on the road were tossed by the animals; a Mrs. Williams, who lives in Lambeth-street, was walking along with her child in her arms, and was tossed by it, and she and her infant were injured in a dreadful manner, and conveyed home. A porter who was proceeding along North-street, Whitechapel, with a chest of drawers on his head, was likewise tossed, his drawers were smashed, and himself gored and injured in a terrible manner, having one of his arms broken; he was taken to a surgeon's and a dangerous condition. Several other persons were tossed and materially injured. The villains drove the poor beasts about the town for a considerable time, till they became in a state of madness, and every person made way for them; they next drove down Hare-street, Spitalfields, one of which, one of the animals, which was more infuriated than the others, rushed into the warehouse of Messrs. Rose or and Jaques, dyers, of that street, being followed into the shop, by a number of villains who commenced their attack; the whole of the windows were smashed, and likewise the panels at the sides of the shop, and great injury was done to other parts, as likewise the property. The persons employed on the premises were dreadfully injured by the animal, and were infamously maltreated by the robbers who followed it. At length the men who worked in the shop succeeded in turning the villains out, and managed to shut and bolt the doors; notwithstanding, the prisoners, and a great body of their companions broke open the place, and acted with the utmost violence with their sticks, &c; and finding all measures to quell the riot, and prevent them from robbing the place ineffectual, the persons in the warehouse who were furnished with fire-arms, threatened to fire on the depredators, if they did not desist from their purpose, and being disregarded, they, after subsequent entreaties, fired upon the mob, and four or five of the villains received the contents of the fire-arms, and were carried off from the place by their vile companions, supposed for surgical assistance. During this time the other two animals were hunted by more of the mob round the adjacent parts; and information having been received of the disgraceful transaction at the above office, Dalton, Fortune, and Foster, were dispatched instantly to quell the riot, and apprehend the delinquents.—On their going to the place, it was in the utmost consternation, but a party of the Worship-street officers succeeded in dispersing the rioters, and Dalton, Fortune, and Foster, at the peril of their lives, rushed and seized the prisoners, who were armed with tremendous bludgeons, and appeared most active in the affair, and brought them in custody to the office. During the time the mob was in Hare-street, several persons had their pockets picked, and some completely off.—An officer of Whitechapel, named Richard Punket, was knocked down on the ground, and beat by some of the villains with their sticks and bludgeons, till they almost murdered him, and he now lies in a deplorable condition at his residence in Whitechapel. The two animals that were drove about the street, during the transaction at the above warehouse, were with some difficulty taken home to Mr. Sheffield's premises; but the other being in too dangerous a state to be let loose, they were necessitated to have it slaughtered in the warehouse, and afterwards conveyed home. The prisoners are all ill looking fellows, well known by the officers. On being searched, no property was found on them, but their sticks appeared to have been much use in the affray. Several witnesses were present to give evidence, which being satisfactory, the prisoners were fully committed to Newgate to take their trial.

April 6.

THE ROYAL NUPTIALS.

Marriage of the Princess Elizabeth and the Prince of Hesse Homberg.

Tuesday evening the marriage of her royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth (third daughter of their Majesties) with Philip Augustus Frederick, the hereditary prince of Hesse Homberg, took place at the queen's palace. Ever since the introduction of his serene highness to her royal highness about two years ago, a correspondence has been kept up. The amiable and endearing qualities of her royal highness are well known. The solemnization of the nuptials having been finally agreed upon, cards of invitation were issued between two and three weeks since to the foreign ambassadors and ministers, with their ladies; the lord chancelior, and cabinet ministers, with their ladies; the deputy earl marshal of England; the great officers of state, with those of the household of the king and queen, and of the Windsor establishment; the suites of the royal dukes and duchesses; the lord chief justice of the court of king's bench, with other distinguished characters who were to perform and assist at the solemnization of the marriage ceremony. A great profusion of wedding cakes have been preparing for several weeks past by Mr. Barker, the queen's confectioner, which were most liberally distributed to the different royal establishments in the course of yesterday as well as in the evening to the company who were honoured with being invited to be present; and which liberally extended to the attendants and others. It was handsomely enclosed in two white papers, sealed up. The splendid saloon in the queen's palace, which is considered one of the largest and best proportioned rooms in London, was the place determined on for the solemnization of the marriage ceremony. An altar was ordered to be fitted up under the magnificent throne which was erected there as the queen's throne, for the purpose of receiving the addresses upon the marriages of the princess Charlotte and the duchess of Gloucester. The whole was covered with crimson velvet, ornamented with gold lace, from the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, and Whitehall Chapel, with the cushions and stools. The gold communion plate was from both chapels; and combined together was one of the most splendid exhibitions that ever was displayed upon any similar occasion; part of it is very ancient, having belonged to king William. There were three remarkably large salvers, or dishes richly ornamented, one of them representing our Lord's Last Supper with his Disciples, with appropriate and emblematical devices in the compartments. There were two immensely large flagons from the Chapel Royal beautifully chased, and a number of ewers. Also several chalices, or cups of solid gold. Each corner had most superbly gilt tripods for six candles.

His serene highness' suite consisted of baron O'Nagitieu, baron de Gerning, baron de Krane, and lord Stewart. The company began to arrive at a quarter before seven o'clock, and had all assembled before eight. The queen took her station in a most splendid chair of state to the left of the altar, prepared for her reception. The different branches of the royal family took their stations accordingly to their rank. The archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of London appeared at the altar, the latter attending as bishop of the diocese and dean of the chapel royal. Every thing being properly arranged for the ceremony to commence, the lord chamberlain retired and introduced his serene highness the prince of Hesse Homberg, between the dukes of Clarence and Kent; his serene highness was attended to the altar by baron O'Nagitieu, baron de Gerning, and baron Krane. His serene highness was dressed in his general's uniform, and wore several of his orders, grand crosses, &c. having ten in the whole. The lord chamberlain retired again, and introduced her royal Highness the princess Elizabeth, who was conducted to the altar by the duke of Clarence and Kent; the duke of York appeared to give her away, the prince regent not only being absent in consequence of his being quite recovered from the slight attack of the gout, but would, it was understood, not have been present at all events, owing to a similar scene having been fresh in his recollection in the marriage of his beloved daughter, the princess Charlotte. After the ceremony had concluded, the female attendants had the honour to kiss the bride's hand.

As soon as the ceremony had concluded, a signal was given from the palace to serjeant Clegg, who had received orders from the board of ordnance, to announce, by the discharge of forty-one cannon, the joyous event; and they were accordingly discharged upon the occasion.

After the ceremony had concluded, er majesty received the congratulations of all the distinguished characters present.

The bride and bridegroom retired; and having taken off their splendid dresses, his serene highness appeared in a full ball dress, and her royal highness in a white satin pelisse and a nun's veil. They left the palace soon after nine o'clock in her royal highness' landaulet and four, for the prince regent's cottage at Windsor. The duke of York handed his royal sister to her carriage.

April 11.

Lord Palmerston.—An attempt at assassination upon the person of Lord Palmerston, took place on Wednesday last, by a man named David Davies, a lieutenant, it is stated, in the 62d regt. His Lordship had just alighted from his horse, and was ascending the flight of stairs leading to the War-Office, when the pistol was discharged at him. The ball struck him just above the hip, but fortunately, only grazed the skin, and produced a slight contusion on the back. Mr. Astley Cooper was immediately sent for, and his Lordship was soon enabled to be conveyed to his own house. it appears that Davies waited for some time for Lord Palmerston's return from riding, during which he took his seat on a bench for porters, to the left behind the glass door, opening out from the arch way at the Horse Guards. His Lordship on alighting turned up the stairs to his right and presented his back to the assassin, who immediately fired. Lord Palmerston being an active man, and mounting the stairs with agility, the assassin failed in his aim.—The bullet was found upon the stairs—Davies was immediately taken into custody, and conveyed to Queen-square Police Office. On being seized by the Messenger, he exclaimed with exultation, "I have killed him." During his examination, he appeared perfectly collected, but complained of grievances and referred to Lord Palmerston for an explanation respecting them. He observed that his misfortunes had reduced him to the necessity of either killing Lord Palmerston or himself. He seems about 25 years of age, short in stature, and of mild manners. The Magistrate remanded him for another examination, and he was taken to Tothill-fields, where he was ordered every comfort the place of his confinement could afford, but by no means to be left alone.

The prisoner is reported to have put forward claims for a pension, on account of the loss of a limb in the service. As a foundation for this claim, he had so mutilated himself, as to leave no doubt of his being insane. Lord Palmerston pitied the man, and it is said, was disposed to do something for him if possible. He is a native of Wales, and has a brother in the navy; his father was a military officer. He was himself sent time an officer in the West Middlesex Militia, in which he retained the rank of Lieutenant when he volunteered to join the militia corps which offered its services for the army of Lord Wellington, in the year 1814. In consequence of this volunteering, he was appointed to a Lieutenancy in the 62d regiment, with which he served for some time in Canada. He was lately placed upon half pay, and has not long returned from Canada.

Lord Palmerston is doing well, and no serious consequences are apprehended from the contusion.

Two measures of extreme importance were on Thursday brought forward in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The first was the continuance of the *Restriction on Cash Payments* by the Bank for another year. The reasons for which were declared to be—the bad harvest of 1816, and the specie sent abroad to purchase corn—the emigration and residence of individuals abroad; 90,150 having embarked at Dover from 1814 to the 24th of February last, of whom 12,700 remain abroad, and whose average expenditure is calculated at £2,540,000 a-year—the residence of our army in France, whose private expenditure is also great—and lastly the considerable foreign loans. These, and the consequent disappearance of specie as soon as it was issued, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, distinctly stated, were the circumstances which had determined the measure; the Bank was otherwise fully prepared to make good its payments as originally arranged.—The other measure is intended to provide—that after the 5th day of July, 1820, no private banker in England or Ireland shall issue notes under the value of £5, without sufficient deposit of Government securities, consisting of either, of stock, or of exchequer bills. The plan is with a view to engage men of real property in banking concerns, and to exclude those who have not such property, and who cannot give available security for their issues; and the supposed outline is, that every private banker should transfer in the name of the Commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, an amount of exchequer bills equal in value to the amount of the notes to be issued, or a quantity of stock double the amount of the nominal value. After a deposit of stock and exchequer bills, if a private banker issues notes, they shall be stamped in a way to denote that sufficient security has been deposited, and that they are given on the faith of that security. Five pound notes, or those for any larger sum, are to remain on the present footing—that is, on the security of the bankers who issue them.

April 16.

Sir John Murray, M. P. for Weymouth, the hero of Tarragona, is to have the 58th regiment, vacant by the death of the Hon. Gen. Norton. Sir James Kempt, succeeds to the 3d West India regiment, vice Sir John Murray.—Gen. Don, from the 95th is to succeed the late Gen. St. John, as Colonel of the 56th regiment, and Sir T. Hislop, is to have the 95th.

Drowned off Portsmouth, on the 21st of February, by the overturning of a boat in a sudden squall of wind, Mr. Edward N. Longmore, aged 18, midshipman, on board His Majesty's ship Rochfort, and second son of the late George Longmore, Esq. Medical staff, Quebec.

Died, at Edinburgh, on the 25th of February, Lieutenant-Colonel G. Robertson, late Canadian Fencibles.

On Tuesday arrived at Portsmouth the Leveret sloop of war, Capt. Tassel, from St. Helena, in eight weeks, having sailed the 27th of January.

Bonaparte continues to persevere in that inert, secluded manner of living which he a long time ago imposed upon himself; and which has been attended by most evident bad effects upon his health.—Sir. O'Meara, his surgeon, it is understood, has warned him that the consequences may prove fatal, and that speedily, unless he should take exercise in the open air.—It is conjectured that this pertinacious adherence to his first formed resolution, is intended to induce the relaxation in the orders which restrict his going abroad beyond certain limits without attendance by an English Officer. Admiral Plampin had taken up his residence on shore, at the Briars. Every article of his is extravagantly dear; as an instance, it is stated that among the domestic expences incurred by Madame Bertrand, for her own family only, is £250 per year for washing linen.

LONDON, March 29.

Arctic Expedition.—Yesterday morning, about two o'clock, Captain Melville, accompanied by major Wardell, and Lieutenants Moore, and Sir J. Yorke, Barts, arrived at Deptford dock-yard where they were received by Commissioner Cunningham, the officers of the ships, the said Captains Ross, and Buchanan, and lieutenant Parry, and shortly after viewed in tow of the Arctic regions. They were received with the usual honours, and proceeded to inspect the equipment of the vessels now fitting out. They went through the various exercises with lanthorns, and displayed his dexterity in throwing the darts, &c.—Viscount Melville and the other gentlemen returned to town in the evening. The vessels are expected to be ready for sea in a fortnight. At the Nore, double wages to the officers and men will be paid, after which they proceed to Scotland. The equipment of these ships no expence has been spared in providing for the comfort and convenience of all on board. The interior and exterior of each vessel have been rendered as strong as the union of iron and wood can effect. The windows in the cabins have been doubled, and at the bottom of each is a thick piece of wood. From the upper gallery, copper pipes can be extended between decks for diffusing warmth through every part, by means of the steam arising from culinary operations. The usual practice of sleeping in hammocks is departed from, and instead of each person has fitted up a small place with sliding doors, containing a bed, so that it may be said each individual has a separate cabin; these places are so constructed that they can be taken out entire, for removal on shore, should either sea sickness render it necessary. The ballast consists entirely of coals, and the Isabella and Dorothea have each nearly 100 chaldrons on board; and the officers assure us that they can steer away. Meats of every description, that can be preserved are on board, as also large supplies of portable soups; together with extensive assortments of woollens, hosiery, and all kinds of warm clothing. The vessels are provided with ice-boats, and fishing gear for catching whales. Captain Ross goes up Davis's Straits as high as 76; when he will endeavour to proceed to the westward, by which ever direction circumstances may point out as most practicable. Captain Buchan goes direct to the Pole; and, if he reaches there, will take such course as events will allow him for steering's straits, which is also the object of Capt. Ross. Some experienced navigators of the Greenland seas are on board, to act as pilots in the ice; as also astronomers and other scientific gentlemen to assist the naval officers. In the event of the ships returning, they are to bring home each a cargo of blubber for the owners, in four tanks, by which a saving to government on the hire of the vessels to nearly £10,000 will be effected. Sir Joseph Banks has daily communications with the Ministers on the subject of the expedition. On Friday he was at the Admiralty nearly two hours.

It is expected that the next, or follow ing mail from Madrid, will bring news the royal Ordonnance, fully specifying the articles of discussion to be admitted into the four ports established in Spain.

The private letters from Paris contradict the report that the Pope had announced the new Concordat, in consideration of the opposition of the Gallican Bishops to the measure. It is said, has declared that he must refuse to consent to any modification of this treaty which may be proposed by the present Government.

A Mail arrived on Friday from Holland. The king of the Netherlands, with a view to reducing the public expenditure, has presented a new regulation with regard to the appointments to vacant offices. From Brussels it is stated that the Government is preparing the Army Estimates for France in the event of hostilities. The Recruiting Act still begin to be carried into effect in France early the next month. The half pay officers, who served in St. Domingo and Egypt, are to be called into active service. All the Russian Ambassadors at Stockholm have either peremptorily, or in writing, congratulated Charles John upon his accession.

Letters from Copenhagen confirm the report that the English Government proposes to purchase from Spain the island of Puerto Rico, for the purpose of making it a free port, on the cession of Trinidad, and the other Danish possessions in the West Indies. Amounting to another report, England has offered four millions of dollars for the Danish settlements in the East Indies.

The Earl of Kent, Henry Fitzalan Howard, deceased, died at a house he had taken for a time residing in consequence of a fall into the river Ganges, and lingered some months in the journey without changing the wet clothes.

A Monument to the memory of Sir Ralph Abercrombie is about to be erected at Edinburgh, by subscription, in honor of the late Lord Melville, in commemorate his friendship's active and able administration of the British navy during the period he held the office of First Lord of the Admiralty.

Those who have access to Count Palmella and the Duke of Fernan Nunez, declare that the differences between Portugal and Spain have, within a few days, in the strongest manner, assumed a character of serious and unfavorable; and this to a degree that those seem to be an impossibility of a peace and tranquillity not require, unless the difficulties between the two Courts are speedily settled. To this matter, as in all of a great and decided interest, much is expected from the personal influence of the Duke of Wellington. It would certainly be a very great misfortune if hostilities should, at this time, take place between Spain and Portugal, either on the banks of the Tagus or on those of the Rio de la Plata. It is observed with pain, that since the arrival of the Spanish squadron at Cadiz, the tone of the Spanish Ministry has become much more peremptory.

We have every reason to believe that the cabinet feels a particular interest in these affairs, and cannot see in the strict correspondence with the other great Powers of Europe, if not able, any actual rupture. On Thursday, Viscount Castlereagh came to town from his seat at North-Cray, Kent, and had a long audience of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. On the Noble Viscount then went to the office, and gave directions to the Under Secretary of State to make up despatches for Russia and Spain.—On Friday, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Peglar, the bankers of the Spanish Ambassador at Cadiz, the former to Russia, and the latter to Spain.

The following letters have reference to the same matters:

Weil esday's, cross named Coleman and the took, for a cargo of one hundred pipes of rum from the Fountain Inn, Dover, to Red Market place, and back again; a distance of eighteen miles in two hours and three quarters. The horses rested five times on the journey and a half, having fifteen minutes to water, and went at the rate of seven miles, one furlong, and twenty-four poles an hour.

A Distressing Letter.—A few days ago a boy called at the house of Mr. Butler, 5 Paddington-street, and presented a letter, which he said was for Mr. Butler, and required an answer. Mrs. Butler, as her husband was out, took up the letter, thinking it was on business, but the moment she opened it, a detonation took place, and something struck her on the face, which caused a momentary pain. On removing from her it fell. Mrs. Butler took up the letter, which only contained the word "Pop!"

MADRID, March 7.

The departments of War and Marine have been much occupied since the arrival of Cadiz of the Russian squadron, which is now only detained by the want of provisions and supplies of ammunition. The ships forming a part of our land service. The squadron of expedition will, it is understood, consist of eight ships of the line and 10 frigates of the first rank, besides 15 transports and several of the smaller class of transport vessels. Almost all the troops which are to be embarked are assembled on the points of Andalusia nearest the Isle of Leon their number will, it is said, amount to about 15,000 men of all arms.

"Those persons who look to the measures of government, with a view to the consequences which may have a marking influence upon the future, will learn, research that a strong division of troops which was last year posted in the province of Estremadura, near the frontiers of Portugal, remains entire at the moment when a considerable force is about to embark; and from this circumstance alone it will not be difficult to form an what may be the result of the negociations between Spain and Portugal respecting the differences arising from the occupation of Monte Video by the Portuguese, and of which it would be of the most important service to the two kingdoms to terminate as soon as possible. Nothing transpires here upon the subject. It is known, however, that the ministers of the undersigned Powers at Paris have received from their Courts full powers to act definitively upon the negociations between Spain and Portugal respecting the differences arising from the occupation of Monte Video by the Portuguese, and that it is said, that the ratifications of the treaty would be exchanged in the course of a few days. The Duke of Fernan Nunez, Spanish Ambassador, and Count de Palmella, are occupied upon it with the greatest solicitude.

"We still further ourselves that an arrangement between Spain and Portugal will take place, whatever may be the difficulties, for it is impossible to suppose there will be an open rupture between Spain and Portugal under existing circumstances. In the event of an unfortunate rupture, the troops destined for America, to, composed of very fine troops, may, if necessary, receive also a destination for America. It is not yet known whether the force which is about to be sent will act against the Portuguese or the Buenos Ayrean, or against both. We have lost; the Elephant, Asia, and Bellona partly destroyed, Acc Colossus, Achilles, Thesaurus, Ramillies, Leviathan, Captain, Triumph, Swiftsure, Edgar, Ardent, Courageux, Goliath, Vanguard, Orion, Audacious, Ajax, Theseus, Defiance, Minotaur, Spartiate, Conqueror, Tonnant, Bellerophon, Revenge, Hero, Africa, Agincourt, Sultan, Centaur, Belleisle, Brunswick, Alexander, Valiant, Zealous, Culloden, Warrior, Hydra, Leander, Aurora, Sirius, Amethyst, Phaeton, Eurydice, Hebrus, Cleopatra, Endymion, Pique, Tribune, Active, Seine, Shannon, Barbadoes, Cherub, Lyra, Peterel, Bacchante, Alcmene, Iphigenia, Nymphe, Cydnus, Medusa, Myrmidon, Rosamond, Newcastle, Acasta, Pheasant, Martin, Statira, Manly, Unique, Observateur, Weasel, Espoir, Recruit, Carnation, Primrose, Rapid, Mutine, Bustard, Helena, Tartarus, Cruiser, Brazen, Circe, Contest, Snake, Growler, Thistle, Redpole, Fairy, Chanticleer, Wizard, Haddock, Herring, Snipe, Shearwater, Sparrowhawk, Tickler, Barracouta, Aetna, Bentinck, Boadicea, Firebrand, Prometheus, Vesuvius, Chameleon, Ferret, Express, Wolverine, Stag, Hound, Weazle, Scout, Tarter, Pandora, Arrow, Dart, Icarus, Nimrod, Acorn, Partridge, Merlin, Electra, Jasper, Mosquito, Pelican, Dotterel, Swallow, Antelope, Palinurus, Prince Regent, Combermere, Leopard, Sheldrake, Aetna, Baracouta, Beaver, Briton, Chub, Confiance, Cygnet, Gossamer, Griffon, Lapwing, Maidstone, Magicienne, Menai, Milford, Niger, Quebec, Severn, Shelburne, Tweed, Alligator, Andromache, Arab, Banterer, Carron, Clinker, Crane, Daring, Dasher, Decoy, Drake, Forester, Fox, Gannet, Garland, Grasshopper, Hebe, Hecate, Heron, Hind, Hunter, Icarus, Imogene, Indian, Ister, Jalouse, Jason, Lilly, Martin, Melpomene, Minstrel, Musquito, Nautilus, Nimrod, Peacock, Penelope, Pilot, Porcupine, Prometheus, Rainbow, Redwing, Rifleman, Rinaldo, Rose, Royalist, Sabine, Saracen, Satellite, Scylla, Sheldrake, Shelldrake, Snake, Sparrowhawk, Spey, Stork, Surprise, Swift, Tamar, Tartar, Thais, Thames, Thrush, Trave, Trent, Vestal, Victor, Wasp, Wild Boar, Wolf, Woodlark, Zebra, Zephyr, Zodiac, Zenobia, Zenobia, Zenobia

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MADRID, March 7.

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Letter dated Madrid, March 8.

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structing them to take the most
s for the security of the King

dom, as his majesty had received information that General B——s on the point of landing on some part of the coast with a 40 gun ship and transports containing 2,000 men. A report had been circulated that this armament was to have another destination, but the governors had received information, through its confidential agents, that some place on the coast of Cantabria was to be the point of attack. Owing to this, various steps are in movement towards the coast, among which is the regiment that was stationed in Haro, the regiment of Asturias, and two squadrons of Lusitania, which have marched from Valladolid. The militia of Mendoza, Oviedo, &c. are also in motion, and the inhabitants of the Biscayan provinces have received orders to be armed without any distinction of classes.

This morning a Dutch and Hamburg mail reached the post-office, from the papers brought by which we subjoin the following notice;

From the Main, March 18.—It is said, according to public journals, that after Easter Holidays the Diet, in order to promote the trade of Germany, will lay a duty of 50 per cent upon all manufactured goods imported from England.

CHRISTIANA, March 13.

On the 28th February, His Majesty had a law proposed to the Storthing, prohibiting the sect of the Friends or Quakers, from residing, without special permission from the King, in any place in Norway, except in the Bishopric of Christiania, Drontheim, Bergen, Christiansand, and Bronmen, and the towns in the province of Finmark. At the same time their privileges and liberties, as well as the restrictions and obligations to which they shall be subject, are particularly defined.

The Continent.—The only articles of any interest from the Continent, in the late arrivals, are received thro' private channels. One of these is rather a curious document. It is a copy, of a letter from the Pope to the French Deputy Marcellos, who, it appears, had addressed his Holiness on the subject of the law relating to the Concordat. There has been serious quarrels between the French and Swiss troops at Lyons and Stratsburg. The Swiss regiment, which is in garrison at the latter city, is on the very worst terms with the French regiment of Artillery. They have proceeded to open violence with sabres and bayonets. On the 30th & 31st of March, it was necessary to confine the two regiments to their barracks. Several Swiss and some French artillerymen have been severely wounded. It is believed that the Swiss regiment will be obliged to leave Stratsburg, to avoid more dangerous broils.

PARIS, March 26.

The Chamber of Peers, assembled on Tuesday, when on the discussion of the resolution passed by the Chamber of Deputies, for granting further time to the Emigrants for the payment of their debts, an amendment was moved and carried for prolonging the period till the 1st Jan. 1820, and the resolution was sent back to the Chamber of Deputies for their concurrence in the amendment.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, the Baron de Saint Cricq, the reporter of the committee for discussing Projet, was heard at considerable length; after which speeches were also delivered by the Ministers of Finance and M. Morgon de Belloy. The committee then proceeded to deliberate upon the Articles of their Project. A long discussion took place upon the first Article, two amendments having been moved; one by M Duvergier de Hauranne, for reducing the duty on cotton yarne to one half; and the other by M. Laisne de la Villeveque, for repealing the duty on cotton yarn imported into France from parts out of Europe in French ships. The Chamber ultimately decided against both amendments. On Wednesday they got through thirty Articles of the Projet. On that day also the Baron Defougerais reported from the committee on the Projet for the abolition of the slave trade. The committee proposed the full and entire adoption of the Projet with two slight amendments. The discussion on it was appointed to commence after disposing of the Customs Projet, which it was supposed would be on Friday last.

From the Cork Reporter of April 14th.

An extract of a letter from a gentleman at Mascali, near Mount Etna, dated February 22, 1818, says:—"You will no doubt be anxious to hear from me on this distressing occasion. This place and Guarre have not sustained the least injury, but all around us is one scene of distress. We here understood, that Nola and Syracuse have sustained considerable damage in lives and in buildings; as far as Catania, most of the houses are more or less damaged, but no lives lost; the Elephant Hotel is partly destroyed. Aci Catean is one third destroyed, and a number of lives lost. St. Alphonia, lives lost, and a great part of the town destroyed. Nicolosi, Lapidera, Trecastagne and Viagrandis, partially damaged—Pas de Pomo, and all that part, considerable damage in stores and houses; Saffarana, part of the church fell in, and killed every one in it, say about sixty persons and the three Priests attending the service. Saffarana is about four miles from this. From thence to St. Alponis one scene of desolation, and from thence to Piedmont and Radazzo. It is further said that Ducini, Bronte, and all that part, are considerable sufferers.—In fact we know not yet the damage done; but what we know is more extensive than the earthquake that destroyed Messina. The devastation is general, and I fear, is not yet finished.—I look upon this to be the forerunner of an eruption. The first shock was on Friday at half past seven o'clock P. M. most violent; its motion was perpendicular; at midnight a second; about five in the morning a third. This morning, about four, another; and at half past five a second; and at noon a third, but slight. For these two nights here and at Giarre, the population have remained in the streets, with temporary sheds, and casks with the heads out.—Giarre is like an Indian town.

NAPLES, March 12.

The earthquake recently experienced in Sicily, extended itself over the whole Island, and even the town of Palermo felt a slight shock. The villages of Bronte, Castiglione, Rocello, Voldineto and Milazzo, have sufferred considerably. On ac estate belonging to the Duke of Misterbianco, seven columns of water were seen to issue all at once out of the ground; fifteen minutes afterwards they disappeared with equal rapidity. At the same moment a torrent of fire was perceived rolling, in a serpentine direction, on the surface of the ancient volcanic lava, which stretches from Lecati to Bolto-du l'Aqua.—This torrent of fire which appeared to be a new eruption from the sides of the mountain, illuminated, during some minutes, the neighboring country.

Letters from Genoa say, that several earthquakes shook the Appenines, about the same period that Sicily felt the shock of this terrible scourge.

GLASGOW, April, 8.

During the trial of a horse cause, at the Leicester assizes, last week, a Mr. Davenport, a surgeon, was examined as follows, by Mr. Clark, counsel for the plaintiff:

Mr. Clark——Have you been examined as a witness before? I have. You know then the religious obligations of an oath? I do.

Do you consider the oath which you have taken as binding upon you, to speak the whole truth? I do.

Do you believe in the holy scriptures? I believe in sin.

I ask you, sir, do you believe in the scriptures upon which you have just sworn to speak the truth? I do not believe in every part of them.

Do you believe in the Divinity of Christ?——Witness to the learned judge: My Lord, am I oblige to answer that question.?

Mr. Sergeant Vaughan. My Lord, I apprehend the witness is not obliged to answer such interrogatories.

Mr. Baron Garrow. As you have taken the objection, it is my duty to say he is not. I should not, however, have prevented him from giving an answer if he had chosen, because the answer might have vindicated him from the imputation which the question conveyed. But whatever might have been his answer, whether he declared himself to be a believer in every part of the holy scriptures or not, I should in my address to the jury, have said, that his belief in these matters should not impeach his testimony. He might be essentially disposed to tell the truth, whatever were his religious opinions. It, however, Mr. Davenport had the misfortune not to entertain the same opinions as he did, he would advise him in future to be more sparing of his declarations on that subject; as such opinions delivered from a person whom it must be supposed had passed through a regular education, might have a very mischievous effect upon the minds of ignorant persons.

A remarkable discovery of a Murder.

The murderer of Mr. Martin, a receiver of taxes at Bilgny, says a letter from Bar-sur-Aube, was discovered a few days ago in the most singular manner, and arrested. The crime was committed on the 9th February, on the high-road at one o'clock in the afternoon. The shot entered Mr. Martin's heart, and he fell down dead. He was returning from collecting, and had only 150 francs about him, of which he was robbed, as well as of a watch and a ring. The charge of the gun was rammed down with a written paper. This had been carefully taken up, and carried away with the body. The writing was still legible. On this piece of paper there were expressions which are used in glass manufactories, and a date of near 15 years back. Upon this single indication, the judge went to the owner of the glass manufactory at Bilgny, examined his books and succeeded in finding an article relative to the delivery of glass, of which the paper in question was the ball of parcels.—The suspicion immediately fell on the son-in-law of this individual, the latter had been out of the country for ten years.—Order was given to arrest the person suspected. When the officers came to him he was on his knees, praying. In his fright he confessed the deed on the spot, and even showed where the watch and ring were, which were indeed found under the thatch of his house.

The young English Lions whelped at the Menagerie, Exeter Change, so far from partaking of the ferocious spirit of their noble Sire and Dam, are even more docile than the tamest of our English dogs; and it is really curious to see how quiescently they receive the fondling embraces of ladies and children of both sexes. At 9 o'clock, when they are fed, in common with the large collection of other noble animals at this depot, it is astonishing indeed to see the immense number of visitants, and it affords the philosophic mind a rare opportunity of appreciating the correctness of Buffon on natural history.

From the United States.

Recent proceedings at Pernambuco.

On the part of the King's Ministers, sent from Rio de Janeiro, after the surrender of the Patriots:—Extract—

"Prisoners coming in from the country in parties from two to fifty, and the Judges employed in criminating those in their power. On the night of the 5th of last month, at 9 o'clock, orders were issued in the barracks for the troops to be put under arms, and marched in various directions.—They were halted a little before eleven, orders arrived, and that hour a signal gun was fired from one of the forts. In an instant various houses were surrounded; and before eight next morning, upwards of 150 inhabitants were taken and lodged in the forts and prisons. It is said that in several adjacent towns, similar proceedings took place; and that two days before, about 150 inhabitants had been brought in and imprisoned. The arrests continued on Monday and Tuesday, and it is impossible to describe the consternation that prevailed, all looking forward with horror and dismay at the probable result. On Wednesday evening, however, a vessel arrived from Rio de Janeiro, announcing from the Ministry, the King's pardon of all who were taken since the 5th of February, and restoration to their property, by establishing their innocence. Criminals, it was supposed, would be banished for eight years.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

BUENOS AYRES, March 2, 1818.

"After passing through every variety of climate, I arrived, safe and well, at this place, a few days since. Here we enjoy pure air, and fine fruit. I think the grapes delicious; & we have peaches, pears, nectarines, apples, &c. in the highest perfection.

"One may buy an excellent, beautiful horse, well broken, for five or six dollars; for the very best they do not ask more than fifteen or sixteen; they are uncommonly handsome, and are of the Anda lusien breed.

"The average crop of wheat, here, is about *sixty bushels for one sown*; the' in very favorable seasons they get more; and in worse, never less than twenty-five or thirty bushels. This information I have from Mr. S——, who has erected a very large windmill (for they have no other kind) in this place, for grinding wheat and corn. The soil is too rich for Potatoes, which are very dear, and are now selling at five dollars per bushel. Fuel is also very high.

The following interesting account of a discovery made in a church yard in Boston, is from the Boston Intelligencer.

Some years since one of the workmen digging to lay a foundation for tombs, found the earth so loose that he could settle his bar into it the whole length with little effort. He reported the fact to the overseer, who directed him to proceed till he found solid earth.—About six feet below the bottom of the cellar he discovered a coffin, enclosed in a coarse linen cloth, apparently covered with pitch or tar, but on examination it was found to be gum. On boiling a piece of the cloth in water, it became perfectly white, and was as firm as if it had been recently woven. Within this coffin was another, protected from the air in a similar manner, and on removing the covering, the furniture was scarcely injured. The body appeared to have been wrapped in a tarred sheet, and in some respects resembled an Egyptian mummy. It was closely covered, with linen which had been immersed in a substance like that of the covering of the coffin. The flesh was perfectly sound, and it had more the appearance of leather than of flesh. Within the coffin and the covering of the body were sprigs of evergreen resembling the broad leafed myrtle. The leaves were lustrous, the stems elastic, and apparently in a state of vegetation. On the top of the coffin was a monumental stone, the inscription on which gave a short history of the tenant of the consecrated mansion. His name was Joseph Thomas, a native of New-England. He died in Bermuda, whence his body was brought to Boston, to sleep with his fathers, who were among the founders of the church. Isaiah Thomas, Esq. of Worcester, whom Brissot calls the Diderot of America, and whom you will recollect as editor of the SPY, in revolutionary times, is a descendant of the family, and one of the proprietors of the church. The remains of Thomas, which had lain undisturbed for upwards of three quarters of a century, were reinterred in the northeast corner of the cemetery, and the grave stone, so long concealed from observation, placed on the wall above tells where he lies.

PASIGRAPHY.

It was our intention to bring before the public one of the most important inventions ever submitted to the judgment of mankind. This will be acknowledged, when we state that we allude to the discovery of a Universal Language—a the means of conveying new ideas by a few certain, simple, d——, and easily formed symbols, intelligible to——whole countries, whatever their language, by the same manner as musical notes express the same thing universally to the natives of Russia, Italy, England, or Hindostan.

The subject having been actively taken up in Germany, and a society instituted to mature a plan of this nature, which has been produced in that country, we have procured, as far as possible, a detailed account of its proceedings that it will afford the public great satisfaction to know that if this invention can bear the test of experiment, it is already complete and perfect, in the enlightened mind of a Briton. We shall hasten to lay such invaluable information on this extraordinary matter before our readers; and in the mean time we cannot enter into it now, but in this notice, a dated record of what we have seen effected, and know to exist—the power of expressing every human idea by a simple process universally intelligible.

We need not dwell on the mighty prospects which such a discovery opens to view; not even Printing is to receive with consequences of wonderful change to the social system.—*London Lit. Gaz.*

From the Quebec Gazette.

PLAISTER OF PARIS.

(Extract from Mr. Greed's Practical Husbandry.)

This valuable manure, almost unknown and very easy to be obtained, merits the attention of every farmer; there is scarcely a farm in the Province, but it might be applied to with advantage. The practice of nine years on the following soils and crops, may suffice to prove its quality. On a piece of poor yellow loam, I tried three grain crops without success; with the last, which followed a hoe crop, I laid it down with Barley: the return was little more than the seed. The grass seed took very well. In the month of May the following year, I strewed powder of plaister, at the rate of one minot and one peck to the arpent; in July the piece of land being mowed, the quantity of grass was so great, that it was not possible to find room to dry it, on the land where it grew. The produce was five large Ricks of hay, to the arpent, it continued good for five years.—A trial was made with plaister on a piece of white clay laid down with clover and timothy—the grass was very thin. After the plaster was sowed, it improved so much, as to be distinguished from any other part of the field; the sixth year after, the field was broke up in the spring and sowed with pease, the spot where the plaster had been put, produced twice as much as any other part of the field. The haulm was of a deep green colour, nor were they affected with the drought like the others, on the part of the field where no plaster had been put. A trial was made on a strong loam; the crop Indian corn, manured in the hills with old stable dung, lime and plaster; the stable dung surpassed the other two. The Indian corn was finest where it was applied. In the spring of the following year, the field was ploughed and sowed with pease, where the plaster and lime had been the year before, the pease were as strong again as any other part of the field. I tried plaster on cabbages and turnips, but did not perceive any good effect. From the frequent trials on various sorts of this manure, it is evident that it is applicable to both strong and light soils, for top dresses of succulent plants.

The method to reduce it; take an axe and break the stone to the size of a nut; then take a flat stone two feet diameter, and break it into powder with a wooden mallet—it must be reduced very fine; those that have an iron pestle and mortar, can pound it expeditiously that way. Should Plaister meet its deserved attention, it might give employment to people in the Houses of Correction to reduce it to powder, for the use of the farmers, when no other objects of industry present themselves.

In order to give an idea of the measure of a ton of Plaister in stone, it will measure three feet square on one base, and two feet two inches high English measure. This is cited, in order to assist persons that may wish to buy from the vessels going up the river, where weights cannot be had to weigh. That which is taken from the mine is best and is of a silver grey colour; that from off the surface is red and is of less value—A ton will produce fourteen minots of powder when broke; a man can break eighty pounds in one day, in a mortar of six inches diameter in its natural state. Having a great deal to prepare for the spring of 1817, I had it broke about the size of a goose egg, and then put it into the oven of a double stove; it remained about half an hour, after which a man could reduce two hundred and ten pounds in twelve hours with a sledge hammer, pounding on a flat stone. As this is no experiment, time must determine whether the less diminished its quality; it does not lose weight by the process.

The number of arrivals at this port is already between 70 and 80, chiefly in ballast.

In consequence of a vote of settlement for the Duke of Clarence being reduced in the House of Commons from £12,000 proposed by the Ministers, to £6,000, it was said His Royal Highness's intended marriage would not take place.

The 3 per cent consols had lately fallen from 82 to 80, in consequence of some discontent with the financial plan of the Minister.

Grain continued to fall in price throughout England.

The London papers contain an extract from the London Gazette of the 7th of April, dated Downing street, the 6th April, 1818, officially notifying the appointment of His Grace the Duke of Richmond, K. G. to be Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova-Scotia, New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. and their respective dependencies.

LAND COUNCIL.

The three next Land Council days will be on *Wednesday* the 1st and 22d of *July* and 12th of *August*.

Building Materials, &c.

To be sold by Auction, at the Garrison, on Saturday the 20th inst.

A Quantity of LIME, BRICKS, TIMBER, and STONE, also some damaged TOOLS, belonging to the Royal Engineer Department.

☞ *Sale to commence at* 10 *o'Clock* A. M.

Royal Engineer's Office, }
York, 11th June, 1818. }

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of sevTO WIT. } eral WRITS of FIERI FACIAS, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District; against the Lands and Tenements which were of HENRY HALE, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of ALFRED BARRETT, Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said HENRY HALE, deceased, to be administered at the suits of William Allan, Esq. Christopher Vandeventer, Quetton St. George, and Joseph Dennis, Executors, John T. Lloyd, and Elizabeth Lloyd, wife of the said John T. Lloyd, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Mathias Sanders, deceased,——I have seized and taken in Execution the south half of Lot No. 44, in the first Concession of the Township of Vaughan, lying on Yonge Street, containing by admeasurement one hundred and five acres, more or less—about thirty of which are well cleared and fenced. All of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, on Monday the 22d day of June instant, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the town of York, at the hour of eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, when the conditions of sale will be made known.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq. Shff.
GEORGE PLAYTER,
Deputy Sheriff.

ALL and every Person or Persons having Claims on the above Lot of Land and Premises, by Mortgage or other Right of Incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give Notice thereof, to the said Sheriff, at his Office in the town of York, previous to the day of sale.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
York, 6th June, 1818. }

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of sevTO WIT. } eral WRITS of FIERI FACIAS, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of JOSEPH KERNERS, at the suits of Quetton St. George, George Thomas, and Thomas Hamilton,——I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. 6, in the first Concession of the Township of York, West side of Yonge Street, containing by admeasurement 210 acres, more or less, about 40 of which are cleared and fenced, with a dwelling House and Barn thereon erected. All of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, on Monday the 6th day of July now next ensuing, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when the conditions of the sale will be made known.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq. Shff.
GEORGE PLAYTER,
Deputy Sheriff.

ALL and every Person or Persons having Claims on the above Lot of Land and Premises, by Mortgage or other Right of Incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give Notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office in the town of York, previous to the day of sale.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
York, 6th June, 1818. }

Miscellaneous.

Extraordinary Feat.—Wednesday se'nnight, a large concourse of fashionables assembled at Marion, the beautiful seat of the earl of Charlemont, near Dublin, to witness a wonderful feat of activity, performed by baron Oeset, of the 16th Lancers. One hundred stones were placed at a yard apart, and at one extremity there was a basket; he was to ride to each stone, dismount, and pick it up, return to the basket, again dismount, and drop it into it—making him mount and dismount two hundred times. An hour was the time given, but the task was performed, with ease, in forty-five minutes. From the apparent want of training of the rider and his steed, bets were considerably in favor of time—for neither the vigor nor pliability of the one, (afterwards so eminently conspicuous,) nor the fleetness and steadiness of the other, were at first perceptible. But when after a few turns, the baron dismounted for the purpose of *scratching his ear with his foot*, while the horse stood quietly "awaiting his master's will," any odds were offered on them. The lord lieutenant and his amiable and lovely countess were present, and at the conclusion, her excellency crowned the herculean baron with a chaplet of evergreens. He wore, on the occasion, a beautiful yellow silk jacket, and blue head-dress, tastefully arranged—light net pantaloons, one boot and one spur. An elegant cold collation was prepared by lord and lady Charlemont.—*London Paper.*

A country clergyman in a democratic parish lately animadverted with considerable severity on the alarming prevalency of hypocracy, falsehood and infidelity, whereupon his congregation voted his dismissal for advocating federal politics.—*Phoenix.*

European Steam Boats.

The Philadelphia papers inform us, that the Emperor of Austria, has granted to John Allen, Esq. of Philadelphia, the exclusive privilege of navigating Steam-Boats, between the city of Venice and Trieste, for twenty years.

Boston, May 14.

A GREAT SEA SERPENT.

The following is a very interesting account of the Sea Serpent, seen on Saturday last. The respectability of the source of the annexed certificates, places the matter beyond a doubt—and we think Capt. Woodward has had a more minute view of this Serpent, than it was possible for any one to have had of the one seen last summer off Cape Ann.

AFFIDAVIT.

I, Joseph Woodward, master of the schr. Adamant, of Hingham, on my passage from Penobscot, to Hingham, on Saturday last, at 2 o'clock P. M. Agamenticus bearing W. N. W. ten leagues distance, discovered something on the surface of the sea, apparently about the size of a ship's long boat. Supposing it to be a wreck of some vessel, I made towards it; and on approaching it, to my surprise and that of my crew, discovered it to be a monstrous Sea Serpent—as I approached him he threw himself into a coil, and darted himself forward with amazing velocity—the wind being ahead, it became necessary to stand on the other tack, and as we approached him again, he threw himself into a coil as before, and came across our bows at not more than sixty feet distance.

Having a gun charged with a ball and shot, I discharged the contents of it at his head. The ball and shot were distinctly heard to strike him and rebound as though fired against a rock—he, however, shook his head most terribly—he again threw himself into a coil & came towards us with his mouth wide open. In the mean time, I had discharged my gun again and intended to have discharged the contents of it into his mouth; but he came so near us I was fearful of the consequences, and withheld it—he came close under the bows of the schr. and had she not been kept away, must have come on board of us—he sunk down under the vessel, his head a considerable distance on one side the vessel and his tail the other—he played around us about five hours—I and my crew had probably the best opportunity of seeing him that has occurred—I judge him to be at the least twice the length of my schooner, say one hundred and thirty feet—his head was about the size of a ship's long boat, say fourteen feet—his body, below the neck, at least, six feet diameter—his head was large, in proportion to his body—his tail was formed like a squid's—his body was of a dark color, and resembled the joints of a shark's back bone—his fins were about 12 feet from the end of his head, and his whole appearance was most terrific.

His manner of throwing himself into a coil appeared to be done by contracting his body in a number of places in perpendicular directions, and placing his tail so as to throw himself forward with great force—he could contract and throw himself in any direction with apparently the greatest ease and most astonishing celerity.

JOSEPH WOODWARD.

Hingham, May 12, 1818.

Having read the above statement of Captain Woodward, we certify to the correctness of it.

PETER HOLMES.
JOHN MAYO.

Plymouth, ss. May 12, 1818.

Personally appeared, Joseph Woodward, Peter Holmes and John Mayo, and made oath, that the above statement by them subscribed, is just and true—before me.

JOTHAM LINCOLN, junr.
Justice Peace.

The word coil does not exactly represent the idea of the serpent's appearance; but from a more particular description given by Captain Woodward, was of an undulatory appearance.

From the French Papers.

ON THE ENGLISH EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH POLE.

Some English writers have already indulged themselves in illusory conjectures on this enterprise; they describe Greenland as bursting from the icy barrier which surrounds it.—They repeat the traditionary reports of the last century, respecting some whale-ships, said to have reached the Pole, and even to have passed on the other side of it.—They presume to doubt the existence of land to the north of Baffin's Bay, although Baffin was the best informed & most judicious seaman England could boast of; and they even flattered themselves that commerce will be carried on in a direct route from London to Canton, by the Pole, which makes a distance only of 2,600 nautical leagues, whilst that by the Cape of Good Hope is 5,500 leagues.

Two men, however, of great authority, do not participate in these exaggerated anticipations.—Mr. Scoresby, an experienced Greenland Captain, thinks that the Polar Seas are blocked by ice, and proposes a journey to the Pole, by means of sledges drawn by rein-deer. Capt. Burney, who accompanied the immortal Cook, has published a pamphlet, in which he proves clearly, that there exists a large extent of land, to the north of Behring's Strait; he goes too far in supposing, that this land probably unites the two continents of Asia and America; but it is very certain that this arguments are sufficient, to contradict the opinion of the existence of an open sea.

The gratitude which the English Government merits from every friend to science, ought not to prevent us from examining upon what foundation their hopes of success in this enterprize rest. It is even an advantageous justice due to the commanders of the expedition, to point out before-hand the immense obstacles against which they have to contend.

Fixed and floating ices may be considered as the first of these difficulties. Admitting for a moment the non-existence of a polar continent, that Greenland, New-Siberia, that the land to the north of Behring's Strait, and the land seen and coasted by Baffin, are in reality but four islands (as the maps of the 16th century appear to represent them,) yet it is very probable, that the narrow seas which separate them, are constantly chocked with ice. Captain Scoresby observed the ice form itself in the open sea, more than twenty leagues from the coast of Spitzbergen; and masses of ice arise from the bed of the sea. Thus then the principal argument in favor of an open sea is considerably weakened; it will be in vain for them to rely upon the removal of a barrier of ice, shaken by an earthquake, or broken by the strength of the currents. The sea itself freezes, notwithstanding the assertions of Mr. D. Barrington. This truth once proved eternal, variations in the state of the polar sea may be expected.

From the year 1600 to 1630, the most sanguine hopes were entertained of penetrating to the Pole, yet every authenticated effort to this effect, proves all exertion to have been terminated by fixed ice, which arrested the navigator's further pursuit; or, by floating masses of it, which threatening to overwhelm them, compelled them to desist from their courageous enterprize. Captain Wood, who confidently believed the possibility of a passage to the North, was opposed by a continent of ice, which united Nova Zembla, Spitzbergen, and Greenland.—Captain Souter, on the contrary, continued his route to 82 deg. 5m. in a calm open channel: but the ice, on each side, beginning to connect, the dread of being blocked up obliged him to abandon his purpose.—The adventurous Baffin was able once to navigate the sea which bears his name; but it has since been frequently found that this sea was filled with numerous islands, some of which were 100 leagues in circumference and nearly 400 feet high. Perhaps James's Island, noted in several charts, was itself one of these masses of ice. Capt. Water frankly confesses that he mistook those fixed masses of about 500 feet in height for real islands.—Even the floating ice is often covered with large stones, and trees torn up by the roots, which appearance produced the idea of land. It is very uncertain whether the Dutch discovered, to the east of Spitzbergen, a tract of land, or only a mass of ice; in one of their voyages to the North of Nova Zembla, they found a bank of blueish ice, covered with soil, on which birds had built their nests.—Half a century ago, two islands of ice were seen to fix themselves in the Bay of Disco: the Dutch whalerships visited and assigned them a name.—The same circumstance took place about Iceland.

Mr. Scoresby informs us, that the water of the sea of Spitzbergen contains only 2 3-4 oz. of salt, in a gallon of 231 cubical inches; its weight is to pure water as 1,0260, and it freezes in a cold of two degrees by a thermometer *centigrade*. Thus it is probable, that in the polar nights, that is to say, during our winter the Artic seas are covered with ice. The history of different voyages furnishes us with proofs of this: but let us resume the physical discussion.

The masses of floating ice arising from the water of the sea, and which is distinguished by its porous contexture (owing to the mixture of the volatile quantities of plants) sink 4 5th of their thickness into the salt water, the latter being in a freezing state. The masses formed of fresh water have a great density, and more transparency. Mr. Scoresby made burning glasses with pieces of it, and lighted the pipes of the astonished sailors. These bodies sink 15 16ths of their thickness, below the surface.—It appears certain, that the bays and straits of the polar seas (not generally very deep) are often constructed by these masses, resting at the bottom. The floating ices present obstacles not less redoubtable. The concussions of these masses produce a tremendous noise, which warns the navigator with what facility the Vessel would be dashed to pieces, if he were placed between two of these immense floating islands. It is even ascertained that the wood carried off by the currents, kindle by the violent collision caused by the motion of the ice; and flame and smoke arise amidst the gloom of eternal winter. Pieces of wood have been often found burnt at the extremities. In the winter the intense cold continually occasions these mountains of ice, to split asunder, and at each moment may be heard the explosion of these masses which separate in enormous chasms. In the spring the motions of the ice chiefly consist in the upsetting of those masses, which lose their equilibrium, because some parts dissolve more rapidly than others. In all seasons the broken ice accumulates in the passages of gulfs, and opposes equally the attempts of individuals who expose themselves on foot, and the progress of the vessel whose motion becomes paralysed.

If to all these considerations be added, that the ordinary course of the ices from the Pole depends upon the constant eternal causes, the seasons and the currents, the removal of the obstacles is only local and momentary; and it will be allowed that the Polar Seas will never afford a commercial route.—Immense benefit may result to the fisheries from the discoveries which they hope to effect.

MALTE BRUN.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Boston Centinel, dated New-Orleans, April 9, 1818.

"That you may form some little idea of the value of property (for it can hardly be called real estate) in this city, I now give you a small part of the Lavingston flatture, about which you have for years heard so much. The whole flature is now under water, and covered with flat boats loaded with the produce of the upper country, and the land of course cannot be possessed by the purchasers till the water subsides. There try rich individuals pretend to claim a part of what Mr. Lavingston recovered, and have instituted suits, which are now pending, and at the opening of the sale protested against it. Notwithstanding which people bid boldly, and fourteen lots out of two hundred, having 40 feet front 90 feet deep, were sold at the enormous sum of 124,000 dollars.—90,000 dollars were paid for the first, and most of the others brought upwards of 10,500 dollars, at one quarter cash, the other three quarters in equal payments of 6, 12 and 18 month: title to be secured by a sufficient bond of indemnity to the purchaser. It is considered by many that the remainder will sell nearly in the same proportion.

"Mr. Livingston has repeatedly offered it to the City Corporation for 225,000 dollars, which they thought too much. You will perceive that if the residue sell as well, the sale will amount to an enormous sum; and should the whole average 5,000 each, you see one million of dollars produced from what resembles more the Boston south end flats than it does land. Yet such is the rage for speculation. The consequences anticipated by many observing inhabitants on building a new levee are apprehended will be dangerous to the present harbour where the shipping lie. Some are of opinion it will destroy it, while others think the contrary; and many fear the Mississippi will force itself through the right bank of the river, and find a shorter passage to the ocean. I will venture no opinion, not having been here long enough to judge with propriety on this important subject.

"This City is now in the enjoyment of fine health; a very pleasant heat, at 70 a 74o, has been for several days; an immense deal of produce of the western country (in market; and except cotton, every thing sells briskly and at high prices; a great proportion of the vessels in port are taken up, and many more will be wanted, and probably at better freight, 1 1-4d. sterling per lb. being the price for cotton, and 1 1-4 a 1 1-2 cents per lb. for tobacco.

Respectfully yours."

Iron Cables.—In the late tremendous gale, which strewed the coast of England with the fragments of wrecks, and the ruins of cargoes, it is worthy of remark, that every vessel in the port of Falmouth, supplied with an iron cable, rode out the storm in perfect safety, without the least accident occurring, or one of them drifting. The Queen Charlotte, the only ship in the harbor, not supplied with an iron cable, was driven from her anchors, although lying in the smoothest water. The Fox packet hooked her anchor in the iron cable of the Osborn, near the bows of the latter, and both vessels rode out the height of the gale by one cable. The commanders of the packets in ports, united in signing a certificate in favor of this important invention, in which they aver, that they are so well convinced of its great utility and advantage, that they consider it would be the interest of the ship-owners, if every vessel was supplied with them, not only as a great saving of property, but also of lives. *Rep. Chron.*]

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

Several of the vessels which have lately arrived at this port from Europe, fell in which large quantities of ice upon their passage particularly near the Banks. Since the subject of the departure of the ice from the coasts of Greenland, and its descent into the Atlantic, have excited so much attention in Europe, and are giving rise to interesting voyages of discovery, as well as important speculations on climate, seasons, and temperature every fact connected with it should be carefully noted down, and preserved. The state of our seasons have been singular for several years past; and never more so than at the present time. We doubt whether the oldest man living in this country, can remember so extraordinary an April and May, as this year. The spring is several weeks behind-hand, compared with what has heretofore been common; and at the present moment, viz. the 19th of May, fires are indispensably necessary for comfort.

We cannot but hope, that our intelligent navigators, on their voyages to and from Europe, will carefully attend to this subject, and collect all the information in their power. In this made alone can the facts be obtained, by the aid of which, scientific men may be able to ascertain, with at least tolerable precision, how far the temperature of our atmosphere may be affected by the vast bodies of ice which float into the neighbourhood of our shores. The subject is interesting, and well worthy all the attention that may be bestowed upon it.

Longevity of the English Pear Tree.

There is now standing in the Garden of Hawks Fearing, Esq. in Hingham, Mass. two of the above mentioned trees, which according to the authentic records, were brought from England by Matthew Hawks, one of his ancestors, in the year 1633. They last year bore four bushels of pears.

SOUTHERN ENTERPRIZE.

A subscription for stock is about to be opened in Savannah, for the purpose of establishing a Steam Ship Packet, to run from that city to Liverpool. The stock to the "Savannah River Navigation Company," was subscribed for in less than an hour after the books were open.

MARWOOD & BRADWELL,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that they have commenced business as

Tailors, Habit Makers and Upholsterers,

in King-Street, next door to Mr. Duggan's store. Having lately arrived from England, they doubt not but they will give every satisfaction to those who may favor them with their commands, which they will always thankfully receive.

York, June 4, 1818. 23—4w.

The Church Catechism,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CHOICE LANDS
FOR SALE,
In Upper-Canada.

FIVE Hundred and Sixteen Acres of Land in the Township of Willoughby, County of Lincoln, in the District of Niagara, being composed of Lots No. 12 and 15, in the 1st and 2d Concessions, with their broken fronts, lying on the River St. Lawrence, about three miles above the Niagara Falls.

1200 Acres in the Township of Pickering, in the County of York, in the Home District, being composed of Lots 26 and 27 in 1st Concession, and 26 in the 2d Concession, together with the broken Lots 26 and 27, lying between the 1st Concession and Lake Ontario, containing 1200 Acres.

2000 Acres in the said Township of Pickering, composed of Lots No. 29, 30, 32 and 33, in the 1st Concession, with their broken fronts, containing 2000 Acres.

ALSO,

1000 Acres in the said Township of Pickering, composed of Lots No. 22 and 23 in the 8th Concession, 21 and 22 in the 8th Concession, and 22 in the 9th Concession.

As to Situation, Soil, Timber, Water and other local advantages which can be desired, these Lands possess them in so great a degree, and indeed are so well known throughout this Province, as to render it unnecessary to attempt any further description of them.

Persons desirous to become purchasers of part or of the whole of the said Lands, will meet with the most favorable terms with respect to payment.

Indisputable titles will be given.

For further particulars, application to be made at the Printing Office at York, or to Mr. Robert Hamilton, of Queenston.

York, 6th May, 1818. 19tf

GORE DISTRICT.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Proposals will be received for building a Gaol and Court-House, at Hamilton—the sum not to exceed Ten Thousand Dollars and to be paid by instalments. The walls to be either Brick or Stone.

The same will be received by George Hamilton, Esq. Treasurer of the said District.—Also, Plans and Elevations.

By Order of the Court.

JAMES CROOKS, *Chairman.*
GEORGE ROLPH, *Clerk of the Peace, Gore District.*

Hamilton, 2d June, 1818. 4w21

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	Province Currency Dollar at 5s. From £	s.	d.	To £	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	0	5	0	0	9
Mutton	——	0	0	5	0	0	8
Veal	——	0	0	5	0	0	8 1-2
Pork	——	0	0	0	0	0	8
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	3	1
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
Butter	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs	doz.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	5	0
Peas	——	0	3	1	0	3	9
Potatoes	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Oats	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Turnips	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flour	cwt.	0	15	0	0	18	9
Do.	bl.	1	5	0	1	10	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hay	ton	2	0	0	2	10	0
Wood	cord	0	12	6	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, and if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions are required to be paid in advance, (without exception,) to the first of July, or first of January.

Advertisements not exceeding 5 lines, half a dollar for the first insertion, and seven pence half penny, every subsequent insertion. From 6 to 10 lines, one dollar for the first insertion, and one shilling and three pence, each subsequent insertion. All advertisements exceeding 10 lines, will be charged at the rate of four pence per line, the first insertion, and two pence per line, each time afterwards—except when continued for six months, to which only one penny per line will be charged.—No advertisement above 10 lines, to be charged less than a dollar the first insertion.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. *Glengarry*; Guy Wood, Esq. *Cornwall*; J. Watson, Esq. *Perth*; C. Jones, Esq. *Brockville*; J. Macaulay, Esq. *Kingston*; S. McNabb, Esq. *Bellville*; Major Rogers, *New-Castle*; C. Fothergill, Esq. *Toronto*; R. Hall, Esq. *Acaster*; J. Crooks, Esq. *Niagara*; T. McCormick, Esq. *Queenston*; D. Ross, Esq. *Long-Point*; W. Hands, Esq. *Sandwich*.

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. II. YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1818. No. 27



UPPER-CANADA.

Samuel Smith,
Administrator.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith;

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the Eighth day of July next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing Date the Twenty-seventh Day of May, last, WE thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Eighth Day of July, next ensuing, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE THAT WE, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, HEREBY convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday, the Thirteenth Day of August next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York,—there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, And, therein to do, as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, our Administrator of our said Province, at York, this Thirtieth Day of June, in the Year of our Lord one Thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of our Reign.

S. S.

By Command of His Honor.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

A GENTLEMAN of this Country, who for some years past, has been anxiously endeavouring to complete a set of the OLD ANNUAL REGISTER, first published by Dodsley, which is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable works ever given to the world, and a compleat Library in itself; being still in want of a few Volumes, commissioned a friend to procure them in England last fall: owing to some mistake, the London Bookseller to whom the order was sent, after much needless labour and cost, for the entire work is now rare and very difficult to be procured, got together a whole set, uniformly and very elegantly bound, and sent them out to this country. The consequence is, that the duplicates must either be returned or disposed of, but rather than return them immediately, the present holder wishes to offer them at prime cost to the public, and any Gentleman desirous of forming a Library, will find this an opportunity that very seldom occurs.—The entire set consists of 57 Volumes, which cost in England £57 7s. Sterling. The broken set wanting only 6 or 7 Volumes, which may be readily procured, cost £45. The Purchaser may have his choice. The work is still, and will be annually continued. Apply to the EDITOR.

April 1, 1818. 14-tf

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*: and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.



THE FINE
New Steam Vessel
FRONTENAC,
JAMES M'KENZIE, *Master*,

WILL commence running on the 1st day of MAY next, and will leave *Kingston* for *York* and *Niagara*, on the 1st, 11th, and 21st day of each Month, and *Niagara* for *York* and *Kingston*, the 6th, 16th, and 26th day of each Month, during the season, where every attention will be paid to the ease and comfort of the Passengers.

Freight will be taken on board at *Kingston* for *York*, *Niagara*, & *Queenston*, at Four Shillings per Barrel bulk,

For Passage and Freight, apply to the Captain on board.

Kingston, 6th April, 1818. 16tf

HOUSE, SIGN,
AND
Coach Painting and Glazing.

E. BATES & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that they have commenced in the above Business in Kingston, next door to *Mrs. Murray*.

They beg leave to assure those who may favor them with their orders, that they will be executed in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Composition Fan and Side Lights, made and set in the neatest manner.

Spanish Segars for Sale.

York, April 6, 1818. 15-tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that they have entered into Co-partnership, and intend carrying on, in all its various Branches, the Mill-Wright Business, Grist-Mill, Saw-Mills and Threshing Machines, either Portable or Fixed.

N. B. Fanning Machines on the latest English improved plan.

J. DAWSON,
H. RIDDELL.

Millford Mill, Young Street,
March 19, 1818. 12-tf

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington, and about forty miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston, and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Townships in the rear which are settling very fast, will make the land in that neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.

Shortly will be Published,
BY SUBSCRIPTION,

MUSICAL Selections from the most approved Masters, occasionally interspersed with *Original Compositions*, most of which will be founded on the most admired Melodies of this country.

The first Number will appear in May, and will consist of an Introduction and Variations of an admired Canadian Melody, Composed and Managed by S. CODMAN, Organist of the Cathedral at Quebec.

For particulars, apply to Mr. *Brooks*, Merchant, Mr. *Duncan*, Bookseller, and at this Office.

York, 6th *May*. 19tf

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DREAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817.

English Saddles,
AND
HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, late of Europe, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above Business in its various Branches, in the Town of York, next door to Messrs. Young and Monroe, in the Store lately occupied by S. Jarvis, Esq. and from his having been employed in some of the first houses, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The arrangements he has made in selecting his goods in Montreal, all which are of the neatest and most Fashionable make, imported from the English Markets, he will be able to sell cheaper than any other house in this Province. A variety of Sleigh Harness, &c. finished in the newest and most elegant style, with yellow and plated mountings.

Carriages trimmed in the neatest manner.

Wanted, an *Apprentice* who can be well recommended.

N. B. Cash or Country Produce will be taken in payment for Goods. 52-tf

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NEW IRONMONGERY
STORE.

JOHN WATKINS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a wholesale and retail Hardware Store, at the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. H. W. Willkinson & Co. Main Street, and from the arrangements he has made, will have constantly on hand, a general assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. which he will be enabled to dispose of for Cash or approved Credit, at nearly the Montreal prices; among which are the following, viz. English and Swedish Iron, Crowley and Blister Steel, Wrought and Cut Nails, Trace Chains, Sheet Iron, Horse Shoes, Frying Pans, Shovels and Spades, Plough Moulds, Hollow Ware, Grindstones, Chissels and Gouges, Locks & Hinges, Files, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen-knives, Fish Hooks, Brass Cocks, Brushes, Hammers, Augurs, Saws, Planes, Tea Trays, Stamps and Cast Brass Cabinet Ware, Wire, Tin Wire, Pins, Needles, Fowling Guns, Brass Kettles, &c.

He also offers for Sale, a small assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.

Kingston, 30th March 1818. 17tf

VALUABLE LANDS
For Sale.

THE following singularly desirable, and truly valuable Lands may be had, and immediate possession given, with undeniable titles, at rates far below their real value; and it is but seldom, even in a country so extensive as Canada, where uncultivated Lands may in general be readily obtained, that situations so eligible and advantageous, in good neighbourhoods, can be secured.

Lot 1. Comprising 70 Acres of the very richest Beech, Maple, Elm and Oak Land, in the 4th Concession of Hope, lying upon *Smith's Creek*, with 15 acres cleared and fenced, new log house, well built and dove-tailed, fruit trees, &c. with a mill-seat, between 4 and 5 miles from the flourishing little Town of *Toronto*, on Lake Ontario, where there is an excellent market either for buying or selling. The Land is of the very first quality, and in a good populous neighbourhood, forming altogether a most desirable residence, within a short mile of the great road between York and Kingston.

2d. 200 Acres, being Lot No. 1, in the 5th Concession of Hope, alongside the great road between *Hope* and *Hamilton*, leading to the new and flourishing settlements of Carrow & Monaghan, on the Rice Lake, in which more than 500 families and persons have actually located, and scarcely five miles from the Town of *Toronto*, where there is a good market; it is in an old settlement, and the neighbourhood is populous and excellent. There are about 30 acres cleared and fenced, with a fine stream of living water, and the greater part of the Land of superior quality, the rest good Meadow.

3d. 190 Acres, occupying nearly one entire side of the Gannanoque Lake, in the Township of South Crosby, District of Johnstown, consisting wholly of broken fronts, the back parts extending to the road from the Rideau Settlement to Kingston, from which latter place it is scarcely 30 miles distant. The Land is good and well timbered, and the situation singularly beautiful and romantic, with wooded islands in front.

The above Lands are particularly deserving of notice. The situations were chosen by a competent judge, and they will be sold remarkably cheap, the proprietor wishing to concentrate his forces in another quarter.

For further particulars, apply to the EDITOR, *York*; C. FOTHERGILL, Esq. *Toronto*; WM. HAMILTON, Esq. *Kingston or Prescott*; or to SHAW ARNOUD, Esq. *Montreal*.

April 1, 1818. 14-tf

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he intends following his occupation as a *Clock and Watch Maker*, at his house in *Newgate Street*, where all favors in that line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

W. P. PATRICK.

York, April 7, 1818. 15-

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land.

For particulars, apply to the Editor.

Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

GORE DISTRICT.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Proposals will be received for building a Gaol and Court-House, at Hamilton;—the sum not to exceed Ten Thousand Dollars and to be paid by instalments. The walls to be either Brick or Stone.

The same will be received by George Hamilton, Esq. Treasurer of the said District.—Also, Plans and Elevations.

By Order of the Court.

JAMES CROOKS, *Chairman.*
GEORGE BOLPH, *Clerk of the Peace, Gore District.*

Hamilton, 23 *June*, 1818. 4w21

Court of Probate Notice.

Upper-Canada,
Court of Probate
York, to wit.

SAMUEL SMITH Esquire, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

To the next of Kin of ROBERT WOOLSEY, *late of* AMHERSTBURGH, *in the Western District, and Province aforesaid deceased.*

WHEREAS JOHN GENTLE of the Town of Sandwich, in the Western District, Merchant, lately exhibited a Petition, in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Robert Woolsey, some time past, died intestate in the City of Quebec, in the Province of Lower Canada, and possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds, in the said Province of Upper-Canada, and praying that Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Robert Woolsey, at the time of his death, in the said Province of Upper-Canada, might be granted to him the said John Gentle,—NOW THEREFORE these are to cite and require you the said next of kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate, to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the First Monday in January, next ensuing the date hereof, and being the Fourth day of January next, and then and there shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Robert Woolsey, at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said John Gentle.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of several WRITS
YORK, TO WIT. } of FIERI FACIAS, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of JAMES KENDRICK, at the suits of Quetton St. George, George Thomas, and Thomas Hamilton, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. 6, in the first Concession of the Township of York, West side of Yonge Street, containing by admeasurement 210 Acres, more or less, about 40 of which are cleared and fenced, with a dwelling House and Barn thereon erected. All of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, on Monday the 6th day of July now next ensuing, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when the conditions of the sale will be made known.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq. Sheff.
GEORGE PLAYTER, Dy. Sheff.

ALL and every Person or Persons having Claims on the above Lot of Land and Premises, by Mortgage or other Right of Incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give Notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office in the town of York, previous to the day of sale.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
York, 6th June, 1818. }

The Church Catechism,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE Subscriber will feel much obliged, if the person to whom he lent the fourth volume of *Rollin's Ancient History*, or who may now have it in possession, will cause it to be returned to him.

EDW. MacMAHON.

York, 30th June, 1818. 6 w 27.

FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms.

LOT No. 13, west side of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, with about 80 or 40 acres of improvement, lately occupied by the subscriber.—On the premises are a new Frame-House containing six rooms, cellar and cellar-kitchen; a large Barn-frame, raised, 50 by 30 feet; an excellent new Saw-Mill complete, capable of cutting 2000 feet of timber in 24 hours with a substantial mill-dam erected on a never failing stream, the west branch of the River Don.

The situation is very desirable either for the Farmer, Merchant or Mechanic. The situation from York is only 7 miles. The Saw-Mill is within a very short distance of the road, and if commenced in a short time 20 acres might be sown with wheat this fall.

For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. LAYE, York, at the Store of Alexander Wood, Esq.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

Yonge Street, 25th June, 1818.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 2.

To the Inhabitants of York (U. Canada), who subscribed for the relief of the sufferers by the late fires in St. Johns, Newfoundland.

GENTLEMEN,

AT a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of this Town, held in pursuance of public advertisement, it was resolved:—" That the cordial thanks of this Meeting are due to the Inhabitants of York, in Upper Canada, for their humane exertions in raising a subscription, for the relief of their distressed fellow subjects in this Town."

We assure you, Gentlemen, that this resolution is not a mere common place acknowledgement of your kindness, but the effusion of genuine gratitude. You have laid us under lasting obligation, and that in a way, which, however grateful it may be to our feelings, is equally honorable to yourselves.—Our sufferings indeed have been great; but it is no trifling mitigation of them that we can reflect that they have been made the occasion of awakening in the minds of our distant friends the kindest sympathies, and of affording them opportunities, which they have not been negligent in embracing, of displaying their benevolent generosity.

Assuring you of our grateful remembrance,

We remain, Gentlemen,

Your obliged humble Servants,

Signed in the name and on behalf of the committee,

JNO. DUNSCOMB, Chairman.

St. Johns, Newfoundland, May 15, 1818.

To the Inhabitants of the District of Newcastle.

GENTLEMEN,

I feel it incumbent on me to take the earliest opportunity, of thus publicly declaring my regret for the sentiments expressed by me at the Township Meeting on the 6th June inst.—sentiments which I could never have entertained, had I possessed the information which I have since acquired; but secluded as we were from general information, we only heard the industriously circulated assertions of one person, which we rashly & inconsiderately adopted. I now feel convinced of the impropriety and evil tendency of Mr. GOURLEY's writings, and that his charges are wholly unfounded.

Confident that at my return to Hamilton, I can fully, and to your entire satisfaction, support my renunciation of the opinions given by me, at the abovementioned meeting

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT J. KERR.

York, 30th June, 1818.

N. B.—It is my intention to attend at the general meeting, on the 6th July, there publicly to avow my sentiments.

R. J. K

From Europe.

PARIS, April 19.

A letter from Berlin dated 2d inst. announces that Aix-la-Chapelle is the city in which the allied Monarchs will meet, and that the King of Prussia will repair thither immediately after his return from Moscow, in order to partake of the waters before the arrival of the other Sovereigns.

LONDON, April 20

Several of the Parisian journals have intimated that the delivery of the territories of Montlioon, at Soleure, to prince Jablonowsky, has been refused, but the Gazette de Lausanne of the 14th inst. announces that those precious relics be carried thence the 24th March, accompanied by the prince and M. Vehner, the intimate friend of the deceased. "The Emperor of Russia," continues the journal, "has named the city of Cronsow for the reception of this deposit; and that this monarch himself has made a proposition to the Polish Government for the erection of a monument to the manes of Kosciusco."

LONDON, April 28.

" *The City, Twelve o' Clock.*

"There is no doubt that the whole plans of the Chancellor of the Exchequer will meet with complete success.

"The Funds are advancing this morning, and from their continuing so much above the price at which the subscribers at the bank have the option of lending, a general opinion is entertained that the whole sum of Twenty-seven Millions will be funded.

"The 4½ per cent to be paid at the Bank today for the instalments of the subscription is fated to be nearly completed."

April 29.

The following Treasury Notification has just been issued, relating to the bargain with the subscribers in the three Stocks:

Treasury Chambers, April 28, 1818.

Lord Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer have, upon the application of several of the Subscribers for converting 3 per cent Annuities into Annuities at the rate of 3 1-2 per cent, consented to place persons who have subscribed £3000 and less than £50,000 3 per Cent Annuities, upon the same footing as persons who have subscribed 4½ per cent. per sum, in regard to the period for making the transfer of £86 per Cent upon the sum subscribed.

They have also consented to postpone the payment of the Instalment upon the Exchequer Bills which may be subscribed, to be paid at the following periods, viz.—

10 per Cent. on or before the 1st of August, 1818.

10 per Cent. on or before the 3d of September.

20 per Cent. on or before the 16th of October.

10 per Cent. on or before the 27th of November.

10 per Cent. on or before the 11th of December.

10 per Cent. on or before the 15th of January, 1819;

In case money should be paid in lieu of Exchequer Bills, in discharge of any of those Instalments, one per cent on such Money Payment, and 3 per cent. on the 4½ per cent. per diem, from the 1st day of August to the day of payment, must be paid according to the terms of the former notice.

The Paris papers of the 20th inst. which arrived here this morning, are of great importance.—The contain an official announcement of the approaching evacuation of the French territory by the allied army, of the financial means provided for carrying it into effect, and of the speedy meeting of the allied sovereigns, for the purpose of fixing the precise time, and other preparatory circumstances. The sum required for the final liquidation of the claims of Foreign Powers is reduced from sixteen hundred millions of francs (about £66,666,666 sterling,) the amount of the original demand, to three hundred and twenty millions eight hundred thousand francs.

Louis by the Grace of God, King of France and Navare

To all present greeting:

We have ordained and do ordain, that the Projet of the law, the tenor of which follows, shall be presented to the chamber of deputies, by our Ministers Secretaries of State in the departments of foreign affairs and finance, and by the Sieurs Count Pasquier and Baron Mounier, Counsellors of State, whom we charge to explain its motives, and support it in debate:—

Article 1. For the purpose of providing for the full and entire execution of the dispositions of the treaty of the 20th May, 1815, and the Conventions of the treaty of the 20th November, 1815, so far as concerns the payment of the debts contracted by France anterior to that epoch, be your her own actual territory, there shall be created and inscribed upon the grand book of the public debt, with interest from the 22d March, 1818, a perpetual rent of 16,040,000 francs, to meet a capital of 320,800,000 francs.

Art II. There is opened in the Ministry of Finance a credit of twenty-four millions of rentes. In consequence the government is authorised to receive and inscribe on the grand book of the public debt, in concurrence with this sum, rentes which may be employed only to complete the payment of the sums due to the Allied Powers conformably with the 4th Article of the Treaty of the twentieth November, 1815.

Art III. An account shall be given in the Session of what shall have been done in virtue of the above second article.

Given at our Castle of the Thuilleries, the 25th of April, of the year of our Grace, 1818, and the 23d of our Reign.

(Signed) LOUIS.

(Signed) RICHELIEU.

Advice from Italy mention that the Princess of Wales is in bad health, and that she has sold her estate on the lake of Como.

Two of the vessels belonging to the expedition, which sailed for the North Pole on the 23d of April, were compelled to return on the 25th with the loss of anchors.

A fleet of Spanish Transports, with the officers and troops belonging to the garrison recently sold to the Spanish government, touched at Deal on the 25th of April on their way to the Baltic.

Bell's Messenger of the 27th of April says, it is rumored that the Duke of Clarence has resolved to persevere in his determination, of marriage with the Princess of Saxe Meiningen, notwithstanding the vote of the house of commons, but Serene Highnes shall continue her consent.

The marriage of the Duke of Kent with the Princess Dowager of Leinengen, is announced in the *Frankfort Gazette* of the 18th. In an authentic shape, as being positively decided upon. It is added, "that Privy Counsellor Baron Von Schoultz is gone to Stutgard, in order to make some arrangements on this subject, as has also the British Ambassador to the court of Wirtemburg."

The Prince and Princess of Hesse Homberg, were to leave England for the Continent, in the Month of May. Prince Leopold was to visit the Continent about the same time.

The committee who were appointed to superintend the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Princess Charlotte, have concluded to construct the proposed temple of the Cenotoph on a scale sufficiently extensive to admit of its being appropriated to the purposes of Divine Worship, and constituted a free church.

The Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Emperor of Russia, was to visit London about the middle of May.

The Society for the encouragement of the Arts, are directing their attention to the best means of preventing forgeries of Bank Notes.

A line of Packets were to be immediately established between Little Hampton, in Sussex, and Havre de Grace, by which distance between London and Paris will be considerably shortened.

By an Official statement it appears, that there were burnt in Russia, after the retreat of the French, the bodies of two hundred and forty-three thousand six hundred and twelve men, and one hundred and twenty-three thousand, one hundred and forty two horses.

A London paper of the 28th of April in speaking of the French affairs observes "that the trial of the murderers of *M. Fualdes*, has kept pace with the Budget, and the two are so incompatibly in our minds, that we do not imagine we shall ever hear of one without remembring the other. This murder is the most atrocious we have any record of. The deliberate extension of the living body of Fualdes upon a table; the holding him with his face downwards, and his throat bare, over pail; the cutting his throat, and receiving the blood in a vessel, that the floor might not be stained; the carrying out the body to throw it into the river, & the emptying of the pail upon an adjoining dunghill, are all so many horrible circumstances to which the annals of no civilized State can produce no parallel, and of which we suppose a murderer worthy of the most degraded of revolutionary France. One circumstance, however, is wanting to complete the horrible enormity of the transaction, namely, that the blood which filled the pail, stained the hands of the murderers, but it should be remembered, that they were clean from the stain of blood, when the Spanish family in Ireland, and their domestics arose to the flames in proportion as the screams of the women and children were heard in the only available parallel; but it does not appear that any women were concerned in this transaction. By what we can understand of the evidence, Madame Manzini, who was in the house on some occasion, was discovered and taken from the room of the murder, when the murder all screaming was about to murder her upon the spot, but was prevented by Jaudon who exacted from her an oath of secrecy. Gentilde *to Jaudon*, as her deliverer, has given the character of mystery to her evidence, which from side, seeing the motive of her silence, and presuming too far upon it, dares her to the discovery, and illustrates he own importance upon her silence.

LONDON, May 2.

The new Stock.

"*Rise of the Funds.*—The whole amount in the new 3 1-2 per cent. Stock is agreed to be subscribed; and, according to this arrangement, 5 per cent. on the total sum was paid up this day.—Matters being thus circumstanced, and the situation of things having been fully made known, the option for the funding of Exchequer Bills rose from 2 per cent. to 2 1-2 per cent. and the whole amount of Exchequer Bills was funded accordingly. Consols and the other Stocks rose in the natural proportion, and the former sold for the Account at 81, which is a considerable advance. Among the causes that have contributed to this rise, is the advantageous view taken of the Funds by those houses which very lately thought there was a different prospect, and which sold to a large extent. They have now brought back a great portion of the stock they somehow unluckily parted with.—Money is very abundant; and we know one eminent stock dealer, who from the surplus of capital, has as much, this evening, as £100,000 in the hands of his bankers.

The omnium of the subscription to the new Stock of 3 1-2 per cent. has risen to a premium of two per cent.

Mr. Vansittart, in his speech of yesterday, gave very strong assurances of the pacific disposition of the American government. The policy pursuing by them is in itself, the very best pledge of the wise resolve to cultivate peace. They have repealed all internal taxes, and made their revenue altogether dependent on foreign trade.

Frequency of Capital Punishment.

In the Parliamentary debates during the late week, the public attention has been forcibly called to a subject which appeals to the feelings of every one, and upon which every one entertains the common wish of preventing or diminishing. We are speaking of the frequency of capital punishments, and particularly in the cases of forgery. Several recent examples have excited a very general opinion that these laws are pushed too far, and that, however useful and necessary may be the support of the credit of the country, still too much may be paid for a system of commerce purely artificial. A question may arise, would it not be better to change the form of this mode of dealing, than, by maintaining it, incur the cost of so much misery and crime? Is it not a strong argument against an usage, that the form and nature of it afford at once a strong temptation, and a complete facility, to render it the instrument of an atrocious act? Does not such a quality of commercial dealing in any form render it bad in itself?

To the question it must unhappily be answered, that of all frauds and injuries, the most noxious kinds are forgeries; and that the facility of committing crimes has been necessarily adopted by all legislators as a circumstance which calls for a greater severity of punishment to prevent them. The prosperity, and even the existence of commerce depend upon these principles. It follows from the very nature of our commercial and pecuniary system, that all the personal property of the kingdom is so much exposed, and is as easily transferable, as the cattle in our fields; and much of the accommodation of it depends upon the promptitude of deposit, of transfer, of paying, of receiving, and of transporting from one place to another. But forgery is a crime which directly attacks this system of free circulation and safe deposit. If the remissness or insufficiency of the laws should suffer a crime like this to gain such a head, and to grow into such a frequency, as to render the use of paper money, the circulation of bills, and the the trade of bankers, no longer safe and practicable, the necessary consequence would be, that every species of trade and activity would decline, and the intercourse of civil life and commercial dealing become so defective and restricted, as very seriously to attack the general industry of the country. So much of the support of the country depends upon its trade, and the incomes of all classes are so identified with the general commercial system of the kingdom, that it is impossible to foresee the extent of mischief which might arise from disturbing the existing condition. If we consider only (according to the popular custom) the particular mischief arising from any act of forgery, there are doubtless many cases, in which the punishment of a young and first offender may appear very disproportionate to his single offence. But when we consider that the overlooking of one offence, or what is the same thing the insufficient punishment, leads to the commission of many, or indeed the crime in its greatest extent, we immediately recognize the reason of that fundamental maxim of law, that the chief end and object of punishment of a single crime is to prevent the future mischief of the crime, if general; and that the public mischief is not in the particular circumstances, but in the general example.

Under these considerations, we cannot see any possible means, or at least clearly see them, by which the laws against forgery could be much relaxed, either directly in their letter, or effectually by greater mercy in executing them. The pardon of the offender, under any circumstances, would be the pardon of the offence, and not of the circumstances, as the offence would be known to all, and the circumstances to few. Add to this, that as such circumstances would probably be things of a general nature, such as youth, a first offence, previous good character and conduct, every offender would flatter himself that he was within the same qualification, and in committing the crime, would speculate upon the same condition of pardon.

The great extent of our paper system certainly affords an unhappy temptation and facility to the commission of this crime. But as so much of the very necessaries, not to say of the ornaments and embellishments, of civil life, depends upon supporting such a condition of society and public morals, as may justify this public confidence, and enable us to leave our property in this exposed state, so it becomes necessary to maintain this condition of society, and thus to punish those crimes with more severity, which are easiest committed. Half of our criminal code is founded upon the same principle. Hence sheep-stealing, horse-stealing, &c. are capital offences, from the necessities of a country and agricultural life.

But as such punishments are a manifest and great evil and suffering, so they ought not to be carried beyond the point of necessity. And as the extent of our paper system, and particularly of that of the Bank of England, is certainly the chief cause and temptation to this crime, it may possibly become an important question, whether, even constantly with the public good, this dangerous extent might not be diminished; and whether even something ought not to be sacrificed in commercial principles, in order to lessen the frequency of such afflicting punishments?

As the greater part of these forgeries are committed with respect to the smaller notes of the Bank of England, might it not be a measure of humanity to have these notes called in, and a further issue prevented? Suppose, for example, all one and two pound notes were withdrawn from circulation, many who receive these notes from strangers, and give a small portion of change in purchase, would certainly not incur the risk of so receiving a note of five pounds. In all crimes the receiver, whether an innocent or voluntary agent, is the main encourager of the thief, because he is the sole means of converting the booty into money. But in the forgeries of small notes the whole town are receivers. Here, therefore, we think is one means, by which the frequency and facility of the crime might be diminished—that is to say, by diminishing the facility of passing the forged note.

As to any peculiar marks in the notes themselves, or any peculiar system in their materials or fabrication we place no dependence upon them. Such marks must either be secret or public. If secret, they are no protection to the public, whatever they may be to the Directors and to those banks and public bodies to whom they may communicate their tally. And what ingenuity can exceed that of criminals? Whatever is conspicuous will immediately be imitated; and whatever is not so, the public will not know to be necessary to the goodness of the note, and therefore in receiving a note will not require it.

From the United States.

MR. KING'S SPEECH,

In the Senate of the United States, on the Navigation Act.

FRIDAY, April 3, 1818.

Agriculture, manufactures, and foreign commerce, said Mr. King, are the true sources of wealth and power of nations. Agriculture is the chief and well-rewarded occupation of our people—and yields, in addition to what we want for our use, a great surplus for exportation. Manufactures are making a sure and steady progress; and, with the abundance of food, and of raw materials, which the country affords, will, at no distant day, be sufficient, in the principal branches, for our own consumption, and furnish a valuable addition to our exports.

But, without shipping and seamen, the surpluses of Agriculture and of Manufactures, would depreciate on our hands; the cotton, tobacco, bread stuff, provisions and manufactures, would turn out to be of little worth, unless we have ships, and mariners to carry them abroad, and to distribute them in the foreign markets.

[illegible] adopted different theories [illegible] to be derived from navigation; [illegible] have been contented with a passive foreign commerce owning no ships themselves, but depending on foreigners and foreign vessels to bring to them their supplies —while others, and almost every modern nation that borders upon the ocean, have preferred an active foreign trade carried on, as far as consistent with the reciprocal rights of others, by our own ships and seamen.

A dependance upon foreign navigation subjects those who are so dependant, to the [illegible] disadvantages arising from foreign wars, and to the expense and risk of the [illegible] navigation. The most intelligent nations of the world, therefore, having a national interest in the subject, have almost universally approved and adopted; it affords not only a more certain means of prosecuting foreign commerce, but the freight, as well as the profits of trade, are added to the stock of the nation.

The value and importance of national shipping and national seamen, have created among the great maritime powers, and particularly in England, a strong desire to acquire, by restrictions and exclusions, a disproportionate share of the general Commerce of the world.

As all nations have equal rights, and each may claim equal advantages in its intercourse with others, the true theory of inter-national commerce is one of equality, and of reciprocal benefits; this theory gives to enterprize, to skill and to capital, their just and natural advantages; any other scheme is merely artificial; and so far as it aims at advantages over those who adhere to the open system, it aims at profit at the expence of natural justice.

The colonial system being founded in this vicious theory, has, therefore, proved to be the fruitful source of dissatisfaction, [illegible]ity and war. According to this system the colonies were depressed below the rank of their fellow subjects, and the fruits of their industry and their intercourse with foreign countries, placed under different regulations from those of the inhabitants of the mother country; it was the denial to America of the rights enjoyed by Englishmen, that produced the American revolution—and the same cause, greatly aggravated, is working the same effect in South America.

Among the navigators and discoverers of the fifteen and sixteenth centuries, the Dutch became highly distinguished, and, by enterprize, economy and perseverance, made themselves the carriers of other nations, and their country the entrepot of Europe—and it was not until the middle of the fourteenth century, that England passed her navigation act, which had for its object, to curtail the navigation of the Dutch and to extend her own.

According to this act, the whole trade and intercourse between England, Asia, Africa, and America, were confined to the shipping and mariners of England; and the intercourse between England and the rest of Europe was placed under regulations which, in a great measure, confined the same to English ships and seamen.

This act was strenuously opposed by the Dutch, and proved the occasion of the obstinate naval wars that afterwards followed.—England was victorious, persisted in her navigation act, and, in the end, broke down the monopoly in trade which the Dutch possessed.

That in vindication of her equal right to navigate the ocean, England should have resisted the monopoly of the Dutch, and freely expended her blood and treasure to obtain her just share of the general commerce, deserved the approbation of all impartial men. But, having accomplished this object, that she should herself aim at, and in the end establish, the same exclusive system, and on a more extended scale, is neither consistent with her own laudable principles, nor compatible with the rights of others; who, relatively to her monopoly now, are in the like situation towards England, in which England was towards the Dutch, when she asserted and made good her rights against them.

By the English act of navigation, the trade of the colonies restrained to the dominions of the mother country, and none but English ships are allowed to engage in it.

So long as colonies are within such limits as leave to other nations a convenient resort to foreign markets for the exchange of the goods which they have to sell, for those they want to buy, so long this system is tolerable; but if the

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. II. YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1818. No. 28

UPPER-CANADA,
Samuel Smith,
Administrator.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the Eighth day of July next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing Date the Twenty-seventh Day of May, last, WE thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Eighth Day of July, next ensuing, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now know ye that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, Hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday, the Thirteenth Day of August next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York,—there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, And, therein to do, as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, our Administrator of our said Province, at York, this Thirtieth Day of June, in the Year of our Lord one Thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of our Reign.

S. S.

By Command of His Honor.
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

A GENTLEMAN of this Country, who for some years past, has been anxiously endeavouring to compleat a set of the OLD ANNUAL REGISTER, first published by Dodsley, which is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable works ever given to the world, and a compleat Library in itself; being still in want of a few Volumes, commissioned a friend to procure them in England last fall: owing to some mistake, the London Bookseller to whom the order was sent, after much needless labour and cost, for the entire work is now rare and very difficult to be procured, got together a whole set, uniformly and very elegantly bound, and sent them out to this country. The consequence is, that the duplicates must either be returned or disposed of, but rather than return them immediately, the present holder wishes to offer them at prime cost to the public, and any Gentleman desirous of forming a Library, will find this an opportunity that very seldom occurs.—The entire set consists of 57 Volumes, which cost in England £57 7s. Sterling. The broken set wanting only 6 of 7 Volumes, which may be readily procured, cost £45. The Purchaser may have his choice. The work is still, and will be annually continued. Apply to the Editor.

April 1, 1818. 14-tf

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*: and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.



THE FINE
New Steam Vessel
FRONTENAC,
JAMES M'KENZIE, *Master*,

WILL commence running on the 1st day of MAY next, and will leave *Kingston* for *York* and *Niagara*, on the 1st, 11th, and 21st day of each Month, and *Niagara* for *York* and *Kingston*, the 6th, 16th, and 26th day of each Month, during the season, where every attention will be paid to the ease and comfort of the Passengers.

Freight will be taken on board at *Kingston* for *York*, *Niagara*, & *Queenston*, at Four Shillings per Barrel bulk,

For Passage and Freight, apply to the Captain on board.

Kingston, 6th April, 1818. 16tf

HOUSE, SIGN,
AND
Coach Painting and Glazing.

E. BATES & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that they have commenced in the above Business in Kingstreet, next door to *Mrs. Murray.*

They beg leave to assure those who may favor them with their orders that they will be executed in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Composition Fan and Side Lights, made and set in the neatest manner.

Spanish Segars for Sale.

York, April 6, 1818. 15-tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that they have entered into Co-partnership, and intend carrying on, in all its various Branches, the Mill-Wright Business, Grist-Mill, Saw-Mills and Threshing Machines, either Portable or Fixed.

N. B. Fanning Machines on the latest English improved plan.

J. DAWSON.
H. RIDDELL.

Millford Mill, Yonge Street,
March 19, 1818. 12-tf

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington, and about forty miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston, and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Townships in the rear which are settling very fast, will make the land in that neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of pay ment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DREAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817.

English Saddles,

AND

HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, late of Europe, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above Business in its various Branches, in the Town of York, next door to Messrs. Young and Monros, in the Store lately occupied by S. Jarvis, Esq. and from his having been employed in some of the first houses, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The arrangements he has made in selecting his goods in Montreal, all which are of the neatest and most Fashionable make, imported from the English Markets, he will be able to do cheaper than any other house in this Province. A variety of Sleigh Harness, &c. finished in the newest and most elegant style, with yellow and plated mountings.

Carriages trimmed in the neatest manner.

Wanted, an *Apprentice* who can be well recommended.

N. B. Cash or Country Produce will be taken in payment for Goods. 52-tf

NEW IRONMONGERY
STORE.

JOHN WATKINS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a wholesale and retail Hardware Store, at the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. H. W. Williams & Co. Main Street, and from the arrangements he has made, will have constantly on hand, a general assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. which he will be enabled to dispose of for Cash or approved Credit, at nearly the Montreal prices; among which are the following, viz. English and Swedish Iron, Crowley and Blister Steel, Wrought and Cut Nails, Trace Chains, Sheet Iron, Horse Shoes, Frying Pans, Shovels and Spades, Plough Moulds, Hollow Ware, Grindstones, Chissels and Gouges, Locks & Hinges, Files, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen-Knives, Fish Hooks, Brass Cocks, Brushes, Hammers, Augers, Saws, Planes, Tea Trays, Stamps and Cast Brass Cabinet Wire, Wire, Tin Wire, Pins, Needles, Fowling Guns, Brass Kettles, &c.

He also offers for Sale, a small assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.

Kingston, 9th March, 1818. 17tf

GORE DISTRICT.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Proposals will be received for building a Gaol and Court-House, at Hamilton—the sum not to exceed Ten Thousand Dollars and to be paid by instalments. The walls to be either Brick or Stone.

The same will be received by George Hamilton, Esq. Treasurer of the said District:—Also Plans and Elevations.

By Order of the Court.

JAMES CROOKS, *Chairman.*
GEORGE ROLPH, *Clerk of the Peace, Gore District.*

Hamilton, 2d June, 1818. 4w21

The Church Catechism.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

VALUABLE LANDS
For Sale.

THE following singularly desirable, and truly valuable Lands may be had, and immediate possession given, with undeniable titles, at rates far below their real values; and it is but seldom, even in a country so extensive as Canada, where unoccupied Lands may in general be readily obtained, that situations so eligible and advantageous, in good neighbourhoods, can be secured.

Lot 1. Comprising 70 Acres of the very richest Beech, Maple, Elm and Oak Land, in the 4th Concession of *Hope*, lying upon *Smith's Creek*, with 15 acres cleared and fenced, new log house, well built and dovetailed, fruit trees, &c. with a mill-seat, between 4 and 5 miles from the flourishing little Town of *Toronto*, on Lake Ontario, where there is an excellent market either for buying or selling. The Land is of the very first quality, and in a good populous neighbourhood, forming altogether a most desirable object, within a short mile of the great road between York and Kingston.

2d. 200 Acres, being Lot No. 1, in the 5th Concession of Hope, alongside the great road between *Hope* and *Hamilton*, leading to the new and flourishing settlements of Cavan & Monaghan on the Rice Lake, in which more than 500 families and persons have recently located, and scarcely five acres from the Town of *Toronto*, which forms a good market; it is in an open situation, and the neighbourhood is populous and excellent. There are about 30 acres cleared and fenced, with a large stock of living water, and the greater part of the Land of superior quality, the rest good Meadow.

3d. 100 Acres, occupying nearly one entire side of the Gannanoque Lake, in the Township of South Crosby, District of Johnstown, consisting wholly of broken fronts, the back parts extending to the road from the Rideau Settlement to Kingston, from which latter place it is scarcely 30 miles distant. The Land is good and well timbered, and the situation singularly beautiful and romantic, with wooded islands in front.

The above Lands are particularly deserving of notice. The situations were chosen by a competent judge, and they will be sold remarkably cheap, the proprietor wishing to concentrate his forces in another quarter.

For further particulars, apply to the EDITOR, *York*; C. FOTHERGILL, Esq. *Toronto*; WM. HAMILTON, Esq. *Kingston or Prescott*; or to SHAW ARNOLD, Esq. *Montreal*.

April 1, 1818. 14-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor, Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

FOR SALE.

On reasonable terms.

LOT No. 13, west side of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, with about 30 or 40 acres of improvement, lately occupied by the subscriber.—On the premises are a new Frame-House containing six rooms, cellar and cellar-kitchen; a large Barn, frame, raised, 50 by 30 feet; an excellent new Saw-Mill complete, capable of cutting 3000 feet of timber in 24 hours with a substantial mill-dam erected on a never failing stream, the west branch of the River Don.

The situation is very desirable either for the Farmer, Merchant or Mechanic. The situation from York is only 7 miles. The Saw-Mill is within a very short distance of the road, and if commenced in a short time 20 acres might be sown with wheat this fall.

For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. LAVE, York, at the Store of Alexander Wood, Esq.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

Yonge Street, 25th June, 1818.

Court of Probate Notice.

Upper-Canada,
Court of Probate
York, to wit.

SAMUEL SMITH Esquire, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

To the next of Kin of ROBERT WOOLSEY, formerly of the Province of Upper-Canada, but lately of Montreal, in Lower Canada, Merchant, deceased.

WHEREAS ROBERT M'KENZIE, of the city of Montreal in the Province of Lower Canada, Merchant, lately exhibited a petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said *ROBERT WOOLSEY* some time past died Intestate without this Province, possessed of goods and chattels, exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts thereof, and praying that temporary Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of the said *Robert Woolsey* at the time of his death, might be granted to *GEORGE H. MARKLAND*, of Kingston, in the said Province of Upper-Canada, Esquire.

NOW THEREFORE these are in Cite and require, You the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the First Monday in January next ensuing the date hereof, and shew Cause (if any you have) why temporary Letters of Administration of all and SINGULAR the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said *Robert Woolsey*, at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said *George H. Markland*.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal of the said Court of Probate, at York, in the Province aforesaid, this Fourth day of May, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal,
Court of Probate.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he intends following his occupation as a *Clock and Watch Maker*, at his house in *Newgate Street*, where all favors of that line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

W. P. PATIL

York, April 7, 1818. 15

NOTICE

General Quarter Sessions of the Peace,
York, 14th March, 1818.

ORDERED, that in future no application will be received for the renewal or granting Licences to keep Taverns in the Town of York, from persons at the time having a Shop Licence, or a Shop kept in the House for which the Tavern Licence is asked. And Ordered, that the above Notice be published in the Upper-Canada Gazette, once a month, till January next.

By Order,
S. HEWARD,
Clk. of the Peace, H. D.

From Europe.

LONDON, May 10.

The foreign intelligence of the week is of still less importance than might be anticipated from the materials in operation. There appears no cause to apprehend that any thing will arise to interrupt the present confidence in the settlement of affairs, except a belief that difficulties may be raised respecting taxes. Indeed, the greater portion of the attachment of the foreign Princes to the English constitution appears to arise from their opinion of its peculiar aptitude in enabling the government to raise taxes; and as they all want money alike, they seem willing to sell an apparent liberty for its worth in solid coin.

It is not only in Russia that the agents of the Court of Spain are purchasing vessels for the embarkation of troops to South America; it is stated, that they have already purchased one of our Indiamen, and are in treaty with other ship-owners.

In the French Chambers, the Liquidation Project has been voted with less opposition than might have been anticipated from the importance of the subject, and the number of speakers,—or rather the preachers; for they all speak from written discourses, and recite pamphlets of three to six hours length.

LONDON, May 12.

A Floating Chapel for merchant seamen, was opened (or rather moored) in Bristol harbour on Sunday last, 4th inst. and on the 11th of May, was displayed, to denote the purpose to which the vessel was henceforth to be devoted; and Divine Service was performed on board in the course of the day, before a numerous assemblage of people.

An article under date of Cassel, May 1st, states that the Landgrave of Hesse, had given his consent for the marriage of his youngest daughter with the Duke of Cambridge.—Another letter, same date, states that the intended marriage of the Duke of Clarence with the Princess Adelaide of Saxe Meinlogen, will not take place.

It is stated in a London paper, that an elopement of a most disgraceful nature, had recently taken place. The lady is the wife of a dignitary of the Church, and allied to noble and distinguished families, and has gone off with a youth, a young nobleman, 17 or 18 years of age. It was supposed that the young man was to pay his addresses to one of the daughters.

A letter from Vienna mentions that the Order of Maria Isteada shortly to hold a chapter, to which some important matters relating to the Order will be agitated.

The marriage of the Duke of Cambridge with the youngest daughter of the Landgrave Frederick of Hesse, was to take place on the 7th May.

Another marriage is reported to be in contemplation between the sovereign families of Russia and Prussia; that of the Grand Duke Michael with the Prussian Princess Alexandrine, second daughter of the King. The lady is said to be of the most exquisite beauty.

PARIS, May 8.

A letter from Madrid, dated April 28 states, that "a report still prevails of a misunderstanding between the Spanish and Portuguese Courts. A Portuguese packet boat is said to have been captured by a Spanish vessel of war."

London Corn Exchange, May 11.

Our markets continue to be abundantly supplied with foreign wheat, and the demand for which being very inadequate, has occasion a further decline in our prices from 2 to 3 per quarter.

LONDON, May 7.

Apprehension and Suicide of an Outlaw.

Some time in January last, a person of the name of George Cowen, a merchant in Great Prescott-street, became a bankrupt, and absconding from his commission, was outlawed. Several of his creditors hearing lately that he was living in great style at Rotterdam, applied to the Lord Mayor for his assistance in apprehending him; and accordingly, Brand, the Marshalman, was sent over to Holland with his warrant for that purpose. The Batavian Government, however, manifested a decided opposition to the measure, and it was only by the greatest exertion of Lord Cloncurty, the British Minister at that Court, that it was at length acceded to. His Lordship was compelled to write home to the English government, and obtained its sanction to the undertaking, pledging a reciprocal conduct, before the minister of justice at Hague was directed to furnish the necessary authority.—This was done on the 13th of last month, at 12 o'clock in the day, and Brand immediately proceeded to Rotterdam, in search of his object, and at five o'clock the same afternoon he meet him walking in the street. On being accosted by the officer, he treated the matter with great contempt, and asserted that they dare not take him; but the Dutch authority being shewn him, he made but little resistance, and was taken into custody. The populace, however, appeared alarmed at the execution of a foreign warrant in their streets, and a body of them collected immediately, who shewed a disposition to oppose the arrest, insomuch that the officer found it necessary to get an immediate and strong reinforcement; and it was only then by a constant exhibition of their pistols, that a rescue was not attempted, and the prisoner was lodged in safety.——The same night he was conveyed by a strong party furnished by the Commissaire of Police, to the prison at the Hague; and the Governor was directed to let him have every comfort consistent with his safe custody, till the packet should sail. On the morning of the following Wednesday, however, the prisoner requested the person appointed to be with him, to procure him a little coffee for his breakfast, and though the man was not away more than five minutes, on his return he found him hanging by his handkerchief to the knob of a small cupboard which was fixed in one corner of the room. He was instantly cut down, but he had accomplished his purpose so effectually that life was totally extinct. On uncovering his neck, it appeared that he had previously made an attempt to strangle himself, his watch riband having been twisted so tightly round his neck, as to be almost buried in the flesh.

The officers also recovered from his lodging a large quantity of valuable property in cash, jewels, Bank notes, watches, &c. which Brand has brought back with him, and it seems a law-suit is likely to take place between the assignees under the commission, and those creditors, who alone were the cause of its recovery, as to who shall have the disposal of it. Since this occurrence has taken place, the commissaire of Police at Rotterdam, has issued an order, enjoining the proprietors of all lodging houses, to make a return every morning of the number, names, and descriptions of their inmates, and this order has been hitherto strictly enforced.

When the last ships left St. Helena, Bonaparte still continued in a sour mood took no exercise, and refused to see any visitors.

In consequence of the misunderstanding between count Montholon and gen. Gourgon, at St. Helena, the latter has returned to Europe in the Camden. It is stated that Bonaparte peremptorily forbade the decision of the quarrel by duel. Mr. Balcom, at whose house Bonaparte resided when he first landed has also returned to England with his family. The ridiculous reports circulated yesterday, that a secret correspondence had been detected at St. Helena, are without the least foundation.

LONDON, April 29.

Lady Lucy Baray's Religious conversations on Friday evenings, are attended by many persons of distinction, amongst whom are the Right Hon. Mr. Vansittart and Mr. Wilberforce.

St Petersburg, March 28.—A large workshop for marine labourers, and which served at the same time as a barrack, has been reduced to ashes. This building called *Pimoptikon*, was built of wood, and constructed on the ingenious plan of Gen. Benthem. It had in the middle a moveable machine, which carried the spectator from stage to stage, and by means of which he could see all without being seen. Many workmen perished in the fire.

Culture of Potatoes.—Make deep furrows, and place at the bottom of them short straw, or straw chopped on purpose (firs or refuse hay answer the same end), to the depth of about 4 inches then place the potatoe sets on this straw and cover them with earth. The result is, under all circumstances, a considerable increase in the quality and a great improvement in the crop; but in wet soils or seasons, which it is well known usually produce watery, unsubstantial, and ill-flavored potatoes, this method is the only one by which a valuable crop can be insured, for the straw affords a most kindly bed for them and by acting as a kind of drain, prevents them from rotting, and conduces much to their sound and prolific condition. And that in the event of a dry season, no ill effect need be apprehended, is strikingly illustrated by a kind of accidental experiment which was lately communicated to me, as observed by a gentleman of intelligence and veracity. A potatoe had by chance been thrown upon a heap of short dry grass, the mowings of a lawn; it there vegetated and spread through a great portion of the heap, which was nearly in the condition of hay, and has produced throughout potatoes to a very unusual amount, though it only communicated with the earth by some long detached fibres: this seems to prove satisfactorily, that if there be most earth in the vicinity from which nourishment may be extracted, the circumstance of the potatoes themselves being in a very dry bed, is productive of none but the most beneficial consequences.—*London Courier.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, APRIL 20,

BUDGET.

The Speaker having left the chair:—

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after a few prefatory observations on the importance of bringing on without delay the consideration of his financial plan between the public and individuals, said, that the terms of the bargain had been fully arranged, and nearly completed. Between 7 and 800,000£ were all that remained to be supplied. But the measure being in such a state of forwardness he thought it was not improper in him to call upon the house that day for their approbation of the terms he had offered. The House might expect from him some kind of general statement of the year; in doing which, however, he was sensible he lay under some disadvantages, as compared with what he might have been enabled to state at a later date.—But other occasions must of course occur, when he trusted that gentlemen would have opportunities for observations or corrections of the statements much better than could be practicable at present. Almost all the principal branches of the public service had been already voted; therefore he felt himself able to give a statement of the finances generally with a few exceptions. The House had voted the estimates for the Navy and Army, excepting for the barracks, which stood in the army estimates extraordinary. The ordnance estimates too had been voted, and a considerable progress had been made in the branch of miscellaneous services. The sum intended for the army extraordinaries was 1,400,000£, the total amount for the army being 6,970,000£. The sum voted for the Ordnance, including votes of parts of the Ordnance supplies among the navy supplies, was, this year, 1,245 000£. Last year it was 1,250,000. The Miscellaneous Services of this year were 1,720,000£. not including, however, the sums required for building New Churches, which would be provided for on their own grounds, but including 100, 795£. for increasing small livings. The total supplies for the year were 18,392, 000£; last year the the total supplies were 20, 374, 000£. In addition to this there were £2,000,000 on exchequer bills to be provided for, and £360,000 for the commissioners of the Sinking Fund.—In consequence, the total amount to be provided for was £20,955,-000. There were also several extraordinary services of the year.—The first was a grant voted by the house for the fortifications of the Netherlands, in consequence of the treaty to that effect. But no supply that would burthen the nation was required for this purpose, and there was no occasion to refer it to the Finances of the year, as it would be provided for out of the French contributions. The sum was £795,000. There was, besides, the sum of £400,-000 voted in consequence of the treaty with Spain for the abolition of the slave trade. And the only other sum was a deficiency which would be found by referring to the accounts on the table for the year 1817. After the supplies of the year had been voted, a sum of £300,-000 was voted. It had been usual to give a general Vote of Credit to Government out of the land tax; but last year it was thought better that a vote of supply should be given rather than a power of anticipation; but this vote was given at too late a period for the ways and means, and therefore a deficiency now arose of £259,000. The total extraordinary services were £659,-000.

The complete service of the year required £21,611,000 thus:—

Army,	£8,970,000
Navy,	6,456 800
Ordnance,	1,245 600
Miscellaneous,	1,720,000
Interest on Exchequer Bills,	2,000,-000
Sinking Fund,	560,000
Spanish Treaty,	400,000
Deficiency of Ways and Means last year,	259,686
Total	£21,612,086

Now the Ways and Means by which those supplies would be provided, were those which he was about to detail to them, and to submit for their approbation. The first, was a sum of £3,000,000 to be raised by annual taxes.—This was perfectly the same as in former years, and required no illustration. The second part of the Ways and Means was, the sum of £3,500,000 from the Excise Duties, which were to continue till 1821. By reference to the accounts on the table, the Excise Duties amounted on the 6th of January last, to £3,124,000 but this year he was confident they would amount to £3,500,000.——The third, was £250,000 to be raised by a Lottery.—*(Hear hear! from the Opposition)*—The fourth part was £250,000 from the sale of Naval Old Stores. This yielded last year £400,000 but it was manifest that every succeeding year since the war, this resource became less valuable. The fifth, was £250,000 of the arrears of Property-Tax; £350,000 of arrears were still to be collected, and the sum stated would, he trusted, be realized for the service of the present year.

The sixth part of the Ways & Means was a sum of £21,448 of profit, arising from the assistance afforded by Parliament to public works last year by the issue of Exchequer Bills. The total sum raised by those Ways and Means was £7,271,448. He calculated on no surplus on the Consolidated Fund, although he felt assured that there would be a surplus; yet, he reserved that for the payment of arrears that might arise in course of the year. Upon these different views, he conceived that he was justified in calculating upon a surplus in the Consolidated Fund. He had, however, for the present, abstained from any charges upon it, in the hope that the scheme of finance which he had now submitted would meet with the approbation of the House, and afford satisfaction to the country. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving his first Resolution with respect to a new subscription to a 3 1-2 per cent. Fund.

Mr. Brougham would not follow the Right Honourable Gentleman through all the details of his speech, but that he thought he understood, that there was a deficit of about £14,000,000, which was to be supplied by borrowing either at 3 or 3 1-2 per cent. and that the interest, amounting to about £1,500,000 was to be taken from the Sinking Fund; this, after three years of peace, was, notwithstanding the Right Honorable Gentleman's flourishing statement, a dreary prospect.

Mr. Grenfell disapproved of the proposed plan, for the bargain, instead of being as economical one, was, in his opinion, extremely extravagant, improvident for the Public.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it was obvious, supposing the Exchequer Bills next year outstanding did not amount to more than 40 millions, the deficiency of two millions of last year would in a great measure, be met by the resources falling in. In respect of the 3 1-2 per cent. Fund, it approached so near to the lowest rate of interest, that it was hardly possible to conceive it would be depreciated. As to the observation made respecting optional engagements, he hardly ever knew one of that nature waved. Suppose a fall of the Funds, and 27 millions was converted into the 3 1-2 per cent. he saw no grounds for alarm: for if the subscribers were in decline, he had plans in contemplation which would remedy any inconvenience which might ensue.

LIVERPOOL, 9th May, 1818.

The great arrivals of grain from the continent of Europe which have taken place during the last two months, and which still continue to come forward very largely, caused a great depression in the prices both of wheat and flour The quality of the foreign wheat has been in general very good, but the highest prices which are now to be obtained are from 12s. a 13s. 6d. per 70 lb. At these quotations there is a pretty fair demand from the interior of the country For flour there is scarcely any enquiry. A small lot of superfine Baltimore flour was sold by auction a few days ago at 48s. 6d. a 49s. 6d. and some further sales have since been effected at 40s. a 50s per barrel. What the future of the market will be, it is impossible to judge, as much will depend on the extent of our supplies, and on the state of the weather; but it seems scarcely probable that prices will go much lower. The import of American flour into this port since the 1st of January last has been about 123,000 barrels, while the sales have been comparatively trifling; and as nearly as we can calculate, the present stock in Liverpool may be estimated at about 111,000 barrels. Five of the weeks which govern the importation of wheat and flour for the next quarter are elapsed, the average of the prices of wheat during that time is 89s. 7d. per quarter; of course the ports will remain open till August next.

LONDON, May 6

Affairs of Fauldes.—The trial of the persons accused of the murder of Fauldes still continues. The sitting of the 23d of April was one of the most interesting since the commencement of the examinations. Bax, who before, had told only a part of the truth, is said on that day to have made a full disclosure. In consequence of these disclosures, other individuals have been inscribed on the list of the prosecution, against whom proceedings will commence. We shall soon be able to mention the results. Bax, said, on entering the house of Bancal on the night of March 19, 1817, he recognized Bastide, Jausion, Besieres, Veynac, Yence d'Istournet, Louis Bastide, Rene, Collard and the wife of Bancal. He saw there Mr. Fauldes, seated on a chair surrounded by these individuals. Jausion had required M Fualdes to sign some bills, which, when he had done, Jausion put in a port-feuille, which he held. As soon as this was done, Bastide desired Fualdes to prepare for death. Fualdes then rose and said with emphasis, "who could have believed that my own relations and friends would be among the number of my assassins!" Bastide then seized Fualdes, to stretch him on the table where he had signed the bills. Fualdes resisted, and requested time to make his peace with heaven. Bastide, "Go and reconcile yourself with the Devil!" At last, said the prisoner, Fualdes was stretched upon the table, and Jausion, who held a knife in his hand, struck the first blow. Fualdes made an effort; the table was overturned; he escaped from the hand of the assassin; he ran towards the door, I was placed there but made no effort to prevent him. Bastide who saw this, gave me a blow; and, by the assistance of several individuals, seized Fualdes, and stretched him again on the table. Bastide then plunged a knife into the throat of Fualdes, who uttered groans and stifled cries The witness in this manner went over the circumstances of the Murder, fully implicating Jausion and Bastide, with some other individuals not yet apprehended.

The celebrated chieftain, Sir Gregor McGregor, whose exploits in South America have been the theme of so much conversation in England, had a narrow escape of a few days ago, by the accidental overturning, near Woolee, of a stage coach, in Cumberland, he was a passenger for Edinburgh. The coach had her coach and her coachman killed, and was so much bruised that he was obliged to be left at Woolee.

The celebrated [illegible] is said to have resided in [illegible] for a considerable time past [illegible] added that he is now in London.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 23.

We have received some details here, respecting the revolution which took place in Algiers. The new Dey named by the army, having been taken by the Moors, the natives of the country, was conducted to their chief who had seized on the treasures, the magazines, &c. and had carried off every thing to a fort which commanded the town, and where he also had retired. This chief, although half a savage, had the generosity, not only to grant him his life, but even to give him several millions of piastres, with two slaves, and accompanied himself with banishing him to Marseilles, where the exiled Dey has for some time resided. This Dey has determined to come to Constantinople to propose to the Porte to march against the Moorish Chief, if they would grant him troops and munitions, to join himself with an army now encamped on the mountains in the vicinity of Algiers, and which only awaits his Highness's orders to act. It is not yet known what part the Divan will adopt.

The Dey is clothed in a beautiful lace dress, like that of the officers in the Turkish marine, but he keeps his beard, and, according to the customs of the Algerines. Under the former Dey he held the title of general, commanding a corps in the army.

PARIS, April 22.

Garnerin, Aronaut has made another attempt to ascend in his balloon, but was obliged to descend in consequence of bad weather.

Placards in Paris announce for Thursday, April 30th, the ascension of the famous aronaut, L'Iris, which will take place from the Gardens of the Luxembourg for the benefit of the sufferers by the fire of the Odeon.

This gigantic Balloon which is 72 feet high, 141 feet in circumference and the capacity of which is 47,732 cubic feet, will be inflated by a new mode, more expeditious and less expensive than that usually employed. The experiments conducted by Mr. Lebeau—the ascension by Mr. Hanicher.

From the United States.

CHAMBERSBURG, (Penn.) June 9.

Astonishing Hail Storm.—On Sunday evening last between five and six o'clock, this town was visited with a hail storm, perhaps unparalelled in the annals of history or any thing ever witnessed of the kind, and would appear almost incredible were there not thousands who witnessed the fact.

The clouds apparently gathered from every direction and mixing through each other with as much velocity as leaves in a whirlwind, and concentrated at a point north-east of the town, a wing of which extended over us, from which the hail fell very fast, and of a size much larger than hen-eggs, many of which measured from six to eleven inches in circumference; they were very round and smooth, and little difference in the size generally. Few windows exposed to the storm escaped without injury—many of the houses had from twenty to fifty panes of glass broken.

Where the main body of the cloud passed over, (about one and a half miles from town,) it is asserted by the Rev. Mr. Hoffman, who was exposed to the whole of it, without much injury, that some of them fell apparently as large as his fist, and generally as large as goose eggs. This appears almost incredible, but we have not the smallest doubt of the truth of it. We are also informed by a son of Mr. Geo. Albright's about 50 passed through the roof of their house about half a mile from town, nearly in the same direction.

The ravages wherever this destructive storm passed over must be terrible—the rye, as far as we have heard from is literally cut to pieces; the wheat and fruit must also be very considerably damaged, as the hail cut limbs from the trees much thicker than a man's finger.

This is the second or third storm which has visited this neighbourhood, and never, in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants, has there been so much hail, or of such enormous size, as this season.

WINCHESTER, (Virginia,) June 6.

This town and its vicinity have been visited by one of the most destructive floods known for many years. It commenced raining on Saturday night last, and continued with intervals during the whole Saturday and Sunday night. All the water courses were raised to a height scarcely ever before known. The damage sustained is immense; but it is impossible for us to form any thing like a correct estimation. Mill-dams have been broken; fences swept away, meadows overflowed, and much grain in the low grounds destroyed. Every [illegible] ry down to property in the [illegible] is supposed to amount to [illegible] dollars—principally consisting of cellars where groceries [illegible] d.—*Constellation.*

From the Georgetown [illegible]

June 10.

Hail Storm.—A severe [illegible] experienced on Sunday [illegible] Montgomery county, between [illegible]ouse and Clarksburg. [illegible]ol, it appeared from the [illegible] and was accompanied by a [illegible]rumbling noise. Fortunately [illegible] drive much, or the mischief [illegible] been very great, as some [illegible] measured fourteen inches in [illegible]ence, and a large hog was [illegible] dead from receiving such [illegible] little more than its own [illegible] head, and the backs of the [illegible] so lacerated as to cause [illegible] run down their sides. The [illegible] the appearance of cakes of [illegible] from a large body—[illegible] the size of a goose egg, [illegible] cal form. Some farmers [illegible] brightest prospects blighted, [illegible] their towering fields of [illegible] promised so abundantly to [illegible] long labors, laid prostrate.

Peter Ion in the W[illegible]

A gentleman who resides [illegible] Philadelphia, from New [illegible] forms us that on the passage [illegible] was fallen in with in the [illegible] outside of the gulph stream [illegible] degree of latitude. This [illegible] tiner South than we have [illegible] heard of ice having been [illegible] seen.

Capt. Tufts, in 13 [illegible] Barts, communicates the [illegible] On the 20th ult. the brig [illegible] Jago in Cuba, arrived off [illegible] of St. Barts, from a [illegible] having been taken possession [illegible] crew, who had murdered [illegible] supercargo, and officers [illegible] her into Saba, where she [illegible] mitted as being one of Admiral [illegible] prizes, and protected by [illegible] Having here disposed of [illegible] the next object of the murderers [illegible] destroy the vessel; but [illegible] were frustrated by a Russian [illegible] fleet, who seized it in the [illegible] government, and offered [illegible] the governor, to assist in [illegible] crew; who, however, [illegible] escape, came to St. Thomas [illegible] to the commodore.

Admiral Brisac, when he [illegible] the orders of the governor [illegible] made a readjustment of the [illegible] small place under the [illegible] tion, and about four miles [illegible] was lately chased off by a [illegible] dron of 2 ships, 2 brigantines—*Mer. Adv.*

From the Maryland Gaz[illegible]

Unwelcome Visitors.—We [illegible] ed with regret that swarms [illegible] yellow bugs, resembling the [illegible] Rose Bug, are making [illegible] among the fruit trees on [illegible] the neighbourhood of the [illegible] small apples and peaches [illegible] their favourite fruits. The [illegible] ground beneath, where [illegible] fallen, are said to be covered by them. They have [illegible] poured in several fields of [illegible] but we have not understood [illegible] they have commenced the [illegible] on it.

How far their work of [illegible] extends into the country [illegible] know not.

From Gibraltar.—By the [illegible] evening, of the ship *Bella*, [illegible] in 36 days from Gibraltar, [illegible] Mr. *Mead*, late American [illegible] Cadiz, who has been long [illegible] prison in that city, was set [illegible] the 4th of *May*. His [illegible] effected by our Governor [illegible] the agency of Mr. [illegible] drid.

It is said that the Ra[illegible] purchased by the Spanish [illegible] were found on examination [illegible] defective state and that [illegible] were condemned as unfit [illegible] pair.

The following *singular* [illegible] in the Troy Gazette of [illegible] Cow and her Calf were [illegible] ferry at this city a few days [illegible] the cow jumped overboard [illegible] mediately followed, and [illegible] by the cow, and did not [illegible] until both were safely [illegible] swimming more than a [illegible] mile.

Schuylkill Bank Notes.—[illegible] give a scheme of forgery, as [illegible] plain Democratic Press, [illegible] in operation as respects the [illegible] Schuylkill Bank. It [illegible] the denomination of the [illegible] now before me what seems [illegible] note of this Bank, but what [illegible] appears to be a Fifty dollar [illegible] ever, in the original note [illegible] figure expressing the amount [illegible] ed in the note lying [illegible] occurs no less than six times [illegible] or figure is discharged [illegible] cal process and the [illegible] of the word "fifty, is pri[illegible]

n in England, had a narrow
a few days ago, by the acci-
rturning, near Woofer, of a
h, in which he was a passen-
nburgh. A young lady in the
her collar-bone broken, and
ch bruised that she was ob-
left at Woolr
ebrat[illegible]tte is said to
ed i[illegible] for a consider-
nat [illegible] added that he
ondo[illegible]

STANINOPLE, March 28.
e received some details here,
the revolution which took
lgiers. The new Dey named
ey, having been taken by the
natives of the country, was
to their chief, who had seiz-
reasures, the magazines, &c.
carried off every thing to a
commanded the town, and
lso had retired. This chief,
alf a savage, had the generos-
ity to grant him his life, but
ive him several millions of
with two slaves, and contents
with banishing him to Ma-
e the exiled Dey has for some
ed. This Dey has determin-
e to Constantinople to pro-
e Porte to march against the
hief, if they would grant him
munitions, to join himself
rmy now encamped on the
in the vicinity of Algiers,
h only awaits his Highness's
ct. It is not yet known what
ivan will adopt.
y is clothed in a beautiful lace
that of the officers in the Tur-
e, but he keeps his legs naked
ling to the customs of the Al-
nder the former Dey he held
general, commanding accorps
y.

PARIS, April 23.

n, ÆRONANT has made anot-
pt to ascend in his balloon,
bliged to descend in conse-
bad weather.
in Paris announce for Thurs-
30th, the ascension of the
rostat, L'Iris, which will
from the Gardens of the
rg for the benefit of the suf-
fire of the Odeon.
gantic Balloon which is 72
141 feet in circumference and
ty of which is 47,732 cubic
e inflated by a new mode,
editious and less expensive
usually employed. The ex-
conducted by Mr. Lebeau—
ion by Mr. Manicler.

the United States.

NBURG, (Penn.) June 9.
ing Hail Storm.—On Sunday
ast between five and six o'-
town was visited with a hail
haps unparalleled in the an-
ory or any thing ever witnes-
kind, and would appear si-
ible were there not thousan
ssed the fact.
ds apparently gathered from
ection and mixing through
r with as much velocity as
whirlwind, and concentrat-
it north-east of the town, a
hich extended over us, from
hail fell very fast, and of a
larger than hen-eggs, many
easured from six to eleven
ncumference; they were ve-
d smooth, and little diffe-
o size generally. Few win-
ssed to the storm escaped
jury—many of the houses
venty to fifty panes of glass

main body of the cloud pass-
bout one and a half miles
it is asserted by the Rev.
n, who was exposed to the
without much injury, that
n fell apparently as large as
generally as large as goose
appears almost incredible,
not the smallest doubt of it.
We are also informed by a
Gen. Albright's about 50
gh the roof of their house—
mile from town, nearly in
rection.
ges wherever this destruc-
assed over must be terrible
far as we have heard from
t to pieces; the wheat and
o[illegible] be very considerably da-
he hail cut limbs from the
thicker than a man's finger.
econd or third storm which
it neighbourhood, and re-
collection of the oldest in-
as there been so much hail,
normous size, as this sea-

STER, (Virginia,) June 6.
and its vicinity have been
e of the most destructive
for many years. It com-
ing on Saturday night last,
d with intervals during the
ay and Sunday night. All
arses were raised to a height
r before known. The da-
ood is immense; but it is
or us to form any thing like
imation. Mill-dams have
; fences swept away, mea-
wed, and much grain in

the low grounds destroyed.—The injury done to property in this town alone is supposed to amount to 30 or 40,000 dollars—principally caused by the filling of cellars where groceries were stored.—*Constellation.*

From the Georgetown Messenger of June 10.

Hail Storm.—A severe hail storm was experienced on Sunday afternoon, in Montgomery county, between the court house and Clarksburg. We are informed, it approached from the South East, and was accompanied by a confused & rumbling noise. Fortunately it did not drive much, or the mischief must have been very great, as some of the hail measured fourteen inches in circumference, and a large hog was seen to fall dead from receiving one—falling with little more than its own gravity—on his head, and the backs of the cattle were so lacerated as to cause the blood to run down their sides. The largest had the appearance of cakes of ice broken from a large body—generally they were the size of a goose egg, and of a conical form. Some farmers have had the brightest prospects blighted in seeing their towering fields of grain, which promised so abundantly to reward their long labors, laid prostrate to the earth.

Polar Ice in the West-Indies.

A gentleman who recently arrived at Philadelphia, from New Orleans, informs us that on the passage, floating ice was fallen in with in the open ocean, outside of the gulph stream, in the 29th degree of latitude. This is much farther South than we have ever before heard of ice having been observed at sea.

Capt. Tufts, in 13 days from St. Barts, communicates the following:—On the 20th ult. the brig St. Jago, of St. Jago in Cuba, arrived off the harbour of St. Barts, from a *slaving* voyage, having been taken possession of by the crew, who had murdered the captain, super-cargo, and officers, and carried her into Saba, where she was represented as being one of Admiral Brion's prizes, and protected by her own guns. Having here disposed of her own cargo, the next object of the mutineers was to destroy the vessel; but in this they were frustrated by a Buenos Ayrean officer, who seized it in the name of the government, and offered his services to the governor, to assist in securing the crew; who, however, effected their escape, some to St. Thomas, and others to the mountains.

Admiral Brion, who had, contrary to the orders of the governor of St. Barts, made a rendezvous of the Five Isles, a small place under the Swedish jurisdiction, and about four miles from St. Barts, was lately chased off by a Spanish squadron of 2 ships, 2 brigs and 2 schooners.—*Mer. Adv.*

From the Maryland Gaz. of June 11.

Unwelcome Visitors.—We have learned with regret that swarms of small yellow bugs, resembling that called the Rose Bug, are making serious ravages among the fruit trees on several farms in the neighbourhood of this city. The small apples and peaches appear to be their favourite fruits. The trees and ground beneath, where the fruit has fallen, are said to be completely covered by them. They have likewise appeared in several fields of small grain, but we have not understood whether they have commenced their ravages upon it.

How far their work of destruction exteods into the country beyond this, we know not.

From Gibraltar.—By the arrival last evening, of the ship *Belle*, Capt. Leslie, in 36 days from Gibraltar, we learn that *Mr.* MEAD, late American Consult at Cadiz, who has been long immured in prison in that city, was set at liberty on the 4th of May. His liberation was effected by our Government, through the agency of our Minister at Madrid.

It is said that the Russian vessels, purchased by the Spanish government, were found on examination, in a very defective state and that all but one were condemned as unworthy of repair.

The following *singular fact* is stated in the Troy Gazette of Tuesday.—"A Cow and her Calf were crossing the ferry at this city a few days since, when the cow jumped overboard—the calf immediately followed, and seized its dam by the ear, and did not leave its hold until both were safely landed, after swimming more than a quarter of a mile.

Schuylkill Bank Notes.—A very extensive scheme of forgery, says the Philadelphia Democratic Press, appears to be in operation as respects the notes of the Schuylkill Bank. It consists in altering the denomination of the Note. I have now before me what was a five dollar note of this Bank, but which note now appears to be a Fifty dollar note. Wherever, in *the original note*, the word or figure expressing the amount occurred, and in the note lying in my desk it occurs no less than six times, the word or figure is discharged by some chemical process and the figures "50" or the word "fifty," is printed in the place I say *printed* because it is satisfied that the alterations have been printed on the note from a copper plate engraved for that purpose.

As these forgeries are executed with neatness and accuracy, and as the signatures are genuine, and the whole of the rest of the engraving is from the plate of the bank, I think it my duty to the public, to caution them, and to point out such appearances as may distinguish the *genuine* from the *forged* notes.

On the face of the *forged* note, wherever alterations have been made, the paper appears of a whiter hue than any part of the note. On turning over the note it may be distinctly seen that wherever the alterations have been made, there is a deeper impress than any other part of the note. There is also an oily appearance *on the back*, where the alterations have been made.

From the Savannah Republican.

"We are sorry to state, that a serious dispute has occurred between Generals Jackson and Scott, which we fear will eventuate in a serious manner. Gen. Jackson intends, as soon as he gets through the present campaign, to repair to New-York for the purpose of calling Scott out. We have learnt the points which created the dispute, but do not at this time, feel ourselves authorised to state them.

"We also understand, that General Jackson has issued orders for the arrest of Capt. Obed Wright; and if apprehended, to be taken to head quarters, at Fort Montgomery, where he will be tried. The general has written a very severe letter to the governor of Georgia, condemning his conduct in the strongest terms, for assuming the power he did, in ordering the force under Wright to act against the Indians, for which he says, the Governor shall be accountable."

Gen. Jackson contemplated reaching Pensacola on or about the 16th which place he intended occupy.

Accounts from Curracos, to the 1st May, received at Georgetown, S. C. represent that Gen. Aury had formed an establishment at Samana, a large bay at the east end of St Domingo, from whence he had recently marched with all the troops under his command, for the ostensible purpose of taking possession of the Spanish Posts. It was calculated that at least one half of the negroes would flock to Aury's standard, and that a general massacre of the royalists would be the consequence. He had connected himself with two merchants at St. Thomas, who vend all the property pillaged by his vessels and carried to St Thomas by way of Samana. This place it seems Aury has made a depot for the plunder of his cruisers. A valuable Dutch schooner had been lately captured by one of his privateers, the crew put on shore on the island of Bonaire, and the vessel taken to Samana. *Alb. Gaz.*

From the Georgia Journal of June 2.

Extract from the talk of General William M'Intosh, commanding the Creek warriors, on his arrival at Coweta from the late campaign against the hostiles, to major gen. Andrew Jackson, dated

FORT MITCHELL, May 5, 1818.

"My Friend—When I returned to my town, I heard with regret that my uncle [Howard] and family had been murdered, and that their town was destroyed. If an Indian kills a white man, I will have him punished—If a white man kills an Indian, he ought to be punished. I wish you to find out who has done this murder, and let me know what those Indians have done that made the white men kill our people."

Head Quarters Division of the South, May 7th 1818.

Sir—You will send or deliver personally as you may deem most advisable, the enclosed talk to Kinnard, with instruction to explain the substance to the Chehaw warriors.*

You will proceed thence to Hartford in Georgia, and use your endeavors to arrest and deliver over in irons to the military authority at Fort-Hawkins, captain Wright of the Georgia militia, who has been guilty of the outrage against the women and superannuated men of the Chehaw village. Should Wright have left Hartford, you will call upon the Governor of Georgia to aid you in his arrest.

To enable you to execute the above order you are authorized to take in company with you the Tennesseans that went from here lately to fort Scott, and await, if you think it necessary, the arrival of the Georgians now on march under major Porter. You will direct the officer commanding Fort Hawkins to keep captain Wright in close confinement until the will of the president be known.

The accompanying letters for the secretary of war, and governor of Georgia, you will take charge of until you reach a Post-Office.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Com'g.
Major John M. Davis, asst. ins. gen'l.

*The substance of this talk was, that the Chehaws should not attempt to take any satisfaction themselves for the outrages committed on them, but their father, the President of the United States, would see them punished, to whom he has reported the circumstance.

Hurricane at the Isle of France.

Our distressed colony has probably suffered more in the late storm than in the fire of the 27th Sep. 1816. The storm which happened on the 28th of February and 1st of March has spared nothing by land or water. All the vessels in port were lost or damaged in some degree, and many lives have been lost. Many houses in the town have been ruined. On the plantations the buildings have suffered as much as the fields. Many planters have lost their all, and the distress is general. It is impossible, while every one is busy to see what is left to him, rather than to tell his losses, to obtain an exact account of the losses the colony has sustained. We beg our friends and the inhabitants in general to give us every aid in a general statement, for which they shall have our thanks. The barometer sunk lower than ever known, and the most of those who observed it, were unable at first to account for the notice it gave in so extraordinary a manner. It appears that the most violent blasts were from the N. E. but with force very unequal as we could see small vessels stand it, while others of the greatest strength were destroyed at a small distance from them. Many persons observed that the rain water was salt, and on the day after the storm the water which flows near the town was found brackish.

On the 28th of February, at 7 in the morning, the Barometer was at 28, at 6 in the evening, at 27, at five next morning at 16, 6. The Thermometer, French, 22. At 6 the wind abated, and from N. E, passed Northerly, and at 7 was N. W. and began to abate—had lessened much at 11, and at 6 in the evening was a pleasant breeze at N. W. the Barometer then at 27, 9.

[A letter from the Isle of France, received at Salem, mentions that the loss by the hurricane, in the shipping alone, was found to exceed $250,000 by actual appraisement.]

Munroe Potatoes.—The last Kennebunk paper contains the following advertisement:—

"For sale, a few bushels Munroe Potatoes, at ten dollars per bushel. They are superior to our common potatoes, as wheat is superior to Barley, or as Mr. Munroe is superior to Mr. Jefferson—As witness my hand,

JACOB FISHER.

"*Justice of the peace and of the Quorum.*

"Note, they may be planted in all June."

From the Catskill Recorder of June 17.

Singular Incident.—On Sunday the 7th inst. Mr. Story, in company with 3 other persons, started from the town of Cairo on a bear hunt. Mr. S. found it necessary to ascend a precipice; in the act of which, to assist his ascent, he clung to a rock, which was so nicely balanced as to turn immediately over, and receive him under it. The five men ran to his assistance, but their utmost efforts to remove the rock, (supposed to weigh about two tons) were unavailing; and he remained beneath it until they literally cut the rock in pieces with their axes, being *one hour and a half.* When relieved he was apparently dead, many of his ribs broken, and otherwise bruised; but there is now a hope of his recovery.

From the Cape Fear Recorder of June 13.

A gentleman who came passenger in sloop Hudson, from Port-au-Prince, informs us the Island of St. Domingo is surrounded with Carthagenian Privateers, who indiscriminately board and rob vessels of all nations that may fall in their way. An English brig had been recently robbed of goods to the amount of three thousand pounds sterling; and a brig under Swedish colors of half her cargo. President Boyer, had fitted out a brig and schr. which have been in pursuit of them for some time. A corvette sailed three days previous to the Hudson, on the same expedition. American produce was in great demand.

From the New-York Evening Post.

From Gibraltar.—We learn from Mr. King, a passenger in the ship Belle, from Gibraltar, that the King of Spain has issued a royal order restoring Mr. Richard Meade, an American citizen, who has been long confined in Spanish prison to liberty; and that Mr. Meade had returned to his mercantile concerns at Cadiz. This state paper which our informant has read, is in the most humiliating document. It not only restores Mr. Meade to his liberty, but it gives him one of the best characters, and hereby acknowledges the unjust and cruel treatment of the Spanish government towards that gentleman. Our informant understood that this was not until our government gave the Spanish monarch to understand that unless Mr. Meade was instantly set at liberty, letters of marque and reprisal would be granted against the Spanish commerce. This threat had the desired effect.

Another South Boat lost on the Mississippi.

It is stated in a letter from New-Orleans of the 22d of May, that the Steam Boat Pike, struck on a planter about 200 miles above New-Orleans, and immediately sunk. The passengers and crew were saved, some by the Boat, and others by swimming.

From Lower Canada.

QUEBEC, June 22d.

The Brig Hunter, which arrived this morning, sailed from London on the 16th ultimo.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond, it is said, was to embark for this Country about the 1st of this month.

The following paragraphs are selected from the London papers per Hunter.

CARLTON-HOUSE, May 7, 1818.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond, this day, took the usual oaths as Governor of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, and New-Brunswick, and the Islands of Prince Edward and Cape Breton.

MONTREAL, June, 24.

SUICIDE.

Yesterday about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. SAMUEL PARR, hardware Merchant in this city, put an end to his existence by shooting himself—Verdict of the Coroner's inquest held on the body. "*Shot himself, being insane.*"

ACCIDENT.

In the night of the 17th inst. the steam vessel Car of Commerce ran foul of a small vessel, (the sloop Betsy) about 25 tons burthen, lying broadside in the middle of the channel, near Cap Rouge about three leagues from Quebec, laden with about 500 minots of wheat. The Captain and Pilot were in the bow of the Car of Commerce upon the look out, as the channel is rather difficult. They perceived a light on the larboard side, supposed to be a vessel, and took care to avoid it—but the little schooner heavily laden, and being nearly level with the water was not perceived till the Car of Commerce was upon her, she was almost instantly sunk and lost. It is alleged that an aged woman perished but this is not certain, the rest of the crew consisting of three men and four women were saved with much difficulty, and brought up to Batiscan the nearest place where they could be landed.

The generosity of several of the passengers deserves public notice. Henry M'Kenzie, Esq. Dr. Selby, Mr. McLellan, Mr. Platt of Plattsburgh, Lieut. Elborn and Lieut. Bruyers of the Royal Engineers, and some others noted for the relief of the poor sufferers to enable them to return to their homes, to which the master Capt. McDonnell freely contributed his share. It is to be regretted that masters of small vessels negligently anchor in mid channel, at a season of the year when, not only steam Boats, but vessels from Europe sail in the St. Lawrence in the night time. A little to the northward of the channel where the Betsey anchored, is the harbour of Cape Rouge where vessels usually anchor at night time, and where the Betsey would have been out of all danger.—*Courant.*

The Jury on the Trial of Mr *Archibald M'Lellan* as an accessary to the Murder of Owen Kennaney in the Indian Countries, returned a verdict on Saturday last of *not guilty*, and Mr. M'Lellan was accordingly discharged.—*Queb. Gaz.*

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 2.

Adjutant General's Office
York, 8th July 1818.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

His Honor the Administrator is pleased to accept the Resignation of Colonel CHEWETT, commanding the 1st Regiment of York Militia, and regrets that the ill state of his health is such as to deprive the Militia of his further Services.

His Honor deems it incumbent upon him publicly to record in General Orders the high sense he entertains of the long and meritorious Services of that Officer, who during a period of Forty three Years, has manifested the most unremitting zeal and devotion in His Majesty's Service; and whose conduct and example during the late and former Wars, were not less conspicuous and praiseworthy.

His Honor requests Colonel Chewett will accept his best wishes for the re-establishment of his Health, and for his future welfare and happiness.

Colonel Chewett will be pleased to transfer his Regimental Documents to Lieut. Colonel Robinson.

By Order His Honor the Administrator (in the absence of the Adjutant General)
JAMES FITZ GIBBON.

Lieutenant Governor's Office
York, 25th June 1818.

His Honor the Administrator has been pleased to appoint ALLAN N. MCNABB Esq. an Inspector of Flour, Pot & Pearl Ashes, &c. and for the Home District.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS.

all the York Market during the [illegible] week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	Province Currency Dollar at 5s. From £	s.	d.	To £	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	0	5	0	0	7½
Mutton	——	0	0	5	0	0	7½
Veal	——	0	0	5	0	0	7½
Pork	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	5	1
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Butter	——	0	0	7½	0	1	0
Eggs	doz.	0	0	7½	0	1	0
Wheat	bush	0	0	0	0	5	0
Peas	——	0	5	1	0	5	9
Potatoes	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Oats	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Turnips	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flour	cwt.	0	12	6	0	12	9
Do.	bl.	1	5	0	1	10	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hay	ton	2	0	0	3	10	0
Wood	cord	0	12	6	0	15	0

Sheriff's Office, York, June 24, 1818.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT: } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for this District, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of York, on Tuesday the fourteenth day of July, now next ensuing, at ten o'Clock in the forenoon; of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables and Bailiffs, are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices shall be to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Merchant's Wharf

GOODS Landed or Shipped in or from any vessel at the MERCHANT'S WHARF will be subject to WHARFAGE at the rate of 3*d.* Cy. per Barrel Bulk, payable either by the master of the vessel or accountable by the owner. All VESSELS to pay *Wharfage* at the rate of 5*s.* for the first day, and 2*s* 6*d.* for each subsequent day that she may use the same, at any one time.

W. ALLAN.
York, 1st July 1818.

TO BREWERS.

TO LET,

AND immediate possession given, a very complete and well situated BREWERY, MALT-HOUSE and MALT-KILN, at the German Mills, in the township of Markham, a large quantity of Barley being engaged to be raised this season in its immediate neighborhood, with the abundance of wood and excellent water close to the premises, add greatly to its advantages.

ELIGIBLE TAVERN STAND.

ALSO,

in the Village, a good, new, two story House, with a large Barn, Stabling, and every convenience for a Tavern, and for which a Licence can be procured should a suitable tenant apply.—As it is in a very populous neighbourhood, and a great thoroughfare, as well as there being no other tavern within three miles of it, and the advantage of boarding the hands employed in the works of the establishment, it presents very strong inducements to an enterprising man.

For the particulars apply to
ALLAN M'NABB
Manager.

N. B. An arrangement has been made to send the *Upper Canada Gazette* out every week to the Mills, where Subscribers in the neighbourhood can send for them.

THE Subscriber will feel much obliged, if the person to whom he lent the fourth volume of *Rollin's Ancient History*, or who may now have it in possession, will cause it to be returned to him.

EDW. MACMAHON.
York, 30th June, 1818. 6 w 27.

From a late English Paper.

Hayti.—Our readers will observe on the first page of our paper, the advertisement of a letter by the Baron de Vastey, containing observations on the blacks and whites, &c. The author is a black, an inhabitant of the new kingdom of Hayti. It has afforded much amusement, and is highly interesting, as being "perhaps the first work by a negro, on which the energies of the mind have been powerfully excited, and have found a proper scope for action, where sentiments favorable to freedom could be avowed without the immediate terror of the scourge, the axe, or the gibbet, and where in fact, this long oppressed race have not been suffered to say a word in defence." We have been gratified and surprised to find the author, not only well acquainted with the works of Buffon, St. Pierre, and Montesquieu, but also in some degree with those of Homer, Tacitus, Milton, &c. and possessing a degree of learning and classical knowledge, which we could not by any means have expected in a country which Europeans are in the habit of considering as in a very uncivilized state. The baron shows a spirit and eloquence truly admirable, though his language is characteristic of the efforts of a nation bursting from obscurity.

His principal object is, to rebut the arguments of those who assert that the Africans are an inferior degraded race of creatures, and we think our readers will be gratified with a few extracts from his work. To shew that there is no natural inferiority, he deduces examples of the former barbarity of the Europeans themselves.

"Every body knows (says our author) that the Greeks, so celebrated for the polish of their taste, were in a state of the grossest ignorance and barbarity, living like the beasts, upon herbs and acorns, till civilized by colonies from Egypt; while the rest of Europe was yet unknown, and its inhabitants were certainly as barbarous as ignorant, and as brutal as those of Benin, Zanguebar and of Monomotapa can possibly be at the present day.

"At a later period the Gauls, like other Europeans, were still idolators, plunged in the deepest abyss of ignorance, following barbarous and superstitious customs; yet the world was now nearly 1000 years old, and the people of Europe had not been able to acquire a single spark of knowledge; in vain did a narrow border of civilization skirt its southern shores, the light was unable to penetrate the dark forests of Gaul, and the stupidity of the boorish inhabitants. The Ethiopians, Egyptians, Carthaginians, Greeks and Romans filled the world with the fame of their wisdom, their laws, and their government; while the Gauls lay yet buried in pristine ignorance. Immense forests, lofty mountains, the interruption of lakes and rivers, the rigor of cold climates, and the barbarity of the people, impeded the introduction of learning into the north of Europe, while different causes, yet of a similar nature, prevented the civilization of Southern Africa.

"Among the Gauls, the most solemn of all the Druidical ceremonies, was the gathering the mistletoe of the oak. I will now relate some of the principal maxims of the druids on this subject, as preserved by tradition, never having been committed to writing—

"The mistletoe should be gathered with great solemnity, and always if possible on the tenth day of the moon; a golden sickle should be kept for cutting it.

'On extraordinary occasions it is proper to sacrifice a man. Future events may be predicted from the falling of the body, the flowing of the blood, or the opening of the wound.'

'Prisoners of war are either to be sacrificed upon the altars, or inclosed in wicker baskets to be burnt in honor of the gods.'

'All fathers of families are kings in their own houses, possessing power of life and death over their wives, children and slaves.'

"Such were the horrid maxims of the Gallic priests; they offered human sacrifices to Esus and Tectates; they slew and burned their prisoners of war in wicker baskets. Fathers of families possessed the dreadful power of life and death over their wives, their children and their slaves. This degradation into which the Gauls were sunk, is attested by Cæsar, by Tacitus and by Lucan. It was under the reign of Claudius, in the 50th year of Christ, that these horrible customs were first abolished; nor was it till christianity had completely triumphed over Gaulish superstition, that the order of Druids became extinct.

"When a man was to be sacrificed, he was laid upon large stone, where he was either smothered or crushed to death; sometimes they were bled, and the impetuosity of the stream was one of the most important omens. The body was next opened to consult the entrails, and to read in the heart the will of the gods, and the good or evil fortune impending. The sad remains were then either burned, or hung up in the sacred wood near the temple: blood was sprinkled pretty over the people, and partly over the sacred wood; and the ceremony closed with washing the images of the gods, the altars, the beaches, and the walls of the temple within and without.

"Let the ex-colonists, Mazeres and Pallasot de Beauvois, study the history of their ancestors, whence, the foregoing facts have been gleaned, and then will no longer have reason to wonder at the superstitious and barbarous ignorance of the Africans; they will cease to wonder at Jaloo, captain of the king of Benin's guards, sacrificing 3 men at a feast." As then Europe which was once so barbarous, has now attained to so high a state of civilization, our author infers that Africa in its turn will rise to a distinguished rank among the nations of the earth. We behold, (says he,) the day of knowledge progressively extending over the face of the earth, rising upon some and setting to other nations. We see the most powerful empires rising to notice, again sinking in oblision; nations, subdued by nations, and furnishing the most striking examples of the instability of human affairs. According to the Septuagint, Europe was still unknown 1656 years after part of Asia and Africa had been peopled;—nor was it till after the deluge that, from the three children of Noah proceeded the several nations who peopled the earth; Shem and his posterity, Asia; Ham, Africa; and Japhet, Europe; according to the annals and traditions of all nations, Egypt was the country first civilized; and served as the cradle of science and art in their infancy. "This was the primitive focus," says Mons. Le Sage, whence undoubtedly proceeded that original spark, which, kindling in the lapse of ages, has ultimately produced the blaze of light which in the present day illumines Europe.

He then alludes to the progress already made by the blacks of Hayti, in an eloquent appeal;

"Hail, to thee, happy land! land of my choice! Hail to thee, Hayti, my country! sole asylum of liberty, where the black man can lift his head to behold and participate in the bounties dispensed by the universal father of man.

"We appeal to the testimony of strangers who frequent our ports, and visit the interior, to decide whether we are not organized upon the model of the most civilized nations of Europe? Have we not a firm monarchical government, constitutional character, law and regulations. Is not justice impartially administered? Are not our troops numerous and orderly; are they not in point of discipline equal to the first in the world? Have we not built impregnable citadels constituted according to the strictest rules of art, in inaccessible places, where the greatest obstacles were to be surmounted, in completing works worthy of the Romans? Have we not erected palaces and public edifices, which are at once the glory of our country and the admiration of strangers? Have we not manufactures of saltpetre and gun-powder? Is not the mass of our population devoted to agriculture and commerce? Are not our sailors able to cross the vast extent of ocean, and do they not navigate with ease the largest ships along our coasts?

"We write, we print; while yet in infancy our nation can already boast her writers, and her poets, who have defended her cause, and celebrated her glory. These will not indeed be found amongst them the pen of a Voltaire, a Rousseau, or a De Lille; but then we have not, like their nation, been civilized upwards of a thousand years.—Have we not, then, every reason not to despair? We have also essays in the fine arts, and are convinced that proper masters are alone wanting to enable us shortly to produce our Le Poussins, our Lignarus, our Rameaux, and our Gretrys. In a word, experience has demonstrated to the world, by the astonishing progress we have made in learning and in civilization, that the capacity of blacks and whites for the acquiring the arts and sciences is equal. Read the history of men; never was a similar prodigy seen in this world. Let the enemies of the blacks show a single instance of a people situated as we found ourselves, who have achieved greater things, and this is in less than a quarter of a century. Not only have the Haytians acquired, along with their immortal rights, the admiration of the universe and of posterity; but they have acquired still stronger claim to glory, by raising themselves from ignorance and slavery to the height of splendor and prosperity, which they have already attained."

From the London Times.

We insert, for the information of our readers, a copy of the Earl of Moira's new Marquis of Hastings, Court Regulations. We understand that they are read and practiced at Calcutta with great gravity; and we trust that our readers will not peruse them with any unbecoming levity. It has been often said that the Sovereign of this country is attended with too little show and ceremony, and persons who are of that opinion may think the King of England would do well to imitate some of the form and splendour of *Lord Moira*—to go to the full extent of the example would probably be considered too contentious. What (as Dr. Johnson asks) what that is human, is perfect? Even these regulations, minute as they are, appear occasionally not sufficiently precise; for instance, on the Gentlemen are directed to make a *sliding bow*, it is not fixed at what distance from the Governor-General they should begin or end to *slide*; and when it is regulated that refreshments and tea should be handed about, (tea being taken, we presume, medicinally in that warm climate, and not as refreshments,) it appears to us an omission that the quantities which each guest is expected to swallow is not prescribed. The two Aides-de-Camp are directed to do the honours of the table; but it might have been as well to state how many glasses of wine each is to drink before he has the Governor-General's permission to consider himself as fuddled.

But these, and a few other imperfections, (which we shall notice hereafter by way of parenthesis,) are amply compensated by the wonderful accuracy with which the code in general has been drawn up; and we have little doubt that these regulations will soon be translated into all foreign languages, and will compensate in the eyes of civilized Europe, for the failure, about two years ago, of that excellent design of introducing *gold-laced boots* into the navy—a design, we regret to state, which was defeated by the unaccountable prejudices of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who, strange to say, could not at all fancy a boatswain in gold-lace boots.

The Earl of Moira's Court Regulations.

1st. PRECEDENCE.

The Precedency in the Household will run thus:—

Principal Secretary.
Private Secretary.
Military Secretary.
First Aide-de-Camp acting as Master of Horse.
Chamberlain.
Aides-de-Camp.
Interpreter of Languages.
Extra Aides-de-Camp.
Physician.
Chaplain.

2d General arrangements of duty of the Aidedes-Camp.

Two Aides-de-Camp to be in constant attendance upon the Governor-General. The first Aide-de-Camp will keep a roster and regulate the tour of duty, which is to be taken week about. The senior aide-de-camp in waiting *will take charge of the dinner book*, and *carry it*, by noon down the names of all persons dining with his Excellency the Governor-General, to the following form:—

Sir George Nugent 1.
Lady Nugent 1, &c.

An *Index*, lettered and paged, standing thereafter each person that has dined at the Government-house during the month, shall be attached to it for immediate reference.

The senior Aide-de-Camp in waiting receives (not mentioned from whom) in writing, the list of those persons who are to dine at the Government-house, and communicates it to Mr. Thompson, the Comptroller of the Household, who has the entire management of the servants, &c. The senior Aide-de-Camp in waiting always shall take the head of the table; the junior at the foot. At official dinners, the Aides-de-Camp to *take care to divide the honors of the table.*

Petitions.

All petitions or memorials to be transmitted through the regular channel: those of a civil nature through Mr. Thompson, and those of a military nature through Major Doyle. (It is not provided how petitions of a mixed nature are to reach his Excellency.)

The dress of the aides-de-camp to be as follows:—

1st, Private Dinners.—A plain uniform coat, with pantaloons and half-boots.

2d, Public Dinners, Balls, and Drawing rooms,—Full dress coats, shoes, and buckles.

3d, Levees.—Dress coats, pantaloons, and half-boots. The aides-de-camp will receive all orders respecting the *stable* department from Lord Moira, and will communicate them to Major Stanhope, who has the sole direction of that department.

The first Aide-de-Camp and Chamberlain have the direction of all processions.

Method of opening the Levee.

The procession forms in one of the rooms in the following order:—

The Chamberlain *with his wand!*
Captain of the Body Guard,
Lieutenant of the Body Guard,
Aides-de-Camp, two and two,
The Governor-General,
Master of the Horse,
Aide-de-Camp in waiting,
The Chaplain
Secretaries, two and two,
The rest of the Suite, two and two.

The procession moves *slowly* to the presence chamber; the Governor-General takes his place standing near the throne. The *usual bow*, (it is not specified how low,) and then upon the right and before the throne. The Chamberlain presents those who come for that purpose. The Governor-General, upon the presentation, makes the person presented a bow, which *the other returns* and passes on, unless his Excellency enters into conversation with him. After the presentations, the Governor-General walks round the circle and *converses*. (It is not stated on what subjects.)

When the levee is over, the procession, as before, conducts the Governor-General to his private apartments, and at the door, *form on either side bowing, as entering*, attended only by Aides-de-Camp in waiting.

During the levee, a Captain's Guard of Grenadiers on duty; and a Lieutenant's Guard, or half squadron of Dragoons. The avenues to the presence chamber are *lined* with the Body Guard, dismounted. The servants all in state liveries, and state trumpets, and kettle-drums; a band of music from his Majesty's 24th infantry attends, with the grenadier guard from that corps.

The Countess of Loudoun and Moira's Drawing-Room.

The drawing groom shall be held at night.

Method of opening the Drawing-Room.

The Governor-General having taken his station as at the levee, the Countess follows in the procession, handed by the Chamberlain, (it should have been stated which hand,) and her train borne by two pages: she takes her place upon the left of the Governor-General, under the throne. The Chamberlain presents those persons who require that ceremony; the person presented makes a *sliding* bow, or courtesy, and passes on, unless detained by the Countess addressing him or her. The presentations being over, their Excellencies converse, going round the circle.—They then retire to the card-room, where two commerce tables are placed. Lady Loudoun plays at one, his Excellency the Governor-General at the other; the Chamberlain and the Master of the Ceremonies soliciting the persons of the highest rank in the room to form the parties. *They play one guinea pools.* If their Excellencies are successful, it is the perquisite of the pages; when it is over, they retire to their apartments in the same order they came in; and the suite observe the same conduct as at the close of a levee.

N. B. Refreshments and ices are handed about during its continuation.

State Dinners.

The company assemble in one of the largest apartments near the dining-hall. The Governor-General enters in procession, as at the levee. The Chamberlain regulates the procession before the dinner is announced, formally. *The doors are then thrown open to the sound of state-trumpets and kettle drums.* The procession then moves slowly into the dining-hall.

The Governor-General takes his place, *giving his hat to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting.* The Comptroller remains at the door to regulate the entry of the company, according to their precedence. *Small slips of paper are attached to the napkins* with the persons' names in places as they are to sit.

The Governor-General and Company stand until the Chaplain says grace. *The cause is ushered in by a grand flourish of state trumpets and kettle drums.*

On the health of the King being drank, the flourish, &c. is repeated. After dinner the Governor-General and suite retire in the same order of procession as they came to the drawing room, drink coffee, after which the company may depart when they think proper.

BALLS.

The balls are regulated by the Countess of Loudoun, and the Chamberlain; chairs are placed near her Excellency for those persons whose rank admits of that honour. The ball is opened by the Chamberlain, with the lady of highest rank, with a minuet; after which, French, Scotch, and country dances are danced. At supper *their Excellencies walk out first* to take their seats at *their table*, which is composed of persons of the highest rank present. The persons not dancing to take their seats according to their rank; the dancers according to the rank of *their partners* (query male or female?) The order of dancing is regulated by the Chamberlain alone, who receives special instructions on that head from her Excellency the Countess of Loudoun and Moira. The private dances will be conducted in the customary manner of such entertainments.

1. State dinners.—Costume the same as at levees.

2. State balls.—The same costume as at drawing-rooms.

3. Private assemblies and dances.—Plain dress.

4. Official dinners.—Costume plain clothes and plain uniform.

5. Private dinners.—The cards for these are usually sent out four or five day previous to the day fixed.

The Governor-General *leaves the room before any of his company;*

Public Charities.

The Governor-General and Countess of Loudoun will visit all the public charities, and *go in state to charity sermons*; the Master of the Horse regulating the procession of carriages.

Forms of Invitation Cards.

State Dinners.—"The Comptroller of the Household has it in command from the Governor General, to request the company of ——— at dinner on."

Private and Official Dinners.—"The Governor-General and Countess of Loudoun and Moira request, &c."

Balls and Suppers.—"The Chamberlain has it in command from the Countess of Loudoun and Moira, to request the company of ——— to a Ball and Supper, on"

Private Evening.—"Countess of Loudoun and Moira at Home."

Loss of the Solon.—The valuable ship *Solon*, a regular London trader belonging to this port, was struck with lightning and set on fire, on the evening of the 27th of April. On the following day, at 11 o'clock, and before the flames which were raging in the hold had burst through the deck; the Capt. Crew and Passengers, 38 in number, were most providentially rescued from their perilous situation, by the brig Packet, from Liverpool. The circumstances of the case, are more fully detailed in the following article:—

From the Boston daily Advertiser.

Arrived, the brig Poacher, Malcolm, 65 days from Liverpool, and 34 from Fayal, with crockery and glassware. April 28th, fell in with the ship Solon, Stoddard, from London for N. York, with hemp, dry goods, copper, &c. which had been struck with lightning the evening previous, and set on fire, lat. 40, 15, long. 27, then 20 days out. Took off the passengers, 27 in number, and crew amounting in all to 38, and shortly after the fire burst through the deck, and we saw the mast go over the side. The following account of the disaster, furnished by a passenger, and politely handed us from the Exchange Coffee-House, agrees with the minutes made on the log-book, as recorded by Mr. Topliff, with which we have also been favoured:—"On the 27th of April, at 9 o'clock, P. M. a body of lightning struck the ship, attended by a singular explosion, disordering every thing in its passage down the mainmast. The capt. with many others on the upper deck, were at once knocked down; on the middle deck the same effect was produced—yet in either case no lives were lost.

Immediately columns of smoke rose from the hold through every aperture; and such was the strength of the devouring matter, that it must, at the same inst. have set fire to every part of the cargo which was liable to take fire from it.—In this emergency, the thickness of the smoke became such as to prevent further respiration. All rushed on deck in confusion—the lightning still bursting forth, so that the whole sea appeared like a furnace.

Here was one of the most distressing scenes that ever was witnessed—the most part of the people half naked, and it being inaccessible to return further for clothes and with no more of the necessaries of life than would be required for about two days subsistence. All that now remained to our hopes was to keep the fire under by blocking up every apperture where the smoke issued—and should this be effected, we were fearful a few hours might close the scene.—The boats could not take two thirds of our number, and the tremendous sea also forbid the trial; the hope of falling in with a vessel was precarious, yet the hand of a gracious Providence was over our heads. In this state we continued till next day about eleven o'clock, when the brig Poacher, Capt. Malcolm, appeared in sight, and ultimately saved our lives. The last boat had scarce reached the brig when the Solon's mizzen mast fell by the board, and the main-mast followed in about half an hour after. At this time the flames had burst out in every direction, so that Providence had sent this vessel to our aid in a most critical moment. So great a number of persons being added to those already on board the Poacher, she having before seven passengers, it became necessary to make for the Western Islands for water and provisions. We arrived at Fayal on the 1st of May, where every attention was paid to our wants by Mr. Dabney, the American Consul, and other persons, particularly Messrs. Searle, Parker, Bayley and Corcos."

Three of the Solon's passengers here went on board the ship Norfolk, for London; seven of the passengers and crew on board the schr. Prudence, Leggett, for Halifax, and the remainder have arrived at this port in the Poacher. The persons who have arrived here express the warmest gratitude for the attention of Capt. Malcolm, and of the officers, passengers and crew of the Poacher.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. *Glengary*; Guy Wood, Esq. *Cornwall*; J. Watson, Esq. *Perth*; E. Jones, Esq. *Brockville*; J. Macaulay, Esq. *Kingston*; S. McNabb, Esq. *Bellville*; Major Rogers, *New-Castle*; C. Fothergill, Esq. *Toronto*; R. Hoit, Esq. *Ancaster*; J. Crooks, Esq. *Niagara*; T. McCormick, Esq. *Queenston*; E. Ross, Esq. *Long-Point*; W. Hands, Esq. *Sandwich*.

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Council Office

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. II. YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1818. No. 32

UPPER-CANADA.
Samuel Smith,
Administrator.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the Eighth day of July next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing Date the Twenty-seventh Day of May, last, WE thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Eighth Day of July, next ensuing, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE THAT WE, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, HEREBY convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday, the Thirteenth Day of August next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York,—there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, And, therein to do, as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, our Administrator of our said Province, at York, this Thirtieth Day of June, in the Year of our Lord one Thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of our Reign.

S. S.

By Command of His Honor.
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

A GENTLEMAN of this Country, who for some years past, has been anxiously endeavouring to compleat a set of the OLD ANNUAL REGISTER, first published by *Dodsley*, which is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable works ever given to the world, and a compleat Library in itself; being still in want of a few Volumes, commissioned a friend to procure them in England last fall: owing to some mistake, the London Bookseller to whom the order was sent, after much needless labour and cost, for the entire work is now rare and very difficult to be procured, got together a whole set, uniformly and very elegantly bound, and sent them out to this country. The consequence is, that the duplicates must either be returned or disposed of, but rather than return them immediately, the present holder wishes to offer them at prime cost to the public, and any Gentleman desirous of forming a Library, will find this an opportunity that very seldom occurs.—The entire set consists of 37 Volumes, which cost in England £37 7s. Sterling. The broken set wanting only 6 or 7 Volumes, which may be readily procured, cost £45. The Purchaser may have his choice. The work is still, and will be annually continued. Apply to the EDITOR.

April 1, 1818. 14-tf

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*: and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.



THE FINE
New Steam Vessel,
FRONTENAC,
JAMES M'KENZIE, *Master*,

WILL commence running on the 1st day of MAY next, and will leave *Kingston* for *York* and *Niagara*, on the 1st, 11th, and 21st day of each Month, and *Niagara* for *York* and *Kingston*, the 6th, 16th, and 26th day of each Month, during the season, where every attention will be paid to the ease and comfort of the Passengers.

Freight will be taken on board at *Kingston* for *York*, *Niagara*, & *Queenston*, at Four Shillings per Barrel bulk,

For Passage and Freight, apply to the Captain on board.

Kingston, 6th April, 1818. 16tf

HOUSE, SIGN,
AND
Coach Painting and Glazing.

E. BATES & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that they have commenced in the above Business in Kingston, next door to *Mrs. Tiffany*.

They beg leave to assure those who may favor them with their orders, that they will be executed in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Composition Fan and Side Lights, made and set in the neatest manner.

Spanish Segars for Sale.

York, April 6, 1818. 15-tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that they have entered into Co-partnership, and intend carrying on, in all its various Branches, the Mill-Wright Business, Grist-Mill, Saw-Mills and Threshing Machines, either Portable or Fixed.

N. B. Fanning Machines on the latest English improved plan.

J. DAWSON.
H. RIDDELL.

Millford Mill, Young Street,
March 19, 1818. 12-tf

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington, and about forty miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston, and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Townships in the rear which are settling very fast, will make the land in that neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of pay ment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Son*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DREAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817.

English Saddles,
AND
HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, late of Europe, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above Business in its various Branches, in the Town of York, next door to Messrs. Young and Moncur, in the Store lately occupied by S. Jarvis, Esq. and from his having been employed in some of the first houses, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The arrangements he has made in selecting his goods in Montreal, all which are of the neatest and most Fashionable make, imported from the English Markets, he will be able to sell cheaper than any other house in this Province. A variety of Sleigh Harness, &c. finished in the newest and most elegant style, with yellow and plated mountings.

Carriages trimmed in the neatest manner.

Wanted, an *Apprentice* who can be well recommended.

N. B. Cash or Country Produce will be taken in payment for Goods. 52tf

NEW IRONMONGERY
STORE.

JOHN WATKINS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the Public in general, that he has opened a wholesale and retail Hardware Store, at the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. H. W. Wilkinson & Co. Main Street and from the arrangements he has made, will have constantly on hand, a general assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. which he will be enabled to dispose of for Cash or approved Credit, at nearly the Montreal prices; among which are the following, viz. English and Swedish Iron, Crowley and Blister Steel, Wrought and Cut Nails, Trace Chains, Sheet Iron, Hone Shoes, Frying Pans, Shovels and Spades, Plough Mouldi, Hollow Ware, Grindstones, Chissels and Gouges, Locks & Hinges, Files, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen-knives, Fish Hooks, Brass Cocks, Brushes, Hammers, Augurs, Saws, Planes, Tea Trays, Steel and Cast Brass Cabinet Ware, Wire, Tin Ware, Pins, Needles, Fowling Guns, Brass Kettles, &c.

He also offers for Sale, a small assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware,

Kingston, 30th March, 1818. 17tf

Executive Council office,
York, 9th May, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to RICHARD SIMPSON, or the Person or Persons, claiming under him, to make any pretension he or they may have to lot number one hundred and thirty-seven in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, before His Honor the Administrator, in Council, otherwise the Lot will be Granted to another settler.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Ex. Council

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he intends following his occupation as a *Clock and Watch Maker*, at his house in *Newgate Street*, where all favors in that line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

W. P. PATRICK.

York, April 7, 1818.

VALUABLE LANDS
For Sale.

THE following singularly desirable, and truly valuable Lands may be had, and immediate possession given, with undeniable titles, at rates far below their real value; and it is but seldom, even in a country so extensive as Canada, where uncultivated Lands may in general be readily obtained, that situations so eligible and advantageous, in good neighbourhoods, can be secured.

Lot 1, Comprising 70 Acres of the very richest Beech, Maple, Elm and Oak Land, in the 4th Concession of Horn, lying upon *Smith's Creek*, with 15 acres cleared and fenced, new log-house, well built and dove-tailed, fruit trees, &c. with a mill-seat, between 4 and 5 miles from the flourishing little Town of *Toronto*, on Lake Ontario, where there is an excellent market either for buying or selling. The Land is of the very first quality, and in a good populous neighbourhood, forming altogether a most desirable residence, within a short mile of the great road between York and Kingston.

2d. 200 Acres, being Lot No. 1, in the 5th Concession of Horn, alongside the great road between *Hope* and *Hamilton*, leading to the new and flourishing settlements of *Cavan & Monaghan*, on the Rice Lake, in which more than 500 families and persons have actually located, and scarcely five miles from the Town of *Toronto*, where there is a good market: it is in an old settlement, and the neighbourghood is populous and excellent. There are about 30 acres cleared and fenced, with a fine stream of living water, and the greater part of the Land of superior quality, the rest good Meadow.

3d. 150 Acres, occupying nearly one entire side of the Gannanoque Lake, in the Township of South Crosby, District of Johnstown, consisting wholly of broken fronts, the back parts extending to the road from the Rideau Settlement to Kingston, from which latter place it is scarcely 30 miles distant. The Land is good and well timbered, and the situation singularly beautiful and romantic, with wooded islands in front.

The above Lands are particularly deserving of notice. The situations were chosen by a competent judge, and they will be sold remarkably cheap, the proprietor wishing to concentrate his forces in another quarter.

For further particulars, apply to the Editors, York; C. FOTHERGILL, Esq. Toronto; Wm. HAMILTON, Esq. Kingston or Prescott; or to SHAW ARNOUX, Esq. Montreal.

April 1, 1818. 14-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land.

For particulars, apply to the Editor.

Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

FOR SALE.
On reasonable terms.

LOT No. 13, west side of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, with about 30 or 40 acres of improvement, lately occupied by the subscriber.—On the premises are a new Frame-House containing six rooms cellar and cellar-kitchen; a large Barn frame, raised, 50 by 80 feet; an excellent new Saw-Mill complete, capable of cutting 2000 feet of timber in 24 hours with a substantial mill-dam erected on a never failing stream, the west branch of the River Don.

The situation is very desirable either for the Farmer, Merchant or Mechanic The situation from York is only 7 miles The Saw-Mill is within a very short distance of the road, and if commenced in a short time 20 acres might be sown with wheat this fall.

For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. LAYE, York, at the Store of Alexander Wood, Esq.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

Yonge Street, 25th June, 1818.

FOR SALE.

A VERY valuable lot of land in the 1st concession of Vaughan, containing sixty acres; two acres of it fenced, as a meadow; having also an excellent Grist-Mill, and dwelling House upon it. The situation is well adapted for a Distillery or Carding Machine. Enquire on the Premises.

JOHN M'PHERSON.

Vaughan, 15th July 1818.

Merchant's Wharf.

GOODS Landed or Shipped in or from any vessel at the MERCHANT'S WHARF will be subject to WHARFAGE at the rate of 3d. Cy. per Barrel Bulk, payable either by the master of the vessel or accountable by the owner. All VESSELS to pay *Wharfage* at the rate of 5s. for the first day, and 2s 6d. for each subsequent day that she may use the same, at any one time.

W. ALLAN.

York, 1st July 1818. 3w 23

TO BREWERS.
TO LET,

AND immediate possession given, a very complete and well situated BREWERY, MALT-HOUSE and MALT-KILN, at the Gerrard Mills, in the township of Markham, with a large quantity of Barley being engaged to be raised this season in the immediate neighborhood, with the abundance of wood and excellent water close to the premises, add greatly to its advantages.

ELIGIBLE TAVERN STAND.

ALSO,

in the Village, a good, new, two story House, with a large Barn, Stabling, and every convenience for a Tavern, and for which a licence can be procured should a suitable tenant apply.—As it is in a very populous neighbourhood, and a great thoroughfare, as well as there being no other tavern within three miles of it, and the advantage of handling the hands employed in the works of the establishment, it presents very strong inducements to an enterprising man.

For the particulars apply to

ALLAN M'NABB.
Manager.

N. B. An arrangement has been made to send the Upper Canada Gazette out every week to the Mills, where Subscribers in the neighbourhood can send for them. 3 w 28.

THE Subscriber will feel much obliged, if the person to whom he lent the fourth volume of *Rollin's Ancient History*, or who may now have it in possession, will cause it to be returned to him.

EDW. MacMAHON.

York, 3th June, 1818. 6 w 27.

MRS. GOODMAN respectfully informs her friends, that her School will recommence after the present Vacation, on Monday the 17th of August.

Mrs. G. takes this opportunity of apprizing those friends who reside at a distance, that she has removed her School to the House recently occupied by SURVEYOR JARVIS, Esq. where she is making such arrangements as will enable her to accommodate four or five YOUNG LADIES, as Boarders, and begs leave to add, the house and grounds are delightfully situated, in a retired and airy part of the town.

York, July 21st. 1818. 30—3w

QUADRANT.

AN Excellent QUADRANT for sale, on reasonable terms. Enquire at this Office.

3w—29.

AGENTS.

Esq. - - - - *Glengarry.*
Esq. - - - - *Cornwall.*
Esq. - - - - *Perth.*
Esq. - - - - *Brockville.*
Esq. - - - - *Kingston.*
Esq. - - - - *Bellville.*
rs, - - - - *New-Castle.*
ill, Esq. - - - - *Toronto.*
sq. - - - - *Ancaster.*
Esq. - - - - *Niagara.*
nick, Esq. - - - - *Queenston.*
sq. - - - - *Long-Point*
Esq. - - - - *Sandwich.*
Esq. - - - - *Amherstburg.*

YORK:
D AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.

From Europe.

LONDON, May 26.

The funds which have been for some time past slightly declining, experienced yesterday a more marked depression, consols being at one time down as low as 76 3-8. The cause of their last decline is attributed to an eminent banker of extensive country connexions, who had previously sold for the account, having yesterday actually delivered the stock bargained for, amounting, it is said, to about £1,000,000 sterling.

Letters from Vienna mention that Fouche is expected to quit Prague, and to establish himself and family at Linitz. Fouche has had some differences with Thibaudeau, and can no longer endure to reside in the same town with him — The latter has established a commercial house at Prague

May 27.

Last night's Gazette contains an order in council for prohibiting, for six months longer, from the 30th inst. the exportation of gunpowder, arms, or ammunition, to the coast of Africa, the West Indies, or America.

Corn Exchange.—The continued large supplies which we are daily receiving, causes a great stagnation in the trade in general. The wheat and barley trade is particularly dull. In short, unless we little change we quote the prices nominally the same as on Monday—at the close of the market on that day flour declined 3s per sack—best price 70s.

The funds are advancing with great rapidity, Consols for money, which yesterday had been purchased at 78 1-4, are this morning 79, an advance of nearly one per cent. At 12 o'clock, they were for account 79 3-4.

The differences said at the stock exchange are to a very large amount The fluctuations during the last account were consols from 82 1-2 to 77 1-4.

We received this morning the Paris papers of Sunday last An article dated Vienna, the 14th inst. mentions that intelligence had been received there from Pesaro, stating that the princess of Wales was seriously indisposed on board. It was said, had been embarked to England, and two of the most celebrated physicians had been sent for from Milan. Her royal Highness had been affected for some time past with symptoms of fever, which, however, were not considered of an alarming character, but they afterwards became more serious.

The son of the Archduchess Maria Louisa has received the dukedom of Reichstadt in Bohemia, which title, with the appellation of highness, he is hereafter to bear. These domains formerly belonged to the house of Wurtzburg, but came into the possession of Austria in consequence of some family arrangements.

Last evening, about five o'clock, one of the officers belonging to the suite of the duke of Cambridge, arrived at the residence of the duke and duchess of Cumberland, in St. James' palace, with the melancholy intelligence of the death of a sister of the duchess

On Wednesday morning sailed from the port of Charlestown, in Cornwall, the Charlestown, Williams, master, with about 60 persons on board, as passengers for America; amongst them are some whole families including infants at the breast. In the number of those who have thus bid adieu to the land of their nativity, in pursuit of a better location on a foreign shore, is a woman 70 years of age, whose husband emigrated seven months since.

LONDON, May 28.

A most gratifying statement was made last night in the house of commons by the chancellor of the exchequer, that the revenue at the present moment was increasing in the ratio of £100,000 per week The right honorable gentleman also stated what he said on a former occasion, that it was extremely improbable that he should have occasion to raise any money by funding next year, as he had funded to so large an amount during the present one — Such are the facts of our internal circumstances, which present themselves as a curious commentary upon the doleful declamations of the party not eighteen months ago. They seem indeed to be so inapplicable to them that the Morning Chronicle or the students of contradictions, a word about them, in its report of parliamentary proceedings. A weekly increase of revenue to the amount of £100,000 was not worth remembering. Suppose there had been a weekly deficit of only one tenth of that sum. The Chronicle would have been "as melancholy as a hung'd bear," while like the crying philosopher of old, it would have smiled through its tears to think what a delicious subject for declamation it afforded to those with every song of triumph; it was the air sounded sword, which quitted the current of our festive thoughts, and made us trouble in gladness. In spite of all experience, these libelling prophets were listened to, and there were persons who really imagined we had only prepared for ourselves a splendid sepulchre by the magnanimity of all our unparalleled efforts. For the hundredth time, the fact has vexed the ingenious and nefarious views of those the profound and imperial statements? We look around us and ask, where are the symptoms of our destruction? Are they to be found in the increased value of landed property, or in the augmenting resources of our commercial greatness? A dark, tempestuous cloud did indeed, for a while, obscure the horizon, but it has passed away. The folly and guilt only, consisted in believing it would not pass away. Almost at the very moment when we were told nothing could save us, the work of redemption was begun; and we have since proceeded gradually, but steadily, in the path of amelioration. It has been no sudden start or fit of amendment in any particular branch of the national wealth, which might have been delusive, because depending upon the operation of casual circumstances; but a permanently progressive recovery from great oppression, simultaneously manifesting itself through all the channels of our foreign and domestic enterprize. This gradual improvement must go on; and we may now confidently look forwards to the period, when we shall reap the last great reward of our exertions, an industrious population cheerfully and comfortably employed in diffusing wealth over the land.

At Hamburg mail, bringing papers to the 22d inst. arrived this morning. An article from Stockholm gives an account of the coronation of Bernadotte, on the 18th inst. the ceremony of which was conducted with the most splendour and magnificence. The deputies from the Norwegian diet have presented an address to the king, congratulating him upon this event, and expressing their hope of seeing the crown of Norway again placed on the head of a hero.

LONDON, May 29.

We understand that next Tuesday week is the day finally fixed for discussing parliament, supposing nothing to intervene which may render it necessary to alter the arrangement — The business in both houses is expected to be gone through by the latter end of next week so that they may be prorogued on Saturday.

We have received some German papers this morning, their contents are wholly unimportant. An article from Switzerland mentions that the exchange of territory on the Rhine will probably be entered to the congress of sovereigns, as the negociations opened at Frankfort on this subject, have failed of effecting any conclusive arrangements

Letter from the Emperor Alexander to the Duke of Wellington.

A morning paper publishes the following as authentic, from the Emperor of Russia to the Duke of Wellington, on the late attack upon his life.

"My Lord Marshal,—I have been informed that an attempt has threatened your life. Heaven did not allow it to succeed. Your military glory, joined to your elevated views and character, have associated you so closely with the maintenance of the general welfare, that it cannot but suffer from any circumstance that would tend to alienate you from it. This is a testimony which I feel pleasure in bearing towards you, and which is independent of those claims which you have to my personal regard. A coincidence which the generosity of your sentiments will not fail to appreciate, is that by the authority with which you have been invested by the confidence of the allies, you have exercised, and you will continue to exercise, a salutary influence in the country, and in the very spot where malice has directed its impotent efforts against you. Receive, my lord, the renewed assurance of my high esteem

(Signed) "ALEXANDER."

Miss O'Neil is engaged at Both theatre for six nights, and her first appearance will be on the thirteenth of June, in the character of Belvidera.

There was imported into Liverpool last week, of wheat, 5,100 quarters, 12,370 bags, 2,092 barrels—of oats, 3,366 quarters and 44 bags—of barley, 8,667 quarters, 7,082 bags—and of flour, 60 bags last week, and 1,940 half barrels.

This quarter-loss has come down one penny this week, it is now thirteen pence. By the notices in the shop-windows there appears to be a very considerable reduction in the price of oatmeal.

PLYMOUTH, May 27,

Sailed the Lavinia, Brown, for St. Andrews North America, with goods, and upwards of 50 passengers.

LONDON, May 30.

We are happy to announce that intelligence has been received of a favorable nature from Bombay, communicating the conclusion of a treaty with Holkar, & the successful prosecution of the operations against the Pindarries.

We have received a copy of the treaty concluded between this country & the king of the Netherlands, for the more effectual abolition of the slave trade, which was signed at the Hague on the 4th inst. & has been since duly ratified & exchanged. By the first article of this treaty, the king of the Netherlands engages, within eight months from the present time, or sooner if possible, to prohibit all his subjects, in the most effectual manner, from taking any part whatever in the trade of slaves; & in the event of the measures hereafter to be adopted being found insufficient for that purpose, his majesty further engages to adopt such other ones as may appear best calculated to secure it. The second article provides for the right of mutual search, on the part of both the contracting powers; and the third explains the mode in which that right shall be exercised.

The Paris papers of Tuesday & Wednesday last, have arrived since our last. On the former day, the funeral obsequies of the prince de Conde were performed with all the pomp & solemnity due to his rank, his virtues, & the occasion. An article from Madrid mentions, that there was reason to believe the diplomatic discussions between Spain & the United States will lead to a rupture; but it admits they may lead to the voluntary cession of the Floridas, for a pecuniary indemnity. It was even supposed that a negociation was actually pending to that effect.

Towards the latter end of last month a quarrel arose between some Spanish & Portuguese soldiers, on the frontier of the kingdom of Leon, & some individuals were killed on both sides. This event was at first magnified into a commencement of hostilities between the two governments, but it was merely a private misunderstanding. It appears, however, that violent animosities reciprocally exist on the part of the military of Spain & Portugal, which the political differences between the two countries have tended to aggravate.

THE QUEEN.—We are happy to say, her majesty was so much better yesterday, that the public bulletins respecting the state of the queen's indisposition, were discontinued. Her majesty is now considered to be recovered.

FRENCH EXILES.

The chamber of deputies met on Saturday, May 16, & previous to the reading of the royal proclamation for the closing of the session, M. Reviere, reporter of the committee of petitions made a report on a petition of the exiled count Regnaud de St. Jean D'Angely, which, as contrasted with the proceedings in our own parliament on the alien bill merits notice. Count D'Angely; said the reporter, solicits the intervention of the chambers, in order that the diplomatic agent of France may obtain for French exiles in foreign countries, that protection which the laws of nations, misinterpreted by their perfidious, ought to secure to them.—" If, as I dare hope from your justice, says the petitioner, " you will remit my petition to a committee, the facts which it will be easily able to ascertain, will furnish the detail and the proofs of all the grievances which, till, now, we have supported with courage & resignation. But their duration, the appearance of a prolongation without end, have at last exhausted our physical as well as moral strength; indignation against injustice has succeeded to patience; the pride of a French soul, faithful to a country which misfortune and exile have only made dearer to it than ever, revolts against the absolute subjection in which an inexorable foreign police would hold it, and the humiliation of which seems to reflect on the nation to which it belongs. It is not the termination of my exile I solicit: time will ere long bring round the return of justice, and the cessation of unfounded resentments; the necessity of banishing party divisions, of forgetting the past, and of effecting a general reunion of sentiment, and will be felt by all hearts truly French. But until this happy epoch arrive, the exiles have need of powerful protection against the rigorous treatment which they experience, and which is such as scarcely to be equalled in the annals of history."

After giving an abstract of the remainder of the petition, the reporter added—

Considering that the individuals comprehended in the punishment of exile, inflicted by the ordinance of the 24th of July, 1815, & by the law of the month of January following, are not the less Frenchmen, enjoying the civil rights attached to that quality; and on that account, & as long as they observe the laws of the country in which they may reside, they ought to enjoy the advantages which the laws of nature & of nations assure to every individual, the commission propose the remit of the petition to the Minister for foreign affairs."

M. Saulnier supported the proposition for the remit, conceiving it just that the chamber should shield with its protection, those exiles, who, seeking an asylum abroad, respect the laws of the country which receives them, since, especially, foreign governments can have nothing to gain by accumulating needless rigours upon men who only ask to enjoy the rights of hospitality.

M. Cornet D'Incourt opposed the report, & moved the order of the day, but upon being put to the vote this motion was rejected, & the original motion for the remit to the minister for foreign affairs, was carried by a large majority.

[We believe St. Jean D'Angely was sometimes considered a little deranged while at New-York.]

PARIS, May 27.

" By accounts from Rome, we learn that public safety becomes daily more confirmed in the pontifical states. Nearly all the chiefs of the brigand bands have surrendered themselves: amongst these is the noted Cesaris—The gendarmes will be newly organized.—The army of the line of his holiness is estimated at about 9000 men of all arms.

" Adj. Gen. Girard, knight of the royal order of the legion of honour, also of the orders of Bavaria & Wurtemberg, died suddenly on the 16th inst. at Clermont Ferrand. The king had confided to him the command of the departments of Cantal, the Saute-Loire, & of Puyde Dome. Though still young in years, he had passed successively through all the inferior ranks in that of Adjutant-General."

BRUSSELS, May 22.

" The duke of Wellington returned yesterday from Ghent, and all this morning, at six o'clock, for Waterloo. His Lordship will return this evening."

STUTGARD, May 17.

Mr. Brook Taylor, English minister at our court, has received instructions to make the necessary arrangements for the marriage of the Duke of Kent with dowager princess of Leiningen.

AMERICAN NAVY.

The American papers which we have lately received, continue to speak of the efforts making to increase the strength of the navy of the United States with a view, *no doubt*, to a more desperate competition with Great Britain, should any unforeseen circumstances unhappily occasion another rupture between the two countries. Such an event is most earnestly to be deprecated; but as, in the various and fluctuating relations of States, it is impossible to say how soon tranquility, apparently the most profound, may be violated, it may be worth while again to call the public attention, while it can be calmly directed towards the subject, to the practice on the part of the Americans of *under-rating* their vessels: all of which are in fact of much greater strength than the class to which they belong. America is at present the only power that makes any distinction between the rate and actual strength of its ships of war. Neither France, Spain, nor Russia do so, nor, we believe, did they ever do so. The present American seventy-fours can throw a broadside within 20lbs as heavy as that of the Gedeonia, a British ship rating 120 guns & measuring 2617 tons. What the difference is in the frigate class may be seen in the following comparison, from James' "Naval Occurrences of the late war," between the Endymion, the largest and most formidable 44 gun frigate belonging to our Navy, & her late adversary the President, an American frigate of the same rate :—

	Endymion 44)	
Broadside Metal in pounds	Long guns	512
	Carronades, 864	
		—676
Complement	Men	319
	Boys	27
		—346
Size in tons		1277
	President (44)	
Broadside Metal in Pounds	Long guns	408
	Carronades 508	
		—916
Complement	Men	472
	Boys	5
		—477
Size in tons		1553

It is far from improbable, however, that the American Government, shamed by the British Order in Council, directing that all British men of war shall henceforward be rated according to their actual force may be contemplating the means of reducing their rating system, & bringing it a little nearer the standard of truth. The variation between the rate and mounting of the ships of the British Navy, was of gradual progress, attributable to accident rather than to design. If the Americans should pretend that the wide difference which exist between the rate and the mounting of their ships, arose out of adventitious circumstances, in no wise connected with any intention to deceive, or to obtain an undeserved advantage or character, the report of their own Secretary at War, made so far back as in the year 1798, will shew the fallacy of any such assertion; and as this subject may, at some time or other be of much national importance, we subjoin, from the able work that we have already quoted, a passage, in which that report is comprehended :—

" An Act of Congress, dated the 27th of March, 1794, authorized the building of four ships of "44 guns, and two of 36 guns;" and in 1813, the following appeared in a Philadelphia newspaper,

" *Extract from a Report of the Secretary at War: April 1, 1798:*

" It appears that the first estimate remitted to Congress, was for frigates of the common size and dimensions, rated at 36 and 44 guns; and that the first appropriations for the armament were founded upon this estimate. It also appears that, when their size and dimensions, came to be more maturely deliberated, due reference being had to the ships they might have to contend with, it was deemed proper, so to alter their dimensions, without changing their rates, as to extend their sphere of utility as much as possible.

" It was expected, from this alteration, that they would possess, in an eminent degree, advantage of sailing; that separately, they would be superior to any single European frigate of the usual dimensions; that if assailed by numbers, they would be always able to lead a-head; that they could never be obliged to go into action but on their own terms, except in a calm; & in heavy weather, they would be capable of engaging double deck ships.

" These are the principal advantages contemplated from the change made in their dimensions. Should they be realized they will more than compensate for having materially swelled the body of expenditures."

" Here is an official document, pointing out the 'advantages' of sending forth ships of greater size and force, than their rate implies; evidently, to operate as a cheat or delusion upon the rest of the world.

" There was no 'European frigate of the usual dimensions, but was known to be a third smaller, and a third weaker, than an American frigate 'of 44 guns.' But why to rate of 44 guns? Because the largest 'European frigates' then mounted that number; consequently, a frigate 'of 44 guns' was apparently equal to a frigate 'of 44 guns.' The difference between the rate and mounting was supposed to be a secret; thus above 'Report of the Secretary at War' not being suffered to see the light, till of late years, when some of the 'advantages' of the deception, have become indeed, 'realized.'!

'Happily it was reserved for Britain to pluck the veil of deception from the rating system. Her gallant tars require not the aid of fiction, to give a colour to their claims. The Order in Council expresses that all the vessels in the navy shall in future be distinguished by the number of guns & carronades they actually mount, & not according to the erroneous denominations which had long since grown into use. America, surely, will not now have the face to continue her rating system. In verification of the old proverb, she will find it her interest to be honest; but it will not be forgotten—who set her the example."

From the United States.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) July 6.

Fisherman captured.—by the schr. Cyrus King, Moore, arrived at Kittery, we learn that on the 15th ult. while that vessel in company with several others were in the Bay of Fundy, Capt. having paid their light money and obtained the privilege of getting bait in said bay, they were captured by H. B. M. sloop of war Syren, commanded by Thomas Harper, Esq. and sent into the harbour of Digby, and were there stripped of their sails.

The crew of the Cyrus King, on the third night after being carried in, got the keepers of their vessel intoxicated went into the custom house store, where they obtained a schooner's jib, and mainsail, which they immediately bent, and by cutting their cables, and warping out of the harbor, got under way, and arrived at Kittery on Saturday last.

The following is a list of vessels captured with the Cyrus King :—Schrs. Polly, Jenkins, owned by capt. Robert Noble, of this place; Roxana Spinney, owned by Mr. J. H. Shortridge, of do.; pink stern schr. Eight Sisters, of Portland, master and owner unknown; and a schr. belonging to Fox islands Coombs master. All the above vessels had good fares of fish when captured—*Oracle.*

Extract of a letter from St. Bartholomews, dated May 18, 1815.

" We are all under arms since last night. We have joined Admiral Brion's and Aury's fleet, the Spanish fleet are in sight, we are to quarters, and expect to engage in a couple of hours, and are all very willing to fight. Our fleet is as follows :—Biron has one ship of 24 18 pounders 90 men; two brigs 12 guns each, 9 and 12 pounders, 75 men; three schooners 6-9 pounders, 140 men; one hermaphrodite do 6 9 pounders, 48 men; two schrs. 4 9-pounders 62 men —four brigs 18 18-pounders, 150 men. Total, 87 guns and 685 men.

" The enemy's vessels are as follows. One ship 36 18-pounders 400 men. (formerly the Young Wasp); one do. 24 18 and 12-pounders, 350 men, (formerly the Gen. Scott.) three brigs 58, 9 12 & 18 pounders 430 men; four schrs 4, 6, 9 and 12-pounders, 600 men. Total, 144 guns, and 1830 men.

We are certain we shall take them, for they are a miserable set of wretches. If I should escape with my life, I will leave the service, as Capt. Stafford has joined Biron's fleet; as there will be nothing made, but plenty of hard fighting, such as taking Porto Cabello, La Guira, Porto Rico.

TRENTON, June 6.

Lightning.—We are informed that on the 24th ult. in a thunder storm, fifty sheep out of a flock of 53, and one cow, were killed by lightning, in New-Brunswick township, Burlington county—the property of Samuel Sykes. A dwelling house, at Dower Forge was also struck during the same storm, and considerably damaged by the lightning.

NORFOLK, July 10.

The Congress arrived.—The U. States frigate Congress, Commodore Sinclair, anchored in Hampton Roads on Wednesday afternoon, from Buenos Ayres. Messrs Graham and Rodney, two of the commissioners sent out to the new republic by our government, had left, in the Congress, have returned in her, & with the Commodore, Mr. Breckenridge secretary to the mission, and Mr. Brent purser of the Congress, came up to town in the evening. Mr. Bland, another of the commissioners, who went out in the Congress, remains at Buenos Ayres, in the quality of a public representative from the government of the U. States.

The Congress touched at St. Salvador, on her passage home, for wood and water, and remained there 3 days.— Nothing worthy of remark transpired during her stay. She also touched at the island of Margarita, where she remained two days. The island was still in possession of the Patriots, who had rendered it almost impregnable. Gen. Arismendi, second in command of the Patriot forces had his head-quarters at Margarita. Anxious to hear some further particulars of the defeat or rather *total dispersion* of the Patriots, as reported in a letter received at Philadelphia from St. Thomas, of June 14th—and knowing that the Congress must bring the latest advices from the Main, we made particular enquiries of several of the gentlemen from the Congress, upon the subject, who informed that so far from having experienced any recent reverses, the affairs of the Patriots were never in a more flourishing condition. They had lately been reinforced by a fine brigade of artillery, composed entirely of British troops, which remained at St. Thomas in New Grenada, in March last for such were the conditions of all classes both of the citizens & military in the emancipation of Venezuela, that they considered it event to be as certain as if it had already been achieved. It will be recollected that the letter above referred to, states, that about a week prior to the 14th of June " the independent

United States.

MOUTH, (N. H.) July 4.
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TRENTON, June 6.
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a flock of 53, and one cow,
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ship, Burlington county—
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NORFOLK, July 10.
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flavored.

From the facts above stated, I felt authorized to infer, that all the lost manure (that is, all the parts not imbibed by the roots of plants nor remaining in the soil) instead of sinking below the sphere of vegetation, rose into the atmosphere, and that "riddle land," (land on which the effects of manure were not lasting) however highly manured, so soon lost its fertility, not by losing the essence of the manure dug speedily through it, but by its incapacity to retain it against the power of evaporation.

By own practice since, has been confirmed to this conclusion ; diligently ploughing in all manures as soon as spread even so far as to spread in the morning no more than could be ploughed in before the hour of dining ; and while the cattle were eating, spread only so much more as they could plough in by night.

A SEA FIGHT.

THE truly formiable animal the SEA SERPENT, has been reported during the past week as having on the 21st ult. been seen in the act of giving battle to a *Whale*. Two depositions to this fact have been published in the Hallowell papers, by individuals of respectable character ; the substance of which we will endeavour to state. The Packet Delina, *Shubael West* Master, sailed from Boston for Hallowell on Sunday morning, June 21, and between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, about 2 or 3 leagues to the E. N. E. of Cape-Ann, the master and Mr. Samuel Schmid, of Philadelphia saw directly a-head of the vessel, an object 3-58ths of a mile distance which they suppose was the terrible Sea Serpent. Of this Capt. West says he has no doubt, and he was engaged with a *whale* that was endeavouring to elude the attack. Mr. Schmid says the object was *white*, standing upright out of the water, which he viewed for 6 or 7 minutes—till he saw its upper end waving about for a short time, when after giving a hard stroke to the water it disappeared—in about 3 or 4 minutes this object rose again ; when he called upon various persons below in the vessel, to come up and view it ; which they did immediately. At this time a whale appeared spouting near it, and the object which stood up, was after a time recognized as being the tail of some animal, and at length was concluded to be that of the noted Sea Serpent. The tail was now seen to strike the water again several times. Both these great objects then went below the surface of the sea—Capt. West is more full in regard to the reason of these repeated blows. "The Serpent (he states) threw up his tail from 25 to 30 feet in a perpendicular direction *striking the Whale* with tremendous blows rapidly repeated, which were distinctly heard and very loud for two or three minutes," when they disappeared. They rose again abreast of the vessel, but the reflection of the sun rendered the view of them imperfect. They sunk and again appeared on the larboard quarter. The Whale shewed himself first and the serpent following—he raised his tail, they both agree, about 25 or 30 feet, and whilst holding it out of water, he elevated his head 15 or 20 feet, as if taking a view of the surface of the sea. The intermediate body was invisible ; the neck was curved below the head, which was first held horizontally, but afterwards assumed an oblique position, as if looking down into the water. Some additional strokes according to Mr. S. were now made by the tail—and the Whale put himself in motion again—when they both dived below. Some time afterwards both animals appeared again, but at a greater distance, and the serpent made some fresh strokes ; which does not agree with Capt. Smith's account, and is not important in itself. Both depositions agree that the motion of these animals were rapid, and those of the Sea-Serpent were vigorous—the noise and agitation of the water were great, from the violence of his blows. The tail appeared to be flattened cross wise, its edge had an indented appearance ragged and rough? Capt. West thinks it was sharped something like an eel's.—Mr. S. says its end was blunt. The end and neck appeared of a dark color ; and the body below the neck seemed rapidly to enlarge. He had the opportunity soon to observe the mast of a vessel, which appeared much smaller. The separation between the head and the tail seemed so considerable, that it was thought the vessel might sail between them across the body, it is estimated that his length was about 100 feet. The Whale was of the bump back sort, and the master who is well acquainted with whaling, observes that he thinks he was endeavoring to escape, since he spouted but once at a time, on coming on the surface of the sea.

Some of the habits of this animal are different from those of the snake species The elevation of the tail to strike with as a weapon of defence, in contention with large animals, is opposite to the construction of other large serpents.—Perhaps the protuberances of the back and the undulatory shape of the vertebræ of the bone incapacitates him from using this peculiar power. The little Serpent which was submitted to the examination of the Linnean Society last year, conforms to the account here given—as well with regard to the heights to which the head could not might be elevated after it should have obtained its full height, as to the shortness of the tail, which agrees with the specimen obtained at Cape Ann. The notions thus obtained of this animal, particularly his combat with the "whale," establish beyond controversy, that it is a phenomenon in Natural History.—*Boston Int.*

From Lower Canada.

MONTREAL, July 18.

Launched, from the yard of Hart Logan, Esq. last Saturday morning the NEW SWIFTSURE Steam Vessel, the property of John Molson and Sons.—Her dimensions are as follows, viz :—

Breadth of Beam, 24 feet,
Length of Keel, 124.
Ditto on deck from Stern 140 feet.

This vessel has been examined by many competent judges, and is pronounced to be as solid in materials and workmanship as any other of the kind in the River; and her model is said to be decidedly the finest of any of the steam vessels. She moved into her element without the smallest accident, and does infinite credit to Mr. Johnstone the Architect and Superintendent.

Melancholy occurrence.—On Monday the 6th inst. about 5 o'clock in the morning, the inhabitants of the parish of St. Giles, the settlements of which extend two leagues and a half along the low grounds on the banks of a river of the same name, falling into the Chaudiere, above the falls, perceived that the river was rising with extraordinary rapidity. It soon overflowed its banks, & extended over the low grounds, in a WAVE of considerable heighth, moving faster than a man can walk. The cattle in the fields were either immediately swept away, or retiring to eminences, soon surrounded and overflowed, were drowned. The inhabitants remained or took refuge in their houses, generally built on the highest grounds, in expectation that they would be safe ; but these also were soon surrounded. As the water rose in the houses, sweeping away every thing around them, they ascended into their garrets. One whole Family, the wife of *Augustin Boule*, & six children, were precipitated in the flood, along with the house, & drowned. Several other houses & barns were carried away, or damaged, but we have not heard of any other lives being lost. Many of the inhabitants have lost all their cattle, & a great portion of the live stock of the whole settlement is drowned. All the hay, being generally along the river, & almost all the grain, is destroyed. Sand & heaps of drifted timber, now cover the fields, on which the unfortunate owner contemplated with pleasure, only the evening before, an abundant reward of his labour, or at least, a fair prospect of future subsistance for himself and family.

The river rose seven feet in twelve minutes, and about eighteen feet above its usual level in a few hours, from a stream of about 50 feet, it became a river of more than a mile in width ; it tore up by the roots elm trees of three feet in diameter, & has made gullies throughout the fields to the depth of six feet. In many places, its course is changed ; the main bed of the river, now runs where the house of one Antoine Couture stood the day before. It was five days before it retired within its banks.

The following are the names of some of the principal sufferers :

Augustin Boule, Augustin Philippe, Germain Montmenil, Philippe Tetreau, Antoine Couture, Etienne Philippe, Amable Delage, Pierre Landreau, — Edward, Antoine Hamel, and Mr. Davison. We have no doubt, however, that authenticated statements will soon be made out.

There had been no rain of any consequence at St. Giles for more than a week before the above disaster. The cause of the sudden overflowing of the river, is supposed to be the heavy thunder showers of the preceding day, among the mountains on the south shore, towards the sources of the St. Giles. People who were working on Craig's Road, six leagues up the waters of St. Giles, and also people who have come in from Broughton, report that the rain fell in torrents in those parts on Sunday afternoon, and during the night. In Broughton the course of a river was changed by its overflowing, the roads gullied, & bridges carried away. It is needless to mention, that along the St. Giles, hardly any roads or bridges remain.—*Can. Gazette.*

QUEBEC, July 7.—On Saturday was disbanded His Majesty's 99th Regt. A braver and more orderly body of men the service had not to boast of. To say less of this regiment, on mentioning its disband, would be a detraction from the justice due to its deserts. As many of the men purpose settling in the country, we have no doubt of their contributing, by their labours, to its eventual improvement ; and should their services at any time be wanted in its defence, to whom can we look for security with more satisfaction than to Old British Soldiers.

July 14.—Among the late arrivals of troops, our attention has been particularly drawn to the 66th Light Infantry regiment ; it being a remarkably fine body of young healthful looking men.—They have an excellent band of music, and their bugles, with their mellifluous swell, attract many other evening to the main guard, at Upton, a numerous and delighted audience. They take their turns in this duty with the 60th bugles, which though not equal to those of the 66th reg. have, however, their attractions.

Yesterday morning, at sunrise, and for some hours after, the town was covered with a saffron coloured haze, to the great surprize of many, and the affright of some. It is not, however, the first time that we have seen the atmosephere so coloured, particularly in eclipses of the sun. On the disappearance of the haze, the orb of day shone out with his usual splendour ; with which we have for some time past, been blessed in an extraordinary degree, and latterly with alternate fructifying showers, as is evinced by the verdant aspect of the country, vegetation generally being in a very flourishing state. The boats have been uncommonly intense for so early a season as the end of June and beginning of July.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.
YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6.

The Steam Boat on Monday brought a report, which appears to be authentic, that their Excellencies the Duke of Richmond and Sir Peregrine Maitland, arrived at Quebec on the 28th ult. It is said that Sir Peregrine was expected to make a very short stay at Quebec, a Steam Boat having been engaged to take him to Montreal.

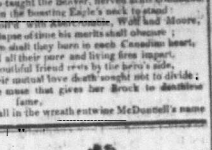
We regret that we were unable to be present at the annual examination of the scholars of the District School, on Thursday last ; but we have been informed that a numerous and very respectable auditory felt highly gratified by the successful efforts of the youths, which reflected the greatest praise on their preceptors as well as themselves.

Several original pieces were recited, from which we select the following as being the most interesting to the feelings of the country ; it was delivered with great propriety by Master ALLAN MCDONNELL :

HOW are the generous chiefs, fair England's pride,
For her they conquered, and for her they died;
Their glories dart a vivifying blaze,
And heroes form to emulate their praise;
Thus dauntless Brock, to share their spotless fame,
In kindred deeds prefers exterior claim.
The elysian orchard's in blood, Britannia's heart,
Its justice owns and sanctions what her hero bore.
And shall not we (spurns on grateful hearts,
Our hero's merits ere the day departs;
Alas our hearts are cold, no tomb we raise,
To tell his glorious deeds to future days.
Lest his, nameless in the vast concave,
With heroes hoard, its triumph I trace.

EPITAPH.

Way calls you hastion forth the patriot's sigh,
And starts the tear from beauty's swelling eye;
Within its breast undaunted Brock is laid,
A tomb according with the mighty dead.
Whose soul devoted to his country's cause
In deeds of glory sought her just applause:
Who taught the brave, nerved alike command,
Upon the towering Eagle's neck to stand
Immortal with adversaries, Wolf had Moore.
No name of time his merits shall obscure;
Here shall they burn in each Canadian heart,
And all their pure and living fires impart.
A youthful friend rears by the hero's side,
Their mutual love death sought not to divide;
The muse that gives her Brock to deathless fame,
Shall in the wreath entwine McDonnell's name



UPPER-CANADA.

Samuel Smith,
Administrator.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the Thirteenth day of August, instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing Date the Thirtieth Day of June, last, WE thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Thirteenth Day of August, instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE THAT WE, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, HEREBY convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday, the Twenty-first Day of September, next ensuing, You meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York,—there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada. And, therein to do, as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be thereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, our Administrator of our said Province, at York, this Fourth Day of August, in the Year of our Lord one Thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of our Reign.

S. S.

By Command of His Honor,
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Montreal Bank.

THE Subscriber being appointed AGENT for the Montreal Bank, he will negociate Bank Notes for Bills on Montreal, Quebec, or for Specie.

W. ALLAN.

York, 1st Aug. 1818. 82tf

Household Furniture.

TO be sold by *AUCTION*, at Mr. MOORE'S, on Monday, August the 10th, at 11 o'clock, without reserve, several Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows ; a Patent Bedstead, by Butters, with Mattress, Curtains, &c. complete ; a set of Dining Tables ; Card do. Pembroke do. Silver Table Spoons ; do. Tea Spoons and Sugar Tongs ; Kitchen Furniture of all kinds, and many other articles. *Also* :—

Two Warranted Good COWS.

At the same time and place, will be sold the HOUSE and Premises now occupied by the Hon. J. BABY and Mr. R. MCDONNELL. The terms of payment will be very easy, and will be made known at the time of sale.

York, 5th August 1818.

Commissariat Contract

WANTED for the use of His Majesty's Troops at this Garrison, the undermentioned articles : viz.—

Straw, (2000) Two Thousand Bundles Bedsome, No. (500) Five Hundred.

To be furnished between the 1st of September next and the 24th of January 1819, in such quantities as may be required.

Persons desirous to contract for either of the above articles, will deliver sealed proposals, with the names of two sureties, at the Commissariat Office at this Post, on Tuesday, the 25th inst. at 12 o'clock in the forenoon.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT
D. A. C. Genl.

Commissariat Office,
York, 5th Aug. 1818. 3w32

Commissariat Contract

WANTED for the use of His Majesty's Troops at this Station, *FUEL* of the following description and quantity viz.—Maple, Black and Yellow Birch, and White Beech Wood ; Cords, (600) Six Hundred.

To be delivered on or before the 24th of February, 1819—Any person or persons wishing to contract for the same, will deliver Sealed Tenders, with the names of two sufficient Sureties, at the Commissariat Office, at this Post, on Thursday, the 27th inst. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT
D. A. C. Genl.

Commissariat Office,
York, 5th Aug. 1818. 3w32

Saddling Business.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD takes this method of informing the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has purchased the stock and trade formerly belonging to ITA JONES, as a *Saddler, Harness and Trunk-Maker*, which business he intends carrying on at the stand formerly occupied by I. Jones, one door east of the Mansion House Hotel : where he has now on hand

Saddles,	*Harness,*
Bridles,	*Valises,*
Halters,	*Portmanteaus*

and a number of other articles, which he will sell as low, for Cash or short credit, as can be purchased in the country.

Repairing done at all times.

Those who will please to favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with neatness and despatch.

York, August 4th 1818. Gm20

Miscellaneous.

BARON F. H. A. DE HUMBOLDT.

Frederick Henry Alexander, baron de Humboldt, the celebrated traveller, was born at Berlin on the 14th of Sept. 1769. He pursued his studies at Gottingen, at Frankfort on the Oder, and lastly, at the Commercial School at Hamburgh, (see Buch's *Universal Biography.*) In 1790 he undertook his first journey through Europe, accompanied by Forster & Genus. He visited the banks of the Rhine, Holland, & England, and published his *Observations on the Basaltes of the Rhine*, Brunswick, 1790, 8vo. In 1791, he tudied mineralogy & botany, under Werner, at Freiberg; & in 1793, printed at Berlin, his *Specimen Floræ Freibergensis Subterraneæ.* In 1792, he became assessor of the Council of mines at Berlin, and afterwards director-general of the mines of the principality of Anspach & Bayreuth, in Franconia. Th re he founded several magnificent establishments, such as the *School of Steben*, and was likewise one of the first who repeated the five experiments of *Galvani.* Not satisfied with merely observing the muscular & nervous irritability of animals, he had the courage to make very painful experiments on himself, the results of which he published, with remarks by *Baumgartner*, in a work written in German, Berlin, 1796, 2 vols. 8vo. The first volume has been translated into French by J. F. N. Jadelot, under the following title: *Experiences sur le Galvanisme, et en general sur l'irritation des Fibres Musculaires et Nerveuses*, 1799, 8vo. In 1795, M. de Humboldt travelled to Italy & Switzerland, accompanied by M. de Friedleben; and in 1797, he proceeded with his brother to Paris, where he became acquainted with M. Aime Bonpland. At that time he entertained a wish to form a part of the expedition of capt. Baudin; but the renewal of hostilities with *Austria* prevented him from embarking. M. de Humboldt now turned his thoughts seriously towards executing a plan which he had long since formed, namely, of making a philosophic visit to the east. He anxiously wished to join the expedition which had departed for Egypt, from whence he hoped to penetrate as far as Arabia, and there to the English settlements by crossing the Persian Gulf. He waited two months at Marseilles to obtain his passage on board a Swedish frigate, which was to convey a consul from Sweden to Algiers. At length, supposing that he might easily find means to proceed from Spain to Barbary, he set out for the former country, carrying with him a considerable collection of physical and astronomical instruments. After remaining several months at Madrid, the Spanish government granted him permission to visit their colonies in the new world. He immediately wrote to Paris, to request that M. Bonpland would accompany him, & the two friends embarked at Corunna, on board a Spanish vessel. They arrived at Cumana, in South America, in July 1799. The remainder of the year was spent in visiting the provinces of the Caraibees, and in 1800 M. proceeded to the island of Cuba, where, in the space of three months, M. de Humboldt determined the longitude of the Havannah, and assisted the planters in constructing furnaces for the preparation of sugar. In 1801, several false reports were circulated respecting the voyage of capt. Baudin, which induced M. de Humboldt to form the design of meeting him; but in order to avoid accidents he sent his collections and manuscripts to Europe, and set out himself in the month of March. The unfavorable state of the weather, however, prevented him from pursuing the course he had traced out: and he resolved to visit the superb collection of *Mutis*, a celebrated American naturalist. In September, 1801, M. de Humboldt set out for Quito, where he arrived in the month of January 1802. There he was at length able to repose after his fatigues, and to enjoy the pleasures of hospitality amidst the most beautiful productions of nature. At Quito M. de Humboldt, accompanied by the son of the Marquess de Selva Alegre, (who, through an ardent passion for science, had never quitted him since his arrival,) determined on an enterprise, the execution of which cost him incredible labour. Finally, he departed, towards the middle of the summer, for the volcano of Tungaragua and the Nevado del Chimborazo. They passed through the ruins of Riobamba, and several other villages, destroyed on the 7th of Feb. 1797, by an earthquake, which in one moment swallowed up more than 40000 individuals, and ultimately, after innumerable difficulties, arrived, on the 23d June, on the eastern side of Chimborazo, and fixed their instruments on the brink of a porphyry rocky which projected over an immense space covered with an impenetrable bed of snow. A breach, about five hundred feet in width, prevented them from advancing further. The density of the air was one half reduced; they experienced the bitterest cold; they breathed with difficulty, and the blood flowed from their eyes, lips, & gums. They were then on the most elevated point that had ever been touched by mortal footsteps. They stood at an elevation of 3485 feet higher than that which *Condamine* attained in 1745, and were consequently 19,500 feet above the level of the sea. From this position of extreme height they ascertained, by means of a trigonometrical operation, that the summit of Chimborazo, was 2140 feet higher than the point on which they stood. Having concluded these important observations, M. de Humboldt directed his course towards Lima, the capital of Peru. He remained for several months in that city, enchanted with the vivacity and intelligence of its inhabitants. During his residence among the Peruvians, he observed, at the port of Callao, the emersion of the passage of Mercury on the disk of the sun. From Lima he proceeded to New Spain, where he remained for the space of a year; he arrived at Mexico in April, 1803. In the neighbourhood of that city he discovered the trunk of the famous *Cheirostemon Platanoides*, the only tree of that species that is to be seen in New Spain: it has existed since the remotest ages, and is nine yards in circumference. The labours of M. de Humboldt were now drawing to a close. He made several excursions during the months of January and February 1804; but they were his last, & he hastened to embark for Havanna. An July he set sail for Philadelphia, & after having resided for some time in the U. States, he crossed the Atlantic and arrived in France, after an absence of 6 years, marked by labours the most useful and satisfactory, though filled with fatigue, dangers, and distress, of every kind. During his travels, M. de Humboldt rectified, by the most exact operations, the errors which had been committed in fixing the geographical positions of most of the points of the New World. He has likewise discovered a very ingenious method, preferable to any descriptions, for demonstrating, under a single point of view, the accumulated results of his topographical and mineralogical observations. He has given proofes of the vertical sections of the countries he visited. The herbal which he brought with him from Mexico, consists of the richest in exotic plants that was ever transported to Europe: it contains 6300 different species. Animated by an ardent desire for making discoveries, and endowed with the means of satisfying this noble ambition, M. de Humboldt has extended his researches to every branch of physical & social knowledge. The mass of curious information, which he collected in the New World, surpasses all that has ever resulted from the investigations of any other individual. He has diffused a new light over the history of our species, extended the limits of mathematical geography, and added an infinite number of new objects to the treasures of botany, zoology, and mineralogy. These precious acquisitions, each classed in the order to which they belong, were published in 1805, and several succeeding years, at Paris, Hamburgh, and London. M. Humboldt & Bonpland having shared together all the fatigues and dangers of their journey, agreed that their works should be published under the names of both; the preface of each work explained to whom such & such a portion is specifically due. M. de Humboldt also laboured in connion with M. de Guy-Lussac. They conjointly verified the theory of M. Biot, on the position of the magnetic equator; and ascertained that great chains of mountains, and even burning volcanos, have no sensible influence on the magnetic power; and that this power progressively diminishes in proportion as we depart from the terrestial equator. The narratives of M. de Humboldt's voyages have been published in several different languages; but he has disavowed them by publishing those which we have mentioned in the course of this article. It has been stated in several public journals, that this indefatigable traveller intends visiting the Alps of Thibet, the most elevated point which is said to be 3700 feet higher than Chimborazo. At one of the sittings of the French Academy, 1817, M. de Humboldt produced his *chart of the river Oronoako*, which presents the phenomenon of the junction of that immense river with the Amazon, by the intermediate waters of the Rio Negro; a confluence which was supposed to exist by *d'Anville*, but which had hitherto remained a matter of doubt.—

London Lit. Gaz.

Lithurgus.—This name is given to a new but useful article, made of a peculiar kind of stone, in the form of vessels adapted to cool wine, preserve butter, &c.—They owe their properties to the power of absorption and evaporation possessed by the stone; and are superior, to earthenware articles applicable to the same purposes, being entirely free from that clayey smell which belongs to unglazed pottery.

The wine coolers require only to be steeped for ten minutes in cold water, when they are fit to receive a decanter of wine.—The butter preservers steeped in the same manner are ready to receive a vessel containing the butter, and will keep it cool in the hottest weather, and retain their moisture for a day or two.

Elegant stone pyramids for growing excellent anti-scorbutic salads, require only to be saturated with water. The seed equally distributed in the external grooves, the central hole filled with water, (and the waste daily supplied,) will, in eight or ten days, produce a fine green crop of very superior quality, which may be eaten clean and fresh from the pyramids placed on the table. —When the crop is plucked from any number of grooves, and the loose seeds brushed off, new may be sown and successive crops obtained.

THE YANAR OF DELIKTASH.

In the years 1811 and 1812, the frigate Fredericksteen, Capt. Beaufort, was employed by the British Admiralty in making a survey of the south coast of Asia Minor. Since the return of the ship to England, a set of charts has been drawn from the results of the survey, which are now engraving for the use of the British Navy. Capt. Beaufort has also just published a work compiled from the materials collected by him during the survey, entitled Karamania, or a Brief Description of the South Coast of Asia Minor, and of the Remains of Antiquity with plans, views, &c. The coast seems to have been very little visited by European travellers, and the author of this work had a field of inquiry almost entirely new.—Some remarkable works of art have been discovered by him which were not before known, beyond their own vicinity, to be in existence. He also describes some very remarkable natural appearances on this mountainous Coast.—The following is an extract from the Book :—

"The coast to the northward of this place, Strabo calls Coryeus; The Turkish name for the district is Tchirahy, which means the country of unctuous wood; and the inhabitants assert that the timber of the fir trees is peculiary inflammable.

"We had seen from the ship the preceding night a small but steady light among the hills, on mentioning the circumstance to the inhabitants, we learned that it was a *Yanar*, or volcanic flame, and they offered to supply us with horses and guides to examine it.

"We rode about two miles, through a fertile plain, partly cultivated; and when winding up a rocky and thickly wooded glen we arrived at the place. In the inner corner of a ruined building the wall is undermined, so as to leave an aperture of about three feet diameter, shaped like the mouth of an oven; from thence the flame issues, giving out an intense heat, yet producing no smoke on the wall; and though from the neck of the opening we detached some small lumps of caked soot, the walls were hardly discoloured. Dry brushwood, and weeds grow close round this little crater; a small stream trickles down the hill hard by, and the ground does not appear to feel the effect of this heat at more than a few feet distance. The hill is composed of the crumbly serpentine already mentioned, with occasionly loose blocks of limestone, and we perceived no volcanic production whatever in the neighborhood.

"At a short distance, lower down the side of the hill, there is another hole, which has apparently been at some time the vent of a similar flame; but our guide asserted, that in the memory of man there had been but the one, and it had never changed its present size or appearance. It was never accompanied, he said, by earthquake or noises; ejected no stones, ashes, nor any noxious vapours, neither has a brilliant perpetual flame, which no quantities of water could quench. The inhabitants he added, frequently cooked their victuals there; and he informed with regret, I suppose, that it was notorious that no rams would not roast meat that had been stolen.

"This phenomenon appears to have existed here for many ages, as unquestionably this is the place to which Pliny alludes in the following passage: "Mount Chimera, near Phaselis, emits an accessing flame, that burns day and night." We did not however perceive that the adjacent mountains of Hephæstia were quite so inflammable as he describes them. The late Col. Rooke, who lived many years among these Islands of the Archipelago, informed me that high upon the western mountains of Samos, he had seen a flame of the same kind, but that it was intermittent.

"Among several ruined buildings about the yanar, we found the remains of a Christian Church, it is low rudely built, the inside had formerly been staccoed, and painted in compartments of red, white, and green, but had afterwards received a coarse coat of plaster, which, having dropped off in many places, discovers several painted inscriptions curiously ornamented but of which we could make out little more than "Theodosius, the servant of God." There are many mutilated inscriptions on detached stones in the neighbourhood; in one we again read the word Olympus; another which is on a broken pedestal, that now forms a part of the wall through which the flame emerges, records the virtues of some person to whom a statue has been erected at the Public expence: but in none of them is there the smallest allusion to the flame."

A hasty passionate fellow was supping with a friend who never contradicted him, not wishing to provoke his wrath. Unable to endure this acquiescence, he at last burst out, "*D—n it, deny something, that I may know there are two of us.*"

Among the various communications respecting the late *General Montgomery*, (says a correspondent of the Mercantile Advertiser) whose funeral honors engaged and interested so many of our fellow citizens yesterday, it was omitted to be stated, that the general was a native of Ireland, born near Lifford, in the county of Donegal, in the year 1740, of one of the most respectable families in that country. His elder brother, Alexander Montgomery, enjoyed the paternal estate, and was representative in parliament for the county of Donegal for many years. The late general, to whose remains we have paid such high and merited honors, entered early in life in the British service as captain of infantry, & served with distinguished credit during the war which ended in 1763. He then resigned his commission, and devoted all the energies of his mind and person to the service of his adopted country—America,

A good example.—At a meeting of the inhabitants from several townships in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, the following resolution was passed.

Resolved, That we will discourage the use of ardent spirits as an article of drink. We will not procure, use, or give it to others as such in the time of gathering our hay and harvest, at the raising of buildings, or any other public or social occasions.

Court of Probate Notice

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YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.

UP

VOL. II.



UPPER-CANAD..

Samuel Smith, Administrator.

PROCLAMATION

GEORGE the THIRD by the GOD of the United Kingdom Britain and Ireland, King. of the Faith,

To our beloved and faithful L... Councillors of our Province Canada, and to our Knights and Burgesses of our said to the Assembly at our York, on the Thirteenth gust, instant, to be commen called and elected, and t you

Gra

WHEREAS by o clamation, bearing Thirtieth Day of WE thought fit, by and advice and consent of our Council, to Prorogue our Parliament until the Thirteen August, instant, at which our Town of York, you were constrained to appear. NOW THAT WE, taking into our Reg deration the ease and conv our loving Subjects, have thi and with the advice and con Executive Council, to relie each of you of your attenda time aforesaid, HEREBY com by these Presents enjoining yo of you, that on Monday, the T

day of September, next you meet us in our Provincial Par our Town of York,—there t consideration the state and our Province of Upper-Can thereto do, as may seem Hercia fail not.

In TESTIMONY WHEREOF, caused these our Letters Patent, and the Great S said Province to be here WITNESS our trusty and SAMUEL SMITH, E Administrator of our au at York, this Fourth gust, in the Year of ou Thousand eight Hundre teen, and in the Fifty-eig our Reign.

By Command of His Honor
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

RARE AND VA... BOOKS

A GENTLEMA... Country, who ha... just, has been anxiously to complete a set of th... NUAL REGISTER, first ... Dodsley, which is, undou... the most valuable works ... the world, and a compa... sets being still in exist... lumes, commissioned a fr... cure them in England h... to some mistake, the l... wishes to whom the order ... much needless labour and ... entire work is now care... cult to be procured, g... whole set, uniformly and ... ly bound, and sent the ... country. The consequ... duplicates most either ... disposed of, but rather t... immediately, the person ... to offer them at prime c... be, and any Gentlem... forming a Library, will ... portunities that very se... The entire set consists ... which cost in England ... The broken set consi... Volumes, which may be ... ed, cost £45. The ... have his choice. The ... will be annually cont... C. EATON.

April 1, 1818.

Miscellaneous.

BARON F. H. A. DE HUMBOLDT.

Frederick Henry Alexander, baron de Humboldt, the celebrated traveller, was born at Berlin on the 14th of Sept. 1769. He pursued his studies at Gottingen, at Frankfort on the Oder, and lastly, at the Commercial School at Hamburgh, (see Buch's *Universal Biography.*) In 1790 he undertook his first journey through Europe, accompanied by Forster & Genus. He visited the banks of the Rhine, Holland, & England, and published his *Observations on the Basaltes of the Rhine*, Brunswick, 1790, 8vo. In 1791, he tudied mineralogy & botany, under Werner, at Freiberg; & in 1793, printed at Berlin, his *Specimen Floræ Freibergensis Subterraneæ.* In 1792, he became assessor of the Council of mines at Berlin, and afterwards director-general of the mines of the principality of Anspach & Bayreuth, in Franconia. Th re he founded several magnificent establishments, such as the *School of Steben*, and was likewise one of the first who repeated the five experiments of *Galvani.* Not satisfied with merely observing the muscular & nervous irritability of animals, he had the courage to make very painful experiments on himself, the results of which he published, with remarks by *Baumgartner*, in a work written in German, Berlin, 1796, 2 vols. 8vo. The first volume has been translated into French by J. F. N. Jadelot, under the following title: *Experiences sur le Galvanisme, et en general sur l'irritation des Fibres Musculaires et Nerveuses*, 1799, 8vo. In 1795, M. de Humboldt travelled to Italy & Switzerland, accompanied by M. de Friedleben; and in 1797, he proceeded with his brother to Paris, where he became acquainted with M. Aime Bonpland. At that time he entertained a wish to form a part of the expedition of capt. Baudin; but the renewal of hostilities with *Austria* prevented him from embarking. M. de Humboldt now turned his thoughts seriously towards executing a plan which he had long since formed, namely, of making a philosophic visit to the east. He anxiously wished to join the expedition which had departed for Egypt, from whence he hoped to penetrate as far as Arabia, and there to the English settlements by crossing the Persian Gulf. He waited two months at Marseilles to obtain his passage on board a Swedish frigate, which was to convey a consul from Sweden to Algiers. At length, supposing that he might easily find means to proceed from Spain to Barbary, he set out for the former country, carrying with him a considerable collection of physical and astronomical instruments. After remaining several months at Madrid, the Spanish government granted him permission to visit their colonies in the new world. He immediately wrote to Paris, to request that M. Bonpland would accompany him, & the two friends embarked at Corunna, on board a Spanish vessel. They arrived at Cumana, in South America, in July 1799. The remainder of the year was spent in visiting the provinces of the Caraibees, and in 1800 M. proceeded to the island of Cuba, where, in the space of three months, M. de Humboldt determined the longitude of the Havannah, and assisted the planters in constructing furnaces for the preparation of sugar. In 1801, several false reports were circulated respecting the voyage of capt. Baudin, which induced M. de Humboldt to form the design of meeting him; but in order to avoid accidents he sent his collections and manuscripts to Europe, and set out himself in the month of March. The unfavorable state of the weather, however, prevented him from pursuing the course he had traced out: and he resolved to visit the superb collection of *Mutis*, a celebrated American naturalist. In September, 1801, M. de Humboldt set out for Quito, where he arrived in the month of January 1802. There he was at length able to repose after his fatigues, and to enjoy the pleasures of hospitality amidst the most beautiful productions of nature. At Quito M. de Humboldt, accompanied by the son of the Marquess de Selva Alegre, (who, through an ardent passion for science, had never quitted him since his arrival,) determined on an enterprise, the execution of which cost him incredible labour. Finally, he departed, towards the middle of the summer, for the volcano of Tungaragua and the Nevado del Chimborazo. They passed through the ruins of Riobamba, and several other villages, destroyed on the 7th of Feb. 1797, by an earthquake, which in one moment swallowed up more than 40000 individuals, and ultimately, after innumerable difficulties, arrived, on the 23d June, on the eastern side of Chimborazo, and fixed their instruments on the brink of a porphyry rocky which projected over an immense space covered with an impenetrable bed of snow. A breach, about five hundred feet in width, prevented them from advancing further. The density of the air was one half reduced; they experienced the bitterest cold; they breathed with difficulty, and the blood flowed from their eyes, lips, & gums. They were then on the most elevated point that had ever been touched by mortal footsteps. They stood at an elevation of 3485 feet higher than that which *Condamine* attained in 1745, and were consequently 19,500 feet above the level of the sea. From this position of extreme height they ascertained, by means of a trigonometrical operation, that the summit of Chimborazo, was 2140 feet higher than the point on which they stood. Having concluded these important observations, M. de Humboldt directed his course towards Lima, the capital of Peru. He remained for several months in that city, enchanted with the vivacity and intelligence of its inhabitants. During his residence among the Peruvians, he observed, at the port of Callao, the emersion of the passage of Mercury on the disk of the sun. From Lima he proceeded to New Spain, where he remained for the space of a year; he arrived at Mexico in April, 1803. In the neighbourhood of that city he discovered the trunk of the famous *Cheirostemon Platanoides*, the only tree of that species that is to be seen in New Spain: it has existed since the remotest ages, and is nine yards in circumference. The labours of M. de Humboldt were now drawing to a close. He made several excursions during the months of January and February 1804; but they were his last, & he hastened to embark for Havanna. An July he set sail for Philadelphia, & after having resided for some time in the U. States, he crossed the Atlantic and arrived in France, after an absence of 6 years, marked by labours the most useful and satisfactory, though filled with fatigue, dangers, and distress, of every kind. During his travels, M. de Humboldt rectified, by the most exact operations, the errors which had been committed in fixing the geographical positions of most of the points of the New World. He has likewise discovered a very ingenious method, preferable to any descriptions, for demonstrating, under a single point of view, the accumulated results of his topographical and mineralogical observations. He has given proofes of the vertical sections of the countries he visited. The herbal which he brought with him from Mexico, consists of the richest in exotic plants that was ever transported to Europe: it contains 6300 different species. Animated by an ardent desire for making discoveries, and endowed with the means of satisfying this noble ambition, M. de Humboldt has extended his researches to every branch of physical & social knowledge. The mass of curious information, which he collected in the New World, surpasses all that has ever resulted from the investigations of any other individual. He has diffused a new light over the history of our species, extended the limits of mathematical geography, and added an infinite number of new objects to the treasures of botany, zoology, and mineralogy. These precious acquisitions, each classed in the order to which they belong, were published in 1805, and several succeeding years, at Paris, Hamburgh, and London. M. Humboldt & Bonpland having shared together all the fatigues and dangers of their journey, agreed that their works should be published under the names of both; the preface of each work explained to whom such & such a portion is specifically due. M. de Humboldt also laboured in connion with M. de Guy-Lussac. They conjointly verified the theory of M. Biot, on the position of the magnetic equator; and ascertained that great chains of mountains, and even burning volcanos, have no sensible influence on the magnetic power; and that this power progressively diminishes in proportion as we depart from the terrestial equator. The narratives of M. de Humboldt's voyages have been published in several different languages; but he has disavowed them by publishing those which we have mentioned in the course of this article. It has been stated in several public journals, that this indefatigable traveller intends visiting the Alps of Thibet, the most elevated point which is said to be 3700 feet higher than Chimborazo. At one of the sittings of the French Academy, 1817, M. de Humboldt produced his *chart of the river Oronoako*, which presents the phenomenon of the junction of that immense river with the Amazon, by the intermediate waters of the Rio Negro; a confluence which was supposed to exist by *d'Anville*, but which had hitherto remained a matter of doubt.—

London Lit. Gaz.

Lithurgus.—This name is given to a new but useful article, made of a peculiar kind of stone, in the form of vessels adapted to cool wine, preserve butter, &c.—They owe their properties to the power of absorption and evaporation possessed by the stone; and are superior, to earthenware articles applicable to the same purposes, being entirely free from that clayey smell which belongs to unglazed pottery.

The wine coolers require only to be steeped for ten minutes in cold water, when they are fit to receive a decanter of wine.—The butter preservers steeped in the same manner are ready to receive a vessel containing the butter, and will keep it cool in the hottest weather, and retain their moisture for a day or two.

Elegant stone pyramids for growing excellent anti-scorbutic salads, require only to be saturated with water. The seed equally distributed in the external grooves, the central hole filled with water, (and the waste daily supplied,) will, in eight or ten days, produce a fine green crop of very superior quality, which may be eaten clean and fresh from the pyramids placed on the table. —When the crop is plucked from any number of grooves, and the loose seeds brushed off, new may be sown and successive crops obtained.

THE YANAR OF DELIKTASH.

In the years 1811 and 1812, the frigate Fredericksteen, Capt. Beaufort, was employed by the British Admiralty in making a survey of the south coast of Asia Minor. Since the return of the ship to England, a set of charts has been drawn from the results of the survey, which are now engraving for the use of the British Navy. Capt. Beaufort has also just published a work compiled from the materials collected by him during the survey, entitled Karamania, or a Brief Description of the South Coast of Asia Minor, and of the Remains of Antiquity with plans, views, &c. The coast seems to have been very little visited by European travellers, and the author of this work had a field of inquiry almost entirely new.—Some remarkable works of art have been discovered by him which were not before known, beyond their own vicinity, to be in existence. He also describes some very remarkable natural appearances on this mountainous Coast.—The following is an extract from the Book :—

"The coast to the northward of this place, Strabo calls Coryeus; The Turkish name for the district is Tchirahy, which means the country of unctuous wood; and the inhabitants assert that the timber of the fir trees is peculiary inflammable.

"We had seen from the ship the preceding night a small but steady light among the hills, on mentioning the circumstance to the inhabitants, we learned that it was a *Yanar*, or volcanic flame, and they offered to supply us with horses and guides to examine it.

"We rode about two miles, through a fertile plain, partly cultivated; and when winding up a rocky and thickly wooded glen we arrived at the place. In the inner corner of a ruined building the wall is undermined, so as to leave an aperture of about three feet diameter, shaped like the mouth of an oven; from thence the flame issues, giving out an intense heat, yet producing no smoke on the wall; and though from the neck of the opening we detached some small lumps of caked soot, the walls were hardly discoloured. Dry brushwood, and weeds grow close round this little crater; a small stream trickles down the hill hard by, and the ground does not appear to feel the effect of this heat at more than a few feet distance. The hill is composed of the crumbly serpentine already mentioned, with occasionly loose blocks of limestone, and we perceived no volcanic production whatever in the neighborhood.

"At a short distance, lower down the side of the hill, there is another hole, which has apparently been at some time the vent of a similar flame; but our guide asserted, that in the memory of man there had been but the one, and it had never changed its present size or appearance. It was never accompanied, he said, by earthquake or noises; ejected no stones, ashes, nor any noxious vapours, neither has a brilliant perpetual flame, which no quantities of water could quench. The inhabitants he added, frequently cooked their victuals there; and he informed with regret, I suppose, that it was notorious that no rams would not roast meat that had been stolen.

"This phenomenon appears to have existed here for many ages, as unquestionably this is the place to which Pliny alludes in the following passage: "Mount Chimera, near Phaselis, emits an accessing flame, that burns day and night." We did not however perceive that the adjacent mountains of Hephæstia were quite so inflammable as he describes them. The late Col. Rooke, who lived many years among these Islands of the Archipelago, informed me that high upon the western mountains of Samos, he had seen a flame of the same kind, but that it was intermittent.

"Among several ruined buildings about the yanar, we found the remains of a Christian Church, it is low rudely built, the inside had formerly been staccoed, and painted in compartments of red, white, and green, but had afterwards received a coarse coat of plaster, which, having dropped off in many places, discovers several painted inscriptions curiously ornamented but of which we could make out little more than "Theodosius, the servant of God." There are many mutilated inscriptions on detached stones in the neighbourhood; in one we again read the word Olympus; another which is on a broken pedestal, that now forms a part of the wall through which the flame emerges, records the virtues of some person to whom a statue has been erected at the Public expence: but in none of them is there the smallest allusion to the flame."

A hasty passionate fellow was supping with a friend who never contradicted him, not wishing to provoke his wrath. Unable to endure this acquiescence, he at last burst out, "*D—n it, deny something, that I may know there are two of us.*"

Among the various communications respecting the late *General Montgomery*, (says a correspondent of the Mercantile Advertiser) whose funeral honors engaged and interested so many of our fellow citizens yesterday, it was omitted to be stated, that the general was a native of Ireland, born near Lifford, in the county of Donegal, in the year 1740, of one of the most respectable families in that country. His elder brother, Alexander Montgomery, enjoyed the paternal estate, and was representative in parliament for the county of Donegal for many years. The late general, to whose remains we have paid such high and merited honors, entered early in life in the British service as captain of infantry, & served with distinguished credit during the war which ended in 1763. He then resigned his commission, and devoted all the energies of his mind and person to the service of his adopted country—America,

A good example.—At a meeting of the inhabitants from several townships in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, the following resolution was passed.

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J. Wilson, Esq. - - - *Amherstburg.*

YORK:
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R. C. HORNE.

UP

VOL. II.



UPPER-CANAD..

Samuel Smith, Administrator.

PROCLAMATION

GEORGE the THIRD by the GOD of the United Kingdom Britain and Ireland, King. of the Faith,

To our beloved and faithful L... Councillors of our Province Canada, and to our Knights and Burgesses of our said to the Assembly at our York, on the Thirteenth gust, instant, to be commen called and elected, and t you

Gra

WHEREAS by o clamation, bearing Thirtieth Day of WE thought fit, by and advice and consent of our Council, to Prorogue our Parliament until the Thirteen August, instant, at which our Town of York, you were constrained to appear. NOW THAT WE, taking into our Reg deration the ease and conv our loving Subjects, have thi and with the advice and con Executive Council, to relie each of you of your attenda time aforesaid, HEREBY com by these Presents enjoining yo of you, that on Monday, the T

day of September, next you meet us in our Provincial Par our Town of York,—there t consideration the state and our Province of Upper-Can thereto do, as may seem Hercia fail not.

In TESTIMONY WHEREOF, caused these our Letters Patent, and the Great S said Province to be here WITNESS our trusty and SAMUEL SMITH, E Administrator of our au at York, this Fourth gust, in the Year of ou Thousand eight Hundre teen, and in the Fifty-eig our Reign.

By Command of His Honor
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

RARE AND VA... BOOKS

A GENTLEMA... Country, who ha... just, has been anxiously to complete a set of th... NUAL REGISTER, first ... Dodsley, which is, undou... the most valuable works ... the world, and a compa... sets being still in exist... lumes, commissioned a fr... cure them in England h... to some mistake, the l... wishes to whom the order ... much needless labour and ... entire work is now care... cult to be procured, g... whole set, uniformly and ... ly bound, and sent the ... country. The consequ... duplicates most either ... disposed of, but rather t... immediately, the person ... to offer them at prime c... be, and any Gentlem... forming a Library, will ... portunities that very se... The entire set consists ... which cost in England ... The broken set consi... Volumes, which may be ... ed, cost £45. The ... have his choice. The ... will be annually cont... C. EATON.

April 1, 1818.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. II. YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1818. No. 36

UPPER-CANADA.

P. Maitland,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Twenty-first day of September next ensuing, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING!

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing Date the Fifth Day of August instant, WE thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Twenty-first Day of September, next ensuing, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Bur We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, HEREBY convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday, the Twelfth Day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, for the actuall despatch of Public Business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, And therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper-Canada and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, this Twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen; and in the fifty eighth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington, and about forty miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston, and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Townships in the rear which are settling very fast, will make the land in that neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.

Executive Council office, }
York, 9th May, 1818. }

NOTICE is hereby given to RICHARD SIMPSON, or the Person or Persons, claiming under him, to make any pretension he or they may have to lot number one hundred and thirty-seven in the Town of Niagara within six months from this date, before His Honor the Administrator, in Council, otherwise the Lot will be Granted to another settler.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Counc.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,

TO all to whom it may concern,

GREETING:

WHEREAS We have been pleased to appoint our trusty and beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, to be Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper-Canada, in the room of *Francis Gore, Esquire*; We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to issue this our Proclamation that all Persons having due notice thereof may govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper-Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, this eighteenth day of August, in the Year of our Lord one Thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Honor.
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DREAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*; and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor.

Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

Montreal Bank.

THE Subscriber being appointed AGENT for the Montreal Bank, he will negociate Bank Notes for Bills on Montreal, Quebec, or for Specie.

W. ALLAN.

York, 1st Aug. 1818. 32tf

FOR SALE.

On reasonable terms.

LOT No. 13, west side of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, with about 30 or 40 acres of improvement, lately occupied by the subscriber.—On the premises are a new Frame-House containing six rooms, cellar and cellar-kitchen; a large Barn-frame, raised, 50 by 30 feet; an excellent new Saw-Mill complete, capable of cutting 2000 feet of timber in 24 hours, with a substantial mill-dam erected on a never failing stream, the west branch of the River Don.

The situation is very desirable either for the Farmer, Merchant or Mechanic. The situation from York is only 7 miles. The Saw-Mill is within a very short distance of the road, and if commenced in a short time 20 acres might be sown with wheat this fall.

For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. LAYE, York, at the Store of Alexander Wood, Esq.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

YongeStreet, 25th June. 1818.

English Saddles,

AND

HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, late of Europe, begs leve to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above Business in its various Branches, in the Town of York, next door to Messrs. Young and Monroe, in the Store lately occupied by S. Jarvis, Esq. and from his having been employed in some of the first houses, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The arrangements he has made in selecting his goods in Montreal, all which are of the neatest and most Fashionable make, imported from the English Markets, he will be able to sell cheaper than any other house in this Province. A variety of Sleigh Harness, &c. finished in the newest and most elegant style, with yellow and plated mountings.

Carriages trimmed in the neatest manner.

Wanted, an *Apprentice* who can be well recommended.

N. B. Cash or Country Produce will be taken in pyment for Goods. 52-tf

Merchant's Wharf.

GOODS Landed or Shipped in or from any vessel at the MERCHANT'S WHARF will be subject to WHARFAGE at the rate of 3*d.* Cy. per Barrel Bulk, payable either by the master of the vessel or accountable by the owner. All VESSELS to pay *Wharfage* at the rate of 5*s.* for the first day, and 2*s* 6*d.* for each subsequent day that she may use the same, at any one time.

W. ALLAN.

York, 1st July 1818. 3w 26

Saddling Business.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD takes this method of informing the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has purchased the stock and trade formerly belonging to IAS JONES, as a *Saddler, Harness and Trunk-Maker*, which business he intends carrying on at the stand formerly occupied by I. Jones, one door east of the Mansion House Hotel: where he has now on hand

Saddles, Harness,
Bridles, Valises,
Halters, Portmanteaus;

and a number of other articles, which he will sell as low, for Cash or short credit, as can be purchased in the county.

Repairing done at all times.

Those who will please to favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with neatness and despatch.

York, August 4th 1818. Gm32

The Church Catechism,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TO BREWERS.

TO LET,

AND immediate possession given, a very complete and well situated BREWERY, MALT-HOUSE and MALT-KILN, at the German Mills, in the township of Markham——a large quantity of Barley being engaged to be raised this season in its immediate neighborhood, with the abundance of wood and excellent water close to the premises, add greatly to its advantages.

ELIGIBLE TAVERN STAND.

ALSO,

in the Village, a good, new, two story House, with a large Barn, Stabling, and every convenience for a Tavern, and for which a Licence can be procured should a suitable tenant apply.—As it is in a very populous neighbourhood, and a great thoroughfare, as well as there being no other tavern within three miles of it, and the advantage of boarding the hands employed in the works of the establishment, it presents very strong inducements to an enterprising man.

For the particulars apply to

ALLAN McNABB
Manager.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM in the second concession of Scarboro', 12 miles from York, containing 108 acres—60 Acres of which are under improvement, with the Lease of a Clergy Reserve adjoining; there is a new Saw Mill on the premises, and about 20 bearing Apple Trees. The Terms of payment will be made very easy to the purchaser. For the conditions apply to WM. ALLAN Esq. or the subscriber on the premises.

If not sold before the first of October next, it will be leased for two or three years.

ARSH'D. THOMSON.

Scarboro', August 6, 1818 33tf

JOHN MURCHISON.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and customers that he has received a complete assortment of Goods consisting of Superfine Blue, Black, Grey, Brown and Drab Cloths—Superfine double & single milled Blue, Black, Grey, Drab and Brown Kerseymeres; which he offers to make up on the shortest notice, and in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

He has also a large assortment of other Goods for Sale.

York, 18th August, 1818.

WANTED,

A STEADY elderly Woman, as House-keeper to a small family—(one who can be well recommended.)—Enquire at this Office.

York, 20th Aug. 1818.

THE FINE

New Steam Vessel

FRONTENAC,

JAMES McKENZIE, *Master*,

WILL commence running on the 1st day of MAY next, and will leave *Kingston* for *York* and *Niagara*, on the 1st, 11th, and 21st day of each Month, and *Niagara* for *York* and *Kingston*, the 6th, 16th, and 26th day of each Month, during the season, where every attention will be paid to the ease and comfort of the Passengers.

Freight will be taken on board at *Kingston* for *York*, *Niagara*, & *Queenston*, at Four Shillings per Barrel bulk,

For Passage and Freight, apply to the Captain on board.

Kingston, 6th April, 1818. 16tf

HOUSE, SIGN,

AND

Coach Painting and Glazing.

E. BATES & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that they have commenced in the above Business in King-street, next door to *Mrs. Murray*.

They beg leave to assure those who may favor them with their orders, that they will be executed in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Composition Fan and Side Lights, made and set in the neatest manner.

Spanish Segars for Sale.

York, April 6, 1818. 15-tf

NOTICE

General Quarter Sessions of the Peace,
York, 14th March, 1818.

ORDERED, that in future no application will be received for the renewal or granting Licences to keep Taverns in the Town of York, from persons at the time having a Shop Licence, or a Shop kept in the House for which the Tavern Licence is asked. And Ordered, that the above Notice be published in the Upper-Canada Gazette, once a month, till January next.

By Order,
S. HEWARD,
Clk. of the Peace, H. D.

A material for roofing is used in England which is cheap and durable. It is formed by slipping sheets of course paper (such as button makers use) in boiling tar, and nailing them on boards or laths, exactly in the manner of slates. The whole is afterwards coated over with a mixture of pitch and powdered coal, chalk or brick dust.—Roofs covered in this way are said to have lasted 50 years without repairs.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, July 31.

Our city has been much alarmed a few days past, in consequence of the appearance of mad dogs. We understand that a young man has been bitten by one of these animals, but having applied the scull cap, we hope it will prove as efficacious in this as it has in former cases. A cow expired suddenly a few days since, exhibiting every symptom of the hydrophobia, occasioned it is supposed by the licking of the blood of a dog, killed a few days previous for that disease. The common council of the city have passed an ordinance, imposing a fine upon the owners of such dogs as shall be found running at large for the period of two months.

Ice.—A fishing schooner arrived at Newburyport, on the 14th of July, in lat. 44, long. 50 N. on the western edge of the Banks, saw an island of ice.

FREDONIA, July 21.

Mr. BUFFINGTON of Portland, of whom mention was made the last season as having penetrated to the the uncommon depth of 530 feet into the solid rock on the shore of lake Erie in pursuit of *salt water*, has this summer, resumed his laborious undertaking and perforated 100 feet further into the rock—the whole, amounts to the astonishing depth of *six hundred and thirty feet*, or something more than *thirty eight rods*. This it is believed, is 100 feet lower than the level of the tide waters of the Hudson, at Albany, and about 300 feet lower than the greatest known depth of lake Erie. Mr. B. thus far, we are sorry to say, has been disappointed in obtaining his object; he intends however, to continue boring if he can obtain more assistance. We cannot but hope that so much faith and perseverance in this novel enterprise, may be amply rewarded.—*Chau. Gaz.*

From the Philadelphia Union.

Substitution of Tar for Oil for the purpose of illumination.

It is said that professor Hare, of Wi-

ANTED,
DY elderly Woman,
use-keeper to a small
he who can be well
led.)—Enquire at this
th Aug. 1818.

USE, SIGN,
AND
inting and Glazing.
ATES & Co.
CTFULLY inform
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oor to *Mrs. Murray*.
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on the most reasonable
mposition Fan and Side
e and set in the neatest
ish Segars for Sale.
ril 6, 1818. 15-tf

THE FINE
Steam Vessel
ONTENAC,
M'KENZIE, *Master*,
L commence running
the 1st day of MAY
will leave *Kingston*
and *Niagara*, on the
and 21st day of each
nd, *Niagara* for *York*
ston, the 6th, 16th, and
of each Month, during
n, where every atten-
e paid to the ease and
f the Passengers.
will be taken on board
on for *York*, *Niagara*,
ston, at Four Shillings
l bulk,
ssage and Freight, ap-
Captain on board.
n, 6th April, 1818. 16tf

OF PROVISION, &c.
rk Market during the last
week.

Province Currency
Dollar at 5*s.*

	From			To		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d*
b.	0	0	3 1-2	0	0	5 1-2
	0	0	5	0	0	6
	0	0	5	0	0	6
	0	0	6	0	0	7 1-2
air	0	0	0	0	0	0
ch	0	0	0	0	0	6
	0	0	0	0	3	1
b.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
	0	1	0	0	1	3
z.	0	1	0	0	1	3
sh.	0	0	0	0	5	0
	0	3	1	0	3	9
	0	0	0	0	5	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
nd	0	0	0	0	0	0
t.	0	12	6	0	18	9
l.	1	5	0	1	10	0
s.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
	0	0	0	0	0	0
n	2	0	0	2	10	0
rd	0	10	0	0	15	0

OF THIS GAZETTE.
s per Annum, if sent by Mail, nd a Half. The subscriptions to ence, to the 1st of July or 1st of scribers who receive their papers re requested to give 2 or 3 months they wish to discontinue their

DVERTISEMENTS
first insertion, each subsequ. der, 2*s.* 6*d* " 7 1-2*d.*
5 1 3
ng 10 lines, 6*d.* per line, the and 2*d* every subsequent 8 above 10 lines, will be charged or the first insertion.—A great ale for advertisements inserted or more, provided it is so stated rtisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.
Esq. - - - - *Glengarry.*
Esq. - - - - *Cornwall.*
Esq. - - - - *Perth.*
n, Esq. - - - *Kingston.*
Esq. - - - - *Bellville.*
Esq. - - - - *New-Castle.*
ll, Esq. - - - *Toronto.*
q. - - - - *Ancaster.*
Esq. - - - - *Niagara.*
ick, Esq. - - - *Queenston.*
q. - - - - *Long-Point.*
Esq. - - - - *Sandwich.*
sq. - - - - *Amherstburg.*

YORK:
D AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.

pam and Mary, has contrived an apparatus for burning tar instead of oil, to light cities, manufactories, &c. with a great diminution of expence. He has ascertained that three pounds of tar burnt in this apparatus, will give as much light as two pounds of oil or tallow burnt in the usual manner, & consequently, calculating on the usual prices of these articles and the entire saving for wicks, which are not required for the burning of tar, it appears that the same quantity of light may be produced in this way at a very reduced cost.

The apparatus consists of a fountain or reservoir to hold four or five pounds of tar to supply the lamp at a uniform height, and a lanthorn with a draught pipe attached to it. The lamp presents at one end a cylindrical cup, in which the tar is ignited, the flame being drawn up through a central hole in the bottom of the lanthorn so as to occupy its axis in passing to the draught pipe. All the air which supplies this is made to meet in the same axis, and thus to excite the combustion.

A lamp of this description will burn for nine hours, & it is found that by it the carbonaceous matter, which usually obscures the flame of resinous substances, is made to contribute to the light.—Four or five barrels of tar used in this way, and they would not cost more than ten or eleven dollars, it is computed would give eight times the light of a common street lamp for one year. Considering the great amount of our lamp tax, the expediency of making a fair experiment of this promising invention cannot be doubted.

From Europe.

LONDON, June 16.

The duke of Clarence has recovered from his illness.

June 17.

The Queen's health improves daily.

Sir Humphrey Davy has repaired to the continent to assist the miners of Flanders and Germany in using his safety lamp, and from thence to go to Naples to apply a chemical process for unrolling the Herculaneum manuscripts.

James Rhodes has been tried, convicted and fined £900 sterling for imitating tea, by preparation of the leaves of sloe, ash, elder, and other trees.

Accounts from Frankfort state, that the differences between the King of Bavaria and the Grand Duke of Baden are amicably settled, through the mediation of the Austrian Court.

Private letters from France and Ireland represent the heat in these countries as excessive. The streets and roads are nearly deserted in the middle of the day, at which time few persons are seen out of the doors who are not compelled by necessary business.

The freedom of election not admitting the presence of the military, they are obliged to evacuate the various county and borough towns, and their immediate vicinity, which constitute their present quarters. The troops thus removed will occupy points at a proper distance, until the election being over they can constitutionally resume their former residences.—Gravesend is thus filled with soldiers from other parts of Kent. Saturday morning a troop of the 13th dragoons left Rochester, and took up their quarters at Hampstead.

"It is believed," says a private letter from Paris, "that the trial of Ardouet & Cauchois will be carried before the Court of Assize in the ensuing month. The last interrogatory of Ardouet threw much light on the odious plot of which the Duke of Wellington was to have been the victim. It appears certain that a late Minister of Bonaparte who has resided for some time in one of the ports of the Adriatic, was privy to this infernal plot, as well as a *ci devant* great personage who now resides in the United States. There are, it is said, such grave circumstances in the last disclosures of Ardouet, that it would be imprudent to commit them to a private letter. Every thing announces that this plot was as vast as it is possible to imagine; for, in order to accomplish the assassination of one man, conspirators appear to have communicated with each other between the two hemispheres.

Norway and Sweden.—A proposition has been made to the Diet of Norway to demolish all the fortresses of that kingdom. These works having been constructed as a defence against the Swedes, it now becomes a national concern to save the expense of their useless garrisons. The Swedish Fence Royal,

LONDON, June 20.

3 per cent consols 79 1-4

The election as members of Parliament, of Mess. Romilly and Maxwell, at Westminster, is no more doubted. The state of the votes to-day at 1 P. M. were as follows:—Romilly 1115; Maxwell 1095; Bardett 432; Sennaird 92; Hunt 31; Cartwright 19. Votes in Southwark—Cresset 1712; Wilson 1210; Barclay 1004; London, 20 day —Wood 3537; Wilson 3105; Atkinson 2795; Clerk 2653; Thorp 2500, Atkins 1541.

Oscar, is appointed by his father Lieutenant General of the Norwegian army. The Hamburg papers announce the death of Field-Marshal Prince Barclay de Tolly, one of the most distinguished officers in the Russian army.——Field Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg, the commander in chief of the allied armies, on their first entrance into France, also dies dangerously ill at Vienna.

The North Pole Expedition.—It appears from a letter received at Lloyd's from Lerwick, that the expedition to the North Pole, arrived at the Shetland Islands on the 30th April and the 1st of May, and sailed again on the 3d & 10th of May.

"MADRID, May 8, 1818.

The above Decree is of more importance, as it affects individuals, than its reintion to the Governments of Foreign States. We have more than once admonished those of our countrymen who seemed bent on adventures across the Atlantic, that by doing so they put themselves out of the protection of their own Government, and exposed themselves to whatever severities the Spaniards might think fit to exercise upon the persons of their own insurgents.

"His Catholic Majesty having heard the opinion of his Supreme Council of War, on the 27th of February last, relative to foreigners who make common cause with the insurgents of Spanish America, has decreed that every foreigner who shall be taken with arms in his hands, in his Majesty's dominions of America, shall be treated as a rebel, and be subject to the same punishment as natives, having due regard to the different ranks in which they serve."

PARIS, June 25.

The duke of Wellington left here yesterday morning for Cambray; he is not expected to be absent a long while.

M. Poletika, Ambassador of Russia to the United States, is just arrived here, from whence he will proceed to his destination. He was formerly ambassador of Russia to London.

The ambassador of Sweden is shortly expected near the court of France.

BRUSSELS, June 18.

Arrived in this city two days ago, the duke and duchess of Kent.

It is said the hotel of Vergnigneul has been hired for the duke of Wellington.

Arrived the day before yesterday, Madame de Talleyrand, wife of the prince of that name.—She came from Paris.

The Waterloo Society, which annually celebrates the Anniversary of the memorable Battle of the 18th, on the following day, will repair this year on the 21st, instead of the 19th, in solemn procession, to the spot where the independance of the kingdom of the Netherlands was consolidated by the courage of the brave men who combated there for the liberty of Europe.

M. Canchacres has just begun the tour which he is accustomed to make every year in Holland.——He has left the Hague and proceeded to Amsterdam. He has received from the Chancellor of the ——— of Honour permission to resume his insignia and his ribbon. He seems to be entirely reinstated. It has circumstance should induce him to return to France, to settle there, he would be regretted in this country by the poor, on account of his numerous charities, in which his immense fortune allows him to indulge; for he is said to have an income of 500,000 francs per annum, and does not spend any thing considerable in mere ostentation.

STUTGARD, June 24.

This morning at half past 7, her majesty the queen of Wirtemburg, was safely delivered of a princess.

AIX LA CHAPELLE, June 18.

A Rhine shopper contains what follows: about the middle of August all that belongs to the new congress will meet at Aix La Chappelle, and the deliberations will begin in the first days of September. To the project of delivering France from the burden of maintaining the army of occupation, are joined some other plans to secure tranquility and peace through all Europe.

The vines in France were reported to be flourishing, and promise abundance.

From the Maine, June 5.

The purpose of the approaching congress of the sovereigns at Aix La Chapelle, seems to be pretty well understood. The Austrian Observer was certainly right in saying, that the Monarchs would meet family to decide the question on the evacuation of France by their troops. —But again this measure many others are connected that respect the further security of peace and order in Europe. For as it is uncertain what may be the consequences of withdrawing the foreign troops from France, considering the irritability of people's minds, and the memories of party spirit, which is far from being quelled; and considering that France is the country from which all revolutionary opinions have issued and spread over Europe, the Cabinets are sensible how necessary it is to keep a watchful eye over that kingdom, that the order of things now restored may not be again troubled, and that the principles of legitimacy which have been confirmed by the Holy Alliance, under the ægis of Alexander, may be supported for the future. The adopting of suitable measures for the attainment of this important end, is therefore, wholly in the sphere of a new European Congress, upon whose decision it will depend, whether, under existing circumstances, it may be advisable wholly to dissolve the army, composed of troops of the great powers, which has been hitherto in France, for the purpose of maintaining tranquility, and securing Europe from new revolutionary storms; or to keep it for some time longer on foot. As for the contingents of the small powers, it seems to be already settled that they are to return home.—Whatever may serve to confirm the present politic abystem of Europe, will also be discussed at this Congress.

Match against Time and the Alien Bill.

The Edinburgh Star contains the following:—

"The most expeditious journey between London and Edinburgh ever known has just been performed. On Monday last, after it was ascertained that Lord Castlereagh meant to introduce a Bill into the House of Commons that night, for the purpose of suspending the clause in the Scots Act of Parliament of 1695, which declares that all foreigners binding a share in the Stock of the Bank shall be held and considered naturalized subjects of Scotland; a gentleman received a number of powers of attorney from foreigners residing in London, with directions to proceed express to Edinburgh to purchase stock. He left London at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and reached this about 12 on Wednesday, having thus performed the journey in the space of 42 hours! We understand he was fortunate enough to effect transfers of stock in favour of his employers before three o'clock, after which no transfer could be available, as the Bill introduced by Lord Castlereagh being read three times, and passed the Commons on Monday, would also pass the Lords on Tuesday, and receive the Royal Assent on Wednesday. No fewer than 38 transfers of Bank Stock were made in favour of foreigners on Wednesday, and about 100 since the 20th of April last: and but for the discovery of the clause in the Act before the rising of Parliament, there is little doubt that several thousand such transfers would have been made before the meeting of the new Parliament."

Riot at Tunsworth.—Sir Robert Peel having announced the intention of his son, Wm. Peel, Esq. to offer himself co-jointly with sir Robert, at the approaching general election, lord Townsend, one of the present members, arrived in the borough, and the canvass of both parties has proceeded with great briskness. On Monday last both parties gave public dinners to their friends.

The head-quarters of the parties were at the King's arms (sir Robert's Inn,) and the Castle (Lord Townsend's,) which Inns are exactly opposite each other. After dinner, in the course of the evening, the rival candidates paraded the town in procession, with appropriate flags, &c. The procession meeting (as the matter is stated to us,) the bearer of one of the Peel flags waved it sluntingly over the heads of the rival party; the flag was instantly torn to atoms; the procession passed on—but the "thumb had been bitten," as Shakespeare says. Arrived at the Inns, W. Peel, esq. appeared at the window, and, we believe, addressed the freemen below. He had a walking stick in his hand, which the Townsend boys say was shaken, as in menace; (a thing perhaps not very likely, but the thought was enough.) Instantly to it the rival boys went; and scores were in a moment rolling: the pavement was torn up, and the siege began on both of the garrisons; windows, shutters, frames, &c. all disappeared as by the wand of an Harlequin, till scarce a stick or pane was visible. The job was completed of both houses in a few minutes. A cart load of large paving stones were collected from the rooms of each inn, many of which came rolling down the stair cases like thunder. On the part of the Townsend boys, the war was instantly carried to the house of Edmund Peel, esq. across the road which passes the corner of the street at right angles. This residence instantly shared the fate of the inns, and the family were obliged to fly. The damage done must be very considerable: but we have heard of no estimate that can be relied on. The town has been quiet ever since. We are sorry to hear that one man has been so severely hurt, that his life is despaired of; another had his leg broken: and various others are seriously injured.

This morning a lad, a man was swimming in the Clyde at Dominie's Hole, a ferocious water dog leaped in after him and fixed his fore paw on his shoulders, and kept him below the water till it was nearly drowned. Two young men hearing the cry "save him," immediately swim towards him, and forcyed him up until they got to a shallow place, when he was shortly after taken charged. The practice of bringing water dogs to a bathing place is very much to be reprobated.

The countenance of the Duchess of Cambridge, lately married to the king's youngest son, is not only beautiful, but strongly marked with benevolence and intelligence. Her figure is exquisitely formed. The following is a description of the wedding dress of her royal highness the duchess of Cambridge: A very rich silver tissue, with two blond flounces of beautiful Brussels point lace: each flounce headed with rich silver scolloped trimming; the sleeves tastefully looped up with silver tassels, and richly trimmed with Brussels lace to correspond. A silver tissue robe, lined with white satin, trimmed with broad Brussels lace, and bordered with a rich silver scolloped trimming to match the dress, and fastened in the waist with a brilliant diamond clasp; head dress, a brilliant bandeau of diamonds.

WARSAW, (Poland,) May 11.

Lt. Gen. de Czernitshell has departed for Stockholm, to bear the compliments of the Emperor of Russia to the king of Sweden, on his succession to the throne.

The Diet of Poland are making, by order of the Emperor Alexander, several new laws respecting the Jews. The principal provisions admit all worthy of them, to the rights of citizens. An amelioration of the condition of the Israelites is making in all parts of Europe.

ROME, [Italy,] May 16.

On the day of Pentecost, his holiness the Pope, [now 76 years old,] accompanied by a large number of Cardinals, &c. assisted at a mass in the palace Quirinal. After mass his holiness and suite heard a sermon on the holy spirit, pronounced in the latin language, by Vincenco Ferretto, formerly named Musfat, an African black, born at Tunis, and now one of the Propaganda. He professed the Mahomedan religion until he was 15 years old; when he came to Rome, and in 1815 was baptized, and had the sacrament administered to him by Cardinal Litta. At the mass the venerable Cardinal Mattei presided.

From the United States.

From the Boston Centinel.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

☞ Mr. Hooper has kindly favoured us with London papers to 16th June.

The united kingdom was in the agitation of a general election. Business was suspended for a time, and the military were not allowed to remain in the vicinity of the polls during the voting, were continually passing from post to pillar. Many members had been returned, and numerous old ones declined being candidates. From all appearances the ministerial majority will not be diminished. Mr. Wooler, the printer of the *Black Dwarf*, was a candidate for Coventry. The other candidate is a bookseller. One of the candidates for Westminster, is the gallant capt. Maxwell, who silenced the Chinese at Canton.

The chief topic of speculation on the continent was the approaching congress of sovereigns at Aix-la-Chapel.—Formerly when kings met it was for mischief. But the best informed in Europe anticipate nothing from this adjourned meeting but the consolidation of the existing order of things.

The French king has granted leave to gen. Savary (duke of Rovigo) to visit America.

The weather in Europe has been very hot; but the rains have been abundant and the promise of plenty is as bright as the assurances of peace.

Prince Oscar, son of king Charles 14th, (Bernadotte;) is appointed lieutenant general, of the Norwegian army. (He was 19 years old on the 4th July last.

The Spanish government has again officially announced, that they shall treat all foreigners found in arms in South America, as rebels and punish them accordingly.

A Paris paper reports that an earthquake has swallowed up the ancient city of Philippi, in Romania and destroyed 70,000 of its inhabitants. An earthquake in Turkey is not a rare piece of news in a Paris paper.

It was reported in England, at the last dates, that Lord Ellenborough was about to resign as chief justice of the court of king's bench, on account of ill health. The vice chancellor was taked of to succeed him.

Vaccination flourishes in France.—During the year 1816, there were 638,935 births in the kingdom; of which 421,548 were vaccinated, 24,610 had the small pox, of which 2463 died, and 2182 disfigured. It is unnecessary to add, that no mortality or disfiguring attended the vaccinations.

They have made in Vienna the first experiment of an machine to mow grass. This ingenious machine is harnessed to two horses, and in the space of ten hours will cut five Austrian arpents of grass, which is 600 square fathoms each.

From the Boston Intelligencer.

Particulars of the late Robbery at Cumberland Bank.

The extensive ——— robbery of the Cumberland Bank in Portland, which has been published since our last paper, we are now happy to state in a fair way to be detected in all its circumstances. This nefarious transaction it will be recollected, took place on Saturday night—and what is very fortunate a gentleman of Portland, whose attention was to bring a sum of money to Boston on Monday, went with the cashier of the Bank on Sunday to receive the amount. At this time it was found the Bank had been robbed. Some blacksmiths were immediately apprehended & examined; one of whom disclosed some circumstance relating to a Mr. *David Manly* which led to his arrest on Monday. The testimony at this time proving neither strong nor direct, he was ordered to recognize in the sum of 200 dollars, for which he was able to find sureties. Some boys who were afterwards playing under a Fire-Kingdom house, by accident fell over a *bag of dollars*—Which circumstance they immediately made known. As Manly had been seen on Sunday to go into the building—he was again arrested, and we understand, upon his second examination, a *Sailmaker* recognized the sailcloth and twine of which the bag was made, to belong to a vessel of Mr. Manly's, commanded by Captain *Rolf*—*Rolf* at the development became evidently agitated—he was taken aside, charged with being concerned with the theft—and upon being promised a reward of 10,000 dollars if he could find the *money and notes lost*, confessed his crime and made a disclosure of the circumstances attending it. *Rolf* observed that himself, *Manly* and his relation *Dola*, were the only persons concerned. The robbery was effected by false keys, which Manly had contrived to get made —*Dola* was on the watch—and after the notes and money were taken, it was thought proper immediately to bury them for greater security. Rolf took the Directors into the country a few miles to the place where the *Bank Notes* had been concealed but they were no longer there—He then led them to the *shore* where his proportion of the specie was buried—which they found by digging. The condition upon which he was to receive his reward not being complied with——and perhaps stung with remorse, mortification and disappointment—Rolf stole aside round a point of land and shot himself with a pistol.

Manly it was supposed between the 1st and 2d examination had taken the notes from their secret deposit—and he is now under durance, with his relation *Dola* upon the charge of Grand larceny.

This sudden discovery, will restore confidence to the Bank and to the community—the bank has recovered its specie—and its stolen notes can never get into circulation—whilst the public, feel additional security in the fact, that an extensive robbery however well contrived—cannot from the nature of villains be so concealed, that its perpetrators will not be found out to betray themselves. Since writing the above we have received the following—

POSTCRIPT.

The Directors of *Cumberland bank*, have the satisfaction to announce to the public, that all the Monies, Specie as well as bills of every description stolen from the Bank on the night of the first inst. has this day been recovered.

JOSEPH SWIFT, CASHIER.

Portland, August 6, 1818.

Extensive and splendid improvements in the City of New-York.

A gentleman of leisure, on whose accuracy the fullest reliance may be placed, informs us, that he has, during the last three weeks, travelled on foot and on horseback, through every street and alley in this city to the southward of Spring-street, and in that range from the east to the north river; by which he has ascertained, exactly, the number of buildings now erecting and finishing, viz.—1969; upwards of 1000 of which are intended for decent dwellings, and many of them splendid houses. To the northward of Spring-street, there are many buildings going up——that the calculation some time since made, that 2000 houses were building in this city, falls short of the reality. Our correspondent calculates, that, including masons, carpenters and laborers, not less than 10 are employed at each building —making, therefore, the whole number upwards of 20,000; the wages of whom, at an average, cannot be less than one dollar and fifty cents a day—and making an expenditure for building, of about 30,000 dollars daily. To this must be added the sum necessary for the purchase of materials. The rapid growth of this city, in population, commerce and wealth, exceeds, no doubt, the calculations of its most sanguine friends.

In addition to the above, our readers will learn with pleasure, that besides the 74, building at our navy yard (and which will be launched next summer) there are on the stocks, ten large vessels, several of them ships of no inferior class. One of them (the Tobacco Plant) is to be launched at one o'clock this day. This ship, we understand, is to be employed between Richmond, in Virginia, and Liverpool, England, and

to make two voyages a
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From Dr. Waterhouse's
220.

Night-blowing Cereus.
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bright reddish purple.

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roses wash'd in dew?"

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National Intelligencer, w
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declare war and make pe

to make two voyages a year. From the opulence and respectability of the names to whose concern she belongs, we have no doubt of her being richly freighted out with tobacco, and of her returning home fully laden with implements of husbandry, &c. for the use of those whose daily employment is to cultivate the tobacco plant.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

HALIFAX, July 29.

His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie embarked on Friday morning on board His Majesty's brig Grasshopper, which soon after sailed for Lunenburg; after landing His Excellency there, the Grasshopper proceeds to Bermuda.

His Excellency Maj. Gen. Smyth, came in the Wye, from New Brunswick.

Of the eight American vessels detected fishing on the coast of Nova Scotia, and sent into this port for adjudication, five were liberated on Friday last: but with the full understanding, that the indulgence would not again be granted to them: a certificate to that effect was endorsed upon their registers, and the skippers requested to make it as public as possible for the information of the people of the United States engaged in the fisheries. The remaining three, discovered fishing in harbors in the eastward of Halifax, are now libelled, and will shortly be brought to trial in the Court of Vice Admiralty, where, we have no doubt, they will be condemned.

The levity that is shewn by Rear Admiral Sir David Milne, to the vessels which he has liberated, must convince the Government of the United States, of the strong desire he feels to preserve the harmony which at present happily subsists between Great Britain and the United States: and we sincerely hope will so operate, as to deter, for the future, American vessels from committing similar trespasses.—At the same time His Majesty's subjects in his North American dominions must be satisfied, that it is the Rear Admiral's determination to guard from every infringement and violation, those rights to the fisheries which exclusively attach to them.

From Dr. Waterhouse's Botanist, page 220.

Night-blowing Cereus.——If the painter can give but a faint picture of the violet, or the passion flower, or the cherokeedonian lilly, what would he say, if requested to express with his colors some of the family of the Cacti? particularly the Cactus grandiflorus, or Night-blowing Cereus. This stately flower is found in different parts of South America, and in some of the West-India Islands. It expands a most beautiful corolla of nearly a foot in diameter; it has twenty stamina surrounding one pistillum. The inside of the calix is a splendid yellow, or bright sulphur color; the petals of the purest white; but viewing it in front, so as to look into its deep bell, whence issues its long trembling stamina, baffles all description; for in one shade, it is of an aurora color; viewed in another, it resembles the blaze of burning nitre; and as the eye plays over it, we think we see, at times, a bright reddish purple.

"We may remark generally, that the most splendid flowers are of shortest duration; thus this grand flower expands its beautiful colors, and diffuses a most fragrant odour for a few hours in the night, then closes to expand no more. It commonly opens about 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening, usually in July in its native place; but after it is fully blown it droops and withers; and before sunrise it hangs down in a state of irrecoverable collapse and decay; and the next day this short-lived *belle* resembles a soaked half grown ear of Indian corn.—The first time the botanist gazed at this transitory beauty in the garden of Fothergill, and saw its sudden change, it was with sensations he never can forget.—He confesses that in the vast assemblage of flowers that adorn the earth, this flaunting beauty caught his eye, and excited strongly his youthful admiration.

But the Botanist, sobered by age, cannot—will not allow the flaunting "*Cereus*" to rival in his affections the unblushing Rose, "veiled in a cloud of fragrance," whose qualities are often disregarded because common. Queen of *flowers*, where is the poet that has not celebrated thy beauties? where the painter that has not aimed to imitate thee; and who that has senses does not wish to take to his bosom the fresh blown roses wash'd in dew?"

One of the most influential and refractory of the Seminole Indians, has recently been taken and executed at Fort Gaines. How does this correspond with the semi-official article which we copied into our paper of Saturday, from the National Intelligencer, wherein it is declared "that the Seminoles are an independent people, and have a full right to declare war and make peace?"—*Mob. G.*

We are indebted to Capt. Low, of the brig Phœnix, for papers to the day of his leaving Liverpool, June 12. The election in Liverpool commenced with much animation on the morning of the 13th, and would continue a week.

There were three candidates for the two seats, Mr. Canning, Gen. Gascoyne, late members, and Lord Sefton; the first a favourite administration candidate, and the last of the opposition. On the close of the first day's poll, the votes stood as follows: Canning 304, Gascoyne 249, Sefton 164. The whole number of votes in 1806, was 2345. The Poll in London, for four members, opened on the 11th, with six members. The following was the state of the poll on the close of the second day; Wood 1047, Curtis 742, Atkins 493—these being three of the late members; and Wilson 852, Waltham 848, Thorp 773. The whole kingdom was engaged in the general election. Several county elections not contested for many years. There however does not appear to be a probability of any great political change, or indeed very many individual changes in the new parliament.

NASSAU, (N. P.) July 15.

The following is a copy of the despatch from Earl Bathurst to his Excellency Governor Cameron, communicated by his Honor the President, to the two branches of the Legislature, immediately after the session was opened.

(COPY.)

Downing-street, 28th Feb. 1818.

"Sir,—I have had the honor of receiving your despatch of the 3d December, and of submitting to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the humble petition and address of the House of Assembly of the Bahamas, which it enclosed.

I have received his Royal Highness's commands to instruct you to inform the House of Assembly, that the arrest, and commitment of Mr. Wylly, under all the circumstances of the case, appear to his Royal Highness to have been highly objectionable, and that his Royal Highness entirely approves of the conduct of the General Court upon Mr. Wylly's being brought before them on a writ of Habeas Corpus, duly issued; in order that the question of the legality of his imprisonment might be fully investigated.

It is with pleasure I inform you, that the petition of Mr. Wylly had been warranted by law. You may further assure the Assembly, that his Royal Highness will ever be ready to afford them protection and support in the due exercise of their privileges, but that his Royal Highness considered that it would be inconsistent with the due administration of justice, and of the personal liberty of the inhabitants of the Bahamas, if the Assembly were allowed to possess an uncontrouled right of arresting and committing to prison any of his Majesty's subjects, under the plea of an alledged breach of privilege: that a claim on their part to a power of this nature can only lead to a repetition of those contentions which have unhappily occurred between the Legislative Assembly and the General Court, tending to degrade their respective authorities in public estimation, and to create a serious if not a fatal interruption of all public proceedings.

With respect to that part of the Memorial which relates to the rejection by the Council of certain Bills sent up to them by the Assembly—His Royal Highness considers the Council have, in common with the Assembly, a full and undoubted right to decline how far to adopt such legislative measures brought under their consideration are fit to become Laws of the Colony; and that in whatever light the Assembly may view the grounds upon which the Council act in such cases, their conduct must but feel that any interference with the privileges of the Council in that respect, might lead to consequences not more subversive of the constitution of the Bahamas than of the peculiar privileges of the House of Assembly itself.

I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

BATHURST.

To Governor CAMERON, &c. &c. &c.

The House of Assembly after several Resolutions expressive of their indignation at the above despatch, having terminated proceedings against William Wylly, esq. for offences alledged to have been committed by him against the last House of Assembly, and also to have given to the several charges. Yesterday was the appointed day; but at 11 o'clock, after the Legislative Council had assembled, and the House had met, his Honor the President came into the House, and desired the Honorable Council to attend, as he had commanded the immediate Attendance of the House, and was pleased to close the Session with the following Speech:—

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

At the commencement of the present session, I had ordered you the copy of a despatch from the Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of state, to His Excellency Governor Cameron, bearing date Downing Street, the 28th February last, stating that his Lordship had received the Governor's dispatch of the 3d December, and had submitted to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the humble Address and Petition of the House of Assembly of the Bahamas, which it enclosed; that his Lordship had received his Royal Highness's commands to instruct the governor to inform the House of Assembly, that the arrest and commitment of Mr. Wylly, under all the circumstances of the case, appeared to His Royal Highness to have been highly objectionable; and that his Royal Highness entirely approved of the conduct of the general Court upon Mr. Wylly's being brought before them, on a writ of habeas corpus duly issued; inasmuch as his recognizance to prosecute would be implied, that in the opinion of the Court, the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Wylly had been warranted by Law. And the governor was further directed to assure the Assembly that His Royal Highness would be ever ready to afford them protection and support in the due exercise of their Privileges, but that his Royal Highness considered that it would be inconsistent with the due administration of Justice, and of the personal liberty of the inhabitants of the Bahamas, if the Assembly were allowed to possess an uncontrouled right of arresting and committing to Prison any of his Majesty's Subjects, under the plea of an alleged breach of privilege. That a claim on their part to a power of this nature could only lead to a repetition of those contentions which have unhappily occured between the Legislative Assembly and the General Court tending to degrade their respective authorities in public estimation, and to create a serious, if not a fatal interruption of all public proceedings.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

After the communication of this despatch, it was to be hoped that all former differences would have ceased, and that the House would have proceeded to the discharge of the public business with temperance and moderation—instead of which the House has been occupied only in Resolutions and Acts incorrect in point of facts, unconstitutional in principle, and evincing in terms apparently of studied disrespect, a total disregard to the commands of the Crown, signified upon points distinctly submitted by the House to the Royal Judgment and decision.

The House has also commenced further proceedings against his Majesty's Attorney General, for an alledged offence, for which he was committed by the late House of Assembly, and discharged upon the Dissolution of it. This Act, unsanctioned by any precedent or usage whatever, and going beyond the powers ever exercised even by Parliament itself, appears to me to be an assumption of arbitrary and illegal authority, so pregnant with immediate danger to the rights and liberty of the Subject, that I cannot, consistently with the trust which I owe to my Sovereign, permit the House to proceed any further towards the oppression of an individual, who has been already imprisoned for a justifiable resistance to an illegal warrant; for I must ever maintain that a warrant under which a person is committed in execution, before he is heard in his defence, is according to the principles of the British Constitution, illegal and void, from whatever authority it may emanate.

If it were possible however, for me to be so regardless of my duty, as to permit the House to continue in the uncontrolled exercise of a dangerous and unconstitutional power, the acts, resolutions, proceedings and temper of the House lead directly to renewed and increased contentions between the authority of the Assembly and the Judges of the General Court; I feel it, therefore necessary, in order to preserve the public peace, to protect from violence persons declared by the Judges of the Crown, upon the complaint of the House, to be guilty of an offence whatsoever, and to prevent, if possible, a fatal interruption to all public proceedings, to resort to a power constitutionally vested in me as his Majesty's representative.

Gentlemen of the Council,
Mr. Speaker, &c.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I, therefore, think fit to prorogue this General Assembly to Tuesday, the twenty-first day of July instant; and it is hereby prorogued accordingly.

(Signed) WM. VESEY MUNNINGS.

Council Chamber, 16th July, 1818.

BALTIMORE Aug 8.

Yesterday evening a number of ladies and gentlemen attended by invitation at the seat of Henry Schroeder, Esq. in this city, and witnessed the opening of the flower of the plant *cactus triangularis*, or, *night blooming cereus*. The flower of this curious plant blooms only for a single night in a year; and as the plant is very rare in this country, being a native of the W. Indies, the company assembled were highly gratified by this novel and beautiful exhibition.

The flower began to open between 7 and eight o'clock, was in full bloom about eleven and closed early this morning, and has since faded into irrecoverable decay.

Robbery of Cumberland bank.

PORTLAND, AUG. 4.—On Saturday night last, some daring villains, by means of false keys, entered the Cumberland Bank, and unlocked the vault, and stole therefrom upwards of *two hundred thousand* dollars, principally in bills of the bank. This robbery is unequalled in baldness and extent by any thing of the kind within our knowledge in this country. As the bills stolen from the Bank, are almost wholly of the denomination of *fifty, twenty*, and *ten* dollars, and as the bank have none of the two former denominations, and but few of the latter, legally in circulation, every person who offers such bills to the bank, or demands payment will be required to show how they came possessed of them, as the Bank refuses to redeem such.

We understand that a two masted steam-boat is nearly completed at Philadelphia, which is intended to ply as a regular packet between Philadelphia and Havanna.

The population of the city of Carracas, which was 45,000 in 1812, has been reduced by earthquakes and war to 7,000.

From Lower Canada.

We have lately recived a Copy of "The Report of the Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada, with an Appendix, and a list of subscribers and benefactors. Montreal, printed by William Gray, 1817." It is an octavo vol. of 420 pages, and will form a valuable and interesting document for the history of the late War, and of Upper-Canada. It does honour to the public spirit of the gentlemen who conducted the affairs of the Society, and to the munificence and benev lence, not only of that Province, but of the sister Colonies of Lower-Canada, Nova Scotia, Jamaica, and of the gentlemen connected with the Colonies in the Mediterranean, of whom contributed to the relief of their brethren in Upper-Canada, thereby manifesting, in such an eminent degree, their friendly feelings, which must ever form one of the most efficient bonds of a great and widely extended empire.

The funds, which were placed at the disposal of the Society, according to the annual Cash Accounts, contained in the Report, are as follows:

1814.			
March 31.	Subscriptions and donations at York,	£1288	1 8½
	Donation from Quebec,	2704	5 9
	Do. from a Montreal,	3210	15 5
	Amount of do. from London,	8368	5 9
1815.			
March 31.	Interest on cash,	802	16 6
	Interest on do at Montreal & Terrebonne,	15	9 9
	Interest on different other loans,	132	13 1
	A horse, a present from Col. Nichol,	20	5 0
	Cash, donations, and returned,	44	15 0
	The Jamaica donation,	1419	2 9
	Cash from General Drummond, Niagara prize money,	360	0 0
1816.			
August 6.	Interest on Cash,	263	4 11
	From General Drummond, Sd. dividend. Niagara Prize money,	140	0 0
	Major-Gen. Sharp, and Miss Russel,	25	0 0
1817.			
Oct. 17.	A donation from Gen. Sir G. Drummond,	160	0 0
	Forming an aggregate of	£18,662	12 3 1-2

Which has been expended by the Society, excepting a balance of £447 12s. 1 1-2d. in the Treasurer's hands, for the relief of sufferers by the war, for the reward and encouragement of meritorious public services in individuals.

The expenditure of the Nova-Scotia donation was not entrusted to the Upper-Canada Society.

The Report contains detailed lists of the benefactors of the fund, and also the details of the expenditure, in which the names of the individuals who received even the smallest amount from this Society, are inserted, with remarks illustrative of their characters, losses, and services; thus putting it in the power of every benefactor to the fund, to judge of the application of his money. A more satisfactory account of money placed in trust, we think, has been rarely if ever witnessed.

While we willingly give the tribute of praise which is due to the Upper-Canada Society, we cannot refrain from expressing the mortification which we feel on reflecting on the very different conduct of the Loyal and Patriotic Society established here in imitation of the Upper-Canada Society, as is stated in a letter of the Secretary at Quebec, inserted in the Report. This Society was established in 1813. Large sums of money were subscribed, as is stated in the said letter, "for the relief and encouragement of our own Militia," as well as in aid of Upper-Canada; and to the present day, the subscribers and the public, have not been favored with any account of the expenditure, other than is to be found in the Upper-Canada report.

How to account for such a neglect of public duty, on the part of the gentlemen entrusted with the expenditure of the money, we are utterly at a loss. Their conduct is neither creditable to themselves collectively or individually, or to the community which submits to it. It strikes at the root of every effort in future, on the part of individuals to contribute in aid of public provision to the relief and encouragement of those in the humbler ranks of life, who have been exposed to extraordinary losses and sufferings in the public service. It deprives the subscribers of the satisfaction to which they are entitled, of knowing that their money has been applied according to their intention, and the persons relieved, from that meed of public gratitude, which is ever due to those who have suffered for their country, over and above all pecuniary compensation.

The lapse of time which has occurred since the nomination of the Managing Committee at Quebec, has probably effaced from the minds of the members of the Committee, and the public, their appointment and names. If a satisfactory account is not speedily rendered, we shall endeavour to procure a complete list, and publish it for general information.—*Queb. Gaz*

HEAD QUARTERS,
Quebec, 11th August 1818.

GENERAL ORDER.

Lieutenant General Sir J. C. Sherbrooke having expressed an earnest wish to decline receiving on his embarkation for Europe the Military Honours due to his Rank, and which it was so much the wish of His Grace the *Commander of the Forces* to have paid to this highly distinguished Officer, on his departure from a Command which he has so long and so honourably exercised, it only remains for the *Duke of Richmond* to request Lieut. General Sir John Sherbrooke will accept His Grace's sincerest wishes for his safe voyage to his native Country, and for his speedy restoration to perfect health; wishes in which His Grace is persuaded the Troops throughout this Command will cordially participate.

By His Grace's Command,
J. HARVEY, Lt. Col. D. A. Genl.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27.

At the Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery, holden at the Town of Kingston in and for the Midland District, before the Honourable Wm. Campbell, Judge, Alexander Fisher and John Cumming, Esquires Associates, on Monday the 10th day of August, 1818.

1. John Carscallen convicted of Forgery, sentenced to be imprisoned one month in the common Gaol, to pay a fine of ten pounds, and remain in prison till the same be paid.

2. Alice Braydon convicted of keeping a disorderly house, sentenced to be imprisoned two months in the common Gaol, and at the end of that period to stand half an hour in the pillory with a label affixed to her back, descriptive of her name and offence.

3. John C. Wilson convicted of Grand Larceny, sentenced to be imprisoned three months in the common Gaol, and within that period to be once publicly whipped in the market place, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock—the day at the discretion of the Sheriff, and make restitution to John Wilson the prosecutor of one hundred and twenty pounds, the sum specified in the note stolen by him.

4. John Grace convicted of Grand Larceny, sentenced to be imprisoned one month in the common Gaol, and within that period to be publicly whipped in the Market place, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, the day at the discretion of the Sheriff, and on the expiration thereof to be banished from this Province.

5. William Cooper convicted of Grand Larceny, sentenced to be imprisoned three months in the common Gaol, to pay a fine of ten pounds, and remain imprisoned till the same be paid.

6. Mary Smith convicted of Grand Larceny, sentenced to be imprisoned one month, and within that time to be twice privately whipped in the presence of at least two women.

7. Michael Smith, convicted of receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen, sentenced to be imprisoned two months, and within that time to be twice publicly whipped at the Market place, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, the days at the discretion of the Sheriff.

8. Jane Smith convicted of receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen, sentenced to be imprisoned two months, and within that time to be twice privately whipped in the presence of at least two women.

9. Mary Flake convicted of keeping a disorderly house, sentenced to be imprisoned one month, and then to be placed in the Stocks half an hour.

10. Noble Bowden convicted of an assault, sentenced to be imprisoned ten days, to pay a fine of five pounds, and continue imprisoned till the fine be paid.

Kingston, August 21, 1818.

"This prisoner, aged only 11 years, has been instructed and encouraged in this nefarious mode of life by her parents, both of whom have been convicted and sentenced to be punished for receiving the goods knowing them to be stolen.

Adjutant General's Office,
York, August 21, 1818.

NAMES OF OFFICERS who belonged to the late Incorporated Militia for whom claims for Pay and Allowances remaining due during the late War have been admitted, and are now payable at the Office of Wm. Allan, Esq. York.

CAPTAINS.

HAMILTON WALKER,	JOHN KERR,
EDWARD WALKER,	ALEXANDER RAPELJE.
DONALD M'AULAY,	

LIEUTENANTS.

PETER M'CALLUM,	JAMES HAMILTON,
DUNCAN M'DONELL,	GEORGE RITCHIE,
DONALD M'DONELL,	HENRY RUTTAN,
JOHN FRASER,	ALEXANDER ROSS,

ENSIGNS.

JOHN APPLEGARTH,	HENRY ROBINSON,
J. KILBORN,	J. W. KERBY,
CHARLES KERBY,	CHARLES SMART,
JOHN LAMPMAN,	ANDREW WARNER.

N. COFFIN.
Adj't. Gen. Militia,
Upper Canada.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having in a recent instance misconstrued the act relative to searches in the Register Office, is fearful that he may have committed the same error in other instances, and would feel obliged to all persons who may have made searches, and think themselves aggrieved, since his holding the Office, for this District, to acquaint him, in order that any mistake inadvertently made may be immediately rectified.

STEPHEN JARVIS,
Register, Home District.

York, Aug. 25, 1818.

To be Let,

FROM the tenth day of November next, the House and Premises of Davenport. It is well adapted for the accommodation of a Gentleman's family—its healthy and airy situation, added to its close vicinity to York, makes it a very desirable residence. For terms apply to the Subscriber at the house of Mrs. Murray, Milliner, Kingstreet, Market-place, York.

MARY M'GILL.

The premises may be viewed at any time.

FOR SALE,

AN excellent Single Horse WAGGON, and full plated Harness, on very reasonable terms. Enquire at this Office.

Miscellaneous.

A DAY IN VIENNA.

During the sitting of Congress.

From Bright's travels in Lower Hungary.

It was Sunday; the shops were all closed, and in addition to the mass, which is daily and almost hourly celebrated in all the churches, sermons were preached in the German Language. It is a day of more than ordinary festivity among all ranks; the theatres are open in the evening; and I was strongly recommended to visit a place of public amusement called the redoubt, where, in all probability, I should see many of the distinguished persons then collected at the congress.

Not having yet delivered my letters, I accompanied a gentleman of Vienna, with whom I had made an accidental acquaintance. We entered the room about nine o'clock in the evening. It is a magnificent saloon, finely lighted, surrounded by a gallery, and forming a part of the large pile of buildings called the Bourg or Imperial Palace.—Never was an assembly less ceremonious; every one wore his hat; many, till the room became heated, their great coats; and no one pretended to appear in an evening dress, except a few Englishmen, who, from the habits of their country, and some little vanity, generally attempt to distinguish themselves by an attention to outward appearance. Around the whole circumference of the room were four or five rows of benches, occupied, for the most part, by well dressed females, while the other parts presented a moving multitude, many of whom were in masks and dominoe, and were busily engaged in talking and laughing, or dancing to the music of a powerful orchestra. My companion squeezed my arm as we passed a thin figure with sallow shrunken features, of mild expression with a neck stiff, bending a little forwards, and walking badly. —'That is our emperor.' I shook my head and smiled. He was alone, and dressed like the rest. 'Pray allow me to doubt a little, till I have some further proof.'—'Then, do you see that little man, with white hair, pale face, and aquiline nose? He was almost pushed down as he passed the corner; that is the king of Denmark.'—Again I shook my head in disbelief. 'Here the Emperor of Russia approaches.' I looked up and found the information true.

His fine manly form, his round and smiling countenance, and his neat morning dress, were not to be mistaken; they were the same which some months before, I had seen enter the church at Haarlem, to the thundering peals of the grand organ. I soon recognized the tall form, the solemn and grave features of the King of Prussia; and afterwards seeing these two in familiar conversation with the two monarchs whose pretensions I had disputed, was satisfied their claims were just. 'That short, thick old gentleman, is the grand duke of Saxe Weimar. That young man near him the crown prince of Wirtemberg. Here, turn your eyes to that seat.—The large elderly man, with a full face—he looks like an Englishman—he is the King of Bavaria.'—'Pardon,' I exclaimed, stepping quickly aside. 'That was the grand duke of Baden,' said my monitor, 'whose toe you trod upon; he was talking to Prince William of Prussia. Here, fall back a little, to let three gentlemen pass, they seem very anxious to go *out*. One, two, three, four, five; these are all archdukes of Austria. There seems a little press towards that end of the room. See, three women in masks! have beset the King of Prussia. He seems not a little puzzled what he shall do with them. Now a party of waiters draws the attention of the crowd, and the King is left to dispose of his fair assailants as he thinks fit.

'Do you see that stout, tall man, who looks at the dance?—he is the duke of Saxe Cobourg; and by his side, not so stout as himself, is his brother, Prince Leopold.'—'Who is a young man, next to us, marked with the small pox, who is speaking broken English?' 'It is the crown prince of Bavaria; he is said to be very fond of your nation. And here,' giving me another hearty squeeze with his elbow, 'is an English milord.' He had on his head a remarkably flat cocked hat—two ladies in dominos leaning upon his arm. The hat, unique of its kind, rather excited a smile in my companion.

After a little more pushing, for the room had now become very full, we encountered a fine, dark, military looking man, not in uniform of course, but with mustachios. 'This was Beauharnois, viceroy of Italy.' In this way, for two or three hours, did we continue meeting and pushing amongst hundreds of men, each of whom, had he made his appearance singly, at a fashionable route, in London, would have furnished a paragraph to our newspapers, praise to our shops, tales to our bazaars, distinctive appellations to every article of our dress, and themes it not ideas to our poets.

LIVERPOOL, June 10.

Hydrophobia.—The present week is another, as it increases the danger from it has powerfully drawn the public attention towards the discovery of a preventative or a remedy for this direful malady. But, of all the specifics which have been hitherto discovered, none can be implicitly replied on as a certain preventative of or cure for canine madness. Great praise, we think, is due to one of our contemporaries for the zeal with which he has repeatedly introduced to the notice of the public the discovery, made by a Russian peasant of Simbirsk, of a plant which is reported to be a never failing cure for the bite of a rabid dog. This specific is the bulbous part of the plant called by botanists, *Alisma Plantago*, or the *Great Water Plantain*. By a gracious ordination of Providence, the antidote never lies far from the poison; and to add to the value of the discovery, this plant grows in every part of Europe. It vegetates in water marshes, lakes, and stagnant pools, and, we believe, is to be found in such situations in almost every district in England. A specimen of this plant was gathered, a few days ago, in a pit in the lane leading to West Derby. In England the season of flowering is in the month of July, August and September. It may be gathered at any time, but it is best when it is flowered.

An article from St. Petersburg, dated May 8, mentions an instance that occurred in the territory of Cherson, where a mad dog bit four individuals and several animals. The authorities administered, as an antidote, the *Alisma Plantago*: several of the animals died, but none of the persons who were bitten have exhibited the slightest symptoms of madness. This, we think, is a decisive and satisfactory proof of the efficacy of the plant preventive of the effect of the mania.

There has been published in France, according to the *Bibliographie de la France*, during the year 1817, *four thousand two hundred and thirty-seven works*—eleven hundred and seventy nine engravings—and four hundred and seventy pieces of music. The three first weeks of the present year have produced two hundred and eighty publications, sixty-three engraving, and twenty six new tunes.

Canal.—One hundred thousand dollars were subscribed at Louisville, in one day, by the wealthy inhabitants of the west, to effect a canal at the falls of the Ohio.

As strange as it may appear, nevertheless it is a fact, that large quantities of wheat and flour have lately been shipped from New-York to Baltimore for a market. A writer in the Federal Gazette, in speaking of this reversal of trade, says, "Baltimore is now the highest market on the continent for flour. A considerable quantity of wheat is on its way here from New-York. Upwards of 5000 bushels have arrived from the district of Maine, and 4000 bushels are afloat at our wharves from New-York."

The following account is translated from the Vrai Liberal of May 8. It is sufficiently evident upon a very slight observation, that in the common way in which wood is consumed upon our hearths many of its component parts escape in the form of vapour and gasses, and thus are wasted, which might doubtless be applied to useful purposes. We are not informed of the particular mode in which these products are preserved and separated from each other in the invention here referred to, but no ingenious chemist can be much at a loss for means of doing it, to a considerable extent at least.

Application of chemistry to arts.—The city of Brussels, has for a year, contained an establishment which ought to fix the attention of all who are interested in the progress of the useful arts, and one which shows how much the sciences are capable of assisting them. By means of a process, the first discovery of which was the result of the studies of the most able chemists, Messrs. Baugnier and Desprets, the principals of the establishment, have the secret of converting wood into charcoal, and at the same time, by a very simple operation, of extracting pitch, and pyro-ligneic acid—the best for the purpose, is produced by hydrogen gas, which is furnished by the operation, and they have learned by very ingenious means to manage and direct it at pleasure. The charcoal is of perfect purity. The pyro-ligneic acid, independently of the uses to which it is applicable in the arts, gives, when rectified, an excellent vinegar, which both for the table and domestic purposes, surpasses in quality the best wine vinegar, and which by its moderate price, will give a considerable saving to the consumers. The pitch, cheaper also than that which is imported from abroad, can on other accounts be made to enter into competition with it. In fine, the hydrogen gas not only serves to heat the furnaces in which these different products are elaborated, but by its superabundance contributes to illuminate the work shops.

The pyro-ligneic acid is particularly valuable to the dyers. Mixed with iron filings, it gives a black dye very much superior to that in common use: and with the addition of dyer's wood it produces shades as brilliant as they are durable, varying according to the nature and extent of the additions. Those hatters and manufactures of printed calicoes who have tried it, have found that it communicates to the furs and cloths the property of resisting the action of the air for a long time. This property seems to be owing to the peculiar nature of the pyro-ligneic acid, and to an oily substance which it contains, when it has not been rectified, to be converted into vinegar. We do not personally warrant the correctness of these last effects, but the artizans, who practice the different branches of dying, are so much interested in proving them, by new experiments, that we have no doubt of their eagerness to ascertain them with certainty.

Those ignorant pretenders, and discontented people, who are always dissatisfied with the age in which they live, ought now, at least, to render justice to the progress modern chemistry has given to the useful arts. How is it that not one among them should suspect that any of these valuable products can be obtained from a billet of wood, if chemistry had not revealed the secret to them. It is not however to these refractory incurables, who cannot be subjected to the action of the crucible, that we should recommend to visit the establishment of Messrs. Baugnier & Desprets. It is to those laborious men, those useful and brilliant men, who exert themselves continually for the happiness of their country, who give animation to its inhabitants, who occupy themselves without cessation in producing the means of sustaining the national industry under the discouragement which foreigners would impose upon it, who struggle against difficulties, of which they are not even admitted to complain and who, notwithstanding the want of reciprocal advantages, which foreign industry obtains amongst us, seek to increase the general mass of riches by creating new objects of exportation.—These alone can appreciate the benefits of the establishment which we recommend to their notice; and which the government has encouraged by a patent.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

Receipt for making Cider, and preserving it sound for years.

Three months ago, I was at the house of Nicholas Nall, Esq. who lives near Deep river, at the upper extremity of Moore county, where I drank cider of a very superior quality; and as the habitual use of cider is eminently conducive to health, ensures sobriety, imparts the agreeable sensation of strength and vigor, and is a pleasant beverage that can be afforded at a small expense, I took care to be exactly informed of his manner of making, refining and preserving it; in the hope that advantage might accrue by publication of it. Mr. Nall had in his cellar, as well as I now remember, about 5 or 10 hogsheads and 50 or 60 barrels of cider of different ages—the oldest was best, nor did he think any fit to drink until it was at least a year old. That which I drank was three years old. It was excellent. His oldest cider I did not taste, as he intended it as a treat for his executors. He complained that his stock was too small to enable him to drink it of the age he wished; but intended to fill another cellar. I here copy Mr. Nall's recipe, as he gave it to me in writing, in April last.

"All apples fit to be eaten will make good cider. The grand secret is in cleansing it from the filth and dregs as early as possible. Each sort of apples are to be beaten and pressed by themselves. Two kinds of juice, both good, would if mixed, often make bad cider. —Throw out all imperfect, sorry, and sun burnt apples, as well as dust and trash—beat your apples before much mellowed, as they lose their strength, soundness, and spirit if too mellow—Let them stand half a day after being beaten before put into the press; then press them slowly; discontinue it as soon as the juice discharged appears to grow thin and watery. The advantage of a slow pressure is in making the liquor run pure. Let your casks, previously well cleansed, be filled quite full to permit the froth and pummice to discharge itself at the bung. When the fermentation abates, cover the bung closely with something that may be lifted by the fixed air that escapes during the future fermentation—In a week rack off the cider carefully, ceasing the moment you observe it to run muddy. Now stop the cask more firmly. In ten days rack it off a second time, and in fifteen days the third time. In every instance the casks are to be clean and perfectly filled, and when filled for the last time to be bunged close; placed in a deep dry cellar, never to be moved until drawn for use. Late cider need not be racked until March, and then one racking, or at most two, will be sufficient. Be very careful that no water, not even the very little that will adhere after rinsing a cask, is mixed with the cider. The smallest quantity of rain water will render cider unfit to keep. The addition of any quantity of distilled spirits is not only useless but injurious.

Mr. Nall's plan is the result of long experience, and its success justifies me in recommending it to the public. I hope it will be tried.

CALVIN JONES.

Raleigh, July 25, 1818.

N. B. I ought to have mentioned that Mr. Nall told me he had for many years tried various plans of clarifying cider to prevent its souring, by means of milk, isinglass, scalding and scumming, filtering through sand, &c. &c. and found all useful, but is satisfied that frequent racking or drawing is far preferable to any other method he has attempted.

From the Hartford (Con.) Mirror, of Aug. 10.

Alisma Plantago.—As frequent inquiries have been made, whether the alisma plantago is to be found in this part of our country; we answer these inquiries, by informing the public, that some of the above named plant has been gathered and left with us at this office, by Dr. Comstock of this city, and may be seen and examined by all who have any doubts of its being the genuine plant. It perfectly agrees with the following description, copied from an English paper. It is said to be abundant throughout our country. It frequents a wet soil, and is most luxuriant in low standing water flowing about here, in the months of July and August. It will be seen also, that the following description of the alisma plantago, agrees with the one published in our paper of the 6th ult.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Hydrophobia.—At the present season of the year, and with cases of this most dreadful of all maladies around us, it may be useful again to call the attention of our readers to a discovery made by a Russian peasant of Simbrisk, as announced in this paper of the 23d of Feb. last. The specific which is said to be never-failing, is the bulbous part of the plant, called by botanists alisma plantago, or the great water plantain; and to add to the value of the discovery, this simple is to be found in all the countries of Europe. In Germany as well as in Russia, the extraordinary properties of the alisma in the cure of hydrophobia is said to have been established by the physical world, and we hope the physicians of our own country will, without delay ascertain its qualities, and give to it, if found efficacious, the sanction of their authority. The Russian counsellor of state, Lowshein, has lately published a report upon the subject, in which he bears ample testimony to its efficacy, and prescribes the method of administering it. The root which, when divested of the tuft of fibres, resembles an onion, may be reduced to a powder, which powder may be strewed on a slice of bread and butter, and given to the patient to eat.

The plant in question grows in water marshes, lakes, and stagnant pools, and we believe is to be found in such situations in almost every part of England. A specimen of this plant, gathered in a lane leading to West Derby, is now before us, and we find it to answer strictly to the description of the alisma plantago, given in "Curtis's Flora Londinensis," vol. 4, article 28, folio edition.

Root perennial, white, somewhat bulbous, coated, and furnished with a tuft of numerous fibres.

Leaves all springing from the root, standing on long footstalks, ovate, pointed, smooth, ribbed, perfectly entire, upright, slightly waved, the footstalks semi-cylindrical, at bottom sheathing and purplish.

Stelk obtusely three cornered, naked, smooth, from one to three feet in height.

Branches producing the flowers disposed in whirls round the stalk and the lesser branches in a similar manner round them, varying greatly in number, and naked.

Stipula at the base of each whirl, membranous, withered, and sheathing.

Calyx; a perianthium of three leaves, the leaves ovate, a little pointed, concave, marked with lines, spreading, membranous on the edge.*

Corolla, three petals, roundish, purple, gnawed on the edge, flat, spreading, somewhat remote from each other, claws yellow.

Stamina, six filaments, fine and tapering, slightly bending inwards. Anthræ greenish.

Pistillum: germins numerous, to 12 or more placed in a circle. Styles as numerous as the germina, filiform, upright. Stigmata simple. The pistillum magnified.

*The season of flowering in England is in the months of July, August and September; the specimens we have before us, and which may be seen at our office, are of course not at present in flower, but the identity is indisputable. It may be gathered at any time, but it is best when it has flowered. The roots should be well washed and cleaned, and dried in the shade; when dry it is pulverised and administered as above. Two or three doses, it is said, have always been found sufficient to effect a cure, even after the hydrophobia is declared in the patient, whether it be man or animals.

Court of Probate Notice

Upper-Canada, Court of Probate York, to wit. } SAMUEL SMITH Esquire, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

To the next of Kin of ROBERT WOOLSEY, formerly of the Province of Upper-Canada, but lately of Montreal, in Lower Canada, Merchant, deceased.

WHEREAS ROBERT M'KENZIE, of the city of Montreal in the Province of Lower Canada, Merchant, lately exhibited a petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said *ROBERT WOOLSEY* some time past died Intestate without this Province, possessed of goods and chattels, exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts thereof; and praying that temporary Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of the said *Robert Woolsey* at the time of his death, might be granted to *GEORGE H. MARKLAND*, of Kingston, in the said Province of Upper-Canada, Esquire.

Now THEREFORE these are in Cite and require, You the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the First Monday in January next ensuing the date hereof, and shew Cause (if any you have) why temporary Letters of Administration of all and SINGULAR the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said *Robert Woolsey*, at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said *George H. Markland.*

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal of the said Court of Probate, at York, in the Province aforesaid, this Fourth day of May, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal,
Court of Probate.

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	Province Currency Dollar at 5s. From £	s.	d.	To £	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	0	3	1	2	0
Mutton	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Veal	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Pork	——	0	0	6	0	0	7
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	3	1
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7
Butter	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs	doz.	0	1	0	0	1	3
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	5	0
Peas	——	0	3	1	0	3	9
Potatoes	——	0	0	0	0	3	0
Oats	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turnips	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flour	cwt.	0	12	6	0	18	9
Do.	bbl.	1	5	0	1	10	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hay	ton	2	0	0	2	10	0
Wood	cord	0	10	0	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, if sent by Mail. Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsq.
6 lines & under,	2s. 6d	7 1-2d.
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d. per line, the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. No advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 5s. for the first insertion.——A great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.



UPPER-CANA

P. Maitland,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATI

GEORGE the THIRD by GOD of the United King Britain and Ireland, of the Faith,

To our beloved and faithf Councillors of our Prov Canada, and to our Ki and Burgesses of our s to the Provincial Parli Town of York, on the day of September next e commenced, held, cal ed, and to every of yo

WHEREAS by clamation, bear Fifth Day of A WE thought fit, by a advice of our Executi to Prorogue our Provi ment until the Twenty-fi tember, next ensuing, at in our Town of York, you r construed to appear. B ing into our Royal cons ease and convenience of Subjects, have thought fit, the advice of our Execu to ordain a year and part of standance at the time al ry convoking and by th enjoining you and each Monday, the Twelfth Da next ensuing, you meet us cial Parliament, in our T for the actual despatch o ness, there to take into the state and welfare of o Upper-Canada, And the may seem necessary. H

AND FURTHERMORE WE ed these our Letters to test and the Great S Province to be hereunto ness our trusty and wel PEREGRINE MAITL Commander of the mo Military Order of the l nant Governor of our P per-Canada and Major manding our Forces Twenty-fifth day of year of our Lord, O Eight Hundred and F in the fifty eighth yea

By His Excellency's Comm D. CA

Land for

LOT No. 31, in cession of the To lington, and about for York.

The land is of the be possesses the very great having the main road Kingston, and a large a passing through it. T stream in the rear which e frist, will make the las bourhood much more v fore.

Very easy terms of p given. For particulars Printing Office.

Executive Co York, 9th M

NOTICE is her RICHARD SIM Farmer or Farmer, cla to make any pretensio have to lot number o thirty-seven in the T within six months from His Honor the Admini cil, otherwise the Lot to another settler.

houses, & of the furni-

MONTREAL, Sept. 9.
DIED.

y to have to perform the
nty of announcing to our
ath of Mr. Moses Kay,
Montreal Herald.—He de-
e on Saturday, last, at the
three years, regretted by
stances. His funeral was
a numerous concourse of
pectable citizens.——Mr.
g been a respectable mer-
city.—It is now nearly se-
ce he became the Editor of
To him is a great degree,
wes its birth; and it is but
to his memory to say, that
indefatigable industry have
ast one of the most enter-
nals in the two provinces.
selections, his unwearied
d his efforts to obtain the
lligence, have more than
choice of the motto—"*Audi
Tenebo.*"
e have the greater reason to
se, that his assiduous attention
discharge of his Editorial du-
considered as having con-
he lingering disease which
his dissolution.—Exposed
ation, frequently to take a
al and other discussions, it
e been impossible to please
ough if he has given general
Let him be judged impar-
discussion should ever have
otile feeling, let it be buried
ty of the grave.—(*Communi-
ontreal Gazette.*

nesday afternoon, the 9th
n Platt, Esq. a most wor-
olic spirited merchant of this
disease which terminated
career was a complaint in
occasioned him to suffer ex-
pains, and at the premature
ears, has deprived his afflict-
of an affectionate husband,
ildren of a tender father, his
dependants of a zealous ad-
the public of an individual,
nsive concerns, gave him an
of employing (in those im-
of his property which his
continually suggested,) many
poorer classes of the society,
n him lost an invaluable and
atron.

OF PROVISION, &c.

ork Market during the last
week.

Province Currency
Dollar at 5s.

	From £	s.	d.	To £	s.	d
lb.	0	0	3 1-2	0	0	5
——	0	0	5	0	0	7 1-2
——	0	0	5	0	0	6
——	0	0	6	0	0	7 1-2
pair	0	0	0	0	2	6
each	0	0	0	0	0	0
——	0	0	0	0	3	1
lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
——	0	0	0	0	1	3
loz.	0	0	0	0	2	6
unch	0	0	0	0	3	0
——	0	0	0	0	2	6
——	0	0	0	0	2	6
——	0	0	0	0	0	0
——	0	0	0	0	0	0
head	0	0	2	0	0	4
cwt.	0	12	6	0	18	9
bl.	1	2	6	1	5	0
lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
——	0	0	0	0	0	0
ton	2	0	0	2	10	0
cord	0	10	0	0	15	0

S OF THIS GAZETTE.

ars per Annum, if sent by Mail,
s and a Half. The subscriptions to
mence, to the 1st of July or 1st of
bscribers who receive their papers
are requested to give 2 or 3 months
id they wish to discontinue their

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under,	2s. 6d	7 1-2d.
ers,	5	1 3

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n, and 2d every subsequent. No
ot above 10 lines, will be charged
s for the first insertion.——A great
made for advertisements inserted
hs or more, provided it is so stated
dvertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

- , Esq. — *Glengary.*
- d, Esq. — *Cornwall.*
- n, Esq. — *Perth.*
- Esq. — *Brockville.*
- lay, Esq. — *Kingston.*
- bb, Esq. — *Bellville.*
- gers, Esq. — *New-Castle.*
- rgill, Esq. — *Toronto.*
- Esq. — *Ancaster.*
- s, Esq. — *Niagara.*
- rnick, Esq. — *Queenston.*
- Esq. — *Long-Point*
- s, Esq. — *Sandwich*
- , Esq. — *Amherstburg.*

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UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. II. YORK, THURSDAY OCTOBER 8, 1818. No. 41.

UPPER-CANADA.
P. Maitland,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Twenty-first day of September next ensuing, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

Greeting:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing Date the Fifth Day of August instant, WE thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Twenty-first Day of September, next ensuing, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. But We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, Hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday, the Twelfth Day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, And therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

In testimony whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper-Canada and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, this Twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen: and in the fifty eighth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council office,
York, 9th May, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to RICHARD SIMPSON, or the Person or Persons, claiming under him, to make any pretension he or they may have to lot number one hundred and thirty-seven in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, before His Honor the Administrator, in Council, otherwise the Lot will be Granted to another settler.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Ex. Council.

Merchant's Wharf.

GOODS ~~Landed~~ or Shipped in or from any vessel at the MERCHANT'S WHARF will be subject to WHARFAGE at the rate of 3*d.* Cy. per Barrel Bulk, payable either by the master of the vessel or accountable by the owner. All VESSELS to pay *Wharfage* at the rate of 5*s.* for the first day, and 2*s* 6*d.* for each subsequent day that she may use the same, at any one time.

W. ALLAN.
York, 1st July 1818. Sw23



PROCLAMATION
UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,

TO all to whom it may concern,

Greeting:

WHEREAS We have been pleased to appoint our trusty and beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, to be Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper-Canada, in the room of *Francis Gore, Esquire*; We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to issue this our Proclamation that all Persons having due notice thereof may govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper-Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, this eighteenth day of August, in the Year of our Lord one Thousand eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of our Reign.

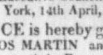
P. M.

By Command of His Honor.
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*: and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.



THE FINE
New Steam Vessel
FRONTENAC,

JAMES M'KENZIE, *Master*,

WILL commence running on the 1st day of MAY next, and will leave *Kingston* for *York* and *Niagara*, on the 1st, 11th, and 21st day of each Month, and *Niagara* for *York* and *Kingston*, the 6th, 16th, and 26th day of each Month, during the season, where every attention will be paid to the ease and comfort of the Passengers.

Freight will be taken on board at *Kingston* for *York*, *Niagara*, & *Queenston*, at Four Shillings per Barrel bulk,

For Passage and Freight, apply to the Captain on board.

Kingston, 6th April, 1818. 16tf

The Church Catechism,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Montreal Bank.

THE Subscriber being appointed AGENT for the Montreal Bank, he will negociate Bank Notes for Bills on Montreal, Quebec, or for Specie.

W. ALLAN.
York, 1st Aug. 1818. 32tf

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

H. DREAN & Co.
York, Nov. 12, 1817.

Saddling Business.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD takes this method of informing the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has purchased the stock and trade formerly belonging to Ira Jones, as a *Saddler, Harness and Trunk-Maker*, which business he intends carrying on at the stand formerly occupied by I. Jones, one door east of the Mansion House Hotel: where he has now on hand

Saddles, Harness,
Bridles, Valises,
Halters, Portmanteaus

and a number of other articles, which he will sell as low, for Cash or short credit, as can be purchased in the country.

Repairing done at all times.

Those who will please to favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with neatness and despatch.

York, August 4th 1818. 6m32

Snuff, Tobacco, Soap & Candle MANUFACTORY.

YORK, U. C.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have now on hand and will be constantly supplied with every article in the above line at their Manufactory, of a most superior quality and on the most reasonable terms.

They also Manufacture

Palm Oil Soap;

The virtues of this VEGETABLE SOAP in cases of sun burnings, the ill effects of cold winds, removing Pimples Freckles, &c. is universally allowed.—The Subscribers would call the attention of Gentlemen to an article of comfort and utility in Shaving, both on account of its peculiar emollient qualities as also from the pleasing odour of the Wall Flower which it so eminently possesses.

OATES & STOTESBURY.
September 9. 37—6m.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars apply to the Editor Kingston, 12th March. 17tf.

WANTED.

A Good Journeyman BAKER.—None but such as can produce a good certificate of character and of having a thorough knowledge of the business, need apply.—Inquire at this Office.

To be sold by AUCTION, on Friday the 16th of October,
At Mr. JAMES ROSS's Tavern.

THE front of Lot No. 15, East of the Don Bridge, in five building Lots on the South side of the road and eight Lots on the North side, as marked out by the Surveyor, on such conditions as will be then produced.

York, 28 Sept. 1818.

FOR SALE.
On reasonable terms.

LOT No. 13, west side of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, with about 80 or 40 acres of improvement, lately occupied by the subscriber.—On the premises are a new Frame-House containing six rooms, cellar and cellar-kitchen; a large Barn-frame, raised, 50 by 30 feet; an excellent new Saw-Mill complete, capable of cutting 3000 feet of timber in 24 hours, with a substantial mill-dam erected on a never failing stream, the west branch of the River Don.

The situation is very desirable either for the Farmer, Merchant or Mechanic. The situation from York is only 7 miles. The Saw-Mill is within a very short distance of the road, and if commenced in a short time 20 acres might be sown with wheat this fall.

For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. LAYE, York, at the Store of Alexander Wood, Esq.

THOMAS ARNOLD.
YongeStreet, 25th June. 1818.

HOUSE, SIGN,
AND
Coach Painting and Glazing.

E. BATES & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that they have commenced in the above Business in King-street, next door to *Mrs. Murray.*

They beg leave to assure those who may favor them with their orders, that they will be executed in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Composition Fan and Side Lights, made and set in the neatest manner.

Spanish Segars for Sale.
York, April 6, 1818. 15-tf

SHERIFF's Office, York, Sept. 29, 1818.

HOME DISTRICT } NOTICE
TO WIT. } is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of York, on Monday, the nineteenth day of October, now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon: of which, all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables and Bailiffs are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices shall be to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF's Office, York, Sept. 28, 1818.

HOME DISTRICT } NOTICE
TO WIT. } is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for this District, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, on Tuesday the thirteenth day of October, now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon: of which, all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables and Bailiffs are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices shall be to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

NOTICE,

IT is intended to present a Petition to the Legislature at the ensuing Session, for an Act to lay an additional rate, for a limited time, on real property in the Home District, for the express purpose of building a Gaol and Court House.

York, 30th Sept. 1818.

A few Reams of excellent
WRAPPING PAPER,
for Sale at this Office.

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Darlington, and about 40 miles from York.

The land is of the best quality, and possesses the very great advantages of having the main road from York to Kingston, and a large stream of water passing through it. The new Townships in the rear which are settling very fast, will make the land in that neighbourhood much more valuable than before.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For the particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.

Court of Probate Notice

Upper-Canada, Court of Probate, York, to wit. } SAMUEL SMITH Esquire, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

To the next of Kin of ROBERT WOOLSEY, formerly of the Province of Upper-Canada, but lately of Montreal, in Lower Canada, Merchant, deceased.

WHEREAS Robert M'Kenzie, of the city of Montreal in the Province of Lower Canada, Merchant, lately exhibited a petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said *ROBERT WOOLSEY* some time past died Intestate without this Province, possessed of goods and chattels, exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts thereof; and praying that temporary Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of the said *Robert Woolsey* at the time of his death, might be granted to *GEORGE H. MARKLAND*, of Kingston, in the said Province of Upper-Canada, Esquire.

Now therefore these are to Cite and require, You the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the First Monday in January next ensuing the date hereof, and shew Cause (if any you have) why temporary Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said *Robert Woolsey*, at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said *George H. Markland.*

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal of the said Court of Probate, at York, in the Province aforesaid, this Fourth day of May, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal,
Court of Probate.

From Europe.

IRUN, July 21.

During the incertitude of the government relative to the hostile indisposition which the United States have unceasingly manifested towards Spain, it appears certain that the fine squadron which is equipping in the port of Cadiz (composed of the ships ceded to us by France, and such of our own as have escaped destruction), will not set sail for S. America. This squadron consists of eight ships of the line, several large frigates, and a proportioned number of corvettes; the crews are complete.—This force is almost wholly armed and equipped, and commanded by the first naval officers of the country.

GREENOCK, July, 28.

Friday came on, at Holyroodhouse, the Election of sixteen Noblemen to represent the Scots Peerage in the ensuing Parliament, when the following were duly returned:—

Peers' Names	*No. of Votes.*
Duke of Roxburg	48
Marquis of Queensberry	54
——Tweeddale	56
——Lothian	57
Earl of Errol	56
——Home	56
——Selkie	54
——Rosslyn	57
——Rosebery	54
Viscount Arbuthnot	45
Lord Forbes	51
——Saltoun	56
——Gray	55
——Sinclair	30
——Colville of Culross.	
——Napier	51
Unsuccessful Candidates.	
Earl of Caithness	3
——Kirkcaldy	18
Lord Blantyre	26
——Belhaven	36

CASSEL, July 29.

His Royal Highness the elector, has approved of the resolutions of the Synod, held from the 27th of May to the 1st of June this year for the purpose of uniting the Lutheran and the Reformed Churches in the Principality of Hanau, in the Hessian parts of the Principality of Isenberg and in the Grand Duchy of Fulda, and has issued an edict to that effect.

DUSSELDORF, June 28.

In the fire which happened on the 9th of this month at Neuburg, in the circle of Isnburg near Treves, 19 persons lost their lives, and 177 houses, barns, and stables; with all the goods contained in them, were reduced to ashes. The loss is estimated at above 223,000 rixdollars.

On the 27th June last, the first stone of a new Lutheran German Church was laid at Moscow. His Majesty the King and the Prince Royal of Prussia, who were in the city at the time, were present at the ceremony and desired to cooperate. The stones which were laid by these personages were of Siberian marble, their initials were sculptured on them, surmounted with a crown.

BERLIN Aug. 1.

The day before yesterday (July 30) at half past six, his Majesty the King arrived here in good health from his visit to Moscow and St. Petersburgh, and having stopped at the Palace only while the horses were changing, went on directly to Charlottenberg, where all the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family were assembled in readiness to receive him.

From the French Frontier, Aug. 2.—Towards the latter end of June, above 600 British soldiers have returned to England, and their place has not been supplied by any others, which circumstance confirms the inhabitants of the country in the idea of the approaching departure of the whole army. A report is even current that the fortresses of Cambray, Valenciennes, Maubeuge, Landrecies, Le Quesnoy, Givet, and Rocroi will be given up to the French Government in October.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 3.

They write from Aix-la-Chapelle that the Austrian Ambassador is in treaty with Mr. Schossaer the banker, for his house for the Emperor of Austria. Mr. Stephani demands 16,000 francs for the hire of his house to the Russian Agents it is thought that this house is intended for the bureaux of the Russian Ministers Count Nesselrode and Capo d'Istria as the Emperor of Russia will reside at a chateau just out of the city, his Majesty the King of Prussia will occupy the hotel of Offerman.

The number of strangers at Aix-la-Chapelle increase daily; there Princes, Dukes, Marshals, Ministers, and Counsellors of State; there are also many persons already arrived belonging to the British, Russian, Netherland, Spanish, Austrian, Swedish, Saxon, Danish and Polish Legations.

Lord Castlereagh and the Duke of Richelieu are expected to arrive at Brussels in the beginning of September.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

A few months ago, the body of a young woman was discovered in the water near Barming, in Kent, with marks of violence, which seemed to indicate that she had been murdered.—Nothing, however, transpired which could tend to fix the guilt of any individual, and all further inquiry into the circumstance had ceased, when on Monday a young man at Maidstone, declared himself to be the murderer. He said, that ever since the execution of Hussey, the horrid thought of his own guilt had rendered his life a burden to him; that he could find no rest night or day; and that he had at last come to a resolution to deliver himself up to justice.

A letter from the Rev. V. Solomon, now in Poland, states, that many of the Jews receive the Hebrew New Testament with avidity; that when one is given several form a ring in the street to listen to its contents; one of them reading aloud, and they follow him to his inn, requesting explanations. In one of the Catholic towns of Germany, application was made for 200 copies for the soldiers in the barracks, and others desired them, in order to know what was contained in that *forbidden book*.

Fouche and his family lodge in the house of his friend, Baron Wimer, on the Parade at Prague. He is going to remove to Lintz, a city of far less beauty and attraction, except that, instead of the Moldau, it lies upon the Banks of the Danube, and is contiguous to the vast estates, for the purchase of which Fouche is now in treaty. He has remained in retirement ever since he left Dresden, but it is whispered that Madame Fouche intends to resume her state when she arrives at Lintz.

Carlsbad is more resorted to this summer than usual; 350 Russian families are there at present, besides Austrians, Hungarians, Bohemians, Saxons, and Prussians. Rents of houses, charges at hotels, and prices of provisions are very dear. The prospect of a fine wine harvest has exceedingly lowered the price of that article, especially in Hungary and about the Rhine. Toplitz is likewise very full of company.—The little bathing place has assumed an importance in consequence of its having been the resting spot of the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia, after the death of General Moreau, and the retreat of the allies from before Dresden. Close to Toeplitz were fought the battles of Kulm, in which the allies were successful, and Vandamme was taken prisoner. This result led to the battle of Leipzig.

On the spot were Moreau was mortally wounded, near the village of Rechnitz, about a mile and a half from Dresden, the Emperor Alexander has erected a simple but solid monument to to his memory. It consists of one large square stone of Saxon granite, on the top of which is a huge helmet of iron resting on a sabre. On one side of the monument is this inscription:—

MOREAU,
Der Held,
Field hier an der scite
Alexanders,
den 27. Aug.
1813.

Moreau, the Hero, fell by the side of Alexander, 27th August, 1813.

It was lately stated that a vessel had been fitted up and moored in the river as a Chapel for seamen to hear Divine Service: last Sunday the congregation on board consisted of from 500 to 600 persons, of whom 300 were seamen, and most of the others were the relatives of seamen. It was a pleasing scene when the ship's-boats were coming from the upper and lower Pool, bringing the crews of the vessels to public worship; and when these boats were made fast all around the vessel, from whence the praises of Almighty God were heard on the river to a great distance. Such is the happy construction, that the whole of the auditors can hear even the smallest sound from the pulpit.

The Floating Chapel of the Port of London Society has continued to be attended by large congregations. Many Masters of merchant ships, their wives and children, usually attend; and since its opening, on the 4th of May last, upwards of 2000 common seamen have heard useful and interesting sermons gratuitously preached to that class of life in particular. The seamen have themselves expressed their warm gratitude for the advantages of this worship, which has greatly endeared to them the port of London itself. Bibles and religious books, have been received from other Societies as auxiliaries to this good work, from which we cannot but augur consequences of high importance to the souls of these men.—The expences of the vessel are estimated at little less than 2000*l.* but the contributions will no doubt reach an amount comparatively small with the object.

FROM A PARIS PAPER.

Horrible Atrocity.—A horrible crime, which presents in its details the most astonishing courage & singular presence of mind, has been lately committed in the vicinity of a little village of the Brie. It altogether forms a drama, the episodes of which are very interesting. If the trial to which it will give rise shall not obtain the melancholy celebrity of the case of Fualdes, it will at least display the character of a woman, whose frightful situation was more critical than that of the mysterious and imprudent heroine of Rhodez.

A pedlar & his wife, a short time since, presented themselves at night fall at the door of a little farm house, a short distance from the high road. They requested of the farmer permission to sleep there, whose wife was still confined to her bed, having lately lain in. A small room was assigned to them, where they passed the night quietly. The next day being Sunday, the farmer and his servants went to mass to a neighboring village. The pedlar also expressed a wish to go there, and there remained in the house only the wife of the farmer, the pedlar's wife, who complained that she was not well, and a child of six years of age.

Scarcely had the people gone out, when the pedlar's wife, armed with a knife, presented herself at the bed of the lying in woman, and demanded her money, threatening to kill her in case of refusal. The latter, sick & weak, did not oppose the slightest resistance, and delivered up the keys of her drawers, at the same time desiring the little boy to conduct the woman who had to look for something in them.—She rose softly from her bed, followed the pedlar's wife, without being heard, & having beckoned the child out of the room, locked the robber in the chamber. She then desired the child to run to the village, to apprise his father, and desire him to bring assistance.

The child did not lose an instant; but by an inconceivable fatality, met on the road the pedlar, who had left the church no doubt to join his wife. Having asked the child where he was going to, the latter answered ingenuously, he was going to seek his father, as an attempt was made to rob them. The pedlar took the child by the hand, and said it would be unnecessary, and that he would himself go & protect his mother.

They returned to the farm where the farmer's wife was shut up; he knocked at the door, but this woman not recognizing the voice of her husband, obstinately refused to open it; and being unable to obtain his end, threatened to cut the child's throat if she did not instantly decide upon it. Ferocious at not being able to prevail upon her, he executed his horrible threat, and killed the child, almost under the eyes of its mother, who heard, without being able to give succour, the cries & last sighs of her son.

After having committed this useless crime, he endeavored to penetrate into the house to save his wife; time pressed, they might each moment return from mass, and he could not succeed in getting admission but by mounting on the roof & descending down the chimney. During all this time he exhausted his rage in menaces & imprecations against the farmer's wife, who almost fainting, saw nothing to deliver her from certain death.—This wretch had already got into the chimney, and was about to enter into the chamber, when the farmer's wife, collecting all her force, drew by sudden inspiration, the palliasse of her bed to the edge of the hearth, & there set it on fire. The smoke in a few minutes enveloped the assassin, who not being able to reascend, very soon fell into the fire half suffocated. The courageous farmer's wife lost not her presence of mind, but struck him several blows with the poker, which put him beyond the chance of recovering his senses.—Finally, exhausted with fatigue & mental agony, she fell senseless on the carpet of her chamber, and remained in this situation till the moment when the farmer & his servants returned from church to be witnesses of this horrible occurrence. The dead body of the child, at the gate of the farmer's house, was the first spectacle that struck the eyes of this unhappy father. They forced open the gates, and after having recalled to life the farmer's wife, they seized the two culprits, who were delivered up to justice. It is believed that the pedlar will survive his wounds, and be able to receive the punishment due to his crimes. They will be immediately brought before the Court of Assize of the department, where this affair is in preparation for trial, which excites the greatest interest through the whole country.

The Kaleidoscope.—It can be no abridgement of the merit of Dr. Brewster in the invention of his Kaleidoscope, when the public are informed that Mr. John Allan, of Penicuik, constructed one eighteen months previous to the announcement of Dr. Brewster, and on a superior plan, in the opinion of all who have seen it. Mr. Allan's produces nine circles, each of which turns upon its own axis, upon the slightest movement of the object looked at, forming the most curious optical machinery, and producing a variety almost infinite. Mr. James Dobbs, of Penicuik, has had one of Mr. Allan's construction twelve months in his possession, which he gave him for the amusement of his children, which is at least nine months prior to any announcement of Dr. B's. But the Kaleidoscope holds but a very trifling place in Mr. Allan's construction of mechanical curiosities, wholly the production of his own ingenuity, amongst which is a machine which he has lately constructed in the form of a horse supported by two wheels, the one following the other longitudinally, and with which, upon a smooth road, he can go with ease at the rate of ten miles an hour.

The machine is impelled & balanced like a man skating, by an alternate movement of the feet upon the ground, forming at once an article of utility and delight.

Abraham Thornton, whose trial on the charge of murdering Mary Ashford excited such deep interest, has since his discharge, been living in the house of his parents at Castlebromwich. He has not yet returned to any employment, but passes his time in a kind of moody inactivity, and almost always entirely alone; whilst his miserable father (a most respectable man, & steward to a gentleman of property in his neighbourhood) is fast sinking into a premature grave, with a consumption brought on by intense anxiety of mind.

Mr. Bullock, of the Museum, with a part of his family, lately sailed in the Cutter Elizabeth, on a voyage of investigation to the unfrequented Isles in the North of Europe. In Sanda, one of the Orkney Isles he visited, the sand has lately been blown away to the depth of 20 feet, and has discovered the remains of buildings of vast antiquity, enclosed by stone walls nearly half a mile in extent; some of the houses are very large, and roofed with stones of prodigious size. There are several circular tumuli, each containing three graves, none of which are more than four feet six inches long. There is not the slightest tradition that I can throw any light on these curious remains, which have yet been very slightly investigated.

OBSTINATE CONFLICT!

The following article, (says a late Liverpool paper) dated Faro, June 12, was received by the last Lisbon mail:—

"An Algerine Corsair, full of men, was lately sunk off Cape St. Vincent, by two Portuguese men of war, after a most desperate and bloody conflict of nine glasses, wherein vast numbers were killed on both sides. The rover maintained the action with great firmness, and such undaunted resolution, that at one time it was doubtful whether she would not have beat them both off, notwithstanding the superior odds against her. The Portuguese behaved manfully, and offered to give quarters, provided they would strike, which generous & humane offer the Pirates did, with horrid imprecations, disdainfully refuse; and so ryvengeful were the infidels to the last, that they fired grape & partridge shot from the deck, and small arms out of the tops into the men of war, as they were going down, which did a deal of mischief amongst the Portuguese. Both the ships were severely shattered—one had several shots between wind and water, which made her very leaky, and her sails & rigging almost cut to pieces—the other had her foremast and bowsprit carried away, with part of her starboard bow, and a large shot went 15 inches in her main mast. It is thought the pirates had expended all their cannon balls, as in the latter part of the engagement they fired from their great guns, marling spikes, ringbolts, rusty nails, bits of iron, and lead cut into square pieces."

Dreadful Superstition.—The Freeman's Journal, a respectable Dublin paper, contains the following account, in a letter from Galway, dated June 18: "On Wednesday evening last, a dreadful murder was perpetrated at the village of Ower, within about seven miles west of this town, by M. Flaherty, husband of the woman who was murdered, aided and assisted by her whole family, consisting of her father, mother, two brothers, &c. being led by the husband to think the deceased was possessed of some evil spirits, and that he had power from the priest to cure her, which had the effect of making her own family look on, and even assist him, while he strangled her, by putting an iron tongs round her neck, and pressing on it till she expired. The father of the deceased has been committed to the county gaol, by R. Martin, Esq. of Ross."

On Tuesday, Wednesday, & Thursday last a great number of soldiers's wives and families, just arrived from France, passed through Ringwood, Hants, to their respective parishes in the counties of Devon & Cornwall; each family travelling with a pass, at per mile, three halfpence each woman and one penny each child. Mr. W. Gorbin, one of the overseers of Ringwood, relieved 200 women & 950 children—the amount of each paid was £52 17s 6d.

Increasing Prosperity of Ireland.—We are much gratified in learning that the demand for all kinds of home produce increases, and in a particular manner for butter, which is more abundant than it has been in any former season. These articles, also continue to realise good prices. We must attribute this in a great measure to the operation of the new regulations in the cooperage and salting of the butter. We have been favoured by the weighmaster of Belfast with the following document, shewing the quantity of butter brought into market for the two last years, up to this period:

From 1st May to 1st August, 1817—5,708 firkins.

From 1st May to to 1st of August 1818—16,213.

Being an increase of no less than 10,505 firkins more than last year. At the same time, we must observe, that butter in the Belfast market is upwards of 30s per cwt. higher than it was last year at this time. We are happy to learn that the increase in the other markets in Ireland keeps pace with this—a striking proof of the flourishing state of the country. Owing however, to the large shipments we understand that the English market has experienced a decline in price. The high prices given for Dutch butter counterbalances the duty on that article, and large quantities are daily expected in London; some has already arrived, and always gets a preference at this season. It will be advisable for all those who have butter for sale to bring it to market immediately, as accounts agree, that the make of butter will be very abundant this year.

Christians in China.—Letters from Pekin, of the 7th of November, 1817, state, that the Christian Missions in China, which are served by Priests of the Order of St. Lazarus, and been for some time before that harrassed by the most violent persecution. In the capital about 400 Christians had been imprisoned, and cruelly tortured; several, unable to bear the persecution, had abandoned the faith.—The richest Christian, however, of the city, and even of the province set a fine example to his brethren. He feared not to give up his property and to leave his family, and surrender himself like a slave to a Mahometan, rather than renounce his religion. The persecution is said to be now entirely at an end, and the authors of it appear to have returned to a milder disposition. This severe trial has only served to strengthen the faith among the true believers. The superior of the Lazarites has been ordered to send out an additional number of Missionaries to those countries, which stand very much in need of them. Although the knowledge of Astronomy and the Mathematics is not necessary to all the Missionaries, yet two of them at least must be fully acquainted with these sciences.

From the United States.

CHILI—NEW VICTORIES!!

Despatch of the general in chief pro. tem. of the army of the Andes, to his Excellency the director.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR,

I have this day forwarded to his excellency the supreme director of this state the following intelligence:

"*Most Excellent Sir,*

"A new laurel has been added to the crown of our country's arms, in the town of Parral, on the dawn of the 27th of last month. An enemy's detachment of 300 men, commanded by the traitor Manuel Bulnes, had taken possession of that point on the morning of the 21st. The place was utterly destitute of defence. It was sacked and many of its inhabitants were inhumanly put to the sword, as you will find it stated in the subjoined copy, No. 1. The worthy Col. Don Jose Matias Zapiola, who had taken the command of that part of the army stationed in Talca, agreeably to the orders communicated to him, and with a view of scouring the country and of meeting the enemy, ordered a party of grenadiers on horse back to recross the Maule.—This movement was entrusted to the valiant and deserving captain of the same regiment, D. Miguel Caxaravilla, who being reinforced by some militia men of the jurisdiction of Parral, fell unexpectedly upon the said point, and the results of this bold enterprize are the death of Bulnes, several of his officers, 200 men, besides a Col. with some officers and a number of men taken prisoners, as stated in the copy No. 2. The conduct of Captain Caxaravilla deserves the highest commendation, although this is not the first instance in which he has given proofs of his valor and excellent dispositions. I must also recommend to your excellency the well deserving serjeant major of the militia, Don Jacinto Urrutia, who was wounded; the Captain of the same corps, Don Domingo Urrutia, and the Ensign Don Valentine Calver, who with his sword put to death the traitor Bulnes, as well as the officers and subalterns either regulars or militia, who, on proper occasions have always proved that whenever they meet the enemy they never fail to conquer.

"In forwarding the above copy for your information, I beg to observe to your excellency, that the forces of the enemy which have been destroyed on that occasion are but the miserable remains of the army routed in Maypu, consisting of the sick and some persons attached to the rear guard.

"May God keep your excellency many years. BALCARCE.

No. 1.

Head-Quarters, Santiago, June 1, 1818.

To his excellency the supreme director of the United Provinces of South America.

I have to inform you that at 9 in the morning, at the conclusion of mass, the tyrant Manuel Bulnes, entered this town

t May to 1st August, 1817.—
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st May to to 1st of August
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more than last year. At the
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interbalances the duty on that
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in London; some has already
and always gets a preference
soon. It will be advisable for
who have butter for sale to
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y abundant this year.

na in China.—Letters from Pe-
7th of November, 1817, state,
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served by Priests of the Order
ans, had been for some time
harrassed by the most violent
on. In the capital about 400
had been imprisoned, and
ortured; several, unable to
persecution, had abandoned
—The richest Christian, how-
the city, and even of the pro-
a fine example to his brethren.
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renounce his religion. The
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and the authors of it appear to
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The superior of the Lazarites
ordered to send out an addi-
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which stand very much in
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with these sciences.

the United States.

L.—NEW VICTORIES!!
of the general in chief pro.
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ency the director.

CCELLENT SIR,
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the supreme director of this
following intelligence:

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God keep your excellency ma-
BALCARCE.

No. 1.

Head-Quarters, SANTIAGO, }
June 1, 1818. }

ccellency the supreme director
United Provinces of South A-

to inform you that at 9 in the
st the conclusion of mass, the
anuel Bulnes, entered this town
with his division, composed of 300 re-negedoes of his own stamp. The people being utterly defenceless he caused to be put to death the temporary governor, Don Manuel Zomora; Lt. Don Henrique Gonzales; Capt. Don Ramon Contreras; Don Juan Pablo Rimnaro, his son, and man servant; Romaldo Fagnus; Mansillo, and Nicaso Figueroa; only the number killed is upwards of 20, besides the number of wounded.—Under the pretext that the militia had been called out, they sacked the village, and carried away a great deal of property. These are all the particulars I can give you at this moment.

God keep you many years.

DIONISIO SOTOMAYOR.

Banks of the Maule, }
21st May, 1818. }

Col. Don Jose Zapiola.

(A Copy.) BALCARCE.

No. 2.

I have the pleasure to inform you that after having five nights march through unfrequented paths, concealing myself in the woods during the day time, having succeeded in posting myself in the vicinity of the town of Parral, occupied by the enemy with 300 men, I determined to attack him, although my force was composed of only 200 men, grenadiers and militia, principally the latter. I disposed myself to attack him in the rear at day break, having divided my troops into two divisions; the first under my immediate command, and the second under the command of Captain D. Domingo Urrutia, & ensign D. Jose Valentin Galvez, ordering the grenadiers to charge the enemy's quarters, and the militia to occupy the entrance of the streets. As soon as I gave the orders to advance, they rushed forward, treading under the feet of their horses, the sentinels posted at the gates, and took possession of the quarters. The enemy flew instantly to the public parade, and took shelter in the neighboring houses, from which they opened a brisk fire through the windows, doors, and loop holes; but the arms of the gallant troops which I have the honor to command, soon put an end to the contest, and slew 200 of the enemy, among them Col. Bulnes, who fell by the sword of the intrepid ensign Galvez, besides many other officers. Among the prisoners were Col. D. Cipriano Palma, and several other officers of the line and militia.—On our part we had a grenadier wounded, and the intrepid sergeant major of the militia, D. Jacinto Urrutia, severely wounded. At another moment I will give you further details of the munitions and arms that have fallen into our hands. I send you at this time 70 prisoners, officers and soldiers.

God keep you many years, &c.

Parral, 27th May, 1818, }
11 o'clock in the morning. }

MIGUEL CAXARABILLA.

Col. D. Jose Zapiola.

Official Despatch from the same.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR,

The viceroy of Peru seems at length to be impressed with that liberality of sentiment which ought always to exist among civilized nations in time of war. One of his envoys arrived at the port of Valparaiso for the purpose of adjusting an exchange of prisoners. He has brought with him four of our officers they had in Lima, as a pledge of the sincerity of the proffered negociation, and given assurances that the want of the means of transportation only prevented them the use of the few that remained, as was desired and agreed upon.

Six months ago, Gen Don Jose de San Martin, invited the viceroy to adopt a similar arrangement, but no answer or other explanation upon the subject could be obtained. The battle of Maypo has undoubtedly been the origin of this change.

The subjoined copy which I have the honor to transmit to your excellency, contains the communication I have received by the envoy, whom I have authorised to come to this capital with entire security. I will take care to advise your excellency of all the particulars contained in the despatches he has brought, and other occurrences relative to this negociation.

God keep your excellency many years.

H. Q. Santiago, June 2, 1818.

BALCARSE.

To his excellency the supreme director of the United Provinces of South America.

Official despatch referred to in the preceding one.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR,

Invested with full power from his excellency the viceroy, Capt General of Peru, D. Joaquin de la Pezuela, to effect the change of prisoners of the royal army made be you, agreeably to your offer, and under the guarantee of the flag of the United States, I have arrived at this port in the sloop of war Ontario, whose commander, James Baldie, kindly gave me a passage on board of his vessel, and generously hoisted himself to contribute to the relief of the deserving military whom the fate of war has placed in the power of your excellency. To this effect I wait upon you with the letters of his excellency the viceroy. Being at the same time entrusted with ten thousand dollars for the assistance of the said military, I beg your excellency to have the goodness (if there be no inconvenience) to grant the permit for the landing of the specie, and distribution thereof among the prisoners; and for the more speedy communication of your orders, I beg also from your excellency to grant me leave to stay in this capital in order to adjust the exchange of prisoners with your excellency in person, or with whomsoever you may please to appoint for that purpose. I ought to inform you that from among the officers prisoners in Lima, I have brought along with me, in order to be exchanged, the Lieutenant Colonels D. Jose Quesada, and D. Juan Jose Balderrama, and the Captains D. Pedro Egnino, and D. Francisco Villanueva (already sent on shore).—Those that are remaining would have been sent along by the same vessel, if Capt. Biddle had had room enough for their accommodation, or the prospect of any other vessel that might have taken them under his convoy, the same having been requested from him, as he himself will inform your excellency.

God keep your excellency, &c.—In the port of Valparaiso, on board the sloop of war Ontario, 29th May, 1818.

Felix D'Olhaberriagus & Blanco.

To his excellency D. Jose San Martin, general in chief of the army of the Andes and Chili.

(A Copy.) BALCARCE.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

Napoleon the younger.—On Tuesday last we re-published from a London paper an account of an attempt made to assassinate the son of *Napoleon & Maria Louisa* in the palace of his grandfather the Emperor of Austria. We have since learned from an officer, late in the service of the king of the Netherlands, and recently arrived in the United States, that the attempt, above alluded to, was not the first which had been made to put to death Napoleon the younger.

The following particulars of a former attempt are given to us as authentic. It will be recollected that in 1814. *M. Maubreuille*, was brought to trial at Paris upon a charge of having stolen Diamonds and other precious Stones to a very large amount from the Queen of Westphalia. On his trial he acknowledged to have stolen the Jewels, but averred that he was in the employ of the Duke of Berri, to whom he said he had sent the Jewellery. He further stated that he had been by the Duke engaged to assassinate *Napoleon Bonaparte* on his way to Elba; which engagement, from some unexpected circumstances & feelings, he did not fulfil. The Duke of Berri thought it beneath the dignity of a prince of the blood of the House of Bourbon to deny the villainous accusations thus brought against him by Maubreuille, and Maubreuille was convicted of having stolen the Jewellery & sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. He was shifted from prison to prison by order of the French government until he was confined in a jail on the Netherland frontier whence he escaped early in the last spring.

Whether still in the same employment or not, certain it is that pretty nearly the same thoughts occupied his mind, & he went to Vienna. When there, he found that young Napoleon was at the Palace of Schoenbrunn near the city. Maubreuille immediately changed his residence for the more immediate vicinity of Schoenbrunn, where he attached himself to the clergyman of the parish, who was one of the tutors of the young prince.—By this clergyman Maubreuille was frequently introduced into the gardens, &c. of the palace, but had never the fortune to ascertain the person of young Napoleon.

The last visit made by the Priest and Maubreuille to the gardens, he saw a smart well dressed boy walking in the shrubbery. He was instantly impressed with the belief that this boy was the son of Bonaparte, and his destined victim. He watched him vigilantly until he saw him nearly enveloped in a clump of young trees; he then sprang toward him, and at the instant drew a dagger; the boy hearing the noise, turned round, and seeing Maubreuille with the dagger in his hand, within a few paces of him, he said at once, "you want young Napoleon, I am one of his playmates; there he is," pointing towards a boy about his own age, who was now as certain of his victim as if his dagger had been already bathed in his heart's blood.——He lost not a moment but crouching & stealing forward until he came within striking distance, when he plunged his dagger into the playful boy, who fell lifeless at his feet.

While this tragedy was performing, Napoleon the younger—for he it was whom we left in the clump of trees, and whose presence of mind had turned aside the dagger of the assassin—precipitately, and by the nearest route, went to the guard and gave the alarm. Precaution was instantly taken, every avenue was guarded, the garden was searched, Maubreuille, the priest and a stranger, were found and arrested. It is said the confessions of Maubreuille & the stranger, containing very important matter were sent by the Court of Vienna to all the principal courts of Europe.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

By the ship Courier, Standley, from Calcutta the papers of that city to May 17, have been received. For the perusal of these we are indebted to Mr. Topliff. The papers are all dressed in mourning for the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales; intelligence of which event was first received there by the way of Persia.

The war with the Peishwa continued. Col. Adams who was pursuing him, made an attack upon him A. 17, near Sweney, after a march of 34 miles, took four guns, 3 elephants, & 200 camels, and caused him a loss of 3 or 400 men.

The town of Mundlah was taken by storm April 26, on which occasion 500 of the enemy were killed. On the 23d a thousand women and unarmed peasantry were permitted to leave the fort. No military occurrences of any consequence are related in these papers.

The papers state that the price of cotton was falling at Mirzapore & Calcutta.

There are accounts from Ceylon to April 4. The disturbances in the interior of that island continued, and there are some details of unimportant affairs between them and the British troops. The spirit of the insurgents is said to be considerably damped. A regiment of troops had just arrived at Colombo from Madras.—The following paragraphs are extracted from the Calcutta papers.

CALCUTTA, May 3.

Within the last fortnight upwards of 20 lacs of rupees have been imported into Calcutta. During the last week the specie brought by the American ships Oscar, Caledonia, Palladium and Orient, amounts to nearly 2 lacs of dollars, besides a sum little short of 18,000 more on the Hongly, from Manilla.

The whole number of deaths of Cholera Morbus, during the week ending yesterday, was 125.

CHILLICOTHE, (Ohio) Aug. 26.

Death of Col. Daniel Boon.

As he lived so he died—with his gun in his hand. We are informed by a gentleman direct from Boon's Settlement on the Missouri, that early in last month Colonel Boon rode to a deer-lick, seated himself within a blind raised to conceal him from the game. That while setting thus concealed with his old rusty rifle in his hand, reached towards the lick, the muzzle resting on a log, his face to the breech of his gun, his rifle cocked, his finger to the trigger, one eye shut, the other looking along the barrel through the sights; in this position, without struggle or motion, and of course without pain he breathed out his last so gently, that when he was found next day by his friends, although stiff and cold, he looked as if alive, with his gun in his hand, just in the act of firing.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.

Green Western Mail and Stages.—We learn from the Western Register, printed at Brownsville, Fayette county, that "the great western mail from Washington city to Wheeling, on the national turnpike, arrived in Brownsville, *for the first time*, on the 5th of this inst. It will pass three times a week. A regular line of stages is also established, by which the passengers will be enabled to reach either extreme—a distance 270 miles—*in five days.*"

We learn from another source, that a stage has commenced running from Gettysburg in this state, to Hagerstown in Maryland, thro' which latter place the road and stages from Washington city to Wheeling pass.

The stages to the western country have heretofore run on two routes from Philadelphia, through Lancaster, York, Gettysburg, and Chambersburg, to Pittsburg—and from Philadelphia, through Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle, and Chambersburg, to Pittsburg—Travellers now have the choice of a third route, but not touching at Pittsburg.

In conversation lately with a gentleman from the Mississippi, our ideas on the subject of the enormous prices which the lands in Alabama are said to have sold for, have been considerably changed. We always thought it somewhat suspicious that wild land there should bring 30 dollars an acre, when better land that was within 12 or 15 miles of Natchez could be purchased from 10 to 20 dollars, but it came in so imposing a shape that it scarcely could be doubted. However, we are now satisfied that in most of the instances it was a trick played off on the government in something like the following manner. Speculators previous to the sale fixed upon the property they wished; they then employed agents to come forward and bid for it at any price; this was done; in consequence the wildest offers were made—but when payment came to be demanded, the bidders had disappeared, and the property remained in the hands of government. The person who had laid the plan then appeared and agreed to take the land at *Congress* price! This story came from the most respectable authority.—*Pittsburg Gaz.*

From Lower Canada.

QUEBEC, Sept. 21.

Quebec Agricultural Society.

At a Committee Meeting held on Tuesday last the 75th inst. George Pozer, Esq. laid before the Society samples of Hemp, grown this season at his new German Settlement at *Albert Gallion*, Nouvelle Beauce. Specimens of the tall grown Plant measured on an average eight feet in height: one sample of the article rotted and hand stripped, appeared very fair and bright, although the water in which it was steeped was not allowed time sufficient to settle clear; another sample dressed, by the ordinary brake, displayed an equally clean appearance, both exhibiting a staple, (as far as the Committee could judge) equal in strength to the best North of Europe Hemp.

It has long been known, that the Climate of this Province is very favourable to the growth of Hemp, and there are not wanting suitable Tracts of Soil throughout the different districts, for its profitable cultivation.—To the exertions of Mr. Pozer, in this line, the Society looks forward with confidence, to a favorable result, than whom few possess more extensively the means and opportunity of carrying the plan into effect, added to the knowledge and experience that he and his new Settlers possess of the best methods of growing and manufacturing the article for a foreign market. Gratifying must it be to the feelings of the Patriotic Individual, and well deserving the Thanks of his adopted Country, could this article, so highly essential to the welfare of the Mother Country, by his means, be added to the list of Staple articles of Export.

The Committee voted Mr. Pozer, and beg him most cordially to accept the THANKS of the Society for his Communications.

There was likewise exhibited by a Member of the Committee, a handful of *Lucern*, sowed in May and transplanted in August 1817, one Crown producing 42 stems, the other 27, averaging 36 inches in height, the third cutting this season. This Plant, by the trials hitherto made, appears to be sufficiently hardy to stand the Climate, and promises to be of much importance in summer feeding Live Stock in general, a large proportion of which is, by the old and prevailing practice, starved on bare and scorched Pasture, the stubble of the former year.

WM. SHEPPARD, Secy.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8.

We understand that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by Major Hillier and Colonel Talbot, on their way to the Talbot settlement, arrived in the vicinity of the Court-House, in the London District, on the 23d instant, and at half an hour past 4 o'Clock P. M. a deputation from the Magistrates and principal Inhabitants waited on His Excellency with the following address:—

To His Excellency Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND Knight, Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,

We the Magistrates, Militia Officers, and other Inhabitants of the District of London, are happy in a personal opportunity of conveying, by a deputation to Your Excellency, our respectful congratulations on Your Excellency's accession to the Government of Upper-Canada.

The solicitude of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to promote the welfare of this distant Colony manifested in the appointment of Your Excellency to preside over its destinies, demands our most dutiful acknowledgements.

We hail with much satisfaction this early mark of Your Excellency's attention in visiting this part of the Province —and our fellow subjects throughout the District unite with us in best wishes for your safe return to your Seat of Government.

Accept the homage of our esteem and respect for Your Excellency and the assurance of our loyalty and attachment to His Majesty's Person and Government.

Court-House, Lon. Dist. }
22d September, 1818. }

His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply.

Gentlemen,

I am much obliged to you for your kind address, and highly gratified by your assurances of loyalty and attachment to His Majesty's Government.

The flourishing state of this beautiful District has afforded me the greatest satisfaction, and speaks most highly for the assiduity and industry of its inhabitants.

Gentlemen,

Be assured it will be my constant wish and endeavour to promote the interests and prosperity of this Province.

Sept. 28, 1818.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, SAMUEL P. JARVIS, Esquire to Miss MARY POWELL, daughter of the Hon. Chief Justice Powell.

LAND COUNCIL.

The three next Land Council days will be on Wednesday the 14th of October, 4th and 25th of November

TO BE LEASED

For a Term of Years.

THREE most valuable Farm Lots, containing one hundred acres each, the property of James Ives, Esquire, within one mile and a half of the town of York. The Land is of the best quality, is well timbered and watered, and being so near to an excellent market is unquestionably one of the best situations for a Farmer in this Province.

Apply to Captain Fitz Gibbon.

York, 8th Oct. 1818.

CAUTION.

ANY Person found carrying away Timber or Stone from Park Lot No. 30—or from Lots No. 31 and 32 on Lake Ontario, adjoining to the Military Reserve, or otherwise trespassing thereon, shall be prosecuted according to Law.

York, 8th Oct. 1818.

THE undersigned late Manager at the property in Markham, under the denomination of *THE GERMAN MILLS*, being about to resign the direction of the same, requests that any person indebted to it, will pay the amount to him immediately, and persons having accounts against the Establishment are requested to present them on or before the 20th instant, for adjustment.

ALLAN N. MCNABB.

Markham, 2d Oct. 1818.

A man and his wife, without children, wish to be hired on a Farm, or in a Private Family. They are from England and have been in this country about fourteen months. Enquire at this Office.

York, 8th Oct. 1818.

WANTED,

A Good Journeyman BAKER.—None but such as can produce a good certificate of character and of having a thorough knowledge of the business, need apply.—Inquire of BARNY MCGUIRE.

To Brick-Makers.

A Piece of GROUND, suitable for BRICK-MAKING, to be let upon very favorable terms, within a Mile of the Market House.

Apply to the Editor.

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	Province Currency Dollar at 5s. FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	0	3 1-2	0	0	5
Mutton	——	0	0	5	0	0	7 1-2
Veal	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Pork	——	0	0	6	0	0	7 1-2
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	2	6
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	3	1
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
Butter	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Eggs	doz.	0	0	0	0	2	6
Wheat	bush	0	0	0	0	5	0
Peas	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Potatoes	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
Oats	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turnips	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabbages	head	0	0	2	0	0	4
Flour	cwt.	0	12	6	0	18	9
Do.	bl.	1	2	6	1	5	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hay	ton	2	0	0	2	10	0
Wood	cord	0	10	0	0	15	0

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each other.
5 lines & under,	2s. 6d	7 1-2d.
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d. per line, the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. No advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 5s. for the first insertion.—A great discount made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.

(Continued from our last.)

Mr. Justice Park observed, that it was for the Counsel to judge; but if they were not given, both he and the Jury must necessarily draw their own conclusions.

Mr. Casberd then reluctantly sent the letters to Mr. Oxenham, and asked if they were the letters shown to Miss Glenn?

The letters were read: they were as follows:—

"My dear James—In answer to your last letter, I writ you to buy the license, and assure you that I was 21 the 28th of last August; remember that I have no independent fortune; can there then be blame in our forming this alliance, when love, not interest, actuates the deed?

"Yours truly, MARIA GLENN."

"September 14, 1817.

"Mr J. Bowditch, Holway Cottage."

The other was a note to Mrs. Mulraine:

"Miss Glenn sends her kindest love to Mrs Mulraine, and informs her it will be perfectly out of her power to see her before half-past twelve to-night, as her aunt and uncle both will be with her if she goes out to walk. She understands that she has something to communicate to her of consequence; if so, she should be obliged to Mrs. Mulraine if she could write and inform her of it by the bearer. Sunday morning."

Mr. Oxenham said, that when these were shewn to Miss Glenn, she admitted the letter to James Bowditch to be her's all but the direction, but totally denied the note to Mrs. Mulraine.

Charles Puddy lived near at the time of the transaction; he saw part of Mrs. Bowditch's family most days. He saw Miss Glenn almost every day; saw her accompanied by Mr. James Bowditch, generally resting his hand upon the mane of the horse. He had seen them more than ten times in that situation; he considered them a little in the *sweet-hearting line*. He had seen them together in the farm yard, there was a wheat mow there; she asked witness once to assist her in getting up the wheat mow: she had been sitting in the kitchen with witness; she asked witness to hold the ladder; witness went to the top, and held the top of the ladder, and she came up to him. He had seen Bowditch take those liberties which a sweetheart would take; witness told Mr. Bowditch that he thought the young lady had a liking for him, and advised him to try for her; she came to him once, and asked him to catch the horse for her; witness asked her why Mr. James Bowditch would not do it? She said he was sulky, and would not do it; he heard her ask him to go up and fasten the window for her; he did not go immediately, and whether he fastened up or not witness could not tell; they appeared upon terms of familiarity; she came with one of his sisters to see some prints in his house; and she came with him before; they saw a picture of a Gretna-green marriage—overlook her when she went to Taunton from Holway; she appeared very low. He saw them walking together at Taunton, on one occasion when a child was christened; Mrs. Mulraine owned the child. He saw them walking together afterwards.

Samuel Mansfield recollected seeing Miss Glenn at Mrs. Bowditch's, in July 1817. He had seen James Bowditch & Miss Glenn walking many a time arm in arm together, in the farm and about the fields. He saw them in July and August; he had seen them in the summer house many a time; they were very loving indeed. Witness had seen them in a waggon together, and Bowditch kissed her in the waggon. Witness said he had saddled a horse many a night for her to ride out. James Bowditch sometimes ran by her side; he had seen her in the kitchen, sitting on his knee. He recollected when Miss Susan Bowditch was with her, going to Hestercomb; she appered very fond of him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Pell. He did not know Miss Glenn before she came to Mr. Bowditch's family.

Miss Glenn was again called in.

Mr. Sergeant Pell.—Now turn round to that Lady.

Witness looked at her impudently.

Mr. Serjeant Pell.—Is that the young Lady that did all that you have described?

Mr. J. Park.—Is that the young Lady who had on his knees?

Witness.—Not in my presence; he saw her sitting on his knee; he saw Miss Glenn do so.

Mr. Serjeant Pell.—Was it that young Lady?

Witness.—No, this is not the young Lady. (At this answer a strong feeling of indignation was manifested.

Mr. J. Park.—Then this is not the young Lady you saw kissed in a waggon.

Witness.—I don't think it is. (The feelings of a crowded Court could scarcely be suppressed.)

Mrs. Warren said she lived opposite Mr. Tuckett's at Taunton, she knew J. B. owditch and Miss Glenn; that is her (pointing to her); witness had seen them together in the beginning of September; it was in the evening. Witness saw Mary Whitby come out and speak to J. Bowditch, and Miss Glenn came afterwards, and she spoke to him; Mary Whitby continued there, and Miss Glenn nodded with her head towards French Wear Field; James Bowditch went on, and Miss Glenn followed, looking through the rails, turned up the steps, spoke to Mary Whitby, and ran after Bowditch as hard as she could on the causeway towards French Wear Field; she overtook him, looked back to her uncle's house, took hold of his arm, and walked on to the fields.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gaselee.—She could not tell the day as she did not think she should ever be called on, although it occurred to her to be highly improper; she did not communicate it to Mr. Tuckett; she did not trouble herself about it. Miss Glenn had a light coloured shawl on, but she did not know what her other dress was, but she knew her face; she had nothing in her hand. She mentioned it to her next door neighbour, Mr. Northern.

Re-examined.—J. Bowditch was a good looking young man.

William Warren, husband of the last witness, lived at Northtown, at Taunton; he had seen one on one side of the hedge, and the other on the other: he had never seen them walking together. J. Bowditch looked like a farmer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Pell. He supposed he had a pint of beer during the day; he had been in two houses and he might have drank in both; he might have drank half a pint in each, but he would not swear that he had.—He had drank with one of the witnesses; he was called by the name of Samuel Poole; he supposed his eldest child might be twelve years of age.

Samuel Poole knew Mr. James Bowditch and Miss Glenn, he saw them walk together in the month of September; she ran towards him, they talked a word or two and walked away together arm in arm.

Cross- examined by Mr. Moore.— It was about forty yards from Mr. Tuckett's house; had seen them together twice before walking in the same way between six and seven in the evening; they were not walking arm in arm that evening; he knew Master Warren; he had drank with Mr. Bowditch and Burroughs; he had drank with James Broom; he could not say he had been drinking with any more persons.

Re-examined by Mr. Casberd.—He had seen Warren; and had drank out of the same cup with him.

John Burroughs, a gardener living at Northtown, at Taunton, knew Miss Glenn; he had known her two years, and had known James Bowditch three years. He had seen them together in Northtown, and other places. The nurse maid went in and Miss Glenn came out without bonnet or cap, and they met each other, shook hands, and she took hold of his right arm with her left, and they went towards a place called French Wear Field. Witness kept them in sight for 70 yards. Miss G. had no shawl on, and they went into a lane, and within five minutes came out, changed arms, and walked back towards Mr. Tuckett's house, shook hands, and parted. He had seen them together once before.

Cross-examined.—It was so light that any person might have seen them; a great many people were looking at them that night in Northtown.—Samuel Poole was with witness; a number of people were walking about.

Mary Priest, wife of Aaron Priest, lived at Taunton. Mrs. Mulraine was staying at her house in September last, & during that time Miss Glenn called, & asked if Mr James Bowditch was there; and they called together once, and once she called when he was not there; and she sent witness to Mr. William Bowditch, to see if Mr. James Bowditch was there; she found him, and he came in about five minutes afterwards, and they walked away together; they seemed very fond of each other; she had seen them walk arm in arm near Eaststreet; she remembered the christening of Mrs. Mulraine's child, and Mr. James Bowditch stood god-father, and Miss Glenn god-mother. They all went to church, and witness carried the child; there was feasting at Mrs. Bowditch's, at Holway; witness dined with them, but she did not see any tea. Miss Glenn dined with them in the kitchen; Miss Susan, Betsey, and Sarah B. dined with them, and Mr. J. B.; it was on a Wednesday.

Cross-examined.—The christening took place at St. Mary Magdalen Church, and she was sure it was Miss Glenn who stood god-mother, although she never saw her before she was sure it was the young lady who sat near the place where she stood. Mrs. Mulraine is a first cousin of her husband; Mr. Long was the clerk's name—he was an elderly man.

Mr. Serjeant Pell—I will tell you he is here, and I ask you will you swear that Miss Glenn was there?

Witness—Yes, I will swear she was there; but I did not see Mary Whitby there, but there were two girls there of Mr. Tuckett's.

Jas. Scarlett recollected being at Mr. Bowditch's house when Miss Glenn was there; he saw them walking in the garden together one Sunday morning; he had seen them together in the kitchen many times; he recollected their going to a place called Golton together, about three miles off; they appeared very familiar together.

Cross-examined.—He married one of Mrs. Bowditch's daughters, it was Mary he married; Mrs. Bowditch, witness's wife, J. Bowditch, Sarah Bowditch, and Miss Glenn, went. It was about three miles off.

Joseph Broom, a laborer, was employed to cut Mrs Bowditch's wheat; he knew Miss Glenn, he saw her there when he was reaping; he saw her and Mr. Bowditch, and his sister in the passage. Miss Glenn came to witness and said she was going to get married to Mr. J. Bowditch; and said there he is in the passage, and she went to him again; she came back again, pulled out a ring, and said she was going to be married with it. Witness afterwards saw them go out towards St. Mary Magdalen church, it was about ten o'clock when they went out and they returned about twelve through the field. Witness said, "Miss, is the knot tied?" She said "Yes, thank God, and it cannot be untied," and witness wished her joy. This was some time in August. He afterwards saw them sitting together upon some sheaves of wheat; this was at eight o'clock at night. She came out & insisted upon having Bowditch into the house, and she took him round the neck.

Mr. Serjeant Pell.—You may go to the place from thence you came.

Rev. George Templer, a Clergyman and magistrate, was at Thornford in the month of September; he was there the 1st & 22d; he dined at the house of Mr. Paul; there were present Mr. Paul, Mr. J. Bowditch, as he was told, and two ladies, whom he never saw before; the lady in court (Miss Glenn) was there —there was no sadness in her appearance; but, with respect to gaiety, upon an observation made upon some mat, Miss Glenn smiled, and the ladies afterwards withdrew from the table. Miss Glenn ate a hearty dinner; she eat some roast beef and some apple pudding.—Witness saw her in the evening, between seven and eight o'clock, when they passed through the room in which witness was reading, took their bonnets, and said they were going out walking.

Cross-examined by Serjeant Pell.—The impression upon his mind was, that she ate her dinner in an ordinary way. Witness recollected that he observed to Mr. Paul, that he had made a bad dinner; and he said he had a luncheon of beef steaks; he said he had received a *damper*, but he did not say, "So has Miss Glenn too;" but he might have said to the young ladies, "So have you, ladies." He would not swear that he never told Dr. Thompson he did not know whether she ate a good dinner or not. Mr. Paul is witness's uncle, and Mrs. Julia Paul was the sister of J. Bowditch.

E. Jones, servant to last witness, remembered going with his master to Mr. Paul's; Miss Glenn & Bowditch were in the kitchen near the fire, and J. Bowditch afterwards came in; Miss Glenn made a hearty dinner. In the evening, witness saw Miss G. sitting on J. Bowditch's knee, playing at dominos, with her arm round his neck. On the following morning, Miss G. & J. Bowditch breakfasted in the kitchen; Mr. & Mrs. Paul were also breakfasting there; witness heard Miss Glenn say the day before, she had learned to make butter, and she hoped she should learn to make cheese soon. She appeared to be in good spirits.

Cross-examined by Mr. Goslee.—He was examined before Mr. Tuckett, but he did not say he was told Miss G. was Mr. Bowditch's sister, and that he took very little notice of her.

Mr. John Weaver was called, but he was objected to on account of having been some time in Court; but Mr. Serjeant Pell waved the objection. On the 20th Sept. last, he went to Taunton upon business; he was at Mr. Oxenham's office, and was not absent from it more than about half an hour, when he went to his banker's; and on his return, he found Mr. Oxenham there; it must have been near twelve o'clock before he finally left the office.

Miss Sarah Bowditch said, she was acquainted with Miss Glenn's hand writing. The letter pronounced she believed to be her hand writing; it was letter A. The letter D. produced, she believed to be also in her hand writing. This letter was only to shew the similitude of the hand writing; it was addressed to Mrs. Snow, of Exeter, and admitted to be Miss Glenn's hand writing. Witness resumed—She was residing at Holway the whole of the time. Miss G. was mostly employed with the children, but used to amuse herself in the evenings in the kitchen. She had observed a great deal of impropriety in her conduct, such as treading on her brother's toes, throwing handkerchiefs at him, &c; she had seen her on his knee, & this kind of conduct continued until she went away.

Cross-examined.—She was surprised to hear that her brother had taken her off from her uncle's house; witness was there when she came to Holway. She came at about half past one in the morning; she did not know what time Mrs. Mulraine came, but she came after Miss G. They did not go to bed until half past ten o'clock, and the house was shut up. Witness heard Miss Glenn's voice, but she did not get up; she put on her gown; she was surprised Miss G. should be there at that time of night; she was in very good spirits; Miss G. used to play on the harp, but she did not play that night; Miss Glenn said she would leave her brother; witness thought her a lady—very loose behaviour—indeed she . . ; but she never said any thing to her mother about her bad behaviour. It was not all that Miss Glenn could do that would corrupt her (witness's) morals.

William Snow said, he lived at Exeter, was called to prove the receipt of the letter, but it was admitted by Mr. Serjeant Pell.

Mary Owen knew Miss Glenn; that is the lady; was at Mrs. Bowditch's house on the 22d of September. Miss Glenn came there between one and two o'clock, and she heard Mrs. Bowditch ask Miss Glenn, why she took so imprudent a step, and in about ten minutes afterwards, Miss Glenn came into her bed-room; and she appeared very cheerful, very lively, and full of spirits. Mrs. Mulraine had taken part of her clothes off to lie down with witness; Mrs. Bowditch had then got up. Miss Glenn asked Mrs. Mulraine if she would go with her; Mrs. Mulraine said she could not, as she was going to her husband the next day; Miss Glenn then said, "If you will not go, I must go by myself." Witness recollected Miss Glenn called out to know if the gig was ready, she had been sitting on witness's bed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gaselee.—Mrs. Bowditch is by her husband's side her aunt. They did not go to bed until it was drawing towards twelve o'clock. All the family, Miss Sarah Bowditch, witness, and Mrs. Bowditch, went to bed at the same time; the servant had gone before; Mrs. Mulraine had been in the house in the course of the day; she could not tell what brought Mrs Mulraine that night: she was there at tea, and went away about seven o'clock.

Francis Smith was at Mrs. Bowditch's on the night of the 21st Sept. Mr J. Bowditch fetched him, and he went over at ten, and went from thence to town for the horse and gig, which he got and put it under the hay. Witness fell asleep, and Mr. James Bowditch told him he should not go to sleep. Shortly afterwards a young lady came out of the house, and got into the gig, and then J. Bowditch went up into the gig, and the young lady said to William Bowditch, "Come up into the gig, and ride; there is plenty of room;" but he said "No, he would come on upon his pony." They had two bundles, and witness gave them to the young lady in the gig, and there the young lady said, "Let me go along;" and told witness to carry a light on the common, and to open the gates.

Cross-examined by Mr. Moore.—He was in their employment in September; he knew Mr. Tuckett and Mr. Lee, and remembered his speaking to them, and he told them, that James Bowditch told him in the field a few days before, that if Mr. Tuckett asked him, to say that Miss Glenn got into the gig first, and J. Bowditch told him also to say, that Miss Glenn pulled up Mr. J. Bowditch into the gig.

Re-examined.—The absolute fact was, that Miss G. did get into the gig first.

William Cridland was near the church yard at Bradford on the morning of the 22d September, between six and seven o'clock, and on looking up the road, he saw a gig coming up with a gentleman and lady in it, and a gentleman was riding. The lady and gentleman got out, and the lady took a small trunk from under where she sat, and handed it to the gentleman; they asked witness the way to Thornford, & they pursued that course, the lady laying hold of the gentleman's left arm. On the following day he saw the lady at Yeovil Bridge, sitting between two gentlemen, who were in a chaise and four.

Cross-examined.—The lady had on a brown pelisse, and he was sure she was the same; the chaise was going pretty fast, and he never saw her before.

Miss Glenn was again called, and examined by Mr. Serjeant Pell.—She never asked Puddy to assist her up on a wheat mow; she never stood god-mother to Mrs. Mulraine's child; she never came out of her uncle's house, and went to French Wearfields, arm in arm with J. Bowditch; she never left her uncle's gate to walk with Bowditch; she was never in St. Mary Magdalen Church at the christening of any of Mrs. Mulraine's children; she never came out without a bonnet or cap, & white gown, to meet James Bowditch, and to walk with him; she did not know one Broom; never recollected having said she was going to be married to Mr. James Bowditch. At the dinner spoken of by Mr. Templer, she ate very little beef, and saw no pudding; she never threw her arm round James Bowditch; never played blind man's buff with him; never trod upon his toes, or threw handkerchiefs at him; she did not say she would go by herself; she did not get into the gig first. Indeed, the young lady deliberately contradicted every important fact spoken by the witnesses for the defence.

Mr. Long, parish clerk of the parish church of St. Mary Magdalen, at Taunton, said he knew Mrs. Mulraine's child was christened; he believed the Bowditch family stood to her. Miss Glenn was not there; he saw her at Mrs. Bowditch's the same day, or the day after; he went to see if the register wanted any alteration. She was not the person who stood god-mother.

Mary Whitby called up and again examined.—Mrs. Mulraine said, she should say that Miss Glenn was at the christening, and that she stood god-mother to her child.

Mr. Tuckett said, he had closely examined the letters A. and B. and a small note, with the greatest minuteness; and he verily believed them not to be in the hand-writing of Miss Glenn. Witness stated that Mr. Templer said he had helped Miss Glenn to beef, but whether she ate it or not he could not tell, as he did not take much notice of her.

Re-examined.—He was positive that one of the Bowditch's stood god-mother to the child. The Rev. Mr. Hunt Clapp was the clergyman, but he was in a bad state of health at present.

Sarah Northam lived nearly opposite Mr. Tuckett's house; witness was called out by Mrs. Warren, who said "now you may see Miss Glenn and J. Bowditch;" and witness came out and saw a young lady, who was in the road with Bowditch; she went over to the railing and shook hands with the nursery maid with great eagerness; and she returned to Bowditch, took him by the arm, and went over the weir. Witness said if she saw any more of this, she would acquaint Mr. Tuckett of it; but witness's daughter was present, and went to the weir to wash her hands, and to see if it was Miss Glenn; and in the presence of Mrs Warren, her daughter said it was not Miss Glenn.

Sarah Northam, the younger daughter of last witness, knew Miss Glenn. She remembered the time alluded to by her mother; and she was sure Miss G. was not the young lady with J. Bowditch. Witness believed she had seen Miss Glenn walk out with her uncle before.

Here Mr. Serjeant proposed to put two ladies into the box, who superintended Miss Glenn's education; and who would speak to the propriety of her general conduct.

The learned Judge said, he could not receive such evidence. Mr. Serjeant Pell was about to reply, when Mr. Justice Park humanely suggested that the young lady might withdraw.

The Rev. Mr. Cooper, who had attended her through the day, said he was really afraid to go out alone; he requested Mr. Tuckett to accompany them. The sheriff ordered the javelin men to accompany them.

Mr. Serjeant Pell now rose, and was about to reply, when the jury begged him to afford them a few minutes consultation. The court acquiesced, and the jury having consulted a few minutes, the foreman (Mr. Banks) observed, that it would be unnecessary for the learned sergeant to reply, or for his Lordship to sum up, they being satisfied that a conspiracy existed. However, they did not see any thing that implicated Elizabeth Snell, the house maid. She was certainly in some degree concerned in the transaction; but without being so highly culpable.

Mr. Justice Park acquiesced in the opinion of the jury, as regarded Elizabeth Snell; and Mr. Sergeant Pell agreed that she should be acquitted.

The jury then returned a verdict of *guilty* against all the defendants, except Elizabeth Snell.

Mr. Justice Park observed, that his own opinion perfectly coincided with that of the Jury; but that, had it been otherwise, he should have felt it his duty to go through the whole of the evidence, which he had been obliged to take down at great length, for the purpose of reporting it to the court of King's Bench. He was sorry to have occasion to observe, that the defence set up was so marked with infamy, that it seemed like a continuation of the same conspiracy against the happiness and peace of the young lady, whom he could not but compliment for the firmness which she had displayed on the present occasion. He never saw a witness give better evidence, or one who better sustained a severe cross-examination; or one who listened, with more patient resignation, to the gross and abominable aspersions which the defendants' witnesses were continually throwing out against her character for modesty and virtue.

Vol. II.



PROCLAMA

UPPER-CAN

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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By His Excellency's Comma
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Executive Cou
York, 14th Ap

NOTICE is hereb
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To be sold by AUCTION, o
16th of *October*
At Mr. JAMES ROSS'

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York, 28 Sept. 1818.

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AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*Newcastle.*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq.	*Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
E. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburg.*

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. II. YORK, THURSDAY NOVEMBER 3, 1818. No. 45.

GERMAN MILLS,
New Establishment.

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A few hundred bushels of Wheat or Rye wanted immediately, for which one half *Cash* will be paid on delivery.

Apply to Mr. J. Applegarth, at the Mills.

W. G. REPBURNE.

Queenston, 26th Oct. 1818. tf44

Wants a Situation,

A YOUNG man who understands Store-keeping, and has been a few years a Clerk to a respectable House in Britain. The most satisfactory reference can be given as to character and ability.—The salary not so much an object as the respectability and permanency of the situation.

Letters Post paid, addressed to W.R. to be left at the Post Office, Dundass, U. C. until called for, will be duly attended to.

Dundass, 33th Oct. 1818. 3w

To Settlers.

THE Inhabitants of Smith's Creek have for some time past regretted the serious inconvenience suffered by the Settlers daily arriving here, on their way to the new Townships on Rice Lake, from the want of Houses for their temporary accommodations: Anxious to remove this evil, and promote as far as possible the comfort of the Settlers, a numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Hope and Hamilton was convened on the 10th instant, at Mr. James Parker's Tavern, Smith's Creek, for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of erecting, by public subscription, Buildings for their temporary accomodation.

James Ward, Esq. being called to the Chair, several Resolutions were entered into, purporting that buildings shall be immediately erected, capable of containing a considerable number of Families.—Thomas Ward, Esq. was then unanimously chosen President; Erasmus Fowke, Treasurer, and Dr. John Hutchison, Secretary.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a committee to carry into effect the laudable object of the meeting, viz:—D. McGregor Rogers, Esquire, Messrs. Robert J. Kerr, Alexander McDonnell, Jeremiah Britton, M. F. Whitehead, Adam Scott and Francis Page.—A subscription was then opened, which met with very liberal support.

Every exertion will be made to have the said buildings ready for occupation early in November.—For possession of the apartments, application must be made to one or more members of the committee.

JOHN HUTCHISON, Sec'ry

Smith's Creek, Oct. 10. 1818. 4S.

FOR SALE.
On reasonable terms.

LOT No. 13, west side of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, with about 30 or 40 acres of improvement, lately occupied by the subscriber.—On the premises are a new Frame-House containing six rooms, cellar and cellar-kitchen; a large Barn-frame, raised, 50 by 30 feet; an excellent new Saw-Mill complete, capable of cutting 2000 feet of timber in 24 hours, with a substantial mill-dam erected on a never failing stream, the west branch of the River Don.

The situation is very desirable either for the Farmer, Merchant or Mechanic. The situation from York is only 7 miles. The Saw-Mill is within a very short distance of the road, and if commenced in a short time 20 acres might be sown with wheat this fall.

For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. LAYE, York, at the Store of Alexander Wood, Esq.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

YongeStreet, 25th June. 1818.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*: and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

Merchant's Wharf.

GOODS Landed or Shipped in or from any vessel at the MERCHANT'S WHARF will be subject to WHARFAGE at the rate of 3*d*. Cy. per Barrel Bulk, payable either by the master of the vessel or accountable by the owner. All VESSELS to pay *Wharfage* at the rate of 5*s*. for the first day, and 2*s* 6*d*. for each subsequent day that she may use the same, at any one time.

W. ALLAN.

York, 1st July 1818. 3w 2d

CAUTION.

ANY Person found carrying away Timber or Stone from Park Lot No. 30—or from Lots No. 31 and 32 on Lake Ontario, adjoining to the Military Reserve, or otherwise trespassing thereon, shall be prosecuted according to Law.

York, 8th Oct. 1818.

THE undersigned late Manager at the property in Markham, under the denomination of *THE GERMAN MILLS*, being about to resign the direction of the same, requests that any persons indebted to it, will pay the amount to him immediately, and persons having accounts against the Establishment are requested to present them on or before the 30th instant, for adjustment.

ALLAN N McNABB.

Markham, 2d Oct. 1818.

Snuff, Tobacco, Soap & Candle MANUFACTORY.

YORK, U. C.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have now on hand and will be constantly supplied with every article in the above line at their Manufactory, of a most superior quality and on the most reasonable terms,

They also Manufacture

Palm Oil Soap;

The virtues of this VEGETABLE SOAP in cases of "sore hardings, the ill effects of cold winds, removing Pimples Freckles, &c. is universally allowed.—The Subscribers would call the attention of Gentlemen to an article of comfort and utility in Shaving, both on account of its peculiar emollient qualities as also from the pleasing odour of the Wall Flower which it so eminently possesses.

OATES & STOTESBURY.

September 9. 37—6m.

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DREAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817.

Tin and Sheet Iron Factory.

WILLIAM W. PATTISON.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business at the shop formerly occupied by him and L. Bigelow, a few rods West of the Gaol: where he will keep a variety of Tin Ware, Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes of all dimensions, cheap for prompt pay. Stoves and Pipes made for all who shall please to favor him with their custom.

York, 13th Oct. 1818. 2m-tf

Executive Council office,
York, 9th May, 1818.

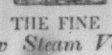
NOTICE is hereby given to RICHARD SIMPSON, or the Person or Persons, claiming under him, to make any pretension he or they may have to lot number one hundred and thirty-seven in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, before His Honor the Administrator, in Council, otherwise the Lot will be Granted to another settler.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Ex. Council.

NOTICE,

IT is intended to present a Petition to the Legislature at the ensuing Session, for an Act to lay an additional rate, for a limited time, on real property in the Home District, for the express purpose of building a Gaol and Court House.

York, 30th Sept. 1818.



THE FINE
New Steam Vessel
FRONTENAC,

JAMES M'KENZIE, *Master*,

WILL commence running on the 1st day of MAY next, and will leave *Kingston* for *York* and *Niagara*, on the 1st, 11th, and 21st day of each Month, and *Niagara* for *York* and *Kingston*, the 6th, 16th, and 26th day of each Month, during the season, where every attention will be paid to the ease and comfort of the Passengers.

Freight will be taken on board at *Kingston* for *York*, *Niagara*, & *Queenston*, at Four Shillings per Barrel bulk,

For Passage and Freight, apply to the Captain on board.

Kingston, 6th April, 1818. 16tf

To Brick-Makers.

A [illegible] of GROUND, suitable for BRICK-MAKING, to be let upon very favorable terms, within a Mile of the Market House.

Apply to the Editor.

HOUSE, SIGN,
AND
Coach Painting and Glazing.
E. BATES & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that they have commenced in the above Business in Kingstreet, next door to *Mrs. Murray*.

They beg leave to assure those who may favor them with their orders, that they will be executed in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Composition Fan and Side Lights, made and set in the neatest manner.

Spanish Segars for Sale.

York, April 6, 1818. 15-tf

Saddling Business.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD takes this method of informing the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has purchased the stock and trade formerly belonging to IRA JONES, as a *Saddler, Harness and Trunk-Maker*, which business he intends carrying on at the stand formerly occupied by I. Jones, one door east of the Mansion House Hotel: where he has now on hand

Saddles, Harness,
Bridles, Valises,
Halters, Portmanteaus

and a number of other articles, which he will sell as low, for Cash or short credit, as can be purchased in the country.

Repairing done at all times.

Those who will please to favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with neatness and despatch.

York, August 4th 1818. 6m32

NEW VILLAGE.

THE Subscriber is laying out a New Village on the Humber, and as there are a number of applicants for Lots, intends selling them, in one acre Lots, by Auction, on the 25th day of November next; to be put up at Five Pounds each.

The River Humber being now navigable to within a mile of the scite of the Village, and no doubt of its being made so the whole way, in a short time, and having the advantage of water for all kinds of Machinery worked by water, renders it a valuable situation for Mechanics and Tradesmen.—It possesses very great facilities for Brewing and Distilling, having a never failing and abundant stream of excellent water, which can be raised to the height of twenty feet with very little expence, capable of grinding grain for either.—It affords also an advantageous situation for a Tanner, and when it is considered that the main road of the Province, as well as along the river, will pass through the centre of the Village, the superior advantages of the scite will be obvious to all who may view it.

He will lease for 7 years his large and convenient Two Story House, Stables and other Out Houses, with thirty acres of Land, being a good situation for a Tavern or Store; or the House, &c. will be sold with one acre of ground. Possession can be given on the first of January next.

WM. COOPER.

York, October 17th, 1818.

TO BE LEASED
For a Term of Years.

THREE most valuable Farm Lots, containing one hundred acres each, the property of James Brock, Esquire, within [illegible] mile and a half of the town of York. The Land is of the best quality, is well timbered and watered, and being so near to an excelent market is unquestionably one of the best situations for a Farmer in this Province.

Apply to Captain Fitz Gibbon.

York, 8th Oct. 1818.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE
OR
WATERLOO HOUSE,
By George Brown;

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the house formerly Mr. Ashley's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that he has spared no expence to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. B. pledges himself that no exertions shall be wanting to promote the comfort & convenience of those who favor him with their custom: His HOUSE and STABLING are well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best quality that the country affords: and he hopes that upon trial his accommodations and terms will give general satisfaction.

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TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given

THAT VERY commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, STABLES, &c. situated on 1-5th of an acre, in the town of York, adjoining the Mansion-House Hotel, and at present occupied by R. Hall, Esq. and Hy. Dream, & Co. This situation holds out many advantages to the Merchant both in point of situation and convenience having an excellent Cellar, Outer Store, Coach-House, Stabling, &c. &c.

These Premises are too well known to need further description and will be disposed of at a moderate price; application to be made to J. M. JACKSON, Esq. on Yonge Street, or to WM. ALLAN Esq. of York, who will make known the Terms of payment and give an unexceptions title to the same.

York, Oct. 17, 1818.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Town ship of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land.

For particulars, apply to the Editor Kingston, 12th March. 17tf.

Court of Probate Notice

Upper-Canada, Court of Probate York, to wit. } SAMUEL SMITH Esquire, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

To the next of Kin of ROBERT WOOLSEY, formerly of the Province of Upper-Canada, but lately of Montreal, in Lower Canada, Merchant, deceased.

WHEREAS ROBERT M'KENZIE, of the city of Montreal in the Province of Lower Canada, Merchant, lately exhibited a petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said *ROBERT WOOLSEY* some time past died Intestate without this Province, possessed of goods and chattels, exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts thereof; and praying that temporary Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of the said *Robert Woolsey* at the time of his death, might be granted to *GEORGE H. MARKLAND*, of Kingston in the said Province of Upper Canada, Esquire.

NOW THEREFORE these are to Cite and require, You the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the First Monday in January next ensuing the date hereof, and shew Cause (if any you have) why temporary Letters of Administration of all and SINGULAR the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said *Robert Woolsey*, at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said *George H. Markland*.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal of the said Court of Probate, at York, in the Province aforesaid, this Fourth day of May, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen.

GRANT POWELL,
Offical Principal,
Court of Probate.

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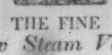

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WHEREAS ROBERT M'KENZIE, of the city of Montreal in the Province of Lower Canada, Merchant, lately exhibited a petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said *ROBERT WOOLSEY* some time past died Intestate without this Province, possessed of goods and chattels, exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts thereof; and praying that temporary Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of the said *Robert Woolsey* at the time of his death, might be granted to *GEORGE H. MARKLAND*, of Kingston in the said Province of Upper Canada, Esquire.

NOW THEREFORE these are to Cite and require, You the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the First Monday in January next ensuing the date hereof, and shew Cause (if any you have) why temporary Letters of Administration of all and SINGULAR the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said *Robert Woolsey*, at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said *George H. Markland*.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal of the said Court of Probate, at York, in the Province aforesaid, this Fourth day of May, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen.

GRANT POWELL,
Offical Principal,
Court of Probate.

From Europe.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The Wellington testimonial.—The first stone was laid on the 18th of June, 1817, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, in the most eligible situation in the Phœnix Park, Dublin. This pile is composed, wholly, of that very durable stone called granite, and will occupy the attention of the artists for another year, viz. till the 18th of June, 1819, on which day it will be presented to public view. Its base is 100 feet square—sloping upwards, it forms itself into a pedestal 50 feet square, with another pedestal in front, on which stands an equestrian figure of the illustrious duke. Then above that rises the shaft of the obelisk, which is 30 feet at the base. The whole rises 210 feet. On each of the four sides will be engraven, in brass letters, the names of the different victories, cast out of the cannon taken in India, Spain, Portugal and France. A subscription of 20,000*l.* (the whole raised from private funds, and every subscriber an Irishman,) was completed in the course of a few weeks. Mr. Robert Smirke furnished the design.

In the trial of the cause "Kirby v. Spooner, Esq." at the last Cambridge assizes, a point of very considerable importance to the public was brought under the notice of the court. Mr. Sweeting, the under sheriff, having been called upon to state practice as to the general charges levied under execution, said "The constant practice has been to levy under all executions the amount of the levy, poundage, officers' fees, and all other expenses incurred in making the levy." Upon which, baron Graham declared, that since the statute passed in the 43d year of his present majesty's reign, sheriffs were confined to levying the sum endorsed upon the writ, and the poundage, only, and that their officers had no right to make any charge whatever.——The legislature had considered 1*s.* in the pound upon the first £100, and 6*d.* in the pound on any greater sum, a full compensation for the levy; and that it rested with the sheriffs to satisfy their officers for their trouble in business of this nature, and not the parties whose goods and chattels were taken in execution.

August 22.

Resuscitation.—The following case of resuscitation was lately communicated to the Royal Humane Society. As a knowledge of the means to be resorted to on such important occasions cannot be too widely disseminated, we have great pleasure in submitting the detail to our readers:

On Monday, 4th May, 1818, James Carney, a boy, aged eleven years, while at play on board a keel or coal lighter, fell into the river Wear—A strong ebb tide forced him under a ship's bottom, where he remained for a short time, but being by the rapidity of the current, hurried for nearly half a mile, must have inevitably perished in the sea, he being but a short distance from the harbour's mouth. Providentially Robert Kirkhouse, being in his boat, saw his hat on the surface of the water, and his arms appearing, he laid hold of, and pulled him into his boat, to all appearance lifeless. The period of time from the falling into the water to that of his arrival at the shop of Mr. Marvell, chymist, &c. was a full half hour at least; but how long he might have been immerged, could not be ascertained.—His whole aspect exhibited a state of complete dissolution; his body stiff and inflexible; his face swollen, and jaw completely locked. He was immediately stripped, put to bed, enveloped in warm blankets, his head reclined on pillows, bladders of hot water applied to his feet, and friction, with flannels, by four persons, to the whole surface of his body, were used, while Mr. M. rubbed the region of the heart, thorax, &c. with vol alkali and camphorated spirits; and on gently pressing it, the air and froth issued from his mouth & nostrils. These methods being persisted in for about twenty minutes longer, his body felt warm, the limbs became somewhat more flexible, yet a full half hour elapsed before any symptoms of vitality appeared, which was evinced by slight convulsive twitchings of the muscles of the face and under lip, accompanied with a fluttering, a palpitation of the heart, and also a gradual disappearance of the lividness of the face. His jaw being so far relaxed, as to admit a spoon bet ween his teeth, Mr. M. attempted to get down some warm diluted white wine, but this not succeeding, he applied his mouth to that of the patient, and at the same time closing his nostrils, made repeated efforts to inflate the lungs, and using gentle pressure on his chest, he then fetched several convulsive sobs. These exertions were continued one hour longer, and when nearly two hours had elapsed, some spoonfuls of diluted white wine were given with advantage. He began to revive, he screamed aloud, & struggled hard, threw about his arms and legs in such a manner that it was found difficult to keep him quiet. The pulse at the wrist was scarcely perceptible till about this period, but it afterwards became stronger. He passed a troublesome night, but towards the morning slept pretty well. Some medicine was prescribed, and the next day he seemed quite recovered. He remains in perfect health.

August 23.

We have remarked with indignation an assertion made in the Morning Chronicle, that our Navy is "in such a wretched condition." To that assertion, we are able to give the most positive and peremptory contradiction: and we state with confidence that all the ships have recently undergone a most minute inspection; that the British Navy was never in such a good condition: that more ships could be sent to sea now in a short time, and in the best order, than at any former period, even in the year 1793, after ten years of pence; and that there are amongst them a greater proportion of first rates that have been known.

We have inserted in this day's paper the latest intelligence from the island of Ceylon. It will be perceived, with regret, from the proclamation of Sir Robert Brownrigg, that though tranquility has been restored in many of the revolved provinces, yet, fresh symptoms of rebellion have manifested themselves in the districts of Heewahette & Doombera, of such a nature, as to make it necessary to proclaim martial law. By this vigorous proceeding we hope the further progress of insurrection will be stopped. Severity is only the more severe by being delayed; and in a semi-barbarous population, like that of Ceylon, it is only when terror has reduced men to subjection, that the opportunity is gained for creating a better principle of obedience.

The cotton spinning, which for a good many months has been comparatively flat, has acquired an uncommon activity, within these few weeks, in Glasgow. About six months stock of yarn formerly on hand, is now bought up, principally by English merchants. The avidity of demand in the Glasgow market is attributed to the general "strike" in Manchester, amongst the cotton spinners. Cotton spinners in Glasgow, who are steady and active, are making from £3 10*s.* to £4 10*s.* a fortnight, but they have to pay a small sum for their piecer's wages.

August 24.

Singular and solemn event.—We are indebted to an officer, late of his majesty's ship Vengeur, for the following awful narrative, which recently occurred on board that ship, and of which he was an eye witness:——A seaman on board his majesty's ship Rivoli appeared to have the greatest possible aversion to the naval service, & was most anxiously looking forward to the ship's being paid off, thinking, like thousands of others, that he could easily provide for himself on shore. His shipmates laughed at his constant railings against his profession, and jokingly used to say, we shall see you on board a man-of-war again one day or other yet; to which he usually replied, that he only hoped if ever he went on board a man-of-war again for the purpose of entering, that God Almighty would instantly strike him dead. The Rivoli was at last paid off at Portsmouth, on her return from the Mediterranean, and it is to be supposed all the schemes vanished which the unfortunate subject of this memoir had formed. Nothing was now left him but again to embrace his old profession, for which purpose he went on board his majesty's ship Vengeur, capt. Alexander, at Portsmouth. Lieutenant Blake, the senior lieutenant of the Vengeur, and also a number of her seamen, formerly served in the Rivoli; the latter of whom were much surprised at seeing their old shipmate come on board as a volunteer. Lieut. Blake glanced over his certificates, and, as is usual, ordered one of the medical officers to examine him, previous to his being placed on the books—when, in the act of turning himself to go below for that purpose, dreadful to relate, he fell down lifeless on the quarter-deck!!

Apprehension of Mr. Harvey.—About the period of the dissolution of parliament, a young man of gentlemanly appearance, and of elegant manners, travelled in the west of England in a carriage and four, under the assumed name of Harvey, and stated every where that he was going to offer himself as a candidate for one of the Cornwall boroughs, carrying the name of the borough as it suited his purpose. In his progress he introduced himself to a number of country bankers, to whom he stated the object he had in view, observing that nothing could be done without plenty of money at borough elections, and producing at the same time letters of credit from bankers in London, with whom they were connected. These letters were forgeries. Many of the bankers, acting with caution, declined crediting this impostor, but with others he was too successful. He is reported to have netted by his fraudulent representations upwards of 20,000*l.* The numerous frauds he has committed being soon afterwards discovered, he was traced to have sailed for France, where pursuit was made after him, but without effect. Application was made by the parties most interested to Lord Castlereagh, he wrote to the British envoys and consuls abroad on the subject. Information was also dispatched to bankers on the continent. These various measures were attended with the desired effect. The culprit was ultimately discovered at Turin, in the disguise of a servant; and, according to information which reached town on Friday, he was on his way to England under a proper escort. Property to the amount of eighteen thousand pounds is said to have been found upon him.

Aug. 28.

Letters from Manchester this morning inform us that in consequence of an increased degree of energy shewn by the master spinners to open their mills for those journeymen who should think fit to return to their work, and to protect the well-disposed, a greater disposition to disturb the peace was shew on Wednesday than on any previous day. A small party of constables was stationed at the principal manufactories. At one of them an active person in the mob was taken into custody, being recognised as charged with some offence previously committed. The mob exerted themselves to rescue the prisoner, and succeeded in making the constables prisoners in the mill.

The lodgings of a Dandy were lately robbed of a pair of stays, a smelling bottle, two pair of artificial eye-brows, and a white surtout, in a pocket of which there were three love-letters, written to himself, in his own hand writing.

We have heard it rumored, but how truly we know not, that a commissioner from the United States is to proceed to Ghent, where he will be met by Mr. Robinson, president of our board of trade for the purpose of negociating a commercial treaty. The professed cause of meeting seems fair enough; the place alone is what fills us with apprehension; for surely there is something ominous in the name of Ghent.

Apples, the most useful of all the different kinds of fruit, are every where plentiful; and in some situations the branches of the trees are so heavy laden, that props are necessary for their support. It is expected that many of the common sorts will not fetch more than 2*s.* a bushel, or about 0 1-2*d.* a pound.

We lament to find, from the papers received this day, that the typhus fever is on the increase in several parts of Ireland. In Dublin there has been an awful increase since March last. Waterford in the south, and Sligo in the west, suffer severely from its malignant spread.

We have received journals from every part of the interior of Ireland, and reports from several counties—it is highly gratifying to remark how perfectly they coincide in the favorable accounts given of the harvest, and the probable result of plenteousness throughout the land. The wheat crops are reported as remarkably fine; already has three-fourths of the wheat in the kingdom fallen under the sickle, and the quality of the grain is generally as fine as the quantity of the produce.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Another serious depression of the funds has taken place. Consols for money having declined yesterday so low as 78 one eighth, and for the account to 73 three-eighths; while omnium was done at 6 1-4 per cent discount, & the 5 per cent navy annuities at 103 five eighths; but we are unable to state the real ground of the depression, which has thus lowered the stocks within the last few days between 4 and 5 per cent. A number of conjectures (too numerous to notice) have been hazarded on the subject: as far as we are able to form an opinion, we think it is principally to be attributed to the great scarcity of money, occasioned by the near approach of the time (which is on Thursday next) when 10 per cent must be advanced towards the late loan contracted by the chancellor of the exchequer. It is also said that the bank has already begun to prepare for payments in specie, and have considerably reduced their discounts: but we cannot pledge ourselves for the correctness of this story: some confirmation is given to it by the circumstance of money being continued to be borrowed at 5 per cent on good bills.

Lord Cochrane was accompanied from Boulogne, in the British ship the Rose, by his lady and two patriotic Agents, who have been some time in London. There is no doubt he will proceed round Cape Horn. The Spanish naval force on the South West coast is pretty considerable; we believe they have two 74s and several frigates.

A massy piece of plate, as large as three men can carry, arrived at Plymouth last week, which was ordered by the captains and commanders of the several ships and vessels engaged in the battle of Algiers. It has been presented to Lord Exmouth, and will be exhibited at the next anniversary dinner.

Drury Lane Theatre is opened for the season, under the management of Mr. Stephen Kemble & the sub-committee. The prices of admission are to be reduced to 5*s.* to the boxes first price, 3*s.* half price; pit 3*s.* first price, half price 2*s.* Mr. H. Johnston retains his engagement as an actor. Among the new performers is that admirable vocalist, Sinclair, from the Covent Garden Theatre.

We are indebted to a gentleman just arrived from Stade, for the following genuine account of a curious hoax, lately played off upon the loyal inhabitants of that town; On the evening of the 20th ult. a person on horseback arrived at Stade, and repairing to the principal inn, represented himself to be the avant courier of the duke of Cambridge, stating that he was sent forward to prepare for the duke's reception, who would reach the town by midnight: an interpreter being brought to him, he repeated his story with such apparent veracity that no doubt any longer existed of the approach of the royal traveller. In less than an hour, the inn presented a blaze of illumination; the apartments were lighted with wax candles, and the respectable members of the government, with the worthy magistrate, assembled to welcome his royal highness with all due form and honor. In short the whole town exhibited a scene of bustle very unusual for the time of night. After some hours anxious expectation, the unlucky instrument of the hoax, having recovered the use of his faculties, which it then appeared had been rather clouded under the influence of the grape, the whole illusion vanished.

Anti-pirate institution.—The institution established at Paris under this title has just issued the following announcement of the satisfactory termination of their labors;

"PARIS, Aug. 22 1818.

"The latest advices received from the Dey of Algiers, dated the 1st of June, state that the new Dey, not wishing to follow the example of his predecessors, has not only set at liberty the European women and girls, who were carried off by Ali-Hodgia, but that he has even caused a considerable sum of money to be paid to the sufferers, as some sort of indemnification for the outrage which they experienced from the hands of his predecessor. They announce also the disarming of all the Corsairs, and the avowed determination of the Dey, who is very moderate in his conduct, not to allow any to go to sea this year.—The labors of the anti-pirate institution have thus attained their object, and the result deserves to be appreciated the more, that it exceeds any thing that could have been hoped at the time of its establishment. The Bureaux are therefore on the point of ceasing their functions at Paris, and the president of the institution (sir Sidney Smith) being on the eve of his departure from this capital, the creditors of the institution are requested to send in their claims."

EDINBURGH, Aug. 26.

The reports of the progress of the harvest from all parts of the kingdom are particularly flattering; and if the fine weather continues but a little time longer, the duration of the reaping season in England will be much shorter than any recorded in the annals of agriculture. The crops ripen in a manner scarcely ever before remembered; the wheats, especially, are in most instances of the best possible quality.

MADRID, Aug. 5.

The expedition for America, which sailed from Cadiz on the 20th May last, under convoy of the frigate La Marie Isabelle, was obliged to put into Saint Croix, at Teneriffe, to water, their supply being all expended, and to take out some troops which were on board a ship in a leaky state.——They again departed on the 7th June for their destination.

The news of their arrival is daily expected. Our Gazette also states, that the serious illness of the commander of the frigate was the principal cause of their entering the above port.

PARIS, Aug. 19.

The King has recently issued an ordinance which enjoins a new kind of playing cards, the figures on which are taken from our history.—These cards are the invention of the Sieur Honbigan, and may be manufactured by all of the trade in France. Their use will be adopted from 15th Sept. next.

It is said that M. Romilly was released from his solitary confinement yesterday afternoon, his examination having terminated. That of Gen. Canuel commenced immediately after.

VIENNA, Aug. 3.

The Duchy of Reichstadt, recently conferred upon the son of the Archduchess Maria Louisa, is situated in a Lordship of that name in Bohemia, twelve miles from Prague, towards the frontiers of Lusatia. A Duchess of Lauenburg transferred this freehold Lordship to her daughter Maria Anne Caroline, wife of Duke Ferdinand of Bavaria. It remained the property of the Electoral House of Bavaria, until it lately passed to the Duke des Deux Ponts, and afterwards to the Prince de Waldeck; it subsequently returned to Tuscany and was erected into a duchy. Its chief town is called by the same name, Reichstadt, and contains about 230 houses. There is, however, a borough-town on the Lordship, whose inhabitants support themselves by the productions of their spinning factories and the cultivation of an almost barren soil.

From the United States.

Commodore Taylor.—On Saturday last, the case of this person was argued, on a point of law, in the district court of the United States, before judge Van Ness. Suits had been instituted against him by the Spanish consul, to recover the value of sundry captures made by Taylor, while commanding the privateer called the Patriota.

Among the captures made was an American brig called the Gazelle, on board of which was a Spanish gentleman named Juan Junedo.—It was stated in some of the affidavits that after the capture, this gentleman was examined respecting the ownership of the property, and denied its being Spanish: That Taylor was at this time sailing in company with a small privateer, the capt. of which was a Frenchman, and the crew mostly blacks from St. Domingo. This captain told Taylor that he would make the damned Spaniard confess the truth, and would hang him up for that purpose, if Taylor would permit it. That having received the permission, he did actually put a rope round his neck and tied it to one of the yards, & then hauled the rope taut, and choked him, until he confessed the property belonged to him; upon which he was let loose, and Taylor took possession of the vessel. On the following day the Spaniard was sent ashore to Santiago, and procured $15,000 for the ransom of this property, which was delivered to Taylor; which sum of money the libellant now sought to recover in this cause.

The judge having in the first instance ordered the defendant to be held to bail, he now applied to be discharged from the arrest. This application was founded on an affidavit of the defendant himself, stating that he was born in Bermuda, a subject to the king of Great Britain, and had served in the British fleet; that in 1810, he became a citizen of Buenos Ayres, and a commander in their naval service; that he was in the United States in 1816, and there contracted for a vessel to be loaded with naval stores, and to be delivered to him out of the jurisdiction of the United States; that the vessel called the Fourth-of-July was accordingly prepared, and at sea he purchased her, changed her name to Patriota, and put her under a Buenos Ayres commission, which had been entrusted to him by the Buenos Ayres government: that the vessel was a public armed vessel, belonging to the government of Buenos Ayres, and not private property: that he was not in any manner concerned with the fitting out of the vessel in Baltimore, nor with equipping any of the crew. He avowed making two of the captures which were charged against him, and said that he had been prosecuted in Baltimore by the Spanish Consul for the same causes of action. He also produced a commission which had been made out in blank, and was filled up with name of the vessel, and the signatures of which were proved by a witness. The defendant also made oath, that since 1810, he had been a citizen of Buenos Ayres, and had not been a citizen of any other state or country whatever.

On the part of the Spanish Consul it was proved, that the brig Fourth-of-July was built, armed, equipped & owned in Baltimore by sundry merchants of that place and com. Taylor; that all the crew were enlisted there and at Norfolk, in December, 1816, and the beginning of January thereafter; that Taylor sailed in the vessel at that time from Baltimore; that within the jurisdiction of the United States he hoisted the Buenos Ayres flag, and changed the name of the brig from the Fourth-of-July to the Patriota; proceeded on his cruise, made the captures of Spanish property complained of, and returned to Baltimore in July, 1816, with the privateer, without having been to Buenos Ayres at all.—That after the return of the vessel, a quantity of specie which they had captured was divided among the owners in Baltimore. It was shewn that the sale which had been made at sea was a mere sham sale; that the real owners were American citizens during the whole time, and that the government of Buenos Ayres had no interest whatever in the vessel. It was also established that the defendant had not been prosecuted by the Spanish consul in Baltimore, and a certified copy of an oath made by Taylor in the custom-house of Baltimore, dated April 10th, 1816, was produced, in which Taylor swears, that he is a citizen of the United States, of Wilming, Delaware, and the sole owner of the schr. Romp, for which vessel he was then taking out a register. A deposition of Ventura Izquierdo was also produced, stating he had been engaged by Taylor, in Baltimore, to go in the vessel, to write the log-book, and do all the other writings of the vessel: that, while in Baltimore, Taylor employed him in forging a commission for the brig, —another commission which Taylor had belonging to another vessel, having been destroyed in attempting so alter it with vitriol so that it might serve for the brig Fourth-of-July: the witness wrote the commission, another person signed it with the name of the

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Supreme Director of Buenos Ayres, and Taylor sealed it with a copper seal which he had procured to be made in Baltimore: and that during the cruise herein mentioned, the privateer had no other commission than this one which the witness had fabricated.

The point upon which the libellant chiefly relied was that this vessel had been fitted out in the United States; that it was a violation of the neutrality of this country; that all captures made by such vessel were illegal and void, & the parties concerned in it were all trespassers, and as such were liable to be proceeded against in the courts of the United States. That although it is a general principle that where a capture is made *as prize*, no court but the court of the captor can enquire into its legality, yet that this case is an exception to that rule, the capturing vessel having been equipped and fitted out in this country, and having thereby violated our neutral rights, and rendered our government liable to make compensation to the belligerent whose property was captured by this force. That at all events the defendant ought to be held to bail, to give the libellant an opportunity of appealing to the judgment of the highest tribunals for their ultimate decision, whereas discharging him without bail was the same as taking away the right of appeal.

On the part of the defendant it was insisted, that the captured property not being brought within the jurisdiction of the court, it could not proceed against the person only; that the question of *damages* was a mere incident to the question of *prize or no prize*, and that the court not having the principal matter before it, could not determine upon that which only grew out of it.

The court decided:

First—That it had no jurisdiction over prize cases as between Spain & her colonies; or the colonies and any other powers at war, where the vessel making the capture was not fitted out of the United States.

Secondly—That where the vessel making the capture, was alleged to have been fitted out of the United States, but was cruizing on the high seas, under the commission and authority of one of the belligerents, the court would not interfere, unless the captured property was brought within the jurisdiction of the court.

Remark.

The Editor will merely add, that many gentlemen of the bar who heard the above decision, considered it a very extraordinary one, and proclaim it with alarming consequences. And why the court did not commit him for perjury, we are at a loss to conjecture.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

Capt. M'Konochie, of the British navy, has published in England a very interesting commercial pamphlet, in which he strongly recommends to the British government the establishment of two *free ports* in the *Pacific ocean*, and one near the *Cape of Good Hope*. Those in the Pacific, he proposes should be one at the Sandwich Islands and the o- ther at Otaheite. The property of all nations deposited there to be guaranteed, and not to be affected even by war.—*Alb. Gaz.*

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 5.

We have authority to state that the Dy. Post-Master General has given directions to the Post Master at Kingston, to make arrangements for sending the Mail from that place to York twice a week, without delay.

We have obtained and inserted in our paper of this day, an accurate report of the Attorney General's speech in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Wednesday the 28th ult. previous to entering a *Nolle prosequi* on an Indictment for the murder of Alexander M'Lean, charged against F. F. Bouche' and Paul Brown, the prisoners who, on the preceding day had been acquitted of the murder of Governor Semple, at Red River in the Indian Territories.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was occupied with the different trials arising from the prosecutions of the Earl of Selkirk against the partners and servants of the North West Company, during the whole of last week, and on Tuesday the 31 inst. after finishing the last of these trials, the Court was dissolved. The result has been the acquittal of all the prisoners and persons accused who were present to demand their trials; and the indictments found by the Grand Jury, of which we gave a list last week, are now disposed of as follows:—

AGAINST

F. F. Boucher and Paul Brown, } As principals to the murders of Robert Semple and others at Red River, 19th June, 1816.

Alexander McKenzie, Hugh McGillis, John McDonald, Simon Fraser, John McLeod, John Sevright, Paul Brown,—For Robbery of Michael Heydon. } As Accessaries after the fact.

John Cooper and Hugh Bannerman } For Larceny from the dwelling House.

All Acquitted.

The said Paul Brown, for another alledged Robbery.

The said Paul Brown, for Larceny on a navigable River.

Nolle Prosequi entered by the Attorney General.

Previous to the trial of the gentlemen named as accessaries to the murder of Governor Semple, we are informed that it was proposed by the Court to extend their recognizances until sufficient notice to appear should be given to them, after the conviction of a principal. This however, was refused, and a trial demanded, at the close of which, the Judge who tried these gentlemen declared, that there was not *"a scintilla of evidence against any of them."* and they were accordingly acquitted.

It may be recollected by our readers that these are the same gentlemen who were arrested by the Earl of Selkirk at Fort William, in August 1816, & subsequently sent as prisoners to Montreal, through this Province, under the accusations of High Treason, Conspiracy and Murder, and in consequence of which the recent trials have taken place.

It was expected that the Earl of Selkirk would have attended the late Court of Oyer and Terminer, at which the trials of his charges against the North West Company took place. It would appear that his Lordship set out from Montreal on the 22d ult. as was supposed on his way to this Province, but a few days afterwards, it was ascertained that he had directed his course to New-York, and was expected to embark for England in a vessel appointed to sail on the 28th ult.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMIER.

Wednesday 28th Oct. 1818.

PRESENT AS BEFORE.

Attorney General.—I beg leave to mention to your Lordships, the situation in which some of the persons charged with offences alledged to have been committed in the Indian Territories, stand at the present moment. The opinion on the question of jurisdiction given by you Lordships, as I understand it, is that by the Statute of the 43d Geo. III. Chapt. 138. your authority is extended to the trial of *every offence* transmitted under the Great Seal of the Lower Province; but not to the trial of persons for offences committed by them, if not particularly specified in the sealed instrument. I am the more anxious not to misapprehend your Lordships on this point, as altho' such was the construction I had in my own mind given to the Act in question, yet informations accompanying these general instruments (which in addition to particular charges, transmitted the accused for trial generally for all other offences committed by them in the Indian Territory) I had prepared Bills of Indictment against various persons, and presented them to the Grand Jury, who have returned several of them true Bills. Amongst these, is one against Cuthbert Grant, Louis Perrault and the two Prisoners who were acquitted yesterday (upon their trial for the murder of Gov. Semple) for the murder of Mr. Alex. McLean, which offence I consider as specially transmitted under the sealed instrument which charges them with the murder of twenty-one men, of whom Mr. Semple was one. I therefore, to avoid the many disputes or discussions which might arise as to the application of the particular parts of the Evidence to each individual homicide, if the whole were charged in one Indictment, thought it better to select the name mentioned in the Great Seal Instrument, as being one of the Twenty-one, and put the Prisoners on their trial on the specific charge of the murder of Gov. Semple. The charge of murder in these cases, as in others, may be laid in a variety of ways, but I find that it cannot be done in one Indictment a number of persons for the murder of several others, together with the accessaries before and after the Fact, without being liable to create great difficulty and confusion. In bringing forward an Indictment, charging a number of Individuals who were present at this unfortunate rencontre, with the murder of the twenty one persons who lost their lives on the unhappy and melancholy occasion, the difficulty would be to find who killed any particular person, and to apply the evidence relative to a general firing, to individuals. There would be no difficulty in deciding if a principal was convicted, (Cuthbert Grant for instance) of shooting any one person only of the twenty one, although not Mr. Semple or the one named in the Indictment, that the whole of the others present might be tried as aiding and a betting the one so convicted; but under the construction I given to the act by your Lordships, the difficulty would arise from the Great Seal Instrument's not specifying against the particular Invidual against whom the Grand Jury might return a Bill, the offence for which the Great Seal Instrument transmits him for trial; these instruments being worded generally "that the Prisoners may and shall be tried here for all crimes and offences by them heretofore committed within the Indian territories." Thus these instruments not specifying John Rogers or Thomas McCoy, I could not charge them in an Indictment as having been killed; because your Lordships have decided you have no Jurisdiction, unless the particular offence as well as the offender, is included in the Great Seal Instrument. We have therefore not charged the Prisoners with these murders before the Grand Jury, altho' I still consider, if I deemed it advisable, that I have the right to do so. In the Indictment which the Grand Jury have returned as a true Bill against Brown and Boucher, together with others, for the murder of Alexander McLean, it is charged to have been actually perpetrated by a certain person, at present to the Jurors unknown; and Cuthbert Grant, Louis Perrault, Paul Brown and Francois Firmin Boucher, are charged as principals in the first degree, in being present, aiding, helping, abetting, comforting and maintaining the said person unknown, to kill and murder the said Alexander McLean. Considering, however, that this unfortunate man, McLean, was one of the Twenty one killed, at the same time as Mr. Semple, and that *after a full and most impartial trial, in which the whole of the evidence was most fully gone into, on both sides, Brown and Boucher have been acquitted by the Country, of the murder of Mr. Semple*, I have concluded that the Justice of the case does not demand further proceedings against them, for the part they acted in the melancholy business of the 19th June. In thus deciding, I am not influenced by an opinion that the right of trying them for the murder of any other of these Twenty-one persons, tho' thus acquitted, does not exist, but *because I consider they were virtually as much tried for the murder of Alexander McLean, as they were for the murder of Robert Semple, and that as the whole of the Evidence against them, was then produced*, it would be unjust, tho' not illegal (for that I contend it would not be even were they tried for each) to again put them on trial. I therefore move for leave to enter a *nolle prosequi* against Paul Brown and Francois Firmin Boucher, on the Indictment for the murder of Alexander McLean.

It is well known to the public how very much a Court House is wanted in this town. Every exertion has been used by the Magistrates to borrow money for the purpose of aiding towards building one, but until lately without success. In the month of Sept. last, a loan of £2500 currency was negociated, upon condition that the Principal & Interest should be repaid within a given time, for which the Magistrates were to be bound, on the part of the District; in consequence of which, a meeting of all the Magistrates in town was held at the office of the Clerk of the Peace, on the 30th of that month; when it was agreed to petition the Legislature at the then next ensuing Session of Parliament, for an Act to authorize an additional Rate, for a limited time, in order to raise the means for repaying the above Loan, as well as adding whatever further sum was necessary for finishing such a building as was proposed, which would afford the necessary accommodation that is so much required, independant of the ornament that it would be to the Town. The Magistrates did accordingly (after giving due notice in the Gazette, from the time of meeting) petition the Legislature now sitting, to pass a law to authorize that additional Rate for a limited time. But it appears that an opposition is made to this by Counter Petitions, from what motive we have not heard. This has been a District for upwards of Twenty years, without having built a Court House of any kind, and we hope that no unreasonable opposition will prevent our having one for perhaps as many years to come.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF UPPER-CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Saturday 24th Oct. 1818.

Mr. Van Koughnett of the committee to carry up to His Excellency the Address of this house on the subject of land to the Militia, for their services during the late war, reported that they had done so, and that His Excellency had been pleased to make the following reply:

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

Respecting a Grant of Lands to the Militia, I expect from His Majesty's Government an answer, having prayed to be put in possession of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's pleasure on that subject.

Monday 26th Oct.

The Lancaster division Bill being read a third, time Mr. McMartin moved that it do now pass and that it be entitled "An Act for the better division of the County of Glengary into Townships.—Carried.

Mr. Howard brought in a Bill to increase the wages of the House of Assembly, which was read a first time.

Mr. Fraser obtained leave to bring up the petition of the people called British Wesleyan Methodists and others in this Province.

Mr. Burnham brought up the petition of the Magistrates and inhabitants of the District of New-Castle.

Mr. Van Koughnett brought up the petition of the inhabitants of the Eastern District.

Tuesday 27th Oct.

Mr. Howard brought in a Bill to increase the number of Path-masters in the several Townships throughout this Province, which was read a first time.

Mr. Van Koughnett moved that Messrs. Howard, Nelles, Fraser & Burwell be a select committee to examine the state of the Militia Fines and to report thereon, with power to send for persons and papers.—ordered.

Mr. Fraser obtained leave to bring in a Bill founded on the petition of sundry inhabitants of the Midland District, for altering the main road near the Court House in the Township of Adolphustown in the said District, which was read a first time.

Mr. Van Koughnett obtained leave to bring in a Bill founded on the petition of Adam Dixon of the Township of Cornwall, which was read the first time.

Mr. Van Koughnett obtained leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the laws now in force granting Poundage to the Receiver General, which was read a first time.

Wednesday 28th Oct.

Mr. Van Koughnett brought in a Bill to provide for the payment of a salary to the Receiver General of this Province in lieu of poundage on monies passing through his hands, which was read a first time.

Mr. McMartin brought in a Bill appropriating a sum of money to reimburse certain persons therein mentioned monies expended by them, which was read a first time.

Mr. Jones brought in a Bill to provide for the payment of a Pension to the late Chief Justice, and a Salary for the Speaker of the Legislative Council, which was read a first time.

Mr. Jones obtained leave to bring in a Bill to prevent certain meetings in this Province which was read the first time.

The petition of the British Wesleyan Methodists and others was read.

Mr. Robinson brought up the petition of sundry inhabitants of the Home District, which was read.

Mr. Van Koughnett brought up the petition of the inhabitants of the Eastern District, which was read.

Mr. Robinson gave notice that he will on Monday next move for leave to bring in a Bill to establish a Bank in this Province.

Thursday 29th Oct.

The Receiver General Poundage Bill was read a third time, passed, and ordered to be entitled "An Act to repeal the Laws now in force for granting Poundage to the Receiver General."

The Highway Overseer's Bill was read a third time, passed, and ordered to be entitled "An Act further to extend the provisions of an Act passed in the 45th year of his Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act to make more effectual provision for the appointment of Parish and Town Officers."

The Sabbath Profanation Bill was read a third time, passed, and ordered to be entitled "An Act to prevent the profanation of the Lord's Day."

Mr. Howard gave notice that he will on Monday next move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Laws now in force relative to the practice of Physic and Surgery in this Province.

Mr. Jones obtained leave to bring in a Bill on Saturday next, to extend the provisions of the Laws now in force granting relief to Heirs and Devisees.

Mr. Jones obtained leave to bring in a Bill on Saturday next to repeal an Act passed in the 37th year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to authorize the Lieutenant Governor to nominate and appoint certain Commissioners for the purposes therein mentioned."

Friday 30th Oct.

The Receiver General's Salary Bill being read a third time, was passed and ordered to be entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of a Salary to the Receiver General of this Province in lieu of Poundage upon Monies at the disposal of the Parliament of this Province, passing through his hands."

The Boundary Bill being read a third time, was passed and ordered to be entitled "An Act to repeal an Ordinance of the Province of Quebec passed in the 22d year of His Majesty's Reign entitled "An Ordinance concerning Land Surveyors and the advancement of Lands," and also to extend the provisions of an Act passed in the 58th year of His Majesty's Reign entitled "An Act to ascertain and establish on a permanent footing the Boundary Lines of this Province and further to regulate the manner in which Lands are hereafter to be surveyed."

Mr. Van Koughnett brought to a Bill to establish Markets in the town of Cornwall. 4th to amend the first issue.

The petitions of the Magistrates of the Home District was read.

Mr. Chewett gave notice that he will on Monday next move for leave to make supply to defray Bonds entered into by Miles McDonnell and John Cummins, for the payment of a sum of money for Timber and Lumber taken off the Crown Reserves in the Midland District.

Mr. Van Koughnett obtained leave to bring up the petition of the Presbyterian Congregation in the town and vicinity of Cornwall in the Eastern District.

The petition of the inhabitants of the District of Newcastle was read.

Mr. Van Koughnett gave notice that he will on Monday move for leave to bring in a Bill to lay an additional duty on Stills.

Saturday 31st Oct.

The Duty Bill was read a third time passed, and ordered to be entitled "An Act to regulate the Trade by Land and Inland navigation between this Province and the United States of America."

The Bill to prevent certain Meetings in this Province being read the third time,

Mr. Van Koughnett moved that it do now pass, and that it be entitled "An Act to prevent certain Meetings within this Province" upon which the House divided, and the yeas and nays taken as follows:—Yeas Messrs Boswell, Fraser, Cotter, Speech, Hall, Van Koughnett, Durand, Burnham, Cameron, Robinson, Howard, Jones, Nelles, 13——Nays, Mr. Conger——carried in the Affirmative by a majority of 12, and the Bill signed.

Mr. Robinson brought in a Bill "to vest in Commissioners the estates of certain Traitors, and also the estates of persons declared Aliens by an Act passed in the 54th year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to declare certain persons therein described Aliens, and to vest their estates in His Majesty" and for applying the produce thereof towards recompensing the losses which His Majesty's Subjects have sustained in consequence of the late war, and for maintaining and subsidizing the lawful debts thereon which was read a first time.

The Commissioners Repeal Bill was read a third time, passed, and ordered to be entitled "An Act to repeal an Act passed in the 57th year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to authorize the Lieutenant Governor to nominate and appoint certain commissioners for the purposes therein mentioned."

The Commissioner's Appointment Bill was read a third time passed and ordered to be entitled "An Act to appoint Commissioners for the purposes therein mentioned."

Mr. Fraser obtained leave to bring in a Bill on Monday next to continue the additional Duty upon Shop Licenses.

Mr. Jones obtained leave to bring up the petition of the inhabitants of the County of Carleton.

Mr. Clench gave notice that he will on Monday move for leave to bring in a Bill to appropriate a certain sum of money for the erecting Lighthouses, one at the Isle Royal in the Home Midland District, and one on Missisaugua Point at the entrance of the Niagara River, near the town of Niagara.

A long article respecting the trial of Gen. Taylor, which appeared in our paper two weeks since, is inserted again this week, as the interest of the hour when the er. ar was discovered prevents our substituting any other article.

BIRTH.

On Sunday, the 25th ult. the lady of Lieut. Francis Jackson, R. N. of a daughter.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD

STOLEN from a house in Pickering, Two Gold SEALS. Whoever will return the said Seals shall receive the above reward, or Twelve Dollars upon conviction of the Thief.

WM. GIBBON.

York, 4 November, 1818.—45.

Bank of Canada.

THE Subscriber being appointed Agent for the Bank of Canada, he will negociate Bank Notes for Bills on Montreal, Quebec, or for Specie.

HENRY DREAN.

York, 4 Nov. 1818.—45.

Seasoned Boards.

A Quantity of excellent Kiln Adried Boards for Sale.—Enquire at this Office.

York, 4th Nov. 1818.

THE Subscribers to the Church Loan are requested to pay the THIRD INSTALMENT to the Treasurer.—There are some yet in arrear for the first and second Instalments; who are again called upon, as the work is nearly finished.

York, 4th Nov. 1818.

BROKE into the enclosure, the Subscriber on the 11th instant, a BAY HORSE, having a white stripe on his forehead, and the left hind foot white. Whoever will prove their property, and pay the charges, may have the same.

ADNA BATES.

Scarborough, 12th Oct. 1818.

The Church Catechism

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

(Concluded from our last.)

The earliest instance of fire ordeal in Christendom, occurred in the fourth century. Simplicius, bishop of Autun, had married before his promotion, and his wife, unwilling to quit him after his promotion, continued to live with him. The sanctity of Simplicius suffered by the constancy of his wife's affection, and it was rumoured that the bishop persisted, in opposition to the ecclesiastical canons, to taste the sweets of matrimony; upon which, his wife, in the presence of a great concourse of people, took up a considerable quantity of burning coals, which she held in her clothes, and applied to her breasts, without the least hurt to her person or her garments, as the legend says, and her example being followed by her husband, with the like success, the multitude admired the miracle, and proclaimed the innocence of the loving pair. A similar trick, as Mosheim terms it, was played by St. Brice in the fifth century.

The Empress Maria of Arragon, wife of Otho III had accused a young Italian count of having endeavoured to seduce her, and he was put to death; but his widow, with the head of her husband in her hand, demanded to be admitted to the fiery ordeal in order to prove his innocence, and holding, as long as was thought necessary, a red hot bar of iron, without being burnt, this miracle was admitted as proof, and the empress was condemned to be burnt alive.

If the Monkish historians tell the truth, our queen Emma, mother of Edward the confessor passed unhurt over nine burning ploughshares.

Another form of trial, attended with greater ceremony, was that undergone by Luitprand, a Milanese priest, who, in 1103, offered to prove the truth of an accusation against his bishop, by walking through a blazing pile of wood. He entered, it is said, through volumes of flame, which divided before him, and came out amid the acclamations of the people. It was remarked, however, that his head had received some injury from the fire when throwing holy water and incense into the pile, and that his foot was bruised.—However, this proof was thought insufficient by the pope, who acquitted the archbishop. In truth, says Duclos, who has inserted an able essay on trial by duel and the ecclemeata, in the 5th vol. of the memoirs of the *Academie Royal des Inscriptions*, if we consider the whole story, diminish the size and brightness of the pile, and increase the injury done to the hand and foot, and regard the sentence of the pope as directed against a fanatic, the wonder of this pretended miracle will cease.

Aldebrandini a Florentine monk, in the 11th century, also walked through the fire, to prove an accusation against his bishop, and hence got the name of *Petrus Igneus*.

All trials of this kind were condemned by Pope Etienne V. as false and superstitious, and Frederick II. prohibited them as absurd and ridiculous. These facts are now quoted to show, that by a little management, the handling of fire has always been practised, and we need not add, that it was done by natural means, and not by miracle. Indeed, the result of the trial often was contrary to the truth, and those who prescribed it to others had not sufficient confidence in it to entrust their own safety to it. Thetberge, wife of Lothaire, suspected of incest, was allowed to prove her innocence by proxy, and her champion performed successfully the ordeal of fire & water. The queen afterwards confessed her guilt, and the advocates for the ordeal maintained that the miracle was performed in favour of her guilty majesty, because she had confessed herself before the trial, or, because in taking her oath of innocence, she substituted an innocent person for the guilty.

† † † † † †

An Englishman, of the name of Richardson, seems to have attracted great notice in Paris, about 1697, by his feats with fire, which obtained for him the title of the incombustible man and the fire eater. He announced in his bills the following performances, which will bear to be compared with those of our Signora:

"1st. He chews the coals, which may be seen burning in his mouth for a long time.

"2d. He melts sulphur——makes it burn in his hand, and then puts it, while in flames, on the point of his tongue, where he finishes by swallowing it.

"3d. He puts a burning coal on his tongue, on which he cooks a piece of meat or an oyster, and allows it to be blown with bellows for half a quarter of an hour.

"4th. He holds a red hot bar of iron in his hands for a long time, without its leaving any mark. He places it on a smoothing iron, and then takes it in his mouth, and with his teeth throws it against the chimney, (near which the experiment was made) with as much force as another person could throw a stone.

"5th. Lastly, he swallows melted glass and pitch, sulphur and wax melted together, and in flames, so that the flame comes out of his mouth, and this mixture makes as much noise in his throat, as if a hot iron were plunged in the water."

He also promised, when the weather became less severe, to walk barefoot on red hot iron plates, and to perform some other feats no less surprising.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Richardson seemed to do all that he promised, for in the journal des Scavens for 1677, there is an attempt, and with considerable success, by M. Dodart, an accademician, to explain every thing upon rational principles.

From the Boston Patriot.

Franklin Fund.—Some inquiry having lately been made in the newspapers, respecting the situation of the Franklin fund, the following facts are communicated for the satisfaction of all persons who feel any interest on the subject.

Dr. Franklin, in his last will, gave £1000 sterling to the inhabitants of the town of Boston, to be let out upon interest at 5 per cent per annum, to such young married artificers, under the age of 25 years, as have served an apprenticeship in the said town, and faithfully fulfilled the duties required in their indentures, so as to obtain a good moral character, from at least two respectable citizens, who are willing to become their sureties, in a bond with the applicants for the repayment of the monies so lent, with interest, for which the trustees are to take a bond to pay the sum loaned in annual instalments, of ten per cent."

It was the doctor's intention to assist young married mechanics, who are just struggling into life, with the burden of a family. His mind was so much engaged in contemplng the advantages which would result from his plan, that he forgot the hazard to which it might be exposed. A loan, to benefit a young man without property, must be made on such terms as will return it, out of the savings of his industry and frugality.—A long credit and easy instalments, are indispensable conditions of such a loan. But the security of a fair moral character and industrious habits, even when supported by the credit of two respectable citizens, is not always a sufficient guarantee of the safety of the loan. The revolutions of 10 years frequently destroy morals, habits, and fortunes; and the calculations of the doctor are often frustrated by the vices, the misfortunes or the death of the debtors. These casualties cannot be provided against, by any caution of the trustees without requiring more security than young mechanics generally are able to give, which would prevent the benevolent purposes of the donor. At times too there is a considerable accumulation of money for which there is no call; nearly one fifth of the fund is now deposited in one of the banks at a low rate of interest.

These causes have greatly retarded the increase of the fund. The last loan was made on the 1st of April last, it appears that the whole number of loans, which had been made up to that date, was 206, the supposed value of the fund was $10902,83, and the whole number of bonds belonging to the fund was 75.

From the Mississipi Republican.

Mexico and Louisiana.—The southern section of the disputed claim, between the United States and Spain, to territory, extending from the gulf to the 32d degree of North latitude, may justly be considered the finest portion of North America, and is certainly of great national importance to both those governments.

From the Sabine to the Guadeloupe river, a distance of at least 700 miles by the meanderings of the coast, we find the land low, and the navigation dangerous for large vessels, with the exception of two inlets.—Matagorda, at the mouth of the Guadeloupe, and Galvezton, at the entrance of the Trinity rivers; yet all other rivers which fall into the gulf within that division, are navigable for craft, to a considerable distance. The river Bravo, the largest river which empties into the gulf between the Rio del Norte, and the Mississippi river, is navigable from five to six hundred miles for barges.

The land generally continues low and marshy, for ten or fifteen miles from the river into the interior, and covered with live oak of an excellent quality for ship building, and at some distance up all those streams, there is good pine timber for masts and spars. A portion of this low land, which is above the level of the salt water, produces excellent rice, cotton, indigo and sugar cane, all of which may be cultivated to very great advantage to the distance of three hundred miles north of the coast.—There is another advantage which no other portion of North America possesses, which is, that the sugar cane and wheat are produced on the same farm with the greatest perfection; our informant observes, that he has seen in the same field or lot, the wheat and the sugar cane growing—the former equal to any he has seen in Virginia or Pensylvania, and the latter infinitely superior in size and in the quantity of saccharine matter to that of the first quality of which he has seen in Louisiana. Together with all the other vegetable productions which are common to those countries, in which the wheat and the apple tree grow to perfection, and produce abundantly; there are also many valuable spices, medicinal plants, and a great abundance of cochineal. How far, therefore, it would be of national importance to possess that country, and amidst the numerous considerations which ought to be taken into view, the propriety of augmenting the quantity of lands proper for the culture of the sugar cane, the cotton, the rice and the indigo, and of securing to our government all ship lumber in the gulf of Mexico, is certainly an object worthy of national consideration.

The country lying between the river Guadaloupe and the Rio del Norte, will never admit of a population except such as are attached to a pastoral life; hence, the Guadaloupe would form a good national boundary, in this section of the country, inasmuch as it passes through the western side, and with the exception of the soil on its western bank, a very limited one for at least 150 miles on that side. Such a national limit would facilitate an intercourse between the citizens, and the execution of the laws of both governments in time of peace, and would give a great superiority to our government in time of war, if at any future period an appeal to arms should be found necessary.

NORFOLK, Oct.

Non-Intercourse.—The law which closes the ports of the United States against vessels coming direct from the British West India Islands, went into operation yesterday. Within the last three weeks this port has been crowded with such vessels, availing themselves of the little time that remained to take away cargoes of our produce. Some of these have sailed and probably, ere this, have made a good offing; others have put to sea, but owing to the northeasterly gale that is now prevailing, must have been compelled to put back, while others, though ready for sea, have not been able to get out owing to head winds.

The orders from the Secretary of the Treasury do not leave it discretionary with the collector to permit the sailing of vessels *after* the 1st of October, who have loaded and cleared for the British Islands *before* that day; in consequence of which the most unheard of exertions were made to expedite those vessels which arrived at the eleventh hour. Of the expedition with which they have been unloaded and taken again, an instance was given in our last, and another in to day's paper. Not one has been behind hand—not one craved indulgence beyond the time allotted; all were ready to depart the day before the law was to take effect, when they find themselves unfortunately detained by adverse winds. Since Saturday night last, the wind has been hanging on at N. E. and during the two last days has been blowing a hurricane, consequently no vessel could get to sea from this port or even from Hampton Roads. We do not apprehend, however, that these vessels will be made to experience any further detention after the North-easter has removed its embargo; yet we cannot witness their final departure from our waters but with feelings of regret; since the peace they have been regular traders to our ports, some of them having in that period made seven or eight voyages hither—each time bringing valuable cargoes paying heavy duties, and taking away our lumber, naval stores and flour in return. We have yet to learn whether the inhibition of that trade, which has certainly been highly beneficial to this section of the country, and to the nation at large, will produce an equivalent advantage in the employment of our own shipping. We hope yet we doubt it.

Another instance of quick dispatch.—The British schr. Favorite, from Barbadoes, which arrived at this port on Tuesday morning, entered at the Custom-House at 9 o'clock, and immediately commenced discharging her small cargo of sugar and rum. At 8 o'clock the same night she had a full cargo of flour, bread and staves in, and her hatches battened down. The next morning had her deck load of shingles taken in, her long boat stowed, cleared at 10 o'clock, and at 1 was on her way down the river. The Favorite is a vessel that will stow about 600 barrels under decks.

Of Course.—A tall and masculine woman, who gave her name "Judith Macgrath," was brought in custody before the magistrate at Guildhall, on Thursday, and being placed at the bar the following whimsical conversation took place:

Magistrate—Who complains of this woman? A little fat, smartly dressed man, whose cheeks seamed with dark brown stripes, made it evident he had lately been in a desperate affray, skipped lightly into the witnesses' box, and very tritely replied, "I do, of course."

Magistrate—Why of course, sir; pray, who are you?

Prosecutor—Me, sir, I am Mister Nightingale.

Magistrate—And what are you, Mister Nightingale? What business are you?

Prosecutor——An hair-dresser, of course.

Magistrate——(smiling)——And you charge the prisoner with an assault?

Prosecutor—An assault, of course.

Magistrate—Why do you add, of course; how am I to know all that happened between you?

Prosecutor—(stroking his face)—It's plain enough, I think.

Magistrate—Why true, you bear some marks of violence certainly. Pray, how did it happen?

Prosecutor—With her nails, of course.

Magistrate—I don't care whether it was with her nails or not; I want to know why she assaulted you?

Prosecutor—Oh, a love matter, of course;—what do women assault men for?

Here the magistrate lost all patience, whilst the persons in the office could scarcely suppress their laughter. Mister Nightingale, however, nothing moved, either by the anger of the magistrate, or the tittering of the by-standers, stood with his mouth half open, ready for his next reply. At length, the magistrate said, "Is there no person here who will undertake to tell this gentleman's tale to him?" When another dapper-spark took the place of the prosecutor, and announced himself as "Mister Nightingale's own brother."

Magistrate—Well, sir, and now I hope we shall be able to understand this business. What do you know of this affair?

Witness—Why, sir, I knows her to be a very infamous character.

Magistrate—Let her be what she may, she appears to have had to deal with a pair of wise ones. How do you know her to be an infamous character?

Witness—Why, sir, of course she can't be a very good one, when she lived with my brother these eight years! (Laughter, in which every body joined, except the two Mr. Nightingales.)

Magistrate—(rather angrily)—Pray, sir, can you give a direct answer to one simple question?

Witness—I'll try my best, sir.

Magistrate—Do so. Did this woman, the prisoner, live with your brother as his wife, or——

Witness—(interrupting)—As his concubine, sir, of course.

Magistrate—Well then, gentlemen, as this appears to be a matter of course altogether, I shall of course discharge the prisoner. And she was discharged of course.

From the Connecticut Courant.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Society caused to be imported at their own expence the last spring, in addition to the implements mentioned in the last Journal, the Northumberland double-mould-board plough, considered among the best yet invented in England. Its mould boards are so contrived, that they may be expanded more or less at pleasure of the person who uses it, and according to the nature of the soil and the distances which it is proposed to place the rows of plants. It is chiefly intended for ridge work, where carrots, beets, the mangel wurzel, or root of scarcity or white beet, (for it is known by all these names,) or the ruta baga, or Swedish turnip, are sown. It would also very well answer to pass between cabbages or potatoes, planted or sowed in continuous rows. This instrument is now used by the Hon. Mr. Quincy, and is much approved by him.

The Society have also introduced the couch-grass scarificator, an instrument in great and very popular use in England for clearing lands of couch or twitch grass, and would be also applicable for the purpose of clearing lands of the Canada thistle, nettle, or any other noxious plants whose roots extend into and cover the soil. It is also a very useful harrow. It is easily managed by a single horse, and will do as much work in one day as could be done in three, with the same number of hands employed with instruments heretofore in use. This has been tried, and is in the possession of John Prince, Esq. of Jamaica Plains, Roxbury.

They have also imported a mill for grinding small grain, but it does not, at present appear to promise advantages equal to their expectations. Also, a hand hoe, to be drawn by men, and to weed where it would be dangerous to use a horse. Likewise, a machine for sowing turnip seed, very simple, light, and effectual.

The great object of the society is, to bring into the country, specimens of improved machines, from which it is hoped our ingenious artists will be enabled to derive hints, and to furnish others better adapted to our necessities and soil, and made of cultivation, and at prices suited to the means of our farmers.—*Mass. Ag. Repos. and Journal.*

COWS.

Is there any room to doubt, that the profits of our dairies may be greatly augmented by a proper attention to the breed of milch cows? There is some prejudice on this point. It is and good keeping makes good cows: yet those who say it, are in their own cow yards, very frequently a single cow, not bigger nor better fed than others, giving double the quantity of milk. It is very careless and stupid to go on rearing the calves of poor cows, in preference to those of good cows; yet this is generally done; because the excellent cows bring fat calves for the market. Their good or bad qualities are, undoubtedly important, as well as their color and size, at least in a considerable degree. Why should we scruple this, any more than the improvement of horses? The bull is to be chosen with no less care than the cow. The best cows for milk may be reared as certainly as horses for racing or draught; in a dairy country, the total neglect of this important care is shameful and unaccountable.—*Id.*

Rats and Mice will immediately quit barns, granaries, &c. wherever is placed the field plant called dog's tongue, bruised with a hammer.—*PA. Union.*

NOTICE

General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, York, 14th March, 1818.

ORDERED, that in future no application will be received for the renewal or granting Licences to keep Taverns in the Town of York, from persons at the time having a Shop Licence, or a Shop kept in the House for which the Tavern Licence is asked. And Ordered, that the above Notice be published in the Upper-Canada Gazette, once a month, till January next.

By Order,

S. HEWARD
Clk. of the Peace, H. D

Executive Council Office, York, 14th October 1818.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct this Public Notice to be given that no Order for Land will in future be made but on condition of actual settlement.

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

The Church Catechism.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	From £	s.	d.	To £	s.	d.
Province Currency Dollar at 5s.							
Beef	lb.	0	6	3½	0	0	5
Mutton	——	0	6	5	0	0	7
Veal	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Pork	——	0	0	6	0	0	7
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	0	6
Geese	each	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	3	1
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Butter	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs	doz.	0	1	0	0	1	3
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	5	0
Peas	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Potatoes	——	0	1	6	0	2	6
Oats	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turnips	——	0	2	0	0	0	0
Cabbages	head	0	0	2	0	0	4
Flour	cwt.	0	12	6	0	18	9
Do.	bl.	1	2	6	1	5	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hay	ton	2	0	0	2	10	0
Wood	cord	0	10	0	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscription to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsequent.
5 lines & under,	2s. 6d	7 1-2d.
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d. per line, the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. An advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 2s. for the first insertion.—A great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - - *Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - - - *Bellevile.*
Major Rogers, - - - - *New-Castle.*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - - *Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - - *Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - *Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point.*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - - *Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - - - *Amherstburg.*

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY C. HORNE.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

t. II. YORK, THURSDAY NOVEMBER 12. 1818. No. 46.

GERMAN MILLS,
New Establishment.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Markham and its vicinity, that he has commenced an establishment at the *German Mills*, the Store of which is and will be kept well supplied with such articles as may be wanted; which will be sold reasonable, and Wheat, Rye or Barley at all times taken in payment.

A few hundred bushels of Wheat or Rye wanted immediately, for which one half *Cash* will be paid on delivery.

Apply to Mr. J. Applegarth, at the Mills.

W. G. HEPBURNE.

Queenston, 26th Oct. 1818. tf44

Wants a Situation,

A YOUNG man who understands Store-keeping, and has been a few years a Clerk to a respectable House in Britain. The most satisfactory reference can be given as to character and ability.—The salary not so much an object as the respectability and permanency of the situation.

Letters Post paid, addressed to W.R. to be left at the Post Office, Dundass, U. C. until called for, will be duly attended to.

Dundass, 28th Oct. 1818. 3w

To Settlers.

THE Inhabitants of Smith's Creek have for some time past regretted the serious inconvenience suffered by the Settlers daily arriving here, on their way to the new Townships on Rice Lake, from the want of Houses for their temporary accommodations: Anxious to remove this evil, and promote as far as possible the comfort of the Settlers, a numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Hope and Hamilton was convened on the 10th instant, at Mr. James Parker's Tavern, Smith's Creek, for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of erecting, by public subscription, Buildings for their temporary accommodation.

James Ward, Esq. being called to the Chair, several Resolutions were entered into, purporting that buildings shall be immediately erected, capable of containing a considerable number of Families.—Thomas Ward, Esq. was then unanimously chosen President; Erasmus Fowke, Treasurer, and Dr. John Hutchison, Secretary.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a committee to carry into effect the laudable object of the meeting, viz.—D. McGregor Rogers, Esquire, Messrs. Robert J. Kerr, Alexander McDonnell, Jeremiah Britton, M. F. Whitehead, Adam Scott and Francis Page.—A subscription was then opened, which met with very liberal support.

Every exertion will be made to have the said buildings ready for occupation early in November.—For possession of the apartments, application must be made to one or more members of the committee.

JOHN HUTCHISON, Sec'ry

Smith's Creek, Oct. 10. 1818. 4s.

FOR SALE.
On reasonable terms.

LOT No. 13, west side of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, with about 20 or 30 acres of improvement, lately occupied by the subscriber.—On the premises are a new Frame-House containing six rooms, cellar and cellar-kitchen, a large Barn-frame, raised, 50 by 30 feet; an excellent new Saw-Mill complete, capable of cutting 2000 feet of timber in 24 hours, with a substantial mill-dam erected on a never failing stream, the west branch of the River Don.

The situation is very desirable either for the Farmer, Merchant or Mechanic. The situation from York is only 7 miles. The Saw-Mill is within a very short distance of the road, and if commenced in a short time 20 acres might be sown with wheat this fall.

For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. LAYE, York, at the Store of Alexander Wood, Esq.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

Yonge Street, 25th June. 1818.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*: and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

Merchant's Wharf.

GOODS Landed or Shipped in or from any vessel at the MERCHANT'S WHARF will be subject to WHARFAGE at the rate of 3*d.* Cy. per Barrel Bulk, payable either by the master of the vessel or accountable by the owner. All VESSELS to pay *Wharfage* at the rate of 5*s.* for the first day, and 2*s* 6*d.* for each subsequent day that she may use the same, at any one time.

W. ALLAN.

York, 1st July 1818. 3w 28

CAUTION.

ANY Person found carrying away Timber or Stone from Park Lot No. 30—or from Lots No. 31 and 32 on Lake Ontario, adjoining to the Military Reserve, or otherwise trespassing thereon, shall be prosecuted according to Law.

York, 8th Oct. 1818.

THE Subscribers to the Church Loan are requested to pay the THIRD INSTALMENT to the Treasurer.—There are some yet in arrear for the first and second Instalments; who are again called upon, as the work is nearly finished.

York, 4th Nov. 1818.

Snuff, Tobacco, Soap & Candle MANUFACTORY.

YORK, U. C.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have now on hand and will be constantly supplied with every article in the above line at their Manufactory, of a most superior quality and on the most reasonable terms.

They also Manufacture

Palm Oil Soap;

The virtues of this VEGETABLE SOAP in cases of sun burnings, the ill effects of cold winds, removing Pimples Freckles, &c. is universally allowed.—The Subscribers would call the attention of Gentlemen to an article of comfort and utility in Shaving, both on account of its peculiar emollient qualities as also from the pleasing odour of the Wall Flower which it so eminently possesses.

OATES & STOTESBURY.

September 9. 37—6m.

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DREAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817.

Tin and Sheet Iron Factory.

WILLIAM W. PATTISON.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business at the shop formerly occupied by him and L. Bigelow, a few rods West of the Gaol: where he will keep a variety of Tin Ware, Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes of all dimensions, cheap for prompt pay.

Stoves and Pipes made for all who shall please to favor him with their custom.

York, 13th Oct. 1818. 2m-3

Executive Council office,
York, 9th May, 1818.

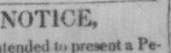
NOTICE is hereby given to RICHARD SIMPSON, or the Person or Persons, claiming under him, to make any pretension he or they may have to lot number one hundred and thirty-seven in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, before His Honor the Administrator, in Council, otherwise the Lot will be Granted to another settler.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Ex. Council.

NOTICE,

IT is intended to present a Petition to the Legislature at the ensuing Session, for an Act to lay an additional rate, for a limited time, on real property in the Home District, for the express purpose of building a Gaol and Court House.

York, 30th Sept. 1818.



THE FINE
New Steam Vessel
FRONTENAC,

JAMES M'KENZIE, *Master*,

WILL commence running on the 1st day of MAY next, and will leave *Kingston* for *York* and *Niagara*, on the 1st, 11th, and 21st day of each Month, and *Niagara* for *York* and *Kingston*, the 6th, 16th, and 26th day of each Month, during the season, where every attention will be paid to the ease and comfort of the Passengers.

Freight will be taken on board at *Kingston* for *York*, *Niagara*, & *Queenston*, at Four Shillings per Barrel bulk,

For Passage and Freight, apply to the Captain on board.

Kingston, 6th April, 1818. 16tf

To Brick-Makers.

A Piece of GROUND, suitable for BRICK-MAKING, to be let upon very favorable terms, within a Mile of the Market House.

Apply to the Editor.

HOUSE, SIGN,
AND
Coach Painting and Glazing.
E. BATES & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that they have commenced in the above Business in King street, next door to *Mrs. Murray.*

They beg leave to assure those who may favor them with their orders, that they will be executed in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Composition Fan and Side Lights, made and set in the neatest manner.

Spanish Segars for Sale.

York, April 6, 1818. 15-tf

Saddling Business.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD takes this method of informing the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has purchased the stock and trade formerly belonging to IRA JONES, as a *Saddler, Harness and Trunk-Maker*, which business he intends carrying on at the stand formerly occupied by I. Jones, one door east of the Mansion House Hotel: where he has now on hand

Saddles,	*Harness,*
Bridles,	*Valises,*
Halters,	*Portmanteaus*

and a number of other articles, which he will sell as low, for Cash or short credit, as can be purchased in the country.

Repairing done at all times.

Those who will please to favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with neatness and despatch.

York, August 4th 1818. 6m32

NEW VILLAGE.

THE Subscriber is laying out a New Village on the Humber, and as there are a number of applicants for Lots, he intends selling them, in one acre Lots, by Auction, on the 25th day of November next; to be put up at Five Pounds each.

The River Humber being now navigable to within a mile of the scite of the Village, and no doubt of its being made so the whole way, in a short time, and having the advantage of water for all manner of Machinery worked by water, renders it a valuable situation for Mechanics and Tradesmen.—It possesses very great facilities for Brewing and Distilling, having a never failing and abundant stream of excellent water, which can be raised to the height of twenty feet with very little expence, capable of grinding grain for either.—It affords also an advantageous situation for a Tanner, and when it is considered that the main road of the Province, as well as along the river, will pass through the centre of the Village, the superior advantages of the scite will be obvious to all who may view it.

He will lease for 7 years his large and convenient Two Story House, Stables and other Buildings, with thirty acres of Land, being a good situation for a Tavern or Store: or the House, &c. will be sold with one acre of ground. Possession can be given on the first of January next.

WM. COOPER.

York, October 17th, 1818.

TO BE LEASED
For a Term of Years.

THREE most valuable Farming Lots, containing one hundred acres each, the property of James Brock, Esquire, within one mile and a half of the town of York. The Land is of the best quality, is well timbered and watered, and being all near to an excellent market is unquestionably one of the best situations for a Farmer in this Province.

Apply to Captain Fitz Gibbon.

York, 8th Oct. 1818.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE
OR
WATERLOO HOUSE,
By George Brown;

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the house formerly Mr. Ashley's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that he has spared no expence to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. B. pledges himself that no exertions shall be wanting to promote the comfort & convenience of those who favor him with their custom: his HOUSE and STABLING are well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best quality that the country affords: and he hopes that upon trial his accommodations and terms will give general satisfaction.

York, 16th Oct. 1818.

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given

THAT VERY commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, STABLES, &c. situated on 1-5th of an acre, in the town of York, adjoining the Mansion-House Hotel, and at present occupied by R. Hall, Esq. and Dyer Dreau, & Co. This situation holds out many advantages to the Merchant both in point of situation and convenience having an excellent Cellar, Outer Store, Coach-House, Stabling, &c. &c.

These Premises are too well known to need further description and will be disposed of at a moderate price; application to be made to J. M. Jarvis, Esq. on Yonge Street, or to Wm. Allan Esq. of York, who will make known the Terms of payment and give an unexceptions title to the same.

York, Oct. 17, 1818.

BROKE into the enclosure of the Subscriber on the 11th instant, a BAY HORSE, having a white stripe on his forehead, and the left hind foot white.—Whoever will prove their property, and pay the charges, may have the same.

ADNA BATES.

Scarborough, 12th Oct. 1818.

The Church Catechism.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Court of Probate Notice

Upper-Canada, Court of Probate York, to wit. } SAMUEL SMITH Esquire, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

To the next of Kin of ROBERT WOOLSEY, *late of* AMHERSTBURGH, *in the Western District, and Province aforesaid, deceased.*

WHEREAS JOHN GENTLE, of the Town of Sandwich, in the Western District, Merchant lately exhibited a Petition, in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Robert Woolsey, some time past, died intestate in the City of Quebec, in the Province of Lower Canada, and possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds, in the said Province of Upper-Canada, and praying that Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Robert Woolsey, at the time of his death, in the said Province of Upper-Canada, might be granted to him the said John Gentle, —NOW THEREFORE these are to cite and require you the said next of kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate, to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the First Monday in January, next ensuing the date hereof, and being the Fourth day of January next, and then and there shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Robert Woolsey, at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said John Gentle.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal, Court of Probate.

...ger nor better fed than ...ing double the quantity of ...very careless and stupid to ...g the calves of poor cows, ...ce to those of good cows ...generally done; because the ...ows bring fat calves for the ...Their good or bad qualities ...htedly important, as well as ...and size, at least in a con...egree. Why should we scru...ny more than the improve...rses; The bull is to be chosen ...as care than the cow. The ...for milk may be reared as ...a horses for racing or draught; ...country, the total neglect of ...tant care is shameful and ma...le.—*Id.*

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NOTICE

Quarter Sessions of the Peace, York, 14th March, 1818.

ORDERED, that in future no application will be received for the renewal or grant... ...cences to keep Taverns ...Town of York, from per... ...the time having a Shop ...e, or a Shop kept in the ...for which the Tavern ...e is asked. And Order... ...at the above Notice be ...ed in the Upper-Canada ...e, once a month, till Ja... ...next.

By Order,

S. HEWARD
Clk. of the Peace, H. D

...cutive Council Office, ...rk, 14th October 1818.

Excellency the Lieute... ...Governor in Council is ...d to direct this Public No... ...be given that no Order ...d will in future be made ...condition of actual settle...

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Church Catechism.
SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

...CE OF PROVISION, &c.
...York Market during the last ...week.

Province Currency
Dollar at 5s.

	From £	s.	d.	To £	s.	d
lb.	0	0	3½	0	0	5
——	0	0	5	0	0	7
——	0	0	5	0	0	6
——	0	0	6	0	0	7
pair	0	0	0	0	0	6
each	0	0	0	0	0	0
——	0	0	0	0	3	1
lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
——	0	1	0	0	1	3
doz.	0	1	0	0	1	3
bush.	0	0	0	0	5	0
——	0	0	0	0	2	6
——	0	1	6	0	2	6
——	0	0	0	0	0	0
——	0	2	0	0	0	0
head	0	0	2	0	0	4
cwt.	0	12	6	0	18	9
lb.	0	2	6	0	5	0
lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
——	0	0	0	0	0	0
ton	2	0	0	2	10	0
cord	0	10	0	0	15	0

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...pp, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
...od, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
...on, Esq.	*Perth.*
..., Esq.	*Brockville.*
...nby, Esq.	*Kingston.*
...bb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
...Rogers, Esq.	*New-Castle.*
...ergill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
..., Esq.	*Ancaster.*
...ks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
...rmick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
..., Esq.	*Long-Point*
...ds, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
...n, Esq.	*Amherstburgh.*

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY C. HORNE.

From Europe

LONDON, Sept. 4.

A merry Hibernian was brought before the Magistrates, on Thursday last, at the Town-hall at Brighton, for drunkenness, and was ordered to pay 5s. or be placed in the *stocks*.—Pat, however, remarked, that he should never forgive himself if he *chose* either; though he had no fear of the first, not having sixpence in the world, and it was not a proper thing for a man in his circumstances to be *dabbling in the Stocks*.

Uncertainty of Life.—Some years ago, a woman lived in a village in Glamorganshire; whose husband, with the little fortune he got with her, bought a small farm: he had hardly closed the purchase when death closed his eyes; however, not intimidated with this, the widow married a second husband, who sowed it; he likewise died: and she tried a third, who reaped it, but Death soon snatched him away; she then married a fourth, who threshed it, but he also followed the fate of his predecessors; and she then married a fifth husband, with whom she enjoyed the produce of it. All this happened within less than eighteen months!

On Friday afternoon the Vicarage barn at Patrixbourne, Kent, the property of Edward Taylor, Esq. took fire, occasioned by the placing of some charcoal within it which had been made only the preceding day, and which ignited shortly after it was deposited there, when on its communicating to the weather boarding the whole building was in a blaze, threatening the destruction of the Vicarage house and buildings adjoining. The most prompt exertions were made by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood to stem the progress of the devouring element, which they happily succeeded in doing. The barn contained a few quarters of corn and malt, and a quantity of building materials, which together may be estimated at the value of eight or nine hundred pounds: no part of the property was insured.

Precisely at seven o'clock on Mouday morning, Jack Martin, *alias* the pugilist, started from the house of Mr. Goldsmith, the sign of the Bull, in East Sheen, to return to the house of Mr. Booth, of the Clayton Arms, Clayton-street, Kennington-cross, being a distance of eight miles and a half, for a wager of forty to twenty guineas, to perform it in an hour; and which he readily accomplished in six minutes within the given time.

The valuable cargo of the *Harmony*, the first ship that ever arrived at Hull from the East Indies direct, was sold last week at that port, nearly the whole of which was purchased for the mercantile houses of London and Liverpool.

Conduct of the Dutch.—A recent arrival from India has brought us advices to the 16th of April. The Dutch are at their old work in the Indian Archipelago. They have closed all the Eastern ports, obliged all the native vessels to carry Dutch flags and Dutch papers. They are taking possession of all the ports in Borneo, Sumatra, &c. &c. so as to form the same system of arbitrary exclusion they did before the last century, the barbarities of which, particularly those practised at Amboyna, can never be forgotten. It was here that, in 1621, they first tortured and then murdered the English, thereby engrossing the whole trade of the island, and also that of Banda.—The same hostility and determination to destroy all British trade in that quarter, is now open and avowed. They do all in their power to lower and degrade the British name, to arrest British merchants residing at Batavia, and, in short, to harass and oppress them wherever they present themselves.——These are however, only the results of their jealousy of British trade. Humanity has much more to regret in the consequences of their oppression and injustice towards the natives. These, in the Moluccas, and also in some parts of Java, are in a state of insurrection; and as the most effectual mode of tranquilizing their fears and redressing their wrongs, the Dutch are butchering them by thousands. We are no advocates for war, but surely our Government, that disdains not to interest itself in the quarrel between Spain and her South American Colonies, cannot suffer this system of hostility to its own immediate subjects and interests to proceed without an energetic remonstrance. Without some check, some restraint upon this system of encroachment and aggression, the whole of the eastern trade will be lost. The Dutch are gradually monopolizing and raising the price of all articles, the produce of the Archipelago, & are sending ships on their own account to Bengal, to sell copper and tin, from Japan, and Banca, to the ruin of the British mining interest. The impolicy of giving up these places to them requires no further illustration. But this is not all that we have to complain of. In order to debar us from all intercourse with the natives, they keep up a commission three line of battle ships, five frigates, several sloops of war, and innumerable armed vessels; in short, there is every thing but peace in that quarter. The prices of colonial produce at Java, in consequence of these restrictions, are as follow:—Coffee from 18 to $20, pepper 13, sugar 9 to 10, which is three times the price they were when that fine Island was under the wise and paternal government of Sir T. S. Raffles.——We have already stated, that we are no advocates for war; but we are not, therefore, disposed to sacrifice the rights, interests, and honour of the country to a rival nation. We have been lavish to excess in our concessions to the Dutch; but whatever cause the country may have to repent of its bounty, we do not propose to retract a particle of it. Let them have all they have a right to by virtue of their treaty; but do not let them interfere with the independence of the native ports, or restrict our commerce at their pleasure.—*British Press.*

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Bencoolen, April 14th, 1818:—

"On the arrival of the intelligence of the melancholy death of the Princess Charlotte, the whole settlement went into mourning, and on the 27th March the Lieutenant Governor summoned a general meeting of the inhabitants, who framed and signed addresses to their Royal Highnesses the Prince Regent & Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, deploring this calamitous event, which have been transmitted to England by Capt. Mitchell, of the East India Company's ship Northumberland.

"The Lieut. Governor also took advantage of the sorrow and feeling of the moment to establish 'The Sumatran Auxiliary Bible Society,' and the Rev. Mr. Winter, our Chaplain, preached an appropriate sermon on the occasion. Nothing can equal the melancholy with which we are overwhelmed in consequence of this sad catastrophe. By none does it appear to have been more deeply felt than by our Lieutenant Governor. His Royal Highness Prince Leopold was particularly kind to him at Claremont, where he was always a welcome visitor during his late visit to England, and eventually to the Continent. The cultivators think themselves well paid at a half penny per lb. for nutmegs. As we had a right to expect, from the liberal and enlightened views of our new Lieutenant Governor I understand he proposes to immediately abolish slavery, and emancipate the natives from the forced deliveries, &c. under which the labored. The gaming & cock-fighting farms, the sources of endless evils, are to be abolished from the 1st of May. The country has suffered much from earthquakes. They commenced on the 18th March, when the most violent shocks were felt; nearly all the public edifices are in ruins; the government houses useless, and every building in the place rent and cracked throughout. These earthquakes have continued at intervals during the last month, but hopes are entertained that they are now over. There has been a South American pirate sweeping these seas for some time, and if the patriot cause succeeds, the Insurgents will be supreme at Manilla."

September 5.

Accounts of various kinds, and many of them contradictory, have been received this morning from Manchester & its vicinity——It does not appear that any fresh acts of violence have been attempted by the refractory spinners, tho' they still continue to assemble in menacing bodies.——According to one letter, a meeting was to be held yesterday of the owners of the principal cotton mills, when certain propositions would be submitted to the workmen.

Mr. Incledon is arrived in Liverpool from America. He has realized it is said, by his Trans-Atlantic expedition upwards of £5,000.

The Queen.—The Queen's disorder, up to a late hour yesterday afternoon, appeared rather to increase than otherwise. She suffered much pain, and was in an almost total incapability of motion. The Princess Augusta and the Duchess of Gloucester are incessantly occupied in the most anxious attentions upon their Royal Parent. The Prince Regent lately spends almost the whole day, and great part of the night at Kew, receives half hourly reports, and frequently sees her Majesty. The Dukes of York and Kent also visit the Palace every day, besides sending their inquiries several times in those parts of the day in which they are not at Kew.

As another proof of the intellectual enterprize excited among the Greeks of the Ionian Isles, and the scientific as well as literary attainments which they have lately made, we feel great pleasure in the notice of a minute and accurate topographical sketch of the Bosphorus, Constantinople, and the environs, both in Europe & Asia, designated by Capt. Nicholas Chiefala, and executed at London, under his own direction. The work, we believe, is not intended for general sale in this country, nor are we aware that it would be of any great use as a common chart of the Straits of Constantinople, till our sailors who visit the Black Sea learn Greek; and besides being a curiosity itself, it cannot fail to be of service to those who wish to gain an accurate knowledge of the seat of the Eastern empire, and would have enlightened the labors even of Gibbon in his description of that celebrated capital. The author is a native of the island of Zante, and is already advantageously known on the Continent, by a treatise on maritime law, and three charts of the Mediterranean, published in Paris in April last. The manner in which these works were received at Vienna & Paris, confer no honor both on the author and the nation to which he belongs. He is now employed on two Greek works which he intends publishing in London; one on the construction of ships, and another on nautical geography; & we have no doubt that, if they are executed with the skill and ingenuity of the topographical sketch to which we have adverted, the author will add the patronage of England, which he most highly prizes, and to which from our connection with his country he seems to have a natural title, to the praises and respect of literary men on the Continent.

It was erroneously reported on Saturday, that Madame Bertrand had arrived in the river from St. Helena. The fact is, that it is Bonaparte's cook and his wife, & two other menials, that arrived. The woman was servant to Sir H. Lowe, and was married at St. Helena. The tutor to Bertrand's children has also come over in the same vessel. They are all going to Germany, and all pretend to be out of humour with Napoleon.

Extraordinary phenomenon.—About a fortnight ago, a common hen, belonging to a person of the name of Freeland M'Conchie, residing in Milnburn, of Kirkcudbright, was observed to labor under some acute pain, which led its owner to suspect that it had been struck with a stone. From motives of humanity, therefore, he was induced to kill the hen; when, upon examining its intestines, a male animal, of the canine species, fully formed, and in life, was discovered in the *egg bed*, to which it was attached by a naval string of a very strong texture. However, after being removed from the egg-bed, it soon died. This animal is still in the possession of the above person; and has been preserved by Dr. Christie, of the Galloway militia, and Mr. Robert Sharpe, surgeon, Kirkcudbright. It has also been seen & minutely inspected by several of the most respectable individuals in that place and neighborhood, who have been all struck with the appearance of so remarkable and wonderful a phenomenon; although no one has been able to form a probable conjecture as to the cause of an occurrence so extremely anomalous, and contrary to the settled and general laws of nature. But such is the fact, and it will remain a task for the naturalist and physician to unravel so profound a mystery.

Accident.—On Saturday last, as three boys were playing in a field near Bennington, Herts, one of them, 16 years of age, proposed to tie one of the others to a cow's tail, which, with the assistance of his companion, was done; when the boy soon fell a victim to the barbarous whim, for the animal dragged him up and down the field at full speed and before he could be extricated life was extinct.

Extraordinary case of arson.—A woman has been lately convicted in Antwerp, who set fire to her house out of revenge against her husband, who used to go and drink his pint of beer at a neighbouring ale-house; she had often threatened to deprive him of the means of regaling himself, and has now carried her threat into execution. The husband, hearing that his house was on fire, hastened home, and found his wife looking quietly on. A neighbour asking him if he knew the cause of the misfortune; the latter said, "I will tell you some day." His wife explained. "Say rascal, that I did it; you know I have long warned you. I told the person, that I would put a knife to your throat now I have; and you will no more go and drink your pint." What adds to the atrocity of this crime (unless it be an act of insanity), is, that before setting fire to the house she desired her children to go to bed saying, "Go to bed directly, for I am going to burn the house." In fact, one of seventeen, the other of nine years of age, went to bed and she put the third in the cradle. That of nine years of age perished in the flames, that of seventeen escaped with difficulty through the flames and smoke. In a momentary fit of sensibility the cruel mother rushed into the burning house to save the youngest child, and came out holding it in her arms. It was immediately taken from her. She is now as calm as usual, and shews no sign of remorse.

A London paper of August 29th, states, that letters have been received from the northern expedition under Capt. Ross, dated 8th July, in lat. 74.—The two ships were then off a remarkable point of land called by Baffin the Devil's Thumb; but the letters give no other particulars than that all was well, and that they were at the moment of writing, impeded in their progress by the ice. The other expedition under Capt. Buchan, was seen by a whaler on the 8th July, fast to the ice, in a latitude short of 80.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Animal Remains—Mammoth—Crocodile.—There have been recently discovered in the parish of Motteston, on the south side of the Isle of Wight, the bones of that stupendous animal the Mammoth, or Mastodon. Several of the vertebræ, or joints of the back-bone, measuring thirty-six inches in circumference, they corresponded exactly in form, color and texture with the bones found in plenty on the banks of the Ohio, in North America, in a vale called by the Indians, Big-bone Swamp. Also in the parish of Northwood, on the North side of the Island, the bones of the Crocodile have recently been found by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, of Newport. They seem to have belonged to an animal of that species, whose body did not exceed twelve feet in length.—Their calcareous nature is not altered; but the bones of the Mastodon (found on the north side of the island) contain iron.

Canine Sagacity.—Last week a Lady going over Lansdown, was overtaken by a large dog, which had left two men that were travelling the same road with a horse and cart, and followed by the animal for some distance, the creature endeavouring to make her sensible of something, by looking in her face, and then pointing with his nose behind. Failing in his object, he next placed himself so completely in front of the object of his solicitude, as to prevent her proceeding any further, still looking steadfastly in her face. The lady became rather alarmed; but judging, from the manner of the dog, who did not appear vicious, that there was something about her which engaged his attention, she examined her dress, and found that her lace shawl was gone. The dog, perceiving that he was at length understood, immediately turned back; the lady followed him, and he conducted her to the spot where her shawl lay, some distance back in the road. On her taking it up, and replacing it on her person, the interesting quadruped instantly ran off at full speed after his master, apparently much delighted!—

[Bath Herald.

Capt. Kater has been appointed by the Board of Longitude to measure the length of the seconds pendulum of the Shetland Islands. The expedition originated with his Majesty's ministers, who have in the most liberal manner provided instruments, and every thing that is necessary to promote the object in view. Captain Kater, accompanied by Lieut. Frank of the navy, arrived in Edinburgh on the 27th of June, and set off for Shetland on the 1st of July, in the Nimrod sloop of war, commanded by Capt. Darling. After measuring the length of the pendulum at Unst, Capt. Kater proposes, if the weather is favourable, to go as far as the North Cape in Norway, with the view of determining the length of the pendulum in the latitude of 65 deg. or 66 deg. He then returns to the trigonometrical survey at Cowhithe, near Banff; and having determined the length of the pendulum there, he performs the same experiments at Leith Fort, Clifton, Arbury Hill, and Dunnose. If the weather shall prove favourable, so as to allow Capt. Kater, to make his observations in Norway, we shall have a series of results of the greatest importance in the determination of the true figure of the earth.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

PARIS, Aug. 29.

Extract of a letter.—The nearer the opening of the Congress approaches, the less do the objects of which it is to treat appear to brighten, and the obstacles to their accomplishment to be removed. The question even of the evacuation of the French territory, it is said, meets with objections.—Russia, & Prussia, which obeys the impulse of Russia, are the only two powers completely decided on withdrawing their troops.—England has, it is reported, made overtures to the king of the Netherlands, to keep the English continent in Belgium, with the understanding that all the charges and expenses of maintaining it will be furnished by England. This proposition has not yet been acceded to; the principal objections to it are, it is said, the temper of the people of the Netherlands, and perhaps, likewise, the disposition of the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh. Prussia appears resolved, in case the evacuation takes place, to leave her troops on the left bank of the Rhine, which will be a great charge on her provinces in that quarter, where there already prevails much discontent. The other objects to be treated of at the Congress are not in a more satisfactory state. There is no approach to reconciliation between Portugal and Spain.—As to the affairs of Germany, they are a labyrinth out of which the Diet do not yet see their way. Up to this time they have not decided a single question of any importance. England appears to entertain the wish of separating the affairs of America from the business of Congress, but I have yet heard nothing positive on the subject. Before the commencement of her negociations at Congress, France appears to have felt the necessity of making a levy of 80,000 to reinforce her army. The Moniteur of to-day contains the royal ordinance on this subject. The affair of General Canuel is still in the same state, which gives additional reason to believe that the trial will not be proceeded in, and the conspiracy will drop to the ground.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Aug. 6.

The rain which prevailed in June, and the heat which succeeded, gave us the fairest prospect of an abundant harvest.

Daniel Wheeler, a Quaker, distinguished by his good character, religious way of thinking, and knowledge of Agriculture, has lately arrived here from England, in consequence of a previous invitation. His principal employment will be to drain the bogs in the neighborhood of the capital, to make them fit for tillage, and to dig the turf, (or peste,) which has not hitherto been turned to any use. The Emperor has not only signified his approbation of the undertaking, and assured the said D. Wheeler of his favor, but he has also assigned him a salary of £300 sterling per annum, and the sum of 25,000 roubles for the first beginning towards the expense of the work, and a detachment of pioneers to dig ditches, &c. His Majesty has confided it to the special care of Mr. Von Kosodowloff, Minister of the Interior, and Prince Gallizin, Minister of the National Institution. It is to be expected that the undertaking will be attended with complete success.

Madame Krudener lives undisturbed on her estates in Livonia, and continues her religious exertions without any impediment.—This is another proof of the universal toleration and liberty of conscience prevailing in Russia.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 18.

In the year 1804, Capt. Hay Laureus, of the Island of Hooge, near Busum, had the good fortune to convey Louis XVIII on board his ship from some port in the Baltic to Riga. The King on his arrival at Riga presented him with a watch, and promised that if he should hear in the sequel that the king had returned to his kingdom, and would then apply to him, he should receive a reward for the service he had performed. The king gave him for this purpose a certificate in his own hand writing, and sealed with his own seal.—Laureus had at that time changed his course on the king's account, and put into Riga, which was not his destination, and as he had suffered very much during the war, he thought he might claim the promised favor of the King of France. The Danish Ambassador at Paris was, therefore, requested to bring the circumstance to the recollection of the King, who has in consequence sent the Capt. Laureus 1,200 francs, and the order of the Lily.

Rear-Admiral Paul Lovenson has presented to the Royal Secret Archives a collection of the Reports of his grandfather, General P. Lovenson, to Frederick IV. These Reports relate to the campaigns in Pomerania in the first twenty years of the eighteenth century, and contain important materials for the history of those times and of that King.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.

According to authentic accounts his Majesty the Emperor Alexander will arrive at Berlin in the middle of next month, and probably stay here five days. Our King sends Lieut. Gen. Holzendorff and Col. Beyern to meet his Majesty on the frontier at Memel.

It is said, that a new division of the whole Russian Empire is intended, viz. into thirteen great divisions. Several governments will be formed into one division, and have a Governor or Viceroy. The provinces of Volhynia & Podolia are to be united with the rest of the kingdom of Poland.—*Hamburgh papers, August 25.)*

DUBLIN, Aug. 28. } *Bank-street Office.* }

The Hangman travelling for Business. Wednesday morning, about five o'clock, as Mr. Turkington, belonging to this office, was passing through Westmoreland-street, he observed a crowd in much agitation near Fleet street; he immediately proceeded to the spot, and was informed that a desperate maniac had escaped from a lunatic asylum, had procured arms, had done much mischief to the people returning from Donnybrook Fair, and that no person dared go near to secure him. The officer, however, not intimidated by this information, rushed through the crowd, when a figure, scarcely human in appearance, presented itself—its face repulsid and almost hid by a black beard matted with dirt, and the head nearly covered by a thing resembling a hat, but full of holes, through which a quantity of hair protruded itself, standing erect like "quills upon the fretful porcupine." The dress of this extraordinary creature consisted of a jacket and trowsers that appeared to have been made for a person of bulky size. They now covered a carcase with about as much flesh as a Bedouin Arab could boast: under the jacket was a dagger and a sharp instrument like a knife, while from a belt over part of a waistcoat was suspended a huge cutlass, and on his back was a large bundle. The officer seized this curiosity, and asked what he was doing? The reply was, "travelling on King's business." What did he carry weapons about him for?—"To assist him in his business!" What is the "King's business?" "Five hanging (Ireland for twenty years) in Armagh—in Philipstown—in Wicklow—in Wexford—in Kilkenny—in Waterford—in Wicklow—in Wexford—in Kilkenny—in Waterford—in Wicklow—in Wexford—in Kilkenny—in Waterford

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sent him for?—"To assist him in his business!" What is your trade?—"A King's-hangman!" Where do you do business?—"I've hanged chiefly in Ireland for twenty years!—I've hanged in Armah—in Philipstown—in Wexford—in Wicklow—in Waterford, and other places for twenty years!" The officer immediately conveyed him to Bank-street, where Mr. Manning, who was on duty at that early hour, inquired his name; when the prisoner said he was Wm. Woods, "well known for hanging" in Wicklow and Wexford during the last twenty years. Mr. Manning, after securing his arms, opened the bundle which he had carried at his back, and which contained, among other things, the following articles:—long black cloak, with a cap to cover the head, several pieces of cord, for pinioning the hands, various halters new and worn, and some new and old cat-o'-nine tails. This professional gentleman said, the cutlass was for assisting him in defence; the dagger and knife were to help in "executioning those who rebel-robbed" the King; and that he was going to Dundalk in search of business, having heard that the last executioner was dead; and that when he was stopped, he was proceeding with a letter he had written himself to the gaoler. To prove the truth of his story, and to shew that he was no impostor, he gave the letter to the officer. The following is a literal copy of this curious document:—

"*Mr. John Woods, Gailer, Dundalk.*

"Worthy Sir—I take This timely Oportunity of Calling to See you, As I am Credibly Enformed you wants a Man of my Profession of Business. I now beg leave to inform you concerning the the Engratitude of the County of Kildare; since I first engaged in this Innocent Entertaining Course of Life, I never experienced So much Sorrow as I have since the Downfal of trade; But I should consider that I should never want in a County that I have served those twenty years. If their was Gratitude in them. Now since I find them ungrateful to Me after all my past Labours and Exercion, I shall withdraw My Servitude from them and bestow it on you for the remainder of my life; If it is not your own fault I will work on reasonable Terms, as Business is Bad throughout the Kingdom, I will Nock them off for 10s. per Head and 5d. per dirth for Whipping; And I think we will have a Chace after the Heroes of Wild Goose Lodg.

"I remain your Affectionate Friend
And well wisher,
"WILLIAM WOODS, Executioner."

At ten o'clock on Wednesday he underwent a long and ludicrous examination, before Mark Mograth, Esq. who sent him to Newgate for protection. He was recognised by the officers as being the hangman who disappointed the Sheriff of Wicklow, and caused him to ride post to Dublin some time since, to get the assistance of the hangman of this city, Tom Galvan.

From the United States.

From the Democratic Press.

ST. THOMAS, 12th Sept.

"Admiral Brion with his fleet, and Bermudas with his army, have lately taken La Guerra, and with concentrated forces are about to march also, the coast to attack Cumana.

"Bermudas is at Carinco, between Coropano and Cumana, about 5 Spanish leagues distant from the latter place which he will attack as soon as Brion is ready to co-operate from the sea side. This news has been communicated to me by persons on whom some reliance can be placed. At the same time, Morillo is attacked on all sides in the interior, so that at a time when the royalists thought to rest and prepare for the next campaign, they are, notwithstanding the valleys are under water, attacked in their very fortresses. This vigorous and bold conduct on the side of the patriots, is said to be solely owing to their chiefs having come to a good understanding with one another, and seen at last the necessity of a perfect union, to which may be added the considerable supplies in arms and ammunition which they have lately received from England.

An officer in the patriot army writes from Augustura on the 10th of last month, "that Marino, who hitherto had acted independent of Bolivar and others, and had acknowledged Bolivar as chief of the republic, as all the other patriot generals had done before, and that he had joined heartily in the general plan of attack with his 4500 well disciplined troops. Paiz is at Fernandez de Aupura with 2000 men, amongst them 300 English cavalry. Perez is now in the plains of Varinas, with 2000 men. Sorasan with about 2000 men, chiefly cavalry, in the plains of Caracccas, who are every where harassing the Spaniards, notwithstanding the inundations. Prisoners are brought in here daily, and if the present plan is followed up, the royal army will soon be destroyed. Bermudez is to act with Brion on the seacoast, and Bolivar is collecting here & in the plains called "Los Mansiones," an army of about 3000 men, which is organizing under gen. Aumati. A great number of foreign officers are daily arriving from all parts of the world.—— Foreigners are in general treated here very bad by every body, (with the exception of the corps under the brave Paiz,) but particularly so the English, on account of their arrogant pretensions and bad conduct. Col. Wilson, an Englishman, has lately been condemned to imprisonment for life, it having been proved that he attempted to persuade general Paiz to separate from Bolivar; he has been sent to the fort at Guayana."

If all these accounts are true, I have very little doubt, that if the Patriot chiefs remained united, Venezuela will be cleared of the Royalists in the course of the next campaign, unless they should receive strong reinforcements from old Spain, which however, is not likely. I understand there is a proclamation in town made by Bolivar, as chief of the republic, dated 15th Aug. in which he promises victory, &c. and call on all patriots for a cordial co-operation, particularly on the people of Grenada, which he intends to attack. May it please the Almighty soon to stop the horrible bloodshed in these unfortunate provinces.

"A few days ago arrived here, Capt. Brown, of the schr. Eliza, of New York: this schooner was bound from here to Rio de la Hatcha of St. Martha. Near the coast she was overhauled by a royal Spanish privateer, commissioned by the governor of Rio de la Hatcha, who wantonly fired into her after having taken in all sail. While the Captain was in his boat, going from his schr. to the privateer, they were pouring volleys of musketry at him, and on board of the Eliza, one of the Spaniards deliberately took aim at, and shot at Mr. Williams, part owner of the Eliza, through the heart!!! They then plundered the vessel, and carried her into Rio de la Hatcha, where captain Brown made a protest, and got a part of the things stolen from him restored; his schooner was so torn to pieces, that he had to sell her. I understand that captain Brown has made the proper communications to the President of the United States, and I hope such a foul murder will not be suffered to pass, without proper satisfaction being given, and the injury, as far as possible, redressed to this unfortunate man."

St. THOMAS, Sept. 13.

"Since writing the foregoing, we have received accounts here from Hayti, stating that Boyer had totally defeated the army under Christophe, between St. Marks and Port au Prince—that "I give you this as well as all other news, as I receive it, always taking care to give you only that which is generally credible here."

"Our correspondent subjoins a note, that since the receipt of the letter he has quoted, they had accounts that Col. Wilson has been shot.

From the New-York Spectator.

The Queen of England had experienced a return of her disease in its most distressing form.—and at the latest date was rapidly sinking. It was not expected that she could survive many days.

Lord CASTLEREAGH and his lady and suite, took their departure on the 2d of September, for Brussels, on their way to Aix-la-Chapelle.—Among his Lordship's suite are the Earl of CLANWILLIAM, Lord CONYNGHAM, and Lord ASSON.

Sir JAMES LUCAS YEO, who commanded the British forces on Lake Ontario during the late war, died lately on board the Frigate *Semiramis*, on her passage from Havana to England. His disease was an affection of the liver, which he contracted on the coast of Africa.—His corpse was landed at Portsmouth early in September.

It is said that the revenue of England, for the last quarter, exceeded that of the corresponding quarter of the last year, by more than one and a half million sterling.

The town of Manchester continues in a state of disorder and alarm.

The accounts of the harvest generally in the southern parts of Wales, speak favourably of the crops of wheat, both as to quantity, and quality.

The crops of potatoes, especially in Jersey and Guernsey, it is said proved this year unusually abundant, and of excellent quality.

It is also said, that in various parts of England, fruit trees are more productive than has been known for several years. An apple tree is particularly noticed in the neighborhood of Taverton, which requires thirty props to support its loaded branches, and which, it is calculated, will yield at least five hogsheads of cider.

It is stated in one of the London papers "on the highest authority," that it is "the declared purpose of the Emperor Alexander, the moment the Congress commences its sitting at Aix-la-Chapelle, to insist on Bonaparte's being allowed to return to Europe, and either to live in England as a prisoner of war, on his parole; or, should our government refuse its assent to the proposition, at all events to insist upon his removal forthwith from the barren rock upon which he is at present confined."

It is stated with confidence, that the Congress of Sovereigns would commence on the 27th of September. Among the distinguished personages who had arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle, at the latest advices, are His Royal Highness the Prince Chancellor of State, Count Hardenberg, Reventlow, Privy Councellor to the King of Denmark, and his Royal Highness Prince Augustus of Prussia.

An article under the Vienna date of the 20th of Aug. mentions that Prince BLUCHER was beginning torecover, and that there was reason to hope that the use of the waters of Carlsbad would be the means of restoring him to health.

A vessel in the London docks took fire from the carelessness of the boatmen, on the last of August. The flames soon spread to the adjoining warehouses, which, it is said, were soon blown up by the explosion of a bottle of phosphorus.

Singular Circumstance.—A branch of Lilach in full bloom was gathered in a garden in this city this morning. The flowers were as fresh, beautiful and fragrant as those which blossom in the Spring.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

YORK, THURSDAY, Nov. 12.

A fine little boy, son of Mr. Mosly, Auctioneer, was last week thrown from a horse, by which his skull was so dreadfully fractured as to cause his death this morning. He, as other boys of this town are in the habit of doing, when sent to the fields to bring home the cows of their parents or employers, had taken a rope with him to catch one of the horses that were turned out to pasture, and so drive home the cows. It is supposed that the horse he caught, stumbled, as he was found in a state of insensibility near a bad causeway.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF UPPER-CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Monday, 2d. Nov. 1818.

Mr. Van Koughnett brought in a Bill to lay an additional Duty upon Stills, which was read a first time.

Mr. Clench brought in a Bill for the purpose of erecting and building Light Houses, one on the Isle Forest in the Midland District, and one on Mississugua Point in the District of Niagara.—read a first time.

Mr. McMartin obtained leave to bring up the petition of the proprietors of the Steam Boat Frontenac.

Mr. Clench obtained leave to bring up the petition of sundry inhabitants of the District of Niagara.

Mr. Clench obtained leave to bring up the petition of Hamilton Merritt, Esq.

Mr. Robinson obtained leave to bring up the petition of the Landed Proprietors of the Home District.

Tuesday 3d. Nov.

The Remuneration Bill being read a third time, was passed, and ordered to be entitled "An Act to remunerate certain persons therein mentioned."

Mr. Durand of the Committee to confer with a committee of the Hon. the Legislative Council, on the subject of the improvement of the navigation of the waters of the St. Lawrence, reported that the joint committee had met, and had agreed to certain Resolutions which he was instructed to submit to the consideration of the House.—Ordered that the Report be received, and the Resolutions were approved.

The committee appointed by the Hon. the Legislative Council and Commons House of Assembly, to confer on the report of the Commissioners of Upper and Lower Canada relative to the improvement of the water communication between the two Provinces, have adopted the following Resolutions, to be submitted to their respective Houses:—

"RESOLVED—That it is the opinion of this House that the present state of the pecuniary resources of this Province, is wholly inadequate to accomplish this important object, without recourse to other means than are within the controul of its Legislature.

"RESOLVED—That it is the opinion of this House, that could a liberal Grant of the Waste Lands of the Crown be obtained, say to the extent of one hundred thousand acres, they might be disposed of at Public Sale, and would furnish sufficient funds, added to liberal Legislative appropriation to carry this desirable project into effect.

"RESOLVED—That it is the opinion of this House, that a joint Address be transmitted to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying that he would be graciously pleased to direct that one hundred thousand acres of the waste Lands of the Crown should be vested in Trustees, with instructions that the same may be disposed of at Public Sale, and the proceeds appropriated to assist in defraying the expences of cutting a Canal in the Province of Upper Canada, to communicate with similar works in the Province of Lower Canada, that will connect the same.

"RESOLVED—That it is the opinion of this House, that in order to ascertain the best plans whereon to construct the proposed works and to estimate the probable expence, a skilful Engineer should immediately be employed to make the necessary surveys, and that a joint Address be presented from both Houses to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he will be pleased to appoint a Civil Engineer for that purpose, to act in conjunction with such persons as may be appointed by the government of Lower Canada for the like duty.

Wednesday, 4 Nov.

The Cornwall Market Bill was read the third time, passed and ordered to be entitled "An Act to empower the Commissioners of the Peace for the Eastern District, in their General Quarter Sessions assembled, to establish and regulate the times for holding a Market in the town of Cornwall in the said District."

Mr. Fraser brought in a Bill to alter the Laws now in force for performing Statute Labor on the Roads.—Read a first time.

Mr. Fraser brought in a Bill to extend the provisions of an Act granting additional jurisdiction to the Courts of Request.—Read a first time.

The petition of the proprietors of the Steam boat Frontenac was read.

Mr. Durand of the Committee to prepare a Bill granting to His Majesty a supply for the years 1813 and 1819, reported a Draft of a Bill accordingly, which was received and read the first time.

Mr. Fraser obtained leave to bring up the petition of Sarah Johnston, of the Town of York.

The petition of the Presbyterian Congregation of the town and vicinity of Cornwall in the Eastern District was read.

Mr. Van Koughnett moved for leave to bring in a Bill on to-morrow founded on the above petition, which was lost.

Mr. Robinson obtained leave to bring up the petition of Rebecca Thomson.

The petition of sundry inhabitants of the District of Niagara was read.

The petition of Hamilton Merritt Esq. was read.

Thursday, 5th Nov.

The Forfeiture Bill was read a third time, passed and ordered to be entitled "An Act for vesting in Commissioners the Estates of certain Traitors, and also the Estates of persons declared Aliens by an Act passed in the 54th year of His Majesty's Reign entitled 'An Act to declare certain persons therein described Aliens, and to vest their estates in His Majesty,' and for applying the proceeds thereof towards compensating the losses which His Majesty's Subjects have sustained in consequence of the late war and for ascertaining and satisfying the lawful debts and claims thereupon."

The shop Licence Bill was read the third time, passed and ordered to be entitled "An Act to continue the Laws now in force granting an additional Duty on Shop Licences."

Mr. Clench obtained leave to bring in a Bill to extend the benefits of an Act passed in the 33d year of His Majesty's Reign entitled "An Act to confirm and make valid certain marriages heretofore contracted in the country now comprized in the Province of Upper Canada, & to provide for the future solemnization of Marriages within the same."

Mr. Fraser brought in a Bill founded on the petition of the British Wesleyan Methodists.

The petition of the inhabitants of the county of Carlton was read.

Mr. Jones obtained leave to bring in a Bill on tomorrow to appropriate a sum of money, to be laid out on the Roads leading to the new settlements in the Johnstown and Newcastle Districts.

Friday, 6th Nov.

The Supply Bill was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be entitled "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money for purposes therein mentioned."

Mr. Van Koughnett gave notice that he will on tomorrow move for leave to bring in a Bill to reduce the rates that the Inspectors in the several Districts of this Province are allowed to take and retain to their uses upon monies collected by them and paid into the hands of the Receiver General.

Mr. Fraser brought in a Bill founded on the petition of the proprietors of the Steam-boat Frontenac.

Mr. Van Koughnett gave notice that he will on Monday next move for leave to bring in a Bill to commute the Statute Labor throughout this Province.

The Report and Proceedings of the Upper Canada Bible Society, will be published in a few days.

Post Office.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Mail from hence to Kingston will commence going twice a week, on Monday next, 16th inst.—Days of departure will be on Mondays and Thursdays at 12 *o'Clock* each day; after that hour, no letter can be forwarded.—Days of arrival will be Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3 o'Clock.

York, 9th Nov. 1818.

The Schooner

LORD NELSON,

WILL ply between York and Niagara, as a Packet the remainder of the Season—For Freight or Passage, (having excellent accommodations for Passengers, & a separate Cabin for Ladies)—apply to the Captain on board, at the Merchant's wharf.

W. & J. CROOK.

York, 11th Nov. 1818.

The Church Catechism.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

From Bradbury's Travels in America.
Colter's escape from the Black foot Indians.

This man came to St. Louis in May, 1810, in a small canoe, from the head waters of the Missouri, a distance of 3000 miles, which he traversed in 80 days. I saw him on his arrival, and received from himan account of his adventuresatter he had separated from Lewis and Clark's party; one of these, from its singularity, I shall relate. On the arrival of the party at the head waters of the Missouri, Colter, observing the appearance of abundance of beaver being there got permission to remain and hunt for some time, which he did in company with a man of the name of Dixon, who had traversed the vast tract of country from St. Louis to the head waters of the Missouri alone. Soon after he separated from Dixon,and trapped in company with a hunter named Potts; and aware of the hostility of the black feet Indians, one of whom had been killed by Lewis, they set their traps at night, and took them up early in the morning, remaining concealed during the day. They were examining their traps early in the morning, in a creek, about six miles from that branch of the Missouri called Jefferson's Fork; and were ascending in a canoe, when they suddenly heard a great noise, resembling the trampling of animals; but they could not ascertain the fact, as the high perpendicular banks on each side of the river impeded their view. Colter immediately pronounced it to be occasioned by Indians, and advised instant retreat, but was accused of cowardice by Potts, who insisted that the noise was caused by buffaloes, and they proceeded on. In a few minutes afterwards their doubts were removed by a party of Indians making their appearance on both sides of the creek, to the amount of five or six hundred, who beckoned them to come ashore.

As retreat was now impossible, Colter, turned the head of the canoe to the shore, and at the moment of its touching, an Indian seized the rifle belonging to Potts; but Colter, who is a remarkably strong man, immediately retook and handed it to Potts; who remained in the canoe, and on receiving it, pushed off into the river. He had scarcely quitted the shore when an arrow was shot at him, and he cried out "Colter I am wounded" Colter remonstrated with him on the folly of attempting to escape, and urged him to come ashore. Instead of complying, he instantly levelled his rifle at an indian, and shot him dead on the spot. This conduct, situated as he was, may appear to have been an act of madness, but was doubtless the effect of sudden, but sound reasoning; for it taken alive, he must have expected to be tortured to death according to their custom. He was instantly pierced with arrows, so numerous, that, to use the language of Colter, he was made a riddle of. They now seized Colter, stripped him entirely naked, and began to consult on the manner he should be put to death. They were first inclined to set him up as a mark to shoot at, but the chief interfered, and seizing him by the shoulder, asked him if he could run fast? Colter who had been some time amongst the Kee-kat-sa, or Crew Indians, had, in a considerable degree, acquired the Blackfoot language, and was also well acquainted with Indian customs; he knew that he had to run for his life, with the dreadful odds of five or six hundred against him, and those armed Indians; therefore, cunningly replied he was a very bad runner, although he was considered by the hunters remarkably swift. The chief now commanded the party to remain stationary, and led Colter out on the prairie three or four hundred yards, and released him bidding him to save himself if he could. At that instant the horrid war hoop sounded in the ears of poor Colter who urged with the hope of preserving life, ran with a speed at which he was himself surprised. He proceeded towards the Jefferson Fork, having to traverse a plain of 6 miles in breadth, abounding with the prickly pear on which he was treading every instant with his naked feet. He ran nearly half way across the plain before he ventured to look over his shoulder, when he perceived that the Indians were very much scattered, and that he had run to a considerable distance from the main body; but one Indian, who carried a spear, was much before all the rest, and not more than a hundred yards from him.

A faint gleam of hope now cheered the heart of Colter; he derived confidence from the belief that escape was within the bounds of possibility, but the confidence was nearly fatal to him, for he exerted to such a degree, that the blood gushed from his nostrils and soon almost covered the fore part of his body. He now arrived within a mile of the river, when he distinctly heard the appalling sounds of footsteps behind him, and every instant expected to feel the spear of the pursuer. Again he turned his head and saw the savage not 20 yards from him. Determined if possible, to avoid the expected blow, he suddenly stopped, turned round, and spread out his arms. The Indian, surprised by the suddenness of the action, and perhaps at the bloody appearance of Colter, also attempted to stop, but exausted with running, he fell whilst endeavoring to throw his spear, which struck in the ground and broke in his hand. Colter instantly snatched up the pointed part and pinned him to the earth, and then continued his flight. The foremost of the Indians, on arriving at the place, stopped till others came to join them, when they set up a hideous yell. Every moment of this time was improved by Colter, who, although fainting and exhausted, succeeded in gaining the skirting of the cotton wood trees, on the borders of the Fork, through which he ran, and plunged into the river. Fortunately for him, a little below this place there was an island, against the upper point of which a raft of drift timber had lodged; he dived under the raft, and after several efforts, got his head above water amongst the trunks of trees, covered over with smaller wood to the depth of several feet. Scarcely had he secured himself, when the Indians arrived on the river, screeching and yelling, as Colter expressed it, "like so many devils." They were frequently on the raft during the day, and were seen through the chinks by Colter, who was congratulating himself on his escape, when the idea arose that they might set the raft on fire. In horrid suspense, he remained until night, when hearing no more of the Indians, he dived under the raft, and swam silently down the river to a considerable distance, when he landed and travelled all night. Although happy in his having escaped from the Indians, his situation was still dreadful; he was completely naked under a burning sun; the soles of his feet were entirely filled with the thorns of the prickly pear; he was hungry, and had no means of killing game, although he saw abundance around him, and was at least seven days' journey from Lisa's Fort, on the Bighorn branch of the Roche Jaune river. These are circumstances under which almost any man but an American hunter would have despaired. He arrived at the fort in seven days, having subsisted on a root much esteemed by the Indians of the Missouri, now known by naturalists as *Psoralea esculenta*.

From the Nuremburg Correspondent.

Persia.—It is asserted in England that the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh demands the Aras, or Araxes, as a frontier, and to insist that all the Persian ports in these waters shall be ceded to Russia. This extension of territory would comprehend the whole south-east of Armenia, and bring the frontier line in one place to within about fifty (German) miles of Tibreuz; whereas the Russians have at present no possession in the south of the Kuror Cyrus, but a good route for caravans is already open to them on the north of the Caspian sea to Bochara. The well calculated advances of the Russians excite the continually increasing jealousy of the British Cabinet, and the expectation of Persia, which might easily have a great influence on the relations of the empire with England—Ruhrem Khan Uzberg is encamped, with 16,000 men, on the bank of the Georgan, or Koogan, and as soon as he has completed his negociations about the hostages to be delivered to him by the Turcoman tribe, it is expected he will advance against Khorasan. The loss of the fortress of Aserabad, on the Caspian sea, which was considered in some respects as a palladium of the empire, is very sensibly felt at the Persian court.

The Persian Monarch has just taken measures respecting the politically important island of Bahrein, in the province of Oman, which shew his apprehension of its being occupied by "infidels." This island is one of the finest in the Persian Gulf, near to the Arabian coast, and covered with villages and plantations of dates. The town of Medina which together with the fort contains 900 houses, carries on a great trade with Bassorah and other ports in the gulf. The port of Medina is accessible to ships not carrying 200 tons burden, and with a good wind they can sail in 14 hours from Eueshire to Bahrein. Near the island is a bank where the finest pearls in the world are fished. They are found in small shells fastened to the bottom of the sea by a thin and very long thread, which the divers cut off. The king of Persia has strongly recommended to the Arab Shieks, and the Iman of Muscat not to allow the occupation of the island of Bahrein by the infidels, and promised powerfully to support the measures they may adopt for the purpose. A division of the Persian army has lately really besieged Herat or Herout, the capital of South Khorasan. The Governor of the city, Shah Zado Ferraguden, has applied for aid to his father, Schak Mahmud, upon which the Vizier Tuttih Khan received orders to advance with a corps by way of Candahar to the relief of Herat and he will be joined by another corps under Slack Zadu Koneue.

From the St. Louis Enquirer, of Sept. 4.

EXPEDITION TO THE YELLOW STONE.

On Sunday the 30th ult. a battalion of the rifle regiment, 300 strong, embarked at Belle Fontaine to ascend the Missouri River to the mouth of the Yellow Stone. The expedition is commanded by Lieut. col. Talbot Chambers. The captains Martin, Magee and Riley; the lieutenants Sinds, Clarke, Kavenaugh Fields and Francis Smith, go out with their respective companies. It is intended that the expedition shall encamp during the winter above the mouth of the Kansas; and continuing its voyage in the spring, shall reach its point of destination in the course of next summer.

The Yellow Stone enters the Missouri in latitude 48 degrees north; and in longitude 27 degrees west from Washington city. The new post will beat its mouth. The U.S. will then have a military establishment one thousand eight hundred miles west of the Mississippi, and nearly one hundred miles further north than the city of Quebec.—The officers carry with them the seeds and grains which are expected to thrive in that climate, that the peal may have within itself some resource against the failure of contractors. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, are expected to do well there. They attain perfection even at the earl of Selkirk's establishment on lake Assiniboin, three degrees further north. The Mandan corn will find itself in its own climate at the mouth of the Yellow Stone. In fact all the grains, plants and vegetables which flourish at Quebec and Montreal may be expected to be raised there, as the climate, in that interior region of the North American continent is known to be near ten degrees milder than in the same parallel on the Atlantic coast.

Our fellow citizen, Manuel Lisa, so well known for his enterprize, will precede the expedition, to prepare the Indians for its reception. He will quet their apprehensions by shewing the benevolent and humane intentions of the American government; and will silence the British emissaries who shall represent the expedition as an act of war against the Indian nations.

The establishment of this post will be an era in the history of the west. It will go to the source and root of that fatal British influence which has for so many years armed the Indian nations against our western frontiers. It carries the armsand power of the U. S. to the ground which has heretofore been exclusively occupied by the British North West and Hudson's bay companies and which has been the true seat of the British power over the Indian mind.—Now the American arms and the American policy will be displayed upon the same theatre. The North West and Hudson's Bay companies will be shut out from the commerce of the Missouri and Missisppi Indians; the American traders will penetrate in safety the recesses of the rocky mountains in search of its rich furs; a commerce yielding a million *per annum* will descend the Missouri; and the Indians, finding their wants supplied by American traders, their domestic wars restrained by American policy, will learn to respect the American name.

The name of the *Yellow Stone river* will hereafter be familiar to the American ear. That a stream of its magnitude should heretofore have been so little known is a proof of the immensity of our country. How little has it been thought that 1800 miles up the Missouri, a river was to be found equal in length and breadth to the Ohio!—Yet such is the character of the Yellow Stone or *Roche Jaune* as it was called by the French. One of its branches, the *Big Horn* issues from a lake near the peaks of the *rio del Norte* on the confines of New-Mexico, and is navigable for many miles. The *Yellow Stone* itself issues from a lake in the rocky mountains. It was descended by Capt. Clarke on his return from the Pacific Ocean. He found it deep, rapid, and navigable from the place where he struck to its mouth, a distance of 850 miles.—Below the junction of the Big Horn the the width was usually from 500 to 800 yard, and sometimes a mile. Immmerable were the herds of buffalo, and other game that ranged upon it. This abundance of game is a proof of the richness of the country. In fact the traders speak of the face of the country upon the *Yellow Stone*, the serenity of the climate, the rapidity and clearness of the waters in terms of admiration.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Magney or Manti tree.—This tree yields to none in point of utility. It grows copiously in New Spain, and affords water, wine, oil, vinegar honey, syrup, thread, needles, &c. The inhabitants plant more or less of them next to every house; it grows as well in the fields, provided it has proper attendance and care. It has broad and thick leaves, with sharp points, which serves for needles, and the points torn off, there follows out of the leaf, a tough kind of hair fit for sewing. The branch is cut off when still young and tender, and a cavity being left in the tree, a liquor comes out like water, fresh and sweet; if boiled it acquires the quality of wine; in length of time, turns to vinegar, and if continued longer boiling and strained, resembles honey; but if only half boiled, it is not unlike a syrup. In short there are 19 several services which this tree, though but small, yields to the inhabitants. The leaves serve for covering their houses, and a fine yarn may be spun out of them for vestments. Out of its roots strong and thick ropes are made, and it is further remarkable, that each plant, though small (being cut off very young) produces at least 30 barrels of liquor, each containing two Spanish arobes.

WONDERFUL!

Extract of a letter dated Woodsville, Ohio July 7th, 1818, to his friend in Bolton, Con.

"In the remainder of this letter, I shall give you an account of a natural curiosity in the state of Ohio; and rest assured I shall give you nothing exaggerated. Three weeks since, Aaron B. Jones, Esq. George Jones, his brother, and myself, mounted our horses, taking with us a companion, and directed our course southwest from this place, through a pathless wilderness for 30 miles, until we arrived on the banks of Duck creek. On the north east branch of said creek, in lat. 38. degree. 89 min. we found an oil spring. This is one of the greatest curiosities in nature, it is in the form of a well. I sat myself down on the brink of it to make observations, which shall be given as nearly as I can describe with my pen. The well is about 7 feet from the edge of the creek. It has been accurately ascertained to be 42 feet deep from the surface of the ground to the bottom, and is 18 feet in diameter at the top. A piece of a large button wood tree has been hollowed out and placed for a curb on the top to prevent people from falling into it. The oil boils continually, like the boiling of a large soap kettle, and runs into the creek in a small stream. It is as fine as any sperm oil from the head of a sperm whale; the quantity which I saw is about 5 barrels a week.—I followed the creek up and down for nearly three miles, and found it completely covered with oil. I found an old ladle lying near, which I dipped into the oil and forced it down into the water, found to be three feet deep. I drew out with the ladle as fine salt water as I ever tasted in the ocean. I then tried the goodness of the oil, and found it to burn clear and bright. A boy, a few weeks since in order to ascertain whether oil would burn on water, touched a fire brand to that on the creek; instantly it was in a tremendous flame, which ascended 200 feet in the air, nearly a mile up and down the stream. I saw limbs of trees, which were nearly 100 feet high, burnt off as smooth as if the blaze of a furnace had struck them.—The smell of the oil very much resembles that of British oil."

A Lactometer or instrument to determine the value of milk.—The value of milk, as an article of lucrative produce on a farm, is determined by the quantity of cream which it is capable of producing; and as this is known to be affected by the age, health and provision upon which the animal is nourished, a simple instrument, by which the relative portion of creams produced by different animals, or by the same animal with different food, is shown, has been constructed by Mr. Jones, a mathematical instrument maker in London.

It consists of any number of glass tubes, of the same internal diameter (about 3-4ths of an inch) and each 11 inches long; these are closed at one end and open and a little flanched at the other precisely like the test tubes used in experimental chemistry, and they are mounted in stands in the same manner; at 10 inches from the bottom of each tube, a mark is made upon the glass, a zero placed against it, and from this point the tube is graduated into tenths of inches and numbered downwards for 3 inches, so that each division is two of the tube. Now if several of these are filled with new milk at the same time, and placed in the same temperature, the cake of cream will form at the top, and its thickness or quantity will be indicated by the divisions; and thus experiments may be made upon the quantities of cream produced by different animals under all circumstances, with great accuracy; and by the continual division, the per centage of cream will be evident upon inspection.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his correspondent in this city, dated 30th Sept. 1818:—"Government is fitting out an expedition to the Rocky Mountains and the North west Coast—It is said to be an expedition of *discovery*, and is to be conducted by able and scientific men attended by a military force. A steam boat is now building at Pittsburgh for this expedition, and which it is expected will be able to proceed up the Missouri to its source. It is sacer ained that there is a passage through the Rocky Mountains and at the distance of about 5 miles after you pass the mountains, a branch of the Columbia commences, running to the Pacific Ocean.—It is intended to take the steam boat to pieces at the mountains, and rebuild her in this river. The expedition is to traverse the continent by water, and to be absent about two years. It will pass the first winter on this side the Rocky Mountains."

A steam-boat race has taken place in the Chesapeake, between the Sons of Virginia and Richmond. The latter was victorious. It is said they ran about 13 miles in 1 hour and 10 minutes.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD

STOLEN from my house in Pickering, Two Gold Seals. Whoever will return the said Seals shall receive the above reward, or Twelve Dollars upon conviction of the Thief.

WM. GIBBON.

York, 4 November, 1818.—15.

Bank of Canada.

THE Subscriber being appointed Agent for the Bank of Canada, he will negociate Bank Notes for Bills on Montreal, Quebec, or for Specie.

HENRY DREAN.

York, 4 Nov. 1818.—15.

Seasoned Boards.

A Quantity of excellent Kiln dried Boards for Sale.—Enquire at this Office.

York, 4th Nov. 1818.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor Kingston, 12th March. 17tf.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th October 1818.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct this Public Notice to be given that no Order for Land will in future be made but on condition of actual settlement.

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.
In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	Province Currency Dollar at 5s. From £	s.	d.	To £	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	0	3 1-2	0	0	5
Mutton	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Veal	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Pork	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	2	6
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	3	1
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
Butter	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs	doz.	0	1	0	0	1	3
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	5	0
Peas	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Potatoes	——	0	1	6	0	2	6
Oats	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turnips	——	0	2	0	0	0	0
Cabbages	head	0	0	2	0	0	4
Flour	cwt.	0	12	6	0	18	9
Do.	bl.	1	2	6	1	5	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hay	ton	2	0	0	2	10	0
Wood	cord	0	10	0	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsequ.
8 lines & under,	2s. 6d	7 1-2d.
8 to 10 lines.	5	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 6d per line. On first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. No advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 2s. for the first insertion—a great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - - *Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - - - *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - - - - *New-Castle.*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - *Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - - *Auburn.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - - *Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point*
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J. Wilson, Esq. - - - - *Amherstburg*

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY R. C. HORNE.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. II. YORK, THURSDAY NOVEMBER 19, 1818. No. 47.

GERMAN MILLS,
New Establishment.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Markham and its vicinity, that he has commenced an establishment at the *German Mills*, the Store of which is and will be kept well supplied with such articles as may be wanted, which will be sold reasonable, and Wheat, Rye or Barley at all times taken in payment,

A few hundred bushels of Wheat or Rye wanted immediately; for which one half *Cash* will be paid on delivery,

Apply to Mr. J. Applegarth, at the Mills.

W. G. HEPBURNE

Queenston, 26th Oct. 1818. tf44

Wants a Situation,

A YOUNG man who understands Store-keeping, and has been a few years a Clerk to a respectable House in Britain. The most satisfactory reference can be given as to character and ability.—The salary not so much an object as the respectability and permanency of the situation.

Letters Post paid, addressed to W.R. to be left at the Post Office, Dundass, U. C. until called for, will be duly attended to.

Dundass, 30th Oct. 1818. 5w

To Settlers.

THE Inhabitants of Smith's Creek have for some time past regretted the serious inconvenience suffered by the Settlers daily arriving here, on their way to the new Townships on Rice Lake, from the want of Houses for their temporary accommodations: Anxious to remove this evil, and promote as far as possible the comfort of the Settlers, a numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Hope and Hamilton was convened on the 10th instant, at Mr. James Parker's Tavern, Smith's Creek, for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of erecting, by public subscription, Buildings for their temporary accommodation.

James Ward, Esq. being called to the Chair, several Resolutions were entered into, purporting that buildings shall be immediately erected, capable of containing a considerable number of Families.——Thomas Ward, Esq. was then unanimously chosen President; Erasmus Fowke, Treasurer, and Dr. John Hutchison, Secretary.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a committee to carry into effect the laudable object of the meeting, viz:—D. McGregor Rogers, Esquire, Messrs. Robert J. Kerr, Alexander Mc Donnell, Jeremiah Britton, M. F. Whitehead, Adam Scott and Francis Page.—A subscription was then opened, which met with very liberal support.

Every exertion will be made to have the said buildings ready for occupation early in November.—For possession of the apartments, application must be made to one or more members of the committee.

JOHN HUTCHISON, Sec'ry

Smith's Creek, Oct. 10. 1818. 4S.

FOR SALE.
On reasonable terms.

LOT No. 13, west side of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, with about 30 or 40 acres of improvement, lately occupied by the subscriber.—On the premises are a new Frame-House containing six rooms, cellar and cellar-kitchen; a large Barn-frame, raised, 30 by 30 feet; an excellent new Saw-Mill complete, capable of cutting 2000 feet of timber in 24 hours, with a substantial mill-dam erected on a never failing stream, the west branch of the River Don.

The situation is very desirable either for the Farmer, Merchant or Mechanic. The situation from York is only 7 miles. The Saw-Mill is within a very short distance of the road, and if commenced in a short time 20 acres might be sown with wheat this fall.

For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. LAYE, York, at the Store of Alexander Wood, Esq.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

Yonge Street, 25th June. 1818.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS ~~MARTIN~~ and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*; and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

Snuff, Tobacco, Soap & Candle MANUFACTORY.

YORK, U. C.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have now on hand and will be constantly supplied with every article in the above line at their Manufactory, of a most superior quality and on the most reasonable terms.

They also Manufacture

Palm Oil Soap;

The virtues of this VEGETABLE SOAP in cases of sun burnings, the ill effects of cold winds, removing Pimples Freckles, &c. is universally allowed.—The Subscribers would call the attention of Gentlemen to an article of comfort and utility in Shaving, both on account of its peculiar emollient qualities as also from the pleasing odour of the Wall Flower which it so eminently possesses.

OATES & STOTESBURY.

September 9. 37—6m.

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DREAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817.

Tin and Sheet Iron Factory.

WILLIAM W. PATTISON.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business at the shop formerly occupied by him and L. Bigelow, a few rods West of the Gaol: where he will keep a variety of Tin Ware, Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes of all dimensions, cheap for prompt pay.

Stoves and Pipes made for all who shall please to favor him with their custom.

York, 13th Oct. 1818. 2in-2

Saddling Business.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD takes this method of informing the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has purchased the stock and trade formerly belonging to Ira Jones, as a *Saddler, Harness and Trunk-Maker*, which business he intends carrying on at the stand formerly occupied by I. Jones, one door east of the Mansion House Hotel: where he has now on hand

Saddles,	*Harness,*
Bridles,	*Valises,*
Halters,	*Portmanteaus*

and a number of other articles, which he will sell as low, for Cash or short credit, as can be purchased in the country.

Repairing done at all times.

Those who will please to favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with neatness and despatch.

York, August 4th 1818. 6m32

Executive Council office,
York, 9th May, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to RICHARD SIMPSON, or the Person or Persons, claiming under him, to make any pretension he or they may have to lot number one hundred and thirty-seven in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, before His Honor the Administrator, in Council, otherwise the Lot will be Granted to another settler.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Ex. Council

NOTICE,

IT is intended to present a Petition to the Legislature at the ensuing Session, for an Act to lay an additional rate, for a limited time, on real property in the Home District, for the express purpose of building a Gaol and Court House.

York, 30th Sept. 1818.

To Brick-Makers.

A Piece of GROUND, suitable for BRICK-MAKING, to be let upon very favorable terms, within a Mile of the Market House.

Apply to the Editor.

NEW VILLAGE.

THE Subscriber is laying out a New Village on the Humber, and as there are a number of applicants for Lots, he intends selling them, in one acre Lots, by Auction, on the 25th day of November next; to be put up at Five Pounds each.

The River Humber being now navigable to within a mile of the scite of the Village, and no doubt of its being made so the whole way, in a short time, and having the advantage of water for all kinds of Machinery worked by water, renders it a valuable situation for Mechanics and Tradesmen.—It possesses very great facilities for Brewing and Distilling, having a never failing and abundant stream of excellent water, which can be raised to the height of twenty feet with very little expence, capable of grinding grain for either.—It affords also an advantageous situation for a Tanner, and when it is considered that the main road of the Province, as well as along the river, will pass through the centre of the Village, the superior advantages of the scite will be obvious to all who may view it.

He will lease for 7 years his large and convenient Two Story House, Stables and other Out Houses, with thirty acres of Land, being a good situation for a Tavern or Store: or the House, &c. will be sold with one acre of ground. Possession can be given on the first of January next.

Wm. COOPER.

York, October 17th, 1818.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE
OR
WATERLOO HOUSE,
By George Brown;

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the house formerly Mr. Ashley's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that he has spared no expence to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. B. pledges himself that no exertions shall be wanting to promote the comfort & convenience of those who favor him with their custom: his HOUSE and STABLING are well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best quality that the country affords: and he hopes that upon trial his accommodations and terms will give general satisfaction.

York, 16th Oct. 1818.

TO BE LEASED
For a Term of Years.

THREE most valuable Farm Lots, containing one hundred acres each, the property of James Brock, Esquire, within one mile and a half of the town of York. The Land is of the best quality, is well timbered and watered, and being so near to an excellent market is unquestionably one of the best situations for a Farmer in this Province.

Apply to Captain Fitz Gibbon.

York, 8th Oct. 1818.

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given

THAT VERY commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, STABLES, &c. situated on 1-5th of an acre, in the town of York, adjoining the Mansion-House Hotel, and at present occupied by R. Hall, Esq. and Hy. Drean, & Co. This situation holds out many advantages to the Merchant both in point of situation and convenience having an excellent Cellar, Outer Store, Coach-House, Stabling, &c. &c.

These Premises are too well known to need further description and will be disposed of at a moderate price: application to be made to J. M. Jackson, Esq. on Yonge Street, or to Wm. Allan Esq. of York, who will make known the Terms of payment and give an unexceptions title to the same.

York, Oct. 17, 1818.

BROKE into the enclosure of the Subscriber on the 11th instant, a BAY HORSE, having a white stripe on his forehead, and the left hind foot white.—Whoever will prove their property, and pay the charges, may have the same.

ADNA BATES.

Scarborough, 12th Oct. 1818.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD

STOLEN from my house in Pickering, Two Gold Seals. Whoever will return the said Seals shall receive the above reward, or Twelve Dollars upon conviction of the Thief.

Wm. GIBBON.

York, 4 November, 1818.—45.

Seasoned Boards.

A Quantity of excellent Kiln dried Boards for Sale.—Enquire at this Office.

York, 4th Nov. 1818.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Town ship of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land.

For particulars, apply to the Editor Kingston, 12th March. 17tf.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th October 1818.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct this Public Notice to be given that no Order for Land will in future be made but on condition of actual settlement.

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Post Office.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Mail from hence to Kingston will commence going twice a week, on Monday next, 16th inst.—Days of departure will be on Mondays and Thursdays at 12 *o'Clock* each day; after that hour, no letter can be forwarded.—Days of arrival will be Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3 o'Clock.

York, 9th Nov. 1818.

The Schooner
LORD NELSON,

WILL ply between York and Niagara, as a Packet the remainder of the Season.—For Freight or Passage, (having excellent accommodations for Passengers, & a separate Cabin for Ladies)—apply to the Captain on board, at the Merchant's wharf.

W. & J. CROOK.

York, 11th Nov. 1818.

BANK OF *CANADA.*

THE Subscriber being appointed Agent for the Bank of Canada, he will negociate Bank Notes for Bills on Montreal, Quebec, or New-York, for Specie. HENRY DREAN.

York, 4 Nov. 1818.—45.

Court of Probate Notice

Upper-Canada, Court of Probate York, to wit. } SAMUEL SMITH Esquire, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

To the next of Kin of ROBERT WOOLSEY, formerly of the Province of Upper-Canada, but lately of Montreal, in Lower Canada, Merchant, deceased.

WHEREAS Robert McKenzie, of the city of Montreal in the Province of Lower Canada, Merchant, lately exhibited a petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said *ROBERT WOOLSEY* some time past died Intestate without this Province, possessed of goods and chattels, exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts thereof; and praying that temporary Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of the said *Robert Woolsey* at the time of his death, might be granted to *GEORGE H. MARKLAND*, of Kingston, in the said Province of Upper-Canada, Esquire.

NOW THEREFORE these are to Cite and require, You the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the First Monday in January next ensuing the date hereof, and shew Cause (if any you have) why temporary Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said *Robert Woolsey*, at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said *George H. Markland.*

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal of the said Court of Probate, at York, in the Province aforesaid, this Fourth Day of May, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal,
Court of Probate

...mboat race has taken place in ...apeake, between the boats Wasp and Richmond. The latter was ... It is said they ran about 18 ... 1 hour and 10 minutes.

...DOLLARS REWARD

...LEN from my house in ...kering, Two Gold Seals. ...er will return the said ...hall receive the above re... ...or Twelve Dollars upon ...tion of the Thief.

Wm. GIBBON.

... November, 1818.—45.

...mk of Canada.

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HENRY DREAN.

..., 4 Nov. 1818.—45.

...easoned Boards.

...Quantity of excellent Kiln ...ied Boards for Sale.—En... ...t this Office.

..., 4th Nov. 1818.

...AND FOR SALE.

...S. 28 and 29 in the ...ourth Concession of the Town ... DARLINGTON, containing ...ndred Acres of excellent Land... ...particulars, apply to the Editor ...ston, 12th March. 17tf.

...ecutive Council Office,
...York, 14th October 1818.

...s Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is ...d to direct this Public Notice ... be given that no Order ...nd will in future be made ... condition of actual settle...

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

...ICE OF PROVISION, &c.

...York Market during the last ... week.

		Province Currency Dollar at 5s.					
...s.	PER.	From £	s.	d.	To £	s.	d
	lb.	0	0	8	1-2	0	0
	——	0	0	5		0	0
	——	0	0	5		0	0
	——	0	0	5		0	0
	pair	0	0	0		2	6
	each	0	0	0		0	0
	——	0	0	0		0	3
	lb.	0	0	0		0	7
	——	0	1	0		0	1
	doz.	0	1	0		0	1
	bush.	0	0	0		0	5
	——	0	0	0		0	2
	——	0	1	6		0	2
	——	0	0	0		0	0
	——	0	2	0		0	0
	each	0	0	2		0	0
	cwt.	0	12	6		0	18
	bl.	1	2	6		1	5
	lb.	0	0	0		0	0
	ton	2	0	0		2	10
	cord	0	10	0		0	15

...MS OF THIS GAZETTE.

...Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, ...ars and a Half. The subscriptions to ... advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of ... Subscribers who receive their papers ...ost, are requested to give 2 or 3 months ...ould they wish to discontinue their ...tion.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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9 lines.	5	1 3

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AGENTS.

...np, Esq. - - - - *Glengarry.*
...ngall, Esq. - - - *Cornwall.*
...son, Esq. - - - - *Perth.*
...s, Esq. - - - - *Brockville.*
...ulsay, Esq. - - - *Kingston.*
...abb, Esq. - - - *Belleville.*
...Rogers, - - - - *New-Castle.*
...ingall, Esq. - - - *Toronto.*
..., Esq. - - - - *Ancaster.*
...oks, Esq. - - - *Niagara.*
...Cormick, Esq. - - *Queenston.*
..., Esq. - - - *Long-Point*
...ads, Esq. - - - *Sandwich.*
...on, Esq. - - - *Amherstburg*

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
R. C. HORNE.

From Europe.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Grand Foot Race against Time.—Yesterday evening, at 6 o'clock, Blumsell, the painter, who a short time since beat Rayner, of high pedestrian fame, in such a finished style of excellence, on the Romford road, started from the corner of Percy-street, Tottenham court road, to go beyond the Whetstone turnpike, a distance of nine miles & a quarter, in one hour.——On both sides of the way on Tottenham court road, the crowd was immense, and the windows of every house were also filled to see the pedestrian proceed on his task; in fact, the road up to Highgate Hill, on different parts, was covered with spectators.——It was a truly arduous task, and the ease and style with which Blumsell made his way, astonished every one present. He had had no opportunity for training, as the bet was only made on Saturday last. Notwithstanding the difficulties he had to encounter of being frequently enveloped with clouds of dust, from his being surrounded with gigs, carts, horsemen, &c. he shot up Highgate Hill with all the fleetness of a deer, distancing the finest *pads* in spite of the exertions of the whip.—After Blumsell had ascended this steep hill, he went two miles over Finchley Common in less than 11 minutes. Unfair means were used to prevent his *winning*, but in spite of the interruption of a man who twice crossed him, and whom Blumsell collared and ultimately floored, he performed the above extraordinary feat in 1 minute and 12 seconds under the time.—It was, however, brought to a *wrangle* by the opposite party, who insisted he lost it by 2 minutes and 8 seconds. The general opinion was, that Blumsell won it, and that he is the best runner in England. It was only for the trifling sum of £5 a side, and the painter was to be recompensed for his exertions with *a few shillings!* His fame stood so high in the sporting world, that not a bet could be procured against him.

Death from Fright.—An inquisition was taken last night before Hugh Lewis, Esq. Coroner, at the Pine Apple, Pimlico, on the body of Mrs. Mary Ann Bandy, of No. 6, Palace-street, Pimlico.

Sarah Garner deposed, that she was servant to the deceased; she had lived with her about nine years. On Tuesday morning, about one o'clock, witness heard a violent knocking at the street door; she got out of bed and opened her chamber window, and saw two watchmen standing at the front door; they called out, "There are thieves in the house," and they wished to come in and search, to discover where they were concealed. Witness was going down stairs to let the watchmen in, and the deceased called to know what was the matter; she informed her what the watchmen had told her, and the deceased went in apparent fright to her chamber.——Witness let the watchmen in, & they searched the premises, but could not find any one, though a gentleman persisted that he had seen a man get over the railings of the area. Witness returned up stairs, and found the deceased fallen on the ground, greatly terrified; she endeavored to pacify her, but her terror was so great, that she became senseless. A surgeon was sent for; she died in three hours after. Witness believed her death was caused by excessive fright, from an idea that the thieves were in the house. Witness believed that the mind of the deceased was more affected by her having been a short time before reading in a paper the account of the murder and execution of Godalming.

Mr. Charles Edward Clark, surgeon, Pimlico, stated, that he was called to attend the deceased about four o'clock on Tuesday morning; he found her lying in the drawing room, in a senseless state; he endeavoured to stimulate her system and restore animation, but failed; she died at five o'clock same morning. The death of the deceased was probably caused by excessive terror.

The Jury then took a view of the body, and observed a blackness round the throat, and on the shoulder.

The surgeon, at their request, went and examined the body, and on his return said that the marks round the throat were caused by the ribband of her cap being tied very tight, and the blackness on her shoulder was from putrefaction.

The Jury consulted for a short time, and agreed to return the following verdict—"*The death of the deceased was produced by excessive fright.*"

Aug. 26.

The United States frigate Guerriere sailed on Tuesday evening from Cowes, with his Excellency the Hon. Geo. W. Campbell, Minister of the Court of Russia. The fine appearance of this immense frigate, whose tonnage is 1597 tons, and length of deck 194 feet, drew on board her, during her short stay at Cowes, a large assemblage of distinguished visitors, all of whom were very courteously received by Capt. Biddlecomb and his officers. On Saturday, the Marquis of Buckingham, Earl Spencer, the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, Admiral Lock, the Hon. Capt. Charles Paget, and several other professional gentlemen, inspected the ship; and, on the following day, the Earl of Cavan, Capt. Thos. King, (one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity Board,) and many of the Officers of the Queen Charlotte, and other guardships at Spithead, all of whom seemed much surprised at the very high state of equipment and order discoverable in every part of the frigate. The complement of men on board the Guerriere, on her arrival in Cowes roadstead, was 460, and though much care was had in selecting proper crews for the launch and barge, in communicating with the shore, *eleven men* contrived to slip off undiscovered, *the views and picturesque scenery of the Isle of Wight and Spithead, having been, it is said, very familiar to them.*

The North Pole.—It was the Hon. Daines Barrington who, in the year 1773, proposed Capt. Phipps's expedition. Mr. Barrington, in justification of his proposal, collected a variety of documents, which were read at a meeting of the royal society in 1774.—The following is an extract from them, and the sea officer alluded to is the present venerable Major Cartwright:—

"Whilst the ships destined for the North Pole (alluding to Captain Phipps's expedition) were preparing, a most ingenious and able sea officer, Lieut. John Cartwright told me, that twelve years ago he had been informed of a very remarkable voyage made by a Captain Culhun, in a Greenland ship, nearly as far as latitude 84, N. He had proceeded without the least obstruction to 82 1-2, when the sea was not only open to the northward, but they had not seen a speck of ice for the last three degrees, and the weather at the same time was temperate. As they advanced into the high northern latitudes, the mate began to complain that the compass was unsteady, and the captain reluctantly yielded to the mate's protest, and returned to his station at Greenland."

The following was Capt. Dampier's opinion of a north-west passage:—

"I know there have been divers attempts made about a N. W. passage, & all unsuccessful; yet, I am of opinion, that such a passage may be found. All our countrymen that have gone to discover the N. W. passage have endeavored to pass to the westward, beginning their search along Davis's Straits, or Hudson's Bay; but if I was to go on this discovery, I would go first into the South Seas, bend my course thence along California, and that way seek a passage into the West Seas. For, as others have spent the summer in first searching on this more known side nearer home, and so, before they got through, the time of the year obliged them to give over their search, and provide for a long course back again, for fear of being left in the winter; on the contrary, I would search first on the less known coast of the South Sea side, and then, as the year passed away, I should come farther in my knowledge, if I succeeded in my attempt, and should be without that dread and fear which the others must have in passing from the known to the unknown, who, for aught I know, gave over their search just as they were on the point of accomplishing their desires."

We understand that steam-packets are now used in the Mediterranean, and that at Naples a beautiful packet of 240 tons, and 120 feet in length, was launched on the 24th June last, intended to sail from Naples to Palermo. The steam-engine for the above vessel was sent from hence; it has been constructed by Messrs. Hague & Tunlan, after the principles of Messrs. Bolton and Watts, of Birmingham.

In the night of the 7th a fire broke out within the gate of Odan Kapusa, which destroyed near 300 houses and a small mosque. It was the more destructive, as it caught a magazine of a dealer in powder and fire works, which caused a terrible explosion and by which near 100 persons miserably perished, and many were much injured. The house of the Mufti, which is near the spot, would certainly have been destroyed, had not the Sultan in person went to the place, and by encouraging the fire-men, (many of whom lost their lives by their exertions,) three times averted the threatening danger. The fire broke out in the house of a pastry-cook, and though there was no wind, spread with incredible rapidity.

On the 28th of June there was an affecting ceremony in the chapel of the French Embassy. Forty sailors of the French brig the Lizard, which is at anchor at Terapia, who in consequence of the Revolution had lived in infidelity and entire ignorance of Christianity, were confirmed, and partook of the Holy Communion for the first time, for which they had been prepared by the Abbe Forbin Janson.—This worthy priest has brought back, at Smyrna & other places of the Levant, many Christian born Catholics into the bosom of the Church, and by his apostolic zeal, every where spread the blessings of our holy religion.

By order of the Sultan, a Cepidgi Pacha is appointed to receive and attend the newly appointed Austrian Internuncio, Count Lutzow. It is Hadgeh Mustapha Aga, the same who was sent to meet the Persian Ambassador, who lately departed.

Accounts from Bagdad, of 25th May, speak of a new campaign of the Governor of that city against Mardin, the inhabitants of which are the Curdish tribes in the neighborhood, whose power has much increased within a year; they refuse to admit into the city the newly appointed Governor of Mardin, because he is the same who some time ago caused an insurrection in Mardin and the neighbourhood by his violence and extortion, for which reason he was deposed by the last Pacha of Bagdad.

No accounts have yet been received from Cairo to confirm the news of the successes of Ibrahim Pacha against the Wechabites, and the asserted taking of Dreheyk, their capital. The state of the health of this city has become worse within this fortnight; some cases of plague have appeared in the city, in the Greek quarter of Fanar, at Jenikaque, Galata, and even in Pera.—(*Frankfort Paper, Aug. 14.*)

Strange inducement to commit murder.

About three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, a respectable looking man, about 45 years of age went into the shop of James Ripley, a barber, residing in Portland-road, and waited until he found the barber alone; he took his handkerchief from his neck, opened his shirt collar, and sat down on the chair as if to be shaved. Whilst the barber stood over him with his razor in his hand ready to begin the operation, the stranger interrupted him, and pulling out a handful of bank-notes, he thus addressed the barber:—"See these notes, there is as much as to make you comfortable for life; to me they are useless; you have a family to provide for, I have no person living to look to, or that cares for me; do not be alarmed at what I am going to propose to you, you run no danger, and will have nothing to account for; I am weary of life, and do not wish to commit suicide, and if my body be buried in the cross road I do not care; take your razor, be not afraid, and whilst I am reading the paper, cut my throat; do not start, give the alarm and say I did it; here, first go and conceal those notes, do not tremble, be resolute; to save you from blame go get me a sheet of paper, pen and ink, as if I wanted to write a letter, and I will write on it, that I came into your shop with the determined purpose of cutting my own throat, this will be found in my pocket, and consequently clear you." The poor barber was panic struck, and could not speak, he ran out to call a constable, and give the alarm; in the mean time his strange visitor departed, and he has not since been heard of.

LONDON, Aug. 29, evening.

A supplement to the London Gazette was published last night, containing further accounts of the military operations in India. They furnish the details of the reduction of several forts including the attack and storming of the fortress of Talnier. On this occasion Major Gordon & Captain M'Gregor were killed, and Lieut. Col. Murray, deputy adjutant general, was desperately wounded, but sanguine hopes were entertained of his recovery. The garrison, consisting of 300 Arabs, were treated as rebels, and put to the sword.

The Anti Pirate Institution, established at Paris, of which Sir Sidney Smith was the President, has been dissolved, the object of the association been accomplished. Previous to their dissolution, they announced, that the new Dey of Algiers has set at liberty the European women and girls who were carried off by Ali-Hodgia, and that he had paid considerable sum to the sufferers.—That the Dey was disarming all the corsairs, with the avowed determination not to allow any to go to sea this year."

From the United States.

Translated for the New York Columbian.

FRANKFORT.

The following is an account of the origin and progress of the troubles which have disorganized the beautiful university of Gottingen;

A student having been very much maltreated in a quarrel with a butcher, applied to the vice-rector of the university to obtain justice, who referred him to the police magistrates—but not being able to obtain from them the satisfaction to which he thought himself entitled, the whole of the students became irritated and adopted the resolution of doing themselves justice in their own way. In the evening they assembled *en masse*, and armed, before the butcher's house, which they forced with dreadful cries, and in the first moment of effervescence committed the greatest excess. The roof was completely knocked off, the windows and furniture broke to atoms—no one dared to oppose this outrage of fiery and headstrong youth.—The magistrates dispatched expresses to Hanover for directions how to act, at the same time requested military aid. A commissary of government repaired in all haste to Gottingen with some troops; and on his arrival he issued orders, that the leaders of those who had committed the outrage on the butcher's house should be delivered up to him.—He also published a proclamation, ordering, that any assemblage of students in the streets or squares amounting to four should be dispersed by military force; and generally, that all persons assembling in a riotous manner should be punished.

Gottingen presented at that moment the appearance of a town besieged; the armed force consisting of hussars and infantry passed the night under arms, the former incessantly patrolling with their naked sabres, and the latter posted at every street with fixed bayonets.

The students refused to give up their leaders, and notwithstanding the proclamation, they formed several assemblages. The Hussars in preparing to disperse them were insulted, which led to individual combats. At length the numerous students, animated by the corporation spirit, regarding the cause as common to the whole, determined on resistance.

They accordingly assembled under arms in order to repel force by force. Recourse was now had to entreaty; the officers remonstrated with the students—summoned them to disperse—but they were deaf to entreaty; and at length it was resolved to resort to force. The Hussars received orders to put them to the sword—they charged, and several of the students were trampled down & others wounded. But they opposed a vigorous resistance, and sold their lives dearly.—Two Hussars were killed on the spot, and several others wounded, and the students would have prevailed but for the arrival of the infantry. The next day the whole of the scholars left the city. Great numbers of them have gone to Frankfort, whence they will proceed to Heidelberg, Tubengen or Wurtzburg, where they will continue their studies. This affair has been very unfortunate to Gottingen.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

PHILOSOPHICAL AND LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Important Discovery in magnetism.—A very important discovery in regard to magnetism has lately been made at Rome, by professor Morrichini, who has ascertained that needles may be magnetized by being exposed to the violent rays of the prism thrown upon them by means of a condensing lens, equally well as by an artificial magnet or a natural loadstone. The marquis Ridolfi has repeated the same experiment with success, having powerfully magnetized two needles, the one in 30 the other in 45 minutes. One remarkable circumstance attends this mode of magnetizing needles; which is, that if one extremity of the needle be round or blunt, while the other extremity is sharp, when made to vibrate on a pivot, the point turns constantly to the north, and the blunt end towards the south. This fact also in a manner explains a circumstance which has been frequently observed by mariners; that if a compass be long exposed to the solar rays in a hot day, the needle will not traverse well. A needle magnetized by the solar rays, has been sent by the marquis Ridolfi to a friend in London, which is found to traverse remarkably well.

Decomposition of Opium.—A German chemist has succeeded in decomposing Opium. The active principle which he has isolated, he has called morphine. This principle combined with a peculiar acid, which he calls meconic, forms opium. The morpheine is strongly alkaline, and chrystalizes in prisms. It is white, little soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, particularly when heated. It forms simple and Triest salts—decomposes metallic oxyds, &c. Three grains of morpheine given internally, are equal to ten drops of laudanum.—The name of the chemist who has made this discovery, is Serturner.

The Comet of 1811.—Our readers may recollect that the public were much amused at the period of the appearance of this comet, by the various attempts which were made to calculate the length of its tail. A German astronomer of the name of Schroeter, has lately published a memoir upon this subject. It results from his calculations that the tail of that comet was 13,185,200 geographical miles, being a little more than half the distance of the earth from the sun. Professor Schroeter explains the extraordinary extent, by supposing there exists around the sun to a great distance from it, a subtle matter susceptible of becoming luminous by the combined influence of the sun and the comet, and which is not uniformly distributed in those vast regions. The author seems also inclined to adopt the idea, from the appearance of the comets of 1807 and '11, that, independent of an attractive force possessed by comets considered as matter, they are gifted with a repulsive and impulsive force, greatly analogous to our electric force, and which are put into action according to the mass and physical properties of the globes on which they are exerted, sometimes in one, and at other times in quite an opposite direction.

From the National Intelligencer.

On this day four weeks commences the second session of the Fifteenth Congress, which must terminate on the 4th day of March next ensuing, embracing a term of nearly fifteen weeks.

Though no extraordinary occurrences at home or abroad await the decisions of Congress; though peace prevails with all the world, and in all human probability no war is at hand; though our revenue is abundant, and no taxes are to be laid; though the circumstances of the nation are prosperous beyond example, and no grievances are to be redressed; it is impossible to look without interest to the assemblage of the National Representatives on the coming, or indeed on any occasion without deep interest. The powers and energies of the government are in their hands; and though no emergency call them into activity, they are useful even in repose.

We shall not pretend to enumerate the various objects of legislation which will present themselves. The unfinished business of the last session alone would be sufficient to occupy much of the time of that which approaches; and if we add the annual bills of appropriation, &c. which must be passed, there will remain little time for the organization of new projects. Many such, however, will doubtless be presented. Propositions which have been discussed at former sessions, and rejected, will in all likelihood be revived. Among these are the highly important questions respecting internal improvement; respecting an uniform system of bankruptcy; respecting the commutation of soldier's bounty lands; the Military academies; the Invalid Corps, and all the *et-tetera* of provision for the past, and preparation for the future—amongst which we trust will not be overlooked, or again rejected the proposition for indemnifying, out of our full treasury, those who lost their all during the late war, by the destruction of their property, in consequence of its having been engaged in the service of the U. States.

We have no doubt that, among the new subjects of discussion at the present session, will be, in one shape or other, the merits of the Bank of the U. States. It is not likely that what has occupied so much public attention, will escape the notice of Congress; though it does not appear probable to us that any thing will be found requiring their intervention. Connected with this question, perhaps some discussion may take place on the practicability of adjusting the exchange between different sections of the country, by means of a Government paper. We incline to believe, however, that this subject will not present itself to Congress, as some seem to have supposed it might, in the shape of a direct proposition.

The late laws respecting the collection of the revenue having been in operation long enough to test their utility, and try the advantages and defects of the system, it is not improbable some amendments may be made to them.——There is a very general impression that the laws for preventing the importation of slaves require amendment; and we hope they will receive it if they do.

There is every probability that at the next session, two of the present territories of the United States, Missouri and Alabama, will be authorized to form constitutions of state government, preparatory to their admission into the Union. They are said to have the requisite numbers; and sound policy, recommends that, as soon as possible, they shall be allowed to govern themselves.——The territorial governments are always excrescences on our system.

Of those matters which are connected with the foreign policy of the United States, we cannot without the necessary materials on which to form an opinion, speak with any certainty. Every thing we hear, however, leads us to hope that the state of foreign relations, is generally satisfactory, and, where it is least so, is likely to improve.

To the Message of the President at the opening of the session, however, we must look for information of the utmost interest on this head, and on many others. That document will probably disclose, for example, the nature and aspect of our commercial negotiations with Great Britain; the state of our relations with Spain; the report of our Commissioners lately returned from Buenos Ayres, and the view of the Executive thereon, &c. Much is also to be communicated respecting the progress and termination of the Seminole war; respecting the progress of the Commissioners under the treaty of Ghent; respecting the progress of the exploration of our western territory, and of the establishment of posts on that frontier, and respecting other prudential measures, which have entered largely into the policy of the present administration.

But it is not on extraordinary occasions only that the powers of the government are to be exercised. There are ever wanting subjects which call for legislative interposition, though involving none of the higher attributes of sovereignty—subjects deeply interesting to one section or other of the community, if not to all. Of those matters

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which will probably occupy the attention of Congress at the ensuing session, though none may be certainly predicted, some may be conjectured—and a moment's reflection will shew that they are of no light interest.

Upon the whole, we expect an animated and useful session, characterized rather by efficient action than by prolonged debate.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that the same members partake of the deliberation of Congress at the next session as did at the last; the new elections, which we are daily announcing not taking effect till the fourth day of March next, on which day commences the term of service of the Sixteenth Congress.

The Minister of Holland, Viscount De Quebeck, has arrived at the seat of government.

Statue of Memnon.

A London paper of August 21st, says, "The statue of Memnon, sent from Egypt by Mr. Salte as a present to the British Museum, now lies in the Museum yard, and consists of one solid block of granite, weighing about nine tons. The face is in high preservation, and remarkably expressive. The same ship also brought a present of antiquities from the Bey of Tripoli to the Prince Regent, consisting of columns, cornices, chapters, &c. found at Lobdia. The columns are mostly of one solid piece, one weighing near fifteen tons, and being 22 feet in length. They were selected by Capt. W. H. Smyth, of the royal navy, in which he was assisted by the British Consul at Tripoli."

American Banks.—It is said, that there are no less than 375 Chartered Banks in the United States, and 8 in operation without Charters. Of the 375 chartered Banks, 38 are in Massachusetts; 15 in Rhode Island; 42 in the State of New York; 50 in Pennsylvania; 25 in Maryland; 15 in the District of Columbia; 28 in Ohio; 43 in Kentucky; & 17 in Virginia.—*N. Y. Spec.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Elbing, in Prussia, to his friend in Winchester, Vir. dated 20th July, 1818.

On the 25th inst. we expected the king here on his return from Russia to Berlin, from whence he will proceed to Achen. The military system, which is at present gradually introducing into this country, will show you that Prussia can bring into the field, at a short notice, a well disciplined army. Every man under 32 is subject to these laws, and must bear arms on the following conditions: First, Those who are wealthy enough to equip and maintain themselves for a twelve month, may enter at their 17th or 19th year into the regiments of the line for that period; but those who cannot afford these expenses must join the army at 20, and serve three years: Secondly, From the age of 25 to 32 all persons are subject to the Landwehr (militia.) The duty of these latter troops consist merely in being trained every other Sunday, during the summer, and in the spring and fall to pass through a review in the field which continues about two weeks—the Jews are not exempted, and are making very good soldiers.

Extensive Farming.—The Herald published at Frederick-Town, in Maryland, mentions, that in the course of the present month, a gentleman of that vicinity sold his crop of wheat for the present year, for the sum of *nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars*. It is also added, that the same gentleman will make this season from *twenty* to *thirty hogsheads of prime tobacco*, which now sells in Baltimore at from 23 to 24 dollars per cwt.—*Ib.*

A valuable bed of plaister has lately been discovered within a few miles of Cleaveland, Ohio—It is said to be equal in quality to any in the known world.—*Fredonia Gaz.*

The Gas Lights of London.—An account of the lighting of the London-streets by gas lights, has been published by a M. Schweiger. It appears from this author, that from 19 to 20,000 lamps burn with a brilliant light with carburetted hydrogen gas, in many of the best streets of London, and that the length of the subterraneous tubes which convey the gas, amounts actually to 65 English miles; but a small part of the metropolis is yet lighted by this means.

From Lower Canada.

QUEBEC, 22d OCTOBER, 1818.

The first Cattle-Show Exhibition and Ploughing Match of the Quebec Agricultural Society was held on the Plains of Abraham, according to the Advertisement of the 5th May last, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 21st and 22d instant.

Committee appointed to manage the affairs of the Society met, each day, at the Grand Jury Room in the Court House, and proceeded to the Ground at ten o'clock, where, after inspecting the Cattle and other articles exhibited, witnessing the Ploughing Match and examining the work, they awarded the different Premiums, which were paid on the spot in gold and silver by the Treasurer.

We forbear to publish the names of the persons who gained the Prizes, and the objects for which they were awarded, till we can obtain an official account of them.

The concourse of Spectators and the show of Cattle was greater than could be expected, in a country where Agriculture has been so much neglected, and where every thing new, in the way of improvement, is commonly regarded with indifference, or mistrust; where ignorance or a false and contemptible pride frequently look with disdain, on the useful occupations, to which civilized society is indebted for its existence and support. On this occasion, several of the principal Gentlemen of the City, and many of the greatest Landholders attended the Meeting, and seemed to take a lively interest in the success of its object.

The Show of Horses and Bulls was small, the latter indifferent. That of Mares and Milch Cows was more numerous and of better quality. Few Sheep were on the ground, and those not of the best breeds. The show of Hogs was better. An evident improvement in the breed of these animals, the flesh of which is so much used in this country, is taking place in the vicinity of Quebec, and will soon spread over the country.

Several Gentlemen brought forward some fine samples of Grain, Beans, Peas, Turnips, Potatoes and Garden Stuffs, many of which would have done credit to any country. A remarkable fine sample of Hemp from the German Settlement at La Beauce, was produced, and also a sample of Fall Wheat, from the New Settlement on the Jacques Cartier.

A hand Threshing Machine, Fanners, Drill Ploughs and Harrows, common Harrows, Turnip Barrows, for sowing Turnip and other small seeds in drill, and several other Agricultural implements, were produced, and obtained the approbation of the Committee.

Eleven Ploughs were entered for the Ploughing Match, but, owing probably to the badness of the weather, and an idea of postponement, (a practice never permitted at Agricultural Meetings) only nine started. Each ploughed two ridges, of 12 French feet each, in width, and 300 in length; the depth and width of the furrow at the option of the ploughman, and no limitation as to time, of which a regular account was however kept. There were Ploughs of the most approved make, both in England and Scotland, and in this country. The greatest part of them, however, as well as the Ploughmen, were from the South of Scotland. Six of the Ploughs had only two horses and no driver. There were two with a yoke of oxen, a ploughman and a driver, and one of the old wheeled Ploughs of the country, with two yoke of oxen and a horse, and one driver.

The first prize was adjudged to an Iron Plough of Wilkie's,* of Uddingstone, near Glasgow, drawn by two horses without a driver. The ploughing in general, was but tolerable, but sufficient to convince almost every person in the field, of the great improvement and saving of labour that may be effected in this country, in ploughing, an art upon which so materially depends the saving of the seed, the produce of the crop, and the destruction of weeds.

Upon the whole it is hoped that these meetings will be continued and extended throughout the country. There can be little doubt of their proving a most efficient means of improving its agriculture and resources. They will always be a source of gratification and rational amusement to every lover of his country. As Fairs, for the buying and selling of stock, and produce, by samples, and being generally resorted to, they would afford the best and most natural stimulus to improvement, a ready sale, and the *highest price* for the *best articles*.

*This man affords a strong proof of the advantages resulting from the education of agricultural labourers, and the public encouragement of agriculture. He was himself a common ploughman; he ploughed at matches, disliked the ploughs and other agricultural implements commonly in use, and set about making them to his own liking. His instruments came into such repute, that he followed making them as a trade. He is now a man of large property, respected by every body; as he is truly respectable, still working at his business, and only complaining that he cannot supply the demand for his articles. The genius of this humble ploughman, aided by a common education, and called into exertion by a discerning public, has perhaps done more to promote the real welfare of his country, than the proudest and most wealthy man in it.

MONTREAL, Oct. 31.

The money granted last year by the Legislature for the improvement of the Internal Communication, has, we are glad to hear, been generally laid out in a manner that will more than answer the most sanguine expectations of those who first brought forward that patriotic measure; in no quarter however, has the grant been expended to better advantage than the money appropriated to the county of York, for which Fas. Papineau, P. Wilson and J. B. Fassi, Esquires, were Commissioners. These gentlemen have made *Eighty Seven* miles of excellent road on the Grand River, from Chatham to Hull, which opens the land communication of large and valuable parts of the two provinces with this market—districts of the most valuable country which were hitherto much retarded in their increase of settlement, through the difficulty of procuring the essential necessaries required. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the two first named commissioners for their attention and judgment in the appropriation of the funds granted them; they have perhaps done more with the money than was ever done before in this country with an equal sum. Mr. Wright or one of his sons, has constantly attended on the upper part of this road, and Mr. Papineau, who had long since declined any interference in public affairs, zealously entered into the spirit of this affair, (to which there is no pay affixed,) and it is said, deprived himself of the comforts of life, living with his workmen in temporary cabins made on the spot, in order that the comparative small fund at their disposal should be appropriated to the best advantage of the public.—In addition to the advantages of communication which this road opens with the extent of country bordering on the Ottawa, a Steam-Boat is now building at Prescott intended next season to ply between La Chine and St. Andrews; another is proposed next year to be built by Mr. P. Wright, for the purpose of running above the Long-Sault on that river, to Hull. Great improvements have been made and are still making in the raft and boat channels of this river, by blasting the rocks and removing other obstructions; and Stores are building at the head and foot of the Long Sault for the convenience of storing and forwarding Goods.

Captain T. W. Mann, of the Royal Staff Corps, has lately returned from the Ottawa river, where he was to take the soundings and level of the Long Sault, in order to report the practicability of establishing locks, and the number necessary.

Agricultural Societies on the model of those so eminently useful in Europe, are now forming in all parts of this immense Continent; at the Cattle and other shows in some places in the U. States, we observe that instead of money it is more general to give as premiums articles of family plate, such for example as a set of spoons, milk pot, &c. we consider this infinitely the better mode, it stimulates the female department as well as the farmer, to attain excellence, and continues a constant memento, in the family, of the reward which may be expected from an attention to the improvement of their stock.

[*Canadian Courant.*

From the Montreal Herald.

We are happy to learn, that a Mill for Dressing Flax and Hemp, has been erected on a Farm belonging to Archibald and Robert Frazer, in the Glengary Settlement, near William-town, Upper Canada. This affords another proof of the increasing prosperity of our country; the aid of machinery being always employed to save the expence of labour, in countries the furthest advanced in improvement. It will also, we trust, encourage the cultivation of those valuable productions, flax and hemp, and lessen the price to the consumer, the most expensive part of their preparation being occasioned by the present tedious method of dressing them.

After a few unpleasant days with some rain and snow, accompanied with two nights frost, for the last week the weather had been uncommonly favourable for the season. And the farmers have had an opportunity of securing the remainder of their crops with great facility. The slight frost put them upon the alert, and by increasing the activity, we understand they have been fortunate enough to get almost all their potatoes up, which proves to be far more abundant than was expected. In this town they can be purchased for one shilling per bushel, and families are laying in their winter stock at that price.—On a Farm in the vicinity of Laprairie, under the management of Mr. J. Pearson, there was raised in one field, measuring 5 1-2 acres, 2000 bushels of potatoes of an excellent quality; we have seen six of them whose united weights amounted to 15 pounds.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.
YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 19.

TRIAL AT BAR.

On Tuesday last, the 10th instant, being the second Tuesday in Michaelmas Term, was tried at Bar before the three Judges an Ejectment Cause, in which the Hon. William Dickson was Lessor of the Plaintiff, and Daniel Pennfield, Defendant, to determine the right to 20,000 acres of land, forming the township of Dumfries, in the District of Gore. The cause, from the great value of the property in litigation, excited much public interest, and the trial, which occupied the Court from 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning to 4 o'clock the next morning, without intermission, was numerously attended.

The question turned entirely upon the validity of a Deed said to have been executed by one Philip Stedman, the original Grantee of the Crown, in his lifetime, (in the year 1798) to one Charles Whitney, through whom the present Defendant, Daniel Pennfield, claimed. Mr. Dickson on the other hand deriving title through the heir at law of Mr Stedman—who he maintained died seized, and never did convey the property to Charles Whitney or to any one.

The Defendant produced this Deed, and the Plaintiff brought before the Jury a variety of evidence, both direct and circumstantial, which proved to the full conviction of every one that this Deed from Stedman to Whitney had been forged by a sett of swindlers, two years after Stedman's death.

The Court at 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned to 12—when the Jury, which was a special one from the District of Gore, brought in a verdict for the Plaintiff—This adverse title therefore, being established to be grounded on a forgery, there is no longer a question who is the proprietor of this immense property; and it may be considered beneficial to the public as well as the individual concerned, that the matter is at length decided.

We were requested by Mr. Pennfield, junr. to state that he felt it his duty to wait on the Attorney General, who conducted the cause for the Plaintiff in the above suit, to thank him for the handsome manner in which he acquitted his father of being concerned in the forgery.

A Meeting of the Inhabitants of the township of Hamilton, in the New-Castle District, took place on Wednesday, the 11th November, at the village of Amherst, agreeable to placards distributed by Mr. Gourlay for that purpose; about fifty very respectable people attended; Mr. Gourlay addressed them at a very great length, which was replied to, by Mr. Fothergill, in a very able and animated speech; Mr. Gourlay's petition was rejected, and the following Resolutions adopted in their stead.

Resolved—That we the Inhabitants of the township of Hamilton, having assembled pursuant to a Public Notice, observe with extreme pain, that Mr. Gourlay's plan and proceedings for addressing the Lt. Governor and House of Assembly, are entirely dissonant with the principle of a Country, enjoying sacred privileges we have to boast of, untarnished by a single grievance.

Resolved—That we totally discountenance any attempt of Mr. Gourlay, to excite indignation against the Lieut. Governor of this Province or our Representatives now in Parliament assembled.

Resolved—That although we claim the undoubted right of Petitioning, we oppose the measure of Petitioning for a dissolution of the House of Assembly, it being dictated through a private, malicious and turbulent spirit, with a view to bring into disrepute our loyal Representatives, and to organize discontent and commotion, among his Majesty's subjects in Upper-Canada.

[Nearly sixty signatures are subscribed to the above Resolutions, which may be seen at this Office.]

Similar Resolutions have been forwarded from the Township of Hope, with a number of signatures, and a note is written at the back, saying that if there had been time before the closing of the Mail, the whole of the inhabitants (with very few exceptions) of the township would have signed.

The Communication signed "CIVIS," came too late for insertion this week, but shall be attended to in our next.—Had it however been written in a plainer and more legible manner, it could probably have appeared in this Gazette. Correspondents can hardly be aware of the great additional trouble they give when their communications are written in a careless slovenly manner, and without proper punctuation, or they would take a little more pains.

THE Managers of the YORK ASSEMBLIES, for the last Season, request a Meeting of the gentlemen of the Town and the officers of the Garrison, on Saturday, the 21st inst. at 12 o'clock, at the WATERLOO HOTEL, to make arrangements for the present Season.

LAND COUNCIL.

The two next Land Council days will be on *Wednesday* the 25th of *November*, and 16th of *December*.

STEAM-BOAT.

CERTAIN propositions having been submitted to the undersigned, to join in the construction of a Steam-Boat, intended to navigate between the Upper parts of Lake Ontario and Prescott, being of the burden of 500 tons, and calculated to carry 2000 Barrel bulk, of produce; and the said propositions holding out results of importance to the Commerce of Upper Canada.—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons in the Home District, who may be desirous of supporting such a measure, that a Meeting will be held at FOREST'S Hotel, in the town of York, on Saturday the 26th instant, for the purpose of taking the same into general and further consideration.

(Signed) WM. ALLAN,
H'Y. DREAN,
D'A. BOULTON, J'R.
PETER ROBINSON,
J. BALDWIN,
D. BROOM.

Government Sale.

TO BE SOLD
BY AUCTION,

ON Saturday next, the 21st inst. at the Magazines of the Store Keeper General's Department, opposite the King's Wharf, a quantity of BEDDING consisting of the following articles—viz:

Palliasses,
Sheets,
Blankets and
Coverlets.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, precisely.

York, 16th Nov. 1818.

Farm for Sale,

BEING the South half of Lot No. 6, West side of Yonge Street, containing 105 acres, with about 30 acres improvement—on the Premises are a Dwelling-House, Barn, Stable, Cow-House with other Studes.—The situation of this Farm is very advantageous being only five miles from York, has an excellent Spring of Water and a Creek at the door of the house which never fails in the greatest drought. For particulars apply to Mr. H. Carfrae, York, or to the subscriber, on the Premises.

THOMAS CARFRAE.

Yonge Street, Nov. 19, 1818. tf.

The Church Catechism.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

Extraordinary Phenomenon.——The following is related in "Colonel Johnson's overland journey from India," just published. It was witnessed by the travellers towards the border of Persia.

"Towards six in the morning, a very cold wind had set in from N. W. occasioning fogs in particular places along the valleys, rising only a few yards above the wet ground, on account of the cold air, which condensed them. On coming to a height which overlooked those vapours, we saw one of them in what appeared a deep chasm or valley before us, into which the road led. Beyond the valley, we observed above the fog the tops of high mountains, crowned with rocky precipices, which seemed at no great distance, and therefore proportionably steep. We were aware that we had a koteul or pass to go over, and had been told that Auxhund was at the top of it, on the other side. As we were still, by our reckoning, ten miles from that place, we dreaded the labour of crossing from the chasm below such a precipitous and extensive chain of mountains. On descending slowly towards the fog, I perceived a dark object in it which resembled a distant village; but as we advanced, it soon changed its aspect, and assumed that of a long avenue of trees, which seemed to open out as we approached. My friend and I were both expressing our surprise at finding an avenue of fine trees on a desert where we did not expect to see a village, and on which we had hitherto proceeded four miles without observing any trees, when in a few minutes we found that the view had been illusory, and that the nearest object, in what had seemed the avenue, had the appearance of camels, with light burdens, on one of which we remarked a man mounted. Afterwards, as they cleared the fog, they proved as we now thought, to be mules laden with bags of Grain, & men and boys walking with them. We passed on through the fog, which was very thick, and for a time lost the high road. The wind soon blew off the vapour, and the sun shone very bright, when to our astonishment this fancied range of mountains was found to be only a bank before us of forty or fifty feet high, over which the road proceeded. We at first concluded that the lofty ridge of mountains we had observed from the eminence was intercepted from view; but no such range existed within twenty miles of us. The bank was crowned with rocky masses, which, seen through the fog, had occasioned these successive illusions. This series of fallacious appearances produced an indescribable effect on the mind, and might, to an oriental fancy, have suggested the idea of magic."

To the Editor of the British Press.

——————Ah, woe is me;
To have seen what I have seen—seeing what I see!

Mr. Editor—Some thirty years have elapsed since I left, for a foreign clime, my native country, then not improperly styled "*Old England.*" I returned, a few months since, and to my unspeakable regret, found every thing changed —*new* Ministers, *new* measures, *new* manners, *new* maxims. Indeed, so extensive are the innovations, that my country may now be aptly denominated, "*New England.*" When I went abroad, my countrymen were a peacable smoking, porter-drinking, beef-eating, bell-ringing race. They are now wholly metamorphosed. Inoculated with a *military* mania, their former quiet habits are quite forgotten——and nothing pleases them, in the decoration of their houses and persons, in their phraseology, in their reading, and even in the production of their dramatic entertainments, that has not some reference to "the trade of arms." The fact I shall now proceed to prove.

In walking through the town, I perceive that the solid blocks of wood or stone, which were formerly placed at the corners of streets, have been removed; and, in their room, masses of cast iron, in the shape of *cannon*, have been substituted.

The railings by which the front of their houses are secured, have assumed the forms of *pikes, spears,* and *halberts.*

The ladies, instead of ordinary brooches, representing a flower, or some other emblem of their purity and innocence, wear in their bosoms miniature *daggers* and *sabres.* Nay, I have seen some of them sport a small *musket* and *bayonet.*

There is not an apprentice about town, who does not sally forth, every evening, in a *military great-coat* and *Wellingtons*; and I verily believe, that the *steps* worn by those non-descripts, the *Dandies,* are meant as an humble imitation of the *armour* by which the *French cuirassiers* were protected.

The newspapers, which ought to correct, I am ashamed to say, countenance and encourage this vicious and unnatural propensity. I frequently see the light column headed with "*Fashionable Movements*;" and, but a few days since, a paragraph appeared in most of the journals, announcing, "that the *marriage* of the Duke of Cambridge's establishment had been sent forward to the Continent, under the protection of an *advanced guard,* composed of his royal highness's most trusty domestics."

In conversation, the same error prevails.—Professional bodies are no longer spoken of as they formerly were.—Physicians are denominated, "*the Corps of Sappers and Miners,*" I suppose in allusion to the facility with which they *cut* and *slash* all before them—Lawyers, "*the Corps of Reflemen*"—Publicans, "*the Corps of Sutlers,*" and so on, *ad infinitum.* Again, we are constantly reminded of "*the Corps Diplomatique*" and "*the Corps Dramatique,*" and when the Theatre is about to be opened for the season, we are quaintly informed that "General ——, having received powerful reinforcements, is about to commence the *campaign,* with great vigour."

Even in the most private and domestic circles the same language is heard; and I have listened with astonishment, when a female friend of mine has declared, not that she would *scold* her servant for improper conduct, but that she would, in the first instance "*blow her up,*" and then "compel her to make her *retreat,* without *bag & baggage,* for in her house she should not *pitch her tent* another night."

The stage has also become infected.—Those pieces only succeed in which there are half-a-dozen battles—charges of horse and foot—firing of castles—and frequent discharges of musketry. This is the only *fire* I could perceive in the dramas I have recently witnessed—and, being rather asthmatic, the *smoke* in which they terminated, *affected me* infinitely more than the *incidents* which they comprised.

The composers of music, of course, find it necessary to follow the fashion. They have discarded melody and harmony from their works, and he is considered the cleverest genius, who can produce the greatest noise.—Hence, the trumpet, drum, trombone, serpent, bassoon, and every other species of warlike instrument, are constantly in requisition—while those of greater sweetness, but less power, are almost wholly neglected.

But this is not the worst of the evil. The same spirit pervades the senate, the pulpit, and the bar.——Judge of my astonishment, when I heard the *great pacificator* of Europe, Lord Castlereagh, in answering the speech of one of his opponents in the House of Commons, declare, "that he would bring the *heavy artillery* of his argument to bear on the *fundamental features* of the Hon. Gentleman's speech, to which he doubted not he would speedily make a practicable *breach,* well *fortified* as the Hon. Gentleman supposed it to be, and powerfully protected as it certainly was, by the *cross-fire* of the *subsidiary forces* that had lately *enlisted* under the Hon. Gentleman's *banners.*" Very recently, I heard a sermon preached by a most popular clergyman, whose phrases were only worthy of a disciple of the *Church Militant*: "Heaven," he asserted, "could only be *taken by storm,* and therefore it was that he sounded the *trumpet of faith,* in order to inspirit those faint-hearted *soldiers,* who were too timid to rush boldly into *action.*" With respect to the bar, this language is carried to a still greater extent—and a case of trespass, or assault and battery, is usually opened with as many *military terms* as are to be found in an *Extraordinary Gazette.*

To me Mr. Editor, who wish my country well—who am anxious to see the manners of peace, adopted in a period of peace—these circumstances are not a little alarming—We all know that, by constantly conversing about vice, and thus making ourselves familiar with its details, the mind, by degrees, ceases to hold it in that abhorrence which it deserves—and I am much afraid, unless the evil be immediately checked, that this fondness for military parade, and military foppery, which appear alike to influence the Prince and the peasant—the tradesman who has belonged to a volunteer Corps, and the farmer's labourer, who has served in the Local Militia—will tend to estrange the public mind from those pursuits most congenial with our habits, the tranquil pursuits connected with the extension of commerce and manufactures. Trusting that you will do all that lies in your power to introduce a *peace establishment* amongst every rank of the community,

I remain, yours, obediently,
OLD TIMES.

From the National Advocate.

OF TURKEY.

The war which existed between Russia and Turkey was terminated by the approach of Bonaparte to the Russian dominions, a visit demanding all the resources and energies of that great empire to prevent; and although the French minister at the Porte used every exertion to prevent the conclusion of that war, such was the alarm of the divan at the probable result, that they terminated the difference upon the first proposition of the Russian government. The conquest of Turkey in Europe has been too long a desideratum with the Russians to abandon it altogether. It is a necessary conquest, deeply connected with their commercial prosperity, and will compensate for the deficiency of those resources in the most inhospitable regions of that extensive country. The appetite of the Russians for more genial climes has been whetted by their visits and residence in France; and the Cossacks of the Don and Volga will quit with regret the plains of Burgundy and Champaign—and no service will be performed with so much zeal as in those fine climates of the south, where the wines of Nicosia and Scio, the oil of Gallipoli, and the fruits in the Archipelago, will form an agreeable contrast to the rude fare of Smolensk and Tobolskow.

The army of observation is about to be withdrawn from France, and Russia will have in her own territory a powerful, experienced and well organized force who are not disposed to turn "stern alarms" to "merry meeting," and whose rough habits and iron visages are not exactly calculated to "caper nimbly in a lady's chamber, to the lascivious pleasings of a lute." Russia must continue in arms, and the daring and darling purposes of Catharine, in relation to Turkey, will be consummated by the vigilant and the clever grandson. Accordingly, the Russian cabinet has been feeling its way already, and a note has been addressed by the Russian ambassador at Constantinople, recapitulating former grievances, and claiming jurisdiction over the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia. This is reviving the dispute on mild grounds.

We are not certain that these two provinces were to be held by Russia, on the termination of the war; but if the Danube was to be the boundary, and we believe it was, Moldavia and Wallachia, of right appertain to the Russians. This, however, will form the basis of new disputes, which, if the Turks have policy, they will not permit to increase, and surrender the provinces forthwith—for if the negociation is spun to any length, it will be so entangled by the Russians as to render war inevitable.

The emperor has been visiting his districts on the Black Sea, and has given orders for additional works of defence; and however strong the reliance may be on his pacific policy—however ardent the hopes of Europe may be in the continuation of peace, he will make it appear that a war with Turkey will not affect the general tranquility, or injure the prospects of the christian powers. England will protest, and that loudly, against such measures; but it will be very questionable whether an alliance can be formed to check such views. Russia has not been unmindful of prospective arrangements. Prussia, a friendship and the ties of interest will combine to keep neutral. Holland is allied by marriage, and the intermediate powers, Denmark and Sweden, are too weak to have their remonstrances regarded, and, in fact, are not deeply interested in the question at issue.

The prime minister of France, the duke de Richelieu, is interested deeply in the success of Russia in that quarter, and Austria and Great Britain will be the only protesting powers; the one is too poor to act, the other is worn out in rendering services to others without producing a corresponding effect. Whatever speculations may be hazarded on the subject, it is very evident that the great military power of Russia cannot long remain idle, and, if employed, it will be against their natural enemy, the Turks. This country would be benefitted by the conquest of Turkey—we shall have the commerce of the Black Sea thrown open to us without limitation or embarrassment, and derive many advantages which we do not at present enjoy in consequence of the anti-commercial spirit and policy of the Turks.

From the Boston Palladium.

More of the Wonderful!—I received the last week the following communication from a gentleman residing in Dorchester, whose judgment was not likely to deceive him, and whose opportunities for observation have been very extensive. His whole family can attest to the fact, and the peculiar circumstances by which it was accompanied. It may gratify your readers to become acquainted with occurrences so singular of an insect so diminutive.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Cambridge, Oct. 16, 1815.
Dorchester, Oct. 24, 1815.

"Observing in the papers an article respecting the remarkable *tenacity* of the spider's web, I am induced to relate to you a fact which occurred at this place in July last, which may give you some idea of its extraordinary *strength.*

"Having been informed by one of several carpenters (Mr Jacobs) employed in the Barn, that he had discovered something extremely curious in the Cellar, I followed him to the spot, where I observed a *Snake about ten inches long* suspended by the head in the air, without any apparent means of support. On closer investigation, however we perceived a *single* thread to which he was attached, and which we traced to a spider's web on the wall three feet from the ground. The snake was of the species called the House adder, and struggled violently at our approach; when the spider which was not so large as a common fly, regardless of our presence, descended with rapidity from his covert, twined itself round the adder's neck, and mounted again with the same celerity.—The thread by which the adder was hung did not communicate directly with the web, but ascended perpendicularly till it met a second thread, extending from the web to the ground at an angle of about 50 degrees, thus affording a kind of pully by which the spider could elevate his enemy the more easily, and and likewise prevent his touching the wall.—I visited the spot frequently in the course of the day, and almost invariably observed the spider seemed to regulate his prey more secure, and which by evening it had elevated more than one foot from ground.

"The next morning I observed with surprize that the adder was suspended by the tail, and its head almost touching the ground, but during the day there was no alteration of this position, except its being raised several inches higher.

"On the third morning the adder seemed almost exhausted, and was secured head and tail, which were brought in contact. The spider was now busily employed in completing its arrangements, descending every few minutes, and placing additional threads round his prisoner. Toward evening the adder was completely tied in knot. I left him in this situation, but was much disappointed in not finding him the next evening morning.—Not only the four Carpenters, but our whole family, repeatedly witnessed this curious scene."

From the Newbern, (N. C.) Centinel.

Daring Robbery of the State Bank.

On the examination of the funds yesterday morning, the Cashier of the Branch Bank in this place found that more than a thousand dollars had been taken during the preceding night, from a drawer he deposited in the vault that evening. The foundation of the vault is of solid brick, and its interior is entirely lined with many iron gratings, which remained perfectly uninjured. It was ascertained also, after a rigid scrutiny, that not a bolt had been forced back in a single door that led to it. The robbery was however evident, and a thousand speculations were offered to account for its feasibility, maugre walls, bars or bolts, when a mouse nest was accidentally discovered behind a chest of specie, entirely composed of *hundred dollar notes.* The authors of this most unprecedented outrage, fortunately for their lives, had decamped on the first alarm; but the public are earnestly cautioned to be on their guard against them, as they are *old offenders,* and perfect adepts in their business.

Punctuation.—The contract lately made for lighting the town of Liverpool during the ensuing year, has been thrown void by the misplacing of a comma in the advertisements, thus: "the lamps are at present about 4000, and have in general two spots each, composed of not less than twenty threads of cotton". The contractor would have proceeded to furnish each lamp with the said twenty threads; but this being but half the usual quantity, the commissioners discovered that the difference arose from the comma following, instead of preceding the word *each.* The parties agreed to annul the contract, and a new one is now ordered.

Among the extraordinaries.—Mr. James Barnes, living near this Village, on the 22d ult. took up a hive of bees, weighing 231 lbs. the weight of the hive 31 lbs. leaving 200 lbs. of the first quality of honey. The bees had been hived about 15 months.—*Baltimore paper.*

From an English paper.

Workington—Mr. Curwen has now on the Schooner farm two remarkable steers, Simon, two years and seven months old, the 28th May last; at that time his live weight was 127 stone, of 14lb. to the stone. Magog, two years old and 4 months (17th May last) and his live weight was 125 stone, they are of the short horned breed. They were reared on the soiling system; they had a portion of milk at four months old, since which time they have been fed on green food, straw, and steamed chaff (the husk of corn:) they never had cake, corn or hay.

EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCE.

In Mr. Whitehead's garden, at Drummond-ville, one potatoe stock raised from the centre of a carrot bed, produced 76 potatoes, weighing 24 lbs. 10 oz. and the stem weighed 14 1-2 lbs.

Montreal Her.

A squash has been raised in the garden of Mrs. Gearing, at Newburyport, measuring, 6 feet 8 inches, round in length, and 5 feet 6 inches, in circumference, weighing 77 lbs. Seed originally from the Mediterranean.

The editor of the Poughkeepsie Journal has two beets which grew in his garden the present season, one of which measures nineteen inches and three quarters in circumference, and weighs two pounds and three quarters.—The other measures twenty-seven inches and a half and weighs eighteen pounds and a quarter.

Uncommon Yield.—A Mr. Jersey, of the town of Butternuts, we are informed, gathered from one acre of ground this season *seven hundred and some odd bushels of potatoes.*

From the Schoharie Budget.

CURIOUS FACT.—We think a more conclusive proof of a prolific season could not be offered than the following: an apple tree, belonging to J. Mann, Esq. of this town, bore the present year a large quantity of apples of an extraordinary size, which having become completely ripe, were gathered, and the tree blossomed and bore a second time, An apple of the second growth may be examined at this office.

ANOTHER.—A chicken that was hatched this year, belonging to Mr. Wilhelmus Bouck, of the town of Middleburg in this county, has now a brood of its own.

TROY, Oct. 18.

Some time last week, a [illegible] to the widow Aikin, in Pittstown, in this county, having got her head into a barrel, from which she could not extricate it, made a retrograde movement until she came against the well curb, which she pushed from its place, when she fell into the well, (which is thirty feet deep,) and drowned. This must have been in the course of the night. On missing her the next morning, immediate search was made, and after some time, to the great surprise of the family, she was discovered in the well, with her head above water, whence she was hauled up without being materially injured. She received some trifling bruises, and appeared considerably chilled, from the length of time she must have been in the water. She however soon recovered the use of her limbs, and is doing well.

In the same town, also, one day last week, a little boy, a son of Mr. Snyder, about ten years old, went into the pasture with his sister to catch a horse, when he was furiously attacked by a hawk, and retreated until he got into the corner of a fence, when he kept his assailant at bay with the bridle, until a Mr. Vandercook, who happened to be passing the scene of action, ran to his assistance, when the hawk immediately turned upon him. Mr. Vandercook, however, after making several passes at him with a loaded whip, finally brought him to the ground and killed him, thus rescuing the child from imminent danger. The hawk was one of the largest size.

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	Province Currency Dollar at 5s. From £ s. d.	To £ s. d.
Beef	lb.	0 6	3 1-2 0 0 5
Mutton	——	0 6	5 0 0 7
Veal	——	0 0	5 0 0 6
Pork	——	0 0	5 0 0 6
Fowls	pair	0 0	0 0 2 6
Turkeys	each	0 0	0 0 0 0
Geese	——	0 0	0 0 3 1
Cheese	lb.	0 0	0 0 7 1-2
Butter	——	0 1	0 0 1 8
Eggs	doz.	0 1	0 0 1 3
Wheat	bush	0 0	0 0 5 0
Peas	——	0 0	0 0 2 6
Potatoes	——	0 1	6 0 2 6
Oats	——	0 0	0 0 0 0
Turnips	——	0 0	0 0 0 0
Cabbages	head	0 0	0 0 0 6
Flour	cwt.	0 12	6 0 18 0
Pot	bl.	1 2	6 1 5 0
Tallow	lb.	0 0	0 0 0 7 1-2
Lard	——	0 0	0 0 0 0
Hay	ton	2 0	0 2 10 0
Wood	cord	0 10	0 0 15 0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the mail, are requested to give 3 or 6 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsequent.
5 lines & under,	2s. 6d.	7 1-2d.
6 to 10 lines,	3	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d. per line, the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. No advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 3s. for the first insertion—a great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

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J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - - *Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macauley, Esq. - - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - - - *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - - - - *New-Castle.*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - *Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - - *Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - - *Queenston.*
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W. Hands, Esq. - - - - *Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - - - *Amherstburg*

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY R. C. HORNE.

Vol. II.

GERMAN
New Establ

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Carmen Mills, the Stor
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* A few hundred bush
Rye wanted immediate
half Cask will be paid
Apply to Mr. J. Ap
Mills.
W. G.
Queenston, 26th Oct

Wants a Si

A YOUNG man
Store-keeping, a
few years a Clerk
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Dundas, 25th Oct.

To Settle

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A subscription was then o
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Every exertion will be
the said buildings ready f
early in November.—For
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made to one or more m
committee.
JOHN HUTCHI
Smith's Creek, Oct. 10.

FOR SALE

On reasonable

LOT No. 13, w
Yonge Street, co
acres, with about 1
of improvement, lately oc
subscriber.—On the prem
Frame-House containing
cellar and cellar-kitchen;
frame, raised, 50 by 30 fe
leut new Saw-Mill compl
cutting 2000 feet of lumbe
with a substantial mill-da
a never failing stream, the
of the River Don.
The situation is very de
for the Farmer, Merchant
The situation from York i
The Saw-Mill is within a
three of the road, and if
a short time 20 acres m
with wheat this fall.
For terms and further
apply to Mr. LAYE, York
or Alexander Wood, Esq.
THOMAS
Yonge Street, 25th June

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. II. YORK, THURSDAY NOVEMBER 26, 1818. No. 48.

GERMAN MILLS, *New Establishment.*

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Markham and its vicinity, that he has commenced an establishment at the *German Mills*, the Store of which is and will be kept well supplied with such articles as may be wanted, which will be sold reasonable, and Wheat, Rye or Barley at all times taken in payment,

A few hundred bushels of Wheat or Rye wanted immediately, for which one half *Cash* will be paid on delivery,

Apply to Mr. J. Applegarth, at the Mills.

W. G. HEPBURNE

Queenston, 26th Oct. 1818. tf44

Wants a Situation,

A YOUNG man who understands Store-keeping, and has been a few years a Clerk to a respectable House in Britain. The most satisfactory reference can be given as to character and ability—The salary not so much an object as the respectability and permanency of the situation.

Letters Post paid, addressed to W.R. to be left at the Post Office, Dundass, U. C. until called for, will be duly attended to.

Dundass, 38th Oct. 1818. 3w

To Settlers.

THE Inhabitants of Smith's Creek have for some time past regretted the serious inconvenience suffered by the Settlers daily arriving here, on their way to the new Townships on Rice Lake, from the want of Houses for their temporary accommodations: Anxious to remove this evil, and promote as far as possible the comfort of the Settlers, a numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Hope and Hamilton was convened on the 10th instant, at Mr. James Parker's Tavern, Smith's Creek, for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of erecting, by public subscription, Buildings for their temporary accommodation.

James Ward, Esq. being called to the Chair, several Resolutions were entered into, purporting that buildings shall be immediately erected, capable of containing a considerable number of Families.——Thomas Ward, Esq. was then unanimously chosen President; Erasmus Fowke, Treasurer, and Dr. John Hutchison, Secretary.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a committee to carry into effect the laudable object of the meeting, viz:—D. McGregor Rogers, Esquire, Messrs. Robert J. Kerr, Alexander Mc Donnell, Jeremiah Britton, M. F. Whitehead, Adam Scott and Francis Page.—A subscription was then opened, which met with very liberal support.

Every exertion will be made to have the said buildings ready for occupation early in November—For possession of the apartments, application must be made to one or more members of the committee.

JOHN HUTCHISON, Sec'ry

Smith's Creek, Oct. 10. 1818. 4s.

FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms.

LOT No. 13, west side of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, with about 30 or 40 acres of improvement, lately occupied by the subscriber.—On the premises are a new Frame-House containing six rooms, cellar and cellar-kitchen; a large Barn-frame, raised, 50 by 30 feet; an excellent new Saw-Mill complete, capable of cutting 2000 feet of timber in 24 hours, with a substantial mill-dam erected on a never failing stream, the west branch of the River Don.

The situation is very desirable either for the Farmer, Merchant or Mechanic. The situation from York is only 7 miles. The Saw-Mill is within a very short distance of the road, and if commenced in a short time 20 acres might be sown with wheat this fall.

For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. LAYE, York, at the Store of Alexander Wood, Esq.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

YongeStreet, 25th June. 1818.

Executive Council Office, York, 14th April, 1815.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*: and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

Snuff, Tobacco, Soap & Candle MANUFACTORY.

YORK, U. C.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have now on hand and will be constantly supplied with every article in the above line at their Manufactory, of a most superior quality and on the most reasonable terms.

They also Manufacture

Palm Oil Soap;

The virtues of this VEGETABLE SOAP in cases of sun burnings, the ill effects of cold winds, removing Pimples Freckles, &c. is universally allowed.—The Subscribers would call the attention of Gentlemen to an article of comfort and utility in Shaving, both on account of its peculiar emollient qualities as also from the pleasing odour of the Wall Flower which it so eminently possesses.

OATES & STOTESBURY.

September 9. 37—6m.

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DREAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817.

Tin and Sheet Iron Factory.

WILLIAM W. PATTISON.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business at the shop formerly occupied by him and L. Bigelow, a few rods West of the Gaol: where he will keep a variety of Tin Ware, Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes of all dimensions, cheap for prompt pay.

Stoves and Pipes made for all who shall please to favor him with their custom.

York, 13th Oct. 1818. 2m-3

Saddling Business.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD takes this method of informing the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has purchased the stock and trade formerly belonging to IRA JONES, as a *Saddler, Harness and Trunk-Maker*, which business he intends carrying on at the stand formerly occupied by I. Jones, one door east of the Mansion House Hotel: where he has now on hand

Saddles,	*Harness,*
Bridles,	*Valises,*
Halters,	*Portmanteaus*

and a number of other articles, which he will sell as low, for Cash or short credit, as can be purchased in the country.

Repairing done at all times.

Those who will please to favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with neatness and despatch.

York, August 4th 1818. 6n32

Exec. tive Council office, York, 9th May, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to RICHARD SIMPSON, or the Person or Persons, claiming under him, to make any pretension he or they may have to lot number one hundred and thirty-seven in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, before His Honor the Administrator, in Council, otherwise the Lot will be Granted to another settler.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Ex. Council

To Brick-Makers.

A Piece of GROUND, suitable for BRICK-MAKING, to be let upon very favorable terms, within a Mile of the Market House.

Apply to the Editor.

NEW VILLAGE.

THE Subscriber is laying out a New Village on the Humber, and as there are a number of applicants for Lots, he intends selling them, in one *acre* Lots, by Auction, on the 28th day of November next; to be put up at Five Pounds each.

The River Humber being now navigable to within a mile of the scite of the Village, and no doubt of its being made so the whole way, in a short time, and having the advantage of water for all kinds of Machinery worked by water, renders it a valuable situation for Mechanics and Tradesmen.—It possesses very great facilities for Brewing and Distilling, having a never failing and abundant stream of excellent water, which can be raised to the height of twenty feet with very little expence, capable of grinding grain for either.—It affords also an advantageous situation for a Tanner, and when it is considered that the main road of the Province, as well as along the river, will pass through the centre of the Village, the superior advantages of the scite will be obvious to all who may view it.

He will lease for 7 years his large and convenient Two Story House, Stables and other Out Houses, with thirty acres of Land, being a good situation for a Tavern or Store: or the House, &c. will be sold with one acre of ground. Possession can be given on the first of January next.

WM. COOPER.

York, October 17th, 1818.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE
OR
WATERLOO HOUSE,
By George Brown;

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the house formerly Mr. Ashley's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that he has spared no expence to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. B. pledges himself that no exertions shall be wanting to promote the comfort & convenience of those who favor him with their custom: his HOUSE and STABLING are well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wine and other Liquors of the very best quality that the country affords: and he hopes that upon trial its accommodations and terms will give general satisfaction.

York, 16th Oct. 1818.

BANK OF *CANADA.*

THE Subscriber being appointed Agent for the Bank of Canada, he will negociate Bank Notes for Bills on Montreal, Quebec, or New-York, for Specie.

HENRY DREAN.

York, 4 Nov. 1818.—15.

TO BE LEASED

For a Term of Years.

THREE most valuable Farm Lots, containing one hundred acres each, the property of James Brock, Esquire, within one mile and a half of the town of York. The Land is of the best quality, is well timbered and watered, and being so near to an excellent market is unquestionably one of the best situations for a Farmer in this Province.

Apply to Captain Fitz Gibbon.

York, 8th Oct. 1818.

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given

THAT VERY commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, STABLES, &c. situated on 1-5th of an acre, in the town of York, adjoining the Mansion-House Hotel, and at present occupied by R. Hall, Esq. and H'y. Drean, & Co. This situation holds out many advantages to the Merchant both in point of situation and convenience having an excellent Cellar, Outer Store, Couch-House, Stabling, &c. &c.

These Premises are too well known to need further description and will be disposed of at a moderate price; application to be made to J. M. Jackson, Esq. on Yonge Street, or to Wm. Allan Esq. of York, who will make known the Terms of payment and give an unexceptions title to the same.

York, Oct. 17, 1818.

BROKE into the enclosure of the Subscriber on the 11th instant, a BAY HORSE, having a white stripe on his forehead, and the left hind foot white.—Whoever will prove their property, and pay the charges, may have the same.

ADNA BATES.

Scarborough, 12th Oct. 1818.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from my house in Pickering, Two Gold SEALS. Whoever will return the said Seals shall receive the above reward, or Twelve Dollars upon conviction of the Thief.

WM. GIBBON.

York, 4 November, 1818.—15.

Seasoned Boards.

A Quantity of excellent Kiln dried Boards for Sale.—Enquire at this Office.

York, 4th Nov. 1818.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Town ship of DARLINGTON," containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor Kingston, 12th March. 17tf.

Executive Council Office, York, 14th October 1818.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct this Public Notice to be given that no Order for Land will in future be made but on condition of actual settlement.

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Farm for Sale,

BEING the South half of Lot No. 6, West side of Yonge Street, containing 105 acres, with about 30 acres improvement—on the Premises are a Dwelling-House, Barn, Stable, Cow-House with other Shades.—The situation of this Farm is very advantageous being only five miles from York, has an excellent Spring of Water and a Creek at the door of the house which never fails in the greatest drought. For particulars apply to Mr. H. Carfrae, York, or to the subscriber, on the Premises.

THOMAS CARFRAE.

Yonge Street, Nov. 19, 1818. tf.

STEAM-BOAT.

CERTAIN propositions having been submitted to the undersigned, to join in the construction of a Steam-Boat, intended to navigate between the Upper parts of Lake Ontario and Prescott, being of the burden of 500 tons, and calculated to carry 2000 Barrel bulk, of produce; and the said propositions holding out results of importance to the Commerce of Upper Canada.—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons in the Home District, who may be desirous of supporting such a measure, that a Meeting will be held at FOREST'S Hotel, in the town of York, on Saturday the 28th instant, for the purpose of taking the same into general and further consideration.

(Signed) WM. ALLAN,
H'Y. DREAN,
D'A. BOULTON, Jr.
PETER ROBINSON,
J. BALDWIN,
D. BROOK.

Court of Probate Notice

Upper-Canada, Court of Probate York, to wit. } SAMUEL SMITH Esquire, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

To the next of Kin of ROBERT WOOLSEY, *late of* AMHURSTBURGH, *in the Western District, and Province aforesaid, deceased.*

WHEREAS JOHN GENTLE, of the Town of Sandwich, in the Western District, Merchant lately exhibited a Petition, in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Robert Woolsey, some time past, died intestate in the City of Quebec, in the Province of Lower Canada, and possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds, in the said Province of Upper-Canada, and praying that Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Robert Woolsey, at the time of his death, in the said Province of Upper-Canada, might be granted to him the said John Gentle,—NOW THEREFORE these are to cite and require you the said next of kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate, to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the First Monday in January, next ensuing the date hereof, and being the Fourth day of January next, and then and there shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Robert Woolsey, at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said John Gentle.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal
Court of Probate

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY R. C. HORNE.

From Europe.

Extract of a letter from Manchester, dated Sept. 2.

"The assemblage of spinners, weavers, colliers, &c. out of work has this week been more numerous than ever, and this evening wore rather a serious aspect, several lives having (it is said) been lost to day, though we only yet know of one man killed, but a number have been shot with balls fired from Benjamin Gray and Co's factory, in its defence against the mob, who are in consequence highly exasperated; and there is now (11 o'clock, P. M.) work enough for the whole of the military stationed here to keep things in order, so as to prevent more mischief."

We learn from other sources that the weavers had retired, and that tranquility was restored. From the same authority also, we are led to hope that the affair was not quite so serious as our correspondent describes. The agents of sedition were busily at work. Letters from Stockport state, that several of the leaders of the mob were formerly in gaol on the suspicion of treason. One of these, the letter mention, spoke the most direct treason in haranguing the mob, who cheered him at every sentence. The words used are stated in these letters, but we must forbear to mention them; they are of the most incendiary and diabolical description.

"MANCHESTER, Sept. 2.—This town has been in a sad state of confusion to day. In the forenoon, numerous bodies of the refractory cotton spinners, according to their daily custom, assembled about the factory of Messrs. Gray and Co. near Ancoat's street, for the purpose of preventing any one going to work there. Whilst parading round the factory about noon the spinners assert that stones were thrown at them from the interior of the mill. How far this assertion is true, and whether it be not a report made by the spinners to justify their proceedings, I cannot ascertain. They, however, began to demolish the windows of the factory, and broke numbers of them, & endeavoured to force their way into the mill, by breaking open the gates and lower windows. The persons in the inside who were armed, being alarmed for their own safety, as their lives would be in great danger if the assailants succeeded in entering the mill, fired upon them from the windows.—Several of the mob were severely wounded. The number it is not known, but it is generally stated as being about six or seven.—Four have been brought to the infirmary dangerously wounded one of them mortally in the groin; another report says, he died almost immediately.

"The mob was repulsed by this spirited conduct, and Messrs. Gray and Co. had time to send to the magistrates for assistance, who speedily arrived with a party of dragoons and intantry. The number of people then assembled was very great, probably about 10 or 12,000.—the riot act was read, & after the expiration of the hour, the military dispersed the mob, I have not heard of any one being hurt by the soldiers in performing this duty.

"The aspect of affairs in this town and populous neighbourhood daily becomes more gloomy. The principal part of the spinners remain as obstinate as ever. In addition to the spinners, the weavers have now "turned out," and they parade the street in immense bodies of four or five thousand each. About five thousand were assembled in St. George's field, at the time of the attack upon Messrs. Gray and Co's factory but had no connection with that mob. They carried flags with incriptions on them, that they would have 7s. in the pound advance in their wages. The Lancashire weavers generally possess a mind fearless of the consequences of any illegal acts they may be instigated to commit; and if they unite with the spinners, immense mischief may be committed by them.

"Already numbers of petty shopkeepers, who have dealt entirely with the working classes, are almost ruined. Landlords can get no rents, and dare not distrain.

"Eight o'clock, P. M.—I open my letter to say, that Mr. Norris the magistrate, accompanied Mr. Withington, the bouroughreeve, and a number of cavalry, are just gone at full gallop to Messrs. Gray's factory, where it is reported, immense crowds are again assembled, threatening to fire the mill."

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The excavations at Pompeii, continue to produce a considerable number of bronzes, &c. An Apollo has been discovered of the most exquisite workmanship.

The Irish have their Donnybrook fair as we have our Bartholomew: it is, like our own, the resort of all the refuse population of the metropolis. The Grand Duke Michael, from a wish probably to see society under all its forms visited this scene on Thursday se'nnight and was much gratified with the amusements, which the Irish editor is careful to tell us, were as usual "knocks down for love," and cut heads with the never failing accompaniment of picking pockets. The Irish editor thinks these diversions a certain remedy against treasons, stratagem, and spoils. We are sorry to differ from such high authority; but we really think, from his showing, that Donnybrook fair is no better a school for virtue than that abominable nuisance, which is now infesting Smithfield.

A singular instance of the boldness and audacity of Foxes lately occurred at Bermeryside house. As a female servant, about 14 years of age, was searching in a field for turkey eggs, she observed a fox carrying off an old turkey; the girl ran up to him, and with difficulty got the bird from him; but Reynard, unwilling to give up his prize, attacked her again, and absolutely succeeded in taking it from her once or twice; eventually, however, finding himself defeated, but still unwilling to give up the contest entirely, he followed her (she carrying the turkey in her arms) home to within a few yards of the house door, where he thought it the wisest plan to bend his course towards the Gotehengh.—*Scotch paper.*

THE PAVILION AT BRIGHTON.

The model for the new pile is taken from the Kremlin, at Moscow. There will be about nine domes, each resembling that of St. Paul's Cathedral. The music room is in a state of forwardness; it will be a magnificent apartment. About 180 workmen are now employed on the structure. When finished, the Prince Regent will reside there whilst the new improvements are going on at Carlton House.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 14.

While the new organization of the land force is completed, augmentation and improvement of the Swedish marine gradually advance.

Since the ship of the line, Charles III. was launched last year, another is building at Carlscrona, to be called King Charles John. Six large gunboats were finished; and in Gothland, Oeland, and at Calmar, 18 new vessels in all have been built for the navy.—We have, to man these vessels, 26,000 able and experienced seamen.

About two months since, a summer's heat such as we have never experienced, was still contending with the passers of snow, till the melting of the latter caused the waters to rise in many places above the highest level usually attained; but the heat has now fallen within 24 hours from 30 to 10 deg. and the gardens have already suffered by night frosts.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 19.

It is well known that for more than half a century, the preservation of the Ottoman empire has depended on the jealousy of the European powers, and that if Austria, France, Prussia, & England did not give it their support, the Turkish power would sink under the first attack of Russia. Since the peace of Paris, a war between Russia & Turkey has often been the subject of report, and the change of the Generals of the Russian fortresses on the Black Sea, have revived this idea, and at least awakened the suspicions of the Porte. From the present situation of things in Europe, there is, however, nothing more improbable than that hostilities should take place. The Emperor Alexander surely will not make an attack without provocation; the giving of which the Porte will doubtless carefully avoid. Nevertheless, the situation of the latter, however, is very critical. Russia is not only in possession of the strongest places on the Turkish frontier, but commands on the Black Sea; and Persia, now the ally of Russia, feels her force equal to that of Turkey. The Wechebates, though beaten, are not annihilated, and are ever ready to issue from the deserts of Arabia. At the same time the Ionian Isles give to England the key of the Archipelago, and of Turkey in Europe, on the west. In this state of things, it is not a little remarkable, that the present Grand Seignor, with his children, who are all in infancy, forms the only remaining branch of the dynasty of the powerful Mahomet II. The fires, which are proofs of the discontent of the Janissaries, are now more frequent than ever in Constantinople. Within the four first months after the deposition of the Aga of the Janissaries, 75 have taken place; so that the Grand Vizier and the dignitaries cannot sleep tranquilly in their palaces. The Grand Seignor, who formerly always proceeded to the place where a fire had broken out, now rarely ventures to leave his palace! and when he does, is always escorted by a strong guard of Spahis.——To these sources of disquietude are to be added the frequent revolts of the Agas and Pachas, the attacks of the Curds, and the spirit of independence which is reviving among the Greeks. Besides all this, the Porte is now menaced with the danger of three Pachaliks becoming three separate and powerful States. These are Janoina in Europe, Egypt in Africa, & Aleppo in Asia.

HANOVER, Aug. 24.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence intends, as the weather is now so very favorable, to make a tour to the Hartz, and will arrive at Goslar about the end of this week.

August 25.

A Proclamation, in the name of the Prince Regent, was published here yesterday, respecting the students at Gottingen. It states, that his Royal Highness by no means intend to abridge the liberty which his subjects have hitherto enjoyed of studying at what University they please; but that, on account of the late events at Gottingen, his royal highness is pleased to order, that none of the nation of Hanover who have studied there in the summer half year, from Easter to Michaelmas this year, shall be allowed to go to another University without express permission; and those who shall transgress this order shall never be admitted to any office, or allowed to practise any profession, in the Hanoverian dominions.

GOTTINGEN, Aug. 13.

Since the late event our city has lost much of its life & bustle.—Nearly all the Hanoverian students are on their return, but the influence that the *esprit de corps* exercises is so strong among the students, that all the strangers have been compelled to depart, notwithstanding the protection which the government offered to the. The professors have opened their lectures anew, but the halls are almost deserted. The inhabitants, who for a long time before had not lived in a good understanding with the students, were at first rejoiced at their departure; but they begin to feel the sad effects of it, because, for the most part, they only exist on the gains made of the students. At the commencement of the course of lectures the number of the latter amounted to 1,120, of which there does not now remain the one half.

From the Dublin Morning Post.

Miss Kelly.—It is probably in the recollection of our readers, that the contents of a pistol were discharged at this lady, while she was performing on the stage of Drury-Lane Theatre, London, in consequence of her not attending to the addresses of an unfortunate gentleman, deranged in his intellects. We regret to say, that since her visit to this city, she has become the object of another maniac passion. It was our wish to have preserved silence on this subject; but as we observe in some of the other papers, obscure and incorrect statements, we deem it advisable to lay the facts before the public. For some days back several letters had been delivered at Miss Kelly's lodgings, in Westmoreland-street, bearing evident marks of a deranged mind. The writer delivered those letters at the house himself, but not receiving any answer, he became exceedingly importunate, and made several attempts to force his way up stairs; he made similar attempts at the theatre to obtain a personal interview with "the idol of his soul." His epistles were renewed with fresh vigour, but instead of breathing forth "the soft tale of love," he launched into invective, accused the lady (who had never seen him) of the most faithless inconstancy, and at length proceeded to such acts of rudeness at Miss Kelly's lodgings, as to create considerable alarm in her mind, which was very naturally heightened by a recollection of the occurrence at Drury Lane Theatre, which we have above alluded to. Love—"all powerful love" was not to be easily subdued; and indeed it cannot be imagined to what extent "the fickle god" might have carried his votary, but for the interposition of the police. Their interference was found absolutely necessary: for the gentleman had proceeded to acts of violence, in endeavoring to force himself into the presence of Miss Kelly, at her lodgings.—He was secured and conveyed to College-street police office, where Miss Kelly, accompanied by her sisters and several highly respectable friends, the next day (Thursday) attended. She appeared most seriously affected by the circumstance, and wept bitterly while narrating the facts that came to her knowledge. Mr. Magrath, in the correct discharge of his magisterial duties, carefully examined into all the particulars, and treated the prisoner with the kindness of a friend; expostulated with him in the most humane and tender manner; but in vain! The incoherency of his language, and his general demeanor, bespoke the maniac! His name, residence, or friends he would not disclose. Miss Kelly was therefore reluctantly obliged to lodge information against him in order to [illegible] the magistrates in detaining him until his friends could be ascertained. She seemed much affected; but her observation—"Surely it cannot be my *beauty* that" operates on those people," delivered in her own peculiar style of *naivete*, cast a gleam of the *vis comica* over the whole proceedings. The prisoner declared "that he had witnessed Miss Kelly's theatrical performances; she pourtrayed nature and depicted the passions more forcibly to the mind and soul than any other being he ever saw; in requital for which he could not in his conscience, do less than offer his hand in marriage. And in this he obstinately persisted: not all the persuations of the magistrates & gentleman present, could get him to retract. "He felt himself bound to offer her his hand; it was but an act of justice to her great talents; it was honorable and consistent on his part, and it should be so: it was the only object he had in view, and nothing on earth should dissuade him from it." During these ejaculations, he went down on his knees.—The magistrates were almost at a loss how to proceed. The prisoner having got pen, ink & paper, wrote several extraordinary effusions of love and madness, interspersed with Greek quotations, which not a little puzzled "their lordships." The unfortunate gentleman was at length removed to a private apartment, and a peace officer appointed to attend him. Here the wildness of his imagination became unbounded. At one time he fancied himself a cat, and Manning, the peace officer, (than whom there is not a more resolute or proper man) going in at the moment, the prisoner commenced jumping & *mewing* about the room, in a manner so frightful, that the officer made a precipitate retreat to the door. The prisoner had scarcely a moment of lucid interval. Miss Kelly's performance of Louisa, in the farce of the Deserter, appears to have made a deep impression on his mind. After remaining solitary for some time, he conceived himself to be Henry the Deserter, and addressed the individuals that went into him, as captains of the guard: he said that he was aware that he was to be shot, and implored that Miss Kelly should not go to the king for a pardon for him;—as she would not take his life, it was determined to die; but he would die like a soldier!—After remaining two days in the police office, he was re-cognized by his friends and relatives, who are respectable. He is a gentleman well known in this city, about 50 years of age; he has been in Trinity College, and possesses great literary attainments. He devoted himself particularly to the study of the Greek language, and compiled a selection of Greek extracts now read in college. The unhappy gentleman has been conveyed to an asylum where he will obtain the benefit of medical aid.

From the United States.

Extract from a file of Calcutta papers to the 25th of May, received at the office of the New-York Evening Post.

CALCUTTA, May 16.

Although Cotton appears to maintain its prices, in Calcutta, at Mirzapore, the great Emporium in Hindostan for this immense article of Indian commerce, it had fallen considerably; from which we may infer that the prices in Calcutta, may be expected to fall. This and this alone, we imagine, could lead to the usual annual exports to China, and a great demand from that quarter only, it is supposed in the Upper Province will tend to restore Cotton to its former prices.

From Hindiah we learn that Chetoo, the last hope of the Pindarries, and who surrendered himself some time since at Bapaul, had escaped into Candiesh; having evaded the vigilance of the troops under the command of Sir John Malcolm, but Chetoo's hopes are destroyed; and from him we can have nothing to apprehend; his escape therefore is only fortunate for himself.

Fall of Mundelah.—The accounts which we had previously received of the strength of Mundelah, led us to fear, that more time would be occupied in reducing it, than it appears to have required from the result of operations, which we have now the pleasure of communicating to our readers.

In our last, we described the various positions, taken up by our troops, with the view of assailing the fort; and the disposition of the different corps, under the command of Generals Marshall and Watson, destined for this service. On the morning of the 26th April, the batteries opened at sun rise upon the places, and before five in the afternoon, a breach was reported practicable by the Engineer officers, in one of the bastions of the fort, close to the river. Preparations were immediately made for storming the breach; & the party consisting of fifteen companies, and supported by as many more, and a couple of 6 pounders, moved forward in gallant style——the whole under command of General Watson. On arriving at the breach, our troops experienced little or no resistance, but on entering a smart fire was kept up for a few minutes by the enemy. Our [illegible] the ramparts, soon drove the enemy from bastion to bastion, and in a very short time, we had complete possession of the town.—Several of the enemy were driven out of the place, on the side opposite to where the attack had been made; and cut up by the cavalry, stationed to prevent the garrison's escape. During the night, the enemy who were in the fort evacuated it, and surrendered to a party of our troops, when captain Black of the 8th, entered and took possession of it.

Thus has this place, represented as naturally so strong and formidable, fallen into our hands with little or no loss. We have heard of only one sepoy being killed, and five or six wounded; and have seen the loss of the enemy, estimated at about 300 men, a statement which our correspondent is not disposed to think exaggerated, considering the incessant fire of shells, which was kept up upon the town & fort, during the whole of the 26th ultimo. The troops who have been employed in reducing Mundelah, are now ready to proceed against several other forts of whose speedy surrender, no doubt can be entertained. It is however remarkable, that the examples of Hattrass, Mundelah, and other places, should not have taught the Killidars what sort of an enemy they have to encounter and shewn them how vain it is to think they can withstand our power. It is said that every effort was made to settle matters with the Killidar of Mundelah, previous to the attack. He was offered safety and liberty, provided he would submit and lay down his arms; but he would not accept of these generous terms. He required, it seems, that the arrears of pay due to himself and garrison, should be paid up, and that they should be permitted to evacuate the place in possession of their arms, terms, which of course could not be granted them. At the request of the general, a number of women and children, along with several men, who agreed to lay down their arms, were allowed to leave Mundelah two days before the assault, and have been from that time under the protection of our force.

BOMBAY, March 28.

Since the 4th of the present month, the field force under lieut. col. Frother, has been actively employed above the Ghauts in the reduction of the several strong fortresses in the vicinity of the range; and the manner in which his detachment of the Bombay army has executed this important service, reflects the utmost credit on it.

After reducing Loghur, Isapore, Tcong, Yekuna, Rogh & Murchee, a representation having been made of the importance of not suffering a fort, possessed of such natural advantages as Koarree, to remain in the hands of the enemy, the lieut. col. determined to proceed instantly against it; and without waiting to repair the damages which the rapidity of the movements of the force had occasioned, the order was issued to march, and by the active and zealous exertions of all the departments, the force had advanced on the 11th instant as far as Seroolly, distant from Koarree six miles.

The celerity of the advance, through a thick and almost impervious jungle in which no road had ever before been made, must have not a little astonished the enemy. Throughout the campaign, the Bombay pioneers have distinguished themselves by their indefatigable exertions, but these never were excelled nor more required than in the present instance. They executed their arduous task in a mode which caused the admiration of all, and reflected on their zealous commander, Captain P. Delamotte, that praise which he most deservedly earned. The pioneers, even when the enemy were empting on them, continued their work steadily, and a serjeant only observed he wished the pickaxes and hoes were only muskets for the rascals sake.

For the recognizance and investment of the fort, lieut. Remon of the engineers, and a party commanded by capt. Rose of H. M. 89th regt. were detached from Seroolly at 10 o'clock on the 11th, & they completely succeeded in their objects, after gallantly driving in the enemy who were advantageously posted on a height, protected by a well directed fire from the guns of the fort. The gallant detachment, employed on this duty, composed of the light company of H. M. 89th regt. the grenadiers of the Coryguam regt. and 2d. 6th with a choice detachment from the lieut. colls. battalion, the 1st 9th with knapsacks on the shoulders of the men, and after a march of six miles, on the words "double quick," advanced to the charge up a steep hill to the very walls of the fort; the besieged keeping up a brisk fire of cannon & musquetry. This firing being heard in camp, determined the commanding officer to move on, and he arrived in time to approve of the measure adopted by capt. Rose, and the manner in which this officer had accomplished the investment of the fort. The main body of the force arrived before Koarree on the 12th, and by dint of great labour and exertion, the battering train was brought up on the 13th. On the morning of the 14th, the grand battery opened, consisting of one 18, one 10, & two 8 inch mortars, with a heavy 5 1-2 inch howitzer battery to the right. During the day several fires and explosions took place; and from the silence of the guns of the fort, it was conjectured that the besieged had taken shelter in their casements. About 7 in the evening their magazine blew up, laying the principal gate way in ruins and setting fire to several houses; immediately after the fort surrendered. It was afterwards ascertained that the garrison, on the explosion, insisted on the Killedar's Jamdar Ebow, surrendering, to which the very reluctantly assented, and he

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at time under the protection

BOMBAY, March 28.

4th of the present month,
e under lieut. col. Prother
tively employed above the
he reduction of the several
esses in the vicinity of the
the manner in which his
of the Bombay army has
s important service, reflects
redit on it.

ducing Loglur, Issapore,
oora, Ragh & Murchee, a
on having been made of the
of not suffering a fort, pos-
uch natural advantages as
remain in the hands of the
lieut. col. determined to pro-
tly against it; and without
pair the damages which the
the movements of the force
oad, the order was issued
ed by the active and zealous
f all the departments, the
dvanced on the 11th instant
roply, distant from Koarree

rity of the advance, through
almost impervious jungle in
road had ever before been
have not a little astonished
Throughout the campaign,
pioneers have distinguished
hy their indefatigable exer-
ese never were excelled nor
ed than in the present in-
hey executed their arduous
ode which caused the admi-
, and reflected on their zea-
nder, Captain P. Delamotte,
which he most deservedly
The pioneers, even when the
sniping on them, continued
steadily, and a serjeant coole
he wished the pickaxes and
only muskets for the rascals

recognizance and investment
lieut. Rimon of the engineers,
commanded by capt. Rose
9th regt. were detached from
10 o'clock on the 11th, & they
succeeded in their objects,
tly driving in the enemy who
tageously posted on a height,
by a well directed fire from
the fort. The gallant de-
employed on this duty, com-
he light company of H. M.
the grenadiers of the Cory-
and 2d. 6th with a choice de-
rom the lieut. col's. battalion,
with knapsacks on the shoul-
men, and after a march of
n the words "double quick,"
to the charge up a steep hill
walls of the fort; the besieg-
up a brisk fire of cannon &

This firing being heard it
ermined the commanding of-
ove on, and he arrived in time
of the measure adopted by
, and the manner in which
had accomplished the in-
of the fort. The main body
e arrived before Koarree on
ad by dint of great labour
ion, the battering train was
on the 13th. On the morn-
14th, the grand battery open-
ting of one 13, one 10, & two
ortars, with a heavy 5 1-2
zer battery to the right. Dur-
several fires and explosions
; and from the silence of the
e fort, it was conjectured that
ed had taken shelter in their
About 7 in the evening their
blew up, laying the principal
in ruins and setting fire to se-
ses; immediately after this
rrendered. It was afterwards
d that the garrison, on the
insisted on the Killedars,
how, surrendering, to which
reluctantly assented, and he
has since expressed his indignant re-
gret at the cowardice of his people.
The Killedar and about 700 men were
made prisoners; 35 had been killed
during the siege, most of them at the
explosion. Some treasure, nearly of a
lack of rupees, and some grain, became
the property of the captors.

The fort of Koaree is situated on the
range of ghauts about 20 miles south of
the Bhore ghauts. It commands the
principal pass leading from the Concan
near Jamboolpara, immediately above
the Sowee ghaut. Its extreme length
bearing north & south, the narrow end
pointing north, it is a mile and a half in
circumference, extremely well supplied
with fine water from a considerable
tank nearly the breadth of the fort.
There are only two entrances; the
main one on the eastern side; the other,
a much more difficult one, being steeper
and up the rugged face of the rock, in
the western: this is considered the
weakest side of the fort. To have car-
ried the fortress by storm would have
been an enterprize of extreme difficulty
and had the attempt been made during
the siege, it must have cost us the lives
of many of our brave men, and all those
engaged in the first assault would, in all
probability, have been overwhelmed by
the explosions of eight mines which had
been made at the entrance of the prin-
cipal gateway, five on one side and
three on the other; all prepared for the
match, which was suspended from the
walls to the mines.

The Killedar deserved every credit
for his defence, which was judicious &
gallant.

On the 15th the thanks of the com-
manding officer were issued in orders.
On the evening of that day a villager
reported that Gunger, a hill fort 4 cos
distant, dependent on Koaree, was
evacuated; a detachment of the force
was sent in consequence, and took pos-
session of it.

Since the 30th December last, the
Concan field force has taken sixteen hill
forts. The successful exertions of this
gallant detachment, which have con-
tributed so essentially towards the ac-
complishment of the main objects of the
present war, cannot fail of being highly
gratifying to those under whose auspices
it has prospered.

BOMBAY, April, 1.

We understand that a deputation,
consisting of four gentlemen, have been
sent to Acheen, from the Prince of
Wales Island; the object of their mis-
sion is to establish a factory at that place:
we are, however, afraid that the dis-
tracted state of that kingdom will mili-
tate decidedly against their success. For
this last thirty-five years, there has been
nothing but civil wars—at this present
time, a party of his subjects have called
in foreign aid, and placed on the throne
a young half Arabian, the son of Seyd
Housaun of Prince of Wales Island.
From the nature of their warfare, and
the peculiar situation of the country, it
is more than probable that their feuds
will never terminate, without the help
of some foreign power.

CEYLON, April 11.

The warfare in the disturbed Kan-
dyan provinces has produced in the last
week very few events of sufficient con-
sequence to be laid before the public.
Major M'Donald returned to Badulla on
the 27th March, with not less than 400
head of cattle, which, besides great
quantities of grain, he had collected in
his rapid marches, through the disaf-
fected country: he left the post of De-
hawinne Kande strongly garrisoned and
well supplied with provisions: the com-
plete failure of the rebels in all their at-
tempts, with their rabble of thousands,
to make the slightest impression upon
the mere handful of men under major
M'Donald's command, must have, con-
vinced the treacherous Kippitioola Des-
save of his utter inability to gain any
success by fair attacks or open fighting,
let the disproportion of numbers be what
it may: the enemy seems indeed in Ou-
vah to be exhausted for the present with
the vain effort they lately made: major
Coxon continues to preserve the neigh-
bourhood of Allipoot in great tranquility,
and he has been lately judiciously a-
vailing himself of the good disposition of
the people, by employing them at very
moderate wages to clear the roads and
cut down the jungle on each side: he
very properly remarks, that cutting
down the jungle is equivalent to disarm-
ing the rebels; the provinces of Wel-
lassy & Bintenne are quiet, but the vil-
lages are mostly deserted, and there is
little appearance of friendly disposition
except among the Moormen, who are
naturally well inclined to the British go-
vernment, and have proved eminently
useful to the commissariat ever since
these unhappy disturbances began.

Wallapany, Hewahetty, Kotmale &
Dcombera persevere obstinately in their
hostility, which they demonstrate by
taking unusual pains to block up the
roads and molest all escorts and convoys
on their march; very few casualties
have occured: the people of Harris-
pattoo have been some time in open re-
bellion, and resisted all the efforts of
the Resident to pacify them, although
he remained several years for that pur-
pose Camp where he was joined by the
1st Adigar on the 2d April. The Ra-
tamahatme, or chief of Harrispattoo, is
brother to the Wellassy Dessave, who
is now a close prisoner in Kandy, in con-
sequence of his having been detected by
col. Kelley in carrying on a treasonable
correspondence with the rebels of Doom-
bera. This will account for the present
inactivity of the Harrispattoo insurgents,
and may probably have the effect of in-
ducing them to return to their duty. On
the Colombo road all is happily peace-
able and quiet. The 1st Adigar re-
turned to the 4 Corles on the 4th, nor can
his influence be more usefully employed
than in preserving the tranquility of this
important line of communication.

A very feeble attempt was made on
the evening of the 5th to create an alarm
in Kandy, and the probable object was
the escape of the 2d Adigar and some
other prisoners confined in Eyleylapo-
la's house. About 8 o'clock in the even-
ing a stable attached to that house was
discovered to be on fire, and every
means to extinguish it was used with
promptitude and success: but this de-
vice to occupy the attention of the ser-
geant and men on duty there and throw
them off their guard was entirely baffled.
Suspicion of further design was imme-
diately excited, and the very first step
taken by the sergeant was to secure the
prisoners. A back door which had
been nailed up was found open, and
through this the plan was in all proba-
bility for the prisoners to have escaped,
if an opportunity had been offered. To
second this scheme, just as the fire was
nearly got under and before the com-
mandant, lieut. col. Moffatt, whose vig-
lance is always on the alert, had left the
spot, some musquet shots were fired
from the hill across the lake, directed
both towards the house & castle. This
was the signal for a fire being opened al-
most all round the town; from the hills
above the Coodesaly, Gonorroa and
Trincomalee guard houses, and on the
commandant's houses and barracks of
the 73d regt. the garrison was instantly
under arms and ready to punish any at-
tempt the Kandyans might be rash
enough to make: but there is no reason
to believe that they had any intention
whatever to do more than to make such
a diversion by diverting the attention of
the troops to different quarters as might
favour the escape of the prisoners: the
few random shots were fired at too great
a distance to do any kind of mischief,
and no enemy was ever seen. The re-
bels soon ceased their fire and retreated
into the neighboring jungles. Captain
Drew [illegible] into Kandy immediately
after this alarm was over, with only 5
men and met with no molestation.

A further body of the honorable com-
pany's troops landed at Colombo from
Tutucoreen on the 3d inst. consisting of
five companies of the 7th regt. N. I. for
whose conveyance to the island the
transports John & Regalia were sent
from Colombo, under the personal
charge of lieut. Pritchard, R. N. agent
for transports, whose zealous exertions
in every branch of service the vessels
under his direction have been required
for, since their arrival on these coasts,
cannot be too warmly acknowledged:
these five companies moved into the 7
Corles on the 9th, where the greater
part of the population being attached to
the government, it is expected the ap-
pearance of so formidable an addition
of troops will effectually serve to put
down the rebellion partially manifested
in that district. A great part of the
15th regt. native infantry is now on its
march towards the capital of the inte-
rior, the exertions for supplying the
stores of which with provisions in con-
siderable quantities, have for the last
month been incessant in the several de-
partments of government.

Daily Advertiser Office.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—*noon.*

Last evening, at about 7 o'clock, the
Exchange Coffee-House, in this town,
took fire and burnt down. The fire
first broke out from the north-west cor-
ner of the 7th story, and is said to have
caught from a lamp suspended from the
wall in the Billiard-room, in which two
gentlemen had been playing a short
time before, but which had been left
unattended. The fire soon communi-
cated to the roof, and extended very
rapidly to the adjoining parts of the
house. No great damage however was
apprehended from it for some time.—
The flame which had burst out from the
roof was for some time suppressed, so
that the bells ceased ringing. In a-
bout half an hour it was found that the
building could not be saved, and soon
after the flame burst from almost every
part of the building. There was a
slight wind from the south-west, which
drove the flames and burning cinders
towards the lower part of State-street.
Water was supplied in abundance
wherever it could be of service, by
means of the engines and buckets,
which were served on the exposed roofs
and windows with great intrepidity,
and the fire was immediately extin-
guished wherever it caught, except in
the immediate vicinity of the walls.

The dome and roof of the Coffee-
House fell in about 9 o'clock, and some
time after the north wall and part of the
south fell, together with the whole of the
inner wall which surrounded the area.
Before 12 o'clock, the whole building,
together with the building annexed to
it on Devonshire-street, including the
four story building belonging to Major
Prince, was consumed.

The buildings on Congress-street, op-
posite the front of the Coffee-House,
were on fire for an hour or two, and in
consequence of the height of the wall
opposite and the narrowness of the
street, it seemed impossible to save
them, yet so constant and abundant
was the application of water, that they
were little burnt, except a part of the
roofs. The buildings on the north side
of the Coffee-House, between it and
State-street, were somewhat injured by
the falling of the wall, and a little by
the fire.

The Coffee-House was owned by a
company of 400 shares, who hold it by
purchase from the original proprietors.
The cost of the building was half a mil-
lion of dollars. Mr. Barnum, the keeper
of the hotel, is a great loser, particular-
ly in furniture and liquors. We are in-
formed that he has put into the house,
within the last two years, 16,000 dollars
worth of furniture. Other individuals
have lost much in the building.

The Palladium, Centinel, Gazette,
Patriot and Chronicle, Intelligencer,
Recorder and Daily Advertiser offices,
were all greatly exposed, and most of
them removed their property. Conse-
quently no paper has been printed in
town to day until this late hour. All
our types were removed, and presses
taken down, but they are restored with
trifling loss.

BUFFALO, Oct. 17.

Population of Grand Island.—A very
considerable settlement of squatters has
been made upon this Island, principally
in the course of the last season. There
are now, we are informed, more than
one hundred families, collected from all
quarters; many from Canada and the
middle counties of this state, and con-
siderable improvements are making.
The island is situated in the Niagara Ri-
ver, and commences about three miles
below Black Rock, and extends to with-
in a mile and a half of the Falls.—It is
twelve miles long, and from two to seven
miles abroad. The whole of it, be-
fore the recent inroads, was clothed
with heavy timber of an excellent qua-
lity. The soil is said to be strong and
rich, well adapted to cultivation. The
title to it has not yet been determined
by the commissioners, but it is general-
ly admitted to be within the territory of
the United States. Our readers will
probably recollect, that the Indian title
to this and the other Islands in the Ni-
agara was ceded to the State of New
York by treaty made at Buffalo, on the
12th of September 1815, between Gov.
Tomkins and others, commissioners on
the part of the state, and the Chiefs,
&c. of the Seneca nation. The state
paid one thousand dollars down, and
secured an annuity of five hundred dol-
lars. This Island will probably, at no
distant period, become very populous,
and highly cultivated.

Usury.—The Legislature of the Ala-
bama territory have passed an Act re-
pealing all laws against Usury. Any
written obligation specifying the inte-
rest at the rate per Centum as agreed
upon, may be recovered in the courts of
law and equity in the territory; and
where no rate is specified; the obligation
will draw interest at the rate of eight
per Cent per Annum, from the time it
becomes due. We believe ours is the
first legislature in the Union which has
made all obligations recoverable let the
rate of Interest be what it may.

The state of Mississippi, in conven-
tion have by their constitution put it
out of the power of their legislature to
pass any law respecting the rate of In-
terest.—*Alabama paper.*

On the death of Plants.

Mr. Brisseau Mirble, the
French naturalist, who has pub-
lished a work on the emigration
of plants, has also written an es-
say on the death of plants, that
contains a variety of new matter.
The age of many trees now in
foliage, according to this writer
is almost incredible. He says
there are chesnuts on Mount
Etna at least four thousand years
old. That many of the yews in
Surrey, Eng. were standing in
the time of Julius Cæsar, and
are at present two yards in dia-
meter. The cedars on Mount
Lebanon are three thousand
years old.—The age of trees he
calculates from the number of
concentric layers of libers, which
constitute the mass of the wood.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.
YORK, THURSDAY, Nov. 26.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

YORK, 17 Nov. 1818.

SIR,

The continued decline of Pot & Pearl Ashes,—the first staple commodity of Canada, induces me to enquire into the subject. Many opinions have been offered to account for the cause of the decline; by some it has been attributed to a relaxed operation of the Inspection Laws; by others to a more scientific process of manufacture latterly adopted in the neighboring country, and to the greater facility of exporting the article from thence throughout the year at lesser rates of freight and insurance. These opinions have already come under the consideration of the Legislature of this Province, in the present sitting of Parliament, in the revision of the Inspection Laws. The positive cause, however, I am inclined to think is to be traced to the exclusion of Colonial Ashes from the Irish Linen Manufactory. The Duty payable on Foreign Ashes, upon importation into Great Britain and Ireland, is - - - 11s. per cwt.
On Colonial - - - 1 7d.

The difference of Duty 9s. 5d. per cwt. plainly demonstrates the liberal system of government exercised by Great Britain towards her colonies. But the same principle of protection, extended to the Linen Manufacture of Ireland, has unintentionably counteracted the benefit it was manifestly the intention to bestow upon this colony. The Irish Linen Manufacturer is allowed a drawback, equal to the amount of the Custom's Duty paid on the consumable article he employs; consequently Foreign Ashes are worth to him 9s 5d per Cwt. more than Colonial of the same quality. From the knowledge of the fact, it will cease to be a matter of surprize how New York Ashes, which were formerly considered an inferior brand to Montreal, should in latter times have been preferred; and at a much higher price, notwithstanding the prohibiting Duty. A celebrated political economist, I mean Dr. Adam Smith, has remarked that neither Drawback nor Bounty should be framed for longevity; certain it is, that this Drawback has lived too long without having afforded any advantages to the revenue of the Mother Country, while it has been very highly injurious to the best interests of Canada.

The quantity of Ashes exported last year from Canada, amounted to 109,071 Cwts. which is less than the quantity consumed in the Irish Linen Manufacture; and which, at 9s 5d per Cwt. the amount of the difference of duty, is equal to £57,060 5 10 Currency. Taking then the quantity exported last year as the average annual quantity, the annual loss sustained by the Colony will be the amount of the difference of Duty. Besides, had the Colonial article held the same commanding position in the Home market, that the Foreign article has held it is but reasonable to conclude that there would have been an increased manufacture: and a better process of manufacture would have been encouraged. But this is not all, Canada, wants increased population: blessed as she is with a healthful climate, a generous soil, and more navigable waters than any other country in the world, she can have no other want. The population of Ireland, notwithstanding the many demands made upon it during the war, has increased beyond the means of subsistence, or more correctly, beyond the means of the laboring class to purchase subsistence; the natural effect has been an extensive emigration; which is likely to continue, and in an increased ratio, the demand for the army & navy having ceased.—These being the relative condition of both countries, the relations between them can neither be too many nor too frequent. And when it is considered that this Province has but a limited participation in the Lumber trade, from material & irresistable impediments in the navigation, it must come home to the understanding of every individual that the manufacture should be by every means encouraged.

I am &c.

CIVIS.

THE annual Dinner of the Society of Friends to the Stranger, will be on Monday next, the 30th inst. at the Mansion House Hotel. Dinner to be on table at 5 o'clock.

Tickets for the Dinner to be had at the Bar of the Hotel, or of the Secretary, on Friday or Saturday morning, before 12 o'clock.

R. C. HORNE, *Sec'ry.*

The first York Assembly will be held on Monday next the 30th inst. at the Waterloo Hotel. Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock. Such subscribers as have not as yet received their tickets will be furnished with them upon application to D'A. Boulton, Treasurer.

N. COFFIN, } Managers
J. LANDON. }

Post Office.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Mail from hence to Kingston will commence going twice a week, on Monday next, 16th inst.—Days of departure will be on Mondays and Thursdays at *Eleven o'Clock* each day; after that hour, no letter can be forwarded.—Days of arrival will be Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3 o'Clock.

York, 9th Nov. 1818.

York 24 Nov. 1818.

The Trustees for building the Common School House in the Town of York having finished the same, request a meeting of all the Subscribers and owners of shares therein, on Saturday evening, the 28th inst. at 6 o'clock, at the School House, for the purpose of selecting fresh Trustees, with whom the present Trustees may settle their accounts they being desirous of giving up the charge; and to make such other arrangements as may be necessary.

The Trustees take this opportunity of expressing their thanks to those Subscribers who by their prompt payment have enabled them to go on with the building—and earnestly request those who are yet behindhand to make immediate payment.

JESSE KETCHUM.
EZEKIAL BENSON.
COLIN DRUMMOND.

NOTICE.

IT is requested, that those who stand indebted to HENRY DREAN, prior to the year 1817, to the present date, will immediately come forward and settle their accounts; otherwise they will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect, after the 29th inst.

York, Nov. 24, 1818.

RICHARD COATES,
PAINTER,

AVAILS himself of this opportunity of returning his most humble thanks to the Inhabitants of York and its vicinity, for their past favors; and begs leave to inform them that he intends to continue his occupation in all its various branches, viz.—

Portrait Painting,
Land and Marine Scenery,
SIGN PAINTING,
Rooms and Furniture, &c.

painted in an elegant style: and still hopes by his strict attention to and execution of his work, to merit the favors of those who may please to honor him with their support.

He also begs leave to inform the young Gentlemen of the place, that he has long been in the habit of teaching

MUSIC,

both in theory and practice; and intends to give lessons to those who may feel disposed to be instructed in that science.—Musical Instruments tuned, &c.—For particulars enquire at his residence, opposite Mr. Thomas Duggan's New Store.

York, Nov. 26, 1818.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Stoyles, where he has a consignment of excellent

WHISKEY

for sale, at 5*s.* 3*d. N. Y. Curr'y.* per gallon.

—ALSO—

A QUANTITY OF

Iron Hollow Ware,
(Box and Franklin Stoves, &c.)

to be disposed of at the prices they are sold for at the Manufactory, including transport.

A Discount of 5 per cent made to purchasers of the Iron Ware, exceeding Fifty Dollars.

W. ALLAN.

York, 21st Nov. 1818.

The Church Catechism
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

From the Sacket's Harbor Gazette.

ADDRESS.

Before the "Jefferson County Agricultural Society," by J. Le Ray de Chaumont, President—Extracted from a pamphlet containing their proceedings, published by the society.

Gentlemen of the Agricultural Society of Jefferson County, and Fellow Citizens,

I feel encouraged by the indulgence shown me on a former occasion, less solemn it is true, but not less trying, because I was then, for the first time, addressing the public in a language which to me is foreign. I must acknowledge that I am still in much need of your lenity, having composed this address while laboring under a great mental pain. But it is not the flowery ornament of diction which is expected from me. No; I flatter myself, that you will be content with hearing, in plain, farmer-like language, the sentiments of one so much interested in the welfare and success of this association, and who, having travelled a great part of his life with a spirit of agricultural observation, is able with due submission to your enlightened judgments, to point out improvements and suggest experiments which may prove advantageous to our country.

Let us first address our warmest and most humble acknowledgements to the Creator of mankind for the numerous favors he has bestowed upon us this year. Were they not recorded in the Report of your Viewing Committee, which will be read to you, I would with gratitude enumerate them here. How impressive was that sentiment upon me when returning into this country in May last, I was surprised with the advanced state of vegetation. On the 6th of that month I had seen ice in the fields near New-York, and severe frost had at the same time, done great injuries in Pennsylvania and south of that state. Certainly those who judge of our climate only by our degree of latitude, would have thought we were shivering with cold, at a time when we were enjoying the most agreeable weather. The fact is that since the 23d of April last no frost has been experienced till some time last week, when it occasioned no injury; and there are many parts of the country in which there was no appearance of it even at that time. This will astonish some of my hearers, who coming from a country south of the Mohawk, have witnessed there, in the month of August, a frost which nipped the corn and buck-wheat to such a degree as to prevent their arriving to perfect maturity. I mention these facts respecting our climate, as they come in aid to prove how much we are indebted to our relative situation with lake Ontario for the mildness of our winters, comparatively with that of some more southern positions.

We have, it is true, for several years past experienced at different times, a severity of weather which was a great disappointment to us, after having enjoyed so happy a succession of the most fruitful and benignant seasons, for many years from the first settlement of our country. But had we, in those days of vexation, compared our situation with that of others, we would not have found cause to be dissatisfied with our lot. Had we at those seasons, instead of confining our views to our own particular calamity, extended them so as to embrace the whole northern part of the world, we would have seen the same cause producing similar effects throughout the whole, for it is a fact now sufficiently notorious, that in 1816, when we had the most severe season, there was not a month in the year that they did not witness the presence of frost in a part of Virginia not far from Washington; and not only in North America, but even in all Europe. The cause of this was not at that time known, although several unsatisfactory ones were assigned; but at this day, most, if not all, concur in the opinion, that it was owing to immense floating fields of ice, which had been separated from the arctic regions. Some of them are estimated to be 200 feet in height, and many miles in circumference. This wonderful phenomenon was observed in the summer months of the year 1815, '16 & '17 but particularly in 1816. It is supposed that those great masses of ice which occupy the mid channel between Greenland and Spitzbergen, have been enlarged yearly by a succession of icebergs uniting themselves together, till their own accumulated magnitude and weight, with the action of an impeded current, burst their fetters, and bore them away to the southward. Mr. Scoresby, an experienced navigator of the Greenland seas, estimates the surface of the fields of ice so carried away, to be not less than eighteen thousand square miles. Many of them have been observed as far south as the fortieth parallel of latitude, advancing slowly towards their annihilation, an event which we may confidently believe to have taken place, since we have enjoyed as good a season as we had in the former years of our settlement.

The disagreeable changes of climate which have been of late years experienced by the people of England are by them attributed to the descent of ice in the Atlantic; and they also charge to the accumulation of ice on the coast of Greenland, the deteriorations of their climate since the fifteenth century.—They are so elated at the removal of what they consider as the principal cause of this evil, that they think they already hold the genial warmth of the western breeze, and those soft & gentle zephyrs, so beautifully described by their poets. They anticipate the happy moment of reviving those vineyards which were planted with success in Britain by the Romans; and the melting of those ice fields seems for them the renewal of the miracle which converted the water into wine.

We cannot, then, be considered unreasonable in our expectations when we look only for the return of those seasons which a few years ago we enjoyed without intermission.

Let us then rejoice, but at the same time let us improve.

Here, gentlemen, I am under the necessity of requesting every favorable allowance while endeavoring to accomplish, as far as my feeble means permit me, one of the most important objects which agricultural societies have had in view in appointing annual addresses. I am about to suggest ideas of improvement and sketch out plans of experiment which may be put in operation with some reasonable hope of success.

In Europe and in the old cultivated countries, the first science of the farmer is that of re-production. Here it begins by destruction; and it requires no small degree of dexterity and skill to effect this to the best advantage. Hence it is that the North Americans are the most able and successful wood cutters in the world. I would suggest, however, that this destruction of wood is not made with a due regard to the comfort of their families or the wants of their posterity. The baneful effects of this last error have been severely felt in the vicinity of some great cities of the U. States, where, in some winters, fire-wood is as dear as in the great capital of France.

It is of importance not to follow the too general practice of cutting all the trees in the vicinity of your habitation. I would propose that you select near your house the finest groves of trees, giving the preference to that part of the forest which is to the north and west, to protect you and your gardens from the more unfriendly winds, and while the remoter part of this reserve remains in its natural state for future use, the other may be gradually cleared, as the want of wood will require, reserving the sugar maple and beech. There, in the spring you will make your sugar with all convenience and ease. The distance of these trees one from another will permit you to select those you may want, and give the preference to the decayed. Independently of the advantages which in this country the beech tree is known to possess, in France they draw two more from that precious tree. They cut its low branches in the month of August, and stack them like hay. It is an excellent food for sheep, and a good substitute for hay. With the beech nuts they make an oil next in goodness to olive. A great quantity of this oil is made at Compiegne near Paris. A farmer who has a large family of young children, might with their labor alone, in the year when the beech-nuts are abundant, make a considerable quantity of oil for his own use if in the vicinity of an oil mill The grass will in process of time grow beautifully under these lofty trees, which will admit the free circulation of the air; and the advantages of such a disposition of your reserve wood will be manifold, both for man and beast. But here, where the sugar maple is so abundant, and where the seasons in general are so propitious for manufacturing its sap into sugar, the early produce of such a reserve would be more than a sufficient inducement for adopting the salutary measure proposed. An easy access to all the sugar trees will be beneficial to you, and at the same time that you save a great deal of your labor, you will collect from each acre a much larger quantity of sap.

The great benefit which the farmer derives from clearing new land, is often the cause of his neglecting the steps necessary to be taken after reaping the first crop, to prevent the greatest enemy of the farmer from invading the field. It has left in a defenceless state. I mean the pernicious weeds. He may prevent their growth by giving full possession of his virgin soil to the friendly plants, which would amply compensate him for this exclusive right. It is very easy for the cultivator of new land surrounded by woods, as the access to his fields is in the beginning almost confined to what he chooses to admit. The plants which were feeding on the soil previous to the destruction of the trees, indebted to them for their protection from the rays of the sun, are too weak to contend with plants intimately connected with and benefited by his powerful influence. They give up to the new comers, and, as a great agriculturist has observed, the indigenous weeds of this country are few, because the children of the forest, as well of the vegetable as of the animal tribes, fly the haunt of men." If then the improvident cultivator admits the foreign foe, he must be the sufferer, & submit to as much trouble in dispossessing this intruder as he had originally in removing the trees. This may account for the preference given to the clearing of new lands and increasing the profits so as to come one day strong in cash as well as in hands, to reconquer the invaded fields. It is true the temptation is great. The clearing of new land in this country has proved much less expensive and more beneficial than had been contemplated. It has been ascertained, that the clearing of an acre of our land, & sowing with wheat, will cost less than the working manuring and sowing with wheat, an acre in either of those rich counties Bucks or Westchester, which are in the neighborhood, the one of Philadelphia, the other of New York. In this calculation the price of the potash is deducted from the expense of clearing: but then the difference is such that the cultivator, if he is dexterous and fortunate in collecting the ashes, could with that difference pay the whole cost of his land.

Will the crop yield as much? Certainly, and on an average more.

If you want a new specimen of the great produce of those new fields, you will find it among other things this year in one of an hundred acres, belonging to that Cincinnatus we saw this morning with so much dexterity managing the plough. Several of the viewing Committee have given it as their opinion, that those hundred acres would yield between three and four thousand bushels. One of them has declared to me that he was sure it would not be less than four thousand.

This great advantage, instead of rendering the cultivator negligent of his new field, ought to prompt him to be more attentive to it; and it must be acknowledged that there are many by whom this attention has been bestowed, and they are the best farmers.

To those let me introduce the most valuable of all grasses, the Luzerne, which is the best defender of a rich soil against noxious weeds: but you must first deliver it free from them, and in a good state of cultivation; after which you may leave the Luzerne to work for its maintainance, and I may add more properly for your own. It is the first to come to the sustenance of your cattle in the Spring, and the last to abandon them in the Fall. You may safely calculate upon three or four crops during that time. Those who wish to give themselves to the clearing of new lands without abandoning the old, must cherish this plant, which can remain 12 or 15 years in the ground and give you abundant crops without any cultivation whatever. Much more—the Luzerne will, during that time, conquer for you a new soil, and offer you the yearly tribute it will draw from the depth of 3, 4 & 5 feet, and sometimes more. If at any time it is convenient, during the last six or eight years of its duration, to turn the field into grain, you will find the soil at least as productive as when first cleared, and without the help of manure. If you have allowed sufficient time for the stumps to rot, no field can offer more advantages to the farmer for many years to come.

As the Luzerne is a native of more southern countries, I thought proper, before recommending it, to make the trial of it myself. I planted it eight years ago in a place, rather unfavorable to its growth. On the 26th of May last, I brought to one of our committees of agriculture several stalks which averaged fourteen inches. Fifteen days after, the stalk of the same root measured 20 inches. One stalk of the same root, which had not been cut, measured 32 inches.

To those who have not been sparing enough of their fencing wood, I would recommend the planting of young hemlock to make hedges. I met with such, near Philadelphia, on the farm of Judge Peters, one of the most distinguished agriculturalists of the age, whose example alone must have great weight.

It was for some time visulted by many, who, after this country would ever become favorable to the growth of fruit trees. It is true, that, in many places, the first attempts were rather unsuccessful; but as those of a later date have proved more fortunate, I believe that all are convinced this early failure was owing to some temporary cause.—Perhaps it might have been found in the nature of that part of the soil that lay quite at the surface. Generally, to the depth of from six to ten inches, it is a black mould, made by the annual decomposition of the leaves of trees and small vegetables. This mould may be too highly charged with vegetable matter to afford nourishment to fruit trees. At any rate, it has been noticed by many, that though orchards have been planted on such land, and totally failed, yet a new attempt upon the same land, after ploughing several years, & warming it with animal manure, has been completely successful. Let this be as it may, it is now well ascertained that few countries in the world are more congenial to the growth of the apple, the plumb, many species of the cherry, and most of the smaller fruits, such as the strawberry, raspberry, and currant, which are found to grow luxuriantly, producing in the greatest abundance.

It is much to be regretted that so many have neglected this subject, since the result of late experiments must have effectually removed every doubt as to the success of future attempts.—The expense of planting an orchard it trivial, compared with its advantages, considering it merely as a source of profit. But the comfortable luxury it affords is of itself a sufficient inducement; and I might further add if necessary, that a man of spirit would draw encouragement from the circumstance, that a good orchard is the greatest ornament of a farm, and gives the stranger a favorable opinion of the wealth, taste, comfort and economy of the owner; while, on the contrary, the sight of a farm destitute of this useful improvement gives him the idea of barrenness & indolence. Those who have neglected the planting of fruit trees would do well to visit some of the flourishing orchards at a small distance from this village. There they would receive a lively reproof for the past, and great encouragement for amending in future. Some will regret that the owners of those fine orchards have not extended their industry to the cultivation of peach trees. Why would they not grow here, when many years ago, a number of these fruits arrived to their due maturity in one of the most northern positions of this country, at the old ferry upon the St. Lawrence? But I must give place to a judicious observation made by an experienced gardener lately come into this country: We do not let the roots of our fruit trees have a sufficient share off cold in the winter. Sometimes, before the ground is sufficiently frozen to reach the most nutritive roots of our fruit trees, the snow falls, and communicates a genial warmth to the earth, which accompanied with the moisture of the melting snow, starts the vegetation too early. Then comes the late frosts, which finding the trees too far advanced, gives them a check fatal to their production. The remedy offered is to take away in the early part of the winter, the snow which surrounds the more delicate of your fruit trees, the one for instance which produces the peach, so as to let the roots have their share of the cold. Then let the snow be the cover which will foster this protecting cold till a period more desirable for the vegetation of the trees.

The mangle worzel, a species of beet which grows remarkably well in this country, is allowed to be a most valuable food for milch cows, and is equally good for feeding pigs. It will prove, I hope, an advantageous addition to our culture.

I would recommend the yellow beet for the use of the table in preference to all others. It is better tasted and sweeter, and cattle of every kind are extremely fond of it. I have cultivated this plant with great success on my farm in France, where I make from it annually from twenty to twenty five thousand pounds of very good sugar. I am very far, however, from recommending it for that purpose, as the attempt upon a large scale would be ruinous here. The same objection prevails with great force, against cultivating the wine. It requires too much of the labor of man.

The ruta bags, or Swedish turnip, is still more valuable in the estimation of several good agriculturalists. It grows remarkably well in this country.

I have observed, in the wilderness of this country a species of the vine growing luxuriantly and producing in this wild state very abundantly. On mentioning the fact, I was surprised to learn that this particular species is very common; and I was further informed, that a species of grape much larger and better flavored, had been brought a considerable distance from the south, and found to flourish admirably well in this country. Though I am led to believe, from this circumstance, that the grape may be cultivated to advantage, I would not recommend it except as a raisin for the table. For wine, we have a substitute in the currant, which grows here to great perfection, and little expense of cultivation.

The fertility of our new lands, is the principal cause of our inattention to manure. You will agree with me, that it would be better to use none at all than to carry it on the soil in such a state as to introduce and nourish weeds. I would strongly recommend the mixture of lime with stable manure, by which means the seeds and other noxious substances are destroyed, and the quality of the manure improved. Plaster has not yet been sufficiently tried in this country. I have used it with great success in a sandy loam, from which I had this year three crops of clover. If you do not wish to go to the expense of Plaster, you may use lime, which has been employed with equal success, and which may be procured in great abundance in this county.

Among the various subjects to which I would call your attention, I cannot omit bees. In many of the extensive forests of America, these insects are found in a wild state; but in none of them are they found in greater abundance than in ours; a proof that our climate is perfectly congenial to them; and that the flowers of our forest afford them not only suitable but ample supplies of food. Though I am not able from experience to say much respecting them, yet from the circumstance of their being natives of this country, the ease and cheapness of keeping them, their wonderful increase and great industry in amassing such stores in so short a time, together with the various uses to which their honey is applied, afford motives sufficient for me to recommend them to the attention of the practical as well as the philosophical farmer.

The rearing of cattle is of great importance to the practical farmer; as being intimately connected with the prosperity of the country, will require the earliest and most persevering attention of this Society. I feel confident that our farmers, aided by their own good sense and native enterprise, and favored by the climate and soil, will make speedy and ample amends for their former inattention to this subject. A few of our most worthy and public spirited citizens yesterday exhibited specimens of cattle which would do honor to the oldest and most improved parts of our country. On recurring to these I think I may dispense with much that might otherwise have been necessary to say, in order to excite a spirit of general emulation.

Your dairies are susceptible of improvements, especially in the north of this county. You will find great encouragement in making butter and cheese; and your cattle will find in the woods, independently of your meadows a nourishment upon which they fatten very fast in the fall.

The effect of the manufactures upon our agriculture is generally known. The promising and satisfactory specimens we have of the product of this important branch of our industry, evinces that there is in this county a laudable spirit, which the reports of our committees, will, I trust, do ample justice, and render it unnecessary for me to dwell longer on a subject so highly interesting. Never will our fair county women appear more attractive than when adorned in the produce of their own industry; and their example will no doubt have, upon the community at large the most desirable effect.

(To be continued in our next.)

The Schooner

LORD NELSON,

WILL ply between York and Niagara, as a Packet the remainder of the Season.—For Freight or Passage, (having excellent accommodations for Passengers, & a separate Cabin for Ladies) apply to the Captain on board, at the Merchant's wharf.

W. & J. CROOK.

York, 11th Nov. 1818.

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

Province Currency Dollar at 5s.

ARTICLES.	PER.	From £	s.	d.	To £	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	0	3½	0	0	5
Mutton	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Veal	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Pork	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	2	6
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	3	4
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Butter	——	0	1	0	0	1	4
Eggs	doz.	0	1	0	0	1	3
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	5	0
Peas	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Potatoes	——	0	1	6	0	2	6
Oats	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turnips	——	0	2	0	0	0	0
Cabbages	head	0	0	2	0	0	6
Flour	cwt.	0	12	6	0	18	9
Do.	bl.	1	2	6	1	5	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hay	ton	2	0	0	2	10	0
Wood	cord	0	10	0	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

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YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. II. YORK, THURSDAY DECEMBER 3, 1818. No. 49.

GERMAN MILLS, *New Establishment.*

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Markham and its vicinity, that he has commenced an establishment at the *German Mills*, the Store of which is and will be kept well supplied with such articles as may be wanted, which will be sold reasonable, and Wheat, Rye or Barley at all times taken in payment.

A few hundred bushels of Wheat or Rye wanted immediately, for which one half Cash will be paid on delivery.

Apply to Mr. J. Applegarth, at the Mills.

W. G. HEPBURNE.

Queenston, 26th Oct. 1818. tf44

Wants a Situation,

A YOUNG man who understands Store-keeping, and has been a few years a Clerk to a respectable House in Britain. The most satisfactory reference can be given as to character and abilities.—The salary not so much an object as the respectability and permanency of the situation.

Letters Post paid, addressed to W.R. to be left at the Post Office, Dundas, U. C. until called for, will be duly attended to.

Dundas, 30th Oct. 1818. 3w

FOR SALE, *On reasonable terms.*

LOT No. 13, west side of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, with about 30 or 40 acres of improvement, lately occupied by the subscriber.—On the premises are a new Frame-House containing six rooms, cellar and cellar-kitchen; a large Barn-frame, raised, 50 by 30 feet; an excellent new Saw-Mill complete, capable of cutting 2000 feet of timber in 24 hours, with a substantial mill-dam erected on a never failing stream, the west branch of the River Don.

The situation is very desirable either for the Farmer, Merchant or Mechanic. The situation from York is only 7 miles. The Saw-Mill is within a very short distance of the road, and if commenced in a short time 20 acres might be sown with wheat this fall.

For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. LAYE, York, at the Store of Alexander Wood, Esq.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

Yonge Street, 25th June, 1818.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*: and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

Executive Council office,
York, 9th May, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to RICHARD SIMPSON, or the Person or Persons, claiming under him, to make any pretension he or they may have to lot number one hundred and thirty-seven in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, before His Honor the Administrator, in Council, otherwise the Lot will be Granted to another settler.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Ex. Council

Seasoned Boards.

A Quantity of excellent Kiln dried Boards for Sale.—Enquire at this Office.

York, 4th Nov. 1818.

Snuff, Tobacco, Soap & Candle MANUFACTORY.

YORK, U. C.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have now on hand and will be constantly supplied with every article in the above line at their Manufactory, of a most superior quality and on the most reasonable terms.

They also Manufacture

Palm Oil Soap;

The virtues of this VEGETABLE SOAP in cases of sun burnings, the ill effects of cold winds, removing Pimples Freckles, &c. is universally allowed.—The Subscribers would call the attention of Gentlemen to a trial of this article of comfort and utility in Shaving, both on account of its peculiar emollient qualities as also from the pleasing odour of the Wall Flower which it so eminently possesses.

OATES & STOVESBURY.

September 9. 37—6m.

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DREAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817.

Tin and Sheet Iron Factory.

WILLIAM W. PATTISON. RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business at the shop formerly occupied by him and L. Bigelow, a few rods West of the Gaol: where he will keep a variety of Tin Ware, Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes of all dimensions, cheap for prompt pay.

Stoves and Pipes made for all who shall please to favor him with their custom.

York, 13th Oct. 1818. 2m-2

Saddling Business.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD takes this method of informing the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has purchased the stock and trade formerly belonging to IRA JONES, as a *Saddler, Harness and Trunk-Maker*, which business he intends carrying on at the stand formerly occupied by I. Jones, one door east of the Mansion House Hotel: where he has now on hand

Saddles, *Harness,*
Bridles, *Valises,*
Halters, *Portmanteaus*

and a number of other articles, which he will sell as low, for Cash or short credit, as can be purchased in the country.

Repairing done at all times.

Those who will please to favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with neatness and despatch.

York, August 4th 1818. 6m32

Farm for Sale,

BEING the South half of Lot No. 6, West side of Yonge Street, containing 105 acres, with about 30 acres improvement—on the Premises are a Dwelling-House, Barn, Stable, Cow-House with other Shades.—The situation of this Farm is very advantageous being only five miles from York, has an excellent Spring of Water and a Creek at the door of the house which never fails in the greatest drought. For particulars apply to Mr. H. Carfrae, York, or to the subscriber, on the Premises.

THOMAS CARFRAE.

Yonge Street, Nov. 19, 1818. tf

To Brick-Makers.

A Piece of GROUND, suitable for BRICK-MAKING to be let upon very favorable terms, within a Mile of the Market House.

Apply to the Editor.

NEW VILLAGE.

THE Subscriber is laying out a New Village on the Humber, and as there are a number of applicants for Lots, he intends selling them, in one acre Lots, by Auction, on the 25th day of November next; to be put up at Five Pounds each.

The River Humber being now navigable to within a mile of the site of the Village, and no doubt of its being made so the whole way, in a short time, and having the advantage of water for all kinds of Machinery worked by water, renders it a valuable situation for Mechanics and Tradesmen.—It possesses very great facilities for Brewing and Distilling, having a never failing and abundant stream of excellent water, which can be raised to the height of twenty feet with very little expence, capable of grinding grain for either.—It affords also an advantageous situation for a Tanner, and when it is considered that the main road of the Province is to run as along the river, will pass through the centre of the Village, the superior advantages of the site will be obvious to all who may view it.

He will lease for 7 years his large and convenient Two Story House, Stables and other Out Houses, with thirty acres of Land, being a good situation for a Tavern or Store: or the House, &c. will be sold with one acre of ground. Possession can be given on the first of January next.

WM. COOPER.

York, October 17th, 1818.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE
OR
WATERLOO HOUSE,
By George Brown;

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the house formerly Mr. Ashley's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that he has spared no expence to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. B. pledges himself that no exertions shall be wanting to promote the comfort & convenience of those who favor him with their custom: his HOUSE and STABLING are well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best quality that the country affords: and he hopes that upon trial his accommodations and terms will give general satisfaction.

York, 16th Oct. 1818.

BANK OF *CANADA.*

THE Subscriber being appointed Agent for the Bank of Canada, he will negociate Bank Notes for Bills on Montreal, Quebec, or New-York, for Specie.

HENRY DREAN.

York, 4 Nov. 1818.—45.

TO BE LEASED For a Term of Years.

THREE most valuable Farm Lots, containing one hundred acres each, the property of James Brock, Esquire, within one mile and a half of the town of York. The Land is of the best quality, is well timbered and watered, and being so near to an excellent market is unquestionably one of the best situations for a Farmer in this Province.

Apply to Captain Fitz Gibbon.

York, 8th Oct. 1818.

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given

THAT VERY commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, STABLES, &c. situated on 1-6th of an acre, in the town of York, adjoining the Mansion-House Hotel, and at present occupied by R. Hall, Esq. and Ely, Dream, & Co. This situation holds out many advantages to the Merchant both in point of situation and convenience having an excellent Cellar, Outer Store, Coach-House, Stabling, &c. &c.

These Premises are too well known to need further description and will be disposed of at a moderate price; application to be made to J. M. Jackson, Esq. on Yonge Street, or to Wm. Allan Esq. of York, who will make known the Terms of payment and give an unexceptionable title to the same.

York, Oct. 17, 1818.

BROKE into the enclosure of the Subscriber, on the 11th instant, a BAY HORSE, having a white stripe on his forehead, and the left hind foot white.—Whoever will prove their property, and pay the charges, may have the same.

ADNA BATES.

Scarborough, 12th Oct. 1818.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from my house in Pickering, Two Gold Seals. Whoever will return the said Seals shall receive the above reward, or Twelve Dollars upon conviction of the Thief.

WM. GIBBON.

York, 4 November, 1818.—45.

RICHARD COATES, PAINTER,

AVAILS himself of this opportunity of returning his most humble thanks to the Inhabitants of York and its vicinity, for their past favors; and begs leave to inform them that he intends to continue his occupation in all its various branches, viz.—

Portrait Painting,
Land and Marine Scenery,
SIGN PAINTING,
Rooms and Furniture, &c.

painted in an elegant style: and still hopes by his strict attention to and execution of his work, to merit the favors of those who may please to honor him with their support.

He also begs leave to inform the young Gentlemen of the place, that he has long been in the habit of teaching

MUSIC,

both in theory and practice; and intends to give lessons to those who may feel disposed to be instructed in that science.—Musical Instruments tuned, &c.—For particulars enquire at his residence, opposite Mr. Thomas Duggan's New Store.

York, Nov. 26, 1818.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th October 1818.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct this Public Notice to be given that no Order for Land will in future be made but on condition of actual settlement.

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor.

Kingston, 12th March. 17tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Stayles, where he has a consignment of excellent

WHISKEY

for sale, at 5s. 5d. *N. Y. Currency* per gallon.

—ALSO—

A QUANTITY OF

Iron Hollow Ware,

(Box and Franklin Stoves, &c.) to be disposed of at the prices they are sold for at the Manufactory, including transport.

A Discount of 5 per cent made to purchasers of the Iron Ware, exceeding Fifty Dollars.

W. ALLAN.

York, 21st Nov. 1818.

Court of Probate Notice.

Upper-Canada, Court of Probate, York, to wit. } SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

To the next of Kin of ROBERT WOOLSEY, formerly of the Province of Upper-Canada, but lately of Montreal, in Lower Canada, Merchant, deceased.

WHEREAS ROBERT MCKENZIE, of the city of Montreal in the Province of Lower Canada, Merchant, lately exhibited a petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said *ROBERT WOOLSEY* some time past died Intestate without this Province, possessed of goods and chattels, exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts thereof; and praying that temporary Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of the said *Robert Woolsey* at the time of his death, might be granted to *GEORGE H. MARKLAND*, of Kingston, in the said Province of Upper-Canada, Esquire.

NOW THEREFORE these are to Cite and require, You the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the First Monday in January next ensuing the date hereof, and shew Cause (if any you have, why temporary Letters of Administration of all and SINGULAR the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said *Robert Woolsey*, at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said *George H. Markland.*

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal of the said Court of Probate, at York, in the Province aforesaid, this Fourth day of May, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal,
Court of Probate.

From Europe.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Dreadful Explosion.—About half past five o'clock on Thursday afternoon, the inhabitants between the Obelisk, St. George's fields, and the Asylum, were thrown into great consternation by a terrific explosion, occasioned by the ignition of a large quantity of gun-powder and detonating combustibles compounded into fire works, for Vauxhall Gardens.

The explosion happened in a large work shop, situated at the end of Mead place, used by Mr. Mortram, artist in fire works. The first alarm was produced by a most awful shock, which shattered the glass in the houses contiguous. A few seconds after, a boy and three men came out torn and blacked by the explosion in a shocking manner. They were taken instantly to the hospital. A second explosion blew off the roof, and a scene was presented to the spectators terrific beyond description.—Rockets, &c a variety of fire works, continued blazing and hurtling in a most surprising manner. The wood work of the building was in flames, and the dread of being shot or injured by the rockets which darted horizontally, kept the spectators a considerable distance from the burning pile. The report made by the explosion was heard a long way from the spot. The houses in the neighborhood were shaken, and thousands of persons ran with terror in their looks to ascertain the cause of the shock. The flames were unchecked, no person ventured to go near the shed. The fire works, of which there were a large quantity in a chest, kept up a continued discharge. Soon after 6 o'clock the conflagration was extinguished.

The woods have taken fire between Liverpool and Port Mutton, and burnt from Hansports to the western head. Eight buildings, 4 or 5 dwelling houses, all the crops of grain, &c. with an immense quantity of timber, have been burnt.

Means of intellectual improvement in London.— There are 407 places of worship; 4050 seminaries for education, including 237 parish charity schools; 8 societies for the express purpose of promoting morals; 12 societies for promoting the learned, the useful, and the polite arts; 122 asylums and alms-houses, for the helpless and indigent, including the philanthropic society for reclaiming criminal children; 30 hospitals and dispensaries for the sick and lame, and for delivering poor pregnant women; 700 friendly or benefit societies; about 30 institutions for charitable and humane purposes; about 80 institutions for teaching some thousands of poor children the arts of reading, writing, and arithmetic, on the plans introduced by Mr. Joseph Lancaster and the Rev. Dr. Bell; which several establishments, including the poor's rate, are supported at the almost incredible cost of one million per annum.

Cumberland and Westmoreland.

The amount of shares subscribed by the inhabitants of Carlisle alone, for the intended canal from that city to the Solway Frith, amount to nearly £20,000.

The Regent's Dock, Liverpool, on the site of the fort lately destroyed, will be ready for the reception of vessels in the space of eighteen months. The total cost will be one million sterling.

Derbyshire.—A magnificent new road from Cromford to Bakpor, along the banks of the Derwent, was opened on the 1st ult. A line of unequalled beauty is now opened for an extent of thirty five miles, and every hill of any importance is avoided.

A handsome bridge is about to be erected over the Severn, from Tewkesbury to Forthampton.

A society has been established in Bristol for the instruction of the labouring Irish in their native tongue, free from religious distinction.

Wales.—A bridge is about to be built over the Menai. It will, it is said, be 500 feet in the span, and superior to any of the kind in Europe.

From the United States.

From the Rhode-Island American.

A supplement of the Bombay Courier gives a very long and circumstantial account of the tremendous hurricane at Mauritius on the night of February 28, and the 1st of March last, extracted from a literary and philosophical journal, published in the Isle of France. We have not room for all the particulars of this calamity; but the following extracts may serve to show the violence of the tempest, and the dreadful ravages it committed.

During the last 33 years, our colony has experienced many storms, but none have created such distressing reflections as this last, because none has committed such great ravages. The hurricanes of 1761 & 1786, are hot to be compared to this. The state of the harbor, the buildings in the city and the country, and the barometrical observations, made at those times, affords incontestible proof of this. Some facts will suffice to complete the proof.

The theatre is a very large building. Its shape is that of T, of which the head forms a considerable front, since the back part, forming the tail of the T, is 53 feet by 82. If the building had been destroyed by the tempest, its destruction might have been attributed to the manner in which it had been constructed; but, what is scarcely credible, this immense back building, was moved more than 3 feet from its foundation. What a pendulous force must that have been which could move horizontally such a mass! Its blowing down would have been no extraordinary phenomenon; its removal it scarcely conceivable.

An unfinished house at its first story built of large pieces of hewn stone, the second was of small pieces. This second story was blown down, and the entire mass of the first story was moved several inches, on the second layer of stones from the ground. The stones were connected by mortar, and the house was of very large dimensions.

A warehouse, 123 feet by 34, built of hewn stone, with inner walls of separation, was blown down, and 3 blacks were killed and 30 wounded.

Mr. Suffield, post-master, occupied the country house of Miss Mcondon, at Meka. This house, long since built of stone, upon firm foundation, and having only a ground floor, seemed to be the safest asylum that it was possible to wish for under such circumstances. It had resisted without the slightest injury all the Storms which have happened since 1786, the period of its erection. The last storm destroyed it. An interesting family buried under the ruins of this large house; at the very moment they tried to save it, the father and mother seriously hurt, their second son crushed in their sight and killed on the spot; such is the frightful scene, whose recollection will for ever attest the violence of the tempest which caused it.

Upon a battery in the vicinity of the river Grande, two pieces of cannon, of large calibre, mounted on marine gun carriages, were found turned round in a direction the reverse of what they had been left the preceding evening.

It is easy moreover, to form an idea of the injury the plantations of every kind must have sustained, from the effect of the wind upon the strongest trees. It was never before heard of that a gust of wind was able to break down a tamarind tree. The extreme flexibility of the fibres of this tree give it prodigious strength. The young negroes are known to seek its fruits at the end of its slenderest twigs; these sometimes bend & bring them to the ground, in the manner of spring, but they never break. Nevertheless, several tamarind trees were broken off above the ground, in the hurricane of the 1st of March; many were torn up by the roots.

The article from which the preceding extracts are made, has the following *philosophical* and consolatory conclusion;

In conclusion, let us not forget, that if Barbadoes experienced, in 1780, all the most dreadful effects of such a phenomenon, it has since that period, during early 40 years, been exempt from a similar evil; and, it it the sad condition of our abode at Mauritius, that we must certainly be exposed periodically to the hurricanes of the tropicks, let us reckon from 1786 to 1818, and open our hearts to hope.

From the Connecticut Courant.

AGRICULTURAL.

Extract from an Address delivered before the Essex Agricultural Society, in May last by the Hon. Timothy Pickering.

In order to encourage the procuring and propagating of improved breeds of cattle, sheep, and swine, the Trustees of the State Society of Agriculture have instituted premiums for show of these animals, and given premiums for those deemed the best. I view it as a valuable institution.—But, with great deference I would enquire, whether giving rewards for the *biggest* and the *fattest* is the best mode of obtaining the *most valuable* breeds. Bakewell, that celebrated English breeder of cattle, sheep and swine, exercised his genius to produce such as were excellent in form, of sufficient size which yielded the greatest quantity of meat on the most valuable joints, and would grow and fatten on the smallest quantities of food. These circumstances will, I conceive, merit the attention of the Society, should it hereafter have the means of bestowing premiums of this sort. In the fattening of cattle & sheep there is a point to be attained at which their flesh will be of the best quality, and most valuable to the consumer. To go all beyond this, is waste of time and expence of their keeping?

The quality of cows is highly interesting to the farmer who makes butter and cheese. Some yield little of either, although giving much milk. And Dr Anderson mentions an instance of one cow from whose milk no butter could be made. She was purchased of a farmer who kept a large dairy, by a person who had no other cow, and thus the discovery was made. Thrown into the general mass, her milk had been useless and her keeping a dead loss to the farmer. Hence the doctor judiciously recommends the setting in a separate pan the milk of every cow, to ascertain its quality; that such as give meagre milk may be fattened and sent to the slaughter house.—This experiment will assist the farmer in selecting the cows most proper to be the parents of his future stock. Cows which, in equal times, make fatter calves than others, may be presumed to give richer milk, or greater quantities of a good quality; and the calves of such cows may be raised with a fair prospect of obtaining an improved breed.

I had often seen descriptive marks of a good cow; some appearing rational, others fanciful.—Once asked an observing neighbour, what marks determined his choice. "I look (said he) to the bag —if that be large, *and the teats far apart*, I am satisfied." I was struck with this answer. A cow's bag consists of four lobes, or dugs.

If these are large, the entire bag will be large and the teats far asunder.—After the famous Oakes cow had obtained the premium at the Cattle Show of 1816, I went purposely to see her.—On approaching near enough, I looked to her bag and teats. These were farther asunder than those of any cow I had ever seen; and her bag, of course, was of an extraordinary size. But her milk also was uncommonly rich. Mr. Oaks told me the veal of her calves had always been unusually fat. Mr Oaks not being a farmer, had not raised any of them. Probably the like disposition to fatten (depending, doubtless, as well on the offspring as on the dams) has thrown into the butcher's hands many fine calves and lambs which ought to have been saved as the surest means of obtaining the most valuable stock. Bakewell's wonderful improvements in live-stock were effected by his always selecting and keeping the best of breeders.

QUEBEC, Nov. 6 1818.

Unfortunate accident.—On Sunday evening last as Capt. Hannay of the Whaler of Liverpool and Capt. Wilson of the Stamper of London, were crossing the Upper Town Market place, they fell into the Cistern which is opening there. The depth is 14 feet and the bottom solid rock. Both of the Gentlemen were much hurt, but had no limbs broke, and we understand they are in a fair way of recovery. It is much to be regretted that more precaution is not taken in this Town, when excavations are made, to avoid the occurrence of similar misfortunes.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.
YORK, Thursday, Dec. 3.

YORK, 30th Nov. 1818.

At the Annual Meeting of "*The Society of Friends to the Stranger in Distress,*" the greater part of the principal subscribers being assembled, Major Hillier informed the meeting of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's regret, that his indisposition would prevent his being present.

The following Report of the Treasurer was then received and adopted.

REPORT.

The Treasurer regrets, that during the past year very few new Members have enrolled their names in the books of the Society. But altho' we cannot yet boast of a great accession in point of numbers, we have to congratulate ourselves on the countenance of two illustrious personages, whose rank enables them to confer honour on any association; and whose patronage gives a sanction to our views and a dignity to our labours, which cannot fail of being soon followed by a great addition of active associates.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond hearing of this Society, and approving most highly of the benevolent principles by which it is directed, with a noble promptitude characteristic of his generous disposition and eagerness to promote every institution really beneficial, ordered a munificent donation to be sent to the Treasurer.

His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland has not only consented to take the Society under his special protection, but feels much gratified to find that an establishment so much wanted in the present times, had already commenced its operations. To render its labours more effectual, he has sent the Treasurer his first year's Subscription of twenty pounds.

It will be seen, from inspecting the detailed account, that the labours of the Society have been unremitted; and it is humbly hoped, much good actually effected. Large sums were not required. It was frequently sufficient to supply them that could work till employment could be found. At other times, the first month's rent of a House to shelter them, was received as the most ample mode of administering relief.

Towards the Autumn, much sickness prevailed in the families of Emigrants; especially among the children, which has called for peculiar attention, and been accompanied with much distress, which the Society could not relieve. Some families have lost two or three children, and in a few instances, one of the Parents has fallen a sacrifice to disease.

As the seeds of the disorders which occasioned these deaths, were for the most part laid in the privations experienced by the Emigrants in coming up the river; it may be worthy of the consideration of this Society, to examine whether means can be found to avoid the great delays to which these strangers have been exposed, and to supply them with wholesome provisions during the journey.

To facilitate their arrival at the several places of their destination, would in many instances, be the most effectual mode of affording them relief, as they are not only exposed to severe cold from delay, but to a serious additional expence.

Among the numerous families assisted during the season, a few are chosen for particular notice in order to furnish invincible proofs of the advantages of this association.

Mr. Clumley, a decayed Irish gentleman, arrived in March last to procure land for himself and family. His appearance proved that he had seen better days. His family consisted, he said, of nine sons and five daughters. Four or five of his sons were with him. He had been so unfortunate as to get shipwrecked on his way out; by which he lost the little property he was bringing to the country. Being entirely reduced, it would have been impossible for him to have remained long enough to arrange his business that every exertion was made to get it through, but for the benevolence of this Society. At different times he was assisted, while he remained in town, and money given him to bear his expences down to the Bay of Quinte. His sons labored where they could get employment, that they might not be burdensome; and Mr. Clumley departed, expressing the sincerest thanks for the seasonable aid that he had received.

The Scotts, two brothers and their families came out last year from England. Their trades, Pinnabers and Glaziers, is of little demand in this country; they were helpless, except at their particular business, altho' not, in other respects, deficient of intelligence. They had been assisted before the last annual meeting, but not having courage to go upon their lands, they continued in town. Having little or no employment during the winter, their wives were obliged to exert themselves beyond their strength; and one of them whose health had been delicate, became sick. This disheartened them entirely, and they became anxious to return home. The affection which they had for one another, their mildness and patient endurance of hardship, interested many of the most respectable families in their behalf, so that much private assistance was afforded them during the poor woman's sickness. At length the woman died.—This made the country hateful to them all, for they appeared bound up in each other, and nothing could prevail upon them to remain.

Mrs. Chief Justice Powell had been particularly kind to these two families; and from the interest she took in their welfare, the Treasurer requested her assistance in supplying them with some necessaries previous to their departure for England; Mrs. Powell had the goodness to comply, and a small sum of money was judiciously expended for their benefit under her direction.

George Wilson, an emigrant from England, has had 22 children, of whom eleven are still living; found himself, after obtaining his land, destitute of money to carry him to Smith's Creek, where he had left his family. He requested barely enough to defray his expences on the way; and on receiving six dollars was very grateful, saying, that he would have something to purchase bread for his children on his arrival. On being asked how he could get forward with such a large family: he said, very well, he could turn his hand to any thing, and had already secured employment as a joiner for some months. The cheerfulness of this poor man, his confidence in his exertions thro' the divine blessing as well as his thankfulness, made it extremely agreeable to assist him.

James and Colin Ruthven, from Argyleshire, were on their way with many others to col. Talcot's settlements. They had their aged Parents with them, and six children. From the length of their passage and tediousness of the river navigation, they had spent all their money, and were in debt for their passage across the Lake. They appeared to be pious christians, possessed of great honesty and simplicity of heart. The tenderness which they manifested for their parents, was extremely affecting. Their provisions were all exhausted; the ship was ready to sail, and they ingenuously confessed, that they had been already so burdensome to their fellow passengers, that they were ashamed to ask of them any further aid. T[illegible] some talking all these things into consideration, found himself under the necessity of acting promptly, and of exceeding the ordinary powers vested in him, by giving sixteen dollars to the three families. Their eyes filled in receiving this bounty, and they departed with grateful hearts, blessing this humane institution.

The calls of our own poor with several appeals from other districts, which could not be resisted, have produced demands beyond our present means.—The Treasurer has therefore lent £20 from the funds of this Society to administer assistance to the poor, and to be repaid as soon as circumstances will permit, for which he deems himself responsible, unless relieved by a vote of this Society.

One charge appears on the Treasurer's account which requires some explanation. It will be recollected, that Henry Werther was relieved very liberally from the funds of the Loyal and Patriotic Society, and with a promise of further assistance if required. Werther died at a very advanced age, and his wife was reported to be near her departure. No provision was therefore made for her in particular in exhibiting accounts of this Society. A few days ago her son came down, requesting assistance; saying, that his Mother was still alive, that she was [illegible] hundred and one years old. The Treasurer considered himself bound to give assistance to the extent required, which was sufficiently moderate, as he had a claim on the Patriotic Fund, which has been transferred to this Society.

In virtue of the sentiments expressed at the last General Meeting, and the powers vested in him, the Treasurer has remitted £50 in aid of the Funds of the Compassionate Society, at Kingston.

Some small exertions having been made at Cornwall, the Treasurer has likewise remitted £50 to that place; and notice was given, that another aid would be promptly afforded to Brockville, should an application be formed there for the relief of Strangers in Distress.

The Treasurer has received from the Loyal and Patriotic Society, the sum of £200 in aid of the funds of this Society, which enables him to announce to this Meeting the agreeable intelligence, that the balance in his hands amounts to £392 5 5 1-2. This sum tho' very considerable, will, without rigid economy, be soon expended.

In many cases, the Treasurer acted at the solicitation of Subscribers.—Inditers, from seeing and examining the parties; but he feels it necessary to say, for discovering them in part, and relieving him from some degree of responsibility and trouble, but likewise to make it more satisfactory to the Society and the public at large, that a Committee be chosen to distribute the Benevolence of this Association, of which he is willing to be one. By going to the abodes of wretchedness, entering into the feelings of those to be relieved, soothing them under disappointments and privations, and giving their tickets on the Treasurer according to the necessities of the object to be assisted, and within the limits prescribed by the Constitution, the value of the donation would be greatly enhanced. Indeed the smallest sum, aided by the countenance and personal attention of the members would prove a blessing, both to the Giver and Receiver.

All which, is respectfully submitted by

JOHN STRACHAN.

The Hon. Chief Justice Powell moved, that the Hon. Dr. Strachan, Dr. Macaulay, & William Allan, Esqr. be a Committee to distribute the funds of the Society. Which was adopted.

The Hon. the Chief Justice also moved, that the thanks of this Society be given to the Hon. Dr. Strachan, for his exertions and great attention to further the objects of the Institution. Carried unanimously.

Abstract of Cash Acc't. of the Society.

1818.		Dr.		
	To Cash pd. to Strangers in Distress	£.	s.	d.
		71	5	8
	To am't. of Subscriptions credited last y'r. but not yet paid	33	11	0
	To Cash lent the poor's fund	20	0	0
June 25	To Cash remitted to Kingston	50	0	0
Aug. 25	To Cash remitted to Cornwall	50	0	0
		£224	16	8
	To balance in the hands of the Treasurer	392	5	5 1-2
		£617	1	11 1-2

1817.		Cr.
Nov. 30	By bal. in the hands of the Treas'r.	£392 5 5 1-2

1818.

By His Grace the Duke of Richmond's donation	12	10	0
By His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland's Subscription	20	0	0
By Maj. Hillier's Sub.	2	10	0
By a transfer of 200l. from the Loyal and Patriotic Society.	200	0	0
	£617	1	11 1

R. C. HORNE, *Sec'y.*

His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, having been pleased to communicate to Mr. Dickson his wish, that the Gypsum on the Grand River might, for some time, be free to all His Majesty's Subjects. We are authorised to say, that Mr. Dickson, has, in consequence, promised His Excellency, that the Gypsum or Plaister of Paris in the Township of Dumfries, may be taken therefrom free of any charge, for the space of three years; solely for the private use and convenience of Farmers.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT
OF
UPPER-CANADA.

YORK, Friday 27th Nov. 1818.

At 3 o'clock this day, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in State to the Legislative Council Chamber, where the House of Assembly having been summoned to attend, His Excellency gave the Royal Assent to the Bills mentioned below, and closed the Session with the following

SPEECH:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

IT does not appear that any alteration has occurred in the state of His Majesty's indisposition.

I am satisfied that the Public Business has received a due share of your diligent attention.

You have afforded seasonable aid to the Constitution, by your Bill, entitled, "An Act for preventing Certain Meetings within this Province." It is a subject for deep regret that the Constitution should have stood in need of such aid: but let us hope that the good disposition of His Majesty's Subjects will put an early period to this unhappy necessity.

If any portion of the People of this Province be indeed aggrieved, they are well aware that a dutiful Petition, proceeding from themselves, would find easy access to the foot of His Majesty's Throne.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I thank you, in the name of His Majesty, for the supplies you have granted for the service of the current, and of the ensuing year.

In future, I hope to relieve you from the annual demand for the support of the Surveyor General's Department.

You have added to the Character of the Province by the unanimous expression of sentiments which are highly worthy of the enlightened Representatives of a free and generous People. I could not refuse myself the pleasure of assmitting your Resolutions to His Majesty's Government, well convinced that they would prove grateful to the Royal Personage who presides over it, and confident that they will be received with affectionate approbation by every description of your fellow subjects in the Mother Country.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen,

There are a few objects of general importance, which, had the Public Mind been tranquil, should have brought before you early in the Session. Of these, I shall mention one, which appears to me to require in a peculiar degree your calm and deliberate consideration: I mean the providing of a remedy for the unequal pressure of the Road Laws. By offering at present this subject to your notice, I hope to benefit by the attention you will be pleased to bestow upon it during the recess."

After which, the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Council, announced that the Parliament was Prorogued to the 2d of January next.

Bills which have received the Royal Assent.

1—An Act to alter the Laws now in force for granting Licences to Innkeepers: and to give to the Justices of the Peace in General Quarter Sessions assembled, for their respective Districts, authority to regulate the duties hereafter to be paid on such Licences.

2—An Act further to extend the provisions of an Act passed in the 45th year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to make further provision for the appointment of Parish & Town Officers throughout this Province."

3—An Act to authorize the enquiry and trial of Crimes and Offences committed within this Province, without the limits of any described Township or County, to be had in any District thereof.

4—An Act to amend the Laws now in force for granting Wholesale Licences.

5—An Act to repeal an Ordinance of the Province of Quebec, passed in the 25th year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Ordinance concerning Land Surveyors and the admeasurement of Lands," and also to extend the provisions of an Act passed in the thirty-eighth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to ascertain and establish on a permanent footing the Boundary Lines of the different townships of this Province," and further to regulate the manner in which Lands are hereafter to be Surveyed.

6—An Act to regulate the Trade by Land and Inland Navigation, between this Province and the United States of America.

7—An Act to prevent Certain Meetings within this Province.

8—An Act to appropriate a certain sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.

9—An Act to alter and amend the Laws now in force for levying and collecting Light House and Tonnage duties, and to relieve Vessels propelled by Steam from paying the said duty on the space occupied by the Engine, Machinery and Fuel

10—An Act to repeal an Act passed in the 55th Year of His Majesty's Reign entitled, "An Act to Licence Practitioners in Physic and Surgery throughout this Province" and to make further provision for Licensing such Practitioners.

11—An Act to make good certain Monies issued and advanced by his Honor Mr. Administrator Smith, in pursuance of an address of the Commons House of Assembly.

12—An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money for the survey of the waters of the St. Lawrence, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

13—An Act to remunerate certain persons therein mentioned.

14—An Act to empower the Commissioners of the Peace for the Eastern District, in their General Quarter Sessions assembled, to establish and regulate the times for holding a Market in the Town of Cornwall, in the said District.

15—An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money for certain purposes therein mentioned.

16—An Act further to extend the provisions of an Act passed in the thirty-third Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to extend the Provisions of an Act passed in the second Session of the first Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, entitled "An Act to confirm and make valid certain Marriages heretofore contracted in the country now comprized within the Province of Upper Canada, and to provide for the future solemnization of Marriages within the same."

17—An Act to continue the Laws now in force for granting an additional Duty on Shop Licences.

18—An Act for the better division of the County of Glengary into Townships.

19—An Act for vesting in Commissioners the Estates of certain Traitors, and also the Estates of persons declared Aliens by an Act passed in the fifty fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to declare certain persons therein described Aliens, and to vest their Estates in His Majesty," and for applying the proceeds thereof towards compensating the losses which His Majesty's Subjects have sustained in consequence of the late war, and for ascertaining and satisfying the lawful debts and claims thereupon.

The following Bill was reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon, viz:—

An Act for the relief of the Wesleyan Methodists.

AN ACT to regulate the TRADE by LAND and INLAND NAVIGATION, between this Province and the United States of America.

[*Passed, 27th Nov.* 1818.]

WHEREAS, an Act passed in the fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for making temporary provision for the Regulation of Trade between this Province and the United States of America, by Land or Inland Navigation," hath expired, and whereas it is necessary to make certain provisions for the Regulation of the said Trade: Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper-Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great-Britain entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, in addition to the Rates and Duties now raised, levied and collected, the following duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of the United States of America; imported into this Province from the said United States of America; shall be paid by the Person or Persons importing the same; That is to say:

BEER, ALE, or PORTER in casks, six pence per Gallon.

BEER, ALE, or PORTER in bottles, nine pence per Gallon.

CABLES and TARRED ROPE, two pence per pound.

CORDAGE UNTARRED, two pence per pound.

PLAYING CARDS, one shilling per pack.

TALLOW CANDLES, three pence per pound.

WAX or SPERMACETI CANDLES, six pence per pound.

CIDER, five shillings per barrel of thirty-six gallons.

SOLE LEATHER, three pence per pound.

CALF SKINS, and other skins, dressed as upper leather, one shilling and three pence per pound.

HARNESS LEATHER, fourpence per pound.

NAILS, one penny per pound.

SALT, six pence per bushel of fifty-six pounds.

SPIRITS distilled from grain, one shilling per gallon.

SNUFF, two pence per pound.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, two pence per pound.

And on all other GOODS, WARES, or MERCHANDISE, not herein before enumerated, the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of the said United States of America, a duty of Ten Pounds for every Hundred Pounds, *ad valorem*, on the said GOODS, WARES or MERCHANDISE, being the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of the said United States of America, *Provided always*, that nothing in this Act shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent or in any wise prohibit free from the payment of any duty on the admission from the United States of America, the following articles, being the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the said United States of America:—MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, STAVES and HEADING, OAK, PINE, and FIR TIMBER, WHEAT, POT and PEARL ASHES, FURS and SKINS not dressed, PORK and LIVE CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, and the PERSONAL BAGGAGE, TRAVELLING HORSE or HORSES, TRAVELLING CARRIAGE or CARRIAGES of any person or persons, subjects or foreigners, who may lawfully come into, or reside in this Province, *Provided always* that nothing in this Act contained, shall extend or be construed to extend to prohibit the admission of FLOUR into this Province, free of duty for exportation only.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this Act, there shall be paid on all Vessels or Boats the property of the citizens of the United States, coming into any of the Ports of this Province, the following duties, namely: on all Vessels above five tons to fifty tons, the Tonnage duty of three pence per Ton; on all vessels above fifty tons, two pence per Ton.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to authorize the admission of any such Vessel or Vessels, Boat or Boats, the property of citizens of the United States of America, to Trade from one British Port to another, or to be employed in any manner whatever, in the Coasting Trade of the said Province, or between the said Province and Lower Canada.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all monies collected under and by virtue of this Act, shall be paid into the hands of the Receiver-General, to and for the uses of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for the Public uses of this Province, and towards the support of the Government thereof, to be accounted for to His Majesty through the Lords Commissioners of His Treasury for the time being, in such manner as it shall please His Majesty to direct.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this Act shall be in force from and after the passing thereof, until the end of the next Session of the Provincial Parliament.

The unanimous church of errors has received [illegible] on the subject of the result of the [illegible] war. But the evening [illegible] received with delight at an American paper, containing the President's Message, of which, however, we have only a hasty perusal: the gentleman who possessed it, being on the point of leaving town. The following is a very slight sketch.

The President congratulates the country on the [illegible] which they enjoy from the abandonment of the views of the [illegible] parties, state or sectional, and recommends a [illegible] of peace and unity with other nations.

That the actual [illegible] of their disputes remains [illegible] the [illegible] tion between Great Britain and the States, preventing a commercial intercourse; at the same time, to embrace all the objects formerly in dispute, is necessary. He therefore [illegible] that it was previously agreed, that the existing convention should be continued for not less than eight years.

The relations with [illegible] are stated to be entirely as they were at the close of the last Session.—

As all the documents relating to Gen. Jackson's taking possession of Florida, are to appear before the Congress, further detail is considered unnecessary.

The course, hitherto pursued with respect to the South American Provinces, is recommended to be adhered to.

After satisfying all demands under existing appropriations, including the total extinction of the 6 per cent stock, and the redemption of a moiety of the Louisiana debt; there will be upwards of 2 millions of dollars in the Treasury on the 1st of Jan. next.

The revenue progressively increasing, while the expenditure will probably remain stationary.

The measures of defence, in erecting fortifications, and [illegible] fortifications, and [illegible] to keep them in order.

The Message then adverts to Cessions of Land from the Indians, and Military establishments to keep them in order—the Naval force in the Mediterranean—the addition of the state of Illinois to the Union—and to the peculiar government of the Columbian District.

LAND FOR SALE.

In Caistor, County of Lincoln,

Lots No. 17, 18 & 19 in the 3d Con. in 17 and 18 in the 4th.

In Percy,

Lots No. 19 and 20 in 12th Concession, 19 in the 11th
9 with broken front in 12th,
21 in the 14th,
South half of 21 in the 8th

Town Lot No. 207 in the Town of Niagara,

Lots 23 in front of Lake Ontario, and 22 and 24 in the 2d Concession, containing 624 Acres.

22 and 23 in front of Lake Erie, in the Township of Woodhouse, containing 600 Acres.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those persons, who stand indebted to

ALEXANDER WOOD,

either by Book Acct. Notes of Hand, or by Bond; that unless the same is settled, on or before the First day of February next, ensuing, they will (without reserve,) be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

York, 3rd Dec. 1818.

STEAM-BOAT.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such persons as may be desirous of becoming Proprietors in the Steam-Boat, intended to navigate between the upper parts of Lake Ontario and Prescott; that shares may be taken and any information furnished respecting the undertaking, on application to D'Arcy Boulton, Esquire, junr. of this town.

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 30th 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to *JOHN FOSTER*, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council.

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

THE Copartnership of MATHEW CROOKS, & Company, carried on at Ancaster, in the Province of Upper-Canada, was dissolved on the first day of June last by mutual consent.—Notice is, therefore hereby given, to all Persons who stand indebted to the said Co[illegible] to call and settle the same without delay. And those who have claims on the said [illegible] are requested to present their [illegible] tlement, to Matthew Crooks, who is fully impowered to adjust them.

W. CROOKS,
MATTHEW CROOKS.

Ancaster, 23 Nov. 1818.

ADDRESS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.

Gentlemen of the Society :

I do not know a more laudable end our society could have in view than that of preventing the use of ardent spirits. I wish I could without tiring the patience of my audience, represent here all their pernicious effects upon the human mind and body. Poverty and ruin, crimes and infamy, diseases and death, would be found the leading features in this woeful detail.

Every reflecting man is sensible of the infinite advantages which would result in favor of humanity and of morality, if some efficient plan were devised for preventing the too general use of spirituous Liquors. To those who believe, that they increase the strength, and fortify the body against fatigue and hardship, I would oppose the opinion of many observing and experienced men, particularly the celebrated General Moreau, who asserts, that from long experience in his army, he has found, that those soldiers who abstained entirely from the use of ardent spirits, and used altogether water, beer, or such simple drinks, were not only more healthy, but much stronger, could endure greater fatigue, were much more moral, more obedient to orders, and in a word, much better soldiers. Rather, spirituous liquors are really so injurious to the health and morals of men, what reason can be alledged for continuing the use of them, and who will be their advocate ?

Gentlemen of the Society :

The incalculable advantages resulting from agricultural societies seem to be daily better understood, and regarded with increasing favor. If there are any who do not view these institutions in their proper light, let them attend to the wonderful advantages produced by them in the most enlightened nations of Europe. Let them contemplate England, since Sir John Sinclair, that great benefactor of his country, by his example and indefatigable exertions, not only prompted the most eminent men of all ranks, but also the government, to give the greatest encouragement to agriculture. In France, also, they will find still more powerful causes of conviction, though that nation has not arrived to the same degree of improvement as its rival. This in fact could not be expected, if we take into consideration the time when the greatest impulsion was given. During a most cruel civil war, when millions of hands were taken from the culture of the earth, and when the finest provinces of France were exposed to cruel devastation, encouraged by private and public exertions, agriculture made an astonishing progress. At no time did cultivation so far extend its progress, nor industry so multiply its products. The foreigner, who after reading the dreadful history of the sufferings of revolutionary France, traverses her extensive plains, her valleys and sloping hills which display the greatest fertility, and exhibit the happy scenes of rural and pastoral life, is tempted to suspect the testimony of his own eyes, and to believe, that he has been seduced by the charms of a pleasant dream.

The difference of climate, government and habits, might, however, present an objection to the above cited examples.

In my first address I attempted to prove, that no country in the world was more to be benefited by institutions for the promotion of agriculture and manufactories than these United States.—Permit me now to refer you to existing facts, which are almost under your eyes. The association of Otsego county, being now only at its second exhibition, is of too recent a date to present improvements equal to Berkshire, which began in 1811. Yet in its rapid success, we may find great encouragement, and sufficient cause for anticipating the greatest benefits, by treading in its steps. But, to carry conviction still further, I will here, gentlemen, give you a word for word a statement of the prosperous situation of Berkshire in October 1817, made by the President of the agricultural society of that county: "Only 6 years ago the agricultural concerns of the county were stationary. Few, if any valuable improvements were attempted. Indifference and unconcern seem to have prevaded society. In 1811, the genius of the county shook off the slumbers of our husbandmen, and the spirit of improvement commenced. Under the auspices of your association a career of usefulness was resumed and diligently prosecuted. The former state of things has given way to a new condition, unfolding on its improvements, in variety and usefulness surpassing the most sanguine expectations. Every department of rural employment demonstrates an intelligent cultivation and effectual good management. In the selection and rearing of domestic animals, more correct information prevails, and greater emulation is awakened. The cost increase, variety and excellence in our crops, satisfy our warmest desires, and leave us nothing to envy in the most favored regions of the west." Only six years, gentlemen, have been sufficient to work these wonders ; and yet I must observe, that they for a long time labored under great disadvantages, before they could obtain the legislative aid they were soliciting.

There is every reason to hope that we shall obtain, in a much more reasonable time, this needful assistance ; and our hopes are consecrated in the excellent speech of that distinguished statesman, whose presence here, while it merits our acknowledgements, confirms us in the opinion that he is guided by the maxims of the great Fabricius of Prussia, that "the first magistrate ought to have a constant attention to agriculture, to promote plenty and encourage industry and commerce."

The Legislature, during their last Session, evinced a very favorable disposition, which cannot but receive additional force on witnessing the sentiments which prevail ; nor can we believe, that a state producing so much talent and appropriating so much money to facilitate the transportation of produce would neglect the most efficient means for creating an abundance of that commodity ; an object which could not be compassed more effectually than by adopting measures for the support of agricultural societies.

We trust the happy period is approaching, when these societies, as also boards of agriculture, will be instituted in every state. In the midst of them I see rising preeminent, the national board of agriculture, as the fountain to which all information will arrive, and from which it will be diffused throughout the Union. May we yet hail the glorious day, when such an institution, like the sun in his splendor, shall diffuse light, animation and fertility wherever its influence shall extend—Then this country will have attained the summit of true happiness by securing her glorious independence for ever.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 23.

In the National Intelligencer of Saturday last, is a long article under the editorial head, on the subject of our late Indian War, written, it would seem, in answer to remarks which have occasionally appeared on that subject in British Newspapers. From the general style, matter, and manner of this publication we are led to conclude, *that it is a Cabinet production.* It is not our intention at the present time, to go into an examination of the general train of reasoning, or remark, contained in it. We mention it only for the purpose of noticing a single feature of it. Towards the close of it, a passage is quoted from the Message of President Madison to Congress in 1816, subjoined to which is the following remark of the author—

"The essence of our policy towards the Indians, is contained in the above extract and in the following, from the messages of distinguished magistrates"—

He then quotes the following passage from the message of President Monroe, at the opening of the session of Congress the last winter—

"The barrier state can exist only in the vast uncultivated desert. *It yields to the more dense and compact form and greater force of civilized population ; and of right ought to yield, for the earth was given to mankind to support the greatest number of which it is capable ; and no tribe or people have a right to withhold from the wants of others more than is necessary for its own support and comfort.*"

The writer concludes with the following remark—" *This policy is bottomed upon principles of Justice and humanity,* and is, in all its features, at variance with that interest which influences the proceedings of foreign agents, in instigating these untutored people to make war against the United States."

A more extraordinary sentiment, either in politics or morals, than is contained in the above extract from the Presidential message, we have no recollection of having ever met with. It did not escape our notice at the time it was delivered ; but we did not expect to see it reproduced, at a subsequent period, as containing the essential principles of our policy with regard to the Indians. Where did Mr. Monroe learn the position which he here lays down, that— "*the earth was given to mankind to support the greatest number of which it is capable?*" If it be true as regards us and the Indians, it is equally true as it regards *other tribes and people*, of whatever language and complexion. If because we are more numerous and more powerful than the Indians, we have therefore a right to exterminate them, for this is the true doctrine here laid down, any other nation, Great Britain for example, if more crowded at home, and more powerful would have the same right to say to us, "you have more land than you want, we are cribbed at home by too small limits, make way for us if you please, and let us take charge of your superfluous territory." Indeed, what prevents the application of this doctrine to the affairs of individuals,—for it is precisely as humane and just in private life as in public ? Why may not the inhabitants of our cities, who are wedged up in narrow streets, and on lots of 25 feet by 100, say to the immense land holders of our new state, and territories, " the place we inhabit is too strait for us, surrender to us a few thousand of your desert acres, for the earth was given to mankind to support *twenty times* the number of its present family—the principle we contend for is *self-evident* upon Justice and humanity."

Indeed if there were any justice or humanity in the principle contained in this policy, it could never be allowed to operate in this country until our own limits shall become so crowded, as to require breathing room in the Indian territory.—Such a state of things can certainly never occur within several centuries to come. We have more territory than we can fill to such an extent, as that it can be said to support all that it is capable of, for five hundred years.

But there is no justice in the principle—on the contrary, it is directly opposed to the plainest principles of right, of justice, and of property. Carried in to effect, *it would establish an Agrarian law among nations, tribes, and people*—it would lead to wars of the worst character—it would be a constant temptation to strong nations to oppress, plunder, enslave, and destroy, weak ones—it would repeal all the laws of nations and national intercourse, and substitute in their stead unceasing hostilities, and the most sanguinary and ferocious spirit of plunder and devastation.

Interesting news from the Polar Expedition.

At length the official despatches from the ships employed on the Discovery of the North-west Passage have been received, and we understand are most satisfactory.—They are dated July 25, at which time the Isabella and the Alexander were in lat. 75 deg. 30 min N. long. 60 deg. 30 min. W. well over to the American coast, the weather serene and perfectly clear. The variations repeatedly made on board both ships, was 89 deg. and the dip 84 deg. 30 min. which led them to conclude, that they were approaching very nearly to the magnetic pole. It had been perfectly calm : the sea was as smooth as glass for 5 or 4 days, and the current drifted them to the South-eastward, which raised their hopes of an open passage round the point of America, from which quarter it appear to proceed. All the way up the middle of Davis Straits, they skirted an unbroken field of ice on the left, but as they proceeded it became thinner, and apparently rotten, and they were sanguine that the moment the breeze sprung up, the ice to the westward would open to them a passage, & allow them to reach the northern shores of America.—The utmost harmony prevailed among the officers and every part of the ship's company, and all were in perfect health. Such is the substance of the accounts that we have been able to learn. There are abundance of private letters to the friends and relations of those who have embarked in this most important and interesting enterprize. The following is an extract of one :

From his Majesty's ship Isabella, at sea, lat. 75, 25, long. 60, 7, variation 88, 45.—July 25

Dear Dunn,—This is our last opportunity this year, therefore I could not let it pass without writing, although nothing has passed since my last. We are now to the northward of all the ships that are sailing ; we see some a long way astern, the boat with despatches is going immedi- to one of them ; they have followed it way this year, and have been very kind in giving us every assistance when in the ice : I sincerely wish them all safe back ; they have a long way to go through the ice. The coast begins to look more and more miserable : as we get north, it has more the appearance of a chain of ice mountains than land ; the sea is one solid field of ice as far as the eye can reach. When the wind blows from the north, we find narrow passages in it, and through them we pass on : sometimes the whole of our men are on the ice, dragging the ship along the edge of the same. From the great variation, we cannot be a great way from the Magnetic pole ; you will see the variation by our last observation on the head of the letter.

P. S. I cannot yet say any thing about the success of our voyage ; the season I think is favorable. Young H——— and I had a long hunt after a large Bear the other day, but he got away from us. I shall have some long stories to tell you when I see you next.

ACCOUNT OF THE COMMERCE OF PERU.

From a work just published, we present our readers with the subjoined account of the commerce of Peru, a territory which from the number of fine ports along its coast, may, as the author observes, be styled the maritime province of the South American States :—

"The trade flows through three Channels—by the Straits of Magellan from Europe; through the North Pacific from India and Mexico, or Guatimala ; and through the interior with the southern provinces of Chili, and Buenos Ayres. Since the trade was unshackled in 1778, its exports have doubled, and the principal branch of commerce is that carried on round Cape Horn.

"The exports of Peru are chiefly gold, silver, brandies, sugar, pimento, cinchona, vicuna wool, coarse woollens, and other trifling manufactures.

"Its imports are European goods, linens, cottons, woollens, silks, iron, hard ware, superfine cloths, mercery ware, paper, glass, medicines, wines, liquors, books, and furniture ; from Buenos Ayres it receives Paraguay tea, live cattle, and provisions, and from the other internal provinces, cocoa-leaf, indigo, tallow, cacao timber, cordage, pitch, and copper.

"Chili also supplies Lima with grain and fruits in immense quantities, and salted meat, soap, wine and copper, saffron, &c.

"The ports of Peru which are most frequented, are those named Arica, Ilo, Iquique, and Quilca, in the intendency of Arequipa, and Pisco, to the south of Lima, Chancay and Guacho, in Lima ; and Guanchaco, Pacasmayo, and Paita, in Truxillo, on the north.

"With the southern ports, the trade is in wine, brandy, iron, dried fruits, copper, tin, lead, &c. ; with the northern, in wool, cotton, leather, chocolate, rice and salted fish.

"To the Rio de la Plata the exports are maize, sugar, brandy, pimento, indigo and woollens ; these exports are said to amount to $2,000,000 annually, and the imports from that government to $560,000, consisting in mules, sheep, hams, tallow, wool, cotton-leaf, paraguay tea, and tin ; and 20,000 mules driven annually from Tucuman, for the service of the Peruvian mines. A great trade is also carried on with Guayaquil and Guatimala, but with Panamait is almost nothing.

"From the Philippine islands, muslins, tea and other East India goods, are imported, amounting to $270,230 annually, in return for about 1,890,000 exported to Asia, in silver and gold.

"The produce of the mines of Peru, including those of Chili, is about £2,730,000, annually, whilst the value of European goods imported is nearly £2,492,000 in the same period ; and the value of the agricultural produce exported of Peru and Chili, is £956,000.

"In this country the population is much scattered, and composed of castes who have the greatest distrust of each other, the Indians being most numerous, and leading a life of indolence and apathy ; the natural resources of this fine region are unheeded ; and its commerce, far from being restricted by the government, suffers only from the inactivity of its inhabitants."

The French are varying the kaleidoscope in every possible mode. One artist announces the addition of ornament to this jeujou, which he names a Polanoscope, and fills with shade portraits of dear beings ; another sells his the Diorama figurative, and furnishes bouquets, flower baskets, fruits, &c.

A new mode of mending a pen.—Scrape the sides and the upper and under parts, instead of cutting ; the point may sometimes require cutting, but seldom. This mode has been tried with complete success, and may be performed by any one. The cutting mode requires dexterity, to avoid taking away too much at so fine a part as the two points.

Second Crop.—Mr. William Steward, of Bucks county, (Penn.) has, the present season, raised two crops of pease ; the pease were put into the ground last spring and got perfectly ripe, were gathered, threshed and again put into the same ground, and have produced the second crop. The same gentleman has raised two crops of beans in the same manner. The same thing has been done this year in the District of Maine with regard to pease, as mentioned in a late paper.

Good effect of lime.—Mr. Cornelius Maiman, of White Plains, Bucks county, limed eleven acres of land, thirty-five bushels to the acre, planted the same with corn, and raised eighty-two bushels per acre, more than was ever raised on the same land.

The Boston Intelligencer noticing the late cattle show at Brighton, says—" Three years since the bravest fat animal exhibited in Brighton did not exceed 1300 wt. and the present year ten head of fat cattle have been brought forward for premiums, one of which weighed 2700 wt. seven others upwards of 2100 wt. each, and the smallest above 1800 wt. each.—There were seventy different animals exhibited.

Prolific.—On Saturday evening, 3d instant, the wife of Mr. Henry Card, of Deer Island, N. B. was safely delivered of four perfect and well-grown daughters. We are sorry to add, that they survived but a few hours.—*Eastport Cent.*]

Extraordinary product.—It is mentioned in the Philadelphia *American Daily Advertiser*, that the proceeds of two pumpkin seeds, planted in May last, were gathered last week, on the ground of the late Dr. Bear, Germantown, when it appeared that the exact weight of the whole was fifteen hundred and twenty eight pounds nine, of which, one vine 42 feet four inches in circumference and weighed 134 lbs.—There were several others nearly as large. We have heard of no increase in any part of the U.S. which has exceeded this, at any time, or in any seasons.—*Com. Adv.*

French Military Camp.—The Washington *City Gazette* states, that "about seven leagues up the river Trinity, and in the vicinity of the ground chosen by Gen. Lallemand for his military camp, is a town, containing near 500 houses, occupied by Indians and Spaniards, called Trinity, distant from St. Antonio, in the Province of Mexico, about 120 leagues. The number of Lallemand's followers still keeps increasing, by the addition of fugitive Africanes, who find an asylum in this establishment. Neither provisions, money, or arms, are said to be wanting ; and the Patriot generals, cruising in the Gulph of Mexico, depredate their supplies principally, from the merchants of the West Indies, at this point, between whom and the new settlers the most friendly relations subsist."

NOTICE.

IT is requested, that those who stand indebted to HENRY DREAN, prior to the year 1817, to the present date, will immediately come forward and settle their accounts ; otherwise they will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect, after the 29th inst.

York, Nov. 24, 1818.

The Schooner

LORD NELSON.

WILL ply between York and Niagara, as a Packet the remainder of the Season.—For Freight or Passage, (having excellent accommodations for Passengers, & a separate Cabin for Ladies)—apply to the Captain on board, at the Merchant's wharf.

W. & J. CROOK.

York, 11th Nov. 1818.

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES	PER.	Provincial Currency Dollar at 5s. From s. d.	To s. d.
Beef	lb.	0 6	3 4	0 0	5 0
Mutton	——	0 5	0 0	0 7
Veal	——	0 0	5 0	0 0	6 0
Pork	——	0 0	5 0	0 0	6 0
Fowls	pair	0 0	0 0	0 2	6
Turkeys	each	0 0	0 0	0 0	0
Geese	——	0 0	0 0	0 3	1
Cheese	lb.	0 0	0 0	0 0	7 1-2
Butter	——	0 1	0 0	0 1	5
Eggs	doz.	0 1	0 0	0 1	3
Wheat	bush.	0 0	0 0	0 5	0
Peas	——	0 0	0 0	0 2	6
Potatoes	——	0 0	5 0	0 2	6
Oats	——	0 0	0 0	0 0	0
Turnips	——	0 2	0 0	0 0	0
Cabbages	head	0 0	2 0	0 0	6
Flour	cwt.	0 12	6 0	0 18	9
Do.	bl.	1 2	6 1	5	0
Tallow	lb.	0 0	0 0	0 0	7 1-2
Lard	——	0 0	0 0	0 0	0
Hay	ton	2 0	0 2	10	0
Wood	cord	0 10	0 0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum ; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in *advance*, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each other.
5 lines & under,	2s. 6d.	7 1-2d.
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 6d. per line, the first insertion ; and 2d every subsequent. No advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 5s for the first insertion.—A great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is not called when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - - *Glengary.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - - *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - - - - *New-Castle.*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - *Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - - *Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - *Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - *Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - - *Amherstburg*

YORK :

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY R. C. HORNE.

The Church Catechism.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Council Office

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. II. YORK, THURSDAY DECEMBER 10, 1818. No. 50.

GERMAN MILLS, *New Establishment.*

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Markham and its vicinity, that he has commenced an establishment at the *German Mills*, the Store of which is and will be kept well supplied with such articles as may be wanted, which will be sold reasonable, and Wheat, Rye or Barley at all times taken in payment.

A few hundred bushels of Wheat or Rye wanted immediately, for which one half *Cash* will be paid on delivery.

Apply to Mr. J. Applegarth, at the Mills.

W. G. HEPBURNE

Queenston, 26th Oct. 1818. tf44

FOR SALE. *On reasonable terms.*

LOT No. 15, west side of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, with about 30 or 40 acres of improvement, lately occupied by the subscriber.—On the premises are a new Frame-House containing six rooms, cellar and cellar-kitchen; a large Barn-frame, raised, 50 by 30 feet; an excellent new Saw-Mill complete, capable of cutting 2000 feet of timber in 24 hours, with a substantial mill-dam erected on a never failing stream, the west branch of the River Don.

The situation is very desirable either for the Farmer, Merchant or Mechanic. The situation from York is only 7 miles. The Saw-Mill is within a very short distance of the road, and if commenced in a short time 20 acres might be sown with wheat this fall.

For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. LAYE, York, at the Store of Alexander Wood, Esq.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

YongeStreet, 25th June. 1818.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*: and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

Seasoned Boards.

A Quantity of excellent Kiln dried Boards for Sale.—Enquire at this Office.

York, 4th Nov. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those persons, who stand indebted to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

either by Book Acct. Notes of Hand, or by Bond; that unless the same is settled, on or before the First day of February next, ensuing, they will (without reserve,) be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

York, 3rd Dec. 1818.

NOTICE.

IT is requested, that those who stand indebted to HENRY DREAN, prior to the year 1817, to the present date, will immediately come forward and settle their accounts; otherwise they will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect, after the 20th inst.

York, Nov. 24, 1818.

Snuff, Tobacco, Soap & Candle MANUFACTORY.

YORK, U. C.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have now on hand and will be constantly supplied with every article in the above line at their Manufactory, of a most superior quality and on the most reasonable terms.

They also Manufacture

Palm Oil Soap;

The virtues of this VEGETABLE SOAP in cases of sun burnings, the ill effects of cold winds, removing Pimples Freckles, &c. is universally allowed.—The Subscribers would call the attention of Gentlemen to an article of comfort and utility in Shaving, both on account of its peculiar emollient qualities as also from the pleasing odour of the Wall Flower which it so eminently possesses.

OATES & STOTESBURY.

September 9. 87—6m.

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DREAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817.

Tin and Sheet Iron Factory.

WILLIAM W. PATTISON. RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business at the shop formerly occupied by him and L. Bigelow, a few rods West of the Gaol: where he will keep a variety of Tin Ware, Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes of all dimensions, cheap for promptpay.

Stoves and Pipes made for all who shall please to favor him with their custom.

York, 13th Oct. 1818. 2m-82

Saddling Business.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD takes this method of informing the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has purchased the stock and trade formerly belonging to Ira Jones, as a *Saddler, Harness and Trunk Maker*, which business he intends carrying on at the stand formerly occupied by I. Jones, one door east of the Mansion House Hotel: where he has now on hand

Saddles, *Harness,*
Bridles, *Valises,*
Halters, *Portmanteaus*

and a number of other articles, which he will sell as low, for Cash or short credit, as can be purchased in the country. Repairing done at all times.

Those who will please to favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with neatness and despatch.

York, August 4th 1818. 6m32

Farm for Sale,

BEING the South half of Lot No. 6, West side of Yonge Street, containing 105 acres, with about 30 acres improvement—on the Premises are a Dwelling-House, Barn, Stable, Cow-House with other Stables.—The situation of this Farm is very advantageous being only five miles from York, has an excellent Spring of Water and a Creek at the door of the house which never fails in the greatest drought. For particulars apply to Mr. H. Carfrae, York, or to the subscriber, on the Premises.

THOMAS CARFRAE.

Yonge Street, Nov. 19, 1818. tf.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE
OR
WATERLOO HOUSE,
By George Brown;

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the house formerly Mr. Ashley's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that he has spared no expence to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. B. pledges himself that no exertions shall be wanting to promote the comfort & convenience of those who favor him with their custom: his HOUSE and STABLING are well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best quality that the country affords: and he hopes that upon trial his accommodations and terms will give general satisfaction.

York, 16th Oct. 1818.

BANK OF *CANADA.*

THE Subscriber being appointed Agent for the Bank of Canada, he will negociate Bank Notes for Bills on Montreal, Quebec, or New-York, for Specie.

HENRY DREAN.

York, 4 Nov. 1818.—45.

TO BE LEASED For a Term of Years.

THREE most valuable Farm Lots, containing one hundred acres each, the property of James Brock, Esquire, within one mile and a half of the town of York. The Land is of the best quality, is well timbered and watered, and being so near to an excellent market is unquestionably one of the best situations for a Farmer in this Province.

Apply to Captain Fitz Gibbon.

York, 8th Oct. 1818.

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 30th 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to *JOHN FOSTER*, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council.

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

THE Copartnership of MATHEW CROOKS, & Company, carried on at Ancaster, in the Province of Upper-Canada, was dissolved on the first day of June last by mutual consent.—Notice is therefore hereby given, to all Persons who stand indebted to the said Copartnership, to call and settle the same without delay. And those who have claims on the same, are requested to present them for settlement, to Mathew Crooks, who is fully impowered to adjust them.

W. CROOKS,
MATTHEW CROOKS

Ancaster, 25 Nov. 1818

STEAM-BOAT.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such persons as may be desirous of becoming Proprietors in the Steam-Boat, intended to navigate between the upper parts of Lake Ontario and Prescott; that shares may be taken and any information furnished respecting the undertaking, on application to D'Arcy Boulton, Esquire, junr. of this town.

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given

THAT VERY commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, STABLES, &c. situated on 1-5th of an acre, in the town of York, adjoining the Mansion-House Hotel, and at present occupied by R. Hall, Esq. and Hy. Dream, & Co. This situation holds out many advantages to the Merchant both in point of situation and convenience having an excellent Cellar, Outer Store, Coach-House, Stabling, &c. &c.

These Premises are too well known to need further description and will be disposed of at a moderate price; application to be made to J. M. JACKSON, Esq. on Yonge Street, or to WM. ALLAN Esq. of York, who will make known the Terms of payment and give an unexceptionable title to the same.

York, Oct. 17, 1818.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from my house in Pickering, Two Gold SEALS. Whoever will return the said Seals shall receive the above reward, or Twelve Dollars upon conviction of the Thief.

WM. GIBBON.

York, 4 November, 1818.—46.

RICHARD COATES, PAINTER,

AVAILS himself of this opportunity of returning his most humble thanks to the Inhabitants of York and its vicinity, for their past favors; and begs leave to inform them that he intends to continue his occupation in all its various branches, viz:—

Portrait Painting,
Land and Marine Scenery,
SIGN PAINTING,
Rooms and Furniture, &c.

painted in an elegant style: and still hopes by his strict attention to and execution of his work, to merit the favors of those who may please to honor him with their support.

He also begs leave to inform the young Gentlemen of the place, that he has long been in the habit of teaching

MUSIC,

both in theory and practice; and intends to give lessons to those who may feel disposed to be instructed in that science.—Musical Instruments tuned, &c.—For particulars enquire at his residence, opposite Mr. Thomas Duggan's New Store.

York, Nov. 26, 1818.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th October 1818.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct this Public Notice to be given that no Order for Land will in future be made but on condition of actual settlement.

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land.

For particulars, apply to the Editor.

Kingston, 12th March. 17tf.

The Schooner
LORD NELSON.

WILL ply between York and Niagara, as a Packet the remainder of the Season.—For Freight or Passage, (having excellent accommodations for Passengers, & a separate Cabin for Ladies)—apply to the Captain on board, at the Merchant's wharf.

W. & J. CROOK.

York, 11th Nov. 1818.

Land for Sale.

In Caistor, County of Lincoln,
Lots No. 17, 18 & 19 in the 2d Con'n.
17 and 18 in the 4th.
In Percy,
Lots No. 19 and 29 in 13th Concession,
19 in the 14th
9 with broken front in 12th,
21 in the 10th,
South half of 21 in the 9th
Town Lot No. 207 in the Town of Niagara,
Lots 22 in front of Lake Ontario, and 22 and 24 in the 2d Concession, of Amelias-burg containing 624 Acres.
23 and 28 in front of Lake Erie, in the Township of Whitfleet, containing 600 Acres.

To Brick-Makers.

A Piece of GROUND, suitable for BRICK-MAKING, to be let upon very favorable terms, within a Mile of the Market House.

Apply to the Editor.

The Church Catechism,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Court of Probate Notice

Upper Canada, Court of Probate York, to wit.

SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

To the next of Kin of ROBERT WOOLSEY, *late of* ANCASTER, *in the Western District, and Province aforesaid, deceased.*

WHEREAS JOHN GENTLE, of the Town of Sandwich, in the Western District, Merchant lately exhibited a Petition, in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Robert Woolsey, some time past, died intestate in the City of Quebec, in the Province of Lower Canada, and possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds, in the said Province of Upper-Canada, and praying that Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Robert Woolsey, at the time of his death, in the said Province of Upper-Canada, might be granted to him the said John Gentle, —NOW THEREFORE these are to cite and require you the said next of kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate, to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the First Monday in January, next ensuing the date hereof, and being the Fourth day of January next, and then and there shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Robert Woolsey, at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said John Gentle.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal.
Court, 17th [illegible]

From the United States.

FROM THE ALBANY GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.

This day, at twelve o'clock, the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by his Secretary, Mr. J. J. Monroe, the following

MESSAGE:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

The auspicious circumstances under which you will commence the duties of the present session, will lighten the burthen, inseparable from the high trust committed to you. The fruits of the earth have been unusually abundant; commerce has flourished; the revenue has exceeded the most favorable anticipation; and peace and amity are preserved with foreign nations, on conditions just and honorable to our country. For these inestimable blessings, we cannot but be grateful to that Providence which watches over the destinies of nations.

As the term limited for the operation of the commercial convention with Great Britain will expire early in the month of July next, and it was deemed important that there should be no interval, during which, that portion of our commerce which was provided for by that convention, should not be regulated, either by arrangement between the two governments, or by the authority of Congress, the minister of the United States at London was instructed, early in the last summer, to invite the attention of the British government to the subject, with a view to that object. He was instructed to propose, also, that the negociation which it was wished to open, might extend to the general commerce of the two countries, and to every other interest and unsettled difference between them; particularly those relating to impressment, the fisheries, and boundaries, in the hope that an arrangement might be made, on principles of reciprocal advantage, which might comprehend and provide, in a satisfactory manner, for all these high concerns. I have the satisfaction to state, that the proposal was received by the British government in the spirit which promoted it; and that a negociation has been opened at London, embracing all those objects. On full consideration of the great extent and magnitude of the trust, it was thought proper to commit it to not less than two of our distinguished citizens, and, in consequence, the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, at Paris, have been associated with our envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at London; to both of whom corresponding instructions have been given, and they are now engaged in the discharge of its duties. It is proper to add, that, to prevent any inconvenience resulting from the delay incident to a negociation of so many important subjects, it was agreed, before entering on it, that the existing convention should be continued for a term not less than eight years.

Our relations with Spain remain nearly in the state in which they were at the close of the last session. The convention of 1802, providing for the adjustment of a certain portion of the claims of our citizens for injuries sustained by spoliation, and so long suspended by the Spanish government, has at length been ratified by it; but no arrangement has yet been made for the payment of another portion of the claims, not less extensive or well founded, or for other classes of claims, or for the settlement of boundaries. These subjects have again been brought under consideration, in both countries, but no agreement has been entered into respecting them. In the mean time, events have occurred, which clearly prove the ill effect of the policy, which that government has so long pursued, on the friendly relations of the two countries, which, it is presumed, is at least of as much importance to Spain as to the United States to maintain. A state of things has existed in the Floridas, the tendency of which has been obvious to all who have paid the slightest attention to the progress of affairs in that quarter. Throughout the whole of those provinces to which the Spanish title extends, the government of Spain has hardly been felt. Its authority has been confined, almost exclusively, to the walls of Pensacola and St. Augustine, within which only small garrisons have been maintained. Adventurers from every country, fugitives from justice, and absconding slaves, have found an asylum there. Several tribes of Indians, strong in the number of their warriors, remarkable for their ferocity, and whose settlements extend to our limits, inhabit those provinces. These different hordes of people, connected together, disregarding, on the one side, the authority of Spain, and protected on the other, by an imaginary line which separates Florida from the United States, have violated our laws prohibiting the introduction of slaves, have practised various frauds on our revenue, and committed every kind of outrage on our peaceable citizens, which their proximity to us enabled them to perpetrate. The invasion of Amelia Island last year, by a small band of adventurers, not exceeding one hundred & fifty in number, who seized it from the inconsiderable Spanish force stationed there, and held it several months, during which, a single feeble effort only was made to recover it, which failed, clearly proves how completely extinct the Spanish authority had become, as the conduct of those adventurers, while in possession of the island, as distinctly shows the pernicious purposes for which their combination had been formed.

This country, had in fact, become the theatre of every species of lawless adventure.—With little population of its own, the Spanish authority almost extinct, and the colonial government in a state of revolution, having no pretension to it, and sufficiently employed in their own concerns, it was a great measure derelict, and the object of cupidity to every adventurer. A system of buccaneering was rapidly organized over it, which menaced, in its consequences, the lawful commerce of every nation, and particularly of the United States, while it presented a temptation to every people, on whose seduction its success principally depended. In regard to the United States, the pernicious effect of this unlawful combination was not confined to the ocean; the Indian tribes have constituted the effective force in Florida. With those tribes these adventurers had formed at an early period, a connection, with a view to avail themselves of that force to promote their own projects of accumulation and aggrandizement. It is to the interference of some of these adventurers in misrepresenting the claims and titles of the Indians to land, and in practising on their savage propensities, that the Seminole war is principally to be traced. Men who thus connect themselves with savage communities, and stimulate them to war, which is always attended on their part with acts of barbarity the most shocking, deserve to be viewed in a very different light than the savages. They would certainly have no claim to an immunity from the punishment, which, according to the rules of warfare practised by the savages, might justly be inflicted on the savages themselves.

If the embarrassment of Spain prevented her from making an indemnity to our citizens, for so long a time, from her treasury, for their losses by spoliation, and otherwise, it was always in her power to have provided it, by the cession of this territory. Of this, her government has been repeatedly apprized; & the cession was the more to be anticipated, as Spain must have known that, in ceding it, she would, in effect, cede what had passed into the hands of the U. States, and would likewise relieve herself from the important obligations secured by the treaty of 1795, and all other compromitments respecting it. If the United States, from consideration of these embarrassments, declined pressing their claims in a spirit of hostility, the motive ought, at least, to have been duly appreciated by the government of Spain. It is well known to her government, that other powers have made the United States an indemnity for like losses, sustained by their citizens at the same epoch.

There is nevertheless a limit beyond which this spirit of amity and forbearance, can, in no instance be justified. It it was proper to rely on amicable negociation, for an indemnity for losses, it would not have been so, to have permitted the inability of Spain to fulfil her engagements, and to sustain her authority in the Floridas, to be perverted by foreign adventurers & savages, to purposes so destructive to the lives of our fellow citizens, and the highest interests of the United States. The right of self defence never ceases. It is among the most sacred, and alike necessary to nations & to individuals. And, whether the attack be made by Spain herself, or by those who abuse her power, its obligation is not the less strong. The invaders of Amelia Island had assumed a popular and respected title, under which they might approach and wound us. As their object was distinctly seen, and the duty imposed on the executive by an existing law, was profoundly felt, that mask was not permitted to protect them. It was thought incumbent on the United States, to suppress the establishment, and it was accordingly done. The combination in Florida, for the unlawful purposes stated, the acts perpetrated by that combination, and above all, the incitement of the Indians to massacre our fellow citizens, of every age, and of both sexes, merited a like treatment and received it. In pursuing these savages to an imaginary line, in the woods, it would have been the height of folly to have suffered that line to protect them.—Had that been done, the war could never cease. Even if the territory had been exclusively that of Spain, and her power complete over it, we had a right, by the law of nations, to follow the enemy on it, and to subdue him there. But the territory belonged, in a certain sense, at least, to the savage enemy who inhabited it, the power of Spain had ceased to exist over it, and protection was sought, under her title, by those who had committed on our citizens, hostilities, which she was bound by treaty to have prevented, but had not the power to prevent. To have stopped at that line would have given new encouragement to these savages, & new vigor to the whole combination existing there, in the prosecution of all its pernicious purposes.

In suppressing the establishment at Amelia-Island, no unfriendliness was manifested towards Spain, because the post was taken from a force that had wrested it from her.—The measure, it is true, was not adopted in concert with the Spanish government, or those in authority under it, because, in transactions connected with the war, in which Spain and her colonies are engaged, it was thought proper, in doing justice to the United States to maintain a strict impartiality towards both the belligerent parties, without consulting or acting in concert with either. It gives me pleasure to state, that the governments of Buenos Ayres & Venezuela, whose names were assumed, have explicitly disclaimed all participation in these measures, and even the knowledge of them, until communicated by this government, and have also expressed their satisfaction, that a course of proceeding had been suppressed, which, if justly imputable to them, would dishonor their cause.

In authorising major general Jackson to enter Florida, in pursuit of the Seminoles, care was taken not to encroach on the rights of Spain. I regret to have to add, that, in executing this order, facts were disclosed, respecting the conduct of the officers of Spain, in authority there, in encouraging the war, furnishing munitions of war, and other supplies to carry it on, and in other acts not less marked, which evinced their participation in the hostile purposes of that combination, and justified the confidence, with which it inspired the savages, that by those officers they would be protected. A conduct so incompatible with the friendly relations existing between the two countries, particularly with the positive obligation of the 5th article of the treaty of 1795, by which Spain was bound to restrain, even by force, those savages from acts of hostility against the United States could not fail to excite surprise. The commanding general was convinced he should fail in his object, that he should, in effect, accomplish nothing, if he did not deprive those savages of the resource on which they had calculated, and of the protection on which they had relied, in making the war. As all the documents, relating to this occurrence, will be laid before congress, it is not necessary to enter into further detail respecting it.

Although the reasons which induced major gen. Jackson to take these posts were duly appreciated, there was, nevertheless, no hesitation in deciding on the course which it became the government to pursue. As there was reason to believe that the commanders of these posts had violated their instructions, there was no disposition to impute to their government a conduct so unprovoked & hostile. An order was in consequence issued to the general in command there, to deliver the posts; Pensacola, unconditionally to any person duly authorized to receive it; and St. Marks, which is in the heart of the Indian country, on the arrival of a competent force to defend it against those savages and their associates.

In entering Florida to suppress this combination, no idea was entertained of hostility to Spain, and however justifiable the commanding general was in consequence of the misconduct of the Spanish officers, in entering St. Marks & Pensacola, to terminate it, by proving to the savages & their associates, that they should not be protected even there; yet, the amicable relations existing between the United States and Spain could not be altered by that act alone. By ordering the restitution of the posts, those relations were preserved. To a change of them, the power of the executive is deemed incompetent. It is vested in congress only.

By this measure, so promptly taken, due respect was shewn to the government of Spain.—The misconduct of her officers has not been imputed to her. She was enabled to review with candor her relations with the United States, & her own situation, particularly in respect to the territory in question, with the dangers inseparable from it; and regarding the losses we have sustained, for which indemnity has been so long withheld, and the injuries we have suffered through that territory & her means of redress, she was likewise enabled to take with honor, the course best calculated to do justice to the United States, and to promote her own welfare.

Copies of the instructions to the commanding general; of his correspondence with the secretary of war, explaining his motives, and justifying his conduct with a copy of the proceedings of the courts martial, in the trial of Arbuthnot & Ambristie; and the correspondence between the secretary of state & the minister plenipotentiary of Spain, near this government; and of the minister plenipotentiary of the United States, at Madrid, with the government of Spain, will be laid before Congress.

The civil war, which has so long prevailed between Spain & the provinces, in South America, still continues without any prospect of its speedy termination. The information respecting the condition of those countries, which has been collected by the commissioners recently returned from thence, will be laid before congress, in copies of their reports, with such other information as has been received from other agents of the United States.

It appears from these communications, that the government of Buenos Ayres declared itself independent in July, 1816, having previously exercised the power of an independent government, though in the name of the king of Spain, from the year 1810; that the Banda Oriental, Entre Rios, & Paraguay, with the city of Santa Fee, all of which are also independent, are unconnected with the present government of Buenos Ayres; that Chili has declared itself independent, and is closely connected with Buenos Ayres; that Venezuela has also declared itself independent, and now maintains the conflict with various success, and that the remaining parts of South America, except Monte Video, and such other portions of the Eastern bank of the La Plata as are held by Portugal, are still in the possession of Spain, or in a certain degree under her influence.

By a circular note addressed by the ministers of Spain to the allied powers, with whom they are respectively accredited, it appears that the allies have undertaken to mediate between Spain & the South American provinces, and that the manner and extent of their interposition would be settled by a congress which was to have met at Aix la Chapell in September last. From the general policy and course of proceeding observed by the allied powers, in regard to this contest, it is inferred that they will confine their interposition to the expression of their sentiments; abstaining from the application of force. I state this impression, that force will not be applied with the greater satisfaction, because it is a course more consistent with justice, and likewise authorizes a hope that the calamities of the war will be confined to the parties only, and will be of shorter duration.

From the view taken of this subject, founded on all the information that we have been able to obtain, there is good cause to be satisfied with the course heretofore pursued by the United States in regard to this contest, and to conclude, that it is proper to adhere to it, especially in the present state of affairs.

I have great satisfaction in stating, that our relations with France, Russia, and other powers continue on the most friendly basis.

In our domestic concerns we have ample cause of satisfaction. The receipts into the Treasury, during the three first quarters of the year, have exceeded seventeen millions of dollars

After satisfying all the demands which have been made under existing appropriations, including the final extinction of the old six per cent stock, and redemption of a moiety of the Louisiana debt, it is estimated that there will remain in the Treasury, on the first day of January next, more than two millions of dollars.

It is ascertained that the gross revenue which has accrued from the customs during the same period, amounts to twenty-one millions of dollars, and that the revenue of the whole year may be estimated at not less than twenty-six millions. The sale of the public lands during the year has also greatly exceeded, both in quantity and price, that of any former year; and there is just reason to expect a progressive improvement in that source of revenue.

It is gratifying to know, that although the annual expenditure has been increased, by the act of the last session of Congress, providing for revolutionary pensions, to an amount about equal to the proceeds of the internal duties which were then repealed, the revenue for the ensuing year will be proportionably augmented, and that, whilst the public expenditure will probably remain stationary, each successive year will add to the national resources, by the ordinary increase of our population, and by the gradual developement of our latent sources of national prosperity.

The strict execution of the revenue laws, resulting principally from the salutary provisions of the act of the 20th of April last, amending the several collection laws, has it is presumed, secured to domestic manufactures all the relief that can be derived from the duties, which have been imposed upon foreign merchandize, for their protection.—Under the influence of this relief, several branches of this important national interest have assumed greater activity, and although it is hoped that others will gradually revive, and ultimately triumph over every obstacle, yet the expediency of granting further protection is submitted to your consideration.

The measures of defence, authorized by existing laws, have been pursued with the zeal and activity due to so important an object, with all the despatch practicable in so extensive and great an undertaking. The survey of our maritime & inland frontiers have been continued; and at the points where it was decided to erect fortifications the work has been commenced, and, in some instances, considerable progress has been made.—In compliance with resolutions of the last session, the board of commissioners were directed to examine in a particular manner the ports of the coast therein designated, and to report their opinion of the most suitable sites for two naval depots. This work is in train of execution. The opinion of the board on this subject, with a plan of all works necessary to a general system of defence, so far as it has been formed, will be laid before congress, in a report from the proper department as soon as it can be prepared.

In consistency with the appropriations of the last session, treaties have been formed with the Cherokee tribe of Indians inhabiting the country on the Arkansaw, and with the Great & Little Osages north of the White river; with the tribes in the state of Indiana; with the several tribes within the state of Ohio, and the Michigan territory; and with the Chickasaws; by which very extensive cessions of territory have been made to the United States. Negociations are now depending with the tribes in the Illinois territory, and with the Choctaws, by which it is expected that other extensive cessions will be made. I take great interest in stating that the cessions already made, which are considered so important to the United States, have been obtained on conditions very satisfactory to the Indians.

With a view to the security of our inland frontiers, it has been thought expedient to establish strong posts at the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, and at the Mandan village on the Missouri, and at the mouth of St. Peters, on the Missisippi, at no great distance from our northern boundaries. It can hardly be presumed, while such posts are maintained in the rear of the Indian tribes, that they will venture to attack our peaceable inhabitants. A strong hope is entertained that this measure will likewise be productive of much good to the tribes themselves; especially in promoting the great object of their civilization. Experience has clearly demonstrated, that independent savage communities cannot long exist within the limits of a civilized population. The progress of the latter has, almost invariably, terminated in the extinction of the former, especially of the tribes belonging to our portion of this hemisphere, among whom loftiness of sentiment and gallantry in action have been conspicuous. To civilize them and even to prevent their extinction, it seems to be indispensible that their independence as communities should cease, and that the control of the United States over them should be complete and undisputed. The hunter state will then be more easily abandoned, and recourse will be had to the acquisition and culture of land, and to other pursuits tending to dissolve the ties which connect them together as a savage community, and to give a new character to every individual. I present this subject to the consideration of congress, on the presumption that it may be found expedient and practicable to adopt some benevolent provisions, having these objects in view, relative to the tribes within our settlements.

It has been necessary, during the present year, to maintain a strong naval force in the Mediterranean and in the gulf of Mexico, and to send some public ships along the southern coast, and to the Pacific Ocean. By these means amicable relations with the Barbary powers has been preserved, & our rights respected. The augmentation of our navy is advancing, with a steady progress, towards the limit contemplated by law.

I communicate, with great satisfaction, the accession of another state, Illinois, to our union; because I perceive, from the proof afforded by the additions already made, the regular progress and successful consummation of a policy of which history affords no example, and of which the good effect cannot be too highly estimated. By extending our government, on the principles of our constitution, over the vast territory within our limits, on the lakes and the Mississippi, and its numerous streams, new life and vigor are infused into every part of our system. By increasing the number of the states, the confidence of the state governments in their own security is increased, & their jealousy of the national government proportionably diminished. The impracticability of one consolidated government for this great and growing nation, will be more apparent, and will be universally admitted. Incapable of exercising local authority, except for general purposes, the general government will no longer be dreaded. In those cases of a local nature, and for all the great purposes for which it was instituted, its authority will be cherished. Each government will acquire more force and a greater freedom of action, within its proper sphere. Other inestimable advantages will follow: our produce be augmented to an incalculable amount in articles of the greatest value for domestic use and foreign commerce. Our navigation will in the degree, be increased; and, as the shipping of the Atlantic states will be employed in the transportation of the vast produce of the western country, even those parts of the United States which are the most remote from each other will be further

From the United States.

FROM THE ALBANY GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.

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The auspicious circumstances under which you will commence the duties of the present session, will lighten the burthen, inseparable from the high trust committed to you. The fruits of the earth have been unusually abundant; commerce has flourished; the revenue has exceeded the most favorable anticipation; and peace and amity are preserved with foreign nations, on conditions just and honorable to our country. For these inestimable blessings, we cannot but be grateful to that Providence which watches over the destinies of nations.

As the term limited for the operation of the commercial convention with Great Britain will expire early in the month of July next, and it was deemed important that there should be no interval, during which, that portion of our commerce which was provided for by that convention, should not be regulated, either by arrangement between the two governments, or by the authority of Congress, the minister of the United States at London was instructed, early in the last summer, to invite the attention of the British government to the subject, with a view to that object. He was instructed to propose, also, that the negociation which it was wished to open, might extend to the general commerce of the two countries, and to every other interest and unsettled difference between them; particularly those relating to impressment, the fisheries, and boundaries, in the hope that an arrangement might be made, on principles of reciprocal advantage, which might comprehend and provide, in a satisfactory manner, for all these high concerns. I have the satisfaction to state, that the proposal was received by the British government in the spirit which promoted it; and that a negociation has been opened at London, embracing all those objects. On full consideration of the great extent and magnitude of the trust, it was thought proper to commit it to not less than two of our distinguished citizens, and, in consequence, the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, at Paris, have been associated with our envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at London; to both of whom corresponding instructions have been given, and they are now engaged in the discharge of its duties. It is proper to add, that, to prevent any inconvenience resulting from the delay incident to a negociation of so many important subjects, it was agreed, before entering on it, that the existing convention should be continued for a term not less than eight years.

Our relations with Spain remain nearly in the state in which they were at the close of the last session. The convention of 1802, providing for the adjustment of a certain portion of the claims of our citizens for injuries sustained by spoliation, and so long suspended by the Spanish government, has at length been ratified by it; but no arrangement has yet been made for the payment of another portion of the claims, not less extensive or well founded, or for other classes of claims, or for the settlement of boundaries. These subjects have again been brought under consideration, in both countries, but no agreement has been entered into respecting them. In the mean time, events have occurred, which clearly prove the ill effect of the policy, which that government has so long pursued, on the friendly relations of the two countries, which, it is presumed, is at least of as much importance to Spain as to the United States to maintain. A state of things has existed in the Floridas, the tendency of which has been obvious to all who have paid the slightest attention to the progress of affairs in that quarter. Throughout the whole of those provinces to which the Spanish title extends, the government of Spain has hardly been felt. Its authority has been confined, almost exclusively, to the walls of Pensacola and St. Augustine, within which only small garrisons have been maintained. Adventurers from every country, fugitives from justice, and absconding slaves, have found an asylum there. Several tribes of Indians, strong in the number of their warriors, remarkable for their ferocity, and whose settlements extend to our limits, inhabit those provinces. These different hordes of people, connected together, disregarding, on the one side, the authority of Spain, and protected on the other, by an imaginary line which separates Florida from the United States, have violated our laws prohibiting the introduction of slaves, have practised various frauds on our revenue, and committed every kind of outrage on our peaceable citizens, which their proximity to us enabled them to perpetrate. The invasion of Amelia Island last year, by a small band of adventurers, not exceeding one hundred & fifty in number, who seized it from the inconsiderable Spanish force stationed there, and held it several months, during which, a single feeble effort only was made to recover it, which failed, clearly proves how completely extinct the Spanish authority had become, as the conduct of those adventurers, while in possession of the island, as distinctly shows the pernicious purposes for which their combination had been formed.

This country, had in fact, become the theatre of every species of lawless adventure.—With little population of its own, the Spanish authority almost extinct, and the colonial government in a state of revolution, having no pretension to it, and sufficiently employed in their own concerns, it was a great measure derelict, and the object of cupidity to every adventurer. A system of buccaneering was rapidly organized over it, which menaced, in its consequences, the lawful commerce of every nation, and particularly of the United States, while it presented a temptation to every people, on whose seduction its success principally depended. In regard to the United States, the pernicious effect of this unlawful combination was not confined to the ocean; the Indian tribes have constituted the effective force in Florida. With those tribes these adventurers had formed at an early period, a connection, with a view to avail themselves of that force to promote their own projects of accumulation and aggrandizement. It is to the interference of some of these adventurers in misrepresenting the claims and titles of the Indians to land, and in practising on their savage propensities, that the Seminole war is principally to be traced. Men who thus connect themselves with savage communities, and stimulate them to war, which is always attended on their part with acts of barbarity the most shocking, deserve to be viewed in a very different light than the savages. They would certainly have no claim to an immunity from the punishment, which, according to the rules of warfare practised by the savages, might justly be inflicted on the savages themselves.

If the embarrassment of Spain prevented her from making an indemnity to our citizens, for so long a time, from her treasury, for their losses by spoliation, and otherwise, it was always in her power to have provided it, by the cession of this territory. Of this, her government has been repeatedly apprized; & the cession was the more to be anticipated, as Spain must have known that, in ceding it, she would, in effect, cede what had passed into the hands of the U. States, and would likewise relieve herself from the important obligations secured by the treaty of 1795, and all other compromitments respecting it. If the United States, from consideration of these embarrassments, declined pressing their claims in a spirit of hostility, the motive ought, at least, to have been duly appreciated by the government of Spain. It is well known to her government, that other powers have made the United States an indemnity for like losses, sustained by their citizens at the same epoch.

There is nevertheless a limit beyond which this spirit of amity and forbearance, can, in no instance be justified. It it was proper to rely on amicable negociation, for an indemnity for losses, it would not have been so, to have permitted the inability of Spain to fulfil her engagements, and to sustain her authority in the Floridas, to be perverted by foreign adventurers & savages, to purposes so destructive to the lives of our fellow citizens, and the highest interests of the United States. The right of self defence never ceases. It is among the most sacred, and alike necessary to nations & to individuals. And, whether the attack be made by Spain herself, or by those who abuse her power, its obligation is not the less strong. The invaders of Amelia Island had assumed a popular and respected title, under which they might approach and wound us. As their object was distinctly seen, and the duty imposed on the executive by an existing law, was profoundly felt, that mask was not permitted to protect them. It was thought incumbent on the United States, to suppress the establishment, and it was accordingly done. The combination in Florida, for the unlawful purposes stated, the acts perpetrated by that combination, and above all, the incitement of the Indians to massacre our fellow citizens, of every age, and of both sexes, merited a like treatment and received it. In pursuing these savages to an imaginary line, in the woods, it would have been the height of folly to have suffered that line to protect them.—Had that been done, the war could never cease. Even if the territory had been exclusively that of Spain, and her power complete over it, we had a right, by the law of nations, to follow the enemy on it, and to subdue him there. But the territory belonged, in a certain sense, at least, to the savage enemy who inhabited it, the power of Spain had ceased to exist over it, and protection was sought, under her title, by those who had committed on our citizens, hostilities, which she was bound by treaty to have prevented, but had not the power to prevent. To have stopped at that line would have given new encouragement to these savages, & new vigor to the whole combination existing there, in the prosecution of all its pernicious purposes.

In suppressing the establishment at Amelia-Island, no unfriendliness was manifested towards Spain, because the post was taken from a force that had wrested it from her.—The measure, it is true, was not adopted in concert with the Spanish government, or those in authority under it, because, in transactions connected with the war, in which Spain and her colonies are engaged, it was thought proper, in doing justice to the United States to maintain a strict impartiality towards both the belligerent parties, without consulting or acting in concert with either. It gives me pleasure to state, that the governments of Buenos Ayres & Venezuela, whose names were assumed, have explicitly disclaimed all participation in these measures, and even the knowledge of them, until communicated by this government, and have also expressed their satisfaction, that a course of proceeding had been suppressed, which, if justly imputable to them, would dishonor their cause.

In authorising major general Jackson to enter Florida, in pursuit of the Seminoles, care was taken not to encroach on the rights of Spain. I regret to have to add, that, in executing this order, facts were disclosed, respecting the conduct of the officers of Spain, in authority there, in encouraging the war, furnishing munitions of war, and other supplies to carry it on, and in other acts not less marked, which evinced their participation in the hostile purposes of that combination, and justified the confidence, with which it inspired the savages, that by those officers they would be protected. A conduct so incompatible with the friendly relations existing between the two countries, particularly with the positive obligation of the 5th article of the treaty of 1795, by which Spain was bound to restrain, even by force, those savages from acts of hostility against the United States could not fail to excite surprise. The commanding general was convinced he should fail in his object, that he should, in effect, accomplish nothing, if he did not deprive those savages of the resource on which they had calculated, and of the protection on which they had relied, in making the war. As all the documents, relating to this occurrence, will be laid before congress, it is not necessary to enter into further detail respecting it.

Although the reasons which induced major gen. Jackson to take these posts were duly appreciated, there was, nevertheless, no hesitation in deciding on the course which it became the government to pursue. As there was reason to believe that the commanders of these posts had violated their instructions, there was no disposition to impute to their government a conduct so unprovoked & hostile. An order was in consequence issued to the general in command there, to deliver the posts; Pensacola, unconditionally to any person duly authorized to receive it; and St. Marks, which is in the heart of the Indian country, on the arrival of a competent force to defend it against those savages and their associates.

In entering Florida to suppress this combination, no idea was entertained of hostility to Spain, and however justifiable the commanding general was in consequence of the misconduct of the Spanish officers, in entering St. Marks & Pensacola, to terminate it, by proving to the savages & their associates, that they should not be protected even there; yet, the amicable relations existing between the United States and Spain could not be altered by that act alone. By ordering the restitution of the posts, those relations were preserved. To a change of them, the power of the executive is deemed incompetent. It is vested in congress only.

By this measure, so promptly taken, due respect was shewn to the government of Spain.—The misconduct of her officers has not been imputed to her. She was enabled to review with candor her relations with the United States, & her own situation, particularly in respect to the territory in question, with the dangers inseparable from it; and regarding the losses we have sustained, for which indemnity has been so long withheld, and the injuries we have suffered through that territory & her means of redress, she was likewise enabled to take with honor, the course best calculated to do justice to the United States, and to promote her own welfare.

Copies of the instructions to the commanding general; of his correspondence with the secretary of war, explaining his motives, and justifying his conduct with a copy of the proceedings of the courts martial, in the trial of Arbuthnot & Ambristie; and the correspondence between the secretary of state & the minister plenipotentiary of Spain, near this government; and of the minister plenipotentiary of the United States, at Madrid, with the government of Spain, will be laid before Congress.

The civil war, which has so long prevailed between Spain & the provinces, in South America, still continues without any prospect of its speedy termination. The information respecting the condition of those countries, which has been collected by the commissioners recently returned from thence, will be laid before congress, in copies of their reports, with such other information as has been received from other agents of the United States.

It appears from these communications, that the government of Buenos Ayres declared itself independent in July, 1816, having previously exercised the power of an independent government, though in the name of the king of Spain, from the year 1810; that the Banda Oriental, Entre Rios, & Paraguay, with the city of Santa Fee, all of which are also independent, are unconnected with the present government of Buenos Ayres; that Chili has declared itself independent, and is closely connected with Buenos Ayres; that Venezuela has also declared itself independent, and now maintains the conflict with various success, and that the remaining parts of South America, except Monte Video, and such other portions of the Eastern bank of the La Plata as are held by Portugal, are still in the possession of Spain, or in a certain degree under her influence.

By a circular note addressed by the ministers of Spain to the allied powers, with whom they are respectively accredited, it appears that the allies have undertaken to mediate between Spain & the South American provinces, and that the manner and extent of their interposition would be settled by a congress which was to have met at Aix la Chapell in September last. From the general policy and course of proceeding observed by the allied powers, in regard to this contest, it is inferred that they will confine their interposition to the expression of their sentiments; abstaining from the application of force. I state this impression, that force will not be applied with the greater satisfaction, because it is a course more consistent with justice, and likewise authorizes a hope that the calamities of the war will be confined to the parties only, and will be of shorter duration.

From the view taken of this subject, founded on all the information that we have been able to obtain, there is good cause to be satisfied with the course heretofore pursued by the United States in regard to this contest, and to conclude, that it is proper to adhere to it, especially in the present state of affairs.

I have great satisfaction in stating, that our relations with France, Russia, and other powers continue on the most friendly basis.

In our domestic concerns we have ample cause of satisfaction. The receipts into the Treasury, during the three first quarters of the year, have exceeded seventeen millions of dollars

After satisfying all the demands which have been made under existing appropriations, including the final extinction of the old six per cent stock, and redemption of a moiety of the Louisiana debt, it is estimated that there will remain in the Treasury, on the first day of January next, more than two millions of dollars.

It is ascertained that the gross revenue which has accrued from the customs during the same period, amounts to twenty-one millions of dollars, and that the revenue of the whole year may be estimated at not less than twenty-six millions. The sale of the public lands during the year has also greatly exceeded, both in quantity and price, that of any former year; and there is just reason to expect a progressive improvement in that source of revenue.

It is gratifying to know, that although the annual expenditure has been increased, by the act of the last session of Congress, providing for revolutionary pensions, to an amount about equal to the proceeds of the internal duties which were then repealed, the revenue for the ensuing year will be proportionably augmented, and that, whilst the public expenditure will probably remain stationary, each successive year will add to the national resources, by the ordinary increase of our population, and by the gradual developement of our latent sources of national prosperity.

The strict execution of the revenue laws, resulting principally from the salutary provisions of the act of the 20th of April last, amending the several collection laws, has it is presumed, secured to domestic manufactures all the relief that can be derived from the duties, which have been imposed upon foreign merchandize, for their protection.—Under the influence of this relief, several branches of this important national interest have assumed greater activity, and although it is hoped that others will gradually revive, and ultimately triumph over every obstacle, yet the expediency of granting further protection is submitted to your consideration.

The measures of defence, authorized by existing laws, have been pursued with the zeal and activity due to so important an object, with all the despatch practicable in so extensive and great an undertaking. The survey of our maritime & inland frontiers have been continued; and at the points where it was decided to erect fortifications the work has been commenced, and, in some instances, considerable progress has been made.—In compliance with resolutions of the last session, the board of commissioners were directed to examine in a particular manner the ports of the coast therein designated, and to report their opinion of the most suitable sites for two naval depots. This work is in train of execution. The opinion of the board on this subject, with a plan of all works necessary to a general system of defence, so far as it has been formed, will be laid before congress, in a report from the proper department as soon as it can be prepared.

In consistency with the appropriations of the last session, treaties have been formed with the Cherokee tribe of Indians inhabiting the country on the Arkansaw, and with the Great & Little Osages north of the White river; with the tribes in the state of Indiana; with the several tribes within the state of Ohio, and the Michigan territory; and with the Chickasaws; by which very extensive cessions of territory have been made to the United States. Negociations are now depending with the tribes in the Illinois territory, and with the Choctaws, by which it is expected that other extensive cessions will be made. I take great interest in stating that the cessions already made, which are considered so important to the United States, have been obtained on conditions very satisfactory to the Indians.

With a view to the security of our inland frontiers, it has been thought expedient to establish strong posts at the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, and at the Mandan village on the Missouri, and at the mouth of St. Peters, on the Missisippi, at no great distance from our northern boundaries. It can hardly be presumed, while such posts are maintained in the rear of the Indian tribes, that they will venture to attack our peaceable inhabitants. A strong hope is entertained that this measure will likewise be productive of much good to the tribes themselves; especially in promoting the great object of their civilization. Experience has clearly demonstrated, that independent savage communities cannot long exist within the limits of a civilized population. The progress of the latter has, almost invariably, terminated in the extinction of the former, especially of the tribes belonging to our portion of this hemisphere, among whom loftiness of sentiment and gallantry in action have been conspicuous. To civilize them and even to prevent their extinction, it seems to be indispensible that their independence as communities should cease, and that the control of the United States over them should be complete and undisputed. The hunter state will then be more easily abandoned, and recourse will be had to the acquisition and culture of land, and to other pursuits tending to dissolve the ties which connect them together as a savage community, and to give a new character to every individual. I present this subject to the consideration of congress, on the presumption that it may be found expedient and practicable to adopt some benevolent provisions, having these objects in view, relative to the tribes within our settlements.

It has been necessary, during the present year, to maintain a strong naval force in the Mediterranean and in the gulf of Mexico, and to send some public ships along the southern coast, and to the Pacific Ocean. By these means amicable relations with the Barbary powers has been preserved, & our rights respected. The augmentation of our navy is advancing, with a steady progress, towards the limit contemplated by law.

I communicate, with great satisfaction, the accession of another state, Illinois, to our union; because I perceive, from the proof afforded by the additions already made, the regular progress and successful consummation of a policy of which history affords no example, and of which the good effect cannot be too highly estimated. By extending our government, on the principles of our constitution, over the vast territory within our limits, on the lakes and the Mississippi, and its numerous streams, new life and vigor are infused into every part of our system. By increasing the number of the states, the confidence of the state governments in their own security is increased, & their jealousy of the national government proportionably diminished. The impracticability of one consolidated government for this great and growing nation, will be more apparent, and will be universally admitted. Incapable of exercising local authority, except for general purposes, the general government will no longer be dreaded. In those cases of a local nature, and for all the great purposes for which it was instituted, its authority will be cherished. Each government will acquire more force and a greater freedom of action, within its proper sphere. Other inestimable advantages will follow: our produce be augmented to an incalculable amount in articles of the greatest value for domestic use and foreign commerce. Our navigation will in the degree, be increased; and, as the shipping of the Atlantic states will be employed in the transportation of the vast produce of the western country, even those parts of the United States which are the most remote from each other will be further

bound together by the strongest ties which mutual interest can create.

The situation of this District, it is thought, requires the attention of Congress. By the Constitution, the power of legislation is exclusively vested in the Congress of the United States. In the exercise of this power, in which the people have no participation, Congress legislate in all cases, directly on the local concerns of the District. As this is a departure, for a special purpose, from the general principles of our system, it may merit consideration, whether an arrangement better adapted to the principles of our government and to the particular interest of the people may not be devised, which will neither infringe the constitution, nor affect the object which the provision in question was intended to secure. The growing population, already considerable, and the increasing business of the District, which it is believed already interferes with the deliberations of Congress on great national concerns, furnish additional motives for recommending this subject to your consideration.

When we view the great blessings with which our country has been favoured, those which we now enjoy, and the means which we possess of handing them down, unimpaired, to our latest posterity, our attention is irresistibly drawn to the source from whence they flow. Let us then unite in offering our most grateful acknowledgments for these blessings to the Divine Author of all good. JAMES MONROE.

Nov. 17th, 1818.

Crystallization of Tin.—This new art was we are informed, discovered accidentally about three years ago, by a Monsieur Bagot, who gave it the name of moire metallique or metallic watering. Another Frenchman near Brussels, however, contests the palm of originality; and, in truth, the principle has long been one of the least secrets either in chemistry or metallurgy, though we believe its useful application is entirely new. It depends simply upon the action of acids, whether pure or mixed, and in different degrees of solution, on alloys of tin. The common vitriolic acid, we believe, answers the purpose as fully as any other more expensive acid agent. The process we find described in the public prints as follows.—' Dissolve 4 ounces of muriate of soda in 8 ounces of water, and add 2 ounces of nitric acid—or 8 ounces water, 2 ounces nitric acid, and 8 ounces muriatic acid, and 1 ounce sulphuric acid. Either of these mixtures is to be poured warm upon a sheet of tinned iron, placed upon a vessel of stone ware; it is to be poured on in separate portions, till the sheet is completely watered; it is then to be plunged into water, slightly acidulated and washed.' The operation is completed by drying.

The meanest tin pan in our kitchens, submitted to this easy process, instead of its pallid metallic surface, imitates mother of pearl in its tone of colour, and shoots forth into an infinitude of figures and reflections, equal to enamel, and full of rich variety in design. By subjecting the iron to different degrees of heat, the variety of the forms is increased; some parts are granular, others are like architectural ruins; others grand natural phenomena of wood, and mountain, and forest; others a silvery sunset darting rays along the expanse; others ample leaves and flowers; others cubes, cones, and all that geometry embraces; in fine, there is no shape which the imagination can conceive that accident may not produce in those exquisite sports of the chemical power.

From Europe.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The London Courier says, that experienced nautical men, who have had an opportunity of inspecting the steam vessel of lord Cochrane, have been struck with its remarkable adaptation for navigating upon such a coast as the windward island of St. Helena; and observes as a naval officer, lord Cochrane never shewed himself deficient in enterprize, and to his natural ardor is now added the excitement of desperate fortunes. His character has been much mistaken, or there are few things that would gratify him more than to become the liberator of Napoleon. If he succeeded, his fate would be linked with that of Bonaparte; if he failed he still might become an insurgent admiral. But it is stated he has gone to Chili; it will not be much out of his way to call at St. Helena. The Courier also mentions the recent union of the Bonapartists in the province of Texas, on the Trinity river, who may probably supply resources long since contemplated.

An English Quaker.—An article from Rouen contains a proud testimony to the disinterested and generous conduct of Messrs. Fox & Son, of Brislington, near Bristol, who having obtained possession of property by the capture of French vessels, in the first American war, refunded it to the French merchants from whom the vessels had been taken. A further sum by way of interest, is placed by them in the hands of the treasurer of the marine invalids at Paris, to be distributed among poor French mariners and their children.

The greatest tranquility prevails in France, and the king has resumed his usual course of ceremonies and masses.

The vintage has commenced every where in France, and an abundant produce was anticipated.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

YORK, THURSDAY, Dec. 10.

The propriety of establishing an Agricultural Society in the Home District, being lately discussed at a meeting of some gentlemen of this town, and unanimously approved, a meeting of those gentlemen who wish to promote such an undertaking, is requested on Monday next, at 2 o'clock at the Mansion House Hotel.

(COMUNICATION.)

TO THE PEOPLE OF UPPER CANADA

Conscious that the good people of this Province enjoyed the most perfect political and religious liberty; and that in the protection of their persons and property, the laws and their administration were without reproach—many persons beheld with indifference the progress of certain Reformers, convinced that the result of the proposed Congress at York; would be shame and confusion to the leaders of reform, when it should appear that no grievances existed, either in the form or administration of the constitution.

The danger, however, of such a precedent, as a partial representation of the people, without the sanction of law, was obvious, and the Legislature passed an Act which removed all doubt or the illegality of such assemblies.

The lawful representatives of the people having declared the public sentiment to be widely different from what is attributed to it by the movers of reform, the inhabitants of Upper-Canada are called upon to manifest their sense of the revolutions to that effect, promulgated solemnly by their representatives in Parliament, and thus effectually to do away any false impression which may have been made abroad, by the circulation of writings representing the colony to be in such a state as to require a thorough reform, even if it could be atchieved only by a revolution or civil war.

This Province has been little known in Europe, until the return of the army which served in its defence, and which having previously traversed the finest portion of the European continent, were competent to estimate and make known the uncommon advantages we enjoy in climate and soil, in the protection of the laws, in the exemption of taxes, and finally in all that can recommend a new country.

By so favorable an account, the spirit of emigration was raised, and was daily producing an accession of wholesome population, the best wealth of any country.

It is important to obviate any check to this spirit of emigration, from the alarming report of dissnion in the colony, which has found its way into the journals of the United Kingdom.

This can, perhaps, be best done by the declaration of the Freeholders Electors of each county, that the Resolutions adopted unanimously by their representatives in the Provincial Parliament, meet their full approbation and concurrence.

Such a certificate, in the form of an address to His Majesty's Representative, would effectually remove the stigma, which yet, in some degree, rests upon this loyal Province.

CIVIS.

We were requested to insert in the Gazette the following interesting and *highly important* feat.

MATCH AGAINST TIME.

A gentleman started on Friday morning last in Yonge Street, in front of Assist. Commissary General Crookshank's estate, to do 7 1-2 miles within the hour. He went over 6 miles in 46 minutes, heading time by 2 minutes, and came in staunch both in wind and foot. This is considered an extraordinary feat from the bad and zig-zag course.

AN Act to alter the Laws now in force for granting LICENCES to INN-KEEPERS, and to give to the Justices of the Peace, in General Quarter Sessions assembled, for their respective Districts, authority to regulate the Duties, hereafter to be paid on such Licences.

[*Passed 27th Nov.* 1818.]

WHEREAS, it is expedient to repeal part of, and amend the Laws now in force, regulating the manner of Licencing Public Houses, and for the retailing of Wines, Brandy, Rum or any other Spirituous Liquors; Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That the third Clause of an Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the thirty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for regulating the manner of Licencing Public Houses, and for the more easy convicting of Persons selling Spirituous Liquors without Licence," also the second Clause of an Act passed in the thirty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'an Act for regulating the manner of Licencing Public Houses, and for the more easy convicting of Persons selling Spirituous Liquors without Licence," also the third Clause of an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the forty fifth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for altering the time of issuing Licences for the keeping of a House, or any other place of Public Entertainment, or for the retailing of Wine, Brandy, Rum, or any other Spirituous Liquors, or for the having and using of Stills for the purpose of distilling Spirituous Liquors," and for repealing so much of the fifth Clause of an Act passed in the forty-third year of His Majesty's Reign, as relates to the periods of paying into the hands of the Receiver-General the monies collected by the Inspector of each & every District throughout this Province for such Licences, and an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to repeal part of, and to continue and amend an Act passed in the fifty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty an additional Duty on Shop and Tavern Licences," be and the same are hereby repealed.

II. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of the Peace in General Quarter Sessions assembled, in each and every District respectively, in this Province, and they are hereby required at their meeting next before the fifth day of January in each and every year, except the present, to adjourn the said Court of General Quarter Sessions, to the last Monday in the Month of December, in which adjourned Sessions the said Justices shall have power to limit the number of Inns and Public Houses in their respective Districts, and then and there to hear and receive applications from all such persons as desire to take out Licences for opening Inns or Public Houses within their said several Districts; and the said Justices shall upon hearing and receiving any application from any person, praying to have a Licence granted to him or her, enquire into the life, character, and behaviour of the Person so applying, and if it shall appear proper and necessary to the said Justices or a Majority of them then and there assembled, to grant a certificate, and that the party applying is a sober, honest and diligent person, and a good Subject of our Lord the King, the presiding Magistrate shall then and there grant him or her a certificate under his hand and seal, which certificate shall enable the party so holding the same, to apply for and take out a Licence on or before the fifth day of January then next ensuing the date of certificate, and that the said certificate shall be a proper and sufficient Warrant for the Inspectors of the several Districts respectively to grant, and they are hereby required to grant to the said person holding the said certificate, such Licence upon receiving payment of such Duties as are imposed by this Act, or hereafter may be imposed by Law on the same, and that all the rules, regulations, restrictions, penalties, matters and things which are by any Act or Acts of the Legislature of this Province in force, touching and concerning the applying for, allowing, granting, obtaining or in any wise relating to the said licences herein before mentioned, except so far as they are varied or changed by this Act, shall and are hereby extended to such Licences as aforesaid, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that the Justices of the Peace in each and every District respectively, shall have power and authority to assemble on the last Monday in December next, at the usual place of holding the Quarter Sessions in their respective Districts for the purpose of carrying into effect, the provisions of this Act for the present year, in the same manner and as effectually as they are authorised by this Act to adjourn the said Quarter Sessions to the first Monday in December, in each and every ensuing year, during the continuance thereof.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that on granting such certificate as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the Justices; and they are hereby required to direct the Inspectors of the several Districts respectively, to receive from the person taking out any Licence for keeping such Public House or Inn as aforesaid, such sum as they or the majority of them assembled as aforesaid, shall adjudge just and proper according to the situation of such Inn, *Provided always*, that it shall not be lawful for the said Justices or a majority of them as aforesaid, to order and direct the said Inspectors, respectively, to receive for any such Licence as aforesaid, a greater sum than Twelve Pounds Ten Shillings, or a lesser sum than One Pound Sixteen Shillings, sterling; and the additional sum of Twenty Shillings, currency, now imposed by law, any law to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for any Person or Persons, not having obtained a Licence for keeping an Inn or House of Public Entertainment, upon a certificate from the Justices assembled on the last Monday in December, as aforesaid, for the purposes aforesaid, or from the adjourned Quarter Sessions in each and every year during the continuance of this Act, being desirous of keeping an Inn or Public House, to apply for such certificate at any time during the year, to the Justices of the District in which he resides, in General Quarter Sessions assembled, and it shall be lawful for the said Justices to inquire into the character and behaviour of the person applying, and if it shall appear to them expedient to increase the number of Inns or Public Houses, and that the party applying is qualified, as aforesaid, the presiding Magistrate shall then and there grant a certificate, in manner and for the purpose and under such regulations and restrictions as are herein before mentioned.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful, and it is hereby required, that the Magistrates at the time of granting such certificate as aforesaid, shall make and frame rules and regulations for the observance of the several Innkeepers in their respective Districts, which rules and regulations the said Innkeepers are to be bound by their recognizances to abide by, a copy of which rules and regulations for the information of travellers, to be affixed in some conspicuous place in every House so Licenced within this Province.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that it shall and may be Lawful for the Clerk of the Peace in each and every District of this Province, and he is hereby required to transmit Quarterly to the Inspector General of this Province a detailed Statement of all Orders of Sessions, relative to duties to be taken by the said District Inspector for any Licence granted under the authority of this Act.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that each of the said Inspectors shall account for the Monies in the same manner, and pay in the same to the Receiver-General at the same time he is now obliged to pay over all Public Monies which come to his hands, and in default of such account or payment, shall be liable to the penalties imposed by any Law now in force requiring such account or payment.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that this Act shall continue in force for two years, and from thence to the end of the then next ensuing Session of the Provincial Parliament, and no longer.

Erratum in last Gazette.

In the list of articles, the growth, &c. of the United States, admitted into this Province free from the payment of Duty, for "*Manufactured Tobacco*" read *Un*-manufactured Tobacco.

Note.—*Unmanufactured Tobacco* still continues liable to the duty of 2*d* per lb by the 41st Geo. III.

Amateur Theatre.

ON *Thursday Evening*, the 17th inst. will be performed the much admired Comedy of

She Stoops to Conquer,

OR THE

MISTAKES OF A NIGHT.

With the Farce of

DARKNESS VISIBLE.

TICKETS to be had at Mr. Dawson's Book-Store, or at the Garrison.—Boxes One Dollar; Pit Half-a-Dollar.

Doors open at half-past 5; Performance to commence at half-past 6 precisely.

York Garrison, 9th December, 1818. }

Government Contract.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office on the 21st inst. for Baking BREAD from Government Flour, for use of the Troops in Garrison, for *Six Months*, from the 25th inst.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
D. A. C. Genl.

Commissariat Office,
York, 8th Dec. 1818. } 2w

Government Sale.

WILL be sold, by Public Auction, at the Commissariat Stores, on the 24th inst. a quantity of empty PUNCHEONS, Beef, Pork & Flour CASKS.

York, 8th Dec. 1818. 2w

Miscellaneous.

From the Niagara Patriot.

MR. SALISBURY,

SIR—The following is an extract of a talk, delivered at Seneca village, near Buffalo, on the 29th & 30th December, 1817, written by the council, and signed by 21 chiefs of the Seneca, Onondaga and Cayuga tribes, in the presence of witnesses chosen to certify its truth. In giving it to the public, you give a just view of the feelings and purposes of our red brothers.

The responsibility of publishing this document and other facts that I may communicate in relation to these Indians, I take on myself; the Indians have not been consulted, and are wholly ignorant of my purpose. I trust a sense of impelious duty moves me to bring before the public, a poor miserable people who have no helper; ready to perish.

Yours, &c.

"JABEZ B. HYDE.

SENECA INDIANS

NO. 1.

Extract of a talk of the Six Nations, to the President of the United States, sent by mail, January 4, 1818, to the Secretary of War, for him to communicate to the President.

TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Brother:

It is the desire of the Six Nations assembled at their great council fire, in their village near Buffalo, that you would please to lay the following talk before our father, the President of the United States.

Father:

From the fatherly care the President of the United States has exercised towards their red children, we speak to our father in confidence, believing he will not turn away his ears from his red children. Having no agent through whom we might speak, we are persuaded that our father will not be displeased that we speak directly to him, as it were, face to face.

Father:

We need not tell you that we are a poor, ignorant people; unacquainted with the great affairs and wise management of our enlightened white brothers. We are distressed and alarmed—We have no where to look but to our father, whom we trust will bear with his children, should their fears appear to him to be groundless.

Father:

We are alarmed lest we lose our seats. Those men that say they have a right to purchase our lands, have been distressing us for a number of years with their plans to possess our land; offering us in exchange lands to the westward. We decidedly told them we did not wish to part with our lands, desiring they would be at no more expense in visiting us on this errand; if we should alter our minds, we would send them word. Some months after a deputation of our brothers to the west visited us, offering us a large tract of their land a free gift, if we would accept it. We thanked our brothers for their generous offer, and promised, at some future time to send men to view the land. The war took place the next year—nothing more was done or heard of by us of this land, until the spring after the peace, when our brothers again visited us, making the same offer. It never entered into our hearts of leaving our present seats and going to the westward ourselves; but as there were many of the Six Nations in the western country who had no seat to set on, but what was liable to be sold from under them any day the owners choose, we rose up to consider the offer of our brothers, that we might provide for our scattered children. Through the assistance of our brothers Jones and Parrish, and another great friend who advised and assisted us, we had our circumstances and views before our father, the President of the United States, acquainting him with our offer—that with his approbation we would accept this land, provided the United States would make it sure to us.—Our father, the President, has pleased to certify his approbation, and that the land should be made sure to us agreeable to our request. On receiving this information from our father, the President, we sent our eight men to view the land and take its dimensions. Our brother, Captain Parrish, went with them to do the writing, that it might be made sure to us, according to the word of our father, the President. Our men found no land. Col. Ogden (who is said to hold the right of purchasing our land) recommended us to send to Detroit, and Gov. Cass informed our men that in September there would be a large council of Indians of different nations met at Fort Meigs—the Six Nations would do well to have a deputation there, they would then doubtless fix their land. We sent 12 men to Fort Meigs; instead of our western brethren having lands to give the Six Nations, they sold the seats from under those that were among them.

Father:

We are distressed. Capt. Parrish has informed us that we could now exchange our lands for lands to the westward; he advised us to it, or we should certainly lose them: for it was the determination of the government of the United States that the Indians should leave their present seats; those that did not exchange them would lose them.

Father:

We are astonished and amazed! Our old friend, Col. Ogden, has altered his address to us; he has for years talked to us as a man than wished to purchase our lands, if we were pleased to sell; he now writes to us how we shall conduct on his lands which we occupy.

Father:

To whom shall we go, but unto you? We doubt not but many of our white brothers fear God, and ought to be trusted, but how shall we find them?

Father:

We fear that we have been deceived, and your predecessor imposed on. Strange things have come to our ears—that our message to your predecessor which we signed was very different from what was read to us—that it said we were desirous of leaving our seats here and going to the west—provided we obtained lands to the westward, we relinquished our reservations here. If any thing like this was in our message we were basely deceived. We had but these objects in view, to inform our father, the President, of this offer of our western brothers; the opportunity that it offered for providing for our scattered children—to obtain his approbation and assurance the land should be confirmed to us by the United States; any thing more, except providing provisions for our men while transacting the business, was as base an imposition as ever was practised.

Father:

We declare to you, we desire you to publish to all our white brothers, that it is our fixed and determined purpose to live and die on our present seats. It is sealed to us by the bones of our fathers. They obtained it by their blood. Our bones shall lie beside theirs. It is the heritage of the Almighty. He gave it us. He it is must take it from us.

Father:

We mean no threat by this. We know we are in the hands of our white brothers, they can destroy us with ease. But they need not think to persuade us to part with our land. As free men we claim the right to choose between being killed outright, or a lingering execution, by being driven a thousand miles into the wilderness. Where, father, where brothers have us go. The Indian claim to land is put out for more than a thousand miles to the west, except little plots for particular nations.

Father:

We have confidence in you; you cannot see your red children with their little ones driven off their land, and by stealth and fraud leaving the sepulchres of their fathers, their farms, their farming tools and cattle, dying by families on the road, through hardship and privation. Exchanging all their advances to civilization, and all its comforts, for the hardships of the chase, without house or friends.

Father:

We have confidence in you; that if you see any device formed against us, you will frustrate it, and succour your red children. We have deceived no man: we have wronged no man. Our language has been one; we choose not to part with our land. If we have been needlessly alarmed, you will pity our ignorance, and forgive our childish fears.

Father:

We have many things to say. The character of our agent is of great importance to us—If any come to you for the office, having our request to recommend them, we wish to withdraw that request. We see so little into white men, that we feel incapable to choose for ourselves. We desire our father to choose a man that he can trust, and we will confide in him.

Father:

We trust that you will pardon the multitude of our words, and let us deceive you, that this is the voice of a few individuals, and not the voice of the Six Nations. It is the united voice of the Six Nations in the state of New York.

The chiefs of Buffalo, Cattaraugus, Genesee and Onondaga are now in council; we have the message of Albion and Oneida with us, desiring we should speak to our father, the President, entreating him to consider and help us:

Our Father

Will not be deceived; our words will find his heart. He will receive them.—They are the words of truth and soberness. We ask nothing, but wherein we have been mistaken, we may be better informed—wherein we have been wronged, we may be righted—wherein we may be in danger we may be protected, and that our white brothers may know our fixed purpose of living and dying in our present seats.

Father:

You will pity us; you will forgive us; your wisdom and goodness will succour us. Speak, father, speak to your children, that their minds may be at rest. Speak to their council fire at this place. Let us bear your own words, and them by safe hands; for we fear liers are in wait, watching to devour your words, that they may not reach us.

May the Great Spirit preserve you many years a blessing to all your children.

NO II.

"Open thy mouth, for the dumb, in the cause of all such—are appointed to destruction."

"Open thy mouth, judge righteously, and plead the cause of the poor and needy."

In my first number I laid before the public, the Talk forwarded by —— last winter to the President of the United States. I shall now give an account of some information the Indians have received, as from government, since that period; but as the Indians have not been able to obtain copies of the communications they have received as from government, until the following letter, I have thought best to examine carefully those facts, that they have informed me of from their memories, that no mistake or misrepresentation may be made. This may appear a departure from my declaration, but it cannot be concealed from them, in an affair involving such important interests.

I deem it my duty to acquaint them of my purpose and motives, and carefully enquire whether in any circumstance I had misunderstood them.

JABEZ B. HYDE.

The following is a transcript from the copy of a letter interpreted to the Six Nations by Jasper Parrish, sub agent, on the 19th of September, 1818, as a letter from their father the President of the United States, written by his secretary of war.

(COPY.)

Department of war, 19th Aug. 1818.

SIR,

It is certainly much to to be regretted that the Six Nations should by the arts of officious and designing men, be induced to hesitate in changing their present residence for one more congenial to their habits, and better calculated by its remoteness from the settlements of the whites, permanently to secure their interests and happiness.

The country of Arkansaw, was designated as combining every advantage most likely to render their change agreeable to them, and to produce these results; while it would at the same time promote the views of the government, which it is a desirable object, to induce as many of the tribes of Indians as may be disposed to change their residence, to emigrate to the west of the Mississippi. The objection to the Arkansaw, on account of its unhealthiness is futile and erroneous. It is believed that no section of the country is more healthy.

However, should they adhere to the determination not to remove to that country, governor Cass will be requested to consult with the Indians inhabiting the country lying north of the state of Indiana and the Illinois territory, and ascertain whether they are willing to make a cession of land to the Six Nations and receive them among them, and in event of any of them assenting to the proposition, he will be instructed to make the arrangements necessary for their reception and to facilitate their removal; provided the portion of country so selected for their new residence receive their approbation.

It is hoped that the disposition manifested on all occasions by this department to attend to the wishes of the Six Nations, will have the effect of convincing them, that the individuals who endeavour to influence them on this subject and persuade them to act in opposition to their best interests, by whatever motives they may be actuated are certainly their worst enemies, and that they should not listen to them, but to the government of the United States, which is their best friend.

You humble & obdt. servt.

(signed) J. C. CALHOUN.

Hon David A. Ogden, Madrid N. York.

From the Pittsburg Intelligencer.

CONTROVERSY.

A dispute is carried on in the Richmond papers among the members of the Episcopal church, of a most singular nature. The convention, it appears recently held at Winchester, passed a resolve that it was improper for communicants to attend balls, theatres, horse racing, gambling, &c. Several able writers, probably of the church, have attacked this resolution, and laboured forth in vindication of the propriety of attending those public amusements that in themselves are not morally evil. They deem the resolution "unnecessary; ill-timed; a departure from the principles and practice of the church; an unwarrantable stretch of authority, and an ill judged attempt to regulate what from its nature, ought to be left to every man's conscience." That none ought to be rejected from the church, but the "*open and notorious evil doer.*" That the resolution can do no possible good, but may have a tendency to evil, by engendering dissatisfaction and distrust in the minds of many of the friends of the church; arraying friends and connexions against each other, because one goes to the ball or theatre and the other does not, and exciting hostility between those who presume to call themselves godly, and others whom they name the wicked.—They also consider it a departure from the ancient custom of the Episcopal church, which has long been distinguished for its enlightened liberality—a liberality by which alone it can hope to prosper. Free from the fanatical cant of superstition; it did not wage war with all the elegancies & gaieties of life, it did not ask its disciples to be "righteous over much," it did not make religion to consist in grouns and sighs and monastic sheliness; but it maintained its dignity and good sense and rational piety, in the midst of infidelity and bigotry.

On the other side it is contended, in support of the resolution, that every member, "by his sponsor in baptism, *renounces the vain pomp and glory of the world*, with all covetous desires of the same, and the sinful desires of the flesh;" and to this he gives assent by the ceremony of confirmation; that his prayer every Sabbath is, "that he is expected to live in obedience to the commandments; that the whole tenor and spirit of the scriptures are opposed to those proscribed amusements; that balls & theatres are very pernicious places of amusement, that such indulgences strain the purity of the christian character, & endanger the salvation of the souls of men;" that dancing is not fit for a being who is preparing himself for eternity, that in promiscuous assemblies there is no security for moral character—that gaming & drunkenness are tolerated there—that amusement runs into debauchery, and time, health and fortune are sacrificed to pleasure."

To this it is urged by the opposers of the resolution, that those disposed to drunkeness and debauchery will always find other places to indulge in those vices; that even those predisposed to drink and game have been allured from their favorite vices by the wit and gaiety of a ball-room; that the example of the vicious is no more contagious in a ball-room than the example of the vicious elsewhere; that sickly bodies predisposed to disease, may catch the infection; but that the really healthy and vigorous will escape unhurt; that dancing has been consecrated to religious purposes; that there is a time to rejoice and a time to dance; that David danced before the ark in honor of God, to express his joy on its return to Zion; that the daughter of Shiloh danced a yearly feast before the Lord; that dancing was admitted among the primitive christians, and that the bishops themselves were performers.

Those with many more of a similar nature are the arguments used on both sides with much ingenuity, learning & ability. The controversy is not yet at an end—and we may reasonably presume, that it will end without much profit to either side. It is generally the case on such question, "if one side is blind, the other can't see."

From Poulson's Philadelphia Gazette.

We mention the following accident which occurred to an interesting boy, as a warning to those children that are in the habit of playing with gunpowder. He had in his possession a substitute for a pistol, a circumstance of which the elder branches of the family were not aware. It consisted of a small cylindrical tube, one end of which had been plugged up by a piece of lead, a small hole had been afterwards filed near the sealed extremity. After this clumsy instrument had been charged, he raised it towards his eye and fired: the leaden plug was forced from the piece, and entered and destroyed his eye; effects still more serious may probably result from the accident, as he still continues in a languishing condition.

From the Pittsburgh Intelligencer.

Hydrophobia among the Foxes.—We have seen several gentlemen from the Northern Neck (between the rivers Potomac and Rappahannock) who state that the hydrophobia exists at present to the most alarming degree among the foxes. In the county of Northumberland, upwards of forty persons have been bitten, who have been sent to the stone. A most remarkable circumstance attends the malady, which is, that the afflicted animal, in place of avoiding the human species, immediately makes towards them, and even enters houses in the middle of the day. We have on one gentleman who states that a fox entered a house yard in his presence, notwithstanding there were several dogs, and that the dogs instead of attacking the animal, immediately retired, exhibiting great signs of fear. On another occasion a fox made towards a boy who was walking along the road. The latter, to avoid him leaped into a waggon which was passing, but the fox pursued and bit him in several places. Much injury has likewise been done to the cattle; and we are informed that the greatest uneasiness exists among the inhabitants on account of this singular and extraordinary malady.

The superb Exchange Coffee House, at Boston, lately consumed by fire, was perhaps the most extensive and valuable building in the United States—It was seven stories high, exclusive of spacious cellars under the whole; contained 200 apartments, and occupied nearly an acre of ground, it was surmounted by an elegant and spacious dome, 100 feet in circumference, and by means of a sky-light in its centre, light was thrown into the interior of the building—the base of the sky-light was 45 feet in circumference, protected by a substantial railing, within which was a seat and box, containing a perspective glass used daily to ascertain the shipping entering the harbor, and from which was an extensive view of the harbor, and its various islands, the adjacent villages and country seats, and all the public edifices in the towns of Boston, Charlestown and Roxbury.

NOTICE

General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, York, 14th March, 1818.

ORDERED, that in future no application will be received for the renewal or granting Licences to keep Taverns in the Town of York, from persons at the time having a Shop Licence, or a Shop kept in the House for which the Tavern Licence is asked. And Ordered, that the above Notice be published in the Upper-Canada Gazette, once a month, till January next.

By Order,

S. HEWARD

Clk. of the Peace, H. D

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Stoyles, where he has a consignment of excellent

WHISKEY

for sale, at *5s. 3d. N. Y. Curr'y.* per gallon.

—ALSO—

A QUANTITY OF

Iron Hollow Ware,

(Box and Franklin Stoves, &c)

to be disposed of at the prices they are sold for at the Manufactory, including transport.

A Discount of 5 per cent made to purchasers of the Iron Ware, exceeding Fifty Dollars.

W. ALLAN.

Yor, 21st Nov. 1818.

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.
In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	Dollar at 5s. From £	s.	d.	To £	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	0	3 1-2	0	0	5
Mutton	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Veal	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Pork	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	2	6
Turkeys	each	0	5	0	0	7	6
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
Butter	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs	doz.	0	1	0	0	1	3
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	5	0
Peas	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Potatoes	——	0	1	6	0	2	6
Oats	——	0	1	3	0	2	0
Turnips	——	0	2	0	0	0	0
Cabbages	head	0	0	4	0	0	6
Flour	cwt.	0	12	6	0	18	9
Do.	bl	1	2	6	1	5	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hay	ton	2	0	0	2	10	0
Wood	cord	0	10	0	0	15	0

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsequent.
6 lines & under,	2s. 6d.	7 1-2d.
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d per line, the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. No advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 5s. for the first insertion.——A great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - - - *Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - - - *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - - - - - *New-Castle.*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - - *Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - - - *Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - - *Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point*
M. Burwell, Esq. - - - *Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - - *Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - - - *Amherstburg.*

YORK:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

R. C. HORNE.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. II. YORK, THURSDAY DECEMBER 17, 1818. No. 51.

GERMAN MILLS,
New Establishment.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Markham and its vicinity, that he has commenced an establishment at the *German Mills*, the Store of which is and will be kept well supplied with such articles as may be wanted, which will be sold reasonable, and Wheat, Rye or Barley at all times taken in payment,

A few hundred bushels of Wheat or Rye wanted immediately, for which one half Cash will be paid on delivery,

Apply to Mr. J. Applegarth, at the Mills.

W. G. HEPBURNE

Queenston, 26th Oct. 1818. tf44

FOR SALE.
On reasonable terms.

LOT No. 13, west side of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, with about 30 or 40 acres of improvement, lately occupied by the subscriber.—On the premises are a new Frame-House containing six rooms, cellar and cellar-kitchen; a large Barn-frame, raised, 50 by 30 feet; an excellent new Saw-Mill complete, capable of cutting 2000 feet of timber in 24 hours, with a substantial mill-dam erected on a never failing stream, the west branch of the River Don.

The situation is very desirable either for the Farmer, Merchant or Mechanic. The situation from York is only 7 miles. The Saw-Mill is within a very short distance of the road, and if commenced in a short time 20 acres might be sown with wheat this fall.

For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. LAYE, York, at the Store of Alexander Wood, Esq.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

YongeStreet, 25th June. 1818.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*: and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

Seasoned Boards.

A Quantity of excellent Kiln dried Boards for Sale.—Enquire at this Office.

York, 4th Nov. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those persons, who stand indebted to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

either by Book Acct. Notes of Hand, or by Bond; that unless the same is settled, on or before the First day of February next, ensuing, they will (without reserve,) be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

York, 3rd Dec. 1818.

NOTICE.

IT is requested, that those who stand indebted to HENRY DREAN, prior to the year 1817, to the present date, will immediately come forward and settle their accounts; otherwise they will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect, after the 15th inst.

York, Nov. 24, 1818.

Snuff, Tobacco, Soap & Candle MANUFACTORY.

YORK, U. C.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have now on hand and will be constantly supplied with every article in the above line of their Manufactory, of a most superior quality and on the most reasonable terms.

They also Manufacture

Palm Oil Soap;

The virtues of this VEGETABLE SOAP in cases of sun burnings, the ill effects of cold winds, removing Pimples Freckles, &c. is universally allowed.—The Subscribers would call the attention of Gentlemen to an article of comfort and utility in Shaving, both on account of its peculiar emollient qualities as also from the pleasing odour of the Wall Flower which it so eminently possesses.

OATES & STOTESBURY.

September 9. 37—6m.

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DREAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817.

Tin and Sheet Iron Factory.

WILLIAM W. PATTISON.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business at the shop formerly occupied by him and L. Bigelow, a few rods West of the Gaol: where he will keep a variety of Tin Ware, Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes of all dimensions, cheap for prompt pay.

Stoves and Pipes made for all who shall please to favor him with their custom.

York, 13th Oct. 1818. 2m-42

Saddling Business.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD takes this method of informing the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has purchased the stock and trade formerly belonging to IRA JONES, as a *Saddler, Harness and Trunk-Maker*, which business he intends carrying on at the stand formerly occupied by I. Jones, one door east of the Mansion House Hotel: where he has now on hand

Saddles,	*Harness,*
Bridles,	*Valises,*
Halters,	*Portmanteaus*

and a number of other articles, which he will sell as low, for Cash or short credit, as can be purchased in the country.

Repairing done at all times.

Those who will please to favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with neatness and despatch.

York, August 4th 1818. 6m32

Government Contract.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office on the 21st inst. for Baking BREAD from Government Flour, for use of the Troops in Garrison, for *Six Months*, from the 25th inst.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
D. A. C. Genl.

Commissariat Office,
York, 8th Dec. 1818. 2w

LA BELLE ALLIANCE
OR
WATERLOO HOUSE,
By George Brown;

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the house formerly Mr. Ashley's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that he has spared no expence to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. B. pledges himself that no exertions shall be wanting to promote the comfort & convenience of those who favor him with their custom: his HOUSE and STABLING are well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best quality that the country affords: and he hopes that upon trial his accommodations and terms will give general satisfaction.

York, 16th Oct. 1818.

BANK
OF
CANADA.

THE Subscriber being appointed Agent for the Bank of Canada, he will negociate Bank Notes for Bills on Montreal, Quebec, or New-York, for Specie.

HENRY DREAN.

York, 4 Nov. 1818.—45.

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 30th 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to *JOHN FOSTER*, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council.

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

THE Copartnership of MATHEW CROOKS, & Company, carried on at Ancaster, in the Province of Upper-Canada, was dissolved on the first day of June last by mutual consent.—Notice is, therefore hereby given, to all Persons who stand indebted to the said Copartnership, to call and settle the same without delay. And those who have claims on the same, are requested to present them for settlement, to Matthew Crooks, who is fully impowered to adjust them.

W. CROOKS,
MATTHEW CROOKS

Ancaster, 25 Nov. 1818. 3w.—49

STEAM-BOAT.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such persons as may be desirous of becoming Proprietors in the Steam-Boat, intended to navigate between the upper parts of Lake Ontario and Prescott; that shares may be taken and any information furnished respecting the undertaking, on application to D'Arcy Boulton, Esquire, junr. of this town.

Government Sale.

WILL be sold, by Public Auction, at the Commissariat Stores, on the 24th inst. a quantity of empty PUNCHEONS, Beef, Pork & Flour CASKS.

York, 8th Dec. 1818. 2w

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given

THAT VERY commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, STABLES, &c. situated on 1-5th of an acre, in the town of York, adjoining the Mansion-House Hotel, and at present occupied by R. Hall, Esq. and Hy. Drean, & Co. This situation holds out many advantages to the Merchant both in point of situation and convenience having an excellent Cellar, Outer Store, Coach-House, Stabling, &c. &c.

These Premises are too well known to need further description and will be disposed of at a moderate price; application to be made to J. M. JACKSON, Esq. on Yonge Street, or to WM. ALLAN Esq. of York, who will make known the Terms of payment and give an unexceptionable title to the same.

York, Oct. 17, 1818.

RICHARD COATES,
PAINTER,

AVAILS himself of this opportunity of returning his most humble thanks to the Inhabitants of York and its vicinity, for their past favors; and begs leave to inform them that he intends to continue his occupation in all its various branches, viz:—

Portrait Painting,
Land and Marine Scenery,
SIGN PAINTING,
Rooms and Furniture, &c.

painted in an elegant style: and still hopes by his strict attention to and execution of his work, to merit the favors of those who may please to honor him with their support.

He also begs leave to inform the young Gentlemen of the place, that he has ong been in the habit of teaching

MUSIC,

both in theory and practice; and intends to give lessons to those who may feel disposed to be instructed in that science.—Musical Instruments tuned, &c.—For particulars enquire at his residence, opposite Mr. Thomas Duggan's New Store.

York, Nov. 26, 1818.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th October 1818.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct this Public Notice to be given that no Order for Land will in future be made but on condition of actual settlement.

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land.

For particulars, apply to the Editor Kingston, 12th March. 17tf.

The Schooner
LORD NELSON.

WILL ply between York and Niagara, as a Packet the remainder of the Season—For Freight or Passage, (having excellent accommodations for Passengers, & a separate Cabin for Ladies)—apply to the Captain on board, at the Merchant's wharf.

W. & J. CROOK.

York, 11th Nov. 1818.

To Brick-Makers.

A Piece of GROUND, suitable for BRICK-MAKING, to be let upon very favorable terms, within a Mile of the Market House.

Apply to the Editor.

The Church Catechism.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Stoyles, where he has a consignment of excellent

WHISKEY

for sale, at 5*s.* 3*d. N. Y. Curr'y.* per gallon.

—ALSO—

A QUANTITY OF

Iron Hollow Ware,
(Box and Franklin Stoves, &c.)

to be disposed of at the prices they are sold for at the Manufactory, including transport.

A Discount of 5 per cent made to purchasers of the Iron Ware, exceeding Fifty Dollars.

W. ALLAN.

York, 21st Nov. 1818.

Court of Probate Notice

Upper-Canada, Court of Probate York, to wit. } SAMUEL SMITH Esquire, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

To the next of Kin of ROBERT WOOLSEY, formerly of the Province of Upper-Canada, but lately of Montreal, in Lower Canada, Merchant, deceased.

WHEREAS ROBERT M'KENZIE, of the city of Montreal in the Province of Lower Canada, Merchant, lately exhibited a petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said *ROBERT WOOLSEY* some time past died Intestate without this Province, possessed of goods and chattels, exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts thereof; and praying that temporary Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of the said *Robert Woolsey* at the time of his death, might be granted to *GEORGE H. MARKLAND*, of Kingston, in the said Province of Upper-Canada, Esquire.

NOW THEREFORE these are to Cite and require, You the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the First Monday in January next ensuing the date hereof, and shew Cause (if any you have) why temporary Letters of Administration of all and SINGULAR the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said *Robert Woolsey*, at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said *George H. Markland.*

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal of the said Court of Probate, at York, in the Province aforesaid, this Fourth day of May, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal,
Court of Probate

From Europe.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

As the attention of the several sovereigns and ministers at the proposed congress has been called to the question of mediation between Spain & her South American provinces, and pledges have been given that the basis proposed shall be liberal, we understand the following to be the grounds stated by the moderate party of independents; on which, if the subject is actually brought forward, any deliberation likely to be effectual can be held.

1. General oblivion of the past, and no injury or molestation to occur to the property or persons of those who may have taked part in the revolution.

2. Perpetual abolition of the inquisition & torture.

3. Perpetual abolition of all excisive privilege (*fueros*) all persons being equal in the eye of the law, and all to be rewarded or punished according to their merits.

4. Abolition of all government monopolies (*estancos*) and of inland Custom-Houses.

5. Freedom of the press; of commerce with all nations; of agriculture, and of all kinds of industry.

6. Establishment of chambers of representatives.

7. The king to sanction all acts of the chambers.

8. Religious toleration; but the catholic worship to predominate.

9. Perpetual abolition of ecclesiastical tithes; but the expenses attending divine worship and its ministers to be defreyed from contributions to be raised on account of the state, in order to avoid the enmity between the pastor and his flock, which is generally produced by ecclesiastical imposts, and the irremediable abuse inseparable from them.

10. The king to nominate to all employments, giving them to Americans & Spaniards indiscriminately.

11. The military force to be composed of natives alone, according to regulations to be made by the chambers, with the king's approbation.

12. All trials to be public and by jury.

13. The judges to be for life, & independent of the king; but the king to have the appointment of them.

14. Foreign powers to have consuls in America.

15. Foreigners of all nations to be allowed the privilege of establishing themselves in America.

16. The sovereignty of the king of Spain and his successors to be acknowledged in America, and the oath of allegiance and fidelity to be taken agreeable to the aforementioned articles.

17. The infraction of any of the above articles by the Spanish government, to constitute the absolute independence of America from that government: and in this case the allied sovereigns shall acknowledge them by an interchange of envoys or ambassadors.

18. The allied powers conjointly and separately to guarantee to America the full and entire accomplishment of all the foregoing articles.

As Spain herself has implored the mediation of the allied powers, and her note offered to submit to their decision, provided it was compatible with the preservation of the king's rights and dignity, it is further understood that their mediation on the aforesaid terms will be the first proposed to the Spanish government, for their own previous adoption at home, and if not acceded to, they will proceed no further in the business: but if accepted by Spain, the same will be proffered to the independent governments of America.

September 28.

The following is an extract of a letter from Preston, dated 25th inst:—"The weavers of this place have lately adopted some singular measures. A full meeting of their body was held yesterday in the town, at which a green rag was produced, and the names of the manufacturers of that district being written on slips of paper, were put into it. A resolution was then put, and *carried unanimously*, that the first name drawn from the bag should be read out of the trade, and that no weaver would consent to work for him. The first name drawn proved to be the firm of Horrocks, Millers & Co. and produced loud applause from all present. It was put to the vote, and carried by a show of hands, that no weaver should work for that firm. The meeting then proceeded to other business. They have offered six months warehouse rent to any manufacturer that will come forward and give them an advance of 4s in the pound. A letter has actually been sent to a house at Bolton with such an offer and an invitation to come to Preston, assuring him of 100 good fancy weavers, and a great number of good cambric weavers. It is fully understood that none of the weavers will work for Messrs. Horrocks & Co.; the rest are all gone to work, but are expected to attend the parades & meetings."

A letter of the 24th inst. from Manchester, says—"Every thing still remains tranquil here; but at Bury, Bolton, Preston, Burnley, and the other neighboring towns & villages, much dissatisfaction prevails (though not expressed by any open acts of violence,) on account of the vast number of weavers, &c. still out of employ; nor is the situation of those who are employed such as to make us feel secure from alarm. They cannot, I learn, with the addition that has been made to their wages, earn more than from eight to ten shillings per week; and to add to their distress, fine, and all articles of domestic consumption are advancing in price.——Bread is about 1s. the quarter loaf. Potatoes 1s. per score pounds. Beef & Mutton 8d per pound. Another detachment of the 97th regiment arrived here this afternoon; and it is generally understood that both the regular and temporary barracks here will be occupied by strong bodies of troops during the ensuing winter. This very necessary and unavoidable measure of precaution cannot fail to enhance a little the price of provisions."

PARIS, Sept. 26.

Several emissaries have recently arrived in Paris, from the English Society in London for the *Conversion of Jews*, either to the Protestant, Calvinist, or any other Christian Sect whatever. They have had several interviews with some persons who interest themselves much in religious affairs. It is thought, that these Missionaries of a new description intend proceeding to Alsace.

Accounts have been received from Captain Freycinet, who, it will be recollected, left France on a voyage of discovery for new lands beyond the ices of the Antarctic Pole. They announce, that a few months ago he was at the Isle Bourbon.——it is from port Louis, that M. Freycinet has written to his friend M. Desfontaines, and despatched for the Museum of Natural History, cases of birds, fishes, & plants, which being collected by himself, and his officers & crew, all well informed men, full of enterprising zeal, cannot fail of being a valuable acquisition to the King's Cabinet.

The first volume of "the History of the Spanish war against Napoleon Bonaparte," written and published by order of his Catholic Majesty, has recently appeared at Madrid.—It is the production of the third section of the Commission of chiefs & officers of all ranks, established at Madrid, under the immediate direction of his excellency the Secretary of State, Minister of War.

VIENNA, Sept. 12.

By the last letters from Constantinople, dated the 10th of August, we learn that all the foreign Ministers have addressed a note to the Divan, relative to the persecutions against the Christians at Aleppo; the English Minister, in particular, evinced the most laudable energy on this occasion.——His colleagues convened a meeting in order to vote to him their thanks.

Melancholy Accident.—On Friday last, an afflicting circumstance took place in Bulverhithebay near Hastings.—A boat, in which were six men from the Camilla cutter, stationed off the coast for the prevention and detection of smuggling, had been sent ashore in the afternoon for the purpose of obtaining provisions. These being procured at Bexhill, the men returned to their boat, by which time, however, a storm had arisen, the tide flowed with fearful violence, and the sea ran mountains high. The cutter, however, being but a short distance from the shore, the men determined to put off and try to reach her. They did so, and were shortly carried out some distance by the breakers. In an instant they lost sight of the cutter, as did the cutter of them. The storm increased ——destruction threatened around, and the poor men resolved upon again making for the shore. The attempt proved fatal, for having just succeeded in turning their boat towards the land, a dreadful wave & surf overtook & sunk them —four to rise no more. A fifth would inevitably have perished also, but for the generous and humane conduct of one Beachey, a smuggler, who seeing the catastrophe at some distance from the shore, instantly mounted his horse and rode to the spot, which he reached time enough to rescue a fellow-creature, though in some measure an enemy, from a watery grave. One of the sufferers was a young man named Chandler, from Rye. The remaining three were from Portsmouth, and one of them has left a wife & eight children. None of the bodies had been found up to a late hour on Friday night.

A letter from Copenhagen speaks of a serious insurrection having broken out in Norway, the object of which is said to be the dissolution of the Diet, and the dismissal of the President Christie, and the Governor in Chief Count Morner. But as the same letter asserts that numerous bands of peasants had marched against Christiana, whilst the King and Crown Prince were there, and that they were dispersed by the troops—circumstances which, had they really occurred, could not have so long remained concealed—we may reasonably suspend our belief, with respect to the rest of the contents of this communication, until the arrival of further advices. The slightest disturbances in Norway would naturally be reported with the utmost latitude of exaggeration by the Danes, who cannot so soon forget or forgive, the circumstances under which that country was torn from their dominion.

LONDON, Sept. 29

This day we present the first portion of the list of those who purchased Stock of the Bank of Scotland last spring, at the moment it was supposed every foreigner holding a share of that Stock, thereby became a naturalized citizen; and that many foreigners would make such purchases with a design of securing to themselves a place of refuge in this country. We have no particular remarks to make upon the list. Others may know the parties better than we do. The count de Forbin Janson was, we believe, an Aid de Camp to Bonaparte at the battle of Waterloo. Count Lusi is married to a relation of the Marquis of Lansdown. Comte Mereer Elphaut was a General under Bonaparte, and has lately married Miss Mercer, the great Scottish heiress. Why the Countess of Thanet should have been so anxious to be naturalized we know not. The above persons, together with Count Juels de Polignac and some others, expressly purchased that they might become naturalized British subjects.

Sept. 25.

Old Bailey.—On Wednesday the 16th inst. Laurence Halloran, otherwise Gregory, Doctor in Divinity of King's College, Aberdeen, a gentleman of most respectable appearance, and apparently about fifty years of age, was indicted for having in the month of January, 1817, counterfeited a frank in the name of sir Wm. Garrow, Knt. then a member of Parliament, and having thereby defrauded the post-office of "*a ten pence.*" On being called upon to plead to the indictment, the prisoner in a firm voice addressed the court to the following effect: "In the long interval of time that has elapsed since the date of the letter in question (upwards of twenty months,) the death of the only person who could have established my innocence having unfortunately precluded all possibility of exculpation, and the total exhaustion of my pecuniary resources, and ruin of my circumstances, by the long confinement I have undergone, having equally deprived me of all power to engage legal advice and assistance, I feel that I have no alternative but to plead "Guilty" to the charge, and to throw myself on the clemency of the court.

Mr. Baron Graham admonished the prisoner to reflect on the conduct he was about to adopt, before he decided on pleading.—To which Dr. Halloran replied—"I am most grateful for your Lordship's" counsel and consideration, but standing, as I do, single, unarmed, and defenceless, against armed and powerful opponents, I am advised that it will be most prudent to decline the contest, from the hopelessness of success.—I beg leave therefore, to persist in the plea of "Guilty," and to implore the the commiseration of the Court."

A Solicitor of the name of Hyatt, here offered, though not personally known to Dr. Halloran, to undertake his defence, and to engage Counsel on his behalf, but the offer was declined, and the plea recorded.

A Correspondent gives us the following account of Dr. Halloran:—The name of this unfortunate Gentleman is not unknown in the literary world. His publications, poetical and theological, amount to seventeen. He conducted a school establishment near Exeter, upwards of twelve years, which was in the highest repute; and from which he turned out many excellent scholars, who now fill respectable situations in life. Among these may be reckoned the present Solicitor General, Sir Robert Gifford, who was nine years in the pil, and received from him the whole of his school education. It was at Dr. Halloran's recommendation that Sir Robert's talents were devoted to the law. Dr. Halloran has also been employed many years as a Naval and Military Chaplain, in which engagements he was highly respected. He was three years and a half Chaplain and Secretary to the Earl of Northesk, with whom he was present in the Britannia at the battle of Trafalgar, on which he published a poem. He was also on terms of friendship with Lords Nelson and Collingwood, to the former of whom he had been long known. He was upwards of three years Chaplain to the Naval and Military forces, and Rector of the public Grammar School at the Cape of Good Hope. His last engagement, as Curate and Lecturer of Broseley, in Shropshire, has been a most unfortunate one: for though highly valued by the inhabitants, he was unfortunately on unfriendly terms with the Rector, Dr. Townsend Forester, to whom the counterfeit frank was addressed, and who has been the promoter of this novel prosecution, the *first* that has ever taken place under the statute, and which subjects the prisoner after an active and useful life, now in the wane, to seven years transportation. Dr. H. has a large family, at present in extreme distress from this most afflicting reverse.—He is confined in the Infirmary in Newgate.]

PARIS, Sept. 18.

The diet of Norway rejected, by a great majority, the propositions made by the Swedish government, the object of which was to change some articles of the constitution. They also rejected by a majority of 67 to 5, the proposition of going in a body, before the king, to the frontiers of the kingdom. Two councillors of state were on the eve of being impeached. One only escaped by an equality of votes. The vote of the president decided in his favour.

Don Pedro Cevallos, lieut. general of the Spanish navy, died at Bordeaux on the 7th of this month at the age of 63. It was he who in the year 1794, took on board his vessel, at Toulon, for the purpose of landing them at Carthagena, more than 400 persons who otherwise would have been made the victims of the commissaries of the national convention.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, Oct. 2.

We doubt very much that the conferences will be long, and the sovereigns have declared their intention not to consider many of the questions which have been submitted to them. A report is in circulation that the evacuation of France has been the subject of discussion this morning, and the departure of the sovereigns is speedily looked for. We are assured that Gen. Woronzoff's aid-de-camp has gone to view the plain in which the grand review previous to their departure is to take place on the 17th inst. near Sedan; whence they will proceed to Brussels, and afterwards to Paris, while their ministers will continue the discussions here.

Oct. 5.

The day before yesterday, the Emperor Alexander dined with the king, and in the morning visited the duke of Kent. In the evening the grand ball took place. At 7 o'clock the emperor of Russia, & king of Prussia were already present. The emperor of Austria was confined at home with a fever. The croud was immense. The emperor, and the king figured in almost all the dances. The emperor danced with lady Castlereagh, the duchess of Kent, Mrs. Harvey, as well as with several of the German princesses. The duke of Kent, lately arrived, lord Castlereagh, the duke of Wellington & the principal Russian officers also danced with the same ladies, above all with lady Castlereagh.

BREMEN, Sept. 22.

Letters from Tangiers state that the Barbary states are making great preparations for piracy. The Spanish government has received accounts from Algiers which leave no doubt of this fact. And it appears that they will no longer respect some flags as heretofore. Spain will make every effort to prevent the egress of the pirates, since it is certain that they will carry the plague with them.

Proposed Alliances with the Royal Family.

Mansion House.—The Lord Mayor received intimation that a most extraordinary personage would wait upon him on Saturday, with the design of making a proposal of great interest to this country. It seemed to have been generally expected that something out of the usual course of things was about to take place, for the office was greatly crowded. At 12 the visitor arrived. A chair was placed near the lord mayor, and the marshalmen were directed to conduct the gentleman to it. A man of a most venerable aspect then entered the justice room. His head was white, and his beard, which descended and was scattered over his chest, made his appearance truly patriarchal. He had upon his head a military hat, which seemed to have witnessed innumerable campaigns. It was fantastically decorated with gold leather & pieces of ribbon. A belt was tied round his waist, to which was suspended a sword. Pieces of brass were attached to his dress in various places. He bowed to the lord mayor, who spoke to him with the familiarity which never fails to give encouragement.

"I understand, sir, said the lord mayor, that you are native of America?"

"I am, my Lord," replied the stranger; "I have been impatient to see your lordship upon a very important occasion. My name is Moses Osgood."

The lord Mayor.—You served in the revolutionary war?

Moses Osgood.—Yes, we had hard knocks in that war.

The lord Mayor.—Who did you fight for?

Moses Osgood—For his Britanic majesty, and I have reason to remember it.

The lord mayor.—I apprehend you laboured under severe disabilities on that account?

Moses Osgood.—I have indeed, and am still suffering; but expect that all disagreeable things are at an end; at least I am determined to do all I can to finish disagreement: I have a marriage in view.

The lord mayor.—Pray what age may you be?

Moses Osgood.—Exactly seventy-four.

The lord mayor.—And intend to marry?

Moses Osgood.—Yes; I can serve the nation by an alliance, and I can serve myself, which is a stronger motive.

The lord mayor led him to the immediate subject of his visit: when Moses Osgood rose and said he had a warm attachment to the house of Brunswick; and that nothing but that had induced him to leave America with such advantageous proposals to make to his royal highness the prince regent.

The lord mayor asked why he had applied to him upon a subject in which he could not be expected to have much influence.

Moses Osgood replied, that his object was to get introduced to the prince regent through means of his lordship, that he might propose an alliance between himself and the princess Elizabeth, of whose excellent qualities he had heard a great deal, and he depended much on the influence that might be exercised by the lady mayoress over that royal person.

The lord mayor.—Why, my friend, the princess Elizabeth is already married.

Moses Osgood.—Is it possible? Sorry I am to hear it!

Here the veteran sat down; his eyes were filled with tears; his dog, which had followed him into the room, jumped upon his knee, and seemed to participate in his master's affliction. Patting the dog upon his back, he said, "I brought this faithful animal over from Massachusetts to present to the Princess, and to no other human being would I part with him."

The lord mayor, with great humanity, endeavoured to turn poor Osgood's thoughts from this theme, but it was impossible. Having been given to understand that there was another of the royal family unmarried, he hesitated for some time, and seemed to entertain a hope that all was not over with him. The hope was but momentary. "Well," said he, as I am foiled in that respect, I shall think of going back to America; but I must ask the Prince Regent one favor."

The lord mayor.—Perhaps it may be granted to you without any application to his royal highness.

Moses Osgood.—I have discovered a rich mine of gold on the estate to which I am entitled; nobody knows any thing of it but myself. I wish the marriage you mention had not taken place, for that mine would have made me and the princess quite comfortable, and might be of service to her brother too. However, I'll do all I can to serve the son of his majesty; and I hope he will order me a certain number of men and utensils to work on the mine, which I am afraid to show to my own countrymen.

The American consul to whom his lordship had sent, and the captain of the ship in which the American had come over to this country, at this moment entered the office.

The captain of the ship said, that he was led to suppose from the conduct of the stranger on applying for his passage to England, that he was in a sound state of mind. No sooner, however, was Mr. Osgood let on board, than he gave symptoms of behaviour that bid fair to

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l let on board, than he gave
of behaviour that but ill a-
his station in society. The
quested that he would take
passage money, £15, and go
Mr. Osgood resolutely refused,
g well known that he was
fensive, the captain thought
d be no impropriety in bring-
England.
d mayor was of opinion that
d have been a little more hu-
played; and expressed a hope
he captain had taken him out
ntry he would take him back

btain seemed to have no ob-
rovided he was paid full price
sage back.
d mayor said he had no doubt
cess of an application to the
merchants and captains on
ut perhaps Mr. Osgood had
out him.
Osgood.—I have upwards of
as, besides some of the ore of
, and I don't know but it is
me to go home.
ord mayor.—I am glad to hear
. You shall be taken great

merican consul asked him whe-
ad been naturalized after he
deprived of his citizenship in
To this he replied in the nega-

merican consul regretted that
t of his power to do any thing
oor veteran besides what was
by private feeling. The United
ver recognized those who had
r his majesty, except they were
ed. The revolutionary army
independent, but the rights of
ip were denied to those who
ght against the national troops,
y were considered the subjects
er country.
ord mayor said he should direct
American should be made as
ible as possible in this country,
t the first opportunity that offer-
ill be embraced to send him

Mr. Osgood took from his poc-
guineas of which he spoke, and
ggestion of the lord mayor, put
to the hands of the marshal for
. He then withdrew to the
e, where all possible care is ta-
en.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

Extract from a private letter in the Times.

"I have to-day made a circuit of the houses engaged for the different Sovereigns and Ministers, and have heard the sums for which they are hired. They are all engaged provisionally only, for two months, and the rents which they pay would make it politic for less illustrious characters not to prolong the term on the same conditions. The good citizens of this place knew well that they had a monopoly of lodgings, and like other monopolists, have taken advantage of their privilege, without making any deduction in solid cash for the honor done their houses by the temporary residence of Royalty. The Emperor of Austria pays for apartments for himself and his suite, including Prince Metternich, 45,000 francs. His Majesty will occupy the house of Mr. Bramertz, a small but elegant residence in one of the best streets of the city, towards the south side. The Emperor of Russia has engaged two houses, one in the town (that of Madame Claus,) for which he pays 20,000 francs; and one beyond the walls about a mile towards Louisberg for which he is to pay 26,000 more. The suite of his Majesty Alexander will be more numerous than that of any other Sovereigns. The Russian Minister at the Court of Berlin, M. Alopeus, is already here. The King of Prussia has engaged a house at 18,000 francs (that of Madame Offerman); and his Minister, Prince Hardenberg, that of M. Bettendorff, at 28,000. Lord Castlereagh is to occupy the hotel of the banker Schlosser, and the Duke of Wellington that of the burgo-master M. Guaita, each at a rent of between 28 and 30,000 francs. The Duke of Richelieu is to occupy the house of M. Polen, for which he pays 22,000 francs; his suite, it is said, will be very limited. Among the Prussian financiers, diplomatists, & military officers who are expected to arrive, are mentioned, besides Prince Hardenburg, the Counsellor of State Jordan, the Counsellor of State Rother, who negociated the late loan at London, and General Muffling, who during the campaign of 1815, was attached to the staff of the Duke of Wellington. M. Gentz, also celebrated for his political writings, will be in the suite of Prince Metternich. The Princess of Tour and Taxis, the sister of the late Queen of Prussia, has hired a house, and will reside at Aix-la-Chapelle during Congress. Bankers will be as necessary in a part of the ensuing negociations as Ambassadors, and accordingly Messrs. Baring, Bothman, and Muhlens, are soon expected. Two of the firm of Rothschild are here.

The shopkeepers and the poorer inhabitants of the town who have not hotels to let, are as busy in preparations as those who have, and have taken the hint with astonishing quickness regarding prices. In every street you see masons, plaisterers and carpenters at work, repairing, embellishing or enlarging houses, to enable their owners to catch a portion of the golden shower. Loads of furniture are daily arriving from Paris or Brussels, to fill the formerly unprofitable spaces of empty rooms and unexplored attics: assortments of candelabres, candlesticks, lamps, housebells, looking-glasses, and inkstands, are sold before they reach the shopkeeper; and on every third or fourth window along some of the streets you see the inviting notice of *Chambres garnies a louer*. Their numbers, however, have not yet reduced the price. The enormity of the demand made by the owners of these *chambres garnies* exceeds any thing we experience in the small assize towns of England, on the arrival of the judges. They know not, indeed, here what to ask, as they have no experience to guide them in deciding what the daily sight of one king and two emperors is worth at Aix-la-Chapelle: and therefore they exhibit, when fixing the price, the awkward appearance of people struggling between a violent desire to gain all they can, and a fear least the magnitude of their demand should appear ridiculous. It is no uncommon thing for them to ask 20 or 25 francs a day, during two months, for apartments, which in London could be procured for less than that sum a week. Two thousand francs for a small bed room and parlor during congress, are frequently asked and given. If they ask more, they generally assign some reason however unsatisfactory, for the excess. A pert little French woollen draper, in one of the principal streets who is coining every inch of a large house into francs and Napoleons, had yesterday the conscience to ask for more, and justified the extravagance of his demand when it appeared to excite ridicule, by elaborately proving that this Congress would be different in point of facilities of accommodation from the Congress of 1814-15, as Aix-la-Chapelle was not so large as Paris or Vienna.—Lord Castlereagh pays forty francs a day for a stall for four horses, without including the expenses of their fodder."

Bow Church.—We understand that the dragon which has served the purpose of a weathercock, on the summit of Bow steeple, for the last 145 years, will be lowered to the ground on Tuesday next, preparatory to taking down the stone-work, which the injudicious use of iron in the original construction of this justly admired structure has rendered necessary for the public safety.—In ascending the scaffolding which has lately been put up, it was astonishing to see the prodigious effect produced by the expansion of the iron work above mentioned, which has partially lifted the obelisk on its eastern side in a most surprising and dangerous degree.—The vane, which is constructed of thick copper, gilt, is of exceedingly curious workmanship, and (*for a dragon*) possesses a very intelligent countenance; it measures 7 feet 6 inches in length. Mr. H. Elmes, of College-hill, has contracted with the parish for taking down as much of the present edifice as is considered to be dangerous. We are exceedingly pleased to find, that it is intended to replace this fantamed chef-d'œuvre of Sir C. Wren in the ensuing spring without the slightest variation from the present design, except in the use of more permanent materials.

The Indian Chief.—The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman at Portsmouth to his friend in London:

"Having seen by the newspapers that the Indian chief, George Berryman, the son of Hopoy Mico, whom I knew in the Floridas, was on board the Semiramis, in this harbour, I was induced to go to see him yesterday; and, as you may suppose, he was happy to meet an acquaintance, one to whom he conceived he might speak in confidence, as it appears to him that those who prevent him from coming ashore are in the interest of his enemies.—Perryman informs me, that he is ordered to return, without delay, to his own country, and is not allowed to land in this.——He asked me some questions, which I really felt at a loss how to evade, namely, 'What shall I tell the Indians on my return when they ask me, Why would not your great father and king allow you to land on his ground'? And did you not say, when you asked us to go to war, that you would always assist us if the Americans should attempt to take our lands? They have now made that attempt; they made it soon after you left us, without any provocation on our part; and I am sent to England to remind you of your promise.' This is the substance, and nearly the words, of his complaint, to which, of course, I could make no answer. He then went on to state, that the Americans are not disposed to come to any terms with them, until they are driven to the other side of the Mississippi. The chiefs, Francis & John, he says, were both decoyed to a vessel under English colors, and immediately hanged. Ambrister he states to have had but little to do with the Indians; and Arbuthnot was put to death for having given the Indians information that their enemies were coming upon them, and thereby preventing a surprise. I am sorry to find this man so much neglected; he appears even to be in want of warm clothes, having nothing but his native dress: he told me, however, that he was in expectation of some on the day I saw him: it would surely be advisable, at least, to pay him some personal attention—one who was so intelligent and useful to our troops, and who has succeeded (though not in the dignity of Mico) to all the authority of his father, and, no doubt, from his abilities, to much more. His father died soon after I left the Floridas, and his elder brother, who succeeded him, was lately killed in battle.——Hambley shamefully betrayed them, and Innerrarity & Doyle are still their most determined enemies. Mappichinico-Kenadgee is General in Chief. The attack on the fort continued nine days, when the magazine blew up. The blacks behaved nobly. General Gaines has established himself at the forks of the river."

The king of England.—His Majesty is perfectly blind and occupies a long suit of rooms, through which he is almost continually strolling. Several pianofortes and harpsichords are placed at certain intervals, and the Monarch frequently stops at them, runs over a few notes of Handle's Oratorios, and proceeds on his walk. He dines chiefly on cold meats and frequently eats standing. He has a silk paid dress, and will sometimes stop and address himself to a Noble Duke or Lord, thus holding a colloquy and furnishing their answers. He suffers his beard to grow two or three days. His hair is perfectly white. He seems cheerful in his conduct and conversation, eats very heartily and enjoys a good bodily health.

York, 17 December 1818.

COPY OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE UPPER CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a Meeting of several Magistrates and other gentlemen, held by public advertisement, at York, on Monday the 14th day of December 1818 for the purpose of taking into consideration the most effectual and practical means to encourage, promote and improve the Agriculture of the Province, it was resolved and agreed upon, and we whose names are hereunto subscribed, do resolve and agree as follows: viz.

1.—That we do now and from hence forward unite and associate for the purpose of adopting all such means within our power, as will tend to create competition and emulation amongst the Farmers of this Province—as well by exciting, as by enabling them to excel in the various branches of Agriculture and Rural Economy; and that this present association be termed "THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA."—of which His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been graciously pleased to signify his assent to become the Patron.

2.—That any person or persons, who shall be approved of by the Board of Directors, hereinafter mentioned, and who shall subscribe a sum not less than one pound per annum, or who shall confer a donation of five pounds or upwards, for the use and purposes of this Society, shall, from the time of paying the same, become a Member of Members thereof, and be entitled to vote at all General Meetings, and be eligible to any office in the Society. And that a Donation of Ten Pounds, or an annual Subscription of Two Pounds, shall entitle the Donor or Subscriber to two votes, and so on in like proportion for every additional donation of five pounds or subscription of one pound.

3.—That the ordinary business and affairs of the Society shall be managed and transacted by a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary, Treasurer, and seven Directors; any [illegible] whom, together with the President and one Vice President, shall form a Board to be termed the Board of Directors of the Agricultural Society, which Board, so constituted, shall have power to meet and adjourn when and as they see fit, for the purpose of carrying into full effect the views and objects of this Society, conformable to these articles of Institution, and to such rules, regulations and instructions as may at any time hereafter be adopted & issued by the Society, at the Annual General Meetings thereof.

4.—That there shall be a General Meeting of the Society, held at York, on the second Saturday after the commencement of the sitting of the Legislature, in each and every year, for the purpose of electing a President, Vice Presidents, Directors, Secretary & Treasurer, to serve for the year then next ensuing; and of inspecting the proceedings & accounts of the preceding year; and of giving such orders & instructions to the Board of Directors as may be deemed expedient.—Also that the Directors have power to call a General Meeting of the Society at any time that they may think proper—always giving twenty days previous public notice.

5.—That the Board of Directors shall, from time to time, devize, prepare & publish such scale of Premiums, prize medals, or other pecuniary or honorary marks of distinction, as in their judgment the funds of the Society will admit, and be most conducive to promote competition and emulation to excel in the various branches of Agricultural pursuits, improvements & productions; and shall appoint proper days, times & places for the public exhibition, inspections & trial of such Agricultural productions, or proof of the productions or circumstances upon which the claims of candidates or competitors may be founded. And the Board of Directors, on all such occasions, shall be the judges to decide on the comparative merit of such claims; and shall then and there faithfully and impartially award and distribute the prizes accordingly.—Provided always, that no such exhibition, trial or distribution shall be had or made, unless three months public notice of the time and place of holding or making the same, shall have been previously given in the Provincial Gazette.

6.—That when the annual subscriptions of persons residing in any of the out Districts of the Province, shall amount to twenty pounds or upwards, a sufficient number of Director shall be elected & appointed in such District, with power to manage the affairs of the Society within the same, in such manner as may most conveniently and effectually carry into effect the objects of the Institution.

7.—That the Secretary shall keep a book in which he shall regularly enter the names of Subscribers & Donors to the Society, with the amount of their respectives donations and annual subscriptions, a transcript of all which names and sums, he shall from time to time furnish to the Treasurer, for his information and guidance: and shall also enter and keep a record of all the proceedings of the Society, as well at the General Meetings of the Members, as of the Board of Directors.

8.—That the Treasurer shall have the charge of collecting all monies which may become due to the Society by subscription or otherwise: and shall enter & keep, under proper dates, a regular account thereof, as well as of all disbursements and expenditures which from time to time shall be made by order of the Board of Directors; which orders signed by the President or one of the Vice Presidents, and countersigned by the Secretary, shall be sufficient warrants or vouchers for all or any such disbursements or expenditures.

9.—That any member of this Society, who may refuse or neglect to pay the amount of his annual subscription, for the space of six months after the same becomes due or demand made thereof by the Treasurer, shall be declared to be no longer a member of the Society, but shall be entitled to be re-admitted at the discretion of the Board of Directors

R. C. HORNE Secy.

YORK, 8th Dec. 1818.

TO THE MILITIA OF UPPER CANADA.

GENTLEMEN,

I cannot in justice to my Brother Officers, and with a due regard to the respect which I bear to you, permit to pass uncontradicted, the gross falsehood written by Mr. Gourlay, and published in the Niagara Spectator of the 3d. inst.

There were few officers in this Province during the late War who were not known to me; I have ever heard them speak of you with respect, and frequently in terms of admiration.

I do therefore, step forward to repel this impudent calumny, and to express to your honest indignation the man who would seek to destroy the cordial good will which has hitherto subsisted between us and which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, contributed so much to our glorious successes during the late contest with our neighbours.

I cannot forbear, on the present occasion, exposing the fabrication of Mr. ——'s representations on the subject of the Petitions of which he speaks. It is to my knowledge, that the answer of His Royal Highness the Prince [illegible] to the Address of the Commons of the Assembly of Nova Scotia, was communicated to that House during the last session; and that the passage of the Speech of Augustus Foster, was received with the most gracious approbation by the Royal Highness.

These facts have casually come to my knowledge, and I think it very reasonable to suppose that the others have been equally attended to.

I have the honor to be
Gentlemen
your very faithful
and obedient
humble servant.
JAMES FITZ-GIBBON.
Capt. late Glengarry Lt. Infantry.

STATUTES
OF
UPPER-CANADA.

AN ACT to prevent CERTAIN MEETINGS within this Province.

WHEREAS the Election or appointment of Assemblies, purporting to represent the people, or any description of the people, under the pretence of deliberating upon Matters of Public concern, or of preparing or presenting Petitions, Complaints, Remonstrances and Declarations, and other addresses to the King, or to both or either Houses of Parliament, for alteration of matters established by Law, or redress of alledged grievances in Church or State, may be made use of to serve the ends of factious and seditious persons to the violation of the Public Peace, and manifest encouragement of Riot, Tumult and Disorder, It is hereby enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council & Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of & under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That all such Assemblies, Committees, or other bodies of persons, elected or otherwise constituted or appointed, shall be held and taken to be unlawful assemblies, and that all persons giving or publishing notice of the Election to be made of such Persons or Delegates, or attending, voting or acting therein by any means, are guilty of a high Misdemeanor, *Provided always*, That nothing in this Act contained, shall impede the just exercise of the undoubted right of His Majesty's Subjects to Petition the King or Parliament for redress of any Public or Private grievance.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 14th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office, on or before the 20th January next, to be opened at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, for Surveying the remaining Unsurveyed parts of the Townships of Alfred and Plantagenet in the District of Ottawa, the former containing 50,000, and the latter about 50,000 Acres; also three Townships in the Mississague Tract, in the Home District and District of Gore, containing each 66,000 Acres.

The whole to be Surveyed and laid out into Lots of 100 Acres each, upon the new principle of Allotment (see note,) and paid for in Land, by a per centage on each 100 Acres Surveyed.

Two sufficient sureties will be required, that the Survey be completed conformable to the Instructions which will be delivered from this Office, and that any inaccuracies in the Survey be made good at the expence of the Contractor.

No proposal will be received for the Survey of less than one of the above Townships.

THOMAS RIDOUT.
Surveyor General.

NOTE.—Between every Concession Road (distant from each other 66c. 67l.) a line is to be Surveyed in the centre of the said Road, from which, at right angles, at the distance of 50 Links, the Lots are to be bounded right and left, (of the width of 30 Chains,) thereby giving them a double front on each Concession line.

Clerk of the Peace's Office,
York, 12th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Magistrates of the Home District, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, on Monday the 28th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to receive applications from such persons as are desirous of obtaining, or receiving Tavern Licences for the year ensuing, agreeably to the provisions of the Act passed to that effect in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament.

S. HEWARD.
Clerk Home District.

Lands for Sale.

In the Township of Clarke,

Lots No. 16 17 & 18, Broken fronts, 600 Acres.
16 17 & 18, 1st Con. 600.
17 & 18 2d. do 400.
17 & 18 3d. do 400.

In the Township of Cramahe,

Lots No. 17 18 & 19, 3d Con. 600.
14 & 15 4th do 400.

In the Township of Darlington,

Lots No. 15 3d Concession 200.
8 4th do 200.

In the Township of York,

Lot No. 37 2d Concession 200.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
York, 16th Dec. 1818.—*tf.* 51.

To be Sold by Auction,

ON Saturday the 26th inst. at 12 o'clock, on the Premisses, Lot No. 1, containing one acre of Land and a

Two Story House.

on the road leading to the Humber, near Mr. George Dennison's. The House has two rooms on the ground floor, and three good bedrooms on the upper. Terms to be made known at the time of Sale.

York, 16th Dec. 1818.

Miscellaneous.

From the Plattsburgh Republican.

MILITARY ROAD.

Our worthy President, when on his tour last year, saw the national importance of opening a military road from Plattsburgh to the French Mills; thus affording an easy communication between the waters of Lake Champlain & those of the river St. Lawrence by way of Salmon river.

In obedience to his direction, this work was commenced last season by the sixth regiment of United States Infantry commanded by col. Atkinson, and was resumed last summer, and continued to Monday in this week. It is with peculiar satisfaction that we announce the completion of thirteen miles of this road.—For a considerable portion of this distance, the land upon which it has been constructed, was an uncultivated wild—it was rocky and thickly clothed with a heavy growth of hemlock and other trees. These have been extirpated and great numbers of massive rocks have been removed. The bed of the road is composed of the best materials: it is raised several feet above the neighbouring ground; wide and deep ditches are dug upon either side, and its whole surface is covered with a thick stratum of gravel. By means of excavation the traveller now finds a safe and easy passage over hills which were before scarcely accessible. In a word, it is confidently believed, that this road, for goodness, beauty & durability, is not surpassed by any in the United States.

Too much praise cannot be given to Col. Atkinson, Lt. Col. Snelling—the other officers—the non commissioned officers, and privates on this station, for the alacrity with which they undertook the enterprize, and the industry and perseverance with which they have prosecuted it. It is hoped that the inhabitants of this place will show their gratitude to the garrison by sending for its use supplies of vegetables and other necessaries not embraced by ordinary rations.

A rumour is abroad, that the 6th regiment is shortly to be removed from this place, and that but one company is to be continued here in charge of the post. Utterly unable to reconcile such a step with the obvious policy of the government, and with the avowed motive under which the work was commenced, we cannot yield our belief to this report.

In the event of another war with England, (of which there is no prospect at present) it will not certainly be defensible so far as Canada is concerned; and as it would be worse than folly to commence offensive operations higher up the St. Lawrence than St. Regis, it is manifest that this way would be of the utmost importance. The enormous expense at which provisions & munitions of war were transported to and from the French Mills during the late conflict, is a practical proof of its utility.

If the precept of our illustrious Washington, that "*in peace we should prepare for war,*" be just, then ought this road to be made: If economy in the expenditure of public money, and if celerity of movements is necessary to the success of armies, then, will this road be *finished.*

From the Evening Post.

Important Improvements contemplated.

The committee appointed by the legislature of Rhode-Island at their late session, to take into consideration the various subjects recommended in the governor's message, have reported, that "a most important project has long been in contemplation for opening a communication, by means of a canal, between the head waters of the East river, running through the state of Rhode-Island, and those of the Boston bay. Immense advantages to this state (say the committee) would be derived from such an improvement; the great utility of which, as well as its practicability at an expense bearing no comparison with its importance, leaves no room to doubt that it will, ere long, be undertaken. The committee are indeed informed, that a company for that purpose are about being organized, and will be prepared to apply for an act of incorporation at the next session of the general assembly. It is also contemplated to cut a passage across the low part of the island of Canonicut, thro' which the tide water already flows, for the passage of steam-boats, and to connect this work with a new turnpike road, from the south ferry in South-Kingston, or from Wickford, direct to New-London, from which place to New-York a line of steam-boats has already been established. This work would be important, not only to the state, in a commercial and agricultural point of view, but especially so to the United States themselves, considering it's great naval establishments, which, in all probability, will be erected in some of the harbours of the Narragansett bay."

From the Buffalo Patriot.

Internal Improvements.—It appears by a report of the commissioners, appointed to explore the route of a contemplated canal, between Seneca lake and Tioga river, that there can be obtained a supply of water at the summit level, adequate for every purpose—that the fall from this level towards Seneca lake, is about 140 feet, and will require 27 locks: that towards Tioga river, is 43 feet, requiring 7 locks. The length of the canal is estimated at about 20 miles. Among the inducements held forth for opening this navigation, are, the transportation of military stores to the frontier, in the event of future wars, and to send our salt and plaster to Pennsylvania, and to receive their iron and coal in return. When once the grand canal shall have been completed, there is no doubt but our numerous lakes & creeks will afford many facilities for the prosecution of those of minor importance.

Chinese generosity.—About three years ago, at a public dinner given by some East India ship owners, the conversation turned on the dishonesty and immorality of the Chinese, and many stories were told in proof of it. The late Mr. John Locke of Walthamstow, observed, how very unjust it was to stigmatize a whole nation for the vices of a few: that it was true, rogues were to be found among Chinese, as well as among other nations; but (added he) I have known characters among them who were an honour to human nature; for instance, there was Sha-king-qua, the Hong merchant, who behaved in so generous a manner to poor Anderson. The story seemed to be familiar to many of the gentlemen present, but as others did not know it, Mr. Locke was requested to relate the circumstance, which he did nearly in the following words:

"The Hong merchant had known Mr. Anderson intimately, and had large transactions with him. Mr. Anderson met with heavy losses, became insolvent, and at the time of his failure, owed his Chinese friend upwards of 80,000 dollars. Mr. Anderson wished to come to England in the hope of being able to retrieve his affairs; he called on the Hong merchant, and in the utmost distress explained his situation, his wishes and his hopes. The Chinese listened with anxious attention, and having heard his story, thus addressed him; My friend Anderson, you have been very unfortunate; you lose all; I very sorry; you go to England; if you more fortunate there you come back and pay; but, that you no forget Chinaman friend, you take this, and when you look on this, you will remember Sha-king-qua; in saying these words, he pulled out a valuable gold watch and gave it him. Anderson took leave of his friend; but he did not live to retrieve his affairs, or to return to China. When the account of his death, and of the distress in which he had left his family, reached Canton, the Hong merchant called on one of the gentlemen of the factory who was about to return to Europe, and addressed him in the following manner:—" Poor Mr. Anderson dead. I very sorry; he good man; he friend; and he leave too child; they poor; they have nothing; they childs of my friend; you take this for them; tell them Chinaman friend send it;" & he put into the gentleman's hand a sum of money for Mr. Anderson's children, amounting to several hundred pounds. We have only to add, that the story made a strong impression on all present, and Mr. Locke, in relating it, was so very much affected, that his eyes filled and his voice thickened.—*Lit. Panorama.*

From the New-York Evening Pilot.

Continuation of extracts from Reece's Gazette of Health.

Sir—Permit me to make a small, but certainly, in my opinion, an important addition to your very valuable article on the means of perserving health. At the age of 45, or thereabouts, the bowels of both men and women who lead sedentary lives and live well, are very apt to become enlarged, not only from the accumulation of fat, but relaxation of the stomach, intestines, and even the muscles and skin, producing what is generally termed pendulous bowels. In consequence of the relaxation of the outer integuments, (the muscles and skin,) the stomach and intestines lose an important support, the food that is taken is not properly digested, and after it has passed into the intestines it is very apt to lodge there and occasion flatulence; the healthy fat undergoes a change, and a disposition to dropsy soon follows. To obviate these consequences of relaxation of the outer integuments, I made use of stays of fustian, with whale bone to apply over the back bone, and to lace on the left side from below upwards. The support this contrivance afforded to my stomach and bowels greatly surpassed that I had derived from the most powerfuls strengthening medicines. My appetite became good, the bowels regular, and every symptom of indigestion left me. To my own feelings I appeared to be considerably lighter, and the strength of my limbs gradually increased. These effects of a simple contrivance have induced me to send you this communication, which I hope to see in an early number of your very valuable work. It may be proper to add, that on mentioning to Dr. Gheston, of Gloucester, by what means I was so rapidly restored to health, he observed, "It is a valuable discovery, but in organic diseases of any of the viscera, the pressure might be hurtful."

I am, sirs,
Your obedient servant,
A CLERGYMAN.

Gloucester, Sept 19th, 1817.

Extract from No. 26, of the same work.

"The abdominal bandage made by Messrs. Baker and Son, † is first fixed by a non-elastic strap to the lower part of the abdomen, and the pressure being gradually extended upwards; it affords support to the viscera. The part which surrounds the bowels is fastened by elastic straps, which instead of oppressing the chest appear to render respiration more easy, and we have met with old asthmatic subjects who assert that they have breathed with greater facility since they have adopted the use of it. In the first number of our work, we have stated, that in the sub-irritative asthma, the difficulty of breathing is greatly aggravated by relaxation or debility of the abdominal muscles, and in such cases we have no doubt the abdominal bandage will prove very beneficial. The writer of these remarks has made use of the bandage invented by Messrs. Baker & Son, for about 3 weeks, and in the course of that period, he has lost in weight nearly five pounds. He has gained much muscular power, being able to walk many miles without experiencing the least fatigue, when, before he adopted it, a walk of 3 miles nearly exhausted him. His general health has been also greatly improved by it.—Of the addition of a pad, to apply over the abdominal ring, we much approve. The support afforded by the bandage, alone, is, we conceive, in incipient cases of rupture, sufficient to keep the bowels in their proper situation, and in bad cases, with the abdominal bandage, a very slight degree of pressure will be necessary to prevent the escape of the intestines, &c. through the abdominal ring and in such cases it is probable the tone of the muscles of the abdomen and intestines, and the peritoneum, may be so far restored in the course of a few weeks, as to render a compress over the abdominal ring unnecessary. Of late we have heard much of the "radical cure of rupture," but of the plans that have been suggested to effect it, this to us is the most plausible."

† These bandages, or very nearly similar, may be had at J. Best's, merchant tailor, No. 18 Wall-street.

OXFORD, Oct. 2g.

Accident.—On Saturday evening last, as three of Mr. Sperry's children were sitting before the fire, they were suddenly and one badly scalded by the fall of a kettle of cider which was boiling over the fire. Mrs. S. was near the fire carding cotton, but escaped unhurt. In the moment of confusion a neighbor stepped in, and recommended an application of cotton wet with molasses to the parts of the child affected—the boy was immediately stripped and completely covered with the cotton, when by accident the candle was brought in contact, and the child was wrapped in a blaze of light. Mrs. Sperry in attempting to extinguish the flame, caught her own clothes, and her situation soon became so alarming, that she was obliged to throw herself upon the floor to smother the flames; unfortunately she happened to throw herself upon the cotton she had been carding, and the whole exhibited a complete bonfire. The child, when taken up, was literally burnt to a cinder—it is still alive, but cannot survive long; Mrs. Sperry and the other children will recover, but must endure a long & painful confinement. It is supposed that the bail of the kettle was not in the bend of the hook, but only on the edge of it—the boiling of the fluid caused an agitation, which occasioned the accident.

Fire.—The house of James Mix, in this town, was burnt to the ground on Saturday last. It does credit to the benevolent inhabitants of Beekman's patent, that on Sunday they went into the woods and hewed the timber for a house 20 by 24 feet, and had it completely framed and raised the same day. On Monday and Tuesday, they so far finished the house that Mr. Mix was enabled to move into it with his family.—*Albany Gazette.*

To make Yeast, when very scarce.

Boil one pound of good flour, and a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water for an hour. When milk-warm, bottle and cork it close. It will be fit for use in 24 hours. One pint of this will be sufficient for 18 lbs. of Bread.

Sea Serpents again.—By the arrival of the Sloop Ann-Maria, Capt. Stedman, at Brandford, we learn, that on his passage from Charleston to New-York, in lat. 36, long. 75, saw 5 sea-serpents, the longest he judged to be 120 feet long—that his mate shot a ball through the head of the largest—the water was covered with blood, and he presumes they not killed him—he was so near that he could have jumped on him from the taffrail. The crew and passengers are ready to make oath to the above facts.

N. Haven Paper.

STATUTES
OF
UPPER-CANADA.

AN ACT to appropriate a certain SUM of MONEY for the purposes therein mentioned.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS from the remote situation of the New Settlements in the Johnstown and Newcastle Districts, the inhabitants of the County of Carleton in the said Johnstown District, and the inhabitants of the Townships of Cavan, Monaghan and Smith, in the Newcastle District, labor under great hardships and difficulties from the want of a Road from the Main Highway, running through the said Districts to the said Settlements, We beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted, and Be it enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled, by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and out of the Rates and Duties already raised, levied and collected, or hereafter to be raised levied and collected, to and for the uses of this Province, there shall be granted to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, the Sum of Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds to be issued out of the funds now remaining, or hereafter to come into the hands of the Receiver General, unappropriated, and arising from such rates and duties as aforesaid; which said Sum of Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds, shall be disposed of, appropriated and applied, in repairing the Roads already laid out, or opening new Roads, and building and repairing Bridges in the Districts of Johnstown and Newcastle, in manner following; that is to say, to the District of Johnstown the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds, to be laid out and expended in opening and repairing the Road leading from WILLIAM TOLMAN'S, in the Township of Kibley, to the Mississipi River, in the County of Carleton aforesaid; to the District of Newcastle the Sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, to be laid out in opening and repairing the Road leading from Dundas Street, orthe King's highway on the allowance for Road between the Townships of Hope and Hamilton and the Townships of Cavan and Monaghan, to the Township of Smith.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one fit and discreet Person in each of the said Districts, to superintend the expenditure of the said sums of money.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Monies hereby granted to His Majesty shall be paid by the Receiver General, in discharge of such Warrant or Warrants as shall for the purposes aforesaid be issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person Administering the Government of this Province, and the said Receiver General shall account to His Majesty for the same through the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as His Majesty shall direct.

Amateur Theatre.

ON *Thursday Evening*, the 27th inst will be performed the much admired Comedy of

She Stoops to Conquer,

OR THE

MISTAKES OF A NIGHT.

With the Farce of

DARKNESS VISIBLE.

TICKETS to be had at Mr. Dawson's Book-Store, or at the Garrison.—Boxes One Dollar; Pit Half-a-Dollar.

Doors open at half-past 5; Performance to commence at half-past 6 precisely.

York Garrison, 9th December, 1818.

Land for Sale.

In Caistor, County of Lincoln,

Lots No. 17. 18 & 19, in the 3d Conc'n.
17 and 18 in the 4th.

In Percy,

Lots No. 19 and 20 in 13th Concession,
19 in the 11th
9 with broken front in 12th,
21 in the 14th,
South half of 21 in the 8th
Town Lot No. 207 in the Town of Niagara,
Lots 23 in front of Lake Ontario, and 22 and 24 in the 2d Concession, of Amelias-burg containing 624 Acres.
22 and 23 in front of Lake Erie, in the Township of Wainfleet, containing 600 Acres.

NOTICE.

General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, York, 14th March, 1818.

ORDERED, that in future no application will be received for the renewal or granting Licences to keep Taverns in the Town of York, from persons at the time having a Shop Licence, or a Shop kept in the House for ~~which~~ the Tavern Licence is asked. And Ordered, that the above Notice be published in the Upper-Canada Gazette, once a month, till January next.

By Order, S. HEWARD
Clk. of the Peace, H. D

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	Dollar at 5s. FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	0	3	0	0	5
Mutton	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Veal	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Pork	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	2	6
Turkeys	each	0	5	0	0	7	6
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
Butter	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs	doz.	0	1	0	0	1	3
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	5	0
Peas	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Potatoes	——	0	1	6	0	2	6
Oats	——	0	1	3	0	2	0
Turnips	——	0	2	0	0	0	0
Cabbages	head	0	0	4	0	0	6
Flour	cwt.	0	12	6	0	18	9
Do.	bl.	1	2	6	1	5	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hay	ton	2	0	0	2	10	0
Wood	cord	0	10	0	0	15	0

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsequent.
5 lines & under,	2s. 6d.	7 1-2d.
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d. per line, the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. No advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 5s. for the first insertion.——A great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - - *Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - - - *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - - - - *New-Castle.*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - - *Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - - *Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - - - *Queenston.*
D. Rose, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq. - - - - *Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - - *Sandwich.*
F. Wilson, Esq. - - - - *Amherstburgh.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY S. C. ROSSE.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. II. YORK, THURSDAY DECEMBER 24, 1818. No. 52.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th October 1818.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct this Public Notice to be given that no Order for Land will in future be made but on condition of actual settlement.

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*: and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 30th 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to *JOHN FOSTER*, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Government Sale.

WILL be sold, by Public Auction, at the Commissariat Stores, on the 24th inst. a quantity of empty PUNCHEONS, Beef, Pork & Flour CASKS.

York, 8th Dec. 1818. 2w

Government Contract.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office on the 21st inst. for Baking BREAD from Government Flour, for use of the Troops in Garrison, for *Six Months*, from the 25th inst.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
D. A. C. Genl.

Commissariat Office,
York, 8th Dec. 1818. 2w

LA BELLE ALLIANCE
OR
WATERLOO HOUSE,
By George Brown;

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the house formerly Mr. Ashley's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that he has spared no expence to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. B. pledges himself that exertions shall be wanting to promote the comfort & convenience of those who favor him with their custom: his HOUSE and STABLING are well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best quality that the country affords: and he hopes that upon trial his accommodations and terms will give general satisfaction.

York, 16th Oct. 1818.

The Churhc Catechism.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 14th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office, on or before the 30th January next, to be opened at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, for Surveying the remaining Unsurveyed parts of the Townships of Alfred and Plantagenet in the District of Ottawa, the former containing 50,000, and the latter about 30,000 Acres; also three Townships in the Mississague Tract, in the Home District and District of Gore, containing each 66,000 Acres.

The whole to be Surveyed and laid out into Lots of 100 Acres each, upon the new principle of Allotment (see note,) and paid for in Land, by a per centage on each 100 Acres Surveyed.

Two sufficient sureties will be required, that the Survey be completed conformable to the Instructions which will be delivered from this Office, and that any inaccuracies in the Survey be made good at the expence of the Contractor.

No proposal will be received for the Survey of less than one of the above Townsship.

THOMAS RIDOUT.
Surveyor General.

NOTE—Between every Concession Road (distant from each other 66c. 67l.) a line is to be Surveyed in the centre of the said Road, from which, at right angles, at the distance of 50 Links, the Lots are to be bounded right and left, (of the width of 30 Chains,) thereby giving them a double front on each Concession line.

STEAM-BOAT.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such persons as may be desirous of becoming Proprietors in the Steam-Boat, intended to navigate between the upper parts of Lake Ontario and Prescott; that shares may be taken and any information furnished respecting the undertaking, on application to D'Arcy Boulton, Esquire, junr. of this town.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing each Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor.

Kingston, 12th March. 17tf.

To be Sold by Auction,

ON Saturday the 26th inst. at 12 o'clock, on the Premisses, Lot No. 1, containing one acre of Land and a

Two Story House,

on the road leading to the Humber, near Mr. George Dennison's. The House has two rooms on the ground floor, and three good bedrooms on the upper. Terms to be made known at the time of Sale.

York, 16th Dec. 1818.

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DREAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817.

GERMAN MILLS,
New Establishment.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Markham and its vicinity, that he has commenced an establishment at the *German Mills*, the Store of which is and will be kept well supplied with such articles as may be wanted, which will be sold reasonable, and Wheat, Rye or Barley at all times taken in payment.

A few hundred bushels of Wheat or Rye wanted immediately, for which one half *Cash* will be paid on delivery.

Apply to Mr. J. Applegarth, at the Mills.

W. G. HEPBURNE.

Queenston, 26th Oct. 1818. tf44

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Stoyles, where he has a consignment of excellent

WHISKEY

for sale, at *5s. 3d. N. Y. Curr'y.* per gallon.

—ALSO—
A QUANTITY OF
Iron Hollow Ware,

(Box and Franklin Stoves, &c.) to be disposed of at the prices they are sold for at the Manufactory, including transport.

A Discount of 5 per cent made to purchasers of the Iron Ware, exceeding Fifty Dollars

W. ALLAN.

Yor, 21st Nov. 1818.

THE Copartnership of MATHEW CROOKS, & Company, carried on at Ancaster, in the Province of Upper-Canada, was dissolved on the first day of June last by mutual consent.—Notice is, therefore hereby given, to all Persons who stand indebted to the said Copartnership, to call and settle the same without delay. And those who have claims on the same, are requested to present them for settlement, to Matthew Crooks, who is fully impowered to adjust them.

W. CROOKS,
MATTHEW CROOKS

Ancaster, 25 Nov. 1818. 3w.—49

Seasoned Boards.

A Quantity of excellent Kiln dried Boards for Sale.—Enquire at this Office.

York, 4th Nov. 1818.

To Brick-Makers.

A Piece of GROUND, suitable for BRICK-MAKING, to be let upon very favorable terms, within a Mile of the Market House.

Apply to the Editor.

Saddling Business.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD takes this method of informing the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has purchased the stock and trade formerly belonging to IRA JONES, as a *Saddler, Harness and Trunk-Maker*, which business he intends carrying on at the stand formerly occupied by I. Jones, one door east of the Mansion House Hotel: where he has now on hand

Saddles,	*Harness,*
Bridles,	*Valises,*
Halters,	*Portmanteaus*

and a number of other articles, which he will sell as low, for Cash or short credit, as can be purchased in the country.

Repairing done at all times.

Those who will please to favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with neatness and despatch.

York, August 4th 1818. 6m32

TO BE SOLD,
And immediate possession given

THAT VERY commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, STABLES, &c. situated on 1-5th of an acre, in the town of York, adjoining the Mansion-House Hotel, and at present occupied by R. Hall, Esq. and H'y. Dream, & Co. This situation holds out many advantages to the Merchant both in point of situation and convenience having an excellent Cellar, Outer Store, Coach-House, Stabling, &c. &c.

These Premises are too well known to need further description and will be disposed of at a moderate price; application to be made to J. M. JACKSON, Esq. on Yonge Street, or to WM. ALLAN Esq. of York, who will make known the Terms of payment and give an unexceptionable title to the same.

The above Premises will be sold by public Auction on the 14th of February at the Mansion House Hotel if not previously disposed of.

York, Oct. 17, 1818.

Snuff, Tobacco, Soap & Candle
MANUFACTORY.
YORK, U. C.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have now on hand and will be constantly supplied with every Article in the above line at their Manufactory, of a most superior quality and on the most reasonable terms.

They also Manufacture

Palm Oil Soap;

The virtues of this VEGETABLE SOAP in cases of sun burnings, the ill effects of cold winds, removing Pimples Freckles, &c. is universally allowed.—The Subscribers would call the attention of Gentlemen to an article of comfort and utility in Shaving, both on account of its peculiar emollient qualities as also from the pleasing odour of the Wall Flower which it so eminently possesses.

OATES & STOTESBURY.

September 9. 37—6m.

FOR SALE.

On reasonable terms.

LOT No. 13, west side of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, with about 30 or 40 acres of improvement, lately occupied by the subscriber.—On the premises are a new Frame-House containing six rooms, cellar and cellar-kitchen; a large Barn frame, raised, 50 by 30 feet; an excellent new Saw-Mill complete, capable of cutting 3000 feet of timber in 24 hours, with a substantial mill-dam erected on a never failing stream, the west branch of the River Don.

The situation is very desirable either for the Farmer, Merchant or Mechanic. The situation from York is only 7 miles. The Saw-Mill is within a very short distance of the road, and if commenced in a short time 20 acres might be sown with wheat this fall.

For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. LAYE, York, at the Store of Alexander Wood, Esq.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

YongeStreet, 27th June. 1818.

Court of Probate Notice

Upper-Canada,
Court of Probate
York, to wit.

SAMUEL SMITH Esquire, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

To the next of Kin of ROBERT WOOLSEY, *late of* AMHERSTBURGH, *in the Western District, and Province aforesaid, deceased.*

WHEREAS JOHN GENTLE, of the Town of Sandwich, in the Western District, Merchant lately exhibited a Petition, in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said Robert Woolsey, some time past, died intestate in the City of Quebec, in the Province of Lower Canada, and possessed of Goods and Chattels exceeding the sum of Five Pounds, in the said Province of Upper-Canada, and praying that Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Robert Woolsey, at the time of his death, in the said Province of Upper-Canada, might be granted to him the said John Gentle,

—NOW THEREFORE these are to cite and require you the said next of kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate, to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the First Monday in January, next ensuing the date hereof, and being the Fourth day of January next, and then and there shew cause (if any you have) why Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said Robert Woolsey, at the time of his death, should not be grantedto the said John Gentle.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal,
Court of Probate

LANDS FOR SALE.

In the Township of Clarke,
Lots No. 16 17 & 18, broken fronts, 600 Acres.
16 17 & 18, 1st Con. 600.
17 & 18 2d. do 400.
17 & 18 3d. do 400.

In the Township of Cramahe,
Lots No. 17 18 & 19 3d Con. 600.
14 & 15 4th do 400.

In the Township of Darlington,
Lots No. 15 3d Concession 200.
8 4th do 200.

In the Township of York,
Lot No. 37 3d Concession 200.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 16th Dec. 1818.—tf. 51.

The Schooner
LORD NELSON.

WILL ply between York and Niagara, as a Packet the remainder of the Season.—For Freight or Passage, (having excellent accomodations for Passengers, & a separate Cabin for Ladies)—apply to the Captain on board, at the Merchant's wharf.

W. & J. CROOK.

York, 11th Nov. 1818.

From Europe.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Onions.—The rise and fall of this valuable vegetable has been almost as rapid as the rise and fall of modern Empires. A Kentish horticulturalist in the early part of the season, sold the produce of 20 acres for more than £20,000. This article was then worth twenty-five shillings per bushel; but at Reading fair last week, they were purchased wholesale at less than five shillings; so that onions, contrary to the usual custom, bear at *least* in the eyes of the vender, rather than the buyer.

HAMBURGH, Sept. 11.

We have very little weather here: provisions are, however, very dear. This is attributed to the enormous exportation of them for England.

LONDON Sept. 29.

The city, twelve o'clock.—The following is a statement of intelligence which was received yesterday from Russia, and was much talked of upon the Exchange:—

"It will be recollected that a few years ago, about 150 vessels, with valuable cargoes, were seized in Russia; their cargoes were reported to be of great value; we believe several millions. These ships had, what at that time was termed simulated papers, appeared to have cleared out from Lisbon, from Teneriffe, and other, at that time, neutral or friendly ports, bound for Russia; and we believe, in several instances, foreign houses in London, shipped produce to their ports, to be again reloaded for Russia. At the same time it was believed that many of these ships were entirely loaded in the Thames, and only received the simulated papers from the neutral ports. These vessels were all ensured at Lloyd's. When they arrived in the Baltic for different ports in Russia, Sweden, and Prussia, they were supposed to amount to 3 or 400 sail of valuable merchantmen; they remained for some time in the Sound, but receiving assurances from the consignees of the cargoes, that all was right, that they had received assurances from the government of safety, they ventured into the Russian ports: they were subsequently all seized and confiscated. The owners of these cargoes in London were all foreigners though for a length of time domiciliated here, and many, we believe, of much respectability. On the other side, as the affair was in some shape or other compromised with the Government of Russia, the insured in London made a demand for the whole amount insured, and in several instances 60, 70 or 80 per cent. was settled till the compromise in Russia was brought to a final conclusion. On the return of peace between Russia and England, the whole affair was laid before the Russian government, and the English minister made repeated applications to that Court on this subject, in behalf of the English Merchants. At several periods since, great promises were held out that the affair would be satisfactorily adjusted, and the claims would in a great measure, be allowed. The expectations on this subject were so great a few months ago, that a deputation from the Merchants of the City, and of Lloyd's, departed for Russia, to bring the business to a final close. At the head of the deputation was Alderman Rowcroft, a man of acknowledged talents. The affair has, however, taken an unfavorable turn, and yesterday Letters were received from the deputation, stating that the Russian Court had come to a determination to reject the claims, and had transmitted an official communication to that effect. The particulars have not yet transpired, but the result was yesterday known in the City, and produced a considerable sensation on Change."

From the London Courier.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Virginia, who has been many years a resident in that country, dated 30th July, 1818, to his friend in Glasgow.

"The affairs of this country are assuming a very interesting aspect, owing to the prodigious increase of its inhabitants. You can have no conception of its boundaries indeed: in a short time, nothing less than the Atlantic on the east, the Pacific on the west, will form two of its bounds: and how long the people on your side will be able to form our northern boundary, it is difficult to say: I apprehend it will not be many score of years; we look to Canada with a wishful eye: and, as to our sombrero holder, we have this year taken possession of a part of the poor king of Spain's territories, and the whole of the Floridas must follow. Although we are here very zealous republicans, we are as encroaching and as fond of power and extensive dominons as Bonaparte was. When Great Britain and this country goes to war again, there will be the most violent struggle that perhaps we ever heard of in the history of the world: I hope in God not to live to see it. The vanity of the leading demagogues here is inconceivable. In their public speeches and orations they maintain, that they are the bravest, most valiant, and wisest people on earth and that no people on earth can compete with them, when there is any thing like equality of numbers. Your newspapers are ransacked constantly for matters of ridicule and abuse against the British government; latterly, indeed the Spaniards came in for a large share. Our violent men are eager to assist and countenance the patriots (as they are called) in South America. They even abuse the President for not recognizing them as an independent people, at once. "We have had a summer, thus far, of excessive hot weather; nothing like it for twenty years. For five weeks past, the mercury has ranged from 70 to 100 degrees; I do not believe that it has been, even in the night, below 70. In Philadelphia, several degrees to the northward of this, the thermometer has been, in the shade, several times, 102; in the sun, it has risen to 126. We have had several heavy rains, but the heat, notwithstanding, has continued; we continue healthy, notwithstanding the extreme heat.

"Your parliamentary orators betray, in their speeches, the grossest ignorance with respect to this country. Even Brougham, the great demagogue, either intentionally or through ignorance endeavours to lead you astray with respect to the state of morals and police here. It is a fact, that the state of morals throughout the United States is depraved to an extreme degree; forgeries on the Banks, and burglaries of every kind prevail exceedingly; and in some of the western states, the life of the human species is held in no higher estimation than the most noxious of the brute creation, when any the slightest offence is given. Oh! I wish some of your murmuring, discontented gentry were in this country but a very few years, they would soon change their tone!!"

From the same Sept. 26.

The topic to which the Morning Chronicle recurs most frequently, and with the greatest delight, is an invidious comparison between the state of this country and that of America. We are far from denying the general improvement of the United States, and as far from repining at it, considering them as among our best customers and most useful friends, and that perhaps no two nations are so eminently calculated to promote the prosperity of each other by an amicable and intimate connection.—Nor are we ever disposed to prevent those among our own countrymen, who prefer the government, laws, and manners of America to our own, from going to enjoy them. We only wish the truth to be told on those subjects, and that the ignorant and unwary should not be intrigued into a ruinous experiment by false representations.

It may, however, surprise those who pin their faith on the Morning Chronicle, to find that poverty and poor's rates have found their way beyond the Atlantic, and that New-York contains as large a proportion of paupers, as perhaps any city in England: and it cannot but surprise them after being told that *all the taxes* in America would be repealed, to find at least seven-eighths of them in existence. If, indeed the happiness of a people is to be estimated by the amount of taxes from which it has been relieved, the people of England are in a state infinitely preferable to those of America, who have only been relieved from taxes to the amount of 6 or 7,000,000, being about 15d. a head, according to the last accounts of their population; while in Great Britain, taxes have ceased to the amount of above 27,000,000, being at the rate of 25s. for every individual.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Emigration.—This morning the deaf and dumb Brother and elder Son of Citizen Hunt, went on board a vessel in the River bound for New Orleans.—— Their final Destination, we understand is to Shawnee Town, in the Illinois, near the residence of Maurice Birkbeck, Esq. from whom they have purchased a considerable tract of land, for the purpose of commencing Agricultural pursuits, and have carried with them a large quantity of necessary husbandry implements.

Prescription for Bonaparte's Liver Complaint.—Unobserved exercise especially at night! Unassisted escape to an American vessel. Unexpected landing in France. A procession to Paris. A levy of eight hundred thousand men for a march to Berlin and Vienna in behalf of the peace of Europe! After *taking* these places, the patient will find himself considerably better. Let him next prohibit English ships from the ports of the Continent and English manufactures from all the markets. His cure will then be complete, and his health may be sustained by daily doses composed of accounts of English distress and English Reform!

The quantity of fruit in Scotland this year is so abundant, that the produce of the orchards on the river Clyde only, including those situated between Glasgow and Hamilton have been sold for nearly *eleven thousand pounds.*

Mischief and destruction of a mad dog at Knightsbridge.—About ten o'clock on Thursday morning, the neighbourhood of Knightsbridge was thrown into a serious and too well grounded alarm, by the appearance of a mad dog, at Hyde Park corner. He first snapped at horses in the Park; but at the Piccadilly gate he too successfully seized Mr. Crosson of the gatekeeper, by the leg, and making his way down on the right hand side of the Knightsbridge road, snapping at every person and animal he met, he fixed upon Mr. Edwards, whom he bit severely; he then attacked Mr. Richardson, of Hammersmith, whom he fell upon most ferociously, in consequence of his determined resistance with his umbrella. This gentleman escaped, we understand, without any cutaneous impressions, although his coat & trowsers were literally torn to pieces. In the mean time the dog was pursued by a labourer, of the name of Danford, who overtook him at the coach stand at Sloane-street, but unfortunately missing his first aim with a pitch-fork, the dog flew at his ancle, and made five deep incisions. It required the whole strength of the poor man's brother to extricate him, while the courageous sufferer dispatched the animal. He is now in St. George's hospital, with Mr. Edwards and the boy, undergoing the extraction of the bitten part.

According to an article from Rome, Madame Letitia Bonaparte has found a treasure in the cellar of the Palace of Rimiccini, which she had purchased, consisting of gold and silver coins, lace, &c. We learn from the same quarter, that the captains of the American ships at Leghorn, recently gave a brilliant entertainment to the family of Buonaparte, who reside in that neighbourhood.

Hunt will be proceeded against by an action for defamation, in calling Mr. Dowling a government spy, who tried to swear away the life of Dr. Watson.

Hunt has preferred an indictment against the proprietors & printer of the New Times, for a libel on his character in that paper.

Cobbett, sick of his trans-atlantic *paradise*, on Long-Island, has, it is said, landed in Ireland, whence his return to London may shortly be expected.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

It would seem, from an article in the French papers, that it is proposed, upon the evacuation of France by the Allied troops, and the restoration of that nation to domestic independence, to apply vigorously to a maritime and commercial system, in order to restore the trade of that country to something like its former condition. America is doubtless occupied in the same plans; it is probable, therefore, that we shall have a new code of Navigation Laws published by every kingdom in Europe.

An important communication was received yesterday, which throws a new light upon the recent changes in the Spanish ministry. It appears that the Russian interest predominated over the councils of the Spanish cabinet, but that by the timely zeal & ability of Sir Henry Wellesley, our ambassador at Madrid, that interest has been completely put down. That gentleman presented a frank *exposé* to the King of Spain on the state of the nation and pointed out the inevitable consequences of the existing system.—The king was so forcibly struck with this exposition that he immediately dismissed his ministers. This intelligence, we understand, was communicated to the court of France by a special courier, who arrived at Paris on Tuesday last. The English interest triumphs in Spain. By the advice of our ambassador, it is said, that all proscriptions are to cease, and the inquisition is to be limited in its powers.

Treaty for the evacuation of France.

The sovereigns assembled at the congress at Aix-la-Chapelle, have entered into a convention that the allied troops shall be withdrawn from France on the 30th Nov. next. The following are the articles:

Art. 1. The troops composing the army of occupation shall be withdrawn from the French territory by the 30th of November next, or sooner if possible.

Art. 2. The strong places and fortresses which the said troops now occupy, shall be surrendered to commissioners named for that purpose by his most christian majesty, in the state in which they were at the time of the occupation, conformably to the 9th article of the convention concluded in execution of the fifth article of the treaty of Nov. 20, 1815.

Art. 3. The sum destined to provide for the pay, the equipment, and the clothing, of the troops of the army of occupation, shall be paid in all cases, till the 30th of November next, on the same footing on which it has existed since the 1st of December, 1817.

Art. 4. All the pecuniary arrangements between France and the Allied powers having been regulated and settled, the sum remaining to be paid by France, to complete the execution of the 4th article of the treaty of November, 1815, is definitely fixed at 265 millions of francs.

Art. 5. Of this sum, the amount of 100 millions of effective value shall be paid by an inscription of *rentes* on the great book of the public debt of France, bearing interest from the 22d of September, 1818. The said inscriptions shall be received at the rate of the funds on the 5th of October, 1818.

Art. 6. The remaining 165 millions shall be paid by nine monthly instalments, commencing with the 6th of January next (Note—Formerly by mistake, named the 26th December, of the present year) by draughts on the houses of Hope & Co. Baring, Brothers, & Co. In the same manner the inscriptions of the *rentes*, mentioned in the above article, shall be delivered to commissioners of the courts of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, by the royal treasury of France at the epoch of the complete and definitive evacuation of the French territory.

Art. 7. At the same epoch, the commissioners of the said courts shall deliver to the royal treasury of France, the six obligations (*engagements*) not yet discharged (*acquittes*) which shall remain in their hands of the 15 obligations (*engagements*) delivered conformably to the 3d article of the convention concluded for the execution of the 4th article of the 20th November, 1815. The said commissioners shall at the same time deliver the inscriptions of seven millions of *rentes* created in virtue of the 7th article of the said convention.

Art. 8. The present convention shall be ratified, & the ratifications exchanged at Aix-la-Chapelle, in the course of 15 days, or sooner, if possible, in the faith of which the respective plenipotentiaries have hereupon signed their names and affixed to it their seal and arms.

Done at Aix-la-Chapelle, the 17th Oct. in the year of Grace, 1818.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

We understand that Mr. Gallatin, ambassador of the United States at Paris, left town yesterday morning for Dover, on his return to the French capital; nothing has yet transpired as to the result of the negotiations in which his excellency has been engaged (with Messrs. Robinson and Goulbourn, our plenipotentiaries) during his stay here.

The discontent at Fribourg is so great, in consequence of the resolution of the great council for restoring the Jesuits, that several of the inhabitants are preparing to abandon the country, and emigrate to America.

Wallack, late of Drury-lane, took with him to America a most splendid wardrobe of theatrical dresses, stage ornaments, and other properties, to the estimated value of two thousand pounds.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

Among the subjects which still occupy the attention of the allied sovereigns is, the differences which unhappily subsist between the king of Bavaria, and the grand duke of Baden. The chief cause of dissention is the demand made by Bavaria of a portion of the territory of Baden. Bavaria, it appears, entered into a treaty with Austria, to cede to the latter, part of her territory; and Austria engaged to compensate Bavaria by the session to that state of a part of the dominions of Baden, Nassau or Wurtemburg. To this treaty, the grand duke of Baden was not a party. Bavaria has fulfilled her part of the contract, by ceding a portion of her territory to Austria; and she now demands a portion of the Badenese dominions as her compensation.—This is the claim advanced by Bavaria. In opposition to it, the subsequent fact is adduced on the part of Baden, that when the courts of Baden and Hesse and Darmstadt acceded in 1815, to the alliance between Great Britain, Austria, Russia & Prussia, it was formally stipulated, that the political existence of the two grand duchies should be maintained. Thus two treaties are directly at variance with each other. Another cause of difference between the two states originates in the following political arrangement. In the treaty of 1815, it was agreed by the allied powers, that in the event of the grand duke of Baden leaving no successor, in a direct line, the whole of his dominions should be transferred to Bavaria. But, since that arrangement took place, the grand duke in a letter to the king of Bavaria, has complained of this infraction of his right to nominate a successor, and of the right of the Badenese to choose one for themselves, should the succession fail. Such are the causes of the quarrel between these personages, and it is referred to the arbitration of the allied sovereigns.—Meanwhile, the king of Bavaria has assembled a number of troops on the Badenese frontier, that he may be able, in case of the death of the grand duke, who is at present indisposed, to take possession of his dominions. The latter is preparing to defend them; and Wurtemburg has declared in an official note, that they shall not be invaded with impunity. The emperor of Russia, also, it is said, espouses the cause of Baden.

It is asserted in an article from Brussels, that the allied sovereigns have determined not to interfere in the disputes between Spain and her colonies, as being objects foreign to the purpose of their assembling.

According to the private letters from Aix-la-Chapelle, the emperor Alexander has caused a note to be submitted to the congress, urging the removal of Bonaparte to some more healthy place of confinement than St. Helena.

A letter is in circulation on the continent, purporting to be from general Gourgaud to the empress Maria Louisa soliciting her to repair to Aix-la-Chapelle, for the purpose of endeavouring to procure the release of Napoleon or, at least, some amelioration of his unpleasant

The mother of Napoleon Bonaparte, who at present resides with Cardinal Fesch, in Rome, hearing of her son's illness, is said to have applied to the allied sovereigns at Aix-la-Chapelle and to the ministers of the Prince Regent, for permission to visit St. Helena, and has been refused.

Mr. Clarkson, the benevolent & well known opponent of the slave trade, is at Aix-la-Chapelle, to enforce the views of the abolitionists. Lord Castlereagh is also the bearer of the memorial from Mr. Wilberforce, on the same subject, and of another memorial from sir Joseph Banks, relative to the Barbary powers.

Madame Reichard made her last ascent in a balloon at Aix-la-Chapelle on the 8th inst. All the city flocked to see the spectacle, which was quite new to the people of Aix-la-Chapelle. The king of Prussia conversed with the aeronaut some minutes before the fastenings of the balloon were cut; she displayed the utmost courage & indifference in making the preparations for the dangerous experiment, and entered the basket with the greatest composure and some grace. Immediately on its leaving the court, she scattered flowers on the spectators, and waved her flag as she ascended. Her motions were answered by a corresponding shout. The balloon took the direction of the north-east, towards Louisberg. It was soon out of sight; the evening was cloudy, and nothing was heard of the lady till the following morning, when it was understood that she alighted in safety in a garden, about 15 miles on the road to Cologne.

The French papers mention that the Sieur Vanderberg has purchased no less than 20,000 horses, belonging to the allied armies.

The dounniers of the Netherlands have seized a part of the wines destined for the emperor of Russia, on account of an erroneous declaration to their price.

Polar expedition.—Thursday night, Mr. Fisher, an officer belonging to the Dorothea, Capt. Buchan, arrived at the admiralty with despatches, announcing the return of that ship and her consort, the Trent sloop, from the Arctic seas. It appears that the highest latitude the ships ever attained was about 80. 20. longitude 12 east. They attempted proceeding to the westward, but as in the case of Capt. Phipps in the Racehorse, in 1773, they found an impenetrable barrier of ice.—The ships proceeded nearly over the same space as Capt. Phipps did, and met with similar impediments as experienced by that officer. The Dorothea & the Trent are on their way to Deptford. They arrived on Thursday se'nnight in Scarborough roads. We are sorry to learn that one of the ships has sustained considerable damage having been caught between two floating ice bergs, the collision of which was so great, that she was lifted completely out of the water. Her irons were all forced, and her ribs broken, and we understand it has been with great difficulty she has been able to reach port.

These are the ships which were equipped with a view to their reaching the pole, and entering the Pacific ocean by Behring's Straits. This is, we believe, the 17th or 18th failure to accomplish the daring project of crossing the polar region.

In different years the Greenland whalers have advanced to the latitude of 81 & 82; and so late as 1806 the elder Mr. Scoresby ascended to the latitude of 81. 50. It is now clear, we think, that all hope of sailing to the pole is at an end. A son of Mr. Scoresby lately suggested the bold plan of approaching the pole over the icy continent from Spitzbergen. Adopting the mode which the Russian hunters have employed with such advantage in exploring the frozen sea from Nova Zembla to the shores of Kamschatka, he proposed to pass the winter in the island of Spitzbergen, and starting in the spring with sledges drawn by dogs, to pursue a journey of 6 or 700 miles to the pole. He might then expect to find a continuous sheet of ice stretching through his whole track.

The pope, by a bull, has granted the inquisition permission to *torture*, in cases of treason & freemasonry.

By private correspondence from Aix-la-Chapelle, it appears that a proposition for the renewal of the Quadruple Alliance, which would infallibly have had the effect of driving France again into hostilities against all the rest of Europe, has been prudently rejected; and that a project for holding a general congress of all the powers every three years, for a general settlement of conflicting interests, is on the carpet, which has met with much approbation, and stands a considerable chance of being adopted.

Several commercial houses at Paris have been informed by their correspondents, that the American government has offered a sum of 30 million francs to the king of the two Sicilies for the cession of the port of Syracuse. This pro-

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position was rejected. It is well known that the Americans use every effort to procure an establishment in the Mediterranean, and that they have successively directed their attention on Porto Ferrajo and on Mahon. In the fear of injuring the commerce of Leghorn, the grand duke of Tuscany has refused them the Isle of Elba, for which they offered 4,000,000 fr.

Their majesties, it is supposed, are the only instance in the united kingdom, of man & his wife having been married above 56 years, with 12 children living, the youngest of whom is 40 years of age.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.

The funds have suddenly risen two or three per cent within the last few days, without any assignable cause whatever, for it is not to be supposed that the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, so well known, and so perfectly anticipated, could have had any sensible operation. The rise is generally thought to have been produced by some recent manœuvres at the stock exchange. Such is now the prodigious extent of the *combination of capital* in this country, that even the money market and the corn market, which by their magnitude have been always supposed out of the reach of its influence, are no longer secure from the operations of this powerful engine.

Monday se'nnight, the ship Union, of Limerick, Wm. Stewart, master, arrived in the Shannon from Quebec, after a passage of 14 days.—This is the quickest run we ever remember to have heard of in any vessels from Quebec, (or indeed any other part of America) to any part of Europe.

We stated, a few weeks ago, that the celebrated Abraham Thorton had arrived in this town, for the purpose of emigrating to the United States. He has experienced more difficulty than he anticipated in getting a passage thither. It appears that he had engaged one in the Independence, but when the other passengers became acquainted with his name and character, they unanimously refused to go in the same vessel with him; and a new muster-roll was, in consequence, made out, in which his name was omitted.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, Oct. 7.

It is a rumour here, and which I send you without vouching in the slightest degree for its authenticity, that the duke of Wellington, at the first conference, solemnly declared in favor of the evacuation, observing, that war seemed to him inevitable if the army of occupation left not quit France. Lord Castlereagh, it is said, did not concur with his grace.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

HAMBURGH, Oct. 1.

We have received the following document, the importance of which renders it worthy of public attention. It is the note lately presented by the Spanish minister for foreign affairs, to the ambassador plenipotentiary of the United States of America, and which contains the protest against the occupation of a part of the Territory of Florida.

NOTE.

"Sir—In the department confided to me, disagreeable accounts continue to be received concerning the nature and circumstances of the late events in Florida, and the hostile proceedings of the American general Jackson, and the troops under his command, in the territory of those provinces which belong to his majesty. Besides the facts to which I invited the attention of your excellency in my notes of the 26th July, and of the 6th and 11th of this month, I have now before me the copy of a capitulation, which, it appears, followed the hostilities committed by that general against the fortress of Pensacola, and in consequence of which the Spanish garrison has been conveyed to the Havana. In my preceding notes, I had the honor to inform your excellency, that notwithstanding the particular character of violence which seemed to mark the actions and operations of general Jackson, since his first entrance into the Floridas, his majesty, although willing to consider those proceedings as the arbitrary acts of the said general, was convinced that the government of the United States would no longer delay to disavow them, as soon as they came to its knowledge, and that proper orders would immediately be given, not only for the evacuation of the territory invaded, but also for the reparation of the outrage occasioned, and for the restoration of the property taken, which belonged as well to his majesty, and Spanish subjects, as also to strangers, who lived there under the protection of his majesty's government.

"It could not be presumed, without malice to the integrity of the American government, that there would be any delay in giving satisfaction to a friendly power, and to all civilized nations, this testimony of respect for those principles upon which the maintainance of social order depends. It was with profound affliction that his majesty learnt from the subsequent report of his minister at Washington, that as the first excesses of general Jackson had not been disapproved, he had not hesitated to continue his acts of violence and desolated with fire and sword every thing upon the Spanish territory, which he met with a resistance which sense of honor prescribed to some small garrisons which were attacked in the midst of peace by a numerous body of troops. In general the territory of his majesty was attacked in the most revolting manner, the fortresses and depots of arms have been taken by force, the garrison made prisoners, and then sent out of the provinces, where his majesty had ordered them to serve—Nay, subjects of powers in friendship with his majesty have been executed upon Spanish ground, and this act of barbarity cloaked with judicial forms, which, in that situation, and in those circumstances, can only be considered as a refinement of cruelty. It cannot be doubted but these excesses are known to the government of Washington; and it does not yet appear that orders are given to put an end to them, or give to the Spanish government the only satisfaction his majesty considers to be due to his own dignity, and that of the people whom he governs, to order me, at the same time that I again most solemnly protest against all that has been done by general Jackson, from the day that he set his foot on the territor. of Florida, to add further that your excellency will be pleased to inform your government that the king is of opinion, that from the nature of the said injuries, and really hostile proceedings, the course of the negociations pending between the two powers is and must remain, interrupted and broken off, till the government of the United States has marked the conduct of general Jackson in a manner suitable to its honor, and which, it seems, can be no other than to disapprove of the excesses committed; to give orders to place things on the same footing as they were in before the invasion; and to inflict an appropriate punishment on the author of so many disorders.

"It is extremely disagreeable to his majesty to be compelled to this declaration, which is a more necessary consequence of the nature of the affair, than an act of his royal will, whose wishes & endeavors have always been directed to making an equitable arrangement of the matters in debate between the two governments: but the whole impartial world will equally recognize in the present state of things the impropriety that must ensue, if negociations, which suppose a state of *perfect political friendship*, were to be continued at a time when such great insults have been offered without provocation.—The occupation of the larger and better part of Florida in 1810, by the United States, who deprived his majesty, during his captivity, of a country of which he was in peaceable possession, under pretences, which if they had been even well founded, ought never to have been enforced by violence; and the late improper attack on Amelia Island, were facts of the same nature & tendency, equally unjust in their principle, and equally protested against on the part of Spain, but as they were less offensive in their kind, and under the circumstances his majesty believed at the same time that he gave proofs of his moderation, that he might wait for satisfaction on these points till the definitive arrangement of the points in dispute, which it was expected would soon take place. The same is not the case in the present instance.—The Americans have no claim either founded or unfounded, to the territory which General Jackson has attacked—no real or pretended revolution of the inhabitants could serve as a pretext—no previous attack by robbers, which was alledged as a reason for the unjust seizure of Amelia Island; the Spanish flag was flying on the fortresses of San Marcus and Pensacola, when they were attacked; and, to complete the measure of insults, that has been taken by violence, which His Majesty had offered in the pending negociations to cede to the United States in an honorable manner, so that it seems to have been preferred to seize it by violence, rather than to acquire it from the generous friendship of the king.—These extraordinary circumstances has induced his Majesty to take the resolution, that it is incompatible with the dignity of his exalted character to continue negociations, till an affair has been settled and terminated in a suitable manner which takes the present state of all other points in dispute between the two governments, and which, from its importance, is calculated essentially to change, in their whole extent, the political relations between the two countries.

"At the same time, to give a proof of the peaceable & moderate sentiments which characterize the conduct of the Spanish government, I am acquaint your excellency, that his majesty has, in charging me to communicate to his minister at Washington the declared rupture of the negociations, has likewise commanded me to inform him, that if the government of the United States had given or should give the only satisfaction which the circumstance admits of, and which his majesty may expect from the justice and probity of that government, he may in this case continue the negociations begun, without applying to his majesty for new orders to authorize him to continue them.

"In making to your excellency this communication, I cannot omit to state to you how painful it has been to me, that this unexpected obstacle should occur just at the time when I flattered myself with the hope of seeing the political relations, and the most perfect harmony between the two governments, re-established upon solid and durable foundations. I renew to your excellency the assurance of my distinguished respect, and pray to God to preserve your excellency many years.

"Your excellency's
most devoted servant.
JOSEPH PIZARO."

Madrid, Aug. 29, 1818.

Russia.—A new levy has been ordered in Russia for the naval & military service, consisting of two recruits out of every 500 males throughout the empire. In this conscription there is, for the first time, we believe, in Russia, a provision for a pecuniary commutation.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having forwarded to His Grace the Governor in Chief a copy of the Address of the Commons House of Assembly, on the subject of the Road to the Province Boundary Line, has received from His Grace an assurance that the same shall be submitted and recommended to the early attention of the Legislature of Lower Canada, at its approaching meeting.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Peter Howard Esq. M. P. Commissioner for the District of Johnstown, and Zaccheus Burnham Esq. M. P. Commissioner for the District of New-Castle under an Act of the late Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the improvement of the Roads in those Districts.

His Excellency has also been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners under an Act of the late Session of the Provincial Legislature, for regulating the Practice of Physic & Surgery within this Province, viz:

James Macaulay Esq. late Deputy Inspector of Hospitals.
Christopher Widmer Esq. late Surgeon to His Majesty's Forces.
William Lyons Esq. Surgeon to His Majesty's Forces.
Robert Kerr Esq. Surgeon to the Indian Department.
William Warren Baldwin Esq. M. D. and Grant Powell Esq. late Surgeon of the Incorporated Battalion of Militia of this Province.

STATUTES OF *UPPER-CANADA.*

AN ACT to repeal an Act passed in the fifty-fifth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to LICENCE PRACTITIONERS in PHYSIC and SURGERY throughout this Province" and to make further provision for Licencing such Practitioners.

WHEREAS the provisions of an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the fifty fifth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to licence Practioners in Physic & Surgery throughout this Province" have been found to be impracticable, Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That the above recited Act be and the same is hereby repealed.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, to constitute and appoint under his hand and seal at Arms, five or more persons legally authorised to practice Physic, Surgery, or Midwifery, in this Province, to be a Board, whereof any three to be a Quorum, to hear and examine all persons desirous to apply for a Licence, to practice Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery, or either of them, within this Province, and being satisfied by such examination, that such person is duly qualified to practice Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery, or either, to certify the same, under the hands and seals of two or more of such board, whereupon the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, being satisfied of the loyalty, integrity, and good morals of such applicant, may under his hand and seal at arms, grant to him a Licence to practice Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery, or either, conformable to such certificate, *Provided always*, That nothing in this Act shall extend to prevent any Female from practising Midwifery in this Province, or to require such Female to take out such Licence as aforesaid, *Provided also*, That no person duly authorised by any University in His Majesty's dominions, or by commission or warrant in His Majesty's Naval or Military service, or who have been heretofore licenced by any Medical Board in this Province, shall be restrained from practising for want of such Licence as aforesaid.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person, not excepted as aforesaid, shall practice Physic, Surgery, or Midwifery within this Province, without such Licence, he shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of One Hundred Pounds, to be recovered in His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, by action of Debt, Bill, plaint or information, one moiety whereof shall be given to the informer, and the other moiety paid into the hands of the Receiver General of this Province, to and for the use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and to and for the use of this Province, and the support of the Civil Government thereof, to be accounted for to His Majesty through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, for the time being, in such manner and form as it shall please His Majesty to direct, *Provided always*, That nothing in this Act, shall extend to any person who has been resident, practising Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery, before the month of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve, until twelve months after the constitution of such Board as aforesaid, and notice thereof, and of the time and place of its assembling, be given in the Upper Canada Gazette.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for such Board, to ask, demand and receive, for every such certificate from the person claiming the same, the sum of three pounds ten shillings, and that it shall also be lawful for the private Secretary of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government, to ask, demand and receive for such Licence, of and from the person receiving the same, the sum of twenty shillings.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Board shall be held and kept in the Town of York, in the Home District twice in each and every year, the first Monday in January, and the first Monday in July.

THE subscriber will be much obliged to the Gentleman to whom he lent *Count Rumford's Works*, to return them immediately to him, or to the Gazette Office.

SAM'L. SMITH.
York, 23d Dec. 1818.

Under the patronage of the Rt. Hon. Lady Sarah Maitland.

THE Studies of Mrs. GOODMAN'S *French & English* School will be resumed, after the present Holidays, on Monday the 4th of January next. Mrs. G. respectfully informs her friends that she has made very considerable additions to her house, and is using every possible exertion to render it comfortable for the accommodation of eight or ten more Boarders.

N. B. A young Lady of good character and family is wanted immediately, as an assistant in the School, to superintend the sewing department, and to instruct a Junior Class in reading and spelling.

York, December 24 1818.—6w52

A New Town.

THE advantageous situation of a tract of land on the East side of Fort Wellington, in Upper Canada, and directly opposite the American town of Ogdensburgh, has induced the Proprietor to have the same Surveyed and laid out into regular Streets and Lots, for the purpose of establishing a town, to be called WELLINGTON, in which the lots will be let on building Leases, for a term of twenty one years.

By the plan adopted, every lot in town will have the singular advantage of being not only a corner lot, but also of being bounded by streets on three sides, and giving to every dwelling house in town a southern aspect, with a full view of the Harbour and Shipping, and of the opposite town of Ogdensburgh and the surrounding country.

The Harbour is a bay of the St. Lawrence formed by projecting points of land, which will effectually shelter the wharves and shipping from the current of the river and from the floating ice, so frequently destructive in other parts of the river,—It is extensive and commodious, affording good anchorage with sufficient depth of water for all descriptions of vessels that navigate the river.

When twenty families are settled in the town, the proprietor will engage to build a Church and School House for their use.

The situation being in the midst of a populous and highly cultivated country, will always ensure a cheap & well supplied market, and afford an extensive field for country trade, and is particularly well situated for the lumber & transport business.

For further particulars, apply to Wm. Allan Esq. of York, Thos. Dickson Esq. of Queenston, Allan M'Lean Esq. of Kingston, L. P. Sherwood Esq. of Brockville, Hamilton Walker Esq. of Prescott, and Archd. M'Lean Esq. of Cornwall, with whom plans of the town are deposited for inspection.

Mr Walker of Prescott is particularly instructed, and authorized to prepare Leases.

York, Dec. 22 1818.—3w 52.

By Particular Desire.

Amateur Theatre.

ON *Monday Evening*, the 28th inst. will be performed (for the second time) the much admired Comedy of

She Stoops to Conquer,

OR THE

MISTAKES OF A NIGHT.

Between the Play and Farce, will be introduced the following Comic Songs:

GILES SCROGGINS,
BOLD DRAGOON, and
WHAT A BEAUTY I DID GROW.

To conclude with the Farce (for the second time,) of

Darkness Visible.

TICKETS to be had at Mr. Dawson's Book-Store, or at the Garrison.—Boxes One Dollar; Pit Half-a-Dollar.

Doors open at half past 5; Performance to commence at half past 6 precisely.

York Garrison, 22d December, 1818.

☞INFORMATION WANTED.

IF JOHN WILLIAMS, son of *Peter Williams*, of London, lately a Clerk in the Glengary Fencibles, and who was taken Prisoner at the battle of Fort St. George, on the Lakes, in Canada, be living, and will apply to the Subscriber, he will hear of something to his advantage.

Any information respecting said *John Williams*, whether he be dead or living, will greatly relieve the anxiety of a Parent, and be thankfully received by communicating to the Subscriber at St. Johns, New-Brunswick. MARK JOHN HOGG.

☞Editors of Canadian Newspapers are requested to give the above an insertion, by which they will much oblige a distressed Parent.

St. John, October 31, 1818.

Miscellaneous.

DOCUMENTS

Referred to in the President's Message at the commencement of the second session of the Fifteenth Congress.

Mr. Rodney to the Secretary of State.

Washington, Nov. 5, 1818.

Sir—I have the honor to present the report herewith enclosed, agreeably to the desire of Mr. Graham, who on reflection, preferred submitting some additional remarks, in a separate paper.—For this purpose, two of the documents referred to in the report remain in his possession—Dr. Fune's outline of events in the United Provinces since the revolution, and the manifesto of independence by the congress at Tucuman.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your most obed't serv't,
(Signed) C. A. RODNEY.

Hon. John Q. Adams, secretary of state.

Mr. Rodney to the Secretary of State.

Sir—I have now the honor to submit to your consideration my report on the subject of the late mission to South America, embracing the information derived from the various sources within my power, so far as I had an opportunity of improving the advantages possessed.

With the history of the conquest of the Spanish possessions in America you must be familiar. They were principally, if not exclusively, achieved by private adventurers. When completed, a most oppressive system of government, or rather despotism, was established by the parent country.

These extensive regions were originally swayed by two viceroys. The dominions of Spain in North America were under the government of the viceroy of Mexico, and all her possessions in South America were subject to the control of the viceroy of Peru.

The remoteness of some parts of the country from the residence of the viceroy at Lima occasioned, in 1718, the establishment of another viceroyalty at Santa Fee de Bogota, in the kingdom of New Grenada. In 1731, New Grenada was divided, and a number of the provinces composing that kingdom were separated from it.—These were put under the jurisdiction of a captain general and president, whose seat of government was at Caracens.

In 1568, Chili was erected into a separate captain generalship; in 1778 a new vice royalty was established at Buenos Ayres comprehending all the Spanish possessions to the east of the Western Cordilleras and to the south of the river Maranon.

This immense empire seems, according to the laws of the Indies, to have been considered a distinct kingdom of itself, though united to Spain, and annexed to the crown of Castile. In this light it is viewed by Baron Humboldt in his essay on New Spain.

With some slight shades of difference in the regulations established by these governments, the prominent features of their political institutions exhibit a striking resemblance, as the general system was the same.

Their commerce was confined to the parent country, and to Spanish vessels exclusively——They were prohibited, under penalty of death, to trade with foreigners. The natives of Old Spain composed the body of their merchants. Though this part of the system had, previously to the revolution, been relaxed in some degree, particularly by the statute of free commerce, as it is styled, the relief was partial, and the restrictions continued severe & oppressive.

All access to the Spanish settlements was closed to foreigners, and even the inhabitants of the different provinces were prohibited from intercourse with one another, unless under the strictest regulations.

The various manufactures that might interfere with those of Spain were not permitted. They were prevented under severe penalties from raising flax, hemp, or saffron. In climates most congenial to them, the culture of the grape and the olive was prohibited. On account of the distance of Peru & Chili, and the difficulty of transporting oil and wines to these remote regions, they were permitted to plant vines and olives, but were prohibited the culture of tobacco. At Buenos Ayres, by special indulgence of the viceroys they were allowed to cultivate grapes & olives, merely for the use of the table.

They were compelled to procure from the mother country articles of the first necessity; and were thus rendered dependent on her for the conveniences of life, as well as luxuries. The crown possessed the monopoly of tobacco, salt and gunpowder.

To these oppressive regulations and restrictions was added an odious system of taxation. From the Indians, was exacted a tribute in the shape of a poll tax, or a certain servitude in the mines called the mita. A tenth part of the produce of cultivated lands was taken under the denomination of tythes. The alcavala, a tax varying from two & a half, to five per cent, on every sale & resale of all things moveable and immoveable, was rigidly exacted, though in some cases a commutation was allowed. Royal and municipal duties were laid on imports and on the tonnage, entrance and clearance of vessels, under the different appellations of almoxarifago, sea, alcavalla, ceras, consulado, armada, and armadilla. To these may be added the royal fifths of the precious metals, the most important tax in the mining districts. Besides all these, there were stamp taxes, tavern licenses, and sums paid for the sale of offices, of titles of nobility, papal bulls, the composition and confirmation of lands, with a number of others of inferior grade.

Under the Spanish monarchs, who had early obtained from the Pope the ecclesiastical dominion and thus had united in their royal persons all civil & religious authority, a most oppressive hierarchy was established with its numerous train of officers and orders, succeeded by the inquisition.

The posts of honor and profit, from the highest to the lowest, were filled almost exclusively by natives of Old Spain.

The principal code of laws, thus maintaining the supremacy of Spain over those distant regions, almost locked up from the rest of the world, emanated from the council of the Indies established by the king, and he was supposed to be always present. The royal receipts, the recopitations of the Indies, and the partidas furnished the general rules of decision; and when these were silent or doubtful, recourse was had to the opinions of professional men.

This system was generally executed by the viceroys, captains-general, and by the tribunals of justice, with a spirit corresponding with the rigorous policy that produced it. To this form of government the country had for centuries submitted with implicit obedience, and probably would have continued to submit much longer, but for events in this country and the changes in Europe. The sagacious minds of many able writers penetrating into the future, had predicted at some distant date, a revolution in South America, before that in North America had commenced.—From the period of the successful termination of our own struggle for independence, that of the inhabitants of the south, has been, with more confidence foretold; and there is reason to believe it has been hastened by this fortunate event. The conduct of Spain during the war of our revolution, was calculated to make a lasting impression on her colonies. This result was then foreseen by intelligent politicians; many were surprised that she could be so blind to her own interests, after she had on one occasion, manifested the strongest suspicion of Paraguay; for to her scrupulous jealousy of this power, the expulsion of the Jesuits from that country in 1750 is to be attributed.

(To be continued.)

A Son of Misfortune.—The following tale of distress, which we think has scarcely its parallel, was related at this office. An individual about 30 years of age, in tattered garments, presented himself to the Magistrate, and craved relief for his wife, who he said, was far advanced in pregnancy, and two small children. The Magistrate asked him to be more explicit, and say what had brought him to such a state of poverty and wretchedness as he now exhibited. The applicant, who had the language and manners of a gentleman, stated, that he was by profession a solicitor, and was a native of Birmingham. On his commencing practice he went on flourishingly, married a young lady with some property, and was as happy as he could wish. This, however, was of short duration. He purchased a small estate, but through the mismanagement of those employed to conduct it, the crops failed, a distemper seized his cattle, and in about two years he was compelled to dispose of it by auction. By this speculation he had suffered very considerably; but by a close attention to the duties of his profession he had nearly recovered his losses, when a merchant in London, in whose hands a great part of his property was invested, failed, and reduced him almost to beggary. This circumstance, together with a heavy domestic affliction (the loss of his mother and sister) had such an effect upon his mind, that he became for a time deranged.—After a lapse of about seven months, by the skill of his medical attendants he recovered, but the scene which presented itself to his restored senses had nearly nigh caused a relapse. He found his wife and two children in an obscure lodging, all suffering dreadfully from poverty and the scarlet fever, and with scarcely a friend to assist them. In this dilemma he applied to her friends for pecuniary relief; but they having taken offence at some imagined mark of disrespect, refused to see him. His own relations were dead, and not knowing what to do, and unable to procure employment even as a clerk in his own profession, he went as a laborer in a manufactory. Here, by attention and industry, he acquired the good opinion of his master, and in a few months, obtained more respectable employment.—He had a considerable salary, his wife and children recovered, and his prospects in life were once more beginning to brighten, when his new employer failed in business, and he was again cast on the world destitute of the means of support. With the little money he had contrived to save, he brought his wife and children to London, and in a short time was fortunate enough to obtain a considerable deal of practice as an attorney about the police courts. This was about a year and a half ago; and for several months he found himself & family comfortably situated, and he looked forward with confidence to the enjoyment of affluence. His evil genius, however, still pursued him. He fell sick with the typhus fever, his wife and eldest child caught the dreadful malady, and being unable to attend his professional duties, a clerk, who had the management of his affairs, took advantage of the opportunity thus presented for his own advancement, and setting up for himself, succeeded in drawing away the practice of his master. The debility attendant upon the disease continued for four months to deprive him of the power of doing business, and all his money being spent, he was again reduced to utter despair. In this state of wretchedness he had continued ever since, and having parted with his last piece of furniture, he was at length compelled, however reluctantly, to make his sorrowful tale public, to save his wife and children from absolute starvation.

The Magistrate observed, that the tale of misfortune exceeded any thing he had ever heard, and was altogether so extraordinary that he almost doubted the truth of the statement.—The unfortunate man seemed hurt that his veracity should be doubted, and gave the readiest & most explicit answers to several interrogatories from the Magistrate. The whole train of misfortunes which he had described, happened within the short space of seven years—His wife was now in a very weak state, and six months advanced in pregnancy. The utmost commiseration for the poor man and his family seemed to prevail among the persons present, and they gave the best possible proof of it, by collecting, in a few minutes, a very considerable sum of money for them. The applicant, who said his name was Chanter, seemed overcome with this kindness, and left the office in tears. After his departure, a gentleman, determined to ascertain whether the applicant had told the truth, went in the course of the day to the house where he said he was lodging in a court in Drury-Lane, and found the now happy man with his family, exactly as he had described, seated at a comfortable meal. The change in their affairs seemed to have had a powerful effect upon them all, they expressed the deepest gratitude to their kind benefactors.—It is the intention of Mr. Chanter to proceed to Birmingham with his family, should he succeed in raising a sum sufficient to bear his expences to that place.—*London Pap.*

Distressing Case.—A gentleman in very respectable circumstances, had a son in business, for whom he was cautioner; but his son becoming bankrupt he was unable to answer the demands on him, and became bankrupt also——Immediately after this, one of the daughters died of a consumption. Soon after, another was seized with the same complaint, and followed her sister.——The son, having gone abroad, lost his health, and died also. The father wishing to remove another and a favorite daughter, now become doubly dear to him, to a little distance for change of air & scene, was conveying her in a gig along the side of the canal leading to Grangemouth, when the horse, becoming restive, fell with the gig into the canal—the young lady was drowned; he with difficulty got ashore. All these calamitous events happened within the short period of one year.—*Perth Courier.*

From the Delaware Gazette.

AGRICULTURAL.

Ephraim Buckett, of the township of Pilesgrove, in Salem county, New Jersey, has (this present season) raised upon one acre of ground, accurately surveyed, 110 bushels of Indian corn. The method of culture which he practised, was as follows:

1. Ploughing and ameliorating the ground as is usual.
2. By furrowing it at the distance of 7 feet one way.
3. Filling (or nearly so) those furrows with manure.
4. Covering up said manure by two furrows, one on either side.
5. Planting the seed corn in those two latter furrows, at the distance of 10 inches per grain as under.
6. Ploughing &c. said corn all one way.

N. B. The space between the rows for the tillage of the same was 5 feet—the space between the manure lay at rest was two feet, from which the weeds, &c. were kept cleansed.

From the foregoing example in the line of agriculture, we may readily perceive the great saving of labor and accumulation of interest derived to the farmer through the medium of proper management; for, by the foregoing method, the present crop, thus manured, fits the ground for a succeeding crop of winter grain. The usual method of stirring about the manure, exposes a great proportion thereof to the sun's beams, by which means the very life of the substance becomes rarified; losing, at the same time, the one half of its virtue.

The writer of the above is well acquainted with the quality of the soil from whence said crop was raised, and believes it in no degree superior to the second quality of land in this state.

A most singular circumstance took place lately at Knightsbridge barracks. One of the first troop of life-guard observed, in cleaning his horse, that the animal seemed particularly fond of having his head and face continually rubbed, in doing which the soldier discovered something moveable as he passed the cheek of the horse. He accordingly communicated the same to Mr. Bloxsam, the vetinary surgeon to the troop, who took considerable pains to examine it, and having made every necessary preparation he lanced it, in the hope of discovering the cause, when to his surprize, he extracted a grape shot, weighing nine ounces, from the horse's head, which he received at the battle of Waterloo, where the wound was dressed in the usual manner, after the engagement, and was considered only as a sword cut.—*London paper.*

MAHOGANY FURNITURE.

A Mr. Callender in England, has proposed a method of seasoning mahogany, for which the society for the encouragement of arts, have rewarded him. The following is his simple and efficatious process.

Having provided a *steam tight* wooden box, capable of holding conveniently such pieces of mahogany as are fit for tables, chairs, &c. he adapts to it a pipe from a boiler, by means of which he fills the box (after the mahogany is put into it) with steam, the temperature of which is about equal to boiling water. The time required for wood an inch and a half thick is about two hours; and pieces of this thickness are stated to become sufficiently dry to work, after being placed in a warm room or work shop for 24 hours.

By this treatment, the wood is somewhat improved in its general color and the blemishes which are technically called *green veins* are entirely removed. The eggs or larvæ, also, of any insects which may be contained in the wood will be destroyed by the heat.

By this process a considerable part of the capital vested in wood lying to season for many months may be saved—and a great deal of warping article made in mahogany is prevented.

BONAPARTE, like the English Arthur of glorious memory, it appears, had *his round table* also. It was left by Bonaparte in his precipate flight among his other household furniture, and has recently been sent to England as a present from *Louis* to the prince regent.—It is made entirely of porcelain with the exception of the legs, and its face ornamented with the portraits of *conquerors.*

A London paper mentions that an *Iron Sloop* had been lately launched from the works of Mr. Joseph Shaw, at Hunlet, which brought up to Leeds 32 tons of coals from Thorp-Hall colliery. This vessel, which measures 56 feet in length, by 9 feet 6 inches in breadth draws only 3 feet 4 inches of water, and would, if enlarged to the same size, carry 15 tons more than a common sloop built of wood.

Clerk of the Peace's Office,
York, 12th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Magistrates of the Home District, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, on Monday the 23th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to receive applications from such persons as are desirous of obtaining, or receiving Tavern Licences for the year ensuing, agreeably to the provisions of the Act passed to that effect in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament.

S. HEWARD.
Clerk Home District.

LAND FOR SALE.

In Caistor, County of Lincoln,

Lots No. 17. 18 & 19 in the 3d Cons'n.
17 and 18 in the 4th.

In Percy,

Lots No. 19 and 29 in 13th Concession,
19 in the 11th
9 with broken front in 12th,
21 in the 14th,
South half of 21 in the 8th

Town Lot No. 207 in the Town of Niagara,

Lots 23 in front of Lake Ontario, and 22 and 24 in the 2d Concession, of Amelisburg containing 624 Acres.

22 and 23 in front of Lake Erie, in the Township of Winnifleet, containing 600 Acres.

RICHARD COATES,
PAINTER,

AVAILS himself of this opportunity of returning his most humble thanks to the Inhabitants of York and its vicinity, for their past favors; and begs leave to inform them that he intends to continue his occupation in all its various branches, viz.—

Portrait Painting,
Land and Marine Scenery,
SIGN PAINTING,
Rooms and Furniture, &c.

painted in an elegant style; and still hopes by his strict attention to and execution of his work, to merit the favors of those who may please to honor him with their support.

He also begs leave to inform the young Gentleman of the place, that he has long been in the habit of teaching

MUSIC,

both in theory and practice; and intends to give lessons to those who may feel disposed to be instructed in that science.—Musical Instruments tuned, &c.—For particulars enquire at his residence, opposite Mr. Thomas Duggan's New Store.

York, Nov. 26, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those persons, who stand indebted to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

either by Book Acct. Notes of Hand, or by Bond; that unless the same is settled, on or before the First day of February next, ensuing, they will (without reserve,) be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

York, 3rd Dec. 1818.

NOTICE.

IT is requested, that those who stand indebted to HENRY DREAN, prior to the year 1817, to the present date, will immediately come forward and settle their accounts; otherwise they will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect, after the 20th inst.

York, Nov. 24, 1818.

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.
In the York Market during the last week.

		Dollar at 5s.					
		From			To		
ARTICLES.	PER.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	6	3	0	0	0
Mutton	——	0	5	5	0	0	7
Veal	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Pork	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	2	6
Turkeys	each	0	5	0	0	7	6
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
Butter	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs	doz.	0	1	0	0	1	3
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	5	0
Peas	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Potatoes	——	0	1	6	0	2	6
Oats	——	0	1	3	0	2	0
Turnips	——	0	2	0	0	0	0
Cabbages	head	0	0	4	0	0	6
Flour	cwt.	0	12	6	0	18	0
Do.	bl.	1	2	6	1	5	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	0	5
Hay	ton	2	0	0	2	10	0
Wood	cord	0	10	0	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscription to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who require their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion	each subsequent
8 lines & under,	2s. 6d.	7 1-2d.
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 6d. per line, the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. No advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 5s. for the first insertion——A great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - - - *Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - - - *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - - - - - *New-Castle.*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - - *Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq.) - - - - *Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - - *Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - - - *Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq. - - - - *Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - - *Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - - - *Amherstburg.*

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.

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GN PAINTING,
ooms and Furniture, &c.
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York, Nov. 24, 1818.

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.
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		Dollar at 5s.					
ICLES.	PER.	From £	s.	d.	To £	s.	d.
	lb.	0	6	3	0	0	0
ton	——	0	C	5	0	0	7
l	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
k	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
ds	pair	0	0	0	0	2	6
keys	each	0	5	0	0	7	6
se	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
ese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
ter	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
gs	doz.	0	1	0	0	1	3
eat	bush.	0	0	0	0	5	0
s	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
atoes	——	0	1	6	0	2	6
s	——	0	1	3	0	2	0
rnips	——	0	2	0	0	2	0
bbages	head	0	0	4	0	0	6
ur	cwt.	0	12	6	0	18	0
	bl.	1	2	6	1	5	0
llow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
rd	——	0	0	0	0	0	5
y	ton.	2	0	0	2	10	0
od	cord	0	10	0	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.
Four Dollars per Annum ; if sent by Mail, ur Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of nuary. Subscribers who receive their papers the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months tice should they wish to discontinue their scription.

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AGENTS.

Dunlap, Esq. - - - - *Glengarry.*
uy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall.*
Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth.*
Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville.*
Macaulay, Esq. - - - *Kingston.*
McNabb, Esq. - - - *Bellville.*
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YORK :
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Canada Gazette

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. III. YORK, THURSDAY DECEMBER 31, 1818. No 1.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. Maitland,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE *the* THIRD *by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,*

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York on the second day of January one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS on the Twenty Seventh day of November last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the second day of January one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid ; hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the eighth day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this twenty sixth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen and in the Fifty-ninth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Shear or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Burford : and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond* : and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th October 1818.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct this Public Notice to be given that no Order for Land will in future be made but on condition of actual settlement.

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 30th 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to *JOHN FOSTER*, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date ; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 14th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office, on or before the 20th January next, to be opened at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, for Surveying the remaining Unsurveyed parts of the Townships of Alfred and Plantagenet in the District of Ottawa, the former containing 50,000, and the latter about 30,000 Acres ; also three Townships in the Mississague Tract, in the Home District and District of Gore, containing each 66,000 Acres.

The whole to be Surveyed and laid out into Lots of 100 Acres each, upon the new principle of Allotment (see note,) and paid for in Land, by a percentage on each 100 Acres Surveyed.

Two sufficient sureties will be required, that the Survey be completed conformable to the Instructions which will be delivered from this Office, and that any inaccuracies in the Survey be made good at the expence of the Contractor.

No proposal will be received for the Survey of less than one of the above Townsship.

THOMAS RIDOUT.
Surveyor General.

NOTE—Between every Concession Road (distant from each other 66c. 67l.) a line is to be Surveyed in the centre of the said Road, from which, at right angles, at the distance of 59 Links, the Lots are to be bounded right and left, (of the width of 30 Chains,) thereby giving them a double front on each Concession line.

* In the first advertisement the 30th of January was put by mistake.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor. Kingston, 12th March. 17tf.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE
OR
WATERLOO HOUSE,
By George Brown ;

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the house formerly Mr. Ashley's Hotel, on the North side of the M— and that he has spared no expe— to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. B. pledges himself that no exertions shall be wanting to promote the comfort & convenience of those who favor him with their custom : his HOUSE and STABLING are well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best quality that the country affords : and he hopes that upon trial his accommodations and terms will give general satisfaction.

York, 16th Oct. 1818.

STEAM-BOAT.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such persons as may be desirous of becoming Proprietors in the Steam-Boat, intended to navigate between the upper parts of Lake Ontario and Prescott ; that shares may be taken and any information furnished respecting the undertaking, on application to D'Arcy Boulton, Esquire, junr. of this town.

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DREAN & Co.
York, Nov. 12, 1817.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Stoyles, where he has a consignment of excellent

WHISKEY

for sale, at 5s. 3d. *N. Y. Curr'y.* per gallon.

—ALSO—
A QUANTITY OF
Iron Hollow Ware,
(Box and Franklin Stoves, &c.)

to be disposed of at the prices they are sold for at the Manufactory, including transport.

A Discount of 5 per cent made to purchasers of the Iron Ware, exceeding Fifty Dollars

W. ALLAN.

Yor, 21st Nov. 1818.

THE Copartnership of MATHEW CROOKS & Company, carried on at Ancaster, in the Province of Upper-Canada, was dissolved on the first day of June last by mutual consent.—Notice is therefore hereby given, to all Persons who stand indebted to the said Copartnership, to call and settle the same without delay. And those who have claims on the same, are requested to present them for settlement, to Matthew Crooks, who is fully impowered to adjust them.

W. CROOKS,
MATTHEW CROOKS
Ancaster, 25 Nov. 1818. 2w—40

GERMAN MILLS,
New Establishment.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Markham and its vicinity, that he has commenced an establishment at the *German Mills*, the Store of which is and will be kept well supplied with such articles as may be wanted, which will be sold reasonable, and Wheat, Rye or Barley at all times taken in payment.

A few hundred bushels of Wheat or Rye wanted immediately, for which one half Cash will be paid on delivery.

Apply to Mr. J. Applegarth, at the Mills.

W. G. HEPBURNE
Queenston, 26th Oct. 1818. 1tf4

Saddling Business.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD takes this method of informing the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has purchased the stock and trade formerly belonging to IRA JONES, as a *Saddler, Harness and Trunk-Maker*, which business he intends carrying on at the stand formerly occupied by I. Jones, one door east of the Mansion House Hotel: where he has now on hand

Saddles, *Harness,*
Bridles, *Valises,*
Halters, *Portmanteaus*

and a number of other articles, which he will sell as low, for Cash or short credit, as can be purchased in the country.

Repairing done at all times.

Those who will please to favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with neatness and despatch.

York, August 4th 1818. 6m33

TO BE SOLD,
And immediate possession given
THAT VERY commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, STABLES, &c. situated on 1-5th of an acre, in the town of York, adjoining the Mansion-House Hotel, and at present occupied by R. Hall, Esq. and Ely Dream, & Co. This situation holds out many advantages to the Merchant both in point of situation and convenience having an excellent Cellar, Outer Store, Coach-House, Stabling, &c. &c.

These Premises are too well known to need further description and will be disposed of at a moderate price ; application to be made to J. M. JACKSON, Esq. on Yonge Street, or to WM. ALLAN Esq. of York, who will make known the Terms of payment and give an unexceptionable title to the same.

The above Premises will be sold by public Auction on the 18th of February at the Mansion House Hotel if not previously disposed of.

York, Oct. 17. 1818

Snuff, Tobacco, Soap & Candle MANUFACTORY.
YORK, U. C.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have now on hand and will be constantly supplied with every article in the above line at their Manufactory, of a most superior quality and on the most reasonable terms.

They also Manufacture

Palm Oil Soap ;

The virtues of this VEGETABLE SOAP in cases of sun burnings, the ill effects of cold winds, removing Pimples Freckles, &c. is universally allowed.—The Subscribers would call the attention of Gentlemen to an article of comfort and utility in Shaving, both on account of its peculiar emolient qualities as also from the pleasing odour of the Wall Flower which it so eminently possesses.

OATES & STOTESBURY.
September 9. 37—6m.

Seasoned Boards.

A Quantity of excellent Kiln dried Boards for Sale.—Enquire at this Office.
York, 4th Nov. 1818.

Court of Probate Notice

Upper-Canada, Court of Probate York, to wit.

SAMUEL SMITH Esquire, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Judge of the Court of Probate within the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

To the next of Kin of ROBERT WOOLSEY, formerly of the Province of Upper-Canada, but lately of Montreal, in Lower Canada, Merchant, deceased.

WHEREAS ROBERT M'KENZIE, of the city of Montreal in the Province of Lower Canada, Merchant, lately exhibited a petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that the said *ROBERT WOOLSEY* some time past died Intestate without this Province, possessed of goods and chattels, exceeding the sum of Five Pounds of lawful money in two or more several Districts thereof ; and praying that temporary Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of the said *Robert Woolsey* at the time of his death, might be granted to *GEORGE H. MARKLAND*, of Kingston, in the said Province of Upper-Canada, Esquire.

NOW THEREFORE these are to Cite and require, You the said next of Kin, to be and appear in the said Court of Probate to be held at the Town of York, in the said Province, on the First Monday in January next ensuing the date hereof, and shew Cause (if any you have) why temporary Letters of Administration of all and SINGULAR the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of the said *Robert Woolsey*, at the time of his death, should not be granted to the said *George H. Markland*.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal of the said Court of Probate, at York, in the Province aforesaid, this Fourth day of May, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal,
Court of Probate

FOR SALE.

On reasonable terms.

LOT No. 13, west side of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, with about 80 or 40 acres of improvement, lately occupied by the subscriber.—On the premises are a new Frame-House containing six rooms, cellar and cellar-kitchen ; a large Barn frame, raised, 50 by 30 feet ; an excellent new Saw Mill complete, capable of cutting 2000 feet of timber in 24 hours, with a substantial mill-dam erected on a never failing stream, the west branch of the River Don.

The situation is very desirable either for the Farmer, Merchant or Mechanic. The situation from York is very near. The Saw-Mill is within a very short distance of the road, and if commenced in a short time 20 acres might be sown with wheat this fall.

For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. LAYE, York, at the Store of Alexander Wood, Esq.

THOMAS ARNOLD.
Yonge-Street, 25th June. 1818

From Europe.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The urgency of other matter prevented us yesterday from adverting to several articles of political intelligence, to which some degree of importance attached. Among them, was the note addressed to the minister of the United States at Madrid, by the late prime minister of Spain, M. Pizarro, respecting the hostile proceedings of General Jackson in Florida. As a state paper, it does infinite credit to the writer. Its strength lies where, indeed, mental vigour must always be found, in the quality of its arguments, rather than of its language. The facts are powerful; the expressions temperate; and we really think it will require all the skill of American diplomacy, to give it such an answer as shall satisfy Europe that unprovoked aggression has been committed on a power, confessedly incapable at the moment, of adequately resisting the injury.—This protest is dated Aug. 29, and it states, that unless satisfaction is given by the American Government, as is therein required, the negociations actually in progress between the two countries, were to be suspended.

In looking at the foreign policy of the United States, it is difficult to discover in it any symptoms of a conciliatory character. England & Spain are the only two European nations with whom her own domestic interests can come in collision and her proceedings towards both have manifested any thing but an amicable spirit.—With respect to ourselves, indeed, we perfectly recognise the right of America to pass any laws apparently favourable to her own commerce, without consulting how those laws may affect our maritime pursuits. But between the possession of a right, and the expediency of exercising it, there is a wide distance. It is in reference to the latter principles alone that we should feel disposed to question the wisdom of the course pursued by the Washington Cabinet.

October 14.

An account of the vessels which have sailed from the port of Liverpool from the 1st of January to the 30th Sept. 1818, (not including Irish traders and coasters.)

For the ports of Europe,	742
United States,	348
N. America & Newf'ld	355
South America	120
West Indies	112
Africa	6
E. Indies (14,962 tons)	30
Total	1728 vessels.

October 16.

Destruction of the Limerick Theatre by fire.

Last night the Theatre Royal, Cornwallis street, was totally consumed by fire, which broke out between eleven & twelve o'clock; though the attendance of several engines was prompt, and the supply of water was considerable, yet the flames spread so rapidly, that the progress of them could not be effectually got under until the interior of the building was destroyed.

October 18.

It is said in a German paper, that Mr. Baring has cleared by his different French loans upwards of £1,800,000 sterling.

We believe it is at length decided, that Lord Ellenborough retires from the high judicial station where he has so long, & so honorably presided over the public administration of Justice in this country. The state of his lordship's health, we regret to add, is the immediate cause of this determination on his part. He will be succeeded, we understand, by Mr. Justice Abbott.

October 22.

The following article is extracted from the Courier of the Bas Rhin:—"An agent of one of the principal houses of Boston, in the United States of America, arrived here a few days ago, and set off almost immediately on his route to Germany. This agent is the bearer of authentic deeds for nearly two million of acres of land, of superior soil, situated in the states of Kentucky & Virginia; he is commissioned to sell them collectively or in lots, or to engage individuals to form an agricultural and manufacturing society, for the purpose of improving the land, and form establishments, which would be compensated by incalculable productions. The authority under which he acts leaves not the least doubt of the authenticity of his mission; and the stay which he intends making at Carlsruhe, will facilitate the means of obtaining information to those interested in this important concern."

The Genoa Gazette relates the following fact, which affords another proof of the excess to which jealousy may mislead the human mind:—"A man named Passadore, aged 36, who was recently admitted into the corps of Royal Carabiniers, being quartered at St. Pierre d'Arena, had formed an intimacy with a young female of that canton. He conceived that he had some cause to doubt of her fidelity, and all of a sudden his jealousy turned to fury. On the 5th of October, at seven o'clock in the evening, he called upon her, and thrust his sword through her body. He afterwards hastened to the barracks, and without any known motive, twice discharged his musket at the brigadier of his company, who was in bed with his wife. Not being badly wounded, the Brigadier leaped out of bed and effected his escape. The wretch then directed his murderous attack against his wife, and shot her dead with a pistol. Thus remaining master of the field of battle with arms & ammunition, Passadore barricadoed himself in one of the barrack rooms, threatened those who attempted to approach, and fired several times through the window into the street. A detachment of soldiers at length arrived, to take this ferocious villain into custody. The first of them who advanced he killed, and wounded four others, two of them mortally. The next morning, as they were preparing means which left the assassin but little hope of escaping, he appeared at the window dressed in the full uniform of his regiment, and after saluting the assailants, terminated, with a pistol, his life & his crimes."

Germany.—War!—The following are extracts from German papers received by the mail.—The sovereigns of Baden and Bavaria, both acceded to the holy alliance, yet they seem as well disposed to make war upon one another as if they were not bound by that sacred compact.

CARLSRUHE, Sept. 23.

We live here as in the midst of war. All the absent military are brought with the greatest haste in waggons, and for the most part go to the frontiers of the grand duchy. What all this means we do not know, & it would be too precipitate to believe the reports in circulation:—The order to call in the military came immediately from Grieshach.

HEIDELBERG, Sept. 25.

The Baden troops are assembled in great numbers here, and in the neighbourhood; they are ready for battle, though we do not know to what end, and against whom they are armed. Very strange reports, however, are in circulation, and if a certain case happens, important events may very probably take place in this neighbourhood.

From the Upper Rhine, Sept. 26.

All our regiments (Baden) have received orders to be ready to march at the first notice. It is now affirmed that the Landwehr also is to be called together, and that by the 1st October Baden will have 30,000 troops under arms. The immediate cause of this measure is not known.—Reports ascribe it to some movements which are said to have taken place among the troops of Bavaria. It is asserted that a strong corps of Bavarians is assembling in the province of Wurzburgh, and that the court of Baden has intelligence which gives cause to apprehend that a military occupation of the Palatine of the Rhine is intended.

From the United States.

From our correspondent—Washington city Dec. 5.

"You have seen, no doubt, in the National Intelligencer of to-day, the commencement of the proceedings in the trials of Arbuthnot and Ambrister. But the most interesting incident in the affair, deeply interesting as are the whole of the proceedings, which I have seen, that the court martial first sentenced Ambrister to be shot; but afterwards reconsidering the sentence, adjudged that he should be whipped and otherwise punished. Gen. Jackson, on considering the proceedings, *approved* the *first* sentence, and *disapproved* the *second!* [and Ambrister was shot the same morning, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock.] This, I am told, was within his power; but it is an exercise of power which has produced much excitement here. A motion in congress on the subject is spoken of, and would not surprise me." *Mer. Adv.*]

Trial of Arbuthnot & Ambrister.

Official documents transmitted,
BY THE PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS.

Minutes of the proceedings of a special court organized agreeably to the following order, viz.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Fort St. Mark, April 26, 1818. }

HEAD QUARTERS, DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

GENERAL ORDER.

The following detail will compose a special court to convene at this post at the hour of 12 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of investigating the charges exhibited against A. Arbuthnot, Robert Christy Ambrister, and such others, who are similarly situated, as may be brought before it.

The court will record all the documents and testimony in the several cases, and their opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoners, and what punishment (if any) should be inflicted.

DETAIL.

Major General E. P. GAINES, President.

Members—Col. King, 4th infantry; Col. Williams, Tenn. Vol.; Lt. Col. Gibson, Tenn. Vol.; Major Muhlenberg, 4th Infantry; Major Montgomery, 4th infantry; Captain Vashon, 7th infantry; Col. Dyer, Tenn. Vol. Lt. Col. Lindsay, Corps Artillery; Lt. Col. Elliot, Tenn. Vol.; Major Fanning, Corps Artillery; Major Mitchell, Georgia Militia; Capt. Crittenden, Ky. Vol.

Lt. J. M. Glassel, 7th infantry Recorder.

An orderly will be detailed from gen. Gaine's brigade, and the court will sit without regard to hours.

ROBERT BUTLER, Adj. Gen.

Fort St. Mark, 26th April, 1818.

The court convened pursuant to the foregoing order, when, being duly sworn, in the presence of the prisoner, and he being asked if he had any objections to any members thereof, and replying in the negative, the following charges and specifications were read, viz.

Charges against A. Arbuthnot, now in custody, and who says he is a British Subject.

Charge 1—Exciting & stirring up the Creek Indians to war against the United States, and her citizens, he (A. Arbuthnot) being a subject of Great Britain, with which the United States are at peace.

Specification—That the said A. Arbuthnot, between the months of April & July, or some time in June, 1817, wrote a letter to the Little Prince, exhorting & advising him not to comply with the treaty of Fort Jackson, stating that the citizens of the United States were infringing on the treaty of Ghent, and, as he believed, without the knowledge of the chief magistrate of the United States; and advising the Upper & Lower Creeks to unite and be friendly, stating that William Hambly was the cause of their disputes; also advising the Little Prince to write to the governor of New Providence who would write to his royal highness the Prince Regent, through whom the United States would be called to a compliance with the treaty of Ghent, and advising them not to give up their lands, under the treaty of Fort Jackson, for that the American citizens would be compelled to give up to them all their lands, under the treaty of Ghent.

Charge 2—Acting as a spy and aiding, abetting & comforting the enemy, supplying them with the means of war.

Specification 1—In writing a letter from the fort of St. Marks, dated 2d April, 1818, to his son John at Suwany, (marked A.) detailing the advance of the army under gen. Jackson, stating their force, probable movements, and intentions, to be communicated to Bowleggs, the chief of the Suwany towns, for his government.

Specification 2—In writing the letters marked B, without date, and C, with enclosures, 27th January, 1818, and D, called a "note of Indian talks," and E, without date, applying to the British government, through governor Cameron, for munitions of war, & assistance for our enemies; making false representations; and also applying to Mr. Bagot, British ambassador, for his interference, with a statement, on the back of one of the letters, of munitions of war for the enemy.

Charge 3—Exciting the Indians to murder & destroy! William Hambly & Edmund Doyle, and causing their arrest, with a view to their condemnation to death, and the seizure of their property, on account of their active & zealous exertions to maintain the peace between Spain, the United States & the Indians, they being citizens of the Spanish government.

Specification—In writing the letters marked F, dated 26th August, 1817, G. dated 13th May, 1817, and H. threatening them with death, alledging against them false and infamous charges, and using every means in his power to procure their arrest. All which writings & sayings excited, and had a tendency to excite, the negroes & Indians to acts of hostility against the U. States.

By order of the court.

J. M. GLASSELL, Recorder.

To which charges & specifications the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The prisoner having made application for counsel, it was granted him; when the court proceeded to the examination of the evidence.

John Windsett, a witness on the part of the prosecution, being duly sworn, stated, that sometime before last July, the Little Prince received a letter signed by a Mr. Arbutinot, advising the upper parts of the nation to unite with the lower chiefs in amity; and stating, the best mode for them to repossess themselves of their lands would be to write to him, (Arbuthnot) and he would send their complaints to the governor of Providence, whence it would be forwarded to his Britanic Majesty, and he would have the terms of the treaty of Ghent attended to. He moreover stated his belief, that the encroachments on the Indian lands were unknown to the president of the United States. The witness also identified the signature of the prisoner in a letter to his son, marked A. and referred to in the 1st specification, in the 2d charge, and heretofore noted as the same with that sent to the Little Prince.

The witness, on being further interrogated, stated the language of the letters alluded to, to be, that the British government on application would cause to be restored to them their lands they held in 1811, agreeably to the terms of the treaty of Ghent.

Question by the prisoner. Who is the Little Prince, or is he known by any other name?

Ans. He is known by the name of Tustenukke Hopin, and is the second chief of the nation.

Question by the prisoner. Where is the letter you alluded to, or in whose possession?

Ans. It was left in the possession of the Little Prince when I last saw it.

Question by the prisoner. Has this Little Prince no other name than what you state?

Ans. Not that I know of.

Question by the prisoner. Do you swear that the letter alluded to was addressed to the Little Prince?

Ans. I do not. It was presented me by the Little Prince to read and interpret for him, which I did.

Question by the prisoner. Are you certain that the letter stated that the chief magistrate of the United States could have no knowledge of settlements made on Indian lands, or injuries committed?

Ans. The letter stated that to be the belief of the writer.

John Lewis Phenix, a witness on the part of the prosecution, being duly sworn, stated, with regard to the 1st specification of the 2d charge, that being at Suwany in the town about the 6th or 7th of April, he was awakened in the morning by Mr. Ambrister's receiving, by the hands of a negro, who got it from an Indian, a letter from St. Marks, at that time stated by Ambrister to be from the prisoner.

Question by the prisoner. Did you see that letter or hear it read.?

Ans. I did see the paper, but did not hear it read.

Question by the prisoner. Did you state that the letter was received by an Indian express?

Ans. So the black man that delivered it said.

A question being raised by member of the court as to the jurisdiction of the 3d charge and its specification, the doors were closed, and after mature deliberation, they decided that this court are incompetent to take cognizance of the offences alledged in that charge & specification.

Peter B. Cook, a former clerk to the prisoner, and a witness on the part of the prosecution, being duly sworn, stated that about December or January last, the prisoner had a large quantity of powder & lead brought to Suwany in his vessel, which he sold to the Indians & negroes; that, subsequent to that time, which he cannot recollect, Ambrister brought for the prisoner in his (the prisoner's) vessel, nine kegs of powder and a large quantity of lead, which was taken possession of by the negroes. The witness also identified to the following letters, referred to in the foregoing charges & specifications, marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G, & H, as being the prisoner's hand writing; also the power of attorney No. 1, granted by the Indians to A. Arbuthnot.

A.

Letter from A. Arbuthnot to his son J. Arbuthnot, dated Fort St. Mark's, April 2, 1818—9 *o'clock in the morning.*

Dear John—As I am ill able to write a long letter, it is necessary to be brief. Before my arrival here the commandant had received an express from the governor of Pensacola, informing him of a large embarkation of troops, &c. under the immediate command of gen. Jackson; and the boat that brought the despatch reckoned 18 sail of vessels off Appalachicola. By a deserter that was brought here by the Indians, the commandant was informed that 3000 men, under the orders of Gen. Jackson, 1000 foot & 1600 horse, under Gen. Gaines, 500 under another general, were at Prospect Bluff, where they are rebuilding the burnt fort; that 1000 Indians, of different nations, were at Spanish Bluff, where they are rebuilding another fort, under the directions of American officers; that so soon as these forts were built they intended to march. They have commenced.—Yesterday morning advice was received that they appeared near——and taken two of the sons of M'Queen and an Indian. Late in the afternoon 3 schooners came to anchor at the mouth of the river, and this morning the American flag is seen flying on the largest.

I am blocked here; no Indians will come with me, and I am now suffering from fatigue of coming here alone.

The main drift of the Americans is to destroy the black population of Suwany. Tell my friend Bolech, that it is throwing away his people to attempt to resist such a powerful force as will be down on Sahwahnee; and as the troops advance by land, so will the vessels by sea. Endeavor to get all the goods over the river in a place of security, as also the skins of all sorts; the corn must be left to its fate. So soon as the Sahwahnee is destroyed, I expect the Americans will be satisfied and retire; this is only my opinion, but I think it is conformable to the demand made by Gen. Gaines to king Hatchy some months since: in fact, do all you can to save all you can save, the books particularly. It is probable the commandant will receive some communication from the vessels to-day, when he will know more certainly what are their motives in coming off the fort. I think it is only to shut up the passage to the Indians. Twenty canoes went down yesterday, and Mickasucky is said to be stopped. Billinia & Hamaldo Mico were here last night, to hear what vessels they saw, remove all their cattle & effects across St. Mark's river this morning, and perhaps wait their return for the event.

I have been as brief as I can to give you the substance of what appears to me that cannot be doubted; to enter into details in the present moment is useless. If the schooner is returned, get all the goods on board of her and let her start off for Mountier creek in the bottom of Cedar Key Bay. You will there only have the skins to hide away. But no delay must take place, as the vessels, will, no doubt, follow the land army, and perhaps even now some have gone round. I pray your strictest attention for the more that is saved will be exceutfully more to your interest. Let the bearer have as much calico as will make him two shirts, for his trouble; he has promised to deliver this in 3, but I give him 4 days.

I am yours affectionately,

A. ARBUTHNOT.

B

From A. Arbuthnot to Charles Cameron, governor of Bahamas.

Sir—Being empowered by the chiefs of the lower creek nation to represent the state of their nation to your excellency, that you may be pleased to forward the same for the information of his majesty's government—to whom alone they look for protection against the aggressions and encroachments of the Americans; I beg leave to submit to your excellency the enclosed representation, humbly praying that your excellency will be pleased to take an early opportunity of forwarding the same to Great Britain.

I am instructed by Bowleck, chief of the Sahwahnee, to make the demand herein enclosed, he never having had any share of the presents distributed at Prospect Bluff, though he rendered equally essential services as any of the other chiefs to the British cause while at war with America, and was at New-Orleans with a part of his warriors. His frontier being more exposed to the incursions of the back Georgians, who enter his territory and drive off his cattle; he his obliged to have large parties out, to watch their motions and prevent their plundering. And, being now deficient of ammunition, he prays your excellency will grant his small demand, humbly submitting the same.

I have the honor to be your excellency's most humble servant,

A. A.

The humble representation of the chiefs of the Creek nation to his Excellency the Governor Cameron.

First, we beg leave to represent, that Edmund Doyle & William Hambly, formerly clerks, at Prospect Bluff, to Messrs. Forbes & Co. and who still reside on the Appalachicola river, we consider as the principal cause of our present troubles & uneasiness. Hambly was the instrumental cause of the fort at Prospect Bluff being destroyed by the Americans, by which we lost the supplies intended for our future wars. Since then, both these men have kept their emissaries among us, tending to harass & disturb our repose, and that of our brethren of the middle & upper nation; they spread among us reports that the Cowetas, aided by the Americans, are descending to drive us off our land; they equally propagate false.

C.

From A. Arbuthnot to Benj. Moodey, Esq. enclosing letters to Charles Bagot, Esq. British Minister at Washington.

Shawahnee, Creek Nation, 27 Jan 1818.

Sir—The enclosed, containing matter of serious moment, and demanding the immediate attention of his excellency the British ambassador, I trust he will, for this time, forgive the trifling expense of postage, which I have endeavored to prevent as much as possible, by compressing such matter in one sheet of paper. Should you sir, be put to any trouble or expense, by this trouble I gave you, by being made acquainted with the same, I will instruct Bain, Dunlee & Co. to order payment of the same. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

A. ARBUTHNOT.

From A. Arbuthnot to the Hon. Charles Bagot.

Sir—It is with pain I again obtrude myself upon your excellency's notice, but the pressing solicitations of the chiefs of the Creek Nation, and the deplorable situation in which they are placed by the wanton aggressions of the Americans, I trust, your excellency will take as a sufficient apology for the present intrusion.

In August last, the head chief of the Seminole Indians received a letter from Gen. Gaines of which I have taken the liberty of annexing your excellency the contents, as delivered me by the chief's head English interpreter, with king Hadby's reply thereto.

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an save, the books particularly.
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ech, the same general, with
Gen. Jackson, seem to have been col-
lecting troops and settling in various
quarters.

If your excellency desires to have fur-
ther information respecting the situation
of this country & its inhabitants, I can,
from time to time, inform your excel-
lency of such facts & circumstances as
are stated to me by chiefs of known ve-
racity, or which may come under my
own observation; and your excellency's
order, addressed to me at New Provi-
dence, will either find me there or be
forwarded me to this country.

With great respect, I have the honor
to be your excellency's most obedient
servant.

A. A.

The following memorandum was on
the back of the foregoing letter; king
Hahhy 1000, Boleck 1500, Oso Hajjo
Choctawhachy 500, Himaah Miso Chut-
thichy 600, at present with Hillisnjo. At
present under arms, 1000 and more;
and attacking those Americans who
have made inroads on their territory.

A quantity of gun powder, lead, mus-
kets and flints sufficient to arm 1000 or
2000 men; muskets 1000, arms smaller
if possible; 10,000 flints, a proportion
for rifle, put up separated; 50 casks of
gun powder, a proportion for rifle;
2000 knives, 6 to 9 inch blade, good
quality; 1000 tomahawks; 100 lbs.
vermillion; 200 lbs. lead, independent
of ball for musket.

(Signed) King HAHHY,
(Signed) BOLECK.

(To be continued in our next.)

Attack upon Gen. Lallemand's Establishment at Galveston.—From the New Orleans Gazette of the 7th ult. we copy the following Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Natchitoches, under date "the 28th of October:"—"Juan Bermudi and Jose Angel Navarro, arrived here last night, and confirm the news of the arrival at Atascosito, of the expedition which I alluded to in my last—it is composed of 500 men under the orders of Don Juan de Castepeda; 200 men had made themselves masters of a fort belonging to general Lallemand, and Castaneda had sent a flag of truce to Galveston, which had not returned at the departure of Beramindi. The ob- the expedition appears to have o destroy this fort and Galvezton, intercept as much as possible, ade of the Comanches. They left 100 men on the Trinity at a nation called the Salto, six leagues n the main road. It would seem that the commander does not wish to ap- proach nearer to the frontier for fear of desertions—four deserters have al- ready come in."

Out at last.—The day before yesterday the Aurora contained the following pa- ragraph, *verbatim*.

"*Mr Monro and Mr. Madison*, (who, alas! has buried all his greatness in the grave of his *official* influence!) and *all who cling to them* and their measures, are no more entitled to our confidence than lord *Castlereagh* and Mr. *Canning* are worthy of the suffrages of the sub- jects of England. Both the former and the latter uphold the same system of *bank fraud and purchased boroughs*, un- *authorized taxation and universal oppres- sion*." They both tread upon the necks of the people, while their minions pick our pockets of our money. They are both *political highwaymen*, who, by put- ting the pistol of *law* at the heads of the people, force them to disgorge the *last cent* of their earnings, to support them in luxury, splendor, and prostitution!

BRUTUS."

Now, this is a step beyond Mr. Noah. He only deals thus far, in gentle chas- tisement, and talks, with affected reluc- tance, of Mr. Monroe's errors and of his "great defects of judgment." He has not yet prepared his readers for the plain terms of "political highwaymen." But, be not impatient, gentle reader, all in good time. *E. Post.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, to his correspondent in this city, dated,

Nov. 29, 1818.

"Commodore Taylor's trial is going on but very slowly. The prisoner, *as he is called*, is not however, in prison, nor any ways confined, but lives at the Fountain-Hotel, in the same house with the judge who sits upon the trial, and eats at the same table with him. Tay- lor lives surrounded with the officers un- der his command, and others, his allies, carousing and toasting away with them in the presence of the judge who is to decide on the question of piracy, with which he stands charged, and involves no less a question than one of life and death. This, however, I suppose, is what is meant by liberty and equality. To what avail is the fairness of the most jury? Fifty five presentments are being concerned in fitting out privateers, have already been made, and there is reason to think there are more behind.

"Privateers continue coming and go- ing to this port as to their home. Two arrived this week, one of which landed at midnight 8 dray loads of gold and sil- ver."

St. John, New-Brunswick, Oct. 27.

BOUNDARY LINE.

We learn that William F. Odell, Esq. his Majesty's principal Surveyor in this quarter, under the 5th article of the trea- ty of Ghent, has returned to Frederick- ton with his party, having concluded the operations for the season. The ex- ploring Survey of the Line running due north from the source of the river St. Croix, was, we have heard, continued this year from the point where it was terminated the last season, at the great *Wagunsis*, a branch of the *Restigouche*, a river which empties itself into the Bay of Chaleurs, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and after crossing several other branches of the Restigouche, the Surveyors hav- ing met with a stream running westward into a lake which they supposed to be lake Metis, communicating with the *St. Lawrence*, this exploring Survey of the due North Line was here finally concluded, in pursuance of their in- structions.

They then proceeded down the river St. John, to commence an exploring Survey of the Highlands intersected by the due North Line to the southward of the St. John, of which *Mars Hill*, lying a short distance above the *Presque Isle*, is the most prominent. We understand that from the top of this mountain the Surveyors made the most full and satis- factory observations of the surround- ing country; and from all the informa- tion we have at present been able to collect, we have every reason to believe that it must be determined, that the Highlands truly intended by the treaty of 1783, as forming the boundary in this quarter, and those lying in this section of country to the southward of the *St. John*, and thence tending westerly to- wards the sources of the rivers *Kennebec* and *Penobscot*, emptying into the Atlan- tic Ocean; and of the Claudiere, emp- tying into the river St. Lawrence; in which case the due north line will stop, and the north west angle of Nova Sco- tia be found in this section of the coun- try; and the whole of the river St. John, including the valuable settlement on the Madawaska, and thereby the present communication with Canada, by this route, which is a matter of the last importance to the security and wel- fare of these North American Provinces, be preserved to his Majesty. We have been told that there were no Highlands discovered in the course of these ope- rations, to the southward of the river St. John, (where we believe it is contended on the part of the American Govern- ment, that they will be found) which will at all answer the description in the treaty of 1783.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Coun- cil for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters

(1819)

On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency, The Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Coun- cil; that Lot No. 5, in the 12th Concession of Bertie, will be thrown open for Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto with- in Six Months from this date.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

YORK, THURSDAY, Dec. 31.

In the future numbers of this paper, all Government Proclamations, &c. will ap- pear in the first page; and all articles appearing under the head "Upper Ca- nada Gazette" are to be regarded as of- ficial.

UPPER CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A General Meeting of the Society, for the purpose of choosing officers to serve until the usual General meeting, will be holden at the Mansion House Hotel on Tuesday, the 5th of January next.

(By Order) R. C. HORNE,
Sec'y.

Cornwall, Nov. 27, 1818.

The following Address from the Township of Cornwall, has been forwarded to His Excel- lency the Lieutenant Gover- nor, by ARCHIBALD McLEAN, Esqr. with a letter, in which he states, that the lateness of the season and bad state of the roads, have prevented its receiving a great number of other signatures.

ADDRESS

To His Excellency SIR PERE- GRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honora- ble Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor and Com- mander of His Majesty's Forces in the Province of Upper Cana- da, &c. &c. &c.

WE His Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Inhabitants of the Township of Cornwall in the Eastern District, at a period when your Excellency is receiv- ing Petitions and Addresses from other Townships and Places within this Province, cannot re- concile it to ourselves to remain silent lest your Excellency might suppose, that We yield a tacit approbation to the sentiments contained in some of these ad- dresses from persons styling themselves, "Friends to In- quiry."

We cannot on this occasion conceal from your Excellency our fears, that Sedition and Dis- content, in the Garb of Patriot- ism, may have misled many of His Majesty's Loyal Subjects in this Province; but we trust, that whatever may be the plans, and however mischievous may be the advice of the Incendiary who has thus lighted the torch of Discontent, the good sense of His Majesty's Subjects will ulti- mately prevail, and point out to them ere too late, the Happiness which the Inhabitants generally enjoy under their present mild and considerate Government, and that the fancied Grievances which have lately been so loud- ly spoken of, may be discovered to be, as they really are, the mere creations of an Individual, industrious and desirous to stir up jealousy, distrust, discontent and disloyalty, in a Province, where, till his arrival, Confi- dence in the Government, Peace and Prosperity in all classes of the Community, and Loyalty, tried and confirmed, to His Ma- jesty's Person and Government, had reigned without interrup- tion. Against such a person, We beg to assure your Excellency, we shall always be upon our guard, and we observe with much pleasure, that your Ex- cellency has submitted the pro- ceedings which have already taken place in the Province, and which have originated with such an Individual, as a fit subject for Legislative Consideration.

While we have so recent and strong an instance of the anxiety of your Excellency, to preserve the Peace and promote the pros- perity of the Province, we can- not refrain from assuring your Excellency of our entire confi- dence in the wisdom of your Excellency's Administration of the Government, and our Con- viction that the Public Good is, and will be its primary object.

We beg your Excellency will do us the justice to believe, that Discontent and Disloyalty are terms unknown as applicable to us, and that amongst us, their Friends or Supporters will find neither countenance or support.

Archibald McLean,	Alex. D. Bethune,
Guy C. Wood,	Wm. Nottingham,
S. Anderson,	Peter Eamon, sen. Capt. R. M.
John McMillan,	Neild Eamon,
S. S. Mountain,	Andrew Buchhold,
Rodrick Anderson,	Geo. Anderson,
J. Anderson, Lt. C. R. M.	Daniel Eamon,
Jas. Oliver,	J. Cotton, J. P.
George Robertson,	D. McArthur, J. P.
Duncan Robertson,	D. McArthur, 2d,
James Pringle,	Johnson Van Koughnet,
John McDonell,	John McDonell, Capt. Northern Militia.
Rodrick McDonell,	
A. French, Maj. R. M.	John McKenzie, R. R. M.
John Chisholm,	Alex. McIntosh,
Geo. R. French,	Duncan McDonell, (Lock)
David Shook,	Alex. McDonell,
Jeremiah French,	Angus Fraser, capt. R. M.
Abraham Shook,	Angus Macdonell,
Abraham Shook, jun.	Samuel Smith,
Duncan McDonald,	Angus McDonell,
Angus McPhale,	William McQueen,
D. R. McDonell,	Patrick McIntyre,
Alex. Cameron, Lieut.	Patrick Tobin,
Edward Lee,	Alex. McDonell (Lock)
D. McDonell, Lt. Col.	Alex. M. Pinell,
James McDonell,	Duncan McDonell,
Phillip Myers,	Allan McDonell,
Neil McLean Col R. M.	John McIntosh,
John McDonell, Grey's Creek,	John McDonell,
Alex. McDonell,	Angus McDonell,
Lieutenant McDonell,	Charles McIntosh,
Angus McDonell,	Allan McIntosh,
Archibald McDonell,	Charles McIntosh,
John McDonell,	John Stewart,
Archibald McDonell,	Donald McDonell,
Ranald McDonell,	Hugh Kennedy,
Donald McDonell,	John Lish, sen.
Sam. McDonell,	Wm. Z. Cotton,
Hugh McDonell,	Elijah Boyer,
Donald McDonell,	S. Cutler,
Donald McMillan,	William Marlice,
Ranald McDonell,	Jared Nisnick,
Ens. Jacobus, sen.	John Nesple,
George Gallager, sen.	Hich Boyer,
Samuel Thomas,	Joseph Cryderman
George Gallager, jun.	Benjamin Barnhart,
Mich. Gallager,	Nona Dickinson,
John McDonell,	
Hammond Cydesmore,	

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following re- ply:

GENTLEMEN,

Your loyal Address has af- forded me much satisfaction: not that I needed fresh proof of your devotion to the Constitu- tion, nor of your friendly dispo- sition to the government of your country; but it appears to me that you have adopted the best means of convincing the United Empire at large, that the Peo- ple of Upper Canada has still a claim to be distinguished not less for tranquil and neighbourly demeanor in Peace, than for a spirit of Loyalty and gallantry in War.

Your address will in a great measure remove the evil impres- sions which late events and late Publications must have created, and the continued existence of which must inevitably have robbed the Province of that ra- pid growth in power, which, re- sults from the acquisition of Eu- ropean emigration.

In this view, gentlemen, es- teeming it highly beneficial to the interests of the Province, I am particularly satisfied with your address.

DIED.

On Monday the 28th instant, Mr. William Marshall, a student at law in this town.

The circumstances of the death of this unfortunate young gentleman are peculiarly distressing to his friends and acquaintance.

On Sunday morning he breakfasted, as usual, with the family he resided with, but did not attend church; nei- ther, when they returned from thence did they find him at home; conceiving he might be with some young friends, & having noticed nothing to create alarm they were not uneasy at his absence.—The next morning they found he had been absent all night, and as he did not make his appearance at breakfast, an alarm was created, to which his me- lancholy appearance which had struck some of his companions, now gave ad- ditional grounds. After some search, he was found in a loft over the stable of the house he lived in. He was not dead, but the great loss of blood from wounds which, doubtless in a moment of insani- ty, he had inflicted upon himself and the cold of the preceding night, had nearly extinguished life. The best sur- gical assistance was immediately pro- cured; but though the wounds were as- certained not to be necessarily mortal, the fears of death, from loss of blood and exposure, were unhappily realized, very soon after his removal into the house. He discovered no sense and said nothing.

A paper was found in his pocket, writ- ten, it is supposed, on the Sunday morn- ing. It bespeaks the awful resolution he had taken, but gives no satisfactory solution of the reason that could have prompted it. It exhibits the most un- questionable evidence of insanity, appa- rently proceeding from the effect of a sense of the sacred duties required of us by our religion, rising in sudden gloom in his mind, at a moment, when from exter- nals, probably constitutional, it seem- ed to be particularly disposed to gloom. He recommends all those who think more of this life than the next, to reflect upon the uncertainty of life— says, "that he had been hurried on to ruin by want of reflection"—that the power of the devil cannot be withstood without recourse to religion" and con- cludes with a wish that he had read the bible more.

With this paper was found in his pock- et, a short letter, written to him by a female relation or friend in England, when he was about departing for this country, including some small tributes of esteem, and telling him, that "whether difficulties arose or not in his future ca- reer, he should always keep a firm trust in God, and be thankful to him for the great blessings he had received," and concluding, "let me earnestly entreat you, when you leave this your native land, not to forget to attend to religious duties; for if you do, you can never expect to prosper; you may for a time be noticed by the thoughtless, but you will never be respected by the good part of the community."

On this letter the unfortunate young man had written "miss by anticipation," and on another part of it "Oh had I but read this every day."

These papers were produced to the Coroner's Inquest, who, after hearing all the evidence, immediately returned a verdict of "Came to his death by his own hand, in a fit of insanity."

We will obtrude upon the public no expression of feeling upon the affecting fate of this unhappy youth, who, in the unfortunate disposition of Providence, has precluded that miserable tax, land of strangers—but we feel a melancholy sat- isfaction in adding, at the request of those to whom his conduct was most in- timately known, that they are aware of nothing in his situation or habits that could have produced unhappiness, or awakened such overwhelming reflec- tions—that on the contrary, he exhibit- ed a regularity and propriety beyond what may be seen in the lives of most of those whom youth and health too na- turally dispose to thoughtlessness.

CHURCH PEWS.

At a meeting of the heads of families and subscribers to the Church now in this town, held at the Church on Tues- day last, it was resolved

That a meeting shall be held in the Church on Saturday the 9th day of Ja- nuary next, for the purpose of selling the pews.

That previous to that day, the com- mittee shall ascertain the sum for which the Church is in debt, and apportion that debt among the pews, estimating the average price the double and single pews respectively shall sell for, to dis- charge the debt.

That that sum being so ascertained, the pews shall be put up accordingly, and sold to the highest bidder above that sum.

That the sums formerly paid by pew- holders in the old Church, shall be al- lowed them on account of any bid for the present pews; and subscribers to the Church, shall have credit to the amount of their subscriptions in any bid they may make for pews.

That one third of the purchase mo- ney for each bid, shall be paid down; another third in six months from the sale; and the remaining third at the ex- piration of a year. That on failure of such payments, the pew may be re-sold in ten days after the year's end, and the first deposit of one third forfeited.—No title to be given to any pew until the whole purchase money is paid.

That the ground rent for the pews shall be as formerly, to wit. two pounds per annum for double pews, and one pound for single pews. That a meeting of pew-holders shall be holden every se- ven years, on Easter Monday, to con- sider the expediency of increasing or diminishing the rent; and that the rent shall continue as now fixed, unless alter- ed by such meeting.

That the committee shall prepare a plan of the pews, shewing their situation and numbers, which shall be exhibited in the Church three days before the day of sale.

A. BOWMAN,

Carpenter and Joiner,

BEGS leave to inform the Public of York and its vici- nity, that he has commenced the above business in the house first East of Judge Campbell's and as he had the management of some of the principal build- ings in Britain, for the space of eight years, he hopes that he will be found fully qualified for his business.

Doors, windows and every part of finishing, for town or country, in a superior manner and on the most reasonable terms.

York, 29 Dec. 1818.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Mr. Rodney's Report continued.)

The wars that arose from the French revolution, have produced, in Europe, changes of the greatest magnitude, which have had an immense influence on the affairs of South America. When Spain joined France against the combined princes, she exposed her distant possessions to British hostilities. The great naval power of England gave her ready access to the American colonies. Engaged in an arduous contest, she was prompted, by her feelings and interest, to retaliate on Spain the conduct she experienced from her during the war of our independence. Encouraged perhaps, by the counsels of her enemies, the first symptoms of insurrection, in the continental possessions of Spain, were exhibited in the year 1797, at Venezuela. These were succeeded by the attempts of Miranda in the same quarter, which were accompanied, or were followed, since the vascillating state of the Spanish monarchy, by revolutionary movements in Mexico, Grenada, Peru, Chili, and Buenos Ayres; and from which scarcely any part of the Spanish dominions in America has been entirely exempt.

The occurrences that led the way to the subsequent important events in the provinces of La Plata, were the invasion of the British, under Popham and Beresford, in the year 1806, and their expulsion, a few months afterwards, by the collected forces of the country, under Leniers and Puerydon. Those incidents fortunately gave to the people a just idea of their own strength; and they afterwards repelled, with a firmness and bravery that did them great honor, the formidable attack of the British under Gen. Whitlocke.

The wretched state to which Spain was reduced, by the policy, the power, and the art of Napoleon, the resignation of Charles the 4th in favor of Ferdinand the 7th, and the renunciation of both in favor of Napoleon, were productive of the most important results. They threw the kingdom into the greatest confusion. The alternate successes and disasters of the French armies produced a new era in Spain. The people, generally revolted at the idea of being governed by the brother of Napoleon, to whom he had transferred the crown. Juntas were established, who acted in the name of Ferdinand, then confined in France. These were substituted for the ancient Cortes, and the regular council of the nation, to which, in times of imminent danger, they ought to have recurred agreeably to their usages. Conflicting authorities produced a distracted state of affairs. In the scenes that ensued, the proper attention was not paid to the American provinces. Their conduct towards them was versatile and inconsistent: they were lost sight of or neglected, until it was too late. Conceiving they were abandoned by the parent state, they thought it justifiable to act for themselves. It was not very long before the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, embracing the example of their brethren in Spain, established a junta, which assumed the reins of government, and finally, in the year 1810, sent off the viceroy Cisneros, and his principal adherents. For a summary of events subsequent to this period, until the time of my departure, I beg leave to refer to the outline subjoined, (Appendix A) from the pen of Dr. Funes, drawn up, in part, at my request. Without vouching for the perfect accuracy of the work, I think, from the information received, it will probably be found to contain, in general, a correct and impartial sketch of the prominent transactions and occurrences.

In perusing this interesting document, I have to lament, that its pages are marked with some cases of severity & cruelty, which seem almost unavoidable from great revolutions. It must however be consoling to observe, that they appear to have passed through the state, which might possibly have rendered examples necessary, and to have arrived, perhaps, at that stage, when, the passions becoming less turbulent, and the people more enlightened, a milder system may be expected to prevail.

The dissentions have produced most of their calamities. In such seasons they were naturally to be expected. But their disputes have been principally useful, by the prudent and energetic measures of the Congress, which commenced its sittings in Tucuman in the year 1815, and adjourned in the year following from thence to Buenos Ayres, where it remained in session, occupied with the task of forming a permanent constitution. This respectable body, besides acting as a convention, or a constituent assembly, exercises temporarily legislative powers. Their sittings are public, with a gallery of audience, for citizens and strangers. The debates are frequently interesting, and are published every month for the information of the people.

The dispute with Artigas, the chief of the Orientals, has not been adjusted. This, with a certain jealousy of the superior influence of the city of Buenos Ayres on the general affairs of the provinces; the conduct of the government of Buenos Ayres, towards the Portuguese, and the high tariff of duties, which I understand have been since reduced, appeared to constitute the principal cause of dissatisfaction at the time of my departure.

The declaration by Congress of that independence, which they had for many years previously maintained in fact, was a measure of the highest import once, and has been productive of an unanimity & decision before unknown. This must of their wishes, was only to be reached by slow and gradual progress. The public mind had to be illumined on the subject by their pulpits, their presses, and their public orations. The people were to be prepared for the event. When the season arrived, they cut the knot which could not be untied. The declaration of independence was adopted in the directorship of Mr. Pueyrredon, on the ninth day of July, 1816. It was succeeded by an able exposition of the causes that extorted it, to justify, to their fellow citizens and to the world, the measure they had deliberately voted to support with their fortunes & their lives.

Believing the latter paper might be thought worthy of perusal, a translation has been annexed (Appendix B.)

The salutary influence of this bold & decisive step, was at once felt throughout the country. It gave new life and strength to the patriotic cause, and stability to the government. The victories of Chacabuco and Maipu, achieved by the arms of Chili and Buenos Ayres, have produced and confirmed a similar declaration of independence by the people of Chili, which is also annexed, (Appendix C,) and cemented the cordial union, existing between the confederate states. The consequence has been, that, within these extensive territories, there is scarcely the vestige of a royal army to be found, except on the borders of Peru.

Having thus, in connection with the succinct account given by Dr. Funes, traced the principal events, since the revolution in Buenos Ayres, I shall proceed to state the result of the information received, according to the best opinion I could form, of the extent, population, government and resources of the United Provinces, with their productions, imports, and exports, trade and commerce.

The late vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, of which that city was the metropolis, was by many considered the largest, as well as the most valuable of all the Spanish dominions in South America, extending in a direct line, from its north to its south boundary, a distance of more than two thousand miles: and from its eastern to its western, not less than eleven hundred.

It was composed, at the commencement of the revolution, of the nine provinces, or intendencies following. Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Cordova, Salta, Potosi, La Plata, Chechabamba, La Paz & Puno.

Watered by the great river La Plata and its numerous tributary streams, which afford an easy communication with countries of an immense extent, and furnishing an easy access to the treasures of South America, it has always been regarded by Spain, as one of her most precious acquisitions. Enjoying every variety of climate to be found between different and distant latitudes, and blessed with a large portion of fertile soil, it is capable of producing all that is to be found in the temperate or torrid zones. Immense herds of cattle and horses graze on its extensive plains, and constitute at this time, their principal source of wealth. The mines of Potosi are also included within its boundaries. There are no woods for a very considerable distance from Buenos Ayres. No forest trees are to be seen on the widely extended pampas, except at intervals a solitary umboo. After passing the Salado, in a northerly direction, the woods begin, and proceeding in the upper provinces, the hills appear, and mountains rise in succession, interspersed with valleys. On the east side of the rivers La Plata and Parana the country is said to be very fine. The Entre Rios, is represented as capable of being made a garden spot: and the Banda Oriental presents hills and dales, rich bottoms, fine streams of water, and at a distance from the great river, on the banks of the smaller streams, some excellent woodland. Between Santa Fe and Monte Video, the eastern part of the Cordilleras terminates on the river La Plata.

Since the revolution, five more provinces have been erected, making in all fourteen within the limits of the ancient vice royalty, viz. Tucuman, taken from Salta; Mendoza or Copo, taken from Cordova; Corrientes, Entre Rios, comprising the country between the Uruguay, and the Parana, and the Banda Oriental, or eastern shore of the river La Plata. The two last were taken from the province of Buenos Ayres which was thus reduced to the territory on the south side of that river. The subordinate divisions of the country with the principal towns, will be found in the appendix to this report, with a account of the produce, or manufactures of the different districts.—(Appendix D.)

Of the fourteen provinces into which the ancient vice royalty is now divided, five were, at my departure, principally occupied by the royal forces, (which, in consequence of the victory of Maipu, were expected soon to retreat to Lower Peru,) or partially under their influence, viz. Potosi, La Plata, Cochabamba, La Paz, and Puno; and the nine following, independent *de facto* of Spain were in possession of the patriots, viz. Buenos Ayres, Paraguay Mendoza, Salta, Corrientes, Entre Rios, and Banda Oriental. But Paraguay of Santa Fee are independently of Buenos Ayres, though Paraguay is not on unfriendly terms with them, and it is hoped by some will before long join the union. Entre Rios and the Banda Oriental, under general Artigas in the character of chief of the Orientals, are in a state of hostility with Buenos Ayres.

Monte Video, the capital of the eastern shore, was occupied by a Portuguese army, and a squadron of ships of war from Brazil blockaded the ports of Colonia and Maldonado, and prohibited the entrance of neutral vessels, unless they paid them the same duties on their cargoes, that they were charged on the importation of the goods when landed in the country.

The territory of the United provinces is computed to contain one hundred and fifty thousand square leagues, though it probably exceeds that quantity. The lands occupied in the country, remote from the cities, are generally converted by their owners, into estanias, or large grazing farms for cattle, and chacras for growing grain. The small farms, or quintas, in the neighborhood of cities are in fine order. Those around Buenos Ayres, which furnish their market with an ample supply of fruit and vegetables, are, by irrigation, in the highest state of culture.

The population, exclusive of the Indians, is now calculated at about one million three hundred thousand; but, adding the civilized Indians only, who are of great importance, it would in all probably exceed two millions.

The whole population consists of natives of old Spain, and their descendants born in the country, or, as they style themselves South Americans; of Indians, civilized, or uncivilized with different "casts," or mixed blood; of Africans, and descendants, or negroes and mulattoes.

I could not ascertain, with satisfaction, the population of the different provinces the province of Buenos Ayres contains about one hundred and twenty thousand, whilst the population of Entre Rios & Banda Oriental is computed at fifty thousand.

The city of Buenos Ayres contains a population of sixty thousand. The inhabitants of this place appear to be amiable, and an interesting people. They are considered brave and humane; possessing intelligence, capable of great exertions and perseverance, and manifesting a cheerful devotion to the cause of freedom and independence.

There is also a certain mediocrity and equality of fortune prevailing among them, extremely favorable to a union of the popular sentiment in support of the common weal. Many industrious mechanics, and enterprising merchants, are, however increasing their estates, and adding to the stock of capital in the country.

The people of the province of Buenos Ayres, residing out of the city, are, generally speaking, poor, and rather indolent: though a hardy race, and when excited to action, they become zealous defenders of the liberties of their country. They are capable of great improvement, and under the influence of a good example, when a change takes place in their habits and manner of living, they bid fair to become useful and industrious citizens.

The inhabitants of Cordova are said to be more superstitious, and more industrious, but less patriotic. This is principally attributed to the loss of the trade with Peru, occasioned by the revolutionary war.

Tucuman, I was informed, possessed an excellent population.

The people of Mendoza, or Cuyo, are moral, industrious and patriotic. They have sacrificed largely at the shrine of independence, supporting with zeal and confidence, the cause of their country; whilst the citizens of Santa Fe are represented, as immoral and insubordinate, and manifesting, on most occasions, an extreme jealousy of their neighbors.

The population of Entre Rios and Banda Oriental is perhaps not inferior in value to that of Buenos Ayres. Nor is it deficient in military skill, particularly in carrying on a partizan warfare, for which its troops are admirable adapted. Their other good qualities have been probably somewhat impaired by the system pursued in that quarter, where they have been compelled to give up every thing like civil revocations, and to continue without any regular kind of government, under the absolute control of a chief, who, whatever may be his political principles, or professions, in practice concentrates all power, legislative, judicial, and executive, in himself.

(To be continued in our next.)

A New Town.

THE advantageous situation of a tract of land on the East side of Fort Wellington, in Upper Canada, and directly opposite the American town of Ogdensburgh, has induced the Proprietor to have the same Surveyed and laid out into regular Streets and Lots, for the purpose of establishing a town, to be called WELLINGTON, in which the lots will be let on building Leases, for a term of twenty one years.

By the plan adopted, every lot in town will have the singular advantage of being not only a corner lot, but also of being bounded by streets on three sides, and giving to every dwelling house in town a southern aspect, with a full view of the Harbour and Shipping, and of the opposite town of Ogdensburgh and the surrounding country.

The Harbour is a bay of the St. Lawrence formed by projecting points of land, which will effectually shelter the wharves and shipping from the current of the river and from the flooting ice, so frequently destructive in other parts of the river.—It is extensive and commodious, affording good anchorage with sufficient depth of water for all descriptions of vessels that navigate the river.

When twenty families are settled in the town, the proprietor will engage to build a Church and School House for their use.

The situation being in the midst of a populous and highly cultivated country, will always ensure a cheap & well supplied market, and afford an extensive field for country trade, and is particularly well situated for the lumber & transport business.

For further particulars, apply to Wm. Allan Esq. of York, Thos. Dickson Esq. of Queenston, Allan M'Lean Esq. of Kingston, L. P. Sherwood Esq. of Brockville, Hamilton Walker Esq. of Prescott, and Archd. M'Lean Esq. of Cornwall, with whom plans of the town are deposited for inspection.

Mr Walker of Prescott is particularly instructed, and authorized to prepare Leases.

York, Dec. 22 1818.—3w 52.

Under the patronage of the Rt. Hon. Lady Sarah Maitland,

THE Studies of Mrs. GOODMAN'S *French & English* School, will be resumed, after the present Holidays, on Monday the 4th of January.

Mrs. G. respectfully informs her friends that she has made very considerable additions to her house, and is using every possible exertion to render it comfortable for the accommodation of eight or ten more Boarders.

N. B. A young Lady of good character and family is wanted immediately, as an assistant in the School, to superintend the sewing department, and to instruct a Junior Class in reading and spelling.

York, December 24 1818.—3w52

RICHARD COATES,
PAINTER,

AVAILS himself of this opportunity of returning his most humble thanks to the Inhabitants of York and its vicinity, for their past favors; and begs leave to inform them that he intends to continue his occupation in all its various branches, viz:—

Portrait Painting,
Land and Marine Scenery,
SIGN PAINTING,
Rooms and Furniture, &c.

painted in an elegant style: and still hopes by his strict attention to and execution of his work, to merit the favors of those who may please to honor him with their support.

He also begs leave to inform the young Gentlemen of the place, that he has long been in the habit of teaching

MUSIC,

both in theory and practice; and intends to give lessons to those who may feel disposed to be instructed in that science.—Musical Instruments tuned, &c.—For particulars enquire at his residence, opposite Mr. Thomas Duggan's New Store.

York, Nov. 26, 1818.

LAND FOR SALE.

In Caistor, County of Lincoln,

Lots No. 17. 18 & 19th in the 3d Con's'n.
17 and 18 in the 4th.

In Percy,

Lots No. 19 and 20 in 13th Concession,
19 in the 11th
9 with broken front in 12th,
21 in the 14th,
South half of 21 in the 8th

Town Lot No. 207 in the Town of Niagara,

Lots 23 in front of Lake Ontario, } and 22 and 24 in the 2d Concession, of Amelias-burg containing 624 Acres.

22 and 23 in front of Lake Erie, in the Township of Wainfleet, containing 600 Acres

Clerk of the Peace's Office, York, 12th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of the Magistrates of the Home District will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, on Monday the 28th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to receive applications from such persons as are desirous of obtaining or receiving Tavern Licences for the year ensuing, agreeably to the provisions of the Act passed to that effect in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament.

S. HEWARD,
Clerk Home District.

LANDS FOR SALE.

In the Township of Clarke,

Lots No. 16 17 & 18, Broken fronts, 600 Acres.
16 17 & 18, 1st Con. 600.
17 & 18 2d do 400.
17 & 18 3d do 400.

In the Township of Cramahe,

Lots No. 17 18 & 19 3d Con. 600.
14 & 15 4th do 400.

In the Township of Darlington,

Lots No. 15 3d Concession 200.
8 4th do 200.

In the Township of York,

Lot No. 37 3d Concession 200.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 16th Dec. 1818.—tf51.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those persons, who stand indebted to

ALEXANDER WOOD,

either by Book Acct. Notes of Hand, or by Bond; that unless the same is settled, on or before the First day of February next, ensuing, they will (without reserve,) be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

York, 3rd Dec. 1818.

NOTICE.

IT is requested, that those who stand indebted to HENRY DREAN, prior to the year 1817, to the present date, will immediately come forward and settle their accounts; otherwise they will be put into the hands of Attorney to collect, after the 29th inst.

York, Nov. 24, 1818.

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.
In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PRT.	Dollar at 5s. From £ s. d.	To £ s. d.
Beef	lb.	0 0 3	0 0 5
Mutton	——	0 0 5	0 0 7
Veal	——	0 0 5	0 0 6
Pork	——	0 0 5	0 0 6
Fowls	pair	0 2 0	0 2 6
Turkeys	each	0 5 0	0 7 6
Geese	——	0 0 0	0 3 9
Cheese	lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7 1-2
Butter	——	0 1 0	0 1 3
Eggs	doz.	0 1 0	0 1 3
Wheat	bush.	0 0 0	0 5 0
Peas	——	0 0 0	0 3 9
Potatoes	——	0 2 0	0 2 6
Oats	——	0 1 3	0 2 0
Turnips	——	0 2 0	0 0 0
Cabbages	head	0 0 4	0 0 6
Flour	cwt.	0 12 6	0 13 9
Do.	bl.	1 2 6	1 5 0
Tallow	lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7 1-2
Lard	——	0 0 0	0 1 0
Hay	ton	2 0 0	2 10 0
Wood	cord	0 10 0	0 15 0

ADVERTISMENTS

first insertion. each subsequent.
5 lines & under, 2s 6d, 7 1-2d.
6 to 10 lines, 5 1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d per line, the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. No advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 5s for the first insertion.—A great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - - *Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - - *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - - - - *New-Castle.*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - *Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - - *Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - *Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq. - - - *Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - *Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - - *Amherstburg.*

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.

1819

PUBLIC RECORDS CANADA. OFFICE.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. III. YORK, THURSDAY JANUARY 7, 1819. No.



UPPER-CANADA.

P. Maitland,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York on the second day of January one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS on the Twenty Seventh day of November last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the second day of January one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your said attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby countermanding and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the eighth day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this twenty sixth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen and in the Fifty-ninth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. C. MEDRON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Shear or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension to the former have to Lot number six on the eighth Concession of Burford; and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve Months from this date, otherwise the said Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*: and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters

(1819)

On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieuteuant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 30th 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to *JOHN FOSTER*, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that Lot No. 5. in the 12th Concession of Bertie, will be thrown open for Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto within Six Months from this date.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 14th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office, on or before the 20th January next, to be opened at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, for Surveying the remaining Unsurveyed parts of the Townships of Alfred and Plantagenet in the District of Ottawa, the former containing 50,000, and the latter about 30,000 Acres; also three Townships in the Mississague Tract, in the Home District and District of Gore, containing each 66,000 Acres.

The whole to be Surveyed and laid out into Lots of 100 Aeres each, upon the new principle of Allotment (see note,) and paid for in Land, by a percentage on each 100 Acres Surveyed.

Two sufficient sureties will be required, that the Survey be completed conformable to the Instructions which will be delivered from this Office, and that any inaccuracies in the Survey be made good at the expence of the Contractor.

No proposal will be received for the Survey of less than one of the above Townsship.

THOMAS RIDOUT.
Surveyor General.

NOTE—Between every Concession Road (distant from each other 66c. 67l.) a line is to be Surveyed in the centre of the said Road, from which, at right angles, at the distance of 50 Links, the Lots are to be bounded right and left, (of the width of 30 Chains,) thereby giving them a double front on each Concession line.

* In the first advertisement the 30th of January was put by mistake.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE.

WATERLOO HOUSE,

By George Brown;

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the house formerly Mr. Ashley's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that he has spared no expence in order to render it worthy of the public patronage.

Mr. B. pledges himself that no exertions shall be wanting to promote the comfort & convenience of those who favor him with their custom; his HOUSE and STABLING are well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best quality; that the country at large may rely that the country affords, and he hopes that upon trial his accommodations and terms will give general satisfaction.

York, 16th Oct. 1818.

STEAM-BOAT.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such persons as may be desirous of becoming Proprietors in the Steam-Boat, intended to navigate between the upper parts of Lake Ontario and Prescott; that shares may be taken and any information furnished respecting the undertaking, on application to D'Arcy Boulton, Esquire, junr. of this town.

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DREAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817.

THE Copartnership of MATHEW CROOKS, & Company, carried on at Ancaster, in the Province of Upper-Canada, was dissolved on the first day of June last by mutual consent.—Notice is therefore hereby given, to all Persons who stand indebted to the said Copartnership, to call and settle the same without delay. And those who have claims on the same, are requested to present them for settlement, to Matthew Crooks, who is fully impowered to adjust them.

W. CROOKS,
MATTHEW CROOKS

Ancaster, 25 Nov. 1818. 3w.—49

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Stoyles, where he has a consignment of excellent

WHISKEY

for sale, at 5*s.* 3*d. N. Y.* Curr'y. per gallon.

—ALSO—

A QUANTITY OF

Iron Hollow Ware,

(Box and Franklin Stoves, &c.)

to be disposed of at the prices they are sold for at the Manufactory, including transport.

A Discount of 5 per cent made to purchasers of the Iron Ware, exceeding Fifty Dollars

W. ALLAN.

Yor, 21st Nov. 1818.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor Kingston, 12th March. 1716.

To Brick-Makers.

A Piece of GROUND suitable for BRICK-MAKING, to be let upon reasonable terms, within a mile of the Market House.

Apply to the Editor.

FOR SALE.

On reasonable terms.

LOT No. 13, west side of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, with about 30 or 40 acres of improvement, lately occupied by the subscriber.—On the premises are a new Frame-House containing six rooms, cellar and cellar kitchen; a large Barn-frame, raised, 50 by 30 feet; an excellent new Saw-Mill complete, capable of cutting 2000 feet of timber in 24 hours, with a substantial mill-dam erected on a never failing stream, the west branch of the River Don.

The situation is very desirable either for the Farmer, Merchant or Mechanic. The situation from York is only 7 miles. The Saw-Mill is within a very short distance of the road, and if commenced in a short time 20 acres might be sown with wheat this fall.

For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. LAYE, York, at the Store of Alexander Wood, Esq.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

Yonge Street, 25th June. 1818.

Saddling Business.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD takes this method of informing the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has purchased the stock and trade formerly belonging to Ira Jones, as a *Saddler, Harness and Trunk-Maker*, which business he intends carrying on at the stand formerly occupied by I. Jones, one door east of the Mansion House Hotel: where he has now on hand

Saddles,	*Harness,*
Bridles,	*Valises,*
Halters,	*Portmanteaus*

and a number of other articles, which he will sell as low, for Cash or short credit, as can be purchased in the country.

Repairing done at all times.

Those who will please to favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with neatness and despatch.

York, August 4th 1818. 6m32

Seasoned Boards.

A Quantity of excellent Kiln dried Boards for Sale.—Enquire at this Office.

York, 4th Nov. 1818.

GERMAN MILLS,

New Establishment.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Markham and its vicinity, that he has commenced an establishment at the *German Mills*, the Store of which is and will be kept well supplied with such articles as may be wanted, which will be sold reasonable, and Wheat, Rye or Barley at all times taken in payment.

A few hundred bushels of Wheat or Rye wanted immediately, for which one half *Cash* will be paid on delivery.

Apply to Mr. J. Applegarth, at the Mills.

W. GHEPBURNE

Queenston, 26th Oct. 1818. 1644

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given

THAT VERY commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, STABLES, *&c.* situated on 1-5th of an acre, in the town of York, adjoining the Mansion-House Hotel, and at present occupied by R. Hall, Esq. as Mayor Drean, & Co. This situation is of necessary advantages to the Merchant both as point of situation, and convenience having an excellent Store and convenience Coach-House, Cellar, Outer Store, These Beer's Stabling, &c. &c.

to needs further premises are too well known description and will be disposed of at a moderate price; application to be made to J. M. Jackson, Esq. on Yonge Street, or to Wm. Allan Esq. of York, who will make known the Terms of payment and give an abstract of the title to the same.

The above Premises will be sold by public Auction on the 13th of February at the Mansion House Hotel if not previously disposed of.

York, Oct 17. 1818.

Snuff, Tobacco, Soap & Candle MANUFACTORY.

YORK, U. C.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have now on hand and will be constantly supplied with every article in the above line at their Manufactory, of a most superior quality and on the most reasonable terms.

They also Manufacture

Palm Oil Soap;

The virtues of this VEGETABLE SOAP in cases of sun burnings, the ill effects of cold winds, removing Pimples Freckles, &c. is universally allowed.—The Subscribers would call the attention of Gentlemen, to as article of comfort and utility in Shaving, both on account of its peculiar emollient qualities as also from the pleasing odour of the Wall Flower which it so eminently possesses.

OATES & STOTESBURY.

September 9. 37—6m.

NOTICE.

IT is requested, that those who stand indebted to HENRY DREAN, prior to the year 1817, to the present date, will immediately come forward and settle their accounts; otherwise they will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect, after the 29th inst.

York, Nov. 24, 1818.

LANDS FOR SALE.

In the Township of Clarke,

Lots No. 16	17 & 18, Broken fronts, 600 Acres.	
	16 17 & 18, 1st Con.	600.
	17 & 18 2d. do	400.
	17 & 18 3d. do	400.

In the Township of Cramahe,

Lots No. 17	18 & 19 3d Con.	600.
	14 & 15 4th do	400.

In the Township of Darlington,

Lots No. 15	3d Concession	200.
	8 4th do	200.

In the Township of York,

Lot No. 37 3d Concession 200.

GEORGE CROOKSHANKS.

York, 16th Dec. 1818.—*tf.* 51.

From the United States

CURRACOA, Nov. 7.

His majesty's brig Swallow of 18 guns, Capt. Lieutenant Bolken, sailed on Wednesday morning, having under her convoy the trade for Cabello and La Guayra.

By the return of the schooner Juliana, one of the vessels which went under convoy of his Majesty's brig Swallow, we learn the following particulars:—

Early in the morning of the 5th, the day after the convoy sailed, whilst off Coraire, two strange sail were descried in a south east direction standing towards the fleet: they soon proved to be a very fine brig & a large schooner, quite new.—The usual compliments of hoisting colours, and firing lee guns being over, a boat was sent from the Swallow, with an officer, on board the strange brig, then under Brion's flag, who was informed by her captain that they belonged to a squadron of five vessels ordered to blockade La Guayra & Puerto Cabello by Admiral Brion. Immediately after the officers had quitted the brig, both vessels bore up towards the Juliana, and it was expected that they would board her, but they contented themselves with asking what port she was bound to, and on the master answering for La Guayra, the captain of the Independent brig replied, in good English, "you shan't go to La Guayra," and immediately repeated the same in Spanish. The schooner Harmony, of this port, & the Spanish armed brig Perigunon, and another schooner, being at this time far to leeward, the independent vessels made sail towards them, and previous to sun-down they were seen to be close up with these three vessels. It is understood that Capt. Bolken, notwithstanding the said blockade of Puerto Cabello & La Guayra, intended to continue his voyage, and see the vessels under his charge safely into their ports of destination.

Late last evening the arrival of the Spanish schooner N. S. del Carmen, Spanish accounts of the fate of the brought in Harmony, & brig Perigoun, schooner H[illegible] about noon on the 5th. It appears that [illegible] vessels came up with the Independent v[illegible] Carmen, and the Harmony & N. S. de[illegible]argo of N. S. after capturing both, the c[illegible]ually of del Carmen consisting principally of flour, was taken out and put on board the Harmony, and her crew, with the exception of two men who entered into the service of the Independents, were put on board the N. S. del Carmen, as also Mr. Rutgers, a passenger, and the Harmony ordered for Margarita. About six o'clock in the evening the Independent vessels stood for the Perigoun, the captain of which had run her ashore on the main; and yesterday morning the boats of the Patriot vessels were sent to board her, but before they could reach the wreck the captain ordered her to be blown up. Such are the accounts that have reached us, and which we hasten to lay before the public.

His Majesty's frigate Euradice, capt. Peyton, sailed this morning to join his Majesty's brig Swallow, for the protection of the convoy. Forty men belonging to the Euradice, having been put on board the Swallow, her complement has been completed from the merchant vessels in the harbour. A detachment of 50 men from the garrison were sent on board to act as marines, should it be found necessary to have recourse to hostile measures.

Nov. 21.

The American brig George Washington, capt. Noah Pratt, 4 days from Margaretta, arrived in this harbor on Wednesday afternoon. This vessel sailed from New York in August last, for the Havana, with a cargo consisting principally of flour, but finding no market there, she sailed again for La Guayra, and on the 12th of October was boarded by the independent privateer Brutus, commanded by capt. Joli, who ordered her for Margaretta, under the pretext that the port of La Guayra was in a state of blockade. At Margaretta the cargo was formally condemned by a court of admiralty, of which Gen. Arismendi was president, it being considered as property belonging to the enemy, in consequence of the consignees at Havanna having consigned the vessel to a merchant at La Guayra. The brig was, however, released and the amount of freight from New-York to La Guayra awarded to be paid in the currency of the island, which is from 25 to 30 per cent below par. Capt. Pratt having protested against the seizure of his cargo, sailed for this island on Sunday last.

On Saturday the 14th, a dispatch was received by admiral Brion from Lord Cochrane, stating that his lordship had arrived at the Testigos, (a small island to windward of Margaretta,) with 4 vessels under his command, and that Sir Gregor M'Gregor sailed from England at the same time with his lordship, with 3000 men to join the independants of Venezuela. Immediately on the receipt of this news at Margaretta, a discharge of artillery, from the batteries & vessels of war, followed by the ringing of bells, &c. &c. announced the welcome tidings to the inhabitants.—Lord Cochrane's flag ship, a frigate of 44 guns had been struck by lightning a few days previous to her arrival at the Testigos, and the foremast somewhat injured.

Brion's squadron lying at Pamparar consisted of a frigate, pierced for 30 guns, but only mounting 22, two brigs of 18 guns each, four schooners of 10 guns each, and about 20 sail of feluchas of 1 gun each.

This force was destined for a secret expedition, and the precautionary measure of an embargo adopted at Pamparar, but which was taken off on the accounts of Lord Cochrane's arrival having reached Margaretta. His lordship was daily expected at that island, and it was supposed that on his arrival the combined forces of his lordship & admiral Brion would immediately make a descent upon some part of the main. It was not known who would command, but it was thought that admiral Brion would yield the point of seniority to his lordship.

Neither his majesty's frigate Euradice, nor the schooner Harmony had arrived at Margaretta when the George Washington sailed

The brig & schooner which captured the Harmony, are called L'Irresistible, of 14 guns & 100 men, Capt. J. D. Daniels; and Buenos Ayres, of 10 guns & 100 men, capt. Decatur, both fitted out at Baltimore. They do not belong to admiral Brion's squadron, nor do the independents of Venezuela acknowledge the flag of Artigas, under which the brig sails. These vessels were lately at Margaretta, and it was known to admiral Brion that they had been committing depredations, for which he intended to call them to an account should he fall in with them.

It is somewhat probable that the schr. Harmony was not sent to Margaretta, but most likely to some port or place in North America.

The Dutch brig Maria Ann, capt. Thomas E. Wood, belonging to St. Eustatia, was taken on her passage from Barcelona to La Guayra, by the brig Otonoko, capt Duval, but shortly after retaken by the Spanish frigate Nymph, which carried her either into La Guayra or Porto Cabello. Capt. Weed and his mate were carried to Margaretta and were loaded with irons. The Maria Anna had on board 4 male and a number of female passengers, the former were taken out of her and carried to Margaretta, where two of them, being Spanish officers, were executed the day after their arrival, and the others remained in uncertainty of what shall be their fate.

Extract of a letter dated St. Thomas, 12th September.

"A few days ago arrived here, capt. Brown, of the schr. Eliza of New York; this schooner was bound from here to Rio de la Hacha or St. Martha. Near the coast she was overhauled by a royal Spanish privateer, commissioned by the governor o. Rio de la Hacha, who wantonly fired into her after having taken in all sail. While the captain was in his boat, going from his schooner to the privateer, they were pouring volleys of musketry at him, and on boarding the Eliza, one of the Spaniards deliberately took aim at, and shot a Mr. Williams, part owner of the Eliza, through the heart. They then plundered the vessel, and carried her into Rio de la Hacha, where capt. Brown made a protest, and got a part of the things stolen from him restored; the schooner was so torn to pieces, that he had to sell her. I understand that capt. Brown has made the proper communications to the President of the United States, and I hope such a foul murder will not be suffered to pass without proper satisfaction being given, and the injury, as far as possible, redressed to this unfortunate man."

ST. THOMAS, Sept. 18.

Since writing the foregoing, we have received accounts here from Hayti, stating that Boyer had totally defeated the army under Christophe, between St. Marks & Port-au-Prince—that Christophe left 4000 men killed on the field, &c."

ANTIGUA, Oct. 10.

A schooner about 80 tons burthen, apparently new, was discovered off English Harbor on Saturday last, bottom upwards. She was taken in tow by a London brig, the Statira, capt. Thomas, and the Earl Bathurst cutter, belonging to this port, with the design of bringing her in here; but this being found impracticable, the latter vessel, having no papers on board, cast her off and returned, leaving the Statira to carry her into Montserrat. There can be little doubt she was cut out in the late gale: and it is to be feared the whole crew have perished. No name could be seen upon her stern, but as several barrels of flour were floating near her, branded "Baltimore," it is very probably conjectured that she was last from that place.

JAMAICA, Oct. 29.

Accounts from Santa Martha state, that a Proclamation had been issued at that place directing all British subjects to leave it in the course of fifteen days from the 12th of this month. This measure was considered a most extraordinary one, after the assistance rendered Spain by Great Britain, in an arduous contest to compel the French to leave their territory.

A report was propagated at Santa Martha on the arrival of the last post from Sena Fe, stating that Great-Britain, intended furnishing vessels for the purpose of conveying 20,000 men to Buenos Ayres, and other ports of South America, to assist in quelling the Independents, and that she had also promised that she would entirely clear the seas of independent privateers.

From the neutrality all along observed by the British Government in the dispute between Spain and her colonies, the incorrectness of the above report will appear evident.

The ship Louisa, capt. Almeida, of 16 guns and 100 men, under the republican colours of Buenos Ayres, from the Capes of Virginia, going round Cape Horn on a cruize, was spoken with on the 10th Aug. lat. 14 36, long. 60.

By the Florida we learn that the schr. El Carmen, which sailed from this port for Santa Martha, under convoy of his Majesty's frigate Sybelle, has been seized at that port about 12 miles to leeward of her destination for landing rum, and sent to Santa Martha, where she was condemned, and the captain ordered to be shot.

Lieut. Colonel Francisco, Aid-de-Cam General Morillo, came passenger in the Florida. American Camels, a male & female, arrived in the brig Florida, and we believe the first of the kind ever seen in this island.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

The treaty between Great Britain and this country, mention of which has been made in the public gazettes, has not reached this place. I learn, that by the treaty, an arrangement has been made respecting the fisheries on the British North American coast, leaving them to be enjoyed as they were under the treaty of '83; also respecting the Columbia river establishment, which is to belong to the United States, and respecting the slaves carried off by British cruisers in the late war. It likewise provides for fixing the boundary on our north western frontier; and for the continuation of the commercial convention of 1815, for the term of 10 years. Our foreign relations, with the exception of dilatory, vacillating Spain, are now on the most friendly footing."

Steam Batteries.—The navy commissioners have agreed with Messrs. Robert M'Queen & Co. proprietors of the Columbian foundery, and steam engine manufactory, of this city, for the engine & machinery for a new steam frigate, which government have authorised to be built under the law for the gradual increase of the navy.

The model of the vessel they have had prepared, and which has been forwarded to the commissioners, is entirely different from the Fulton battery, and will possess all the qualities of ordinary ships of war.—*Nat. Adv.*

From the Washington City Gazette.

The interest excited by a perusal of the documents in relation to the trial of Arbuthnot & Ambrister, appears to be universal; but the case of these individuals in being condemned according to the preposterous doctrine "that any individual of a nation making war against the citizens of any other nation, "they being at peace, forfeits his allegiance, and becomes an outlaw and a "pirate," is, indeed serious and alarming at this moment. That we should have set the example of carrying these principles into effect, cannot be too much regretted. What will the royal Spanish authorities say to this? They need no further justification for putting to death every stranger that may have stepped into the ranks of the patriots, made prisoners. It is truly a most unfortunate application of the principles set forth by Gen. Jackson, and may tend to do more mischief to the cause of liberty, than it may ever be in our power to repair.

Calcutta papers, to the 27th of July, are received in Newport, by the arrival of the brig *Stephen*, Capt. Smith, in 121 days from Calcutta. It is stated, that a large expedition was fitting out at Calcutta, to proceed to the Island of Ceylon. The first division of transports, with 3,000 troops on board, sailed on the 25th of July, and Capt. S passed them at Sangor. Two ships of war, with troops on board, were to sail in a few days after Capt. Smith.

The Stephen also anchored at St. Helena on the 21st of October, for a supply of water. The Conqueror of 74 guns, Rear-Admiral Plampin, two 28 gun ships, and four brigs, were laying there. Capt. Smith was informed by the British Officers, that Bonaparte had not been out of his house for several months, but enjoyed good health; that he still continued very reserved, and treated the British Officers commanding at that Island, with the greatest indifference. Every article of provisions was extremely scarce and high at St. Helena, and the inhabitants were experiencing great distress on account of the scarcity.

The Northern Canal.—It is stated in the Albany Daily Advertiser, that the digging and excavating of the Northern Canal, in its whole extent from Fort Edward to Whitehall, with some trifling exceptions, have been completed; and that a doubt no longer remains, that the Canal will be finished, and a water communication will be opened between lake Champlain & the Hudson river, before the close of another season.

Execution of Ambrister & Arbuthnot.—A writer at Nashville, in attempting to justify Gen. Jackson in executing these men, asserts, that "the General so far from regretting the course he had adopted, had publicly declared, that he was only sorry that he had not hung up the governor of Pensacola, & the commandant of St. Marks!"

MORISTOWN, Nov. 26.

Extraordinary Occurrence.—A correspondent writes us from Easton, in Ohio, giving the following account, as a fact, of which he was a witness, and which if we are not mistaken we have seen mentioned by some of the papers some time since:

He states, that a Mr. Peter Fleming, in the fore part of the season, in digging a well for the use of his brick yard, after penetrating 33 feet, suddenly broke through into a vein of water which immediately rose upon the two workmen, at such a rate that it was with difficulty they escaped being overwhelmed with it; it continued to rise so rapidly that in 30 minutes it ran over the top of the ground; the mouth of the well was immediately bedded with a rough clay, planked over, and a pumstock about four feet high inserted, which has ever since continued to discharge as much water as would run from an inch and a half hole; and this at a time when most of the wells in that part of the country have been dry.

Trial of Ambrister & Arbuthnot continued.

From Gen. Gaines to the Seminole Chief.

To the Seminole chief: Your Seminoles are very bad people. I don't say whom. You have murdered many of my people, and stole my cattle and many good horses, that cost me money, and many good houses, that cost me money, you have burnt for me: and now that you see my writing, you will think I have spoken right. I know it is so; you know it is so; for now you may say, I will go upon you at random; but just give me the murderers and I will show them my law, and when that is finished and past, if you will corral about any of my people, you will see your friends, and if you see me you will see your friend. But there is something out in the sea, a bird with a forked tongue; whip him back before he lands; for he will be the ruin of you yet. Perhaps you do not know who or what I mean—I mean the name of Englishman.

I tell you this, that if you had not given me up the murderers who have murdered my people, I say I have got strong warriors with scalping knives, sad to relate. You have a great many of my black people among you, at Sabawhee. If you give me leave to go by you against them, I shall not hurt any thing belonging to you.

(Signed) Gen. GAINES.

From King Hatchy to Gen. Gaines, in answer to the foregoing.

To General Gaines: You charge me with killing your people, stealing your cattle, and burning your houses. It is I that have cause to complain of the Americans. While one American has been justly killed while in the act of stealing cattle, more than four Indians have been murdered while hunting, by these lawless freebooters. I harbor no negroes. When the Englishmen were at war with America, some took shelter among them, and it is for you white people to settle those things among your selves, and not trouble us with what we know nothing about. I shall use force to stop any armed Americans from passing my towns or my lands.

(Signed) King HATCHY.

D.

"Note of Indian Talks."

In August, Capp had a letter from Gen. Gaines, in substance as annexed, No. 1, and returned the answer as by No. 2. Nothing further was said on either side. The end of October, a party of Americans, from a fort on Flint river, surrounded Fowl Town during the night, and began burning it. The Indians then in it fled to the swamps, and in their flight had three persons killed by fire from the Americans: they rallied their people, and forced the Americans to retire some distance, but not before they had two more persons killed. The Americans built a block house or fort, where they had fallen back to, and immediately sent to the fort up the country, for assistance, stating the Indians were the aggressors; and also settled with Inhemockko for the loss his people had suffered, at the same time sending a talk to King Hitchy, by a head man (Apiag) that he would put things in such a train as to prevent further encroachments, and get those Americans to leave the fort. But, no sooner was the good talk given, and before the bearer of it returned home, than hundreds of the Americans came pouring down on the Indians; roused them to a sense of their own danger: they flew to arms and have been compelled to support ever since. It is not alone [illegible] country, but by vessels entering Appalachicola river with troops, and boats are pouring in to the Indian territory; and, if permitted to continue, will soon overrun the whole of the Indian lands. From the talk sent king Hatchy by governor Mitchell, I am in hopes that those aggressions of the Americans in the Indian territory are not sanctioned by the American government, but originate with men devoid of principle, who set laws and instruction at defiance, and stick at no cruelty and oppression to obtain their ends. Against such oppressions the American government must use not only all their influence, but if necessary, force, or their names will be handed down to posterity as a nation more cruel and savage to the unfortunate Aboriginies of this country, than even were the Spaniards in more dark ages to the nations of South America.

The English government, as the [illegible] cial protector, on whom alone they rely for assistance, ought to step forward and save these unfortunate people from ruin; and as you, sir, are appointed to watch over their interests, it is my duty, as an Englishman, and the only one in this part of the Indian nation, to instruct you of the talks the chiefs bring me for your information; and, I sincerely trust, as you will use the powers you are vested with, for the service and protection of those unfortunate people, who look to you as their saviour. I have written Gen. Mitchell, who, I heard, is an excellent man; and, as the acts as Indian agent, I hope his influence will stop the torrent of innovations and give peace and quietness to the Creek nation.

I pray your excellency will pardon this intrusion, which nothing but the impropriety of the English language, and my being thus, after having resided many years among the Americans, have not kept your excellency's most obedient servant,

A. A.

E.

From Cappahachico and Bonlack, to the governor Cameron.

To his excellency Gov. Cameron: I am with pain we are again obliged to intrude ourselves in your excellency's notice, in consequence of the cruel war we have been forced into by the irruptions of the Americans into the Indian lands. It will be first necessary to refer to your excellency, that one head man of Kinlajah, received a letter from General Gaines, in August last, a copy of which is enclosed, with the answer returned thereto. This was every thing we desired to have been a prelude to a plain determination on by the said General and General Jackson, to bring on troops and soldiers to drive us from our lands, and take possession of them; for, in the end of October, a party of American troops surrounded Fowl Town during the night, and in the morning began setting fire to it; making the unfortunate inhabitants fly to the swamps, and who, in their flight, had three persons killed by the fire of the Americans. Our Indians, rallying, drove the Americans from the town, but, in their exertions, had two more of their people killed. The Americans retired some distance, and built a fort or block-house to protect themselves, until the assistance they had sent for to the fort up the country, should arrive. A letter falling into the hands of General Mitchell, the Indian agent, which said the Indians to have been the aggressors, he suspected in truth, and, on enquiry, found it was the reverse; in consequence, he made satisfaction to Inhemocka, the chief of the Fowl Town, and his people, for the injuries they had sustained; at the same time desired a talk to be sent to our head chief, stating his wish to see all the Indians friends, and that in twenty days he would send and get the Americans to retire from the forts. But this had no effect on the lawless invaders of our soil; for, before the bearer of our talk could return home, he met hundreds of American Camels [illegible] The seeming to end to these troubles, necessity compels us to have recourse to arms, and our brethren are now fighting for the lands they inherit from their forefathers, for their families and [illegible] But what will our nations do [illegible] assistance? Our sinews of war are almost spent; and harassed as we have been for years, we have not been able to lay by the means for our extraordinary wants; and to whom can we look to for protection and support, but to those friends who have, at all former times, held forth their hands to uphold us, and who have sworn, in their late treaty with the Americans, to see our just rights and privileges respected and protected from insult and aggression? We now call on your excellency, as the representative of our good father, King George, to send us such aid, in ammunition, as we are absolutely in want of, and, as our brethen chief Hillis Hadjo informed, when in England, that whose ammunition was wanted, to enable us to protect our rights, your excellency would supply us with what was necessary.—We have applied to the Spanish officer at the fort of St. Marks, but his small supply prevented his being able to assist us, and we have only on your

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and quietness to the Creek nation.

I pray your excellency will pardon
this intrusion, which nothing but the ur
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me to make.

I have the honor to be, your excellen
cy's most obedient servant,

A. A.

E.

*From Cappachimico and Bowleck, to Ca
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To his excellency Gov. Cameron: I
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e to end to those unreasonable
ompels us to have recourse to arms,
our brethren are now fighting for
nds they inherit from their fore
rs, for their families and friends
what will our nations do when
tance? Our sinews of war
spent; and harassed as we
ars, we have not been
y by the means for our extraordina
rsuits; and to whom can we look up
protection and support, but to those
ds who have, at all former times,
forth their hands to uphold us, and
have sworn, in their late treaty
the Americans, to see our just
ts and privileges respected and pro
ed from insult and aggression? We
call on your excellency, as the re
sentative of our good father King
rge, to send us such aid, in a
ra we are absolutely in w
as our brother chief Hillisjo
ted, when in England, that when
unition was wanted, to enable us
protect our rights, your excellency
ld supply us with what was necess
—We have applied to the Spanish
er at the fort of St. Marks, but his
ld supply prevented his being able
sist us, and we have only on your
excellency to depend.—We likewise
pray your excellency would be pleased
to send an officer or person to lead us
right, and to apportion the supplies you
may be pleased to send us, agreeably to
our proper wants.

In praying your excellency will lend
an ear to our demand, and dispatch it
without delay, we remain your excellen
cy's faithful & most obedient friends &
servants.

CAPPACHIMICCO,
BOLECK,
for ourselves & all the other chiefs
of the Lower Creek Nation.

F.

Letter from A. Arbuthnot to Col. Edward Nicholl.

Nassau, N. P. 26th Aug. 1817.

Lt. Col. Edward Nicholl—Sir: Especially authorised by the chiefs of the lower Creek nation whose names I affix to the present, I am desired to address you, that you may lay their complaints before his majesty's government.—They desire it to be made known, that they have implicitly followed your advice, in living friendly with the Americans, who are their neighbors, and no wise attempt to molest them, through they have seen the Americans encroach on their territory, burning their towns, and making fields where their houses stood. Rather than make resistance, they have retired lower in the Peninsula.—The town Euchalla-way, where Olis Micco was chief, is one instance of the encroachments of the Americans. This town is situated under the guns of fort Gaines, and Micco was desired to submit to the Americans, or his town would be blown to atoms; rather than do so, he retired, and is now living in the lower nation, and his fields, & even where the town stood, is ploughed up by the Americans.—They complain of the English government neglecting them, after having drawn them into a war with America; that you, sir, have not kept your promise, in sending people to reside among them; and that they have not some person or persons resident in the nation, to watch over their interest, they will soon be driven to the extremity of the Peninsula.—You our P. Mr. Hambly to watch over the day eek nation; but you hardly left the dred ion when he turned traitor, and was Tow by Forbes to take the part of the Astrafricans. His acting in us, of which the annex you a copy, will shew you what length he could go if he had the means. It is Hambly & Doyle who give the Indians all the troubles they experience. They send agencies among the lower Creeks, and make them believe the Cowettas, aided by the Americans, are coming to destroy them; thus both are put in fear, and their fields are neglected, and hunting is not thought of; I have endeavored to do away this fear, by writing the chief of the Cowetta towns, that they ought to live in friendly terms with their brethren of the lower nation, whose wishes were to be on good terms with them, and not listen to any bad talks, but to chase those that give them from among them. My letter was answered from the chief rather favorably; and I hope that the talk that was sent to the Red Warrior last June, will heal the difference between them.

Hillisjo arrived in my schooner, Ockfuskee, sound last June, and was well received by all the chiefs & others who came to welcome him home; in consequence of his arrival a talk was held, the substance of which was put on paper for them, and it was sent, with a pipe of peace, to the other nations. Hillisjo wished to return to Nassau with me, but I prevailed on him to stay in the nation, and to keep them at peace. I regret, sir, to notice this poor man's affairs, though by his desire. It appeared, that he arrived at Nassau a short time after had left it in January, and capt. W. being here, took charge of him, his goods & money, prevailing on the governor to h him stay with him, until he went down to the nation, which was his intention to do. Of the money received of governor Cameron, he had only given fifteen gity dollars, by capt. W. a barrel of rum, a bag of coffee, & a small keg of rum, and the interpreter Tougat informed me, that, when Hillisjo asked for an account, capt. W. refused it, saying, I would be useless to a man who could not read. He also misses two cases, one of which, he thinks, contains crockery. I have made enquiry of his majesty's ordinance store keeper, and he informs me, the whole were delivered to capt. W. They are therefore lost to Hillisjo.

I am desired to return Hillisjo's warm acknowledgements, for the very handsome manner you treated him in England, and he begs his prayer may be laid at the foot of his royal highness the Prince Regent. I left him and all his family well, on the 20th June.—Old Cappachimicco desires me to send his best respects, and requests, that you will send out some people to live among them, and all the land they took from Coshes shall be theirs. At all event, they must have an agent among them, to see that the Americans adhere to the treaty, and permit them to live unmolested on their lands. This agent should be authorised by his majesty's government, or he will not be attended to by the Americans. In the Gazettes of Georgia, the Americans report the Seminoly Indians are continually committing murders on their borders, and making incursions into the state. These are fabrications tending to irritate the American government against the poor Indians; for, during the time I was at the nation, there was only one American killed, and he with two others, were in the act of driving off cattle belonging to Boleg, chief of Suwany, whereas three men & a boy were killed, last June, by a party of American cattle stealers, while in their hunting camps. The boy they scalped, and one of Bowleg's head men was killed in St. John's river, in July. The backwood Georgians, and those resident on the borders of the Indian nation, are continually entering it, and driving off cattle. They have in some instances made settlements, and particularly on the Chocrohatchy river, where a considerable number have descended. *(To be continued).*

From the Saint Louis Daily Advertiser

Arbuthnot and Ambrister—The fate, the incidents of fate, of these wretched men may be ascribed to the defective organization of the military code of the U. States. It appears that the *law officer*, who is styled in the proceedings *recorder*, was taken from the general's staff, and probably wholly unacquainted with the responsible and delicate duties he undertook to discharge. No regular record of the proceedings of the court martial, was being stuck; many of the most common principles in the law of evidence, being frequently violated. Therefore it is, we find the court, on the face of record, or too, refusing to hear a witness on the part of the prisoner, because forsooth he was in confinement, and charged with similar crimes—*Montreal Herald.*

No one who properly estimates the ends of government, and the purposes for which laws are made, can review the proceedings in their trial, without most poignantly lamenting the mockery by which they were hurried to death. How could general Jackson, a lawyer, a judge, approve the proceedings of his court? Was it enough that he believed them to be incendiaries, instigators of Indian ravages, and leaders of ferocious negroes and savages? Nay, their guilt should have been ascertained according to law. Moreover, we most seriously doubt, whether a court martial could take cognizance at all of the cases of Arbuthnot and Ambrister. We find, in the charges and specifications, reference to any one of the rules and articles of war, nor any allegation that satisfactorily shows how the general (or himself authorized to put them on trial before such a tribunal.

Arbuthnot and Ambrister, residing and taken like the unfortunate Palm, murdered by Boisvert, by the authority of an independent nation, were not amenable to our laws; they could have been answerable to our country for their conduct, which cannot be admitted they ought to have been tried by the laws of England, known to our constitution, and not by military men unacquainted with the laws and principles which would direct a righteous decision.

From the same paper.

Arbuthnot and Ambrister.—I have just risen from the perusal of the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and though, warm with the indignation which a knowledge of the circumstances which attended that transaction will soon make universal, I am disposed to examine the question with candour and impartiality.

I find Arbuthnot been disposed to consider the extraordinary outcry against this occasion to the British papers, against Gen. Jackson, as one of the usual exhibitions of their spleen towards America, and as deserving no more attention than is commonly bestowed upon newspaper invectives against rival nations. I was not willing to believe that a court martial would have dared to be so claringly oppressive, and thought that enough for punishment in a case of that nature, was certainly just. But the repetition arising from the splendour of the talents of our officers, has given way to a statement of facts, *made by the court and the General themselves*, and I consider it the duty of every friend of justice and every lover of his country, to mark, by the full exposition of his sentiments, such arbitrary and unlawful proceedings with public disgrace.

From the manner given previous to the war, by the letters of Arbuthnot to the American agent for Indian affairs, to the British forces at Providence, and the ambassador to the United States, and the Spanish commander at Pensacola—all concurring in the same tenor, it would appear that the Seminole Indians had been the victims of continual aggression on the part of the Americans on the frontier, and that the resistance at last given by bands of lawless robbers, had been tortured by the southern prints into merciless attacks upon our innocent settlers. Whether this be true or not, it is now perhaps impossible to discover. It seems probable that their weakness would prevent the Indians from becoming aggressors; while the cupidity of the whites, irritated by the contentions of strength and the hope of impunity would be very likely to give them cause to...ssist. On the other hand, the animosity which has so long subsisted between the Indians and our frontier settlers, might probably blind the former to the consequences of their conduct, and induce them to commence a course of hostility against those whom they considered as usurpers of their rights.

If the former supposition be true (and it is by no means an improbable one) the war against the tribes, even though it had been constitutionally carried on, was highly unjust.

To all the facts connected with this subject, it is hoped that the vigilant and earnest attention of congress will be given, in order that punishment may not fail to attend the guilty, or the innocent suffer any one longer be suspected.

With your permission, sir, I propose, in a few papers on the subject, to investigate the question deliberately, and to endeavor to lay before your readers an opinion of facts highly important as concerning the character of the nation.

LUCIUS.

From the Baltimore Telegraph.

We have read the report of the trials of Arbuthnot & Ambristie with mingled emotions of astonishment & horror. We have always thought from the vague reports which have heretofore reached us respecting these cases, that Gen. Jackson and the court martial proceeded against these men in a most arbitrary & high handed manner; but we were in hopes when the proceedings of the court came to be laid before the public, a sufficient justification of their conduct would appear, instead of which the detail of the cases, makes them ten fold blacker than they were before. That were but two charges against Arbuthnot, which if proved, rendered him worthy of death, either by the laws of nations, or by the municipal laws of our own country—these were his acting as a *spy*, and his exciting the Indians to *murder* Hambly & Doyle—one only of these, that of his being a *spy*, was cognizable by a court martial. On both of these charges, however, the accused was acquitted. The other charges, whether true or false, were neither cognizable by a court martial, nor punishable by any court, or any law. We do not say that the offences were venial or justifiable, but we say they were not punishable by any law, national or international.

The charges against Ambristie were also either unfounded in law, admitting them to have been true. Are we to be told at this time of day, that a foreigner is to be punished with death for joining our enemies in war, because the nation to whom he owes allegiance is at peace with us? And are we to be told also, that he is to be tried by a court martial? We have always supposed that the citizens of any neutral nation had a right so far as the belligerent was concerned, to join the armies, and fight the battles of either party at his pleasure. The captors have a right to enquire if the prisoner of war be a citizen, and owe allegiance to the government of the captors; and here their enquiries must stop—they have no right to enquire to what other government he may owe allegiance. This question has, however, been so well settled for two centuries past, that it is almost disrespectful to an enlightened public to offer any arguments to prove it; and yet Gen. Jackson says in his order, that it is an established principle of the laws of nations, that any individual of a nation making war against the citizens of any other nation, they being at peace, forfeits his allegiance, and becomes an outlaw and pirate."

A principle more shocking to humanity we have no recollection of ever having heard uttered. We should like to know where the General finds such a law or such a principle. We suppose, however, he is the maker of his own laws. A man found in this predicament is, according to Gen. Jackson's code *an outlaw & a pirate.*

The term outlaw when applied to America as jurisprudence, is a word wholly without meaning. In the English law it has a meaning, and some of the old English legal writers say, that an outlaw (as Coke Sopinion) may be shot down & knocked on the head like a wolf by any one that should meet him, but this doctrine has been abrogated in England, (if it was in reality the law) for centuries. It seems however, that Gen. Jackson has revived it in America.—According to no code of laws that we are acquainted with, is there any such thing as *piracy* on land, but Gen. Jackson, it seems has adopted this principle also in his code.

Finally take these trials all in all they are the most extraordinary we have ever seen, both as it respects the charges alleged against the accused,—the proof by which they were convicted (the hearsay testimony of the Indians, who could not have been admitted as witnesses in person) and the arbitrary, unfeeling & inhuman manner ... which the sentence of the court was carried into execution. We have always been among the warmest admirers of Gen. Jackson's military talents and achievements, and we are sensibly pained that he should do any thing to tarnish the glory he has so nobly earned. We would be among the last to reprobate his conduct in any case, if duty did not require it, but we cannot and we will not draw a veil over the arbitrary exercise of power by any man.

From Lower Canada.

QUEBEC, 21st Dec. 1818.

QUEBEC AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PATRON,

His Grace the Duke of Richmond Gov. in Chief

At a Meeting of the Committee appointed according to the Rules for the Management of the Affairs of the said Society, holden in the Grand Jury Room at the Court House, on the third Tuesday of December instant, conformably to public Advertisement of the 5th May last.

JOSEPH PLANTE', Esq. President of the Society in the Chair,

The following Premiums, announced in said Advertisement, were adjudged viz:

FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

DISTRICT PREMIUMS.

ART. 28. To the person who shall raise the greatest weight of Wheat per arpent, not less than two arpents—to ANDRE' BLANCHET, Farmer, of St. Pierre River du Sud, the Wheat raised by him on two arpents being 40 minots, weighing 64 1-2 lb per bushel, or in the whole 2880lbs, eighty dollars 20 0 0

29. To the person who shall raise the greatest weight of Barley do. do.—JOSEPH ANGER, Farmer, of Pointe aux Trembles, the Barley raised by him on two arpents being 43 minots, weighing 49 lbs. per minot, in the whole 2087lbs. sixty dollars 15 0 0

33. To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Turnips, do. do.—to JOHN MOFFAT, Farmer, River St. Charles, 1000 bushels of Swedish and 640 stone, on 2 arpents, 1 quarter and 7 perches, forty dollars. 10 0 0

34. To the person who shall have produced and saved the greatest weight of clean Timothy and Clover Hay per arpent, not less than two arpents, from land that bore a crop of grain and was seeded for grass the preceding year, without the addition of manure for the hay crop, to ANTOINE PAQUET, farmer, Ancienne Lorette, 400 hundred bundles on two arpents, forty dollars. 10 0 0

40. For the most satisfactory experiment in the culture of buck-wheat from 1 quarter of a bushel seed, 25 dollars. 6 5 0

COUNTY PREMIUMS.

Hampshire.—To the person who shall raise the greatest weight of wheat per arpent, not less than two arpents—to JOSEPH ANGER of Pointe aux Trembles, he having raised 52 bushels of wheat on two arpents, weighing 64 lbs. per bushels, in all 2048lbs. forty dollars 10 0 0

Cornwal.—To the person who shall raise the greatest weight of Barley, do. do.—to the Rev. J. B. MORIN, Curate of Kamouraska, he having raised 53 bushels on two arpents, forty-thirty dollars. 7 10 0

Quebec.—To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Turnips, do. do.—to John Moffat, River St. Charles, 1640 bushels, on two arpents, twenty dollars. 5 0 0

To the person who shall have produced and saved, in good order, the greatest quantity of Hay, as in Art. 34—to Antoine Paquet of Ancienne Lorette, twenty dollars. 5 0 0

No Competitors had entered for the District Prizes not mentioned above, nor for the County prizes of any County to which no premiums are adjudged, or the Competitors who had entered had not cultivated the quantity of ground required, or otherwise had not complied with the terms of the advertisement announcing the Prizes.

The following premiums and gratifications were awarded out of the Subscription Funds of the Society, the persons to whom they were allowed not being entitled to premiums, not having complied with the conditions of the public advertisement.

County of Quebec.—To Pierre Allaire, Farmer Ancienne Lorette, for having raised 226 bushels of Potatoes on 1 1-2 arpents, ten dollars. £2 10 0

County of Northumberland.—To Louis Beaudin, St. Paul's Bay, for 1280 Bundles of Hay, from 2 arpents, second crop, and 52 Bundles Barley from 1 3-4 Arpents weighing 54lbs. per minot *Comble*—The thanks of the Committee and a Fifeshire Plough, value Five Guineas, £5 16 8

The Thanks of the Committee were voted as follows.

To Claude Deserchaud Esq. Berthier, County of Hertford, for a remarkable fine sample of Wheat from his farm there, weighing 68lb. to the Minot.

To Thomas Wilson Esq. of Quebec, for a sample of Winter Wheat, raised by him, weighing 62lbs. per minot, and fine samples of the following articles, viz.—Green field Peas from seed presented to the society last year by Mr. Jacob Pozer; early dwarf Marrowfat, sown as field peas, grey and maple Peas from seed furnished by the Society, and sown the 19th June last, crown top Peas having produced one gallon from fifty peas; Siberian Barley and large Rye.

To Antoine Paquet of Ancienne Lorette, County of Quebec, for a fine sample of a quantity of Clean Timothy Seed, raised for sale by him.

It was Ordered—That the Premiums awarded in the Counties be publicly paid by the agents of the Society, in the Parish where the person to whom they are adjudged may reside, at the Church door, immediately after Morning Service on a Sunday, such agents causing the list of all the Prizes adjudged, at the same time, publickly read.

By Order,

WM. SHEPPARD, *Sec'ty.*

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that in consideration of the increased value of Land, the Fee on the Patent, on all orders for Grants of Land pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table.

	Sterling.
One hundred Acres,	£5 14 1
Two hundred Acres,	16 17 6
Three hundred Acres,	24 11 7
Four hundred Acres,	32 6 8
Five hundred Acres,	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres,	47 14 10
Seven hundred Acres,	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres,	62 2 0
Nine hundred Acres,	70 15 1
One thousand Acres,	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres,	86 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres,	93 18 4

J. SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

CHURCH PEWS.

At a meeting of the heads of families and subscribers to the Church lown in this town, held at the Church on Tuesday last, it was resolved

That a meeting shall be held in the Church on Saturday the 5th day of January next, for the purpose of selling the pews.

That previous to that day, the committee shall ascertain the sum for which the Church is in debt, and apportion that debt among the pews, estimating the average price the double and single pews respectively shall sell for, to discharge the debt.

That that sum being so ascertained, the pews shall be put up accordingly, and sold to the highest bidder above that sum.

That the sums formerly paid by pew-holders in the old Church, shall be allowed them on account of any bid for the present pews; and subscribers to the Church, shall have credit to the amount of their subscriptions in any bid they may make for pews.

That one third of the purchase money for each bid, shall be paid down; another third in six months from the sale; and the remaining third at the expiration of a year. That on failure of such payments, the pew may be re-sold in ten days after the year's end, and the first deposit of one third forfeited.—No title to be given to any pew until the whole purchase money is paid.

That the ground rent for the pews shall be as formerly, to wit. two pounds per annum for double pews, and one pound for single pews. That a meeting of pew-holders shall be holden every seven years, on Easter Monday, to consider the expediency of increasing or diminishing the rent; and that the rent shall continue as now fixed, unless altered by such meeting.

That the committee shall prepare a plan of the pews, shewing their situation and numbers, which shall be exhibited in the Church three days before the day of sale.

New Bridge.

WHEREAS a Sum of Money has been subscribed for erecting a new Bridge across the Ravine on Younge Street, between the Farms of JOHN MCDOUGAL and GEORGE BOND, that in order to carry the object of the subscribers into effect it is the sense of this meeting and resolved accordingly that JOSEPH SHEPARD and JESSE KETCHUM shall be a committee to advertize for, receive proposals for and superintend the Building the said Bridge, in conjunction with two other Persons to be appointed by the Townships north of the Township of York, in case the Inhabitants of those Townships shall choose two Persons to meet those above named within the present month of January, and should those Inhabitants neglect or refuse to choose such committee that then the said JOSEPH SHEPARD and JESSE KETCHUM shall themselves choose a third Person to act with them, which said three Persons shall be a Committee to carry into immediate effect the object of the Subscribers, by contracting with any Person or Persons for building the same.

The above propositions were agreed to by the town meeting Held at the Waterloo Hotel 4th January 1819.

MONIS LAURENCE.
Town Clerk.

Stray Heifers.

THREE Stray Heifers came into the enclosure of the Subscriber, about a month since.

SENECA KETCHUM.
Yonge Street, Jan. 4th 1819.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS is to forbid any person or persons cutting, barking or boring any tree or trees on Lot No. 10, in the 2d concession of Uxbridge, or if any person should encroach on the said lot, the law will be put in full force against them.

FREDERIC LAMPMAN.
York, Dec. 25. 1818.

FOR SALE.

ONE half of Lot No. 3, in the new town, on the north side of Newgate street and east side of Yonge street, containing half an acre of ground and a small house thereon. The chance can have the use of an excellent well, which is on the other half of the Lot. A good title will be given.

Also for sale one [illegible] sloop called the Mars. For [illegible] apply to Mr. T. Johnston, York, or Caleb Humphrey near the garrison.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Mr. Rodney's Report continued.)

The general congress of the united provinces, assembled at Buenos Ayres, on the 3d of December, of 1816, established, by a provisional statute, a form of government which will be found in appendix marked E.

This congress is comprised of deputies from the different provinces. It actually consists of twenty-six members. But, as a representative is allowed for every fifteen thousand citizens, it would be numerous, if all the provinces had sent delegates in that ratio of population.

With some exceptions, and particularly of that paladium of our rights, which is unknown to the civil law, the trial by jury, the provisional constitution will be found, on an attentive perusal, to contain a distinct recognition of many of the vital principles of free government. A church establishment also, that of the Catholic faith, is contrary to our ideas of religious freedom; though a measure, adopted from necessity, perhaps, by them.

It declares, that all power, legislative, judicial, & executive, resides in the nation. The congress are to be chosen by electors, who are to be voted for by the people in the primary assemblies. The cabildos, or municipalities, are to be elected immediately by the citizens. It recognizes the independence of the judiciary, and declares the tenure of office, with respect to the superior judges, to be during good behaviour.—It provides for the election of a chief magistrate by congress, removeable when they choose to appoint a successor, and responsible for the execution of the duties of his office, which are defined & limited. In the oath of office, he is sworn to preserve the integrity & independence of his country.

The three great departments of state, of the treasury, and of war, are distinctly marked out, and their respective powers and duties assigned.

On some subjects it enters more into detail than is usual with us, particularly in those of their army, navy, & militia. But this, perhaps in their situation, was necessary.

It provides that no citizen shall accept a title of nobility, without forfeiting the character of citizenship.

It provides, also, against general warrants, and the arrest of individuals, unless on probable proof of guilt.

It contains a salutary provision that a judge, having original jurisdiction, before taking cognizance of the cause, shall use all possible means of reconciling the parties. This constitution is but temporary. The congress are engaged in the task of forming a permanent one. In the mean time, no alterations have been adopted.

The subject of a permanent constitution was before a committee of 16 members of congress. There was a difference of opinion prevailing among them, the point of a confederated or a consolidated government. If they should adopt the former, they will frame the constitution, in all probability, nearly after the model of that of the United States. Should they decide on the latter, it is highly probable they will incorporate the leading features of our system into their form of government. They seem to concur in the proposition to have a chief magistrate elected for a term of years, and a representative legislature, to consist of two branches. A senate, to constitute the most permanent body, & a house of representatives, whose term of service shall be of shorter duration.

Perhaps it would be better for them to delay the completion of this all important task, after the example of the United States, until a period of peace.

Their present provisional statute is no improvement on those which preceded it; and we may expect their proposed constitution will be still more perfect, as they advance in the knowledge of those principles on which republican governments are constituted.

But, however free in theory this provisional statute may be, it is undoubtedly true, that, unless administered agreeably to its letter and spirit, it will not afford security to the citizen. Whether any infraction have occurred since the date of its restoration, I cannot presume to determine, not being in full possession of the facts.

When we recollect that they have the benefit of our example, it may reasonably be expected that they will, in general, adhere to their written constitution. They have also the fatal result of the French revolution, warning them of the dangers of its excesses, of which they appear to be sensible.

The productions and the manufactures of the different provinces, will be found in appendix D; but I was unable to procure any satisfactory estimates of the probable value or amount in each province. There is, however, considerable internal trade carried on in the interchange of various articles between the several provinces; cattle, horses & mules, furnish a considerable source of barter; with the latter, Peru is supplied; the Paraguay tea is a great article of trade throughout the country. The will be given more or less in detail, in brandy, wine, raisins and figs of Mendoza and Santa Juan, are becoming important; the hides of oxen, the skins of the vaccina and grunaco, with a number of fine furs, afford valuable articles of exchange. These, with the foreign goods transported in every direction from Buenos Ayres, very rapidly, by oxen and mules, which also furnish the means of carrying their native productions to their sea ports, form a branch of trade of great magnitude, considering the population of the country.

Their exports are calculated, with some degree of accuracy, at ten millions of dollars.—These consist, principally, of ox hides, jerk beef and tallow, the present great staples of the country. A variety of furs and peltries, some grain, copper, mostly brought from Chili, with gold and silver in bullion and coin, chiefly from the mines of Potosi.

The imports are computed to be about equal to their exports. British manufactures form the principal mass, and they are to be had in abundance. They consist of woolen and cotton goods of every description, some of them wrought to imitate the manufactures of the country;—ironmongery, cutlery, hardware, saddlery, hats, porter, ale and cheese, are among the remaining articles.

From the United States they received lumbers of all kinds, and furniture of every description; coaches and carriages of all sorts, codfish, mackarel, shad and herring, leather, boots and shoes, powder and munitions of war, and naval stores, ships and vessels, particularly those calculated for their navy, or for privateers.

From Brazils they receive sugar, coffee, cotton and rum.

From the north of Europe they receive steel and iron; and from France a number of articles of its manufacture.

Their foreign commerce is principally carried on by British capitalists, though there are some Americans, a few French and other foreign merchants, also settled at Buenos Ayres; they are all placed, I believe, on the same footing of equality.

The revenue of the state may be estimated at about three millions of dollars annually; but their system of finance is very imperfect, and although their debt is small, their credit is low. They have hitherto avoided the issuing of paper money, and they have established no bank; but they have sometimes anticipated their revenue by giving due bills receivable in payment for duties, on goods imported, or articles exported; the impost furnishes the principal part of the revenue. A copy of their tariff, as at first established, was sometime since transmitted, I believe, to the department state; in this the duties were generally specific & high—I understand they have been lately reduced, as their exhorbitancy had occasioned much smuggling.

Voluntary contributions from those friendly to the revolution, and forced loans from the old Spaniards, have constituted another portion of their funds. To show the public capital adequate to all exigencies, their different civil, military and naval establishments have been taken into view, and are comprised in the estimate furnished, a thing unusual with us; but they have omitted their public lands, which, if a prudent use be made of them, must, at no distant day, become a very productive source of revenue to the state.

The mines of Potosi, which, in all probability, will very soon fall into their hands again, may furnish them with a considerable supply of the precious metals. It is stated, on respectable authority, that so late as the year 1790, the amount of gold, and silver coined at Potosi in that year, was calculated to have been $ 299,846 in gold, and $ 3,988,176 in silver. The state of their army, and the condition of their navy, will be seen by a reference to the annual return presented. [Appendix F.]

Their army is composed of regular troops, Cuyous, and militia. In one or other of these classes, they are reduced to the military art, and as far as I had an opportunity, and was capable of judging, they appeared to be well acquainted with the elements of their profession. Their forces, according to the paper furnished, are estimated at nearly 30,000 thousand men. They are composed of 1,299 artillery, 13,667 infantry, and 14,618 cavalry; of which 12,148 are troops of the line, 7,041 are Cuyous, and 10,573 militia. These form the different armies of the centre of Peru, of the Andes, of Cordova, and the auxiliary forces in the East o Rios. This statement, however, only includes the militia of the province of Buenos Ayres itself. Their supply of arms and munitions of war is ample, as will be seen by the statement annexed, on that subject.

Their navy is small, and some of their vessels are laid up in ordinary. A list of them, as well as of their privateers, will be found in Appendix F. Their private armed vessels are subjected to very strict regulations, agreeably to their prize code, which is among the original papers presented and here with

The document referred to is not sent delivered. It may be proper in this place, to introduce the subject of the irregular conduct of the privateers under the patriotic flag, against which the commissioners were directed to remonstrate. Having taken an opportunity of explaining to Mr. Tagle, the secretary of state, the proceedings of our government relative to Amelia Island and Galveston, agreeably to their instructions, the commissioners embraced a suitable occasion to urge the just cause of complaint, which the malpractices of private armed vessels, wearing the patriot colours, had furnished our government with; on both topics, they had long and interesting conversations. With the conduct of the government respecting Amelia Island and Galveston, Mr. Tagle expressed himself perfectly satisfied, and he disclaimed for his government any privity or participation in the lodgments made at those places, by persons acting in the name of the patriots of South America. In reference to the acts of cruisers under the patriot flags, he said he was sensible that great irregularities had occurred, though his government had done every thing in their power to prevent them, and were willing, if any instance of aggression were pointed out, to direct an inquiry into the case, and, if the facts were established, to punish those concerned, and redress the injured individuals. He professed his readiness to adopt any measures that would more effectually prevent a recurrence of such acts, in which he expressed his belief that the privateers of Buenos Ayres had rarely participated, though the character of the government had suffered from the conduct of others. He stated that they had, on one occasion, sent out some of their public vessels to examine all cruisers wearing the Buenos Ayrean flag, to see that they were lawfully commissioned, and to ascertain whether they had violated their instructions. (To be continued.)

INTERESTING TO THOUSANDS;

COLONY OF MUTUELLY UNION.

It is in agitation to found a Colony upon the ancient Spartan plan, sanctioned by Apostolical usage, of living in common, and enjoying a community of goods.—In this Establishment, as each will labour for all, and all for each, personal property will be unknown—and as but of private gain, engendered by an imperfect organization of Society, will be sacrificed at the shrine of public felicity.

To carry this project into execution, a fertile tract of land, consisting of some thousands of acres, is on the point of being purchased and surveyed.

Husbandmen and artizans of every sort are invited to this Colonization.—We tender the right hand of fellowship, to the honest and industrious of every description of People, whatever be their religious or political faith.

Want of funds will not furnish a reason to exclude any Colonist, and on the other hand, it will be a fundamental law of this establishment, that whatever property may be by adventurers put into the Common Stock, will be considered as a loan, and refunded to them or their assignees on demand.

The Colony will be situated within the bounds of Lower-Canada, and under the protection and controul of His Majesty's Government.

All persons who are willing to embark in this Enterprize, are requested to address themselves to the Subscriber, personally or by letter.—They will speedily their Country, age, profession, number of Children, (if married) property, &c.

No letter will be received but from Principals, nor unless *post paid*—Every letter to bear on its superscription, the words "Colony of Brotherly Union."

As soon as a sufficient number of applicants shall have enrolled their names, notice will be given by public advertisement to convene and digest a code of laws and regulations for the establishment. S. CLEVELAND BLYTH.

St. Constant, Lower-Canada, Dec. 3d 1818.

The several Gentlemen who conduct the Public Papers printed in these Provinces and the neighbouring States of America, are respectfully requested to give the above one insertion *pro bono publico.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. MILES, the Editor of the Kingston Gazette, having disposed of his Press, Types, &c. to Messrs. *Pringle & Macaulay*; the Gazette will, in consequence of this arrangement, be discontinued after the last Tuesday in December next, and in its place will be published a Paper entitled,

The Kingston Chronicle.

PROSPECTUS.

The Editors of the Newspaper, which is now offered to the patronage of the public, desirous of obtaining that approbation to which they aspire, are endeavouring to make such arrangements with their correspondents in Europe, and in the United States, as may open to their use the most extensive channels of early intelligence.

The Chronicle will contain a summary of foreign and domestic news, which proportion to its general, or local interest.

With a due sense of their importance, the Editors will be careful to make commerce, agriculture, & internal improvements, leading topics in the pages of their journal; and will feel themselves highly indebted to such gentlemen, as may furnish them with communications, either upon these or upon other subjects of utility. In the discussion of all questions, the strictest impartiality will be adhered to; but under no circumstances will the CHRONICLE be permitted to be made the vehicle of unjust or illiberal insinuations, or low invective.

Well aware that the happiness of society chiefly depends on the moral conduct of the members. The Editors will always be ready to give a place to communications which have for their objects, the promotion of virtue and religion. Determined to support the liberty of the Press, they will peculiarly endeavour to maintain an independent spirit in the discussion of political subjects; at the same time, they will be careful not to mistake licentiousness for independence, or intemperate declamation for manly arguments. The *Chronicle* will be printed on a sheet of Super-Royal paper, and published every Friday afternoon. The first number will appear on the 1st day of January, 1819; and will be delivered to subscribers at One Pound per Annum, exclusive of postage, payable ** months in advance,

Subscriptions received by Messrs. PRINGLE & MACAULAY.

A. BOWMAN,

Carpenter and Joiner,

BEGS leave to inform the Public of York and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in the house first East of Judge Campbell's and as he had the management of some of the principal buildings in Britain, for the space of eight years, he hopes that he will be found fully qualified for his business.

Doors, windows and every part of finishing, for town or country, in a superior manner and on the most reasonable terms.

York, 29 Dec. 1818.

RICHARD COATES,

PAINTER,

AVAILS himself of this opportunity of returning his most humble thanks to the Inhabitants of York and its vicinity, for their past favors; and begs leave to inform them that he intends to continue his occupation in all its various branches, viz:—

Portrait Painting,

Land and Marine Scenery,

SIGN PAINTING,

Rooms and Furniture, &c.

painted in an elegant style; and still hopes by his strict attention to and execution of his work, to merit the favors of those who may please to honor him with their support.

He also begs leave to inform the young Gentlemen of the place, that he has long been in the habit of teaching

MUSIC,

both in theory and practice; and intends to give lessons to those who may feel disposed to be instructed in that science.—Musical Instruments tuned, &c.—For particulars enquire at his residence, opposite Mr. Thomas Duggan's New Store.

York, Nov. 26, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those persons, who stand indebted to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

either by Book Acct. Notes of Hand, or by Bond; that unless the same is settled, on or before the First day of February next, ensuing, they will (without reserve,) be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

York, 3rd Dec. 1818.

Under the patronage of the Rt. Hon. Lady Sarah Maitland.

THE Studies of Mrs. GOODMAN'S *French & English* School, will be resumed, after the present Holidays, on Monday the 4th of January.

Mrs. G. respectfully informs her friends that she has made very considerable additions to her house, and is using every possible exertion to render it comfortable for the accommodation of eight or ten more Boarders.

N. B. A young Lady of good character and family is wanted immediately, as an assistant in the School, to superintend the sewing department, and to instruct a Junior Class in reading and spelling.

York, December 24 1818.—3w52

A New Town.

THE advantageous situation of a tract of land on the East side of Fort Wellington, in Upper Canada, and directly opposite the American town of Ogdensburgh, has induced the Proprietor to have the same Surveyed and laid out into regular Streets and Lots, for the purpose of establishing a town, to be called WELLINGTON, in which the lots will be let on building Leases, for a term of twenty one years.

By the plan adopted, every lot in town will have the singular advantage of being not only a corner lot, but also of being bounded by streets on three sides, and giving to every dwelling house in town a southern aspect, with a full view of the Harbour and Shipping, and of the opposite town of Ogdensburgh and the surrounding country.

The Harbour is a bay of the St. Lawrence formed by projecting points of land, which will effectually shelter the wharves and shipping from the current of the river and from the floating ice, so frequently destructive in other parts of the river.—It is extensive and commodious, affording good anchorage with sufficient depth of water for all descriptions of vessels that navigate the river.

When twenty families are settled in the town, the proprietor will engage to build a Church and School House for their use.

The situation being in the midst of a populous and highly cultivated country, will always ensure a cheap & well supplied market, and afford an extensive field for country trade, and is particularly well situated for the lumber & transport business.

For further particulars, apply to WM. ALLAN Esq. of York, THOS. DICKSON Esq. of Queenston, ALLAN M'LEAN Esq. of Kingston, L. P. SHERWOOD Esq. of Brockville, HAMILTON WALKER Esq. of Prescott, and ARCHD. M'I'NISH Esq. of Cornwall, with whom plans of the town are deposited for inspection.

Mr Walker of Prescott is particularly instructed, and authorized to prepare Leases.

York, Dec. 22 1818.—3w 52.

LAND FOR SALE.

In Caistor, County of Lincoln

Lots No. 17, 18 & 19 in the 3d Concession, 17 and 18 in the 4th.

In Percy,

Lots No. 19 and 29 in 13th Concession, 19 in the 11th
9 with broken front in 12th,
21 in the 14th,
South half of 21st in the 9th

Town Lot No. 207 in the Town of Niagara,

Lots 23 in front of Lake Ontario,
and 22 and 24 in the
Concession, of Ancaster,
burg containing 5
cres.
22 and 23 in front
line, in the Town
Ware, county
Acres

PRICE OF PROVISIONS

In the York Market during the week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	Dollar at 5s. From £	s.	d.	To £	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	6	5	0	0	6
Mutton	——	0	6	5	0	0	7
Veal	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Pork	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Fowls	pair	0	2	0	0	2	6
Turkeys	each	0	7	6	0	10	0
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Butter	——	0	1	6	0	1	8
Eggs	doz.	0	0	0	0	1	3
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
Oats	——	0	1	3	0	1	8
Turnips	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
Cabbages	head	0	0	½	0	0	6
Flour	cwt.	0	12	6	0	15	0
Do.	bl.	1	2	6	1	5	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hay	ton	2	0	0	2	10	0
Wood	cords	0	10	0	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bath ville.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq.	*Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich*
J. Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburg*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY [illegible]

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. III. YORK, THURSDAY JANUARY 14, 1819. No. 3.

A New Town.

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In Percy,
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9 with broken front in 12th,
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South half of 21 in the 8th
wn Lot No. 207 in the Town of Nia-
gara,
Lots 23 in front of Lake Ont
and 22 and 24 in 2d
Concession, of Ancas-
burg containing 34 A-
cres.
22 and 23 in front of Lake
E. in the Township of
Wa. Street, containing 600
Acres

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.

the York Market during the last
week.

ICLES.	PER.	Dollar at 3s.					
		FROM			TO		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
f	lb.	0	0	3	0	0	6
ton	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
k	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
ls	pair	0	2	0	0	2	6
keys	each	0	7	6	0	10	0
se	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
ese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
ter	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
gs	doz.	0	0	0	0	1	3
eat	bush.	0	0	0	0	3	9
s	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
atoes	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
s	——	0	1	3	0	2	0
rnips	——	0	2	0	0	0	0
bbages	head	0	0	4	0	0	6
ur	cwt.	0	12	6	0	18	9
	bl.	1	2	6	1	5	0
llow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
rd	——	0	0	0	0	1	0
y	ton	2	0	0	2	10	0
od	cord	0	10	0	0	15	0

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McNabb, Esq. - - - *Belleville.*
ajor Rogers, - - - - *New-Castle.*
Fothergill, Esq. - - - *Toronto.*
Hatt, Esq. - - - - *Ancaster.*
Crooks, Esq. - - - - *Niagara*
McCormick, Esq. - - - *Queenston*
Ross, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point*
Burwell, Esq. - - - *Port Talbot*
Hands, Esq. - - - *Sandwich*
Wilson, Esq. - - - *Amherstburg*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY S. S. ROPER.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. Maitland,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE *the* THIRD *by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.*

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York on the second day of January one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS on the Twenty Seventh day of November last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the second day of January one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the eighth day of February next ensuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR. PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this twenty sixth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen and in the Fifty-ninth year of our reign.

P. M.

By *Command of His Excellency.*
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Shear or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Burford: and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*: and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble of the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)

On Wednesday the
13th & 27th Januaary,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 30th 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN FOSTER, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that Lot No. 5, in the 12th Concession of Bertie, will be thrown open for Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto within Six Months from this date.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that in consideration of the increased value of Land, the Fee on the Patent, on all orders for Grants of land pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table.

	Sterling.
One hundred Acres, - -	£5 8 1
Two hundred Acres, - -	16 7 6
Three hundred Acres, - -	24 11 7
Four hundred Acres, - -	32 5 8
Five hundred Acres, - -	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres, - -	47 13 10
Seven hundred Acres, - -	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres, - -	63 2 0
Nine hundred Acres, - -	70 16 1
One thousand Acres, - -	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres, - -	86 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres, - -	93 18 4

J. SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

For SALE.

ONE half of Lot No. 8, in the new town, on the north side of Newgate street and east side of York street, containing half an acre of ground and a small house thereon. The purchaser can have the use of an excellent well, which is on the other half of the Lot. A good title will be given.

Also for sale one third share of a small sloop called the *Mars*. For information apply to Mr. T. Johnston, in York, or to Caleb Humphrey near the garrison.

A. BOWMAN,

Carpenter and Joiner.

BEGS leave to inform the Public of York and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in the house first East of Judge Campbell's and as he had the management of some of the principal buildings in Britain, for the space of eight years, he hopes that he will be found fully qualified for his business.

Doors, windows and every part of finishing, for town or country, in a superior manner and on the most reasonable terms.

York, 29 Dec. 1818.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE
OR
WATERIDO HOUSE,

By George Br[illegible]

WHO begs leave to inform friends and the public, that he has taken [illegible] house formerly Mr. Ash ley's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that he has spared no expence to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. B. pledges himself that no exertions shall be wanting to promote the comfort & convenience of those who favor him with their custom: his HOUSE and STABLING are well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best quality that the country affords: and he hopes that upon trial his accommodations and terms will give general satisfaction.

York, 16th Oct. 1818.

STEAM-BOAT.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such persons as may be desirous of becoming Proprietors in the Steam-Boat, intended to navigate between the upper part of Lake Ontario and Prescot; that shares may be taken and any information furnished respecting the undertaking, on application to D'Arcy Boulton, Esquire, junr. of this town.

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DREAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817.

THE Copartnership of MATHEW CROOKS, & Company, carried on at Ancaster, in the Province of Upper Canada, was dissolved on the first day of June last by mutual consent.—Notice is, therefore hereby given, to all Persons who stand indebted to the said Copartnership, to call and settle the same without delay. And those who have claims on the same are requested to present them for settlement, to Mathew Crooks, who is fully impowered to adjust them.

W. CROOKS.
MATTHEW CROOKS

Ancaster, 23 Nov. 1818. 3w.—49

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Stoyles, where he has a consignment of excellent

WHISKEY

for sale, at 5s. 3d. *N. Y. Curr'y.* per gallon.

—ALSO—
A QUANTITY OF
Iron Hollow Ware,
(Box and Franklin Stoves, &c)

to be disposed of at the prices they are sold for at the Manufactory, including transport.

A Discount of 5 per cent made to purchasers of the Iron Ware, exceeding Fifty Dollars

W. ALLAN.

Yor, 21st Nov. 1818.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor Kingston, 12th March. 17tf.

To Brick-Makers.

A Piece of GROUND, suitable for BRICK-MAKING, to be let upon very favorable terms, within a Mile of the Market House.

Apply to the Editor.

FOR SALE.

On reasonable terms.

LOT No. 13, west side of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, with about 30 or 40 acres of improvement, lately occupied by the subscriber.—On the premises are a new Frame-House containing six rooms, cellar and cellar-kitchen; a large Barn-frame, raised, 50 by 50 feet; an excellent new Saw-Mill complete, capable of cutting 2000 feet of timber in 24 hours, with a substantial mill-dam erected on a never failing stream, the west branch of the River Don.

The situation is very desirable either for the Farmer, Merchant or Mechanic. The situation from York is only 7 miles. The Saw-Mill is within a very short distance of the road, and if commenced in a short time 20 acres might be sown with wheat this fall.

For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. LAYE, York, at the Store of Alexander Wood, Esq.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

Yonge Street, 25th June, 1818.

Saddling Business.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD takes this method of informing the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has purchased the stock and trade formerly belonging to I. A. JONES, as a *Saddler, Harness and Trunk-Maker*, which business he intends carrying on at the stand formerly occupied by I. Jones, one door east of the Mansion House Hotel: where he has now on hand

Saddles, *Harness,*
Bridles, *Valises,*
Halters, *Portmanteaus*

and a number of other articles, which he will sell as low, for Cash or short credit, as can be purchased in the country.

Repairing done at all times.

Those who will please to favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with neatness and despatch.

York, August 4th 1818. 6m32

Seasoned Boards.

A quantity of excellent Kiln dried Boards for Sale.—Enquire at this Office.

York, 4th Nov. 1818.

GERMAN MILLS,
New Establishment.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Markham and its vicinity, that he has commenced an establishment at the *German Mills*, the Store of which is and will be kept well supplied with such articles as may be wanted, which will be sold reasonable, and Wheat, Rye or Barley at all times taken in payment.

A few hundred bushels of Wheat or Rye wanted immediately, for which one half Cash will be paid on delivery.

Apply to *Mr. J. Applegarth*, at the Mills.

W. G. HEPBURNE

Queenston, 26th Oct. 1818. 1f44

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given

THAT VERY commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, STABLES, &c. situated on 1-5th of an acre, in the town of York, adjoining the Mansion-House Hotel, and at present occupied by R. Hall, Esq. and H'y. Drean, & Co. This situation holds out many advantages to the Merchant both in point of situation and convenience having an excellent Cellar, Outer Store, Coach-House, Stabling, &c. &c.

These Premises are too well known to need further description and will be disposed of at a moderate price; application to be made to J. M. JACKSON, Esq. on Yonge Street, or to WM. ALLAN Esq. of York, who will make known the Terms of payment and give an unexceptionable title to the same.

The above Premises will be sold by public Auction on the 18th of February if not previously disposed of.

York, Oct. 17, 1818.

Snuff, Tobacco, Soap & Candle MANUFACTORY.

YORK, U. C.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have now on hand and will be constantly supplied with every article in the above line at their Manufactory, of a most superior quality and on the most reasonable terms.

They also Manufacture

Palm Oil Soap;

The virtues of this VEGETABLE SOAP in cases of sun burnings, the ill effects of cold winds, removing Pimples Freckles, &c. is universally allowed.—The Subscribers would call the attention of Gentlemen to an article of comfort and utility in Shaving, both on account of its peculiar emollient qualities as also from the pleasing odour of the Wall Flower which it so eminently possesses.

OATES & STOTESBURY.

September 9. 37—6m.

NOTICE.

IT is requested, that those who stand indebted to HENRY DREAN, prior to the year 1817, to the present date, will immediately come forward and settle their accounts; otherwise they will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect, after the 29th inst.

York, Nov. 24, 1818.

LANDS FOR SALE.

In the Township of Clarke,

Lots No. 16 17 & 18, Broken fronts, 600 Acres.
16 17 & 18, 1st Con. 600.
17 & 18 2d. do 400.
17 & 18 3d. do 400.

In the Township of Cramahe,

Lots No. 17 18 & 19 3d Con. 600.
14 & 15 4th do 400.

In the Township of Darlington,

Lots No. 15 3d Concession 200
8 4th do 200.

In the Township of York,

Lot No. 37 3d Concession 200.

GEORGE CROOKSHANKS.

York, 16th Dec. 1818.—tf. 5.

From the United States.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.

Latest from England.

The ship Triton, Capt. Holcomb, arrived at this port yesterday, in 48 days from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 31 Oct. They furnish no political news of any great moment, excepting the full ratification of the Treaty for the evacuation of the allied army from France, & the dispersion of the troops, to their several homes.

British army had reached England. The Sovereigns, and high military commanders were assembling at Paris, for the purpose of taking an affectionate, and it is hoped, a long farewell, of the Illustrious house of Bourbon. A few getrious have been made from the latest dates:

The ratifications by the French government, of the Treaty of the Sovereigns of Europe, for evacuating the French territory, was received at Aix-la-Chapelle, on the 17th Oct.

The Emperor of Russia & King of Prussia, were at Valenciennes on the 21st Oct. The Duke of Wellington was to give, the next day, a splendid fete to the sovereigns, and on the following day, a grand review of the troops; when immediately after the evacuation was to follow. The route of all the troops has been traced.

The Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, together with many illustrious personages of civil & military distinction, were expected at Paris on the 28th Oct.

The Bank of England had not resumed specie payments; but it was said, they were prepared for that measure, and would commence with the issue of silver.

On the 30th Oct. fifty sail of vessels arrived at Dover from Calais, having on board a large body of British troops, of the late army of observation in France. After landing the men, the vessels immediately returned to Calais.

The Queen of England still lingers on the bed of sickness, & suffers great pain and restlessness.

Sir Humphrey Davy has been raised to the dignity of a Baronet.

Died at Paris, M. Bertrand de Molleville, Minister of Marine under Louis XVI. aged 75.

From a London Paper.

The following extraordinary sale of stock, of the improved short-horned breed, took place at the sale of Mr. Robert Collings, of Brampton, near Darlington, who is celebrated as an agriculturalist of the first class, and whose stock was brought to the hammer on the 29th & 30th Aug.

One 2 year old cow, sold for	331	guineas
One 4 year old cow,	do. 300	do.
One 5 year old cow,	do. 270	do.
One 1 year old bull calf,	do. 270	do.
One 4 year old bull,	do. 721	do.

And it appears by the catalogue with printed prices affixed, that

34 cows	sold for	4141	guineas
17 heifers	do.	1256	do.
6 bulls	do.	1343	do.
7 bull calves	do.	713	do.

17 head head of cattle sold for total 7484 guineas

[These cattle are of the breed of the imported bull exhibited at Brighton, Mass. in Oct. last.]

NEW METHOD OF MAKING BUTTER.

Put the cream intended for butter into a strong linen cloth, tie it up with a string, dig a hole in the earth 15 inches deep, and let the bottom of it be sufficiently capacious to allow the cream in the linen cloth to lie about four inches deep all over it. Put another cloth around that which contains the cream to keep the dirt from it.—When deposited in the hole, cover it up with earth (but do not tread it down) and let it remain 24 or 26 hours; then take it out and pour the cream, which will now be very thick, into a bowl or other vessel, and stir it well from five to ten minutes with a wooden spoon or ladle, when the butter will be completely formed, and may be taken out and washed as usual. The advantages of this mode of making butter are as follows, viz.—1st. The cream yields a larger quantity of butter, or an addition of about one pound in ten; 2d. In hot weather the butter is obtained without a tedious process, and is free from the rancid taste that long & hot churned butter generally possesses; and 3d. A very small stock of cream may be operated upon equally as well as a larger quantity.

From the Boston Gazette.

It is expected three more new states will be added to the union, before many months. The *Illinois* will be the 21st in the numerical order of the states. The legislature met in October last appointed two senators to sit in the present congress; a representative has also been elected by the people. The *Missouri Territory*, it is said, will be formed into a state this winter, and will be No. 22. Next follows the *Alabama Territory*, and will be called No. 23. The population of the latter is supposed to be upwards of 60,000. Two new territorial governments will be also erected; first, the *Red River*, and the country which lies south of it, towards the gulf of Mexico. The next is the *North Western Territory*. it is twice as large as the state of Virginia, and comprises the ancient French settlement of Prairie du Chien & Green Bay.

Steam Boat on the Missouri.—A Louisville paper, of the 30th of September, mentions that a new Steam Boat, named *Johnson*, commanded by S. Craig, built by Col. James Johnson of Wheeling, Virginia, and intended as a trader on the *Missouri* as far north as the Yellow Stone River, had passed the falls in safety. The same paper adds—"This Boat, if successful, will open a new source of trade to the enterprising inhabitants of the West, and will afford great facility in the transportation of troops and military stores intended for the new depot at that point."

Singular Preservation.—The following circumstance, says the *Rockestr Telegraph*, took place at Carthage on Tuesday last. A Mr. Johnson, was on the end of the lever which hung over the precipice in the act of raising a stick of timber, the end of the lever gave way and he precipitated down the bank 150 feet; he struck twice on the projecting rocks before he reached the bottom. We are informed that none of his bones were broken, and that he is in a fair way of recovery.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

LAKE FISHERIES.

We cannot sufficiently appreciate the goodness of Providence, for the peculiar bestowment of his favors on the people of this state.—The resources of New York yet only dawn upon us.—Heaven has placed an exclusive supply of salt in the heart of the state, and this necessary article is dispensed for one shilling a bushel, where the transportation alone, if imported would cost twelve. Not only are the inhabitants of the whole interior of the state provided at a low rate, but a large surplus is yearly exported. The present season, more than sixteen thousand barrels have gone through lake Ontario.—Gypsum too, in quantity equal to every purpose & beyond consumption, is found in vast beds where the distance must, but for the bounty of the great Author of nature have denied the farmer this great aid in agriculture. These sources of wealth & convenience have been frequently described, while the no less liberal hand of Providence in furnishing the waste of many and the luxury of others, by means of the fish found in the lakes, is hardly known or acknowledged. The season for taking fish is just closing—I have not the data for an estimate of the yearly product of this lake, but have ascertained from the most correct sources the following to be the quantity and species of fish taken & salted this season in this & Chaumont bays.

Siscoes or lake herring	4,000		
bbls. selling price $7 per bbl.			
is			$28,000
White fish	1200 bbls.	9 is	10,800
Salmon trout	400 bbls.	14 is	5,600
Total	5,600 bbls.	amount	$44,400

The distance comprised is less than twenty miles, and the quantity is exclusive of the abundance distributed fresh in the country, contiguous to the fishing grounds.—From this statement some opinion may be formed of the value, importance & extent of our inland fisheries. Industry & labour are alone wanting to share this bounty, and the poor are enabled to provide a resource for winter with but very little expense. To some they furnish the means of subsistence, while others at a distance seek them as a luxury. We are glad to have it in our power to state, that a law was passed by the last assembly to regulate the tracking of lake fish & provides for the appointment of inspectors, who have branded all those up under their direction.—*Ib.*

To be continued.

By the treaty with Great Britain, the Americans were to give up to the Indians all the lands that may have been taken from them during the war, and place them on the same footing they were in 1811. It appears they have not done it; that Fort Gaines, on the Chatahoochy, and Camp Crawford, on the Flint river, are both on Indian territory, that was not in possession of America in 1811. They are fearful that, before any aid is given by the English government, they will no longer be in possession of any territory.

I wrote last January to his excellency the hon. Charles Bagot, respecting the encroachments of the Americans; as I was informed by the copy of a letter from the right hon. earl Bathurst, handed me by his excellency governor Cameron, that his majesty's ambassador had received orders to watch over the interest of the Indians. Since my return here I have received an extract of a letter from the hon. Charles Bagot, that the expense of postage is so considerable, any further communications of the same nature must be sent by private hands. Now, sir, as no person goes from this direct to Washington, how am I to be able to comply with his desire? Thus he will be kept ignorant of the situation of the poor Indians, and the encroachments daily made on their lands by American settlers, while he may be told by the American government that no encroachments have been made, and that the forts they still hold are necessary to check the unruly Seminoles. Thus, the person appointed to watch over the interest of the Indians, having no other means of information than from the parties interested in their destruction, and seeing from time to time, in the American gazettes, accounts of cruel murders, &c. committed by the Indians on the frontier settlements of the United States, he apprehends the Indians merit all the Americans do to them.

But let his majesty's government appoint an agent, with full powers to correspond with his majesty's ambassador at Washington, and his eyes will then be opened as to the motives that influenced American individuals, as well as the government, in villifying the Indians.

The power given me, and the instructions, were to memorialize his majesty's government, as well as the governor general of the Havanna; but if you will be pleased to lay this letter before his majesty's secretary of state, it will save the necessity of the first, and I fear that a memorial to the governor general would be of no use.

Referring you to the answer, I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant.

A. ARBUTHNOT.

From A. Arbuthnot to William Hambly.

OCKLOCKNEE SOUND, 9d. May, 1817.

Sir—On my return home this day I received a letter signed by you, & dated 23d March.—As you therein take the liberty of advising me, *as you say*, by order of the chiefs of the Creek Nation, I am glad of, and I shall embrace this opening you give me, and reply to you at some length—and, sir, let me promise, that when you lived at Prospect Bluff, a clerk to Messrs. Forbes & Co. you did not consider Cappachimico, the Queen, or any other of the chiefs of the lower Creek Nation as outlaws, nor have they been considered as such by the English government, who are the natural protecters of the Indian nations; and it ill becomes Mr. Hambly to call Cappachimico an outlaw, through whom has ever been his friend, and by his authority has prolonged his life. Yes, sir, the young chiefs or warriors of the Creek Nation, considering you as the chief cause of their troubles, would have long ere this had possession of you, and perhaps with your life made you paid the forfeit for the injuries heaped on them, had not that man who has been your friend from your early youth, stepped in as your protector. Yes, this is the man who Mr. Hambly presume to call an outlaw. A pardoned villain, when going to the gallows, would bless the hand that saved his life; but Mr. Hambly blasphemes his saviour.

As Mr. Hambly's generous friend is the principal cause of my being in this country, as an honest man, I shall endeavour to fulfil my promise to him and the other chiefs. The guilty alone have fear—an honest & upright man dreads no dangers, fears no evil, asks commits no ill; and your arm of justice ought to be applied where it would rightly fall, on the heads of the real guilty. Your mean & vile insinuations that have been the cause of theft and murders, comes ill from he who has been the cause of the murder of hundreds. Though your usage was most villainous at the fort, yet your revenge was too savage & sanguinary. If your conduct, sir, to the Indians were guided by as pure motives as mine, it would endeavor to influence them to respect each other as brothers, and live in harmony & friendship, cultivating their lands in summer, and taking their diversions of hunting in winter, respecting their neighbors, and making yourselves respected by them. If thus, sir, you would act, (and by your knowledge of their language, you have much more in your power than any other man) you would then be the true friend of the Indians. Were I an instigator of theft & murder, would I hold the language I have done to the chiefs and others who have called on me? Ask the Lieut. Commanding at Fort Gaines if my letter to him breathed the strains of a murderer? Ask Opy Hatchy, or Dany his interpreter, if the recommendatory note I sent him by order of Apiny could be written by an instigator of murder? Ask Apiny himself if my language to him was that of a murderer? Ask Mappalitchy, a chief residing among the Americans on Ockmulgee, if my language & advice to him favored that of a murderer? All those and every Indian who have heard my talks, will contradict your vile assertions.

But Mappalitchy has given me a clue by which I can unravel whence the aspersion comes.—Not from Apiny, Hatchy or any of the chiefs of the Upper Towns, but from he who endeavors to lead them to mischief & quarrels with each other. Did not the chiefs hear my note read with respect, and perfectly according to my sentiments of being all as brethren uniting with bonds of friendship & love? Did not they approve of what we have done, and what we are doing, and it is by his recommendation we have thus presumed to address your excellency.

We have the honor to be your excellency's most obedient and very humble servant.

A. ARBUTHNOT.

No. 1.

Power of Attorney for the Indian Chiefs to A. Arbuthnot.

Know all men by these presents, That we, chiefs of the Creek Nation, whose names are affixed to this paper, having full faith and confidence in *A. Arbuthnot*, of New-Providence, who, knowing all our talks, is fully acquainted with our intentions and wishes, do hereby, by these presents, constitute and appoint him, the said *Alexander Arbuthnot*, our Attorney and Agent, with full power & authority to act for us, and in our names, in all affairs relating to our nation, and also to write such letters & papers as to him may appear necessary & proper, for our benefit and that of the Creek Nation.

Given at Ocklokee Sound, in the Creek Nation, this 17th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Cappachimaco, Inlemothle, Charles Tuctuooky, Otus Nimico, Ocmeone Imatchicule, Inhimatterhucle, Lohoe Itamatchly, Howruthle, Hillisajo, Tamuches Habo, Opatchlomico.

Q. by the Court. Have you at any time, within the last twelve months, heard any conversation between the prisoner & the chief called Bowlegs, relating to the war between the United States & the Seminoles?

A. I heard the prisoner tell Bowlegs that he had sent letters to the Prince Regent, and expected soon to have an answer. Some time afterwards, some of the Negroes doubted his carrying those letters, when the prisoner stated that he had, but the distance being great, it would take some time to receive an answer.

By the court. State to the court when & where you first saw the letter signed A. Arbuthnot, dated April 2d, 1818, referred to in the 1st specification and the 2d charge.

A. About the 6th of April, a black man who said he had received it from an Indian, gave it to Mr. Ambristie, whom I saw reading it.

Q. by the court. Do you know by what means that letter was conveyed to Suwany?

A. Understood by an Indian who was sent from St. Marks.

(To be continued.)

FROM THE KINGSTON CHRONICLE.

HALLOWELL, Dec. 29th, 1818.

SIR,

Having been some years resident in this Province, and possessing a considerable property in it, which I had always found and looked on as secured by the just administration of a wise system of laws I have, of late, been very much concerned at the confident assertions which have met my eyes, in the shape of Addresses, Petitions, &c. "that all the blessings of the social compact were centering to ours," and that "all we fought for in war, and all we hoped for in peace was in danger."

My own observations seemed to be going on much in the old way, and I have always asked in vain, where the danger was coming from; but have been lately much relieved from my apprehensions, by the publication of an Inventory of grievances, by Anthony McGuin, Esq. J. P.

I now know the extent of our danger, and feel easier; and for the benefit of others, who may have been panic-struck, like myself, shall state the remarks that occurred to me when I saw the worthy justice's production.

(To be concluded in our next.)

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has lately received the following Address, from the Township of Ernest-town.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

WE, the Subscribers, Inhabitants of the Township of Ernest-town, in the Midland District of this Province, feeling ourselves called upon at this particular time to vindicate ourselves from that odium which might too generally attach itself to the loyal inhabitants of this township, beg leave to approach your Excellency not only with sentiments of the warmest affection and veneration for that government, which many of us, on a former occasion, chose as an asylum for our misfortunes, but with every respect also for its administration, under the direction of one whose moral & political zeal has already become noted, and is gratefully acknowledged by every loyal and unprejudiced person. We should not have thought it necessary to give your Excellency this assurance of our loyalty and attachment to that government, whose protecting arm has ever been extended for our comfort and security, had not the malevolent intrigues of a political adventurer, seduced a number of our inhabitants to address your Excellency in the name of this township, in a style certainly not dictated by their own feelings, and in a manner too that cannot fail to convey to your Excellency's mind impressions not a little unfavourable to our political tenets.

He approves of what we have done, and what we are doing, and it is by his recommendation we have thus presumed to address your excellency.

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unfavourable to our political te-

We now therefore beg leave to assure your Excellency that the petitions or addresses lately forwarded from this place, do not express the true sense and feeling of *the Township*. They were unquestionably dictated by one who has been for some months past labouring to seduce the affections of a people whose loyalty had never before been doubted; but at the same time, that it cannot be denied he has in some instances succeeded in imposing upon the good intentions of a few loyal subjects, we must assure your Excellency that many of those who appear most active in promoting his designs, are people who from their short residence under the government of this country, have not yet been able to overcome their prejudices against it, and from not being able therefore duly to appreciate its advantages, are now loudly complaining of alledged grievances, at the same time they would seem to be courting them.

Your Excellency will therefore do the loyal inhabitants of this township the justice to believe, that, although some few may have been hastily led into error, the great mass of his majesty's subjects are not to be led astray by the machinations of any factious and discontented person, but that they will always be found ready to repel the inroads of sedition and disorder, and to spurn with indignation, the malevolent designs of all turbulent intruders upon their quiet and happiness.

Matthew Clark, J. P.	Henry Simmons,
Wm. Johnston, colonel	Timothy Simmons,
A. M.	Nicholas Amey,
Robert Clark, J. P.	George V. Volkenburgh,
Jas. Parrot, Lt. Col. M.	Samuel Cronk,
Thomas Empey, J. P.	James Dice,
Isaac Fraser, J. P.	Daniel Purdy,
Daniel Hagerman,	Martin Hover,
John Ham, senr.	Richard Calhoun,
Jonas Amey,	Joshua Booth,
Thomas Fraser,	Lewis Comer,
David Lackwood,	Jacob Comer,
Sebastean Hoyle,	Isaac Snider,
Wardin Walker,	Henry Comer,
Jacob Hartman,	Thomas Lucas,
Abraham Snider,	Valentine Lucas,
James Rankin,	David Hartman,
John Clark,	George Hartman,
John Abrams,	Henry Davy,
Samuel Clark,	George Booter,
Daniel Fraser,	John Van Sickle,
Hammuel Madden,	L. Babcock,
John Stover,	Abraham Reading,
Michael Asselstine,	John Snider,
Thomas Empey, junr.	Nicholas Snider,
Henry Abrams,	Jacob Stover,
Jonas Abrams,	Benjamin Hicks,
Jacob C. Ham,	Martin Lumes,
Jacob Caldwell,	Dennis Lucas,
David Boice,	Lewis Hartman,
John Amey,	Peter More,
Daniel Farley,	Jacob More,
Abraham Snider, junr.	Benjamin Booth,
Frederick York,	James Alexander,
[illegible]	Reuben Wagner,
[illegible] Davey,	Robert Alexander,
[illegible]am,	Philip Daly,
[illegible]ark,	Joseph Amey,
[illegible] Parrot,	Peter Baker,
Abraham Amey, senr.	Charles Hagadorn,
Ely Peters,	Israel Amey,
John Peters,	Peter Asselstine, senr.
Peter Daly,	John Asselstine,
John Timerman,	George McGinnis,
Peter Ham,	Richard Mahens,
James Madden,	Daniel Campbell,
Daniel McDonell,	John Howard,
William Madden,	Isaac Asselstine,
Henry Bush,	Michael Gaboree,
Thomas Empey, 3d.	Francis Cregen,
William Ward,	Owen Sullivan,
William Caton,	John W. Brown,
John Perry,	Joseph Amelin,
Rory Hutchens,	John Turner,
John Burley,	Richard Lessard,
Jonas Snider,	George Miller,
Jacob Snider,	John C. Frolick,
Joseph Burley,	John Laughlin,
Cornelius Burley,	Alexander Laughlin,
Elisha Brown,	John Carr,
Freeman Burley,	Elias Chatterson,
Simon Snider,	John McGillivray,
Joshua B. Lockwood,	Samuel Logan.
Weeden Walker, junr.	David Berry,
James Burley,	James Farley,
John C Clark,	James O'Neal,
Philip Hess,	Allen Leamon,
John Hughes,	Peter Parry,
Isaac Asselstine,	Andrew Leamon, junr.
Lewis Clement,	John O'Neal, senr.
Joseph Farney,	Joseph Brown,
Daniel Clark,	Andrew Leamon, senr.
David Faser,	Jacob G. Dies,
John Hicks,	Abraham Wood,
Peter Asselstine, junr.	James Storms,
Joseph Peters,	Jacob Storms, senr.
Jacob Laughlin,	Theophilus Brown,
Abraham Irish junr.	David Bowerman,
Matthew Dies,	Daniel Fraser,
David Grim,	David Clark,
William Vely,	Richard Warffe,
Joseph Chatterson,	Wm. J. McKay,
William Perry,	David Rankin,
Francis Freyn,	

The following statement accompanied this Address:

We the Subscribers do hereby authorise Matthew Clark, Esq. Chairman of a public meeting held in Ernest-town, the 15th of December 1818, to assure His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and the public at large, if he should think it proper, that in signing the Petitions or addresses heretofore circulated in this Township, complaining of Grievances, &c. we were imposed upon by the false Representations of those who called upon us for our Signatures; and that it never was our intention to join in complaints against a Government with which, as well as with its administration, we are perfectly contented:

William Ward.	Abraham Irish,
Daniel Mc Sclouten.	Daniel Clark.
Joseph Burley.	James O'Neal,
Freeman Burley,	Solomon Leamon,
Cornelius Burley,	Andrew Leamon,
Elisha Brown,	John O'Neal, Senr.
George Vol-	Volcom- Jacob G. Dies,
burgh,	James Storms.

To the Address, His Excellency was pleased to return the following answer:

GENTLEMEN,

I have received particular satisfaction from your loyal Address: for I think it important that the United Empire at large, and not less that the nation on our borders should know, that the people of this Province are not of a character to follow any band of factious individuals who may choose to originate an enterprize, however craftily disguised, against the government and constitution of the country.

In my anxiety to learn the real causes of discontent, which were complained of, but not stated, I readily answered a petition, signed by certain individuals of your Township; though I could not fail to notice that it exhibited the reverse of that tone of duty, which is usual and becoming in such communications. On this occasion, however, my feelings and understanding both assured me that the writing conveyed neither the language nor intention of the petitioners. I am now happy to be confirmed in that opinion by the declaration which accompanies your Address, and I gladly take this opportunity to remark, that the fifteen individuals, whose signature it bears, deserve much praise for having honestly discharged a service which was at once due to themselves, their fellow subjects and the government.

I have ordered the statement of grievances, which I received in answer to my enquiry, to be inserted in the Gazette, and I leave it to the honest good sense of His Majesty's subjects of this Colony to consider, whether they are such as to justify the revolutionary measures which were hurrying, they knew not whither, many loyal but misguided persons.

Be assured, gentlemen, that it is no less my inclination, than I feel it to be my duty, to remedy as far as lays in my power any description of evil, whether it be of a partial nature, or such as affects the general interests of the Colony.

In the month of December last, a Petition was received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, from certain inhabitants of the Township of Haldimand, in which many grievances were complained of, but none set forth. By His Excellency's command a letter was immediately written to Mr. Wilson Rus, the first subscriber of the petition, desiring to be informed what were the specific grievances complained of; to which the following answer has been received:

HALDIMAND, 26th Nov. 1818.

SIR,

I had the honor to receive a letter from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Office, dated the 26th inst. In reply thereto, I beg leave to state, that I received a letter of occupation for Lot No. 22, in the first Concession, and also for Lot No. 23, being a Crown Reserve in the same Concession of Haldimand, but have been and am at present, prevented from occupying said Lots by William Burnham, who alledges that he purchased them from the original proprietor, Francis Burnham, I have made known this circumstance to Mr. Boulton (who was then Attorney General) nearly three years ago, without receiving any redress; this I considered a grievance, and was the cause of my signing the petition from Haldimand.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
your obedient servant,
WILSON RUS.

To His Excellency SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper-Canada &c. &c. &c.

May it Please Your Excellency.

By a letter from your Secretary, dated the 6th instant, directed to the first signer of the Petition of the Inhabitants of Ernest-town, we are informed, that your Excellency has received our Petition, and desire to know what are the specific grievances, of which we complain.

We thank your Excellency for this notice of the Petition, and view it as an earnest of well timed attention to the wishes and interests of His Majesty's loyal subjects under your government.

Whatever in the "tone of the Petition" has appeared to your Excellency "undutiful," we hope will be ascribed to the surprise and pain, with which we perceived that the efforts we had been making, in conjunction with our fellow subjects in other parts of the Province, to obtain an enquiry concerning grievances complained of, with a view to their redress, had been too successfully misrepresented to your Excellency, as "attempts to excite discontent and organize factions;" were likely to be made the occasion of an act, which, if passed, would in our apprehension, cast a reproach upon the inhabitants of the Province, and unnecessarily abridge their political liberty. Conscious as to ourselves, and satisfied with respect to our fellow subjects, that no such seditious views existed, we expressed, in strong unstudied language, our sense of the injustice of the charge, and our alarm at the contemplated measure. Our duties might possibly have been couched in more happy terms; but our sentiments remain the same. Resection has indeed confirmed our repugnance to such a statute. If it is not passed, we interest your Excellency to withhold it for Royal assent. If it should be passed, we hope your Excellency, by further experience of the disposition of the people, whom you are appointed to govern, will become so well satisfied of their loyalty, as to recommend a repeal of the restrictive law. In the mean time, we know not how far we are safe in deliberating together upon the subject of specifying the grievances of which we complain, lest they should be deemed to be matters on which we are forbidden by the Law law, to meet and deliberate: and yet, without such joint deliberation, the separate statement of a single petitioner, will be of little avail. Presuming that the letter written by your Excellency's order, was not intended solely for the individual to whom it was directed, as he happened to be the first signer of our Petition, but that it was intended to be communicated to all the Petitioners, for their common benefit, we venture to comply with it in that sense, and unite in this deliberate, but imperfect statement of a number of specific grievances, of which we complain.

1. The land granting department, has long been complained of, for unnecessary delays, occasioning much disappointment, trouble and expence to applicants; for unreasonable charges; and for partiality and favoritism in the granting and location of lands; one instance of which among many others, has been mentioned, of a valuable tract of land, in the front of the Township of Murray, very near the outlet of the River Trent, granted to a member of the Land Council, in preference to othe s who had long wished to obtain so favorable a location for actual settlement. The consequence of such complaints, continued from year to year, whether with or without just cause, has been, in this part of the Province, and so far as our acquaintance has extended, a general dissatisfaction and discontent; a decrease of confidence in that department of the Government. The most effectual method of removing this evil, we sincerely believe, would be an impartial enquiry into the causes of it, by some commission or competent authority, in order that any existing errors may be corrected, and any unfounded reports and impressions refuted. In praying for such an investigation, without pretending to the means of ascertaining the facts ourselves, and stating them in detail, we feel in consciousness, that our motives have not been seditious, but loyal and patriotic.

(*To be continued.*)

YORK, THURSDAY, Jan. 14.

Since our first page was struck off, we have received the following correction to the Order in Council respecting the table of fees on Land Patents, that we have before inserted appearing to have been erroneous.

Executive Council Office,
York 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table:

	Sterling.
Two hundred Acres, - -	£16 17 6
Three hundred Acres, - -	24 11 7
Four hundred Acres, - -	32 5 8
Five hundred Acres, - -	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres, - -	47 13 10
Seven hundred Acres, - -	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres, - -	63 2 0
Nine hundred Acres, - -	70 16 1
One thousand Acres, - -	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres, - -	86 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres, - -	93 18 4

The fees on 100 Acres being the allowance most usually granted to [illegible] grants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £5 14 1

J. SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

The papers we have received for some time past, have been extremely barren of European intelligence. Private letters from London, of the 29th Oct. mention that Her Majesty's indisposition continues unabated.

We observed in a late Niagara Spectator, that in consequence of certain publications, tending to disturb the tranquility of this Province, of which Mr. Robert Gourlay had avowed himself the author, he had been required, in pursuance of the 44th Geo. III. to quit the Province within a limited time. We have since learnt, that not having obeyed this requisition, Mr. Gourlay has been committed to prison as the act prescribes.

Our readers will observe in the official columns of our paper, an Address signed by a number of the principal inhabitants of Ernest-town; & also a representation addressed to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and signed by several persons whose names will appear as subscribers to a paper of another character, which will be seen in this and the following numbers of the Gazette.

In reviewing the contents of these addresses, we cease to wonder that similar measures have succeeded in producing similar effects, to a greater or less extent, in several other Townships of that part of the Province where they have been so industriously practised, and where no doubt others have been equally deceived.

To the Editor of the Upper-Canada Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

I see it is again insinuated by Mr Gourlay, in the last Niagara Spectator, that the Lieutenant Governor kept the House of Assembly waiting a week after the Public Business was finished.—I have seen this contradicted once already in the Phœnix. Now, Sir, I can positively assert, that this insinuation is as false as it is base. The Speakers of both Houses, I appeal to them and to all the members, if this is not the fact, and notice, that the moment their Business was at an end, the Lieutenant Governor was ready to go to Parliament and the day after they made a report to that effect, the Parliament was prorogued.

Instead, however, of the Public Business being finished a week before the prorogation took place, an important bill was passed on the 20th, granting to His Majesty a sum of Money for the Survey of the Waters of the Saint Lawrence, and for other purposes therein mentioned, and a great deal of other Business was disposed of on that and the following day: so much so, that on a reference to the journals of the Assembly, I find the Records of the Proceedings of those two days occupies fourteen pages of Folio Post, closely written.—Yet the good people of this Province are assiduously told, that His Excellency kept the two Houses for a week "to count their Fingers."

It is true His Excellency had not quitted his room for some days before, and his disorder, I understand, was contracted during his services in Spain, from exposure to the climate. It is no wonder that the same disingenuousness which would make the services of His Excellency under the Duke of Wellington a subject of ridicule, should attempt to raise a false calumny from a circumstance, which it was no doubt hoped had arisen from His Excellency's indisposition.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
JAMES FITZ GIBBON.

York, 8th January, 1819.

TO THE MILITIA OF UPPER CANADA.

GENTLEMEN,

The *spirited* and *decent* language which Mr. Gourlay has lavished on you, is no way affects the truth of my statements.

That impatient gentleman, who, in a fit of passion, has so modestly compared himself to Job, facetiously remarks, that I see falsehood even in his interrogatories. Does he mean, that an interrogatory cannot convey an insinuation, or an affirmative, or a negative? I appeal to you, gentlemen, if there is one among you that has read the paragraph in question, which ends with "what was the fate of this Petition?" without understanding it to mean, that they were not answered.

Insinuation is naturally the favourite weapon of falsehood, and the wretched duplicity which looks for a loop-hole to escape out at in the manner of conveying it, is only worthy of such as have recourse to invention for their facts, and whose calumnies are the offspring of their own malignant imagination.

I repeat again that it happens to come under my knowledge, that the Petition which *prayed for the pardon of Angelique Pilotte, and that Address of House of Assembly relating to privilege, were forwarded from this Province without delay, and were answered at home with as little delay as possible. The answer to the latter was duly communicated to the two Speakers and the result was, that the misunderstanding between the two Houses ceased to exist.*

I have to add to my former statement which related to the conduct of the Army held your services, that Major General Sir [illegible] KEMPT wrote a very gratifying letter to Lt. Col. NICHOL on the subject.

Now, gentlemen, seeing with what malignity I have been attacked for the simple statement of these facts, people will cease to doubt, that hearts may be found malevolent enough to seek the gratification of a low minded revenge, connected with the hope of mending a desperate fortune at the expence of the peace and happiness of a whole community.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
JAMES FITZ GIBBON.

York, 15th Jan. 1819.

To be leased, by Auction,

FOR a term of ten years, that well know and commodious stand, the Red Lion Inn, together with five acres of land. Being only one mile and a quarter from town, on the Yonge Street road, its conveniences for a Tavern, Store, or private residence, are two well known to require farther description. All the furniture and stock in trade will be sold at the same time.

The sale to commence on Saturday the 23d of January at 10 o'clock, on the premises. One third of the purchase money to be paid before the 1st of April next, and the remainder as will be made known at the time of Sale.

THOMAS MOSLEY, Auctioner.

Caution.

ANY person or persons who shall cut or destroy any timber on Broken lots A and B in the broken concession marked B, in the Township of Dorchester, in the London District, and the western part of lot 13, in the first concession of the same township without obtaining my permission, shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

GEORGE BOND, junr.

York, 12 Jan. 1819.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS a most Gross, Wicked, Vicious, and Malicious Falsehood, having appeared in the Niagara Spectator, signed Henry Dean, insinuating, that Daniel Brook, Junior, had taken a Receipt Book belonging to the said Henry Dean, which contained sundry papers and accounts [illegible] against the said Daniel Brook, for £1765 12 3, Halifax Currency, whereas it appears in a final settlement made at the request of both parties by Nicholas Osborne, Esq. Merchant, of Montreal, that there is a balance due Daniel Brook, of £2090 3 2, Halifax Currency, which was not brought forward at the first settlement in the account current, the documents being mislaid and lately found, and it was finally agreed by both parties at that time, and a Bond signed by each, that if any omission, or errors should be hereafter discovered, the same should be allowed; the latter sum having been found on a close investigation of the account Current, to be due to the said Daniel Brook, it leaves Henry Dean £326 10 11 Hfx. C'y. in his debt; the items composing the sum of £2090 3 2 Hfx. C'y. have been sworn to by Nich's. Osborne, Esq. before J. R. C. De Lary, Justice of the Peace, Montreal, that none of those items were brought in the account current, at the final settlement on the dissolution of their Partnership.

DANIEL BROOK, Senior.

York, 4th January 1819.

Sale of Church Pews.

THE Pews remaining unsold, will be put up to sale in the Church on Saturday next at 11 o'clock.—The numbers will be seen below.

An account of those already sold, is left with Mr. Allan, the Treasurer, and it is expected that those who have not subscribed to the Church, will call on Mr. Allan, and pay the 1-3 of the purchase money of their pews before taking possession of them.

Nos. 2, 4, 5, & 44, below.

Nos. 12, 20, 27, 31, 33, 35, in front in the Gallery.

No. 6, 8, 16, 18, 19, 24, 26, 30, 32, 34, 36, in the rear in the Gallery.

York, 12th Jan. 1819.

YORK, 8th Jan. 1819.

THOMAS TAYLOR, Esqr. of the Middle Temple, London, Barrister at Law, was this day admitted and took the oaths in H. M. Court of King's Bench, as a Practitioner in this Province.

Mr. Rodney's Report Concluded.

Among the causes of dissatisfaction, to which I have alluded, the preponderance of the capital has been mentioned. Its great weight in the scale of national affairs is to be ascribed to its greater exertions in the national cause. These are owing to its comparative wealth, and to its active, intelligent and enterprising population. The armies that have been raised in this city and the neighbouring country, with supplies in money and munitions of war drawn from these sources, have been truly extraordinary.

It would be a difficult task to make an exact computation, or to form even a probable estimate, but all seemed to concede the superior merit claimed on account of their exertions when compared with their wealth and population; and it is not unlikely that Buenos Ayres, has, in consequence, assumed a higher tone, and acquired a controlling influence, which she has sometimes abused.

Another source of discontent is the unfortunate dispute between the Banda Oriental and Buenos Ayres, which had also an influence on the proceedings of the latter towards the Portuguese.

The original cause of division may be traced to a jealousy, long subsisting between the rival cities of Monte Video and Buenos Ayres. This has become habitual, and has extended to the country. Private interests and personal views have also increased their dissentions.

Gen. Artigas (who bears the character of chief of the Orientals, as has been already stated, & has also assumed that of the protector of the Entre Rios & Santa Fee,) was originally in the royal service a captain in the provincial corps. In this he continued for some time after the revolution had commenced at Buenos Ayres. But in the year 1811, taking offence, as it is said, at some conduct of the Spanish commandant of Colonia, he abandoned the royal cause, and entered into the service of the patriots. So early as the year 1813, when acting against Monte Video, he became dissatisfied with Sarratea, the commander in chief from Buenos Ayres. On his removal from the head of the army, he quarrelled with gen. Rondeau, who, it was supposed, would have been accepted to him, and finally withdrew, before the siege of Monte Video was finished under gen. Alvear. For this conduct, Pondas, when he succeeded to the government, treated him as a deserter from their service. By a proclamation, he offered a reward for his apprehension, and set a price upon his head; an act which Gen. Artigas never forgot nor forgave.

During the subsequent directorship of Alvear, he induced the Cabildo of Buenos Ayres to issue a similar proclamation against Gen. Artigas. When Alvear was dismissed, the people of Buenos Ayres endeavoured to attone for their conduct, by burning, with every mark of ignominy, the degrading proclamation. They also addressed a conciliatory letter, to the general, and received from him a corresponding answer. These were preliminary to a fruitless attempt at reconciliation, made by the director ad interim, Col. Alvares, who succeeded Alvear. The correspondence on this occasion is annexed. (Append. H.) Other endeavors to reconcile him have failed, notwithstanding the changes in the office of director at Buenos Ayres. On one occasion, the proposition was made, that Banda Oriental should remain independent of Buenos Ayres, and merely send deputies to the general congress, to concert measures against the common enemy. On another, when the Portuguese army was approaching the frontiers of the Banda Oriental, an effort was made by Pueyrredon to reconcile him, and to unite him in the common defence. Ample supplies of arms and munitions of war, were offered, and some furnished; but this attempt also failed.

In order that a fuller view of this subject may be had, I have subjoined a translated copy of an animated letter from gen. Artigas to Mr. Pueyrredon. (Appendix I.) It is but justice to add, that Gen. Artigas is thought, by persons entitled to credit, to be a firm friend to the independence of the country. To express a decided opinion on this delicate question would scarcely be expected of me, my position did not command a view of the whole ground. I had not the satisfaction to be derived from a personal interview with Gen Artigas, who is, "unquestionably, a man of rare and singular talents. But if I were to hazard a conjecture, I think it not impossible, that in this, as in most family disputes, there have been faults on both sides. It is to be lamented that they are in open hostility. The war has been prosecuted with great animosity; and in two late engagements, the troops of Buenos Ayres have been defeated with great loss. By some it was

said that the inhabitants of the eastern shore were anxious that a reconciliation should take place, whilst the people in the country preferred their present state.

I must not omit to take a glance at the situation of Paraguay. This province presents a singular spectacle. It stands aloof from the rest. The people, with the aid of the few remaining royal troops, repulsed an army, sent to compel them to join the common standard. Very soon afterwards they expelled the royalists, and set up for themselves.—Since this period, they appear to have adopted a partial non-intercourse system. But Buenos Ayres, on one occasion, succeeded in obtaining an understanding with them. Some suspect that they are secretly inimical to the existing order of things, and wish to keep themselves within their shell, that, in case of a change, they may profit by future events; others calculate with some confidence on their ultimate union with Buenos Ayres, with which, at present, they indulge a limited, and reluctant intercourse. Paraguay is under the immediate control of a person named Francia, who styles himself director of Paraguay.

From the domestic concerns of the provinces, we naturally turn to their foreign relations. On this subject the commissioners were informed that they had nothing more than a friendly understanding with any foreign nation. With the Portuguese government they concluded an arrangement in 1812, under the mediation, it is said, of the British, with respect to the Banda Oriental. They have since had a correspondence with them on the subject of their entrance into that province, and the forcible occupation by a Portuguese army of the city of Monte Video, of which a copy is annexed. (Appendix I.) This will present the state of affairs between Buenos Ayres and the Brazils, which has been the theme of much discussion. The superior naval force of the Portuguese, stationed in the river La Plata, could have effectually blockaded all the ports of Buenos Ayres—By this means they would have prevented supplies of arms and munitions of war, and entirely destroyed the great source of revenue to the state, the duties on imports and tonnage, at a season when money was much wanted.—For about this period Buenos Ayres had a powerful army to contend with on the side of Peru, and had taken the burthen of the renewed contest of Chili with Spain. Under such circumstances, they were in some measure obliged to adopt a cautious and moderate policy. Their conduct in this respect seems to have been coerced. Their unhappy state with the Orientals had also an influence on their measures; they alledged that the restless conduct of Artigas had furnished the Portuguese a pretext for the invasion; but, it is probable that they will ultimately break with the government of Brazils.

The British government has, through their official agents, entered into commercial stipulations with general Artigas, as the chief of the Orientals, on the subject of their trade with the eastern shore. A copy of this instrument will be found in Appendix K.

The government of Buenos Ayres have a confidential person in Europe soliciting from England, and the other powers, it is said, assistance of every kind, and a recognition of their independence. England has a consul, who, with her naval commander on that station, appeared to conduct the confidential affairs of the British cabinet with the government of Buenos Ayres.

What effect the victory of Maipu will produce abroad, it would be hazardous in me to conjecture. Whether, like the capture of Burgoyne, it will procure for the United Provinces foreign alliances, I cannot pretend to say.

From a source which is entitled to credit, I was informed that the raising and embarkation of Osorio's army in Peru was not accomplished without serious difficulties. Alternate force and persuasion were used to collect them, and nothing but the name, character, & promises of their general, could have induced them to go on board of the vessels prepared for the purpose, at the port of Callao. Some of them were actually in a state of mutiny, justly intending they were told they would be received with open arms by their brethren in Chili.

The forces finally embarked, agreeably to an account furnished by a gentleman of undoubted veracity on the spot, consisted of the following troops:

1 company of artillery	70
1 do. sappers & miners	81
Regiment of Brugos	900
Do of San Carlos infantry	907
Do of Arequipa	1000
Arequipa dragoons	260
Lamas	144
	3362

This army was composed of all the regular soldiers they could spare from Lima, who were united, at Talcaguna, to the royal forces left in Chili. By the battle of Maipu, it has ceased to exist. The probable effects in Peru and in other parts of South America, may be conjectured, but cannot be affirmed.

The same gentleman who has been mentioned and is conversant in Peruvian affairs, apprehended, that important changes would result.

I cannot conclude this paper without drawing your attention to a rapid survey of the reforms and improvements in the province of Buenos Ayres, produced by the revolution, and its influence on knowledge, society & manners.

The effects of the revolution are visible in the changes produced in the state of society. The difference in the freedom of acting and thinking, which preceded the revolution must necessarily be great. The freedom of commerce has given a spring to exertions of native enterprize and intelligence, while the active scenes of war and politics, for the last ten years, have awakened the genius of the country, which had so long slumbered. The generation now on the stage, may almost be said to have been reared under a new order of things. The common stock of ideas among the people has been greatly augmented; the natural consequence of the important political events which daily transpire, and in which every man like the citizen of Athens, feels an interest. The newspapers are every where circulated, together with the manifestos of the government, which is obliged to court the approbation of public opinion on all measures of moment. It is not very unusual for the same countryman, who a few years ago, never troubled himself about any thing beyond the narrow circle of domestic concerns, to purchase a newspaper on coming to town, as a matter of course, and, if unable to read, to request the first one he meets to do him that favour. The country curates are, moreover enjoined to read the newspapers and manifestos regularly to their flocks. —The spirit of improvement may be seen in every thing. Even some of those who are under the influence of strong prejudices against the revolution, frequently remark the changes for better which have taken place. Their habits, manners, dress, and mode of living, have been improved by intercourse with strangers, and the free introduction of foreign customs, particularly English, American, and French. Great prejudices prevail against whatever is Spanish. It is even offensive to them to be called by this name; they prefer to be identified with the aborigines of the country. The appellation which they have assumed, and in which they take a pride, is that of South Americans.

A powerful stimulus must necessarily have been given to their industry, by two important circumstances, the diminution in prices of foreign merchandise, and the great increase in value of the products of the country, with the consequent rise of property.—Though the grounds in the neighbourhood of cities are highly improved, as I have already stated, agriculture, comparatively speaking, is in a low condition. In general the lands are badly tilled. The plough is rarely used, and the substitute is a very indifferent one. But, notwithstanding the disadvantages of the present method of culture, I was informed by reputable persons that the average crop of wheat is not less than 50 bushels per acre in good seasons.

On the subject of religion, especially, the change in the public mind has been very great. The catholic faith is established as that of the state, but there are many advocates both in conversation & in writing, of universal toleration. Some members of congress are strongly in favour of it, but the ignorant and superstitious part of the people, together with the regular clergy, would not be satisfied with such a measure—while the liberality evinced by such as secure a virtuous inactivity for the present. Besides, in the circumstance of there being no sects in the country, such a provisionary step would be premature. In fact, the human mind has not yet free, on all matters of a general & abstract nature, although the liberty of the press is circumscribed in some degree with respect to strictures on public measures and men, and the established religion; but there is neither inquisition nor previous licence. They acknowledge the pope as a spiritual head merely, and do not think him entitled to any authority to interfere in their temporal concerns. His bull in favor of the king of Spain against the colonists, which may be almost regarded as an excommunication, produced little or no sensation.

The number of monks and nuns never were very great in Buenos Ayres, when compared with other portions of the Spanish dominions.—They have diminished since the revolution.—There was at one time a positive law passed, forbidding any one to become a monk or a nun; but they were obliged to repeal it, and it was afterwards passed with some modifications.—The restrictions substituted, aided by public opinion, have nearly produced the desired effect. Few of the youth of the country apply themselves to the study of theology, since other occupations, much more tempting to their ambition, have been opened to their choice. Formerly the priesthood was the chief aim of young men of the best families, who were desirous of distinction; as in fact, it constituted almost the only profession, to which those who had received a liberal education could devote themselves; which will readily account for the circumstance of so many of the secular clergy directing their attention, at present, almost exclusively to politics. The regular clergy, who are not permitted, by the nature of their profession, to take part in the business of the world, or to hold secular offices, are many of them Europeans; but those of them who are natives, take the same lively interest in passing events, with the other classes of the community.

They have gone cautiously to work in reforms in the different branches of their municipal laws and the administration of them. The number of officers has been considerably diminished, and responsibility rendered more direct and severe. The judiciary system has undergone many improvements, and nearly all the leading features of the law, which did not harmonize with the principles of free government, have been expunged, though some of the former evils still remain. The barbarous impositions on the aborigines have been abolished.—The odious alcavalla, and other obnoxious taxes, modified so as to be no longer vexatious—slavery, and the slave trade, forbidden in future—and all titles of nobility prohibited, under the pain of the loss of citizenship. The law of primogeniture is also expunged from their system. In the provisional statute, as has already been stated, nearly all the principles of free representative government are recognized, accompanied, it is true, with certain drawbacks, for which they plead the necessity of the times, but which they profess their intention to do away, on the final settlement of the government—a consummation anxiously desired by all classes of inhabitants. The example of France has warned them not to attempt too much at first: they have followed the plan of the United States in the introduction of gradual reforms, instead of resorting to violent & sudden innovations & revolutions.

Next to the establishment of their independence by arms, the education of their youth appears to be the subject of the most anxious interest. They complain, that every possible impediment was thrown in the way of education previous to the revolution; that, so far from encouraging public institutions for this purpose, several schools were actually prohibited in the capital, and the young men were not without restraint permitted to go abroad for their education.—There was a college at Cordova, at which those destined for the bar, or the priesthood, completed their studies, upon the ancient monkish principles. Another called San Carlos, (now the union of the south) had been opened at Buenos Ayres, but was afterwards converted into barracks for soldiers. It is an immense building, more extensive, perhaps, than any which has been dedicated to learning in this country; and it has lately been fitted out at a very great expense. The school was to have opened in May or June last, on a more modern & liberal plan of discipline and instruction. The library of the state is kept in an adjoining building; it occupies a suite of six rooms, and contain nearly 20,000 volumes; the greatest part rare and valuable.—It is formed out of the library of the Jesuits, the books collected in the different monasteries, donations from individuals, and an annual appropriation by the government, and contains works on all subjects and in all the languages of the polished nations of Europe. A very valuable addition has been lately made of several thousand volumes, brought to Buenos Ayres by M. Bonpland, a companion of the celebrated Humboldt.

Besides the university of Bordoval at which there are about one hundred and fifty students, there are public schools in all the principal towns, supported by their respective corporations. In Buenos Ayres, besides an academy, in which are taught the higher branches, and the college before mentioned, there are eight public schools, for whose support the corporation contributes about seven thousand dollars annually; and, according to the returns of last year, the number of scholars amounted to eight hundred & sixty four. There are five other schools, exclusively for the benefit of the poor, and under the charge of the different monasteries; these are supplied with books and stationary at the public expence. There are also parish schools in the country, for the support of which a portion of the tithes has been lately set apart. It is rare to meet with a boy of twelve years of age, in the city of Buenos Ayres who cannot read and write. Besides the schools thus instructed, many have private tutors. In addition to all this, I must not omit to mention the military academies supported by government at Buenos Ayres & Tucuman, at which there are a considerable number of cadets.

There are no prohibited books of any kind; all are permitted to circulate freely, or to be openly sold in the bookstores; among them is the new testament in Spanish. This alone is a prodigious step towards the emancipation of their minds from prejudices. There are several book-stores, whose profits have rapidly increased: a proof that the number of readers has augmented in the same proportion. There has been a large importation of English books, a language becoming daily more familiar to them.

Eight years ago, the mechanic art of printing was scarcely known in Buenos Ayres; at present there are three printing offices, one of them very extensive, containing four presses. The price of printing is, notwithstanding, at least three times higher than in the United States, but, as there is no trade or intercourse with Spain, all school books used in the country, some of them original, are published at Buenos Ayres; the business is therefore profitable, and rapidly extending.—There are many political essays which, instead of being inserted in the newspapers, are published in loose sheets; there are also original pamphlets, as well as publications of foreign works. The constitutions of the United States and of the different states, together with a very good history of our country & many of our most important state papers, are widely circulated. The work of Dean Funes, the venerable historian of the country, comprised in three large octavo volumes, considering the infancy of the typographic art in this part of the world, may be regarded as an undertaking of some magnitude.

There are three weekly journals or newspapers published in the city, which have an extensive circulation through the united provinces.—They all advocate the principles of liberty and republican forms of government, as none other would suit the public taste. The year before last, it is true, one of the papers ventured to advocate the restoration of the Incas of Peru, with a limited monarchy, but it was badly received. No proposition for the restoration of hereditary power of any kind, as far as I could learn, will be seriously listened to for a moment by the people. Even the ordinary language had changed. They speak of "the state," "the people," "the pubuc," "the country," and use other terms, as in the United States, implying the interest that each man takes in what appertains to the community. The first principle constantly inculcated is, "that all power rightfully emanates from the people." This and similar dogmas, form a part of the education of children, taught at the same time with their catechism. It is natural, that the passion for free government should be continually increasing. A fact may be mentioned to show the solid advancement they have made, which is, that the number of votes taken at their elections increases every year. In becoming habituated to this peaceful and orderly mode of exercising their right of choosing those who are to be invested with authority, the tumultuous and irregular removal, by a kind of general oratory or acclamation, of those who have been chosen, will gradually cease.

Rather than disturb the order of society, they will endure with patience, until the time arrives for effecting a regular and constitutional change. Since the election of the present director, none of these tumults, before so frequent, have occurred. These tumults have seldom been attended with bloodshed; yet they produce great confusion and disorder, and give rise to habits of insubordination, at the same time that they are ruinous to the character of a nation.

I am sensible that in the course of these statements and remarks, some inaccuracies & errors must have occurred, but they have been unintentional. I have only to add, that the reception of the commissioners at Buenos Ayres, by the chief magistrate, was friendly & flattering.

From every class they met with a cordial welcome. The people in general appeared to be very much attached to the American character, and to the governments and citizens of the United States.

Should any thing further occur, it shall be made the subject of a future paper.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant.

C. A. RODNEY.

[The above concludes Mr. Rodney's report, Mr. Graham's report, which follows in the National Intelligencer, being in substance the same with the above, we have deemed it unnecessary to give any other part of it than the following table. *N. Y. D. Adv.*]

Estimate of the population of the provinces of Buenos Ayres, Cordova, Tucuman, Mendoza or Cuyo, and Salta, under the names of the different towns or districts which send representatives to the congress.

	By an imperfect census taken in 1815, believed, in the capitals, troops, and transient persons & Indians.	By more recent estimates exclusive of Indians.	Excluding Indians.	Including Indians.
Buenos Ayres	96,155	105,000	120,000	250,000
Cordova		25,000	75,000	100,000
Tucuman		45,000	45,000	*20,000
Santiago del Estero		48,000	60,000	
Valle de Callamarca		36,000	40,000	
Rioja		20,000	20,000	
San Juan		24,000	24,000	
Mendoza		28,000	28,000	
San Luis		16,000	16,000	
Tejoy		25,000	25,000	
Salta		50,000	50,000	
		450,000	523,000	
Province of Upper Peru.				
Cochabamba		160,000	160,000	200,000
Potosi		112,000	112,000	250,000
Plata, or Chuquisa		112,000	112,000	175,000
La Paz				300,000
Puno. { under the name of Santa Cruz de la Sierra				150,000
Puno. { under the name of Omiro				150,000
Paraguay				300,000
Banda Oriental, and Entre Rios		50,000		

*Probably the town only.

† Under the various names of Santa Cruz de Sierra, Majos, and Chiquitos.

Note. It is not understood that any part of the province of Corrientes, or that the city or district of Santa Fe, is included in this estimate; and some districts of some of the others may be omitted.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those persons, who stand indebted to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

either by Book Acct. Notes of Hand, or by Bond; that unless the same is settled, on or before the First day of February next, ensuing, they will (without reserve,) be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

York, 3rd Dec. 1818.

LAND FOR SALE.

In Caistor, County of Lincoln,

Lots No. 17. 18 & 19, in the 3d Con'n
17 and 18 in the 4th,

In Percy,

Lots No. 19 and 29 in 13th Concession,
19 in the 11th
9 with broken front in 12th,
21 in the 14th,
South half of 21 in the 8th

Town Lot No. 207 in the Town of Niagara,

Lots 23 in front of Lake Ontario, and 22 and 24 in the 2d Concession, of Ameliasburg containing 624 Acres.

22 and 23 in front of Lake Erie, in the Township of Wainfleet, containing 600 Acres

REVIEW OF PROVISION, In the York Market during the week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	Dollar at 5s. From £ s. d.	To £ s. d.
Beef	lb.	0 0 3	0 0 6
Mutton	——	0 0 5	0 0 7
Veal	——	0 0 5	0 0 6
Pork	——	0 0 5	0 0 6
Fowls	pair	0 2 0	0 2 6
Turkeys	each	0 7 6	0 10 0
Geese	——	0 0 0	0 3 9
Cheese	lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7 1-4
Butter	——	0 1 0	0 1 3
Eggs	doz.	0 0 0	0 1 3
Wheat	bush.	0 0 0	0 3 9
Peas	——	0 0 0	0 3 9
Potatoes	——	0 2 0	0 2 6
Oats	——	0 1 3	0 2 0
Turnips	——	0 2 0	0 0 0
Cabbages	head	0 0 4	0 0 6
Flour	cwt.	0 12 6	0 18 9
Do.	bl.	1 2 6	1 5 0
Tallow	lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7 1-2
Lard	——	0 0 0	0 1 0
Hay	ton	2 0 0	2 10 0
Wood	cord	0 10 0	0 15 0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsequ.
5 lines & under,	2s. 6d.	7 1-2d.
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d. per line, the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. No advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 5s. for the first insertion—such great allowance is made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - - *Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macauley, Esq. - - - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - - - *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - - - - *New-Castle.*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - - *Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - - - *Auraster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - - *Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - - - *Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq. - - - *Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - - *Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - - - *Amherstburg.*

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
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UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. III. YORK, THURSDAY JANUARY 21, 1819. No. 4.



UPPER-CANADA.

P. Maitland,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York on the second day of January one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS on the Twenty Seventh day of November last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the second day of January one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the eighth day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this twenty sixth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen and in the Fifty-ninth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Shear or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Burford: and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*; and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table:

	Sterling.
Two hundred Acres,	£16 17 6
Three hundred Acres,	24 11 7
Four hundred Acres,	32 5 8
Five hundred Acres,	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres,	47 13 10
Seven hundred Acres,	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres,	63 2 0
Nine hundred Acres,	70 16 1
One thousand Acres,	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres,	86 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres,	93 18 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £5 14 1

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble of the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)

On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 30th 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to *JOHN FOSTER*, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that Lot No. 5. in the 12th Concession of Bertie, will be thrown open for Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto within Six Months from this date.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

FOR SALE.

ONE half of Lot No. 8, in the new town, on the north side of Newgate street and east side of York street, containing half an acre of ground and a small house thereon. The purchaser can have the use of an excellent well, which is on the other half of the Lot. A good title will be given.

Also for sale one thirt. share of a small sloop called the *Mars*. For information apply to Mr. T. Johnston, in York, or to Caleb Humphrey near the garrison.

A. BOWMAN,

Carpenter and Joiner,

BEGS leave to inform the Public of York and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in the house first East of Judge Campbell's, and as he had the management of some of the principal buildings in Britain, for the space of eight years, he hopes that he will be found fully qualified for his business.

Doors, windows and every part of finishing, for town or country, in a superior manner and on the most reasonable terms.

York, 29 Dec. 1818.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE
OR
WATERLOO HOUSE,
By George Brown;

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the house formerly Mr. Ashley's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that he has spared no expence to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. B. believes himself that no exertions shall be wanting to promote the comfort & convenience of those who favor him with their custom: his HOUSE and STABLING are well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best quality that the country affords: and he hopes that upon trial his accommodations and terms will give general satisfaction.

York, 16th Oct. 1818.

STEAM-BOAT.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such persons as may be desirous of becoming Proprietors in the Steam-Boat, intended to navigate between the upper parts of Lake Ontario and Prescott; that shares may be taken and any information furnished respecting the undertaking, on application to D'Arcy Boulton, Esquire, junr. of this town.

REMOVAL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have removed from their late stand, to the Store lately occupied by *Messrs. Jackson and Sons*, where they have on hand, a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
HARDWARE,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

H. DREAN & Co.

York, Nov. 12, 1817.

THE Copartnership of MATHEW CROOKS, & Company, carried on at Ancaster, in the Province of Upper-Canada, was dissolved on the first day of June last by mutual consent.—Notice is therefore hereby given, to all Persons who stand indebted to the said Copartnership, to call and settle the same without delay. And those who have claims on the same, are requested to present them for settlement, to Matthew Crooks, who is fully impowered to adjust them.

W. CROOKS,
MATTHEW CROOKS

Ancaster, 2d Nov. 1818. 3w—49

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Stoyles, where he has a consignment of excellent

WHISKEY

for sale, at 5s. 8d. N. Y. Curr'y. per gallon.

—ALSO—

A QUANTITY OF

Iron Hollow Ware,

(Box and Franklin Stoves, &c.)

to be disposed of at the prices they are sold for at the Manufactory, including transport.

A Discount of 5 per cent made to purchasers of the Iron Ware, exceeding Fifty Dollars.

W. ALLAN.

Yor, 21st Nov. 1818.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Town ship of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor Kingston, 12th March. 17tf.

To Brick-Makers.

A Piece of GROUND, suitable for BRICK-MAKING, to be let upon very favorable terms, within a Mile of the Market House.

Apply to the Editor.

FOR SALE.

On reasonable terms.

LOT No. 13, west side of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, with about 30 or 40 acres of improvement, lately occupied by the subscriber.—On the premises are a new Frame-House containing six rooms, cellar and cellar-kitchen; a large Barn-frame, raised, 50 by 30 feet; an excellent new Saw-Mill complete, capable of cutting 2000 feet of timber in 24 hours, with a substantial mill-dam erected on a never failing stream, the west branch of the River Don.

The situation is very desirable either for the Farmer, Merchant or Mechanic. The situation from York is only 7 miles. The Saw-Mill is within a very short distance of the road, and if commenced in a short time 20 acres might be sown with wheat this fall.

For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. LAYE, York, at the Store of Alexander Wood, Esq.

THOMAS ARNOLD

YongeStreet, 25th June, 1818.

Saddling Business.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD takes this method of informing the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has purchased the stock and trade formerly belonging to IRA JONES, as a *Saddler, Harness and Trunk-Maker*, which business he intends carrying on at the stand formerly occupied by I. Jones, one door east of the Mansion House Hotel: where he has now on hand

Saddles, *Harness,*
Bridles, *Valises,*
Halters, *Portmanteaus*

and a number of other articles, which he will sell as low, for Cash or short credit, as can be purchased in the country.

Repairing done at all times.

Those who will please to favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with neatness and despatch.

York, August 4th 1818. 6m32

Seasoned Boards.

A Quantity of excellent Kiln dried Boards for Sale.—Enquire at this Office.

York, 4th Nov. 1818.

GERMAN MILLS,
New Establishment.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Markham and its vicinity, that he has commenced an establishment at the *German Mills*, the Store of which is and will be kept well supplied with such articles as may be wanted, which will be sold reasonable, and Wheat, Rye or Barley at all times taken in payment.

A few hundred bushels of Wheat or Rye wanted immediately, for which one half Cash will be paid on delivery.

Apply to Mr. J. Applegarth, at the Mills.

W. G. HEPBURNE

Queenston, 26th Oct. 1818. 16tf

TO BE SOLD,
And immediate possession given

THAT VERY commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, STABLES, &c. situated on 1-3th of an acre, in the town of York, adjoining the Mansion-House Hotel, and at present occupied by R. Hall, Esq. and Mr. Drean, & Co. This situation has not many advantages to the Merchant both in point of situation and convenience having an excellent Cellar, Outer Store, Coach-House, Stabling, &c. &c.

These Premises are too well known to need further description and will be disposed of at a moderate price; applications to be made to J. M. Jackson, Esq. on Yonge Street, or to Wm. Allan Esq. of York, who will make known the Terms of payment and give an unexceptionable title to the same.

The above Premises will be sold by public Auction on the 18th of February at the Mansion House Hotel if not previously disposed of.

York, Oct. 17. 1818.

Snuff, Tobacco, Soap & Candle MANUFACTORY.

YORK, U. C.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have now on hand and will be constantly supplied with every article in the above line at their Manufactory, of a most superior quality and on the most reasonable terms.

They also Manufacture

Palm Oil Soap;

The virtues of this VEGETABLE SOAP in cases of sun burnings, the ill effects of cold winds, removing Pimples Freckles, &c. is universally allowed.—The Subscribers would call the attention of Gentlemen to an article of comfort and utility in Shaving, both on account of its peculiar emollient qualities as also from the pleasing odour of the Wall Flower which it so eminently possesses.

OATES & STOTESBURY.

September 9. 37—6m.

NOTICE.

IT is requested, that those who stand indebted to HENRY DREAN, prior to the year 1817, to the present date, will immediately come forward and settle their accounts; otherwise they will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect, after the 29th inst.

York, Nov. 24, 1818.

LANDS FOR SALE.

In the Township of Clarke,

Lots No. 16	17 & 18,	Broken fronts, 600 Acres.
	16 17 & 18,	1st Con. 600.
	17 & 18	2d. do 400.
	17 & 18	3d. do 400.

In the Township of Cramahe,

Lots No. 17	18 & 19	3d Con. 600.
	14 & 15	4th do 400.

In the Township of Darlington,

Lots No. 15		3d Concession 200
	8	4th do 200.

In the Township of York,

Lot No. 37 3d Concession 200.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 16th Dec. 1818.—y. 51.

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.

From Europe.

PARIS, Oct. 26.

An air balloon has been remarked for some days past in one of the halls of the conservatory of arts, which some wealthy Americans have caused to be constructed. This globe is made of gummed taffeta, and 23 feet in diameter.—We are assured that it is destined for America.

SMYRNA, Sept. 2.

A Tartar, who arrived here yesterday from Cairo, in an interval of 20 days, has brought the news, that the troops of the Pacha of Egypt have been beaten by the Wechabites in Upper Egypt. This event occasioned an instant rise in the price of Mocha coffee, because the Wechabites destroy without reserve all the coffee plantations.

On the 8th of last month a violent earthquake was felt in the Island of Candia.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, Oct. 22.

Messrs. Baring, La Boucheze, and the principal Bankers, who were here, have left us for some days.

Prussia, not thinking its claim for 30 million of francs sufficiently secured by the signatures of the houses of Hope and Baring, had desired as a further security, the signatures of a certain number of the bankers of Berlin; but these two houses have preferred discounting the 50,000,000 at the rate of five per cent.

Oct. 10.

The decision of congress, in the affair of Baden and Bavaria, is said to be that Baden shall retain all her former possessions, except a part of the Tauber Circle, which is to be given immediately to Bavaria. If I can depend upon the information I have received, the ceded district does not contain a population of more than 3000 souls. The succession of Baden will descend to the family of Flockberg without any dismemberment of the Palatinate. If such is the decision of congress, it appears extraordinary that Austria or Bavaria should resign so easily so rich a succession; and the decision can only be attributed to the powerful interference of Russia.

DRESDEN, Oct. 13.

The marriage of the archduchess Caroline, daughter of the emperor of Austria, with prince Frederick, nephew of his Saxon majesty, will be celebrated in the course of April next. The princess will then have attained her 18th year.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26.

At the Lancaster quarter session, on Tuesday last, Thomas Potter was found guilty of unlawfully having in his possession certain machinery used in the cotton manufactures of this kingdom, with intent to export the same to America. The sentence of the court was, the goods to be forfeited, and Potter to be imprisoned 12 months in Lancaster castle, fined £200, and to be further imprisoned until the fine be paid.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 18.

We learn that the diet has already adopted some preliminary measures respecting the military system of the German confederation, which are doubly important at this moment, since the allies, by evacuating France give up the fortresses which they hold on the frontiers.

Thus it is resolved, that the important fortresses of Luxemberg Mentz and Landau, shall be shortly given up to the army of the confederation. On the south western frontiers on the side of France, where there is at present no fortress, it is resolved to make the town of Ulm a place of arms and fortress of the first rank, and to defray the expense twenty millions are assigned out of the French military contribution.

In order to have at all times a fortified point, to pass to Upper Rhine and keep up the communication with Landau, it is intended to erect, at Gomersheim, or, if the nature of the ground should hinder it, as near to that place as possible, a double *tete de pont*, for the expenses of, which fifteen millions also from the French contribution are assigned; the erection of these fortresses to be commenced as soon as possible, that is, before the end of these present years, so that they may be in a proper state of defence in three years.

Besides these fortresses, some other point is to be fortified on the south west frontier, probably Rastadt or Donaueschingen, and another between Landau and Luxemberg, for which latter the military committee proposes Homburgh.

It is proposed that the army shall consist, for the next five years, of one per cent. of the whole population of the confederation, that is, about 300,000 men. The reserve of one half per cent on 150,000 men; the reserve shall be called together in the several states as soon as the army marches. Two thirds of the reserve shall be then always ready to march when required.

A sixth of the army to be cavalry, a third part of which is to be heavy cavalry. Two pieces of artillery for 1000 men, or six hundred for the army and three hundred for the reserve; one half 6 pounders, one quarter 12 pounders, and one quarter howitzers. A one hundredth part of the whole army to be pontooners and pioneers; one twentieth sappers & carbineers; a part of the contingents may consist of laudwehr, but the troops of the line must be the majority. The landsharm is no part of the regular defence of the confederation.

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The Conqueror, since her arrival at St. Helena, has buried 85 men, nearly the whole from liver complaints and dysenteries, besides 35 bad cases sent to the Cape for change of climate. The Mosquito, an 18 gun sloop, has buried 25 since her arrival, and the Griffon, of 16 guns, ten, from the same complaint, forming in the whole one hundred and fifteen!!!

—

DEATH OF SIR SAMUEL ROMILLY.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

The melancholy event which we have this day to announce, will fill every part of the kingdom with mourning—not only of the kingdom, but every part of the enlightened world, where a just reverence for the cause of civil and religious liberty rendered its most distinguished Advocate dear to the hearts of the liberal and humane. Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, distracted by the death of his most amiable and beloved wife, has sunk under the severe visitation of Providence. An Inquest was held by the Coroner this day, and therefore our readers will have the afflicting particulars in to-morrow's paper. We have already stated that Lady Romilly died at the house of Mr. Nash, in the Isle of Wight, after an illness of near a twelve month, during which time were intervals of convalescence. Sir Samuel had suffered the most heartrending agitation for some weeks, during which he was without the refreshment of natural sleep, when all the delusive hopes he had entertained of her recovery were withdrawn, by the visible approaches of the fatal moment. The agony of his sufferings occasioned the most alarming apprehensions to his friends; and his nephew, Dr. Roget, the Rev. Mr. Dumont, and Mr. Nash, as well as his own family, attended him with the most anxious solicitude. The event was not communicated to him till Friday morning, and it was thought proper to remove him from the scene the same day. He was brought to London by easy journies, where he arrived on Saturday. His fever was most excruciating, but he manifested the most exemplary fortitude to conquer the despair which assailed him. "My head," he exclaimed, "is a furnace—I feel the violence of my distress—I may sink under it—my excellent nephew is exhausted—pray call to his aid Dr. Marcet."—Both Dr. Marcet & Dr. Babington did attend him, and in the course of Sunday and of Sunday night, a favorable perspiration gave the Physicians hopes that his fever would abate. But, alas! in a paroxysm, he desired his amiable daughter, who had been left in the room with him, to call Dr. Roget, and on her departure, it appears that he suddenly quitted his bed, and in the delirium of his grief put an end to his existence. In one minute Dr. Roget entered, and found him weltering in his blood. He was in his sixtieth year. He left six sons & one daughter to lament his loss—but who shall repair it to afflicted humanity?

FROM THE KINGSTON CHRONICLE.

HALLOWELL, Dec. 29th, 1818.

SIR,

Having been some years resident in this Province, and possessing a considerable property in it, which I had always found and looked on as secured by the just administration of a wise system of laws, I have, of late, been very much concerned at the confident assurances which have met my eyes, in the shape of Addresses Petitions, &c. "*that all the blessings of the social compact were running to waste,*" and that "*all we fought for in war, and all we hoped for in peace was in danger.*"

My neighbors around me seemed to be going on much in the old way, and I have always asked in vain, where the danger was coming from; but have been lately much relieved from my apprehensions, by the publication of an inventory of grievances, by Anthony McGuin, Esq. J. P.

I now know the extent of our danger, and feel easier: and for the benefit of others, who may have been panic-struck, like myself, shall state the remarks that occurred to me when I saw the worthy justice's production.

KINGSTON GAZETTE, Nov. 24.

GRIEVANCE.—That, during the late war, the inhabitants of this Province, aided by a small body of regular troops, resisted it, and even captured the enemies armies. They went from their peaceful homes, to endure all the privations of a military life, to different from their own, contracting diseases, by being exposed to fatigue and other sufferings. They have received no recompence for their property destroyed by the enemy: but have been slighted, through misrepresentation at home, so as to have their loyalty questioned.

REMARK.—When, and by whom has such misrepresentation been made? I have heard of none. But I know that the effect of the miserable Township meetings, and the resolutions and misrepresentations there made by such idle and discontented people as usual together and call themselves a numerous and respectable body, have been to misrepresent and very much to disgrace the loyal people of this province in the opinion of our Parent State. Our mother country is fully sensible of our meritorious exertions during the late war,—we have received repeated assurances of it, and if any thing can weaken the impression, it is the clamour of Squire McGuin, & his friends. A brave and generous people never boast of their courage, nor expect to be paid for defending themselves and the government they have sworn to maintain.—When, some years ago, the people of Great Britain, of all ranks & classes, at the prospect only of their country being invaded, embodied themselves and rallied at all points, ready to meet the invader, did they expect to be paid or land for their services? Do not let us hold ourselves out to the world, as mere mercenaries, or worse than mercenaries; for they are contented with their pay & allowances.

Then as to payment of all losses we have sustained in the war, would Squire Anthony tell us of the country that has a right to be indemnified against all they lose and suffer by the ravages of war.

GRIEV.—That the fostering care of the mother country is almost withheld from us: we are threatened with a duty upon our lumber sent home, and if it takes place the trade is destroyed; when at present, our exports do not meet our imports.

REM.—What can we have a right to expect from the mother country than she does not extend to us? As to the duty upon lumber, proper representations on that head, had the desired effect. Can Great Britain have any desire or intention wantonly to injure the trade of her Colonies?

GRIEV.—In the Land granting department, partial gifts have been given to such as extent, as to paralize or destroy the hopes of the actual settlers, by being surrounded by wild land, owned by persons looking forward for its increased value at the expence of such actual settlers.

REM.—Is it part of the desired reform to deprive people of their property that has been granted to them? If not, why exclaim about it now? Has Squire McGuin no wild land? The Golden days for grants I believe have passed; but, when they were in fashion, would Squire McGuin have objected to receiving a small block of 1200 acres near some actual settlers?

GRIEV.—That we lament to observe a manifestation to circumvent and curtail the rights of the subject, and to reduce them to abject submission: almost intimating that our duty is passive obedience and non-resistance, pursuing a system of taxation, wherein the burden falls upon the middle class, letting the opulent escape with a mere trifle.

REM.—Squire McGuin talks of *passive obedience* and *non-resistance*, and Mr. Gourlay of *dying a martyr*. All these phrases are of the date of Charles 1st. They are quite out of place in the Kingston Gazette for 1818, and look rather ridiculous. As to taxation, we know not whether Squire McGuin is one of the *opulent* or the *middle class*, nor, consequently how heavy his burden is: will he have the goodness to tell us whether he pays 2s. 9d. per annum, or 12s. 6d. to the support of the state?

GRIEVANCE.—That we always desire to pay a due respect to the laws, and to those in authority to execute them, providing honor and justice guide their conduct. Yet, other feelings must take place, when we hear of men debasing themselves, by exciting tumults, and actually committing an assault and battery, using their power of office to escape with a small fine, and in inflicting a long imprisonment on another, whose only fault was in protecting the object of their rage.

REM.—Parish business.—'Squire McGuin should dispose of assaults & batteries in the Session: we know not the man of wrath, who used the power of his office to escape with a small fine; nor do we know the object of his rage.

GRIEV.—The unequal assessment of land, all being rated alike in whatever situation it may be in, or if it is worth ten times more than others.

REM.—Will 'Squire McGuin tell us how we shall proportion our Land Tax? it would puzzle His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to do it, even upon 'Squire McGuin's information.

GRIEV.—The road act requires a man with small means to do as much, as the man glutted with landed or other property.

REM.—All but half true, and 'Squire McGuin must get into Parliament, and join his wits, to remedy the evil. But there is no need of getting into a passion about it.

GRIEV.—Absentees not being rated at all.

The rating all stores and shops alike.

The licences for Shops and Taverns alike, no regard being paid to the stand, or the stock in trade.

REM.—As 'Squire McGuin's political knowledge expands, he will find that these matters occasionally employ the consideration of the Legislature, who think a little now and then of what they are about.

GRIEV.—The application of the revenue of the Province, large sums being applied for purposes the public derive no benefit from; particularly the giving three thousand pounds to purchase a toy with. The increasing certain salaries, already large enough, considering the state of the Province.

REM.—That is not the sin of the present parliament: that was the last wicked act of Representatives, who were so inconsiderate as to give several servants of the public quite enough to keep them from starving; they before had only half enough. Our present representatives have been guilty of no such liberality.

GRIEV.—The want of an act to enforce the payment of small debts (where there is no visible property) by the Commissioners of the Courts of Requests. If are told they have an act at home; that does not fine the debtor (if he does not give satisfaction) as many days as the debt is shillings.

REM.—'Squire McGuin thinks the liberty of the subject is rather too great, and proposes giving the little Court power to imprison.—What naughty man owes the 'Squire twenty shillings, that he cannot enjoy the luxury of keeping the poor rogue twenty days in gaol. Who told the 'Squire they would work him so in England? Happy country!

GRIEV.—The same want for a breach of trust.

REM.—Why 'Squire McGuin, who's your Attorney? does he tell you we have no remedy for a breach of trust? Read 'Squire, read before you write. Did you never hear we have the laws of England?

GRIEV.—The same want to moderate the extortionate charge of Lawyers.

REM.—O! the lawyers and the Crown Officers! what have they done to you, 'Squire? Pay your debts, 'Squire, and keep out of a scrape, and you may laugh at them all.

GRIEV.—The act to imprison a person three months, or a fine of £20 for selling liquor without a licence even by the small measure with a sheep license, (and this upon one single oath) is unbecoming, many bad thieves escape with that confinement.

REM.—Most christian 'Squire! did it never occur to you that if you want any revenue, you must make laws to enforce the collection of it? It is easy for a man to avoid selling by the small measure, or to take out a licence. But you are an active Magistrate, 'Squire. You will find that uncertainties as the law is, it is very often broken: besides; laws are not always severe in proportion to the moral guilt of an offence, but often to the difficulty of preventing it. Then as to one oath: I dare say, 'Squire, if you saw a man steal your horse, you would see him afterwards hanged upon your oath with great complacency.

GRIEV.—That the manner of confining debtors in Kingston, is repugnant to every humane feeling: numbers are crammed together in a room, without the means of egress when the calls of nature require. For little a expence the yard might be made safe for them to be admitted to take the air.

REM.—If that is true, it can only be for want of good magistrates. Anthony McGuin, Esq. J. P. I am sorry to hear it.

GRIEV.—The bringing produce from the States, duty free, when under a certain rate, is very unjurious to the farmer, and the country in general.

REM.—Here again, 'Squire McGuin, we want you in parliament, and if you only go on abusing the government I dare say you will get there. I do not believe you know altogether what you are telling us, about *duty free, certain rates*, &c. &c. look at the act, 'Squire! You have heard somebody holding forth about grievances, and have caught hold of the wrong end—but you meant well!

GRIEV.—That persons whose sufferings and loyalty for the Government was great, have, by some capricious or interested persons been struck off the U. E. list, to the great injury of their families, and their Town Lots wrested away from them by some unjust means.

REM.—Most Christian 'Squire. You would not fine a man £20 upon a *single oath* for selling liquor without a licence would you? But you will charge the public with wresting away town lots by unjust means, and injuring people's families, upon no oath at all—and give us nothing but the 'Squire's word for it—that's candid, 'Squire, and *christian*.

GRIEV.—It is reported that the crown Lawyers receive 30 dollars for every person they can get convicted. We hope no such means of speculation are allowed to sport with the liberties and sufferings of the people.

REM.—Have you ever committed offences, and had rather no one should be paid for prosecuting you, 'Squire? or have you had any of your sheep stolen, and would rather pay the extortionate Lawyers yourself for prosecuting the thief, than have the expense paid for you.

GRIEVS.—That persons engaged in particular duties having no land were promised some to settle upon, which they have not received.

REM.—Do, 'Squire, descend to particulars.

GRIEV.—That a large sum of money is given for the support of Teachers in District Schools, the greatest part of which never reaches them.

That the money given for the common schools, of any district, the poor should receive the benefit of.

REM.—Besides the District Schools, of which not only the children of the opulent have reaped the benefit, about £5000 per annum are devoted to the support of the Township Schools, which are expressly for the poor. What you next contented 'Squire, that all of another country under the Sun that spent one fourth of its revenue in schools for the poor?

GRIEV.—That we have great cause of alarm when we remember it was contemplated by some in the Assembly, that the Executive might dispose of the public money, without accounting to them for it, at the time an enquiry was made after the fate of several thousand pounds, in the early part of Gov. Gore's administration.

REM.—Don't be frightened 'Squire, Sally's frightened at things that are past. Get into parliament, 'Squire, I tell you again.

GRIEV.—That of late the sale of the Province lands have been confined to some of the Executive Council, and others favoured in the sale of them, and that no Land Board has been held for the last two years. What a pity! but perhaps the ignorant people did you know there was an Anthony McGuin, Esq. J. P. There will be no excuse in future, so I hope 'Squire will get all the acts, not read, learn, and inwardly digest them. Among the rest, an act to prevent certain mortgage

GRIEV.—That we acknowledge the Right of Assembly by virtue of the Constitutional Act, to tax our stock and lumber.

REM.—

GRIEV.—That it is their duty to raise the encouragement of those who are willing and ready to make the general welfare, and prosperity of the Province, the object of their pursuits, and that they were [illegible] for the [illegible]

REM.—

GRIEV.—That the disorderly conduct of the disaffected people in the late war, [illegible] that the disgraceful proceedings of the Militia Court of Inquiry, held at various places in the Province, and more particularly at Ancaster, in the Gore District, where persons were [illegible] of their allegiance, and incapable of the Government care which had charged [illegible] with treason, although the person had [illegible] as to the moment of the [illegible] and that the Court [illegible] Upper Canada Gazette, [illegible] Township meetings. Look at the English and even at the American papers, which contain the [illegible] wretched Conventions of the disaffected [illegible] of one malignant Jacobin, to the encouragement of the revolted Colonies before the revolution, and then wonder at our folly, and ask what we could gain by several. They take their measures to express the general sense of the people, as they know, 'Squire, that every respectable inhabitant of this Province, for from countenancing them, despises them, and all who are joined by the instigation of them; and as to the [illegible] whose oath requires that they should assemble and not add thirty-one to those of a few [illegible] disaffected brawlers. Your Representatives, worthy 'Squire, never called the people to deliberate, but imagined that the efforts of a few factious men tended to give actual currency to the opinion of our neighbors, and it is very true.

GRIEV.—That nothing is more dangerous than to [illegible] unfounded [illegible]

REM.—Except factious Magistrates, who, instead of being an example to their fellow subjects, to sink into their minds discontent with the government they are especially bound to [illegible]

GRIEV.—That the enactment of [illegible] arises from the conduct of the [illegible] [illegible] Let them act justly to the people and discontent ceases.

REM.—No, No, 'Squire!—The [illegible] Canada is a sudden rolling out of [illegible] country, with his pockets crammed with ready made [illegible] and [illegible] Lots, for which [illegible] and there a score of the People [illegible] foolish enough, and wicked enough to want [illegible] name to. That's the excitement, 'Squire. There will very quiet before the [illegible] Wilcocks, Marcer & and Mallory, the [illegible] dependent representatives of the people, were over to the Lastepe.

GRIEV.—That it is necessary that some restriction be made for the poor; by the [illegible] of your House, or [illegible] some means to [illegible] soon as possible, [illegible] manner of [illegible] them, being very expensive and without any [illegible] authority.

REM.—Why, 'Squire, where's the burden? and what is the present manner of keeping them? Charity is never against legal authority. You would have the Poor Laws, would you? the very best laws that ever man or mind warbled out of the British Constitution. Mr. Gourlay talks to us a vast deal about the poor laws, (and no doubt you have heard him [illegible] them) and tells us to read a note to every single Member of the Parliament in England about them: which said letters, strange to tell, they took no notice of! Oh! 'Squire, if we had but had the Poor Laws, you would not have been half so hard run for grievances.

Having derived great comfort from a good contemplation of all the grievances that Anthony M'Guin, Esq. J. P. has been able to conjure up, I am happy to find that 'Squire M'Guin, (taking to himself one discreet brother from the Township of Kingston) should get enough of the money subscribed at the meeting at Mr. Gourlay's store, and if it will pay their way over the Atlantic, should present themselves at the foot of the Throne, and simply inform His Royal Highness how very easy a thing it is to govern a country so as to please every body: So [illegible] also hint the necessity of [illegible] taxes; letting all men that serve the public starve for the general good, and for the gratification of her pleasure of Anthony M'Guin, Esq. J. P. [illegible] ving the little knots the contrast over the liberality of the subject; letting lawyers and revenue officers work for nothing, and honorable and luxurious thing, the Poor law, into a new country: then, if the fund holds out, let the 'Squire try a little of the world, and, when he comes back, lay his hand on his heart, and with candour declare, whether he believes there is a country on earth, where Mr. Gourlay and his friends, settling all their ingenuity at work, could find so little to amuse, without destroying life.

AN OLD INHABITANT.

—

An Agricultural Society has been established at Halifax, N. S. The Earl of DALHOUSIE is President, and Chief Justice BROWERS, Vice President. 250 were subscribed at the first meeting, of which the Earl gave 100. 120 gentlemen signed their names as Members.

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UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Lieut. Governor's Office,
January 16th 1819.

The melancholy intelligence of His Majesty's death having been received it is hoped that every class of His Majesty's subjects in this Province will express their grief for this fatal event, by appearing in decent mourning according to their ability.

(By Order) GEORGE HILLIER.
P. Sec'y.

His Excellency the Lt. Governor has received the following address from the magistrates, &c. &c. of the county of Glengarry :

To his Excellency Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland K. C. B. Lieut. Governor of the Provinces of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c.

The Loyal Address of the Clergy, Magistrates, Officers of Militia and other Inhabitants of the County of Glengarry.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

We, the Clergy, Magistrates, Officers of Militia and other inhabitants of the County of Glengarry, having in the address we had the honor of presenting to your Excellency, on your arrival in this Province, expressed our firm attachment to the Government of our Sovereign, and to the glorious constitution of our Country, and our determined resolution to defend both with the last drop of our blood, should consider it unnecessary to trouble your Excellency on this occasion, with a repetition of our unalterable sentiments, did we not perceive so many others pressing forward to testify their approbation of the Laws passed in the last Session of our Provincial Parliament, for restraining certain seditious meetings.

We concur most heartily with our fellow subjects in approving of that law, and every other constitutional measure that may be adopted to bear down treason and sedition, under whatever form those odious monsters may wear their guilty heads. For we should consider we had discharged the least important part of our duty, by shedding our blood in the field, in repelling the open attacks of the foes of our country, were we not equally ready to support the government, in repressing the insidious machinations of its domestic enemies.

We view with indignation, the attempts of desperate demagogues, to disturb the public mind, by conjuring ideal grievances, which exist only in their heated imaginations, perfectly convinced that their object is not the amelioration of the condition of the inhabitants of this province, who actually enjoy every freedom and independence, which the mildest laws and the most perfect form of constitution can bestow : but to create confusion and to fish in troubled waters in hopes thereby of gratifying their malice and of extricating themselves from the desperate situation into which their madness has brought them, and that to attain their selfish ends those pretended patriots would wade through oceans of the blood of their deluded votaries.

The wisdom and energy which manifested themselves in the commencement of your Excellency's administration, & the measures which we see in progress for the good of the country, command both our grateful acknowledgement, and our implicit confidence, and open to our view a cheering prospect of the rapidly increasing prosperity of this highly favoured portion of the British Empire.

That the Almighty may preserve your Excellency's life and health, already rendered dear and important to every loyal subject in this Province, and enable your Excellency to rule for many years in the grateful hearts of a free people, is the sincere wish and ardent prayer of the inhabitants of this county.

[The signatures, amounting to nearly four hundred, we are obliged to defer inserting until next week.

To which His Excellency has been pleased to make the following reply :

To the Inhabitants of the County of Glengarry.

GENTLEMEN,

Receive my thanks for your loyal, patriotic, and affectionate address.

The hearts of your ancestors were ever obedient to the call of their Country. It was their glory to have made the banner of St. Andrew respected by her European Enemies. It is yours to have made the same banner respected by her Enemies in this Hemisphere : But this was not their only merit : an equal degree of praise is due to them for the not less important exercise of pacific virtues ; for their brotherly attachment to each other, their love of order and instruction, and for their principled submission to the laws and government of their country.

Such, Gentlemen, were the virtues that enabled your ancestors ; such are the virtues which eminently exist at this day among your European brethren. And I rejoice that the beneficent and blessed author of our Faith, has made you perceive them worthy of your esteem and imitation : may he, in his goodness, confirm you in every good habit, and bestow on you every other blessing.

His Excellency the Lt. Governor has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Commissioners under the act for vesting the Forfeited Estates viz :

The Hon. James Baby,
James Macaulay,
Grant Powell,
Geo. ge Crookshank,
William Allan, and
Peter Robinson, (M. P.) Esqrs.

His Excellency has further been pleased to appoint Lt. Col. Wells to be Special Receiver under the above Commission.

Grievances, as stated by certain inhabitants of Ernest-town. continued.

Another source of complaint is the injudicious grants of public money. Among several which have appeared to us objectionable, in the present pecuniary circumstances of the country, we beg leave to state, that in the appropriation of nine thousand two hundred pounds two shillings and two pence half penny, towards defraying the charges of the civil list of the Province for one year, by the Act of the 57th of Geo. III. there is the sum of four hundred pounds appropriated " for four Clergymen," and fifty pounds for " one Minister of the Gospel." Believing the Clergy Reserves, which equal a seventh part of all the Lands granted in the Province, " to be an appropriation beyond all precedent lavish," for the maintainance of the Clergy of one religious denomination, we consider it a grievance that the Provincial fund should be encroached upon for that purpose ; and we likewise humbly hope, that the Crown Reserves, being equal to another seventh part of the lands granted in the Province, may consistently with the design of their reservation, be made to produce a fund sufficient to relieve the mother country from the burthen of the civil establishment of the Province ; without charging so heavy a sum upon the Provincial Revenue. With this view we wish the subject to be represented to the proper authorities for consideration.

3. The instructions issued by Lieut. Governor Gore to the Magistrates, not to administer the oath of allegiance to emigrants from the United States, without special licence, besides putting applicants to the trouble and expence of going and sending to York from all quarters of the Province, have made their admission to the oath depend upon the discretion of the Executive, in cases where it is a matter of legal right, if the Act of the 13th of Geo. II. for the naturalization of foreign protestants, by seven years residence, and the 30th of the present King, entitled, " An Act for encouraging new settlers in His Majesty's Colonies in America," are in force in this Province. Until the instructions referred to, we believe, those statutes were considered to be in force here, and were acted upon accordingly ; and they have not been repealed. But the effect of those instructions has been to suspend their operation ; and, as the oath of allegiance is a requisite qualification for holding lands, many valuable settlers have thus been excluded from purchasing, settling and cultivating land in this Province, where agricultural labour, especially that which is adapted to the clearing of new lands, is so much wanted. To remove this obstacle, Resolutions were introduced into the House of Assembly, at their Session in 1817, declaring those statutes in force here, and for other purposes ; some of which Resolutions were adopted by the House, but, before they had acted upon the others of them, they were suddenly prorogued, and thereby prevented from making the intended representation on the subject. The prohibitory instructions, we are informed, remain unrevoked, although, in some instances, disregarded by Magistrates, who think them contrary to law. We complain of this as a grievance.

4th—There is a grievance of an opposite character, the recent attempts to execute British Navigation Laws, which from the first settlement of the Province, have been considered as not in force in this Province, and therefore have not been executed here, until the Collector of Kingston lately undertook to put them in execution, by seizing a cargo of flour belonging to James Crooks, Esq. together with the vessel in which it was shipped at Burlington, with a clearance from the Collector there to the port of Kingston. Under the same laws one or two other seizures are said to have been made. Without presuming to decide the question of the applicability of these Navigation Acts to this Province, we will only remark, that if they are to be executed upon the principle of being now discovered to be applicable to our inland waters, after more than thirty years inexecution, it would surely be reasonable to give His Majesty's subjects notice of the intended change, by a public Proclamation of it, before subjecting them to the forfeiture of their property, for shipping their goods on board vessels not supposed to be prohibited, having also been employed by Government in the transportation of Public Stores from one port to another in this Province. It would also be just that the same laws should be enforced alike against all, if against any, vessels, boats and cargoes coming within their prohibitions ; whereas we are informed, and believe, that cargoes of great value have been, and are, suffered, without seizure or interruption, to be transported to and from the port of Kingston, on bottoms as fairly within the prohibition of those laws, if in force here at all, as that in which Mr. Crooks' flour was transported.

5th—The Collector of the same port has also required boats, &c. employed exclusively in the inland trade of the Province, and the transport trade between this and the Lower Province, to be entered at the Custom-House, as being within the Provincial Statute on the subject, after sixteen years uniform practice upon that Act, as applicable only to boats, rafts and carriages arriving from the United States.

6th—Ignorance of the laws not being admitted as a legal excuse for transgressing them, it is important, that they be fully and seasonably promulgated. On this point we have had cause for complaint. The Provincial Statutes passed from year to year, and generally taking effect from their dates, have been so tardily printed and distributed, that they have frequently been in operation for months, before any effectual publication of them. Sometimes, indeed, we have been, a great part of the year, subject to laws, which we had no practicable means of obtaining.

7th—We complain of the highway taxes, required of the inhabitants of the Province by Statute ; not on account of their object, which are highly approved ; not for their amount, to which we do not object ; nor for the manner of their payment in labor, which is more convenient than if payable in money, without the option of paying in labor ; but, for their apportionment, which we think is unequal and unjust, and in which we pray to Your Excellency to recommend an alteration.

(To be continued in our next.)

YORK, 21st January, 1819.

A gentleman, on whose accuracy we can rely, has requested us to insert the following statement :

Having on many accounts, a respect for the Gentry of Wiltshire, and having as good reason as the gentlemen who traduces them in the Niagara Spectator, to know what passed at the county meeting, held at Devizes in 1816, I beg you will give the following account of it, a place in your paper. It happened that the meeting in question, took place in front of the Bear Inn, which had formerly been kept by a person of the name of Halcomb, whose daughter, Mr. Hunt had married, and afterwards deserted, having run away with the wife of Col. Vince, at whose house he had been received as a friend.

The people who assailed Mr. Hunt with the overbearing clamour Mr. Gourlay complains of, were not " the tenantry of the nobility and other great Landlords," but the manufacturing people of the town.——Their cry was " where's your wife, Hunt ?" mixed with allusions to his having run away with the wife of his friend, &c. So far from the Gentlemen having excited this clamour, it arose from the generous indignation of the people at unprincipled conduct. The gentleman who were present wished that he should be heard, and tried their utmost to gain him a hearing.

These, Sir, are the facts which composed the scene described by Mr. Gourlay, as being more " disgraceful to civil society than any he had ever witnessed."

I have, &c.

A. B.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER.

Courier Office, 17th Nov. Three o'Clock.

The fatal Event, which our Readers must have been prepared by this morning's Bulletin to expect, has taken place,

THE QUEEN IS DEAD.

A mortification took place in her Majesty's leg last night, and it was evident to her medical attendants, that she could not survive many hours.

At Half-past Twelve the Prince Regent and the Duke of York arrived at Kew.

At one o'clock her Majesty departed this life, quite tranquil, without a struggle.

An *Extraordinary Gazette* will be published this evening, and Expresses have been sent off to such Members of the Royal Family as are abroad.

A letter has been sent to the Lord Mayor.

UPPER CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

His Excellency Sir P. Maitland K. C. B.
PATRON.

YORK, Jan. 20th 1819.

At a Meeting of the Society, held this day at the Mansion House Hotel, pursuant to the Resolution adopted at the former meeting, for the election of officers to the institution, to serve until the next General Meeting at the opening of the ensuing session of the Legislature ;

The Hon. Mr. Justice Campbell in the Chair :

The undermentioned gentlemen were appointed :—

The Hon. Mr. Justice Campbell, Pres't.
The Hon. J. Baby. } Vice
The Hon Mr. Justice Boulton. } Pres'ts
The Hon. Chief Justice Powell,
The Hon. Chief Justice Scott,
The Hon. & Rev. Dr. Strachan,
Lieut. Col. Wells,
P. Robinson Esq.
G. Crookshank Esq.
L. P. Sherwood, Esq.
H. J. Boulton, Esq. Treasurer.
R. C. Horne, Esq. Secretary. } Directors.

After which it was Resolved,

1st. That the thanks of this Society be presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, for the Honor he has conferred upon it by condescending to become its Patron.

2. That at the next General Meeting, it be recommended to augment the number of Directors.

(By Order) R. C. HORNE.
Sec'y

12 Jan. 1819.

The Agricultural Society offer the following premiums for the undermentioned breed animals, to be exhibited at the Market House, at York, on Thursday the 17th day of June next.

	Dollars.
For the best Bull,	20
second do.	20
third do.	10
best Cow,	15
second do.	10
third do.	5
best Ram,	15
second do.	10
third do.	5

(The above animals to be between three and five years of age.)

It is resolved that a General Meeting of the subscribers be held at the Mansion House Hotel, on Wednesday the 10th day of February next.

(By Order) R. C. HORNE.
Sec'y.

BIRTH—On Friday, the 15th Inst. the Lady of H. J. Boulton, Esq. A.g. Sol. Gen'l, of a son, who died the following Evening, to the great affliction of his Parents.

GENTOO CODE.

THE only copy of the Gentoo Laws, translated from the Sanscrit, supposed to be in this Province, has been lent by the owner. The person to whom it has been lent, is requested to return it to the Gazette Office.

N. B. It is a large Quarto volume, is blue covered boards.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the night of the 6th inst. the sum of ONE HUNDRED & EIGHTY DOLLARS, in Montreal Bank bills and gold.

Any person or persons who will return or give information of the said money, so that it can be recovered, will receive the above reward.

GEORGE STANGILL.
York, 19th Jan. 1819. 3w4

THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER.

TO APPEAR IN NUMBERS, ONE NUMBER EVERY MONTH, AT TWELVE & SIX PENCE, H'X CURRENCY, A YEAR.

THIS publication will be issued by Mr. GEORGE DAWSON, BOOK-SELLER, York, under the inspection of the Reverend Dr. STRACHAN.

It shall be devoted to theological and miscellaneous subjects, and particularly to interesting religious intelligence, and biographical and obituary notices.

Besides occasional original matter, it shall contain selections from the various British periodical works, moral and religious. These works will be regularly received for that purpose ; and the readers of the *Christian Recorder*, will thus be furnished in the speediest mode, with valuable and interesting selections from the latest British periodical publications.

While it shall be the object of the Journal to record important religious events in general, particular regard will be paid to those which relate to the Protestant Church.

The Christian Recorder will present its readers with a passing map of the religious world ; and shall be, occasionally, enriched with the sentiments of those masters of theology who were the glory of the days that are past, and whose writings exhibit the soundest views of Christian doctrine and order, and the highest fervors of pious feeling.

Whatever can advance the interests of religious truth ; the purity, the unity, and the prosperity of the kingdom of the Redeemer ; and the faith, holiness, and consolation of the Christian, shall, as far as practicable, find a place in this Journal.

The plan, if executed with to-

[illegible] ability, must certainly render this publication useful & interesting to all classes of Christians, and the price of it is so low as to bring it within the reach of all who can be profited or interested by its contents.

It shall be printed with a handsome type, and on good paper of a large size.

The first number shall appear early in March, and a number will be published regularly every month. The work being issued solely from an earnest desire to promote the interests of religion, with the view to its general circulation, it will be furnished at the low rate of twelve shillings and six pence, Halifax Currency, a year.

Agents shall have a commission of 20 per cent. on the amount of subscriptions for which they become responsible.

Subscriptions received by Mr. G. DAWSON, Book-seller, York, to whom communications, post paid, may be addressed, and to whom persons at a distance may transmit their names, with directions by what conveyance the Journal shall be sent to them.

York, January 12, 1819.

Belleville, 26th December, 1818.

BY Public Notice a meeting this day was held at the House of *Mr. Roswell Leavens*, of the town of Belleville, by a number of the respectable Inhabitants of the said town and its vicinity, for the purpose of devising ways and means to erect a commodious Episcopalian Church in the said town—when JAMES McNABB, Esq. M. P. for Hastings and the township of Ameliasburgh, was unanimously called to the Chair. The following Resolutions were passed.

1st. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that it is highly expedient a Memorial be immediately drawn up and forwarded to York, in order to be laid before his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, praying for the authority and patronage of that Honorable Executive body, to erect a commodious building for an English Episcopalian Church upon the ground reserved by the Executive Government of this Province for such purpose, between *Church* and *Rear* Streets in the town of Belleville.

2d. That Capt. John W. Meyers, Allan Taylor, Esq. Capt. Thomas Coleman, Mr. Roswell Leavens and Mr. Andrew Mayne, be the Trustees to carry into full effect the Resolutions herein contained ; and also that Mr. Thomas Parker, of this town, Merchant, be Treasurer, to receive and account for as the said Trustees, or three of them, shall think proper to direct, all subscription monies and donations by him collected, and hereafter to be applied, for the express purpose of building the said Episcopalian Church.

3d. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the aforesaid Lots so reserved for a Church & Burying Ground in Bellville, be prayed for in the aforesaid Memorial, to be granted in trust to the said Trustees herein mentioned, and to their successors hereafter to be chosen by a majority of the aforesaid Trustees, in all cases of vacancies in such office, and for the express purpose aforesaid.

4th. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the Chairman is considered authorised to draft and forward the aforesaid Memorial to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, in the name and on the behalf of the said Trustees, in order to forward the intention of this meeting, in so serious and desirable an undertaking, without unnecessary delay.

5th. That should it please his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, favorably to answer the aforesaid Memorial, that a Subscription Paper be immediately opened at York, Kingston and Bellville, for the purpose of raising a fund to enable the aforesaid Trustees to commence, carry on, and fully complete, in a perfect manner, the building of a Church, wherein the Divine Service, according to the rules and regulations of the Church of England, may be performed, as soon as it is possible to attain this desirable object.

6th. That a copy of these Resolutions be immediately transmitted to the Editors of the Kingston Chronicle, and to the Editor of the Upper Canada Gazette, requesting the insertion thereof in their respective papers for the space of six weeks successively, after the receipt of the same.

7th. That the unanimous thanks of this meeting be presented to the Chairman, for his attendance, and the encouragement he manifested to promote such a laudable intention of the said inhabitants of Bellville and its vicinity.

(Seminole & Amherstie continued.)

Q. by the court. Who paid the Indian for carrying the letter referred to in the last interrogatory?

A. I do not know.

Q. by the court. What steps were taken by the Negroes & Indians on the receipt of the letter?

A. They first believed the bearer to be an enemy, and confined him, but learning the contrary, began to prepare for the enemy, and the removal of their families & effects across the river; the Indians lived on the opposite side.

Q. by the court. Did the Indians and Negroes act together in the performance of military duty?

A. No—but they always said they would fight together.

Q. by the court. Did not Nero command the blacks, and did not Bowlegs owe Nero, and was not the latter under the immediate command of Bowlegs?

A. Nero commanded the blacks, and was owned & commanded by Bowlegs—but there were some Negro captains who obeyed none but Nero.

Q. by the court. What vessel bro't to Suwany the ammunition which you said was sold by the prisoner to the Indians and Negroes?

A. The schooner Chance, now lying at this wharf; she is a foretopsail vessel, belonging to the prisoner.

The witness also identified to the manuscript of the prisoner on the following document, viz. No. 1, granting him full power to act in all cases for the Indians, as recorded before; and also a letter without signature, to the government of St. Augustine, number 2; said farther, a letter without date to Mr. Mitchell, the Indian Agent, number 3, and an unsigned petition of the Chief of the lower Creek nation, to governor Cameron praying his aid in men & munitions of war; number 4, all of which the witness stated to be in the hand writing of the prisoner.

No. 2.

Supposed to be for Bowlegs, to the Governor of St. Augustine.

To his Excellency Don Jose Coppinger

To his Excellency James Grant, Governor, of St. Augustine.

SIR—I had the honor of receiving your letter of September, but the impossibility of finding a person to write an answer to the same, is the cause of this apparent neglect.

I shall be very happy to keep up a good understanding and correspondence with you, and hope you will, when occasion offers, advise me of such things as may be of service to myself and people. My warriors and others that go to St. Augustine, return with false reports, tending to harrass and distress my people, and prevenring them from attending to their usual avocations. At one time, the Americans and upper Indians supported by a force of about 3000 men were runing lines far within the Indian territory; another time, are collecting a force at Fort Mitchell, in the forks of Flint and Chatahoochy rivers, to fall on the towns below. Now, sir, we know of no reason the Americans can have to attack us, an inoffensive and unoffending people. We have none of their slaves; we have taken none of their property since the Americans made peace with our good father, King George. We have followed the orders of his officer that was with us, Lieut. Col. Edward Nichols, and in no wise molested the Americans, though we daily see them encroaching on our territory stealing our cattle, and murdering and carrying off our people.

The same officer also told us, we, allies to the Great King, our father, were included in the treaty of peace between our good father and the Americans, and, that the latter were to give up all the territory that had been taken from us before and during the war. Yet so far from complying with the 9th article of that treaty, they are daily making encroachments on our land, getting persons who are not known to the Chiefs, and without any power or authority, to grant and sign over lands to them. Thus, they deceive the world, and make our very friends believe we are in league with them.

The principal Chiefs of the nation, with the head Warriors, assembled at my town on the 8th instant, and came to the resolution of informing the British Minister at Washington, of the conduct of the Americans and the officers of their government, towards us; it has been done accordingly, and copies sent to England.——We demand of the King, our father, to fix some of his people among us, who may inform him, from time to time, of what is passing, and see the Americans do not extend themselves on our lands. The Spanish subjects in Floridas are too much in the interest of the Americans to be our friends.——For the Governors I shall always entertain the greatest regard—but, for the people, they do not act so as to merit any extension and protection. You desire I would chase those marauders who steal my cattle; my people have lately driven some Americans from Lathewoy, and, I have no doubt, the Americans will hold off this as a pretext to make war on us, as they have before done, in stating we harbor their ran away slaves.

No. 3.

Gen. Mitchell, Agent for Indian Affairs.

King Hatchy, the head chief of the Lower Creek Nation, had called on me to request I would represent to you the cruel and oppressive conduct of the American people, living on the borders of the Indian nation, and which, he was in hopes, from a talk you were pleased to send him some weeks since, would have had put a stop to and peace restored between the Indians and American people. But, far from any stop being put to their inroads and encroachments, they are pouring in by hundreds at a time. Not only from the land side, but ascending the Appalachicola in vessel loads; thus the Indians have been compelled to take up arms to defend their homes from a set of lawless invaders. Your known philanthropy and good will to the Indians, induces the head chiefs to hope, that you will lose no time in using your influence to put a stop to those invasions of their lands, and order those who have already presumed to seize our fields may retire therefrom.

The Indians have seized two persons they think have been greatly instrumental in bringing the Americans upon them, and they are now in their possession as prisoners.——It is even reported they have made sales of Indian lands without the knowledge, consent, or approbation of the chiefs of the nation; and from their long residence in the nation, and the great influence that one of those people formerly enjoyed among the chiefs, there is some reason to believe he has been guilty of improper conduct to the Indian nation.

No. 4.

Petition of the Chiefs of the Lower Creek Nation, to Governor Cameron.

We, the undersigned, deputed by the Creek nation to wait on your Excellency, and lay before you their heavy complaints.——To the English, we have always looked up to as friends, as protectors, and on them we now call to aid us in repelling the approaches of the Americans, who, regardless of treaties, are daily seizing our lands and robbing our people; they have already built seven forts on our lands; they are making roads and running lines into the very heart of our country, and, without the interference of the English, we shall soon be driven from the land we inherited from our forefathers.

The Americans tell us the English will regard us no more, and we had better submit to them; but we cannot submit to their shackles, and will rather die in defence of our country.

When peace was made between the English and Americans, we were told by Lieut. Col. Nichols, that the Americans were to give up our lands they had taken, and we were desired to live quietly and peaceably, in no wise molesting the Americans. We have strictly followed those orders: but the Americans have not complied with the treaty. Col. Nichols left Mr. Hambly in charge of the fort at Prospect Bluff, with orders to hear us, if any cause of complaint, and represent the same to the British government; but he turned traitor, and brought the Americans down on the fort, which was blown up, & many of our red brethren destroyed in it. The ammunition stores intended for our use were either destroyed, or taken off by the Americans. We have sent several messengers to inform your excellency of these proceedings of the Americans, but they have never returned to us with an answer. Three of our red brethren have lately been killed by the Americans, while hunting on our lands, and they threaten to attack the towns of Michkasuky and Sahwahnee, the only two large towns left us in the Creek nation, and, without aid from your Excellency, we cannot repel their attack. We are, therefore, deputed to demand of your excellency the assistance of troops and ammunition, that we may be able effectually to repel the attack of the Americans, and prevent their further encroachments: and, if we return without assistance, the Americans, who have their spies among us will be more quickly on us upon us. We most humbly pray your excellency will send us such a force as will be respected, and make us respectable.

(The following endorsed on the foregoing.)

Charles Cameron, Esq. Governor, Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

I beg leave to represent to your excellency the necessity of my again returning to the Indian nation, with the deputies from the chiefs, and as my trouble and expense can only be defrayed by permission to take goods to dispose of amongst them, I pray your excellency will be pleased to grant me such a letter or licence, as will prevent me from being captured in case of meeting any Spanish cruiser on the coast of Florida.

The court adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock.

Fort St. Marks, 28th April, 1818.

The court convened pursuant to adjournment. Present.

Maj. Gen. E. P. GAINES, President.

Members—Col. King, Col. Williams, Lt. Col. Gibson, Major Muulenberg, Maj. Montgomery, Captain Vashon, Col. Dyer, Lt. Col. Lindsay, Lt. Col. Elliott, Maj. Fanning, Major Minton, Capt. Crittenden, Lieut. J. M. Glassell, Recorder.

When the further examination of the the witness Peter B. Cook, took place, viz.

Q. by the prisoner. How long have you been acquainted with the settlements on the Suhwaisee?

A. Between six & seven months.

Q. by the P. For what term of years did you engage to live with the prisoner?

A. For no stated period—I was taken by the year.

Q. by the P. Were you not discharged by the prisoner from his employ?

A. He told me he had no further use for me after I had written the letters to Providence.

Q. Where did you stay after you were discharged?

A. I staid in a small house belonging to a boy called St. John, under the protection of Nero.

Q. What was the subject matter of the letters you wrote to Providence?

A. After being refused by the prisoner a small venture to Providence, I wrote my friends for the means to trade by myself.

Question by the P. Do you believe the prisoner had knowledge of the ventures being on board the schooner?

A. I don't believe he did. It was small and in my trunk.

Q. by the P. Do you know that Ambristie was the agent of the prisoner?

A. I do not.

Q. Do you think that the powder & lead shipped would more than supply the Indian & negro hunters?

A. I did not see the powder & lead myself, but was told by Boleg that he had a great quantity he had there keeping to fight with.

Q. Did the Indians reside on the east side of the river? *A.* They did.

Q. You were asked if the negroes & Indians, when the letter marked A. was communicated, they did not take up arms: had they received information of the defeat of the Indians at Mickasuky prior to that time?

A. It was afterwards, I believe, they received the information.

Q. Did not Boleg keep other powder than that he got from the prisoner?

A. He had some he got from the Bluff which was nearly gone; he said his hunters were always nothering him about powder.

Q. Did you state that at the time Ambristie ascended the river there was no other vessel at the mouth of the river?

A. There was none other there; there was one had sailed.

Q. There is a letter A spoken of; how do you know that the son of the prisoner had that letter in his possession?

A. I saw him with it, which he dropped, and a boy, called John, picked up and gave to me.

Q. You stated that the Indians and negroes doubted the fidelity of the prisoner in sending letters to the Prince Regent—do you think the prisoner would have been punished by them had he not complied with their wishes.

A. I do not know.

Q. Do you believe the prisoner was compelled to write the Indian communication?

A. He was not compelled.

William Hambly, a witness on the part of the prosecution, being duly sworn, and commencing a statement of what he heard the chiefs say, and the prisoner objecting to hear any evidence of that kind—the court was cleared in order to take the question; when they decided that the prisoner's objection was not valid. The witness was therefore recalled, and stated, that fifteen or twenty days after the prisoner arrived at Ocklocknee, the Seminole Indians began to steal horses from the United States settlements, and committed murders on the Satilla river, which, he was informed by them, was at the instigation of the prisoner.

The chiefs of the Little Village in witnesses's neighborhood then desired him to write a few lines to the prisoner, stating those reports, and that he did not know that those Indians he was executing had long been outlawed, and cautioned him against such proceedings, or he might be involved in their ruin. This the witness did, when the prisoner wrote him a long and insulting letter, which was lost, upbraiding the witness for calling those Indians outlaws, and accusing him of exciting the Indians to cruel war. The witness was told by chiefs and Indians who had seen the prisoner, that he advised them to go to war with the United States, if they did not surrender them the lands which had been taken from them, and that the British government would support them in it.

The Indians that took the witness & a certain Mr. Doyle prisoners, which happened on the 15th December last, told them that it was by the prisoner's order; and on their arrival at Mickasuky (as prisoner) King Hijah and all his chiefs told them it was by the prisoner's orders they were taken and robbed—on their arrival at Suwaney they were told by the Indians and Negro Chiefs who sat in counsel over them, that the prisoner had advised that he should be given up to 5 or 6 Choctaw Indians who were served from the Negro Fort, who would revenge themselves for the loss of their friends at that place. On their return from Suwaney, the Chief King Hijah told them that he had got the prisoner to write several letters for him, one to the Governor of Providence, one to the British Minister at Washington, one to the Secretary of State in London, and one to the American Agent for Indian Affairs, protesting against the proceedings of the commanding officer at Fort Scott. While the witness was at Suwaney, the Indian Chiefs told him, that the prisoner had arrived at that place with ten kegs of powder on board his vessel; and while at Fort St. Marks, sometime in March, Hillisajo or Francis, brought an order from the prisoner to the commandant for two kegs of powder, with other articles which were in his possession.

Q. by the Court. Were any murders or depredations committed on the white settlements by the Indians previous to the prisoner's arrival at Ocklocknee?

Ans. None, except one murder at Fort Gaines, which was before or about the time of the prisoner's arrival.

Ques. How long have you resided among the Indians; state to the Court whether you are acquainted with the indian language, and how long since you learned it?

Ans. I have resided among them fourteen years, and have understood their language twelve years.

Ques. Do you believe the Seminoles would have commenced the business of murder and depredations on the white settlements, had it not been at the instigation of the prisoner and a promise on his part of British protection?

A.—I do not believe they would, without they had been assured of British protection.

Ques. by the Court. What was the light in which the prisoner was received by the hostile Seminoles; was it that of an authorised agent of the British government?

Ans. The different chiefs always represented him to me as such.

The witness recognised the letter marked G. and signed A. Arbuthnot, as being a copy of the one alluded to in his testimony as lost.

Ques. by the Prisoner. Are you acquainted with the prisoner's hand write?

Ans. I have seen it, but cannot say I am acquainted with it.

Ques. Is that which you have just seen and say is the copy of the one you lost, the prisoner's hand write?

Ans. It looks to be his hand writing, but I cannot say positively.

Ques. Was the prisoner considered as the agent of the Seminoles at the time those murders were committed.

Ans. I had not seen the prisoner at that time; the Indian Chiefs told me that the prisoner had reported himself to them as an English Agent.

Ques. Where did you understand the prisoner to be when you were taken prisoner?

Ans. The Indians told us that he had gone over to Providence, but was expected back by the time we should arrive at Suwaney.

Ques. Did you not request King Hijah to prevail upon the prisoner to give you a passage in his schooner to Providence?

Ans. Yes, but was told that the prisoner refused it, stating that, if we were forced upon him, he would blindfold us and make us walk overboard.

Ques. What were the reasons given by King Hijah for the prisoner's not granting your request?

Ans. King Hijah stated that the prisoner was fearful of meeting with an American vessel, where we should be taken out and he thereby lose his schooner.

Edmund Doyle, a witness on the part of the prosecution, being duly sworn, was questioned as follows:

Q. by the Judge Advocate. Do you know any thing that would lead to substantiate the charges against the prisoner now before you?

A. I know nothing but from common report.

William Fulton, an evidence in the present prosecution being duly sworn, testified the copy of the letter from A. Arbuthnot to General Mitchell, Agent for Indian Affairs, dated Suwaney 19th January, 1818, and marked No. 6, as acknowledged by the prisoner, to be the same in substance as one written by himself at that time—an extract from the letter was then read.

No. 6.

Extract from a letter written by A. Arbuthnot to Gen. Mitchell, American Agent for the Creek Nation of Indians, dated Suhawnee, 19th January, 1818.

In taking this liberty of addressing you, sir, in behalf of the unfortunate Indians, believe me I have no wish, but to see an end put to a war, which, if persisted in, I foresee must eventually be their ruin, and, as they were not the aggressors, if in the height of their rage they committed any excesses, that you will overlook them as the just ebullitions of an indignant spirit against an invading foe.

I have the honor to be, &c.

A. ARBUTHNOT.

By order of King Hijah and Bowlegs acting for themselves and the other Chiefs.

Q. by the Prisoner. Where did the prisoner acknowledge the letter just read to be a copy of the one written by him?

A. In the encampment before the place about the 6th or 7th inst.

Q. by the P. Did you hear a gentleman say to the prisoner, when in confinement, that those who recommended the scalping knife and tomahawk, should feel their keenest edge?

A. I did hear a gentleman say, that those who excited the Indians to the murder of the murdering, should feel the keenest edge of the scalping knife, but, as well as I recollect, that observation was not made until after the required acknowledgments of the prisoner having written the letter.

(*To be continued.*)

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS a most Gross, Wicked, Vicious, and Malicious Falsehood, having appeared in the Niagara Spectator, signed Henry Dress, intimating, that Daniel Brook, junr. had taken a Receipt Book, belonging to the said Henry Dress, which contained sundry papers and one note of hand against the said Daniel Brook, for £1749 12 3, Halifax Currency, whereas it appears in a final settlement made at the request of both parties, by Nicholas Osborne, Esq. Merchant, of Montreal, that there is a balance due Daniel Brook, of £2090 12 2, Halifax Currency, which was not brought forward at the first settlement in the account current, the documents being mislaid and lately found, and it was finally agreed by both parties at that time, and a Bond signed by each, that if any omission, or errors should hereafter discovered, the same should be allowed; the latter sum having been found on a close investigation of the account Current, to be due to the said Daniel Brook, it leaves Henry Dress £826 10 11 Hx. Cy. in his debt; the items composing the sum of £2090 12 2 Hx. Cy. have been sworn to by Nicholas Osborne, Esq. before J. B. C. De Lery, Justice of the Peace, Montreal, the most of those items were brought in the account current, at the final settlement on the dissolution of their Partnership.

DANIEL BROOK, Senior.

York, 4th January 1819.

Caution.

ANY person or persons who shall cut or destroy any timber on Broken lots A and B in the broken concession marked B, in the Township of Dorchester, in the London District, and the western part of lot B, in the first concession of the same township, without obtaining my permission, shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

GEORGE BOND, junr.

York, 12 Jan. 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those persons, who stand indebted to

ALEXANDER WOOD,

either by Book Acct. Notes of Hand, or by Bond; that unless the same is settled, on or before the First day of February next, ensuing, they will (without reserve,) be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

York, 3rd Dec. 1818.

LAND FOR SALE.

In Caistor, County of Lincoln,

Lots No. 17, 18 & 19 in the 3d Con. in 17 and 18 in the 4th.

In Percy,

Lots No. 19 and 20 in 13th Concession, 13 in the 11th
21 in the 9 with broken front in 12th,
21 in the 7 14th,
South half of 21 in the 8th
Town Lot No. 207 in the Town of Niagara,
Lots 23 in front of Lake Ontario, and 22 and 24 in the 2d Concession, of Amelias, being containing 624 Acres.
22 and 23 in front of Lake Erie, in the Township of Wainfleet, containing 600 Acres

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - - *Glengarry*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - *Prescott*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - - *Kingston*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - - - *Bellville*
Major Rogers, - - - - *New-Castle*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - *Toronto*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - - *Ancaster*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - - *Niagara*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - - *Queenston*
D. Rogs, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point*
M. Burwell, Esq. - - - *Port Talbot*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - - *Smoheick*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - - - *Amherstber*

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT
R. C. HORNE.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL.. YORK, THURSDAY FEBRUARY 4, 1819. No. 6.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. Maitland,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE *the* THIRD *by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,*

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York on the second day of January one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS on the Twenty Seventh day of November last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the second day of January one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the eighth day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this twenty sixth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen and in the Fifty-ninth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Shear or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Burford: and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of Richmond: and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of Kingston, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table:

	Sterling.
Two hundred Acres,	£16 17 6
Three hundred Acres,	24 11 7
Four hundred Acres,	32 5 8
Five hundred Acres,	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres,	47 13 10
Seven hundred Acres,	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres,	63 2 0
Nine hundred Acres,	70 16 1
One thousand Acres,	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres,	86 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres,	93 18 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £5 14 1

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble of the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)

On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 20th 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to *JOHN FOSTER*, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that Lot No. 5, in the 12th Concession of Bertie, will be thrown open for Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto within Six Months from this date.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

To Brick-Makers.

A Piece of GROUND, suitable for BRICK-MAKING, to be let upon very favorable terms, within a Mile of the Market House.

Apply to the Editor.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE
OR
WATERLOO HOUSE,
By George Brown;

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the house formerly Mr. Ashley's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that he has spared no expence to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. B. pledges himself that no exertions shall be wanting to promote the comfort & convenience of those who favor him with their custom: his HOUSE and STABLING are well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best quality that the country affords: and he hopes that upon trial his accommodations and terms will give general satisfaction.

York, 16th Oct. 1818.

STEAM-BOAT.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such persons as may be desirous of becoming Proprietors in the Steam-Boat, intended to navigate between the upper parts of Lake Ontario and Prescott; that shares may be taken and any information furnished respecting the undertaking, on application to D'Arcy Boulton, Esquire, junr. of this town.

THE Copartnership of MATHEW CROOKS, & Company, carried on at Ancaster, in the Province of Upper-Canada, was dissolved on the first day of June last by mutual consent.—Notice is therefore hereby given, to all Persons who stand indebted to the said Copartnership, to call and settle the same without delay. And those who have claims on the same, are requested to present them for settlement, to Matthew Crooks, who is fully impowered to adjust them.

W. CROOKS,
MATTHEW CROOKS
Ancaster, 25 Nov. 1818. 3w.—49

LAND FOR SALE.

In Caistor, County of Lincoln,

Lots No. 17, 18 & 19 in the 3d Con's'n.
17 and 18 in the 4th,
In Percy,
Lots No. 19 and 20 in 13th Concession,
19 in the 14th,
9 with broken front in 12th,
21 in the 14th,
South half of 21 in the 8th
Town Lot No. 207 in the Town of Niagara,
Lots 23 in front of Lake Ontario, and 22 and 24 in the 2d Concession, of Amelianburg containing 624 Acres.
22 and 23 in front of Lake Erie, in the Township of Wainfleet, containing 600 Acres

Saddling Business.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD takes this method of informing the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has purchased the stock and trade formerly belonging to Ira Jones, is a *Saddler, Harness and Trunk-Maker*, which business he intends carrying on at the stand formerly occupied by I. Jones, one door east of the Mansion House Hotel: where he has now on hand

Saddles, *Harness,*
Bridles, *Valises,*
Halters, *Portmanteaus*

and a number of other articles, which he will sell as low, for Cash or short credit, as can be purchased in the country.

Repairing done at all times.

Those who will please to favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with neatness and despatch.

York, August 4th 1818. 6m32

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Stoyles, where he has a consignment of excellent

WHISKEY

for sale, at 5s. 3d. *N. Y. Curr'y.* per gallon.

—ALSO—

A QUANTITY OF

Iron Hollow Ware,

(Bar and Franklin Stoves, &c.)

to be disposed of at the prices they are sold for at the Manufactory, including transport.

A Discount of 5 per cent made to purchasers of the Iron Ware, exceeding Fifty Dollars.

W. ALLAN.

Yor, 21st Nov. 1818.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 23 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Town ship of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor. Kingston, 12th March. 17tf.

Seasoned Boards.

A Quantity of excellent Kiln dried Boards for Sale.—Enquire at this Office.

York, 4th Nov. 1818.

THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER,

TO APPEAR IN NUMBERS, ONE NUMBER EVERY MONTH, AT TWELVE & SIX PENCE, H'X CURRENCY, A YEAR.

THIS publication will be issued by Mr. GEORGE DAWSON, BOOK-SELLER, YORK, under the inspection of the Reverend Dr. STRACHAN.

It shall be devoted to theological and miscellaneous subjects, and particularly to interesting religious intelligence, and biographical and obituary notices.

Besides occasional original matter, it shall contain selections from the various British periodical works, moral and religious. These works will be regularly received for that purpose; and the readers of the *Christian Recorder*, will thus be furnished in the speediest mode, with valuable and interesting selections from the latest British periodical publications.

While it shall be the object of the Journal to record important religious events in general, particular regard will be paid to those which relate to the Protestant Church.

The Christian Recorder will present its readers with a passing map of the religious world; and shall be, occasionally, enriched with the sentiments of those masters of theology who were the glory of the days that are past, and whose writings exhibit the soundest views of Christian doctrine and order, and the highest fervors of pious feeling.

Whatever can advance the interests of religious truth; the purity, the unity, and the prosperity of the kingdom of the Redeemer; and the faith, holiness, and consolation of the Christian, shall, as far as practicable, find a place in this Journal.

The plan, if executed with tolerable ability, must certainly render this publication useful & interesting to all classes of Christians, and the price of it is so low as to bring it within the reach of all who can be profited or interested by its contents.

It shall be printed with a handsome type, and on good paper of a large size.

The first number shall appear early in March, and its number will be published regularly every month. The work being issued solely from an earnest desire to promote the interests of religion, with the view to its general circulation, it will be furnished at the low rate of twelve shillings and six pence, Halifax Currency, a year.

Agents shall have a commission of 20 per cent. on the amount of subscriptions for which they become responsible.

Subscriptions received by Mr. G. Dawson, Book-seller, York, to whom communications, post paid, may be addressed, and to whom persons at a distance may transmit their names, with directions by what conveyance the Journal shall be sent to them.

York, January 12, 1819.

GERMAN MILLS,
New Establishment.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Markham & its vicinity, that he has commenced an establishment at the *German Mills*, the Store of which is and will be kept well supplied with such articles as may be wanted, which will be sold reasonable, and Wheat, Rye or Barley at all times taken in payment.

A few hundred bushels of Wheat or Rye wanted immediately, for which one half Cash will be paid on delivery.

Apply to *Mr. J. Applegarth*, at the Mills.

W. G. HEPBURNE

Queenston, 26th Oct. 1818. 45tf

Snuff, Tobacco, Soap & Candle MANUFACTORY.

YORK, U. C.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have now on hand and will be constantly supplied with every article in the above line at their Manufactory, of a most superior quality and on the most reasonable terms.

They also Manufacture

Palm-Oil Soap;

The virtues of this VEGETABLE SOAP in cases of sun burnings, the ill effects of cold winds, removing Pimples, Freckles, &c. is universally allowed. The Subscribers would call the attention of Gentlemen to anarticle of comfort and utility in Shaving, both on account of its peculiar emollient qualities as also from the pleasing odour of the Well Flower which it so eminently possesses.

OATES & STOTESBURY.

September 9. 37—6m.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those persons, who stand endbted to

ALEXANDER WOOD,

either by Book Acct. Notes of Hand, or by Bond; that unless the same is settled, on or before the First day of February next ensuing, they will (without further notice,) be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

York, 3rd Dec. 1818.

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.

From Europe.

THE NAVY.

The following regulations have been just issued, are now carrying into effect at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and the river :—

Reduction in Guard Ships—A three decker reduced to a complement of 135 (from 360,) including a Sergeant's party of Marines; If a flag ship, to have 10 more Marines, 10 additional seamen, & a Subaltern of Royal Marines. Three Lieutenants, the Chaplain, second Master, 16 Midshipmen, and Assistant Surgeon, reduced,

A two decker reduced from 300 to a complement of 95, including a Sergeant's party of Marines; but if bearing a flag, to have the same addition of seamen & Marines as that to which the three deckers are entitled. One Lieutenant, second Master, one Assistant Surgeon, and ten Midshipmen, with Chaplain, reduced.

The lower masts & yards only to be kept rigged; topmasts pointed through the caps; the boats to be returned to the dock-yard, and a cutter and two small boats substituted to each ship, from the Ordinary. They are to have one month's provisions, and water complete, on board. The whole will make a reduction of about 2,000 men. The cruising ships are not reduced.

By the regulations, only five sail of the line will in future be kept in a state of equipment: one in the East Indies, one in the Mediterranean, one at St. Helena, one at Leith, and one at Cork. The remaining eight guard ships will be placed upon the low scale mentioned. One naval Chaplain only will be appointed for ships at each port.

General instructions for the future exercise of the great guns on board his Majesty's ships and vessels have recently been issued to the respective Captains and commanders by the Lords of the Admiralty, by which it is intended that some uniform system should be established throughout the fleet, so that the Officers and men belonging to one ship, in case of need, may be capable of co-operating immediately with the crew of any other ship to which they may be removed. The divisions of Royal marines and royal marine artillery, on shore, are also to be instructed in this exercise.

FUNERAL OF SIR SAMUEL ROMILLY.

The remains of this much lamented gentleman were removed on Friday morning, so early as six o'clock, from Russell square, for interment in the family vault of Lady Romilly's father, at Knill, near Prestein in Radnorshire. The cavalcade consisted of six out riders, a hearse and six containing the body, followed by a coach and six, with the late author only. Immediately on the death of Sir Samuel an express was sent off to delay the interment of the remains of Lady Romilly till the arrival of his corpse, in order that they might be interred in the same grave; and this mournful and affecting ceremony is expected to take place on Wednesday next. No arrangement could possibly be more proper or praise worthy.

It is stated that Sir Samuel Romilly died worth no less a sum than £180,000, in landed and funded property. He is supposed to have annually netted from sixteen to seventeen thousand pounds, by his professional exertions. Sir Samuel's law library is said to have been the most choice and valuable of any possessed by the profession.

It is a fact well known in the legal circles, that the late Sir Samuel Romilly was in the constant habit of giving his able opinions upon cases laid before him when the parties were in the humbler walks of life, without fee or reward, & in several instances the worthy Barrister has given sums of money out of his own purse, to enable distressed objects to carry on their suits with success.—Sir Samuel was for several years subject to a very severe "nervous" irritation, (doubtless induced by his almost incessant mental exertions,) which very frequently appeared, while engaged in his barristerial avocations.

It is a singular circumstance, that in the parish church of St. Bride, Fleet street, there is a simple undecorated tablet, placed against the wall, on which there is an inscription to the memory of an ancestor of Sir Samuel Romilly, "who died of a broken heart," seven days after the decease of a beloved wife.

From the United States.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Georgia, to his friend in Newark N. J.

"While on this subject, (the importation of negroes,) I will relate an affecting anecdote that came to my knowledge yesterday. My negro boy, Mr. B. had purchased 20 of that unfortunate race, a few weeks ago in Charleston, among whom was a woman about 20 years of age. On the way home, they stopped to pass the night at a house on the road, just as the negroes belonging to the owner of the place, were returning from their labor in the field.—One of them proved to be the husband of the woman. They had been torn asunder two years before, in Africa. They met in this distant clime, and with such emotion of joy, mixed with bitterness and grief, on the recollection of their past & present condition, as may be more easily conceived than described. They flew to each other—asked an hundred questions—& looking at the spectators, who sympathised in their feelings, declared they should never be parted.—Mr. B. who is a man of humanity, was present at this affecting scene. He immediately offered the owner of the husband, to sell the wife or purchase the husband—but in vain! He then offered two negroes for the man—but the wretch would do neither. The momentary pleasure the poor creatures experienced, when Mr. B. was endeavoring to prevent their being separated, was converted into frantic agony when they saw nothing would avail. All who were present, black & white, united in entreaties; & every eye but the miscreant owner of the husband, was in tears. Nothing would soften his obdurate heart —and the unhappy victims of his cruelty were a second time literally torn asunder.

Report of the Secretary of War, upon the subject of the reduction of the expenses of the Military Peace Establishment of the United States; on a change in the ration established by law; and of a system for the establishment of a Commissariat for the Army.

Department of War.
Dec. 11th, 1818.

In compliance with a resolution of the house of representatives, passed the 17th of April last, directing "the secretary of war to report, at an early period of the next session of Congress, whether any, and if any, what reduction may be made in the military peace establishment of the United States, with safety to the public service; and whether any, and, if any, what change ought to be made in the ration established by law, and in the mode of issuing the same; and also to report a system for the establishment of a commissariat for the army," I have the honor to submit the following report.

In order to form a correct opinion on a subject involving so many particulars, as the expence of our military establishment, it will be necessary to consider it under distinct & proper heads: To ascertain, then, "whether any, and, if any, what reductions may be made in the expences of our military establishment," I propose to consider its number, organization, pay and emoluments, and administration. To the one or to the other of the heads all of its expences may be traced; and, if they are greater than what they ought to be, we must search for the cause in the improper extent of the establishment—the excessive number of officers in proportion to the men—the extravagance of the pay and emoluments, or the want of proper responsibility and economy in its administration.

Pursuing the subject in the order in which it has been stated, the question which offers itself for consideration is, whether our military establishment can be reduced "with safety to the public service," or can its expenditures be, with propriety, reduced, by reducing the army itself. It is obvious that, viewed in the abstract, few questions present so wide a field for observation, or are so well calculated to produce a great diversity of sentiment, as the one now proposed. Considered as an original question, it would involve in its discussion the political institutions of the country, geographical position and character.

(To be Continued.)

Lane Intelligence.—At the last Mayor's Court came on for trial the case of Maurice, inspector of oil, vs. Judd a vender, which, strange as it may seem, turned on the question whether a whale is a fish? To support the negative, the learned Dr. Mitchell was sworn, and a number of persons not so learned: while, on the other side, a number of witnesses, equally respectable, testified that they had always been accustomed, during their whole lives, to consider every inhabitant of the great deep, and which could not live on land, as fishes, and the whale among the rest. It consumed nearly three days in settling the question; all the sellers of oil being one way of swearing, and all the buyers another; and perhaps the jury might have been puzzled until this time, had not the learned Dr. Mitchell unfortunately quoted the first chapter of Genesis in support of his opinion. The doctor remarked, that it is there said, that "God created great whales, and every living creature that moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly": from which he inferred that the whale was a separate creation from fishes. This put the other side upon the same track; who found a text in the old testament, which states, that "Jonah was in the belly of the *fish* three days & three nights," and in the new, that "Jonah was three days in the *whale's* belly." Putting the two together, they proved that a whale was a fish, according to scripture authority. Besides, they said that the doctor's text, if it proved any thing in the case, would prove too much, for it would equally prove that a whale was not a living creature. Finally the jury by their verdict decided that a whale is a fish. Sir Joseph Banks, we are told by the ingenious Peter Pindar, once made an experiment, to satisfy himself whether dons were not lobsters, by boiling them to see if they would turn red, but the result disappointed his expectations, he is made by the poet to exclaim, peevishly.

"Plague on't lobsters, d——n their souls."

A report of this funny trial is preparing by Mr Simpson, one of the counsel for the plaintiff, and will shortly appear.

N. Y. Ev. Post.

From a London Paper, printed previous to the decease of the Queen.

MOURNING FOR A QUEEN.

All the dyers' houses in London, and generally through the country, have been for a considerable time in full activity, dying black. Garments of every description, in male and female attire, have been sent to the dyers to be dyed black, in contemplation of a certain event daily apprehended in the Royal Family. It has, however, been recently discovered that purple, not black, is the court mourning prescribed on the demise of a British Queen. It will, therefore, be necessary to send the black back to the dyers to be dyed purple. It is now eighty years since the death of a reigning Queen (Caroline,) in England. The ignorance of the present generation with respect to the mourning to be observed on such an occasion, is therefore the more excusable. The gentlemen's dress, we believe, is purple coat and waistcoat, with black breeches and stockings.

From Lower Canada.

QUEBEC AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Patron His Grace The DUKE of RICHMOND, Governor in Chief.

NOTICE.—The following PREMIUMS were adjudged by the Managing Committee and paid by the Treasurer, in the Upper Town Market Place, on Wednesday, the 20th Jan'y. instant, conformably to the Advertisement of the 17th Nov. last, viz:

HOGS, (Fatted and Slaughtered.)

No. 16. For the best and fattest Hog, to *Etienne Falardeau*, farmer, of St. Ambroise, one of the two hogs exhibited by him, weighing 428 lbs. 18 months old, 12 dolls.

No. 17. For the second best do. to *J. B. Leclerc*, farmer, of St. Ambroise, the Hog exhibited by him weighing 397 lbs. 20 months old, - - 8 dolls.

No. 18. For the third best do. to *Joseph Cote*, farmer, St. Pierre, Island of Orleans, the Hog exhibited by him weighing 359 lbs. 18 months old, 6 dolls.

ADDITIONAL PREMIUMS.

(Out of the Society's Subscription Fund;

To *Joseph Laroche*, of Pointe aux Trembles, for a hog exhibited by him, *nine months* old, weighing 220 lbs. - - - 10 dolls.

To *J. B. Jobin*, farmer, Charlesbourg, for a Hog exhibited by him, weighing 322 lbs. 18 months old, 8 dolls.

To *Jacques Drolet*, farmer, of St. Ambroise, for a Hog exhibited by him, weighing 200 lbs. 10 months and a half old, - - - 6 dolls.

To *Daniel Burray*, farmer, Ste. Foy, for five Hogs exhibited by him, weighing 1222 lbs. 15 months and a half old, - - - 8 dolls.

To *Louis Vezina*, Pointe aux Trembles, for a Hog exhibited by him, 9 months old, weighing 196lbs. 6 dolls.

A Gratification of Two Dollars each was also given out of the Subscription Fund to *G. Belland*, St. Ambroise, for a Sow 20 months old, weighing 479 lbs. To *Rene Beaudri*, Pointe aux Trembles, for a hog 24 months old, weighing 415 lbs. *John Ferguson*, Scott's Bridge, a do. 22 months old, weighing 220 lbs. and to *Louis Aubin*, St. Pierre, Isle d'Orleans, 1 do. weighing 211 lbs.

The prizes were adjudged in consideration of the breed, age, fatness, weight and comparative cost of feeding.

Those of the large breed, though heaviest, were rejected on account of the size of bone, ill feeding and expence.—What is called the *small breed* of the country was preferred. The mode of treating & fatting those which obtained the prizes, generally, was, the first winter, bran in tepid water, & potatoes boiled and mashed; summer, grass, dish washing and milk morning and evening: two to three months fattening with oats, buckwheat, barley, pease ground, and mixed with boiled potatoes mashed, and diluted with tepid water at each meal, occasionally dry pease, as a change.

Mr. Burray fattened his hogs with barley meal and potatoes, the cost of which he estimates for the five, namely:

45 minots barley, 4s. £9 0 0
70 minots potatoes, 4s. 5 10 0

It was ordered that the Agents of the Society, be requested to cause the foregoing notice to be read and posted at the Church doors within this District, on a Sunday or Holyday, immediately after morning Service.

By order,
WM SHEPPARD, Secretary.

SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) Dec. 15

I am happy to observe, from the Editorial Remarks in the *Fredericton Royal Gazette* of the 1st instant, that the late unwarrantable conduct of some Americans in coming in to the Madawaska settlement, and other places, on the upper part of the River St. John, and claiming all the country on that river above the line of the late exploring Survey, as belonging to the United States, has excited attention in that quarter.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.



UPPER-CANADA.

P. Maitland,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York on the eighth day of February one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty sixth day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the eighth day of February one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking AND by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of March, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereto to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces thereon, at York this thirtieth day of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen and in the Fifty-ninth year of our reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Grievances, as stated by certain inhabitants of Ernest-town, concluded.

These proceedings appear to us to be an abuse of the Custom House authority and laws, which ought to be checked and redressed. No grade of officers should be permitted to use His Majesty's name to sanction vindictive or interested prosecutions. Laws should be executed faithfully, but impartially, and not in a manner to entrap and plunder, by captious penalties, those who honestly endeavour to comply with them, according to their true intent and meaning.

10th—The *successor of President* Brock to the administration of the Province did, as an encouragement to the Militia to volunteer in the flank companies, and enlist in a Provincial corps for permanent duty in defence of the country, recommend such volunteers and corps to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, for grants of land, at the expiration of the war with the United States. Nearly four years have elapsed since, and no appearance of the fulfilment of such a promise. Wherefore we consider this a grievance, and pray that your Excellency will be pleased to recommend to His Royal Highness the expediency of making such grants, as a reward for the eminent and useful services of His Majesty's loyal militia of Upper Canada.

11th—Another cause of complaint has originated among many against the land Council, that officers of the Navy and Gentlemen from Great Britain, have, on application to the Board granting *pretences*, received grants with the privilege of special locations, to the exclusion of many natives of the province, whose locations are generally remote from settlements and of little benefit, and consequently a manifest injury to the prosperity of the Province, inasmuch as the former in a very few instances make a settlement, while the latter are deterred by the unfavorable situation of their's. Such instances of partiality call much complaint, and we humbly pray your Excellency will allow every grant of land to locate any waste lands which are now open, or may be hereafter open for location.

12—By a Provincial Act passed in the 55th year of His Present Majesty, entitled "An Act to licence practitioners in physic & surgery throughout the Province," persons not licenced according to the provisions of that act, were prohibited from prescribing for sick persons or practising Physic, Surgery or Midwifery, under the penalty of a hundred pounds for every offence. Many practitioners of good character, education, skill, and experience, although not licenced in the manner required by the act, were then in practice, throughout the Province, in each of those branches with the general confidence and approbation of their patients. By the lenity of the act, we must look upon it to have from its date, all such persons incurred its penalty, before they would know of its passage, and have since had no opportunity of being examined and licenced, as the board of examiners provided for by the act have not been organized. This we consider a grievance to those practitioners, and to His Majesty's subjects at large, who have frequent occasion for medical assistance, and wish to be at liberty to obtain it from those to whom they can conveniently apply, and in whom experience has taught them to confide.

13—The common law rule of descents, by which the eldest son of an intestate inherits all his land, to the exclusion of the other children, appears to us not necessary in this Province, upon any political consideration, there being no hereditary aristocracy among us, requiring to be supported by a perpetuation of the real estate in one branch of a family; nor is it adapted to the circumstances, education, habits and manners of those who are the subjects of it, but is uncongenial with the general sentiments there being probably few if any parents, in the Province, having more children than an only son, who would be willing to have their estates descend as the law now casts the descent; and yet, from a natural propensity to defer the disagreeable business of making a will, and the difficulty of complying with the requisite legal formalities, in cases of sudden death, in the absence of counsel, and amidst the distress and agitation of dying hours, many persons die, without declaring their estates as they would wish them to be disposed. The principle of the statutes of distribution of personal estate, seems to be equally applicable, in this country, to real estates; and we pray your Excellency to consider the propriety of recommending an act, to extend and apply that equitable principle to the descent of intestate real estates.

These, may it please your Excellency, are subjects, on which we humbly pray for redress, and improvement. In compliance with your Excellency invitation, signified in a letter from your Secretary, we specify them to your Excellency and respectfully submit them to the consideration and decision of the proper authorities for granting the relief prayed for, with a solemn assurance, that while, as free born British Subjects, we assert & exercise the right of petitioning, we feel, and as loyal subjects, will practise the duty of submission to the laws and respect for the constitutional authorities.

Ernest-town, Nov. 28th 1818.

YORK, Feb. 3, 1819.

Having arrived at the end of the list of grievances, which our readers will have observed in the Official columns of our three last numbers, we feel it, in some degree, a duty we owe to the public, to offer a few remarks upon the production.

In the address which forms the preamble, it is said, "whatever in the tone of the petition has appeared unfinished. we hope will be ascribed to the *surprise and pain* with which we perused the *new and unexpected* attack" &c. we expressed in strong unstudied language" &c.

Unfortunately, just before this address arrived at our office, we had been reading an article of Mr. Gourlay's in the Niagara Spectator of the 10th Dec. which relates the history of the petition alluded to in the above extracts, and it fell thrown at into much perplexity. We cannot discover how the *pain and surprise*, which the subscribers state themselves to have felt, can have had any effect upon the style of a petition, which Mr Gourlay says, he "composed at the outset of the business," and which, it seems, he brought with him to Ernestown, ready drawn in his pocket. Here are his own words, "Next day the hog drawn out for the occasion, I submitted to the meeting that which I have now shown as having composed at the *outset of the business*."

We have read of a poor deranged gentleman, who having been born dumb, fancied himself a great orator; and Mr. Hatter tells us of many unhappy Bedlamites, who were possessed by fancies of the same nature: but did any body ever hear, except in the present instance, of a whole assembly of thirty or forty persons, all fancying themselves the author of another man's composition? and which, near two months afterwards, the delirium still continuing, they say, "we expressed ourselves in strong unstudied language"? That is, in a petition, which, before they left the board of it, had probably been produced for the applause and concurrence of one or two other meetings, & which was composed by Mr Gourlay at the *outset of the business*. Moreover, this strong unstudied language of theirs, the sudden abortion of pain and surprise, as the subscribers will have it, or his petition, composed at the *outset of the business*, as Mr. Gourlay has it, was,

...ing to be under consideration, and which was ...ly adopted," as the honourable gentleman, "deliberately adopted," so that however little study the real author may have bestowed upon the engendering of it, the adoption of the strong embodied bran, by the meeting at Scarnistown, seems to have been a deliberate act.

But to be serious, among the list of subscribers, we see, besides the fifteen who have so honestly confessed that they were imposed on, the names of many others, who we feel are incapable of leading their names to a direct falsehood; and we therefore think it just to conclude that some artful deception has been played off to ensnare them.

We now proceed to the grievances; the first of these contains complaints against the land granting department;—first for unnecessary delays of these the complainants have not brought fit to produce any particular instances, and so we are not inclined to form what has gone before and from what follows, to take any thing upon their bare assertion; when they attempt to substantiate these complaints by facts, we hope to be able to answer them. The other complaint against the department is, for partiality and favoritism in the granting of lands; and of this the complainants have thought fit to adduce an instance. "A valuable tract of land" say they, "in the township of Murray, has been promised to a member of the Land Council, in preference to others." This is their statement, and a more wilful instance of misrepresentation, we have never witnessed. The land in question was not granted to a member of the Land Council, but it was granted to the present Mr. Jones, and twelve years before he had any thing to do with the Land Council. It was granted to Dr. Strachan, then Minister of Cornwall, as the usual grant given to Clergymen, to induce gentlemen of that profession to settle among us, and it was located for the Dr. by a friend of his, who happened to be at York, in preference to any other person whatever; nay, the land in question had not at that time, probably, been even an object of desire to anybody, for in 1804 there was no settlement near it, and only two houses at Bellville.

The next grievance complained of, is the injudicious grant of public money—Great Britain, finding herself on finishing, with glory to herself and benefit to mankind, the arduous war in which she was engaged, burthened with a great debt, called upon her Colonies to support a portion of the expence necessary for conducting their own affairs. They rejoiced in obeying the call. Some, like Lower Canada, assumed the whole of their expenditure; but the complainants now declare that Upper Canada should refuse to pay even a small part; for the great sum of nine thousand pounds, in so far from defraying the expences necessary for carrying on our own affairs, that the British Parliament is obliged to vote an annual grant of more than eleven thousand pounds to make up the deficiency—so that we do not pay one half of the sum necessary to support our Courts of Justice, different departments, &c.

But the Clergy, it seems, get £460 out of this £9000. Did the subscribers, when they signed this, know that our Mother Country gives £2,800 to support Clergymen in Canada? They resign £4600! Will any one then dare to reproach this Province for its inattention to religion; such as it is, they desire to make it worse and to deprive us of the solitary indication, afforded by the local authorities, that this is a Christian country.

The Clergy sevenths are said to be an appropriation beyond all precedent lavish. What of them? So long as lands are granted for nothing, the reserves will not be productive and lavish as the appropriation is said to be, it is not equal to the provision made for the Clergy in England.

And the Crown reserves, why are they not made to relieve the Provincial revenue? Why not say at once to the King, "Most Gracious Sovereign, we are living upon Your Royal Bounty; You have bestowed upon us, or granted for our benefit, six-sevenths of all Your lands in Canada, but this is nothing, so long as you keep back one-seventh for yourself: give us this also, that we may be content, or we shall continue to consider it a very great grievance.

[We intend resuming the subject in our next.]

Good roads being of the highest importance to every country, and particularly to this, we are pleased to observe a spirit of improvement increasing very much in different parts of the Province, and with pleasure insert the following communication:

To the Editor of the Upper Canada Gazette.

SIR,

It may be well to inform the public that I have carried a line, to be run from my farm, No. 14, fourth concession of Hope, to No. 14, first concession of Cavan: and the road, which was begun on Wednesday the 20th inst. will in all probability be completed next week, by a few hardy determined Townsmen. The ground through which the road passes is generally good & dry, and no hill of any moment. It will I hope be of lasting benefit to the settlers; and government, hereafter, seeing its importance, will render some assistance.

Yours &c.

T. T. ORTON.

Union Farm, Hope, Jan. 29, 1819.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners appointed under the authority of an act passed in the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty's Reign, intitled "An Act for vesting in Commissioners the Estates of certain Traitors, and also the Estates of persons declared Aliens by an act passed in the fifty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, intitled "An Act to declare certain persons therein described Aliens, and to vest their Estates in His Majesty," and for applying the proceeds thereof towards suppressing the losses which His Majesty's subjects have sustained in consequence of the late War, and for ascertaining and satisfying the Debts which do and shall from time to time be due in pursuance of the provisions of the said act. Present,

The Hon. James Baby,
John Mcaulay,
Grant Powell,
George Crookshank, and
William Allan, Esquires.

Clerk to the Commissioners, and Mr Lewis Bright Messenger to the same. The Commissioners adjourned to meet again at the Court house on Friday next the 5th instant.

York, Monday, 1st Feb. 1819.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. If not previously disposed of, they will be sold by Auction on Tuesday the 15th day of June next.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

Church Pew.

TO be sold, a single Pew, No. 59, in the body of the church From its situation it is considered one of the best of the single pews.

For the Terms enquire at this office.

York, 2d Feb. 1819 tf—6

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of E. Farnsworth & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and pay the same immediately.

N. B. The business will in future be carried on by JABEZ LEWIS.

York, 23 Jan. 1819. 3w6.

For SALE.

THE Farm Lot & improvements formerly in the occupation of the Subscriber, situate on the Yonge Street Road, two miles from this Town.

SAMPL RIDOUT.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—6.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on Sunday last, HENRY HAYES, an indentured apprentice to the shoe-making business, he is of a dark coppiexion and about 5 feet 9 inches in height.

About the middle of the following night, a man of the name of ROBERT SPARROWAY, quitted the Subscriber's dwelling; and the next morning the following articles were missed: 10 Dollars from a box that the said H. Hayes was seen at on Sunday evening, a soldier's grey great coat, a pair of new grey trowsers with gilt buttons, marked 19th Regt., a soldier's uniform coat dyed black, 3 waist coats and a flannel shirt.

Robert Sparroway is of a fair complexion, dark brown hair, and about 5 feet 6 inches in height.

Whoever will cause either or both of the above to be apprehended shall receive a reward of 20 Dollars.

DAVID WILSON.

York, 2d Feb. 1819.

TRIAL OF AMBRISTIE.

Continuation of the minutes of the proceedings of a special court whereof Major General Gaines is President, convened by order of the 26th of April, 1818.

Fort St. Marks, 27th April, 1818.

The court proceeded to the trial of Robert C. Ambristie, a British subject, who, being asked if he had any objections to any one of the members of the court, and replying in the negative, was arraigned on the following charges and specifications, viz:

Charges against Robert C. Ambristie, now in custody, who says he is a British subject:

Charge 1st. Aiding, abetting, & comforting the enemy, supplying them with the means of war, he being a subject of Great Britain, at peace with the U. S. and lately an officer in the British Colonial Marines.

Specification 1st. That the said Robert C. Ambristie did give intelligence of the movements and operations of the American army between 1st and 20th of March, 1818, and did excite them, the negroes and Indians, to war against the army of the United States, by sending their warriors to meet and fight the American army;—whose government was at peace & friendship with the U. States and all her citizens.

Charge 2d. Leading and commanding the Lower Creeks in carrying on a war against the U. States.

Specification 1st. That the said Robert C. Ambristie, a subject of Great Britain, which government was in peace amity with the United States & all nations, did, between the first of February & 20th of March, 1818, levy war against the United States, by assuming command of the Indians in hostility & open war with the United States, and ordering a party of them to meet the army of the United States and give them battle, as will appear by his letters to Governor Cameron of New Providence, dated 20th March, 1818, which are marked A. B. C. & D. and the testimony of Mr. Peter B. Cook, & Capt. Lewis, of the schooner Chance.

By order of the Court,

L M. GLASSELL, Recorder.

To which charges & specifications, pleaded as follows, viz.

To the first charge and specification —*Not Guilty.*

To the second charge & specification —*Guilty and justification.*

The Court adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock.

Fort St. Marks, 28th April, 1818.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present,

Maj. Gen. Gaines, President.

Members.

Col. King,	Col. Dyer,
Col Williams,	Lt. Col. Lindsey,
Lieut. Col. Gibson,	Lt. Col. Elliott,
Maj. Muhlenberg,	Maj. Fanning,
Maj. Montgomery,	Maj. Mason,
Capt. Vashon,	Capt. Crittenden,

Lieut. J. M. Glassell, Recorder.

The Recorder then read to the Court the following order, viz:

Head Quarters, Division of the South, Arty. General's Office, St. Mark's, 23d April, 1818.

GENERAL ORDER.

Captain Allison, of the 7th infantry, is detailed to form a supernumerary member of the special court now sitting at Fort St. Marks.

By order.

ROBERT BUTLER, Adj. Gen.

Pursuant to the above order, the supernumerary member took his seat.

John Lewis Phanix, a witness on the part of the prosecution, being duly sworn, stated that about the 26th of April, 1818, his vessel & himself having been captured by the prisoner, and he brought to Suwany as a prisoner, there was an alarm among the negroes & Indians, created by learning some news from Mickasuky at which time the prisoner appeared active in sending orders and sending a detachment to meet the American army. The witness also stated that the prisoner appeared to be a person vested with authority among the negro leaders, and gave orders for their preparation for war, providing ammunition &c. And that the leaders came to him for *orders*. The prisoner furnished them with powder & lead, and recommended to them the making of ball, &c. very quickly.—The witness also stated that the prisoner occasionally dressed in uniform, with his sword; & that, on the first alarm, which he understood was from Mickasuky, by a negro woman, he put on his uniform.

The witness further stated, that some time about the 20th of March, 1818, the prisoner, with an armed body of negroes, (24 in number) came on board his vessel, and ordered him to pilot them to Fort St. Marks, which, he stated, he intended to capture before the Americans could get there—threatening to hang the witness if he did not obey.

Q. by the Court. Did you ever understand by whose authority, and for what purpose, the accused came into the country?

A. I have frequently heard him say, he came to attend to Mr. Woodbine's business at the bay of Tamper.

Q. by the Prisoner. Did I not tell you, when I came on board the schooner Chance, I wished you to pilot me to St. Marks, as I was informed that two Americans, by the names of Hambly and Doyle, were confined there, and I wished to have them relieved from their confinement?

A. You stated you wanted to get Hambly & Doyle from St. Marks.—I did not know what were your intentions in so doing.

Q. Did I not tell you that I expected the Indians would fire upon me when arriving at St. Mark's.

A. You did not; you stated that you intended to take the fort in the night, by surprise.

Q. Did you see me give ammunition to the negroes & Indians; &, if so, how much & at what time?

A. I saw you give powder & lead to the negroes when you came on board, and advised them to make balls; and I saw you give liquor & paint to the Indians.

Q. Have you not often heard me say, between the 1st & 20th of April, that I would not have any thing to do with the negroes & Indians in exciting them to war with the U. States?

A. About the 15th of April, I heard you say you would not have any thing to do with the negroes & Indians; I heard nothing about exciting them to war.

Q. Can you read writing?

A. Not English writing.

Q. Did you not hear me say, when arriving at Suwany, that I wished to be off immediately for Providence?

A. I did not; after the alarm, you said you wished to go to Providence.

Q. Did you not say to the accused you wished to visit Mr. Arbuthnot, at his store in Suwany, and get provisions for yourself?

A. I did not; I stated I wanted provisions.

Q. Did I send or commaid any Indians to go & fight the Americans?

A. I did not exactly know that you sent them; the Indians & negroes were crowding before your door, and you were dividing the paint, &c. among them; and I understood a party was going to march.

Q. Did I not give up the schooner to you in charge as captain?

A. After our return from Suwany Town, you directed me to take charge of her to go to Tamper.

John L. Arbuthnot, a witness on the part of the prosecution being duly sworn, stated that, some time about the 23d of March, the prisoner came, with a body of negroes, partly armed, to his father's store on Suwany river, and told the witness that he had come to do justice to the country, by taking the goods & distributing them among the negroes & Indians—which the witness saw the prisoner do; and that the prisoner stated to him that he had come to the country on Woodbine's business to see the negroes righted. The witness has further known the prisoner to give orders to the negroes, and that, at his suggestion, a party returned on meeting the Mickasuky Indians in their flight. The witness also testified to the following letter, marked A, and referred to in the specification of the 2d charge as the writing of the prisoner: A.

Robert C. Ambristie to Governor Cameron, March 20th, 1818, Sahwahnee, near St. Marks Fort.

Sir—I am requested particularly by all our Indian chiefs, to acquaint your Excellency, that the Americans have commenced hostilities with them, two years ago, and have advanced some considerable distance in this country, and are now making daily progress. They say they sent a number of letters to your excellency, but have never received one answer, which makes them believe that he never delivered them; and will oblige them much if you let me know whether he did or not. The purport of the letters were, begging your excellency to be kind enough to send them down some gun powder, musket balls, lead, cannon, &c. as they are now completely out of those articles. The Americans may march through the whole territory in one month, and without arms, &c. they must surrender. Hollis Hajjo, or Francis, the Indian chief, the one that was in England, tells me to let your Excellency know, that the Prince Regent told him that whenever he wanted ammunition, your excellency would supply him with as much as he wanted. They bid me to press upon your excellency's mind to send the above-mentioned articles down by the vessel that brings this to you, as she will sail for this place immediately—and let the Prince Regent know of their situation.—Any letters that your excellency may send down, be good enough to direct to me, as they have great dependence in my writing. Any news that your Excellency may have respecting them and Americs, will be doing a great favor to let me know, that I may send among them.

There is now a very large body of Americans & Indians, who I expect will attack us every day, and God only knows how it will be decided. But I must only say, this will be the last effort with us. There has been a body of Indians gone to meet them, and I have sent another party. I hope your excellency will be pleased to grant the favor they request.

I have nothing further to add, but am, sir, with due respect, your obedient humble servant,

R. C. AMBRISTIE.

Q. *by the Prisoner.* Did you hear me say that I came on Woodbine's business?

A. I did.

Q. Were not the negroes alluded to at Arbuthnot's store before I arrived?

A. No, you came with them.

Peter B. Cook, a witness on the part of the prosecution, being duly sworn, stated, that he never heard the prisoner give any orders to negroes or Indians; that the prisoner distributed Arbuthnot's goods, and, also paint to the negroes & Indians. Also that some powder was brought from the vessel to Suwany by the prisoner, and distributed among the negroes by Nero. Some time in March, the prisoner took Arbuthnot's schr. and with an armed party of negroes, 24 in number, set out for St. Marks, for the purpose of taking Arbuthnot's goods at that place, and stated that he would compel the commandant to deliver them up. On hearing of the approach of the American army, the prisoner told the negroes it was useless to run, for if they ran any farther they would be driven into the sea.

The prisoner told the witness that he had been a lieutenant in the British army, under Col. Nicholls. The prisoner was sent by Woodbine to Tamper, to see about those negroes he had left there. The prisoner told the witness that he had written a letter to governor Cameron for ammunition for the Indians, some time in March, and also told the

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A.

From Robert C. Ambristie to Governor Cameron.

March 20th, 1818.

Sir—I am requested particularly by the Indian chiefs to acquaint your excellency, that the Americans have commenced hostilities with them a long time since, and have advanced some distance in their territory, and are still continuing to advance. That they (the chiefs of Florida) have sent repeatedly to your excellency, and have never received one answer. They suspect Mr. Arbuthnot has never delivered the papers to your excellency. They wish me to state to you, that they are completely out of ammunition, muskets, &c. begging your excellency will be pleased to send them the articles above mentioned, with a few cannon, as the Americans build their boats so strong, that their rifle balls cannot penetrate their sides. The captain of the vessel, who will come down again, I have given orders to make your excellency acquainted what time the vessel will sail for this place. Your excellency will, I hope be good enough to make the prince regent acquainted with their situation, and ask for assistance; which they have pressed me very hard to press upon your excellency's mind, and likewise to send them down what news may be respecting them and the country, which will be a great satisfaction to them. I have the honor to be, &c.

ROBERT C. AMBRISTER.

N. B.—They beg your excellency will be as expeditious as possible.—That your excellency is the only dependence they have, and who the prince regent told them would give them every assistance that laid in your power.

ROBERT C. AMBRISTER.

B.

From Robert C. Ambristie to Major Edward Nicholls.

Suwany, near Lower Appalachicola.

DEAR SIR—I have, and all the Indian chiefs, have requested the particularly to acquaint you, that the Americans have commenced hostilities with them these two years past, and are making daily progress in their territory, and say they will proceed. That you are the only friend they have in that part of the world, and hope that you will exert yourself in their behalf, and ask for as much assistance as can be had. That the Americans are at the forks of the river Appalachicola. They have written a number of times to England & Providence, but have never received one answer; they expect the manner never delivered the letters, but they have full hopes in my writing. They request you would make the prince regent acquainted with their deplorable situation. The Americans have been very cruel where they commenced, and I hope you will lose not a single moment in forwarding their views. They say they will be extremely happy to see you out—nothing should give them greater pleasure than to see you out at this time. If they should not see you, to send them all news and directions, that they may be guided by it.

There is about three hundred blacks at this place—a few of our Bluff people. They beg me to say, they depend on your promises, and expect you are on the way out. They have stuck to us some, and will always believe in the faith of you, and any directions you may give send to me at this place, and I will do what I can.

And remain, my dear sir,
most truly yours,

ROBERT C. AMBRISTER.

N. B.—Francis says you must bring the horses when you come out, that you promised, and that his house has been burnt down, and burnt his uniform clothes.

R. A.

C.

From Robert C. Ambristie to Governor Cameron.

March 20th, 1818.

Sir—I am requested particularly by the Indian chiefs to acquaint your excellency, that the Americans have commenced hostilities with them a long time since, and have advanced some distance in their territory, and are still continuing to advance. That they (the chiefs of Florida) have sent repeatedly to your excellency, and have never received one answer. They suspect Mr. Arbuthnot has never delivered the papers to your excellency. They wish me to state to you, that they are completely out of ammunition, muskets, &c. begging your excellency will be pleased to send them the articles above mentioned, with a few cannon, as the Americans build their boats so strong, that their rifle balls cannot penetrate their sides. The captain of the vessel, who will come down again, I have given orders to make your excellency acquainted what time the vessel will sail for this place. Your excellency will, I hope be good enough to make the prince regent acquainted with their situation, and ask for assistance; which they have pressed me very hard to press upon your excellency's mind, and likewise to send them down what news may be respecting them and the country, which will be a great satisfaction to them. I have the honor to be, &c.

ROBERT C. AMBRISTER.

N. B.—They beg your excellency will be as expeditious as possible.—That your excellency is the only dependence they have, and who the prince regent told them would give them every assistance that laid in your power.

ROBERT C. AMBRISTER.

D.

From Robert C. Ambristie to governor Cameron, &c.

Sahwahnee, 20th March, 1818.
Near Fort St. Marcks.

Sir—I am requested by Francis and all the Indian chiefs, to acquaint your excellency, that they are at war with the Americans, and have been some time back. That they are in great distress for want of ammunition, balls, arms, &c. and have wrote to Mr. Arbuthnot several times, but they suppose he never delivers them to your excellency. You would oblige them much to let them know whether he did or not.

I expect the Americans and Indians will attack us daily. I have quite a party of men to oppose them. They beg on me to press on your excellency's mind to lay the situation of the country before the prince regent, and ask for assistance.

All news respecting them, you Excellency will do a favor to let us know by the first opportunity, that I may

make them acquainted. I have given directions to the captain to let your excellency know when the vessel will sail for this place. I hope your excellency will be pleased to send them the ammunition. I expect if they do not procure some very shortly, that the Americans will march through the country. I have nothing further to add.

I am, dear sir, your most obedient humble servant,

R. C. AMBRISTIE.

E.

From Robert C. Ambristie to Peter B. Cook.

Mouth of the River.

Dr. Cook: The boat arrived here about three o'clock on Thursday; the wind has been ahead ever since: I have been down. The rudder of the vessel is in a bad condition; but I will manage to have it done to night. The wind, I am in hopes, will be fair in the morning, when I will get under weigh, and make all possible dispatch. I will make old Lewis pilot me safe. If those Indians don't conduct themselves straight, I would use rigorous means with them. Beware of Mr. Jerry: I found him on board when I came. Keep a good look out. I have sent two kegs of powder & one bar of lead.

Yours, &c,

R. A.

TUESDAY, 3 o'Clock.

Q. by the Prisoner. Did you not frequently hear me say that I would have nothing to do with the Indians in exciting them to war with the United States?

A. I do not recollect.

Q. by the P. Are you acquainted with Lewis Phenix, and have you not heard him express ill will against me, in consequence of my wishing him to pilot me to St. Marks?

A. I never did.

Q. Do you know of my sending troops at any time to fight against the U. States: and have I not been constantly with you, so that you would have had an opportunity of knowing if there had been sent any by me?

A. I have not: they might have been sent without my knowledge.

Jacob Harrison, a witness on the part of the prosecution, being duly sworn, that some time in the latter end of March, or the first of April, the prisoner took possession of the schooner Chance, with an armed party of negroes, and stated his intention of taking St. Marks. On his way thither, going ashore he learned from some Indians that Arbuthnot had gone to St. Marks, which induced him to return. The witness also stated, that, while the prisoner was on board, he had complete command of the negroes, who considered him as their captain. The prisoner took the cargo of the vessel up towards Suwany, which consisted of, with other articles, nine kegs of powder, and 500 pounds of lead.

The evidence on both sides being closed, the prisoner was allowed until 5 o'clock this evening to make his defence.

The time allowed the prisoner for the preparation of his defence, having expired, he was brought before the court, and made the defence marked M. which is attached to these proceedings.

The court was then cleared, and the proceedings read over by the recorder, when, after due deliberation on the testimony brought forward, the court find the prisoner, Robert C. Ambrister, guilty of so much of the specification to the first charge, as following, viz. "and did excite them to war with the United States, by sending their warriors to meet and fight the American army, he being a subject of Great Britain, which government was at peace and friendship with the United States, and all her citizens;" but not guilty of the other part of the specification: guilty of the first charge; guilty of the specification of the second charge, and guilty of the second charge: and do, therefore, sentence the prisoner, Robert C. Ambrister, to suffer *death*, by being *shot*, two-thirds of the court concurring therein.

One of the members of the court requesting a re-consideration of his vote on the sentence, the sense of the court was taken thereon, and decided in the affirmative, when the vote was again taken, and the court sentence the prisoner to receive fifty stripes on his bare back, and be confined with a ball and chain to hard labor, for 12 calendar months.

The court adjourned, *sine die.*

EDMUND P. GAINES.
Major General by brevet,
President of the Court.

J. M. GLASSELL, Recorder.

DEFENCE M.

Fort St. Marks, April 28th 1818.

The United States of America, }
vs.
Robert Christy Ambrister, }

Who, being arraigned before a special Court Martial, upon the following charges to wit:

1st. Aiding, and abetting, and comforting [the Indians]; supplying them with the means of war, he being a subject of Great Britain, at peace with the United States, and lately an officer in the British colonial marines.

Charge 2d. Leading and commanding the lower Creek Indians in carrying on war against the U. S.

To the first charge, the prisoner at the bar pleads not guilty, and to the second charge he pleads guilty and justification. The prisoner at the bar feels grateful to this honorable court for their goodness in giving him a sufficient time to deliberate, and arrange his defence on the above charges.

The prisoner at the bar, here avails himself of the opportunity of stating to this court, that, inasmuch as the testimony which was introduced in this case was very explicit, and went to every point the prisoner could wish, he has nothing further to offer in his defence, but puts himself upon the mercy of the honorable court.

ROBERT C. AMBISTER.

Head-Quarters, Division of the South,
Adjutant General's Office,
Camp 4 miles north of St. Marks,
April 29th, 1818.

GENERAL ORDER,

At a special court martial, commenced on the 26th inst. at St. Marks, and continued until the night of the 28th, of which brevet Major General E. P. Gaines is President, was tried A. Arbuthnot, on the following charges and specifications, viz:

Charge 1st.—Exciting and stirring up the Creek Indians to war against the U. States, and her citizens, he, A. Arbuthnot, being a subject of Great Britain, with whom the U. States are at peace.

Charge 2d.—Acting as spy; aiding abetting, and comforting the enemy, and supplying them with the means of war.

Charge 3d.—Exciting the Indians to murder and destroy Wm. Hambly and Edmund Doyle, confiscate their property, and causing their arrest, with a view to their condemnation to death, and the seizure of their property, they being citizens of Spain, on account of their active and zealous exertions to maintain peace between Spain, the U. States and the Indians.

To which charges the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The court, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, find the prisoner, A. Arbuthonot, guilty of the first charge, and guilty of the second charge, leaving out the words "acting as a spy;" and, after mature reflection, sentence him, A. Arbuthnot, *to be suspended by the neck*, until he is *dead*.

Was also tried, Robert C. Ambristie, on the following charges, viz.

Charge 1st—Aiding, abetting & comforting the enemy, and supplying them with the means of war, he being a subject of Great Britain, who are at peace with the United States and late an officer in the British colonial marines.

Charges 2d.—Leading and commanding the lower Creek Indians in carrying on a war against the United States.

To which charges the prisoner pleaded as follows: to the 1st charge, not guilty; to the 2d charge, guilty and justification.

The court, on examination of evidence, and on mature deliberation, find the prisoner, Robert C. Ambristie, guilty of the 1st and 2d charges: and do, therefore, sentence him to suffer *death*, to being *shot*. The members requesting a re-consideration of the vote on this sentence, and it being had, they sentence the prisoner to receive fifty stripes on his bare back, and be confined with a ball and chain, to hard labor, for twelve calendar months.

The Commanding General approves the finding and sentence of the court in the case of A. Arbuthnot, and approves the finding and first sentence of the court in the case of Robert C. Ambristie, and disapproves the re-consideration of the sentence of the honorable court in this case.

It appears, from the evidence and pleading of the prisoner, that he did lead and command within the territory of Spain, (being a subject of Great Britain,) the Indians in war against the United States, those nations being at peace. It is an established principle of the laws of nations, that any individual of a nation making war against the citizens of any other nation, they being at peace, forfeits his allegiance, and becomes an outlaw and pirate. This is the case of Robert C. Ambristie, clearly shewn by the evidence adduced.

The Commanding General orders that Brevet Major A. C. W. Fanning, of the corps of artillery, will have, between the hours of eight and one o'clock, A. M. A. Arbuthnot suspended by the neck with a rope, until he is *dead*, and Robert C. Ambristie to be shot to *death*, agreeable to the sentence of the court.

John James Arbuthnot will be furnished with a passage to Pensacola, by the first vessel.

The special court, of which Brevet Major General E. P. Gaines, is President, is dissolved.

By order of Major General Jackson,
ROBERT BUTLER, Adj. Gen.

Bellville, 26th December, 1818.

BY Public Notice a meeting this day was held at the House of Mr. *Roswell Leavens*, of the town of Bellville, by a number of the respectable inhabitants of the said town and its vicinity, for the purpose of devising ways and means to erect a commodious Episcopalian Church in the said town—when JAMES Mc NABB, Esq. M. P. for Hastings and the township of Ameliasburgh, was unanimously called to the Chair. The following Resolutions were passed.

1st. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that it is highly expedient a Memorial be immediately drawn up and forwarded to York, in order to be laid before his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, praying for the authority and patronage of that Honorable Executive body, to erect a commodious building for an English Episcopalian Church upon the ground reserved by the Executive Government of this Province for such purpose, between *Church* and *Rear* Streets in the town of Bellville.

2d. That Capt. John Meyers, W. Allan Taylor, Esq. Capt. Thomas Coleman, Mr. Roswell Leavens and Mr. Andrew Mayne, be the Trustees to carry into full effect the Resolutions herein contained; and also that Mr. Thomas Parker, of this town, Merchant, be Treasurer, to receive and account for as the said Trustees, or three of them, shall think proper to direct, all subscription monies and donations by him collected, and hereafter to be applied, for the express purpose of building the said Episcopalian Church.

3d. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the aforesaid Lots so reserved for a Church & Burying Ground in Bellville, be passed for in the aforesaid Memorial, to be granted in trust to the said Trustees herein mentioned, and to their successors hereafter to be chosen by a majority of the aforesaid Trustees, in all cases of vacancies in such office, and for the express purpose aforesaid.

4th. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the Chairman is considered authorised to draft and forward the aforesaid Memorial to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, in the name and on the behalf of the said Trustees, in order to forward the intention of this meeting, in so serious and desirable an undertaking, without unnecessary delay.

5th. That should it please his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, favorably to answer the aforesaid Memorial, that a Subscription Paper be immediately opened at York, Kingston and Bellville, for the purpose of raising a fund to enable the aforesaid Trustees to commence, carry on, and fully complete, in a perfect manner, the building of a Church, wherein the Divine Service, according to the rules and regulations of the Church of England, may be performed, so soon as it is possible to attain this desirable object.

6th. That a copy of these Resolutions be immediately transmitted to the Editors of the Kingston Chronicle, and to the Editor of the Upper Canada Gazette, requesting the insertion thereof in their respective papers for the space of six weeks successively, after the receipt of the same.

7th. That the unanimous thanks of this meeting be presented to the Chairman, for his attendance, and the encouragement he manifested to promote such a laudable intention of the said inhabitants of Bellville and its vicinity. 6w4.

200 *DOLLARS REWARD.*

ON my leaving Niagara, about the 23d of July 1816, I forgot a Book which contained promissory Notes & Receipts, to a large amount, among which was Mr. Daniel Brook's Note to me for £1763 12s. 3d. H. Currency, for which I have not hitherto received value. The Book was last seen in the hands of said Daniel Brooke, by the clerk who then superintended his business. And to corroborate this fact, an affidavit has been sworn to by him, before Doctor Muirhead, of Niagara.

As I must experience an irreparable loss from the want of these valuable documents, the above reward shall be immediately paid to the person, on returning the Book in an unmutilated state.

To the public it may seem strange, that I have withheld this notice since the above period. I will only say, that I never could conceive that I should be under the disagreeable necessity of bringing this subject before them; but strong necessity now obliges me to do so.

HENRY DREAN.

York, Dec. 1, 1818. tf 3

IN Contradiction to the Misstatement of the Settlement between Mr. DANIEL BROOK and the Subscriber, which has appeared in the Upper Canada Gazette of the 14th Inst. Signed D. Brooke Senior, it is only necessary to state, that at the final settlement between the parties, Mr. Daniel Brooke, gave me his Note, at 6 months, for £1763 12 3 H. Currency, which was the balance due me; which Note was witnessed by Nicholas Osborne, Esq. and dated July 24th 1816, and that there has been no settlement whatever between us since that date. HENRY DREAN.

York, 26th Jan. 1819. t—3.

Deposition alluded to in the above.

Niagara District, } DAVID LYNCH,
TO WIT: } of the Town of Niagara, in the Province of Upper-Canada, gentleman, maketh Oath and saith: that on or about the twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and sixteen, he, this Deponent was in the management of DANIEL BADGER'S Shop at Niagara, that about that time, HENRY DREAN came over from York to Niagara, and left in this Deponent's charge a small *Receipt Book*, of an oblong shape or figure, covered or bound as this Deponent thinks, with Leather; which Book the said Henry Drean desired this Deponent to be particularly careful of until his return from Buffalo, as it contained Securities and Memorandums of great importance to him the said Henry Drean. That this was shortly after the dissolution of the Co-partnership which had subsisted between the said Henry Drean and Daniel Brooke; that, after three or four days the said Henry Drean returned from Buffalo, and soon after embarked on board the *Asp*, Capt. Fish, for Kingston, in such a hurried way, that he forgot, as this Deponent believes, the said Receipt Book, and the same was left in the custody of this Deponent in a small Desk in which the said Daniel Brooke's papers were kept—that about six or seven days after the embarkation of Mr. Drean as aforesaid, the said Daniel Brooke came to Niagara, and in the course of an examination of the papers in the small desk abovementioned, discovered the Receipt Book of Mr. Drean, and said to this Deponent, "Mr. Drean forgot his Receipt Book did he?" to which this Deponent replied that he did; that the said Daniel Brooke took up the said Receipt Book, and was looking over and examining the contents of it, when this Deponent was called to breakfast, that this Deponent was gone from the shop about half an hour and left the said Daniel Brooke there alone, and found him alone there on his return, but did not see the said Receipt Book, nor in fact think of it at that moment; after about an hour, when the said Daniel Brooke had gone from the shop, this Deponent thought of the said Receipt Book, and went to the desk where it had been kept and whence the said Daniel Brooke had taken it, and there searched for but did not find it; this Deponent then examined the shelves and every part of the shop, where he thought it might have been laid by the said Daniel Brooke, but did not any where find the said Receipt Book; that no person was in the shop, this Deponent believes, after the said Daniel Brooke left the shop, and before he this Deponent missed and searched for the said Receipt Book as aforesaid, and if there had been, this Deponent is certain the said Receipt Book was not in such part of the shop as that it could have been taken away without his knowledge. This Deponent further maketh oath and saith, that on receipt of the letter from Mr. Drean, dated 19th August, 1816, at Montreal, whereof the annexed writing is a true copy, he, this Deponent wrote to the said Daniel Brooke to enquire what he had done with the said Receipt Book, as this Deponent then suspected, he the said Daniel Brooke might have taken it away, as he found from the said letter it contained a Promissory Note against him the said Daniel Brooke for a large sum of money; that this Deponent received no written answer from the said Daniel Brooke, but soon after saw him at Niagara and asked him about the Book, and said he had not seen it since he saw it in his the said Daniel Brooke's hands, whereto the said Daniel Brooke replied, that he knew nothing of the Book, or words to that effect, and that he was sorry it was lost, as he might be sued on his note, meaning as this Deponent understood and believes, the Promissory Note contained in the same Book, which is mentioned in the said annexed letter, and further this Deponent saith not.

DAVID LYNCH, Junr.

Sworn before me this }
24th day of May, 1817. }
J. MUIRHEAD, J. P.

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given

THAT VERY commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, STABLES, &c. situated on 1-5th of an acre, in the town of York, adjoining the Mansion-House Hotel, and at present occupied by R. Hall, Esq. and H'y. Drean, & Co. This situation holds out many advantages to the Merchant both in point of situation and convenience having an excellent Cellar, Outer Store, Coach-House, Stabling, &c. &c.

These Premises are too well known to need further description and will be disposed of at a moderate price; application to be made to J. M. JACKSON, Esq. on Yonge Street, or to Wm. ALLAN Esq. of York, who will make known the Terms of payment and give an unexceptionable title to the same.

The above Premises will be sold by public Auction on the 18th of February at the Mansion House Hotel if not previously disposed of.

York, Oct. 17, 1818.

LANDS FOR SALE.

In the Township of Clarke,

Lots No. 16 17 & 18, Broken fronts, 600 Acres.
16 17 & 18, 1st Con. 600
17 & 18 2d do 400
17 & 18 3d do 400
In the Township of Cramahe,
Lots No. 17 18 & 19 3d Con. 600
14 & 15 4th do 400.
In the Township of Darlington.
Lots No. 15 5d Concession 200
8 4th do 200.
In the Township of York,
Lot No. 57 3d Concession 200.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 16th Dec. 1818.—tf. 51.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the night of the 6th inst. the sum of ONE HUNDRED & EIGHTY DOLLARS, in Montreal Bank bills and gold.

Any person or persons who will return or give information of the said money, so that it can be recovered, will receive the above reward.

GEORGE STANGILL.

York, 19th Jan. 1819. 3w4

UPPER CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

YORK, Jan. 21th 1819.

The Agricultural Society offer the following premiums for the undermentioned breed animals, to be exhibited at the Market House, at York, on Thursday the 17th day of June next.

	Dollars.
For the best Bull,	20
second do.	10
third do.	10
best Cow,	15
second do.	10
third do.	5
best Ram,	15
second do.	10
third do.	5

(The above animals to be between three and five years of age.)

It is received that a General Meeting of the subscribers be held at the Mansion House Hotel, on Wednesday the 10th day of February next.

(By Order) R. C. HORNE.
Sec'y.

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	Dollar at 5s. From £	s.	d.	To £	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	0	5	0	0	6
Mutton	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Veal	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Pork	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Fowls	pair	0	2	0	0	2	6
Turkeys	each	0	7	6	0	10	0
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-5
Butter	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs	doz.	0	0	0	0	1	3
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
Oats	——	0	1	3	0	2	6
Turnips	——	0	1	3	0	2	6
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flour	cwt.	0	12	6	0	15	9
Do.	lb.	0	0	2	0	0	2 1-5
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-5
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hay	ton	2	0	0	2	10	0
Wood	cord	0	12	6	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail Four Dollars and a Half. The subscription to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 3 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsequent.
8 lines & under,	2s. 6d.	7 1-2d.
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d. per line, the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. An advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 5s. for the first insertion.—A great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is to exist when the ad- ——— left at the office.

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Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall*
J. W. Dou, Esq. - - - - *Perth*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - - *Kingston*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - - - *Bellville*
Major Rogers, - - - - *New-Castle*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - *Toronto*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - - *Amherst*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - - *Niagara*
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D. Ross, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point*
M. Burwell, Esq. - - - *Port Talbot*
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In the Township of Darlington,

ots No. 15 3d Concession 200
8 4th do 200.

In the Township of York,

ot No. 37 3d Concession 200.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 15th Dec. 1818 —tf—51.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the night of the 6th inst. the sum of ONE HUNDRED & EIGHTY DOLLARS, in Montreal Bank bills and gold.

Any person or persons who will return or give information of the said money, so that it can be recovered, will receive the above reward.

GEORGE STANGILL.

York, 19th Jan. 1819. 3w4

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(The above animals to be between three and five years of age.)

It is resolved that a General Meeting of the subscribers be held at the Mansion House Hotel, on Wednesday the 10th day of February next.

(By Order) R. C. HORNE. *Secty.*

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In the York Market during the last week.

Dollar at 5s.

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Butter	——	0	1	0	0	1	5
Eggs	doz.	0	0	0	0	1	3
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
Oats	——	0	1	3	0	2	0
Turnips	——	0	1	3	0	2	0
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flour	cwt.	0	12	6	0	15	9
Do.	bl.	1	2	6	1	5	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hay	ton	2	0	0	2	10	0
Wood	cord	0	12	6	0	15	0

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YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. YORK, THURSDAY FEBRUARY 11, 1819. No. 7.



UPPER-CANADA.

P. Maitland,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York on the eighth day of February one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty sixth day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the eighth day of February one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; HEREby convoking AND by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of March, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this thirtieth day of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen and in the Fifty-ninth year of our reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harnoudus Shear or Spier, or their Representatives, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Burford: and the latter to Lot Number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve Months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of Richmond: and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of Kingston, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table:

	Sterling.
Two hundred Acres, - -	£16 17 6
Three hundred Acres, - -	24 11 7
Four hundred Acres, - -	32 5 8
Five hundred Acres, - -	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres, - -	47 13 10
Seven hundred Acres, - -	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres, - -	60 2 0
Nine hundred Acres, - -	70 16 1
One thousand Acres, - -	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres, - -	86 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres, - -	93 18 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £5 14 1

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble of the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)
On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Counal.

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 30th 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to *JOHN FOSTER*, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that Lot No. 5. in the 12th Concession of Bertie, will be thrown open for Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto within Six Months from this date.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

To Brick-Makers.

A Piece of GROUND, suitable for BRICK-MAKING, to be let upon very favorable terms, within a Mile of the Market House.

Apply to the Editor.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE
OR
WATERLOO HOUSE,
By George Brown;

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the house (formerly Mr. Ashley's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that he has spared no expence to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. B. pledges himself that no exertions shall be wanting to promote the comfort & convenience of those who favor him with their custom: his HOUSE and STABLING are well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best quality that the country affords: and he hopes that upon trial his accommodations and terms will give general satisfaction.

York, 16th Oct. 1818.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of E. Farnsworth & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and pay the same immediately.

N. B. The business will in future be carried on by JABEZ LEWIS.

York, 23 Jan. 1819. 3w6.

THE Copartnership of MATHEW CROOKS, & Company, carried on at Ancaster, in the Province of Upper-Canada, was dissolved on the first day of June last by mutual consent.—Notice is therefore hereby given, to all Persons who stand indebted to the said Copartnership, to call and settle the same without delay. And those who have claims on the same, are requested to present them for settlement, to Matthew Crooks, who is fully inspowered to adjust them.

W. CROOKS,
MATTHEW CROOKS

Ancaster, 25 Nov. 1818. 3w.—49

LAND FOR SALE.

In Caistor, County of Lincoln,

Lots No. 17. 18 & 19. in the 3d Con'n. 17 and 18 in the 4th.

In Percy,

Lots No. 19 and 29 in 13th Concession, 19 in the 11th
9 with broken front in 12th,
21 in the 14th,
South half of 21 in the 8th

Town Lot No. 207 in the Town of Niagara;

Lots 23 in front of Lake Ontario, and 22 and 24 in the 2d Concession, of Ameliasburg containing 624 Acres.

22 and 23 in front of Lake Erie, in the Township of Woodfleet, containing 600 Acres

Saddling Business.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD takes this method of informing the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has purchased the stock and trade formerly belonging to Ira Jones, as a *Saddler, Harness and Trunk-Maker*, which business he intends carrying on at the stand formerly occupied by I. Jones, one door east of the Mansion House Hotel: where he has now on hand

Saddles, Harness,
Bridles, Valises,
Halters, Portmanteaus

and a number of other articles, which he will sell as low, for Cash or short credit, as can be purchased in the country.

Repairing done at all times.

Those who will please to favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with neatness and despatch.

York, August 4th 1818. 6m52

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Stoyles, where he has a consignment of excellent

WHISKEY

for sale, at 5s. 3d. *N. Y. Curr'y.* per gallon.

—ALSO—

A QUANTITY OF

Iron Hollow Ware,

(Box and Franklin Stoves, &c) to be disposed of at the prices they are sold for at the Manufactory, including transport.

A Discount of 5 per cent made to purchasers of the Iron Ware, exceeding Fifty Dollars.

W. ALLAN.

Yor, 21st Nov. 1818.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Town ship of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor Kingston, 12th March. 17tf.

Seasoned Boards.

A Quantity of excellent Kiln dried Boards for Sale.—Enquire at this Office.

York, 4th Nov. 1818.

THE

CHRISTIAN RECORDER

TO APPEAR IN NUMBERS, ONE NUMBER EVERY MONTH, AT TWELVE & SIX PENCE, N'X CURRENCY, A YEAR.

THIS publication will be issued by Mr. GEORGE DAWSON, Book-seller, York, under the inspection of the Reverend Dr. STRACHAN.

It shall be devoted to theological and miscellaneous subjects, and particularly to interesting religious intelligence, and biographical and obituary notices.

Besides occasional original matter, it shall contain selections from the various British periodical works, moral and religious. These works will be regularly received for that purpose; and the readers of the *Christian Recorder*, will thus be furnished in the speediest mode, with valuable and interesting selections from the latest British periodical publications.

While it shall be the object of the Journal to record important religious events in general, particular regard will be paid to those which relate to the Protestant Church.

The Christian Recorder will present its readers with a passing map of the religious world; and shall be, occasionally, enriched with the sentiments of those masters of theology who were the glory of the days that are past, and whose writings exhibit the soundest views of Christian doctrine and order, and the highest fervors of pious feeling.

Whatever can advance the interests of religious truth; the purity, the unity, and the prosperity of the kingdom of the Redeemer; and the faith, holiness, and consolation of the Christian, shall, as far as practicable, find a place in this Journal.

The plan, if executed with tolerable ability, must certainly render this publication useful & interesting to all classes of Christians, and the price of it is so low as to bring it within the reach of all who can be profited or interested by its contents.

It shall be printed with a handsome type, and on good paper of a large size.

The first number shall appear early in March, and a number will be published regularly every month. The work being issued solely from an earnest desire to promote the interests of religion, with the view to its general circulation, it will be furnished at the low rate of twelve shillings and six pence, Halifax Currency, a year.

Agents shall have a commission of 20 per cent. on the amount of subscriptions for which they become responsible.

Subscriptions received by Mr. G. DAWSON, Book-seller, York, to whom communications, post paid, may be addressed, and to whom persons at a distance may transmit their names, with directions by what conveyance the Journal shall be sent to them.

York, January 12, 1819.

GERMAN MILLS,
New Establishment.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Markham and its vicinity, that he has commenced an establishment at the *German Mills*, the Store of which is now will be kept well supplied with such articles as may be wanted, which will be sold reasonable, and Wheat, Rye or Barley at all times taken in payment.

A few hundred bushels of Wheat or Rye wanted immediately, for which one half Cash will be paid on delivery.

Apply to Mr. J. Applegarth, at the Mills.

W. G. HEPBURNE

Queenston, 26th Oct. 1818. tf44

Snuff, Tobacco, Soap & Candle MANUFACTORY.

YORK, U. C.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have now on hand and will be constantly supplied with every article in the above line at their Manufactory, of a most superior quality and on the most reasonable terms.

They also Manufacture

Palm Oil Soap;

The virtues of this VEGETABLE SOAP in cases of sun burnings, the ill effects of cold winds, removing Pimples Freckles, &c. is universally allowed.—The Subscribers would call the attention of Gentlemen to an article of comfort and utility in Shaving, both on account of its peculiar emollient qualities also from the pleasing odour of the Wall Flower which it so eminently possess.

OATES & STOTESBURY.

September 9. 37—6m.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those persons, who stand endbted to

ALEXANDER WOOD,

either by Book Acct. Notes of Hand, or by Bond; that unless the same is settled, on or before the First day of February next ensuing, they will (without reserve,) be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

York, 3rd Dec. 1818.

rom Europe.

LONDON, Nov. 16 1818.

Polar Expedition.—The following is an extract of an interesting letter received by a gentleman in Montrose, from on board the Dorothea, one of the vessels lately returned from an unsuccessful attempt to penetrate to the North Pole:

"On the 26th June we again came to anchor in Fair Haven, which is situated between two islands called Yargel Sang & Clover Cliff. On those, & the neighboring islands, we discovered numerous herds of rein deer; and in running in for the anchorage, immense numbers of sea horses were seen lying on the ice, huddled together, and at a distance, much resembling a group of cattle. We succeeded in killing several, some of which were of prodigious size; for instance, one which we cut up was found to weigh twenty hundred weight. These animals are seen every where, near the land, on the ice, as well as in the sea; and they are found in the bays (which are numerous all along the coast,) lying on the beach, sometimes to the amount of several hundreds. To a stranger they present the most forbidding & ugly aspect, imaginable. When much annoyed by shot, they assemble their forces—surround the boat, as if determined to retaliate; thirty, forty, or more, will appear in every direction, and almost at the same moment, and so near, that the muzzle of your musket will often reach their heads; they now make a hissing, barking kind of noise; and no sooner receive your fire than they become apparently furious, roll about, descend probably for a minute, when they re-appear with immense increase of numbers, and seem proportionably bolder in their assaults.

"Several of our oars were snapped in two, or otherwise broke by them. In their upper jaw are two tusks of great size, which seems as if intended by nature to form the principal means of defence, as well against the attacks of their enemies as to raise & support their huge carcases when they elevate themselves from the sea to the ice: these tusks are of the purest ivory, and, when they have attained their full growth, are of considerable value. Their hides are very thick, and of the toughest texture; but they are coarse, and fit only for sparing on the rigging of ships to prevent chafing. When brought on board, their bodies emitted a most intolerable stench; to get rid of which, as soon as they were skinned, the carcase was thrown over-board. The rein deer of Spitzbergen, of which we procured a plentiful supply, do not, I think, differ essentially from the deer of England, except that, as the autumn advances they begin to cast their summer coat, and, during the winter months become perfectly white, even in the end of June their winter coat was but beginning to fall off, and many of those we killed were still nearly white. We also saw many white bears, but only succeeded to kill one. Here you will be sorry to hear, that, on the afternoon of the 30th of June, having accompanied Captain Buchan and the purser, in pursuit of rein deer, I unfortunately received the ball from a rifle of the latter, at the distance of thirty yards, the ball of which struck the upper and inner part of the left knee bone. I was surprised to find myself so collected, and able to keep my feet and still more so, on finding that I could walk a short distance to join Capt. Buchan, by whom and the purser I was supported to the boat; but before I could gain the beach I attempt'd in the direction of the forecast forty yards. I experienced a faintness & tremor, which, for the time rendered me nearly insensible, and unable to proceed. On reaching the ship, and being conveyed below, I immediately examined the wound: and both Mr. Bertland, the assistant surgeon, & myself, were of opinion that the knee joint was not perforated; but we were unable to ascertain where the ball was lodged, or the portion of trowsers, drawers, and stocking, which it had carried along with it. On inquiry, it appeared that, in charging his rifle, the purser, in addition to the ball, had put two or three large buck shot, so that we concluded that it must have been one of the latter that struck me, for, although the probe readily entered, and pursued two or three inches in various directions, yet the knee bone did not appear to be fractured, neither, as was before observed, did the joint seem to be laid open———. We continued at anchor in Fair Haven about seven or eight days, during which time, we (the whole ship) succeeded in killing about forty-five or fifty deer, the weight of which averaged at least 120 pounds. We again put to sea, hoping, that as the season was now more advanced, we should be able to penetrate towards the north. Having discovered some partial opening in the ice, we forced our way in, and on this occasion we gained the highest northern latitude we were destined to reach, viz: 80. 32. Here we were again completely surrounded & blocked up, in which state we remained during a period of three weeks! But alas! it being this long time say thing extraordinary preceded itself, I was unable to witness it; such however, did not appear to have been the case. At length, on the 29th of July, after immense labor & fatigue we succeeded once more in getting into open water, little aware of the catastrophe which was so befal us on the approaching morn. We had gained an offing of eight or ten miles from the packed ice, when about four o'clock, A. M. on the 30th July, a dreadful gale of wind came on, blowing directly on the ice. In a few hours we found ourselves in an awful situation, unable to weather the ice on either tack, and drifting fast upon the main body of it, which the wind and swell had now rendered to every appearance a solid mass. We knew not what to do; there was no time for deliberation; and to prevent the ship from driving broadside on, the only alternative we had was to put the helm up, and, if possible, to force her head into the ice.—The scene must have been awful beyond description; to me it was truly dreadful. A little after 9 o'clock, the word was given to put the helm up on a swift pause succeeded, the most solemn dread pervaded every countenance; to all human probability there were but a few moments betwixt us & eternity; and every individual, with the most dreadful anxiety watched the moment when the ship should receive the first shock: the concussion was tremendous. The sea was running awfully high; and, at the instant of coming in contact with the ice, it threatened every moment to swallow us up. Our ship continued to receive the most dreadful shocks; but in the course of half an hour had forced herself in, probably about two or three times her own length. The immense masses of ice, which now surrounded us in every direction, served, in a great measure, to shield us from the violence of the sea; and we were now so firmly wedged, that the ship comparatively had little motion. During the whole of this dreadful scene conceive the horror of my situation; prostrate on the bed of sickness & almost incapable of raising my head from the pillow, ignorant of our situation, and not a soul to speak to, every officer & man having been on deck throughout & too much concerned for their own preservation to think of me. When the ship first struck the ice, the violence of the shock forced me against the upper part of my bed place, and then threw me nearly out of it. I scrambled and used every exertion of which I was capable to get from my bed, expecting every moment to be my last; but it was all in vain—I could not move. At length the assistant surgeon came to me. I was much relieved, as well as astonished, on the learning that we were in the ice, having been assured in my own mind that we must have struck on a reef of sunken & unknown rocks. Fortunately the gale soon moderated; but we found ourselves in a sinking state all the pumps going; and unable to keep the ship free. We now expected every moment to go to the bottom. The following morning was, providentially, fine, and the ice had somewhat separated; with the utmost exertion of every soul on board, we succeeded in getting the ship out of the ice, and were able, on the following morning, to reach Smeerenberg harbour, Spitzbergen. Our ship being now in such a shattered condition, every idea of wintering was at an end; and it became a question whether the ship, (the starboard side, in several places being literally stove in) was sea worthy; or if every thing considered, and under all the circumstances, it would be prudent at this late hour in crossing the Atlantic. However, it was found there we possessed the means of materially strengthening our vessel; after the completion of which, it was determined that we should proceed to England. We accordingly sailed from Smeerenberg harbour, Spitzbergen, about the beginning of September; and, after examining the state of the ice to the westward, we arrived on the coast of England about the 10th of October, without encountering any thing remarkable during our passage home.

FUNERAL OF HER MAJESTY.

November 29.

Saturday evening about half past 8, the leaden coffin for the body of the late Queen was removed from the dining parlour at Kew Palace, to Her Majesty's chamber, where she breathed her last. Preparations were then made for the last act towards the remains of the Queen, of placing them in a coffin, which was conducted with most solemn order & decorum. At nine o'clock the body was wrapped in a white satin sheet, every thing being completed that was necessary for the royal remains, Mr. Grande, agreeable to the duty of his office, proceeded to fill up the coffin with spices, after this was finished, Mr. Hoyroyd, the plumber, & his assistants, were admitted, and the cover was soldered to the coffin in the presence of the above named official persons.

The solemn spectacle of lying in state, will not open before Tuesday next, and will continue for that day only.

The remains of her majesty will be removed to Windsor. The hearse will be drawn by eight beautiful black horses, the property of her late Majesty; they will be fully plumed and caparisoned, and driven by the state coachmen.

The procession will set forward at a slow foot pace over Kew Green, and by way of Richmond & Hounslow to Frogmore, where it will be joined by several members of the royal family.—From Frogmore, the road leading to Windsor Castle will be lined by the Foot Guards, every sixth man bearing a lighted flambeau. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent will join the mournful cavalcade, as chief mourner, on its arrival at St. George's Chapel, and it is expected his Royal Highness will be supported by the Duke of York, and the Duke of Sussex. His Royal Highness's train will be borne by four Marquises, and six Dukes will support the pall of the coffin. The carriages of the Princess Augusta & the Duchess of Gloucester are to be lined with black, preparatory to the solemn occasion.

On Thursday evening an order was issued from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, appointing Wednesday next, the 2d December, for the day of the funeral.

St. George's Chapel, Windsor, is to be lined with fine black cloth throughout all the fronts of the stalls and galleries, and it will be illuminated with wax lights in silver branches.

The parish churches of Kew, Richmond, & Windsor, have also been lined with black along the fronts of the galleries, pulpits, organ lofts, &c.

The coffin which incloses the remains of her Majesty, will weigh when completed, upwards of 4 cwt.

Nine carriages of the Queen's, with six horses to each, will follow immediately behind the hearse & succeeded by three of the Prince Regent's carriages: those of the Princess, of the Duke of York, the Duke of Gloucester, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Sussex, the Officers of state &c. the whole with six horses to each carriage, all mantled with black velvet, and plumed.

We may confidently state that the general report of her Majesty's having left a Will is quite correct. We do not, however, pretend to know what testamentary deposits of his Will may be, yet we have reason to suppose the small property that has been left, consisting principally of Frogmore & personals, is to be divided between her Majesty's four younger daughters: & the Queen's old & faithful servant, Madame Rackenzell, has been left her Majesty's entire wardrobe.

So far from her Majesty's having died possessed of accumulating wealth, there is we understand, a debt amounting to a few thousand pounds, to discharge which direction has been left that a part of the property be sold. To those who have had the opportunity of knowing the extent of her private charities, this emptiness of purse will not appear extraordinary; and to those who have so unjustly hazarded the most uncharitable conjectures, for positive facts a complete and direct answer is given.

The principal evening amusement of her late Majesty, was writing her own memoirs, in which it is said all the extraordinary political occurrences which took place during her long reign, are related with the ease so peculiar to a female writer.

The great Bell of St. Paul's tolled for one hour on the night of the decease of the Queen.

The Prince Regent has been in a low nervous state ever since the death of the Queen.

The bodily health of the King continues unimpaired; but during the intervals of reason with which he is blest he makes constant inquiries after the Queen.

A Genoa paper states, that on the 10th of September, Mr. Jones the American Consul General at Tripoli, went out to hunt with his Secretary, the Danish Consul, & a Janissary. Being separated from his companions, he was attacked by 3 Moors of the Admiral Mourat-rais, who struck him several times with the butt ends of their muskets, knocked him down, and would have murdered him, had it not been for the return of his companions. The Consul was conveyed, covered with blood, to the Palace of the Bashaw, who promised every reparation that should be required, and then convoked all the Consuls at his country-house to consult with them. In the mean time Mourat-Rais, who is an English renegado, and the private enemy of Mr. Jones, took refuge at the house of the British consul. Mourat-Rais was exiled, one of the Moors was sentenced to death, and of the two others, one had his hands cut off, and the other received a hundred blows by bastinado. Mr. Jones transmitted information of the circumstances to the American consul at Tunis, who immediately sent off the American squadron then in that port. The appearance of the squadron before Tripoli excited much surprize, but as the American flag was still hoisted on the house of the American Consul, a parley was entered into, & after several communications, the American commander sent off a messenger to the U. States with report of what happened.

The Allied Sovereigns have returned to their respective Nations. The Emperor of Austria left Aix-la-Chapelle on the 17th of November, the King of Prussia on the 19th, & the Emperor of Russia on the 22d.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

His Excellency the Lt. Governor has received the following addresses:

From the Magistrates of the District of Niagara:

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces there in, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

WE His Majesty's dutiful & loyal subjects, the Magistrates of the District of Niagara, in General Quarter Session assembled & the several Inhabitants of the said District, beg leave to crave your Excellency's indulgence, in deviating from our usual municipal duties & functions, in addressing His Majesty's Representative in this Province. We believe the occasion requires it, and the character of the District demands it.

The liberty of the press is the pride of British subjects, its licentiousness, their degradation; the one is pregnant with morality & public tranquility, the other with anarchy, vice, & attendant misery.

Happy, peaceable, & enjoying every right consistent with rational liberty, & prizing our constitution, and the wise administration of the government and laws, and perfectly satisfied with our representatives, as to their duty in the Provincial Parliament; what cause can we have for complaint, or for any popular ferment, or agitation. Nevertheless, this loyal district has been calumniated: & from the wicked & insidious diffusion of the writings of a very few discontented, virulent, & malignant characters, it is presumed that this district is the concentration of folly, & the focus of sedition and disloyalty.

It would ill comport with our feelings and the respect & consideration we bear to your Excellency, to condescend to notice individual immorality, however bold, and offensive. We trust the arm of the Law has vigour to reach, & the country virtue and wisdom to punish such. With such sentiments, we are only anxious, & trust your Excellency will discard from your mind any impressions unfavorable to the gratitude, loyalty, and peaceable demeanour of His Majesty's subjects in the District of Niagara, and that our fellow subjects elsewhere, & others may be undeceived regarding our political affairs & feelings.

Thomas Clark J. P.	Martin Dochinie,
Robert Kerr, J. P.	John McMaster,
William Hampson, J. P.	John DeCou, Capt. 2d
Conrad Willson, J. P.	L. M.
John Symington, J. P.	George Hariatt,
Richd. Leonard, J. P.	Samuel McKelle,
Alex Hamilton, J. P.	Stephen Bruer,
James Kerby, J. P.	Edward Delfield,
Thomas Cummins J. P.	James Eatham,
Thomas Bushby, J. P.	Adam Bowman,
Thomas Racey J. P.	Wm. Bowen,
J. Mickelwait, J. P.	John Knox,
Robert Nelles, J. P.	Michael Rose,
Wm. Claus, J. P.	John Chisholm,
Peter Ball, J. P.	Thos. McMicking,
Gilbert McMicking, C.	Thos. McMicking Junr.
Isaac Swayze, M. P.	Conrad Doehlmer,
Thos. Merritt, Sheriff.	Hugh Rose,
James Cooper Capt.	John Powell Esq.
2d L. M.	Thos. Butler, Esq.
Wm. Dickson J. P.	John D. Servos, J. P.
Thos. McCormick J. P.	John Ball, J. P.
Robt. Addison, J. P.	Abraham Nelles J. P.
John Usher, J. P.	Wm. Crooks, J. P.
George Connelly	George Ball J. P.
J. Warren J. P.	D. Forsyth, Lt. & Aji.
Samuel Street, J. P.	Lincoln. M.
John Burch Not. Pub.	James Simpson, J. P.
A. Borlaick, Capt. 2d	
L. M.	

Accompanied by an address from the Grand Jury of the same District:

WE the Jurors for our Sovereign Lord the King, for the District of Niagara, beg leave to represent to his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in Quarter Sessions assembled, that we feel hurt at the Reports that have been but too generally circulated through every part of the world, which may be construed in an unfavorable light with respect to the loyalty & fidelity of this District as in this District particularly We hereby beg leave respectfully to represent to you, & through you, to that Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that we for ourselves reprobate, & highly disapprove of the proceedings that have taken place to give rise to such surprizes, we are also convinced that the body of the people in this District, with very few exceptions indeed, are firmly attached to His Majesty's Government and the excellent Constitution under which we live, which we consider quite sufficient to protect our persons and property, against the hand of power, or the machinations of designing Incendiaries: and we deeply lament that such proceedings should have taken place, as have given rise to such Reports.

Niagara, 15th January, 1819.

Walter B Sheehan,	Henry Nelles,
Daniel Secord,	John Nelles,
John Starkey,	Samuel Birdsall,
Joseph Young,	Wm McGlean,
Wm. Wier,	James Wilson,
John Wier, Foreman.	John Green,
Andrew Heron,	John Grier,
R. M. Crysler,	Wm. D. Miller.
Thos. B. Jones,	

From the Inhabitants of Queenstown:

To His Excellency, Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces within the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

WE His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Inhabitants of the town of Queenstown and its vicinity, in approaching your Excellency, beg leave to express our regret, that at so early a period of your Excellency's Administration, we should be called upon to give assurances of our loyalty and attachment to His Majesty's Government.

However superfluous it may seem for the loyal people, whose lives and property have been more than once exposed in defence of their liberty, their King, and their country, thus to testify their attachment to the constitution; yet would they prefer to degrade, rather than incur the imputation or indifference, at a crisis, when the public feeling is so much agitated.

Aware, how much disaffect has been occasioned by the too unguarded writings and publications of an individual, & the tendency which in some instances, the faulty laws have afforded to screen, yea further to encourage the baleful effects of such writings, we feel confidently, to assure your Excellency, that in no one instance, have our hearts given way to disloyalty, or participated in rendering assistance to sedition.

We are fully impressed with the conviction, that the constitution with which we are blessed, is sufficient, under a wise administration of its laws, to wind convict and suppress every the practical inhabitants of this Province, from the most consummate and unlawful attempts of designing men; and keep them in bounds of security the Representative of His Majesty.

Permit us with every sentiment of respect to express our approbation of your Excellency's conduct, and, as respectfully, to offer our prompt obedience to the dictates of justice, which are the main springs, in all well regulated governments, we shall at no time be wanting to show ourselves worthy of the confidence you repose in our constituted authorities, for assistance in support of the sentiments of Her Sovereign.

Robert Kirkpatrick,	Peter Hunter,
John Kirkpatrick,	Wm McGlean,
Wm. Hepburn,	Wm Hepburn,
George Erdinger,	Jas McCollum,
John J. Lefferty,	James Cummings,
Adam Brown,	Joseph Brown,
John Bowman,	George Adams,
John J. Brown,	Wm. Thomas Merritt
Wm. H. Dickson,	Charles Ingersoll,
George Field,	John Clark,
Daniel Field,	Wm Chisholm,
David Field,	C. Bennet,
Ralph Field,	A. McCreary,
Thos. Dickson,	Paul Shurtleff,
Thos. McCormick,	George Chrisman,
John Biggar,	Walter Dittrick,
Wm. Hepburne,	James Dittrick,
J. Secord, Senr.	Wm. Weir,
Alex Hamilton,	John Cleaverman,
James Kerby,	Cyrus Swazey,
Sam'l. P. Jarvis,	

To each of which respectively, His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:

GENTLEMEN,

I am obliged to you for your loyal address which I have just received.

Though a conviction of delinquency no longer exists, it has, no doubt, left behind it an impression in other parts of the world, unfavorable to the interests of this Province.

The persevering efforts of a small faction, in possession of the usual channels of public information, and claiming to be a majority of the people, has increased the mischief. Under previous rights I judged that the respondent of your loyal sentiments is the antidote best calculated to destroy the evil.

I need not say that, otherwise, the gallant services performed by the Inhabitants of the District of Niagara, in the late war, would have rendered such an expression of their sentiments altogether superfluous.

YORK, Feb. 11, 1819.

Remarks on the Grievances continued.

Grievance the third, from cases of certain information issued by Lt. Governor Gore to the Magistrates, not to administer the oath of allegiance to any person from the Isle of Wight without special license &c. I am not much of a Lawyer, but I have read the British Acts of Parliament, which you say these instructions superseded, and I cannot help admiring the hardihood of your assertion.

The first law which you set foolishly conjure up to your aid is the 13 Geo. 3da law which respects foreign Protestants only, and has no reference to Europeans; and, if it had, as one would comply with the conditions it requires. The second law which you pronounce to have superseded, namely the 30 Geo. 3d, may be construed to extend the provisions of the 13 Geo. 3d to Europeans, but there are none of those that has complied with its requirements. Has your Grievance-maker taken the oath of allegiance remained seven years in the Province, without being called upon six months at one time, and joined the church of England? If not how ridiculous to call up laws that condemn you!

As to their suspension, your grievance-maker, who has read them, (altho' you have not) knows the contrary. They commend the oath of allegiance to be administered by the civil magistrate, in open court; and so far was governor Gore from going to the extent of the law, that he refused the oath to persons that were recommended, and appointed commissioners, whom he could trust, to administer it in every district of the Province, after proper application.

The fourth grievance respects the Navigation laws. If these laws are not in force, the Collector is liable for seizing under them: if they are in force, they ought to be obeyed. How they can be considered a grievance, when their efficiency to prevent the smuggling trade within our own waters, is a puzzling question, which I should not have been able to unravel, had I not perceived that you are more anxious about the prosperity of the States, than of Upper Canada, to which end the suspension of the Navigation laws would be no small benefit.

Grievance the fifth, complains of the Collector at Kingston. That this Gentleman, acting upon oath, should not always please those, who are willing only to obey upon informers, may be expected; but there can be no reasonable cause of uneasiness, for, if he do any thing illegal, he is answerable to the laws, as well as any other man.

We are unavoidably compelled to defer further remarks on the grievances until next week—some communications must also be deferred.

SHERIFF'S Office, York, Feb. 8th 1819.

HOME DISTRICT } NOTICE
TO WIT. } is here-

by given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, on Monday, the 22d day of February, inst. at, or about 10 o'clock in the forenoon: of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables and Bailiffs are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present with their Rolls, Records and other Remembrances, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices shall be to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 8th Feb. 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office on or before the 22d day of March next, to be opened at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for surveying the remaining part of the Missasaga Tract in the Home District, into townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, after the manner set forth in the advertisement from this office dated the 14th of December last.

Also for surveying the School Townships of Houghton and Westminster, in the District of London, the former containing about 27,000 and the latter 62,000 acres of unsurveyed land, and also the School Township of Seymour in the District of Newcastle, containing about 66,000 acres, and in the Ottawa District the Township of Alfred containing about 32,000 acres, & the Township of Plantagenet contains about 66,000 acres.

The Survey to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on each 100 acres surveyed.

Two sufficient securities will be required that the surveys be completed conformably to the instructions which will be delivered from this Office, and that any inaccuracies in the Survey be made good at the expense of the contractor.

No proposal will be received for the Survey of less than one Township.

The Land to compensate the Contractor for his Survey, will be drawn by Lot, after the chequered distribution of the Townships.

The peremptory settlement duty on each lot, required by the late regulations, will be dispensed with on the Lands granted in compensation of survey, and the restraints on sale of the land granted, for three years, will on the Lands of compensation be also dispensed with.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor General.

PROPOSALS will be received by Timothy Millard, John Bogart, or James Pearson, for erecting a Bridge across the Ravine between the farms of John McDougall, and George Bond, on Yonge Street, who were chosen by the subscribers, north of the township of York, to act with Joseph Shepherd and Jesse Ketchum, who will also receive proposals until Saturday the 13th Inst. on which day, they will meet at Michael Dye's Tavern, where they will answer those who wish to contract, who will be required to give security that they will do the work after the following manner namely; to level the banks on each side of the ravine, and taking the earth into the hollow, until they do not rise to a greater degree than two feet in each rod, and to be twenty feet broad on the top, also to be an equal distance from each side of the allowance for road; Likewise, to make a good and sufficient stone arch, three feet wide, and three feet high in the clear above the channel, & one foot below the channel of the water, to extend up and down the creek far enough that the stone wall parallel with the road that is to confine the earth from the creek may have such a slope as to be in no danger of falling from the pressure of the earth or heaving of the frost. The contractor to make a sufficient railing by planting cedar posts to support the rail, & as far as the banks shall be cut the road is to be left two feet crowning gradually from the ten feet each side and also across the ravine to be made as much crowning as shall be thought necessary by the committee.

Feb. 3d 1819.

Stray Colt.

CAME into JAMES JOHNSTON'S Inclosure No. 22, third concession of York, on the 11th or 12th of January last, a Bay Horse, about 2 years old, long tail, white spot on the forehead. The owner is desired to prove property, pay the charges and take him away. 1 w. 7.

AMATEUR THEATRE.

ON *TUESDAY EVENING*, the 16th instant, will be performed the celebrated *Tragedy* of the

ORPHAN,

OR THE

UNHAPPY MARRIAGE;

With the much admired *Farce* of

St. Patrick's Day.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Dawson's Book-Store, or at the Garrison.—Doors to open at half past six—Performance to commence at half past seven o'clock precisely.

BOXES One Dollar, GALLERY half a Dollar.

YORK GARRISON,
9th February, 1819.

(Report of the Secretary of War, concluded.)

ter, the number and distance of our posts, and our relations with the Indian tribes, and the principal European powers. It is conceived, however, that a satisfactory view of it may be taken, without discussing topics so extensive and indefinite.

The military establishments of 1802 and 1808, have been admitted, almost universally, to be sufficiently small. The latter, it is true, received an enlargement from the uncertain state of our foreign relations at that time; but the former was established at a period of profound quiet, (the commencement of Mr Jefferson's administration,) and was professedly reduced, with a view to economy, to the smallest number then supposed to be consistent with the public safety. Assuming these as a standard, and comparing the present establishment, (taking into the comparison the increased size of the country) with them, a satisfactory opinion may be formed on a subject, which otherwise might admit so great a diversity of opinion.

Our peremptory peace establishment is limited, by the act of 1815, passed at the termination of the war, to 10,000 men. The corps of engineers and ordnance, by that and a subsequent act, were retained as they then existed: and the President was directed to constitute the establishment of such portions of artillery, infantry, and riflemen as he might judge proper. The general order of the 17th May, 1815, fixed the artillery at 3,200, the light artillery at 600, the infantry 5,440, and the rifle 667 privates and musicians. Document A exhibits a statement of the military establishment including the general staff, as at present organized and fixed by a reference to which, it will appear, that our military establishment is, at the respective periods, taken in the order of their dates, present an aggregate of 12,474, 9,000, and 12,868 officers and privates; that the establishment of 1808, compared with the then growth and population of the country, the number & extent of military posts is larger in proportion than the present; & consequently is not entitled to a greater ratio with France and England, at that period, than at the present time, and entirely void. Document three, that of 1802 will be necessary to retain, for the expansion and preservation of the country, than constituted of the present time. The present establishment, with the necessary additions, will be sufficient for our possession: and with a great extent of frontier, both maritime and inland. With the exception of artillery, and the increase of our commercial marine, the military establishments have been recently instituted.—Document marked C exhibits the number and positions of posts in the year 1802, and document D those of the present time. By a reference to which, it will appear that the latter number as we had but 27 posts, the most remote of which was, to the north at Mackinaw, and to the south at Fort Stoddert, and Mobile river, but now we have 73, which occupy the line of frontier to the north extended with the Lakes, the Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansaw, and Red river, our posts are now, or will be shortly, extended for the protection of agriculture and the preservation of the peace with the Indians, to Green Bay, the mouth of St. Peters, and the Yellow Stone River, Bellepoint and Natchitoches. Document marked E exhibits a statement of the extent of the line of our frontier, inland and maritime, and document F, one of the most complete maps in the seat of government, drawn up by major Long, of the topographical engineers, from the most approved maps.

It, then, the military establishment of 1802 be assumed to be as small, as was then consistent with the safety of the country, our present establishment, when we take into comparison the prodigious increase of wealth, population, extent of territory, and number of military posts, cannot be pronounced extensive—but, on the contrary, after a fair and full comparison, that of the former period must, in proportion to the increase and extent of the country, be admitted to be quite as large as the present: and, on the assumption, that the establishment of 1802 was as small as the public safety would then admit, a reduction of the expense of our present establishment cannot be made, with safety to the public service, by reducing the army.—In coming to this conclusion, I have not over looked the opinion, that a large standing army is dangerous to the liberty of the country, and that our ultimate reliance for defence must be in the militia. To such men as this advocate, must, however, acknowledge, that a standing army, to a limited extent, is necessary; and our good sense can be assured in no way any should exist, but what will equally prove, that the present is not too large. To consider the present army as dangerous to our liberty, paradox, it is conceived, more of theoretic than wisdom. Old notions on the character of the officers, who, as a body, are high-minded and honorable men, attached to the principles of freedom by education and reflection; what well founded apprehension can there be from an establishment distributed on an extended frontier, with many thousand miles, intervening between the extreme points occupied? But the danger, it may be said, is not so much from its members, as a spirit, hostile to liberty, by which, it is supposed, all regular armies are actuated. This observation is probably true, when applied to standing armies collected into large and powerful masses; but, dispersed as ours is, over so vast a surface, the danger, I conceive, is of an opposite character, that both officers and soldiers will lose their military habits & feelings, by sliding gradually into those purely civil.

I proceed next to consider whether any reduction can be made with propriety by changing the organization, or by reducing the number of officers of the line, or the staff, in proportion to the men. It is obvious, that, as the officers are much more expensive in proportion to their numbers, than the soldiers, that the pay of the army, in relation to its aggregate numbers, must be increased or diminished, in the increase or diminution of the former. It is impossible to fix any absolute proportion between officers and men, which will suit every country and every service; and the organization of different countries and of different periods, in the same country, has, accordingly, varied considerably. Our present organization of which document marked A. contains an exhibit, is probably as well, or better adapted to the nature of our country and service, than any other; as it seems to be the result of experience; for, by a reference to documents marked B. it will be seen, that it is nearly similar, with the exception of the general staff, in which the present is more extensive, to the organization of the military establishments of 1802 and 1808. It is believed that the proportion of officers of the line to the men, will require no further observations.

The staff, as organized by the act of the last session combines simplicity with efficiency; and is considered to be superior to that of the periods to which I have reference. In estimating the expenses of the army, and particularly that of the staff, the two most expensive branches of it, the engineers and ordnance departments, ought not fairly to be included. Their duties are connected with the permanent preparation and defence of the country, and have no little reference to the existing establishment, that, if the army were reduced to a single regiment, no reduction could safely be made in either of them. To form a correct estimate of the duties of the other branches of the staff, and consequently, the number of officers required, we must take into consideration not only the number of troops, but, what is equally essential, the number of posts and extent of country which they occupy. Were our military establishment reduced one half, it is obvious, that if the same posts continued to be occupied which now are, the same number of officers, in the quarter master's, commissaries, paymaster's, medical, and inspector general's departments, would be required.

To compare them, as is sometimes done, our staff with those of European armies, assembled in large bodies, is manifestly unjust. The act of the last session, it is believed, has made all the reduction, which ought to be attempted. It has rendered the staff efficient with out making it expensive. Such a staff is not only indispensable to the efficiency of the army, but is also necessary to a proper economy in its disbursements; and, should an attempt be made at retrenchment by reducing the present number, it would, in its consequences, probably prove wasteful and extravagant.

In fact no part of our military organization requires more attention in peace than the general staff. It is, in every service, invariably the last in attaining perfection; and, if neglected in peace, when there is peace, it will be impossible, in the midst of the hurry and bustle of war, to bring it to perfection. It is in peace, that it should receive a perfect organization and that the officers should be trained to method and punctuality, so that at the commencement of a war, instead of creating a new, nothing more should be necessary, than to give to it the necessary enlargement. In this country particularly, the staff cannot be neglected with impunity. As difficult as its operations are, in actual service, every where, it has been to encounter great and peculiar impediments from the extent of the country, the badness, and frequently the want of roads and the sudden and unexpected calls which are often made on the militia.—If it could be shown, that the staff, in its present extent, was not necessary in peace, it would, with the view taken, be unwise to lop off any of its branches, which would be necessary in actual service. With a defective staff, we must carry on our military operations under great disadvantages, and be exposed, particularly at the commencement of a war, to great waste, embarrassments and disasters.

As intimately connected with this part of the subject, it is proper to observe, that so many and such distant small posts as our service requires, not only adds to the expence of the army, by rendering a more numerous staff necessary, but it increases the price of almost every article of supply, and the difficulty of enforcing a proper responsibility and economy. To an army thus situated, the expenses and losses resulting from transportation alone, constitutes a considerable sum. Under the best management, our army must be more expensive, even were our supplies equally cheap, than European armies collected in large bodies, in the midst of populous and wealthy communities.—These observations are not made to justify an improper management, or to divert the attention of the house from so important a subject, as the expense of our military establishment. They, in fact, ought to have an opposite effect; for, just in the same proportion as it is liable to be expensive, ought the attention and effort of the government to be roused to confine its expenses within the most moderate limits which may be practicable.

The next question which presents itself for consideration is, can the expenses of our military establishment be reduced, without injury to the public service, by reducing the pay and emoluments of the officers and soldiers. There is no class in the community whose compensation has advanced less, since the termination of the war of the revolution than that of the officers and soldiers of our army. While money has depreciated more rapidly, than at any other period, and the price of all of the necessaries of life has advanced in proportionably, their compensation has remained nearly stationary. The effects are severely felt by the subaltern officers. It requires the most rigid economy for them to subsist on their pay and emoluments. Documents marked F. & G. exhibit the pay & subsistence during the revolution, and as at present established; and document marked H. exhibits the allowance of clothing, fuel, forage, transportation, quarters, waiters, stationary, and straw, at the termination of the revolutionary war, and in 1802, 1815, & 1818. By a reference to those documents, it will be seen, that under most of the heads, the variation of the different periods has been very small; and that, on a comparison of the whole, the pay of an officer is not near equal now, if allowance is made for the depreciation of money, to what it was during the revolution. I will abstain from farther remarks, as it must be obvious from these statements, that the expence of our military establishment cannot be materially reduced, without injury to the public service, by reducing the pay and emoluments of the officers and soldiers.

It only remains to consider, in relation to this part of the resolution of the House, whether the expence of our military establishment can be reduced by a proper attention to its administration, or by a more rigid enforcement of responsibility and economy.—Our military establishment is doubtless susceptible of great improvement in its administration. The field is extensive, and the attention of the government has not heretofore been so strongly directed towards it, as its importance deserves. Here all savings are real gain, not only in a monied, but in a moral and political point of view. An inefficient administration, without economy or responsibility, not only exhausts the public resources, but strongly tends to contaminate the moral and political principles of the officers, who are charged with the disbursements of the army. It introduces, however, a high state of economy and responsibility in the management of subjects so extensive and complicated as our military establishment, is a task of great difficulty, and requires not only a perfect organization of the department charged with it, but a continued energetic and judicious enforcement of the laws and regulations established next for its government. The organization is the proper province of legislation, as the application of the laws and regulations is that of administration. The former has done all, or nearly all, that can be done. It is believed, that the organization of the War Department, as well as the general staff of the army, is not susceptible of much improvement. The act of the last session regulating the staff has not only made important savings, in the expences of the army, but has given both to the department & the staff a more efficient organization, than they ever before had. Every department of the army, charged with disbursements, has now a proper head, who, under the laws and regulations, is responsible for its administration. The head of the department is thus freed from detail, and has leisure to inspect and control the whole of the disbursements. Much time and reflection will be required to bring the system into complete operation, and to derive from it all the advantages which ought to be expected. The extent of the saving which may result from it can only be ascertained by time and experience. It will, with an attentive vigorous administration, doubtless will be considerable.—In war, it will be much more difficult to enforce economy and responsibility; but with a system well organized, and with officers trained to method and punctuality much of the waste and frauds, which would otherwise take place in war, will be prevented. In peace there can be no insuperable difficulty in attaining a high degree of responsibility, and economy. The pecuniated responsibility, or that of purchases and disbursements, will be easily enforced. The public now sustains much greater losses in the waste and improper use of public property, than in its monied transactions. In our military establishment, responsibility in the latter is well checked, and not easily enforced. The accounts are rendered with considerable promptness, and are promptly settled; and even despite of misapplication of public funds, by the disbursing officers, are not often accompanied with ultimate losses, as they are under bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties. Accountability as it regards the public property, is much more difficult, and has heretofore been much less complete. Returns of property in many cases, particularly in the medical department, have rarely been required; and even where the laws have been, they have not been made with punctuality. It cannot be denied but what the public has sustained very considerable damage from the want of accountability. Every article of public property, even the smallest, ought, if possible, to be in charge of some person, who should be responsible for it. It will be difficult to attain this degree of perfection; but it is hoped, by making each of the subordinate departments of the War Department liable for the property in its charge, a very considerable improvement and reduction of expenses will be made.

On the quality of the ration, & the system of supplying and issuing it, which I propose next to consider, the health, comfort and efficiency of the army mainly depend. Too much care cannot be bestowed on these important subjects; for, let the military system be ever so perfect in other particulars, any considerable deficiency in these must, in all great military operations, expose an army to the greatest disasters. All human efforts must, of necessity, be limited by the means of subsistence. For sustains the immense machinery of war, and gives the impulse to all its operations; and if this essential be withdrawn or cease to move. No absolute standard can be fixed as it regards either the quantity or quality of the ration. These must vary according to the habits and products of different countries. The great object to be kept, first mainly, to sustain the health and spirit of the troops; and the next, to do it with the least possible expense. The system which effects these in the greatest degree, is the most perfect. The ration, as established by the act of the 16th March, 1802, experience proves to be ample in quantity, but not of the quality best calculated to secure either health or economy. It consists of eighteen ounces of bread, or flour, one pound and a quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, one gill of rum, brandy or whiskey, and per the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations.

The objections to it in relation to the health of the army, are fully stated in a report of the Surgeon General to the War Department, (marked I) which I would respectfully annex as a part of this report. Under this view of the subject, more need not be added, except to urge its importance, both on the score of humanity and policy.

Our people, even the poorest, being accustomed to a plentiful mode of living require, to preserve their health, a continuation, in a considerable degree, of the same habits of life, in a camp; and a sudden and great departure from it subjects them, as is proved by experience, to a great mortality. Our losses in the late and revolutionary wars, from this cause, were probably much greater than from the sword. However well qualified for war in other respects, in the mere capacity of bearing privations, we are inferior to most nations.—An American would starve on what a Tartar would live on with comfort. In fact barbarous and oppressed nations have, in this particular, a striking advantage, which, however, ought to be much more than compensated by the skill and resources of a free and civilized people. If, however, such a people want the skill and spirit to direct its resources to its defence, the very wealth, by which it ought to defend itself, become the motive for invasion and conquest. Besides, there is something exciting to the feelings, that, in a country of plenty, beyond all others, in a country which disparity is so careful of the lives and life of the meanest of its citizens its brave defenders, who are not only ready but anxious to expose their lives for the safety and glory of their country, should through a defective system of [illegible]

Remarks on the Grievances continued.

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Sheriff's Office, York, Feb. 8th 1819.

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ords and other Memoranda, to do
perform those things which by rea-
of their respective offices shall be to
done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

be permitted almost to starve or to perish by the poison of unwholesome food, as has frequently been the case. If it could be supposed that these considerations are not sufficient to excite the most anxious care on this subject, we ought to remember that nothing adds more to the expense of military operations, or exposes more to its disasters, than the sickness and mortality which result from defective or unwholesome supplies. Impressed with this view of the subject, considerable changes have been made in the ration, under the authority of the 8th section of the act regulating the staff of the army, passed at the last session of Congress. The vegetable part of the ration has been much increased. Twice a week, a half allowance of meat, with a suitable quantity of peas or beans, is directed to be issued. Fresh meat has also been substituted, twice a week, for salted. In the southern division, bacon and kiln dried Indian corn meal have been, to a certain extent, substituted for pork and wheat flour. In addition, orders have been given, at all the permanent posts, where it can be done, to cultivate a sufficient supply of ordinary garden vegetables for the use of the troops; and, at the posts remote from the settled parts of the country, the orders to extend to the cultivation of corn, and to the supply of the meat part of the ration, both to avoid the expense of distant and expensive transportation, and to secure, at all times, a supply within the posts themselves.

In addition to these changes, I am of opinion, the spirit part of the ration, as a regular issue, ought to be dispensed with; & such appears to be the opinion of most of the officers of the army. It both produces & perpetuates habits of intemperance, destructive alike to the health & moral & physical energy of the soldiers. The spirits, ought to be placed in depot, and be issued occasionally, under the discretion of the commander.—Thus used, its noxious effects would be avoided, and the troops, when great efforts were necessary, would, by a judicious use, derive important benefits from it. Molasses, beer, and cider, according to circumstances, might be used as substitutes. The substitution of bacon and kiln-dried corn meal, in the southern division, will have, it is believed, valuable effects. They are both much more congenial to the habits of the people in that section of our country. Corn meal has another, and, in my opinion, great and almost decisive advantage; it requires so little art to prepare it for use. It is not easy to make good bread of wheat flour, while it is almost impossible to make bad of the Indian corn. Besides, wheat is much more liable to be damaged than the Indian corn, for the latter is better protected against disease and the effects of bad seasons in time of harvest than any other grain, and when injured, the good is easily separated from the bad. Experience proves it to be not less nutritious than wheat or any other grain. Parched corn constitutes the principal food of an Indian warrior, and such are its nutritious qualities, that they can support long and fatiguing marches on it alone.

I next proceed to consider the system of supplying the army with provisions, for the establishment of a commissariat, and as they are connected in their nature, I propose to consider that part of the resolution in relation to a commissariat, and the mode of issuing the rations, at the same time.

The system established, at the last session, will, in time of peace, be adequate to the cheap and certain supply of the army. The act provides for the appointment of a commissary general, and as many assistants as the service require, and authorises the President to assign to them their duties in purchasing and issuing rations.—It also directs, that the ordinary supplies of the army should be purchased on contracts to be made by the commissary general, and to be delivered, on inspection, in the bulk, at such places as shall be stipulated in the contract. Document marked J. contains the rules and regulations which have been established by order of the president, and presents the operation of the system in detail. It is believed that it is as well guarded against fraud, as any other department of our military supplies; and, judging from the contracts already formed under it, it will, when improved by experience, probably make a very considerable saving. It would improve the system, to authorise the appointment of two deputy commissaries, one for each division, with the pay, rank, and emoluments, of major of infantry, to be taken from the line or from citizens, and so to amend the act of the last session, as to authorise the President to appoint the assistant commissaries, either from the line, or citizens. When the assistant commissary is not taken from the line, to make his pay equal to that of a subaltern appointed from the line, it ought to be $50 per month, with two rations a day. It should be the duty of the deputy commissaries to perform such service as the commissary general might prescribe, and particularly to inspect the principal depots, and, in cases of necessity, to make the necessary purchases. When a suitable subaltern cannot be had, or when his services are necessary in the line, the power proposed to be vested in the President, to select from citizens, would be important. It is not believed that any other alteration would be necessary in peace; but the system would require great enlargement in war, to render it sufficiently energetic to meet the many vicissitudes incidental to the operations of war.

It would then be necessary to divide the system into two divisions, one for purchasing and the other for issuing of rations, with as many deputy commissaries of purchases and issues, as there may be armies and military districts, to whom ought to be added a suitable number of assistants. The basis of the system ought, in war, to be the same as is now established. The ordinary supplies ought to be by contract on public proposals. By a judicious collection of provisions at proper depots, combined with an active and energetic system of transportation, it would be seldom necessary to resort to any other mode of purchasing. To provide, however, for contingencies, the purchasing department ought to be efficiently organized; and a branch of it, as already stated, attached to each army and military department. As it is the means to be resorted to in cases of necessity, it ought to possess those high and discretionary powers which do not admit of exact control. It is in its nature liable to many abuses, and, to prevent them from being great, more efficient regulations and checks are required than in any other branch of the general staff.

The defects of the mere contract system are so universally acknowledged by those who have experienced its operation in the late war, that it cannot be necessary to make many observations in relation to it. Nothing can appear more absurd, than that the success of the most important military relations, on which the very fate of the country may depend, should, ultimately, rest on men, who are subject to no military responsibility, and on whom there is no other hold than the penalty of a bond. When we add to this observation, that it is often the interest of a contractor to fail at the most critical juncture, when the means of supply become the most expensive, it seems strange that the system should have been continued for a single campaign. It is believed that a well organized commissariat, whose ordinary supplies are obtained by contract founded on public notice, possesses (besides those peculiar to itself) all the advantages fairly attributable to the system of issuing rations by contract. It is equally guarded against fraud, and its purchases can be made on terms more advantageous. A considerable objection to the system of issuing the ration by contract, is, that the merchants and capitalists are deterred from bidding, by the hazard of issuing the ration; and thus the sphere of competition is contracted, and the contracts for supplying the army often thrown into the hands of adventurers. The objection is avoided under the present system, by which the nation will be cheaply supplied, and the danger of failure almost wholy removed.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. C. CALHOUN

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and Nos 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. If not previously disposed of, they will be sold by Auction on Tuesday the 15th day of June next.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

Church Pew.

TO be sold, a single Pew, No 59, in the body of the church From its situation it is considered one of the best of the single pews.

For the Terms enquire at this office.

York, 2d Feb. 1819 tf—6

200 *DOLLARS REWARD.*

ON my leaving Niagara, about the 25th of July 1816, I forgot a Book which contained promissory Notes & Receipts, to a large amount, among which was Mr. Daniel Brook's Note to me for £1763 12s. 5d. H Currency, for which I have not hitherto received value. The Book was last seen in the hands of said Daniel Brooke, by the clerk who then superintended his business. And to corroborate this fact, an affidavit has been sworn to by him, before Doctor Muirhead, of Niagara.

As I must experience an irreparable loss from the want of these valuable documents, the above reward shall be immediately paid to the person, on returning the Book in an unmutilated state.

In this publication I am aware, that I have withheld this notice since the above period. I will only say, that I never could conceive that I should be under the disagreeable necessity of bringing this subject before them; but strong necessity now obliges me to do so.

HENRY DREAN.

York, Dec. 1, 1818. tf 5

Deposition alluded to in the above.

Niagara District, } DAVID LYNCH,
TO WIT: } of the Town of

Niagara, in the District of Niagara, in the Province of Upper-Canada, gentleman, maketh Oath and saith: that on or about the twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and sixteen, he, this Deponent was in the management of DANIEL BROOKE's Shop at Niagara, that about that time, HENRY DREAN came over from York to Niagara, and left in this Deponent's charge a small *Receipt Book*, of an oblong shape or figure, covered or bound as this Deponent thinks, with Leather; which Book the said Henry Drean desired this Deponent to be particularly careful of until his return from Buffalo, as it contained Securities and Memorandums of great importance to him the said Henry Drean. That this was shortly after the dissolution of the Co-partnership which had subsisted between the said Henry Drean and Daniel Brooke; that, after three or four days the said Henry Drean returned from Buffalo, and soon after embarked on board the *Asp*, Capt. Fish for Kingston, in such a hurried way, that he forgot, as this Deponent believes, the said Receipt Book, and the same was left in the custody of this Deponent in a small Desk in which the said Daniel Brooke's papers were kept—that about six or seven days after the embarkation of Mr. Drean as aforesaid, the said Daniel Brooke came to Niagara, and in the course of an examination of the papers in the small desk aboveinentioned, discovered the Receipt Book of Mr. Drean, and said to this Deponent, "Mr. Drean forgot his Receipt Book did he?" to which this Deponent replied that he did; that the said Daniel Brooke took up the said Receipt Book, and was looking over and examining the contents of it, when this Deponent was called to breakfast, that this Deponent was gone from the shop about half an hour and left the said Daniel Brooke there alone, and found him alone there on his return, but did not see the said Receipt Book, nor in fact think of it at that moment; after about an hour, when the said Daniel Brooke had gone from the shop, this Deponent thought of the said Receipt Book, and went to the desk where it had been kept and whence the said Daniel Brooke had taken it, and there searched for but did not find it; this Deponent then examined the shelves and every part of the shop, where he thought it might have been laid by the said Daniel Brooke, but did not any where find the said Receipt Book; that no person was in the shop, this Deponent believes, after the said Daniel Brooke left the shop, and before he this Deponent missed and searched for the said Receipt Book as aforesaid, and if there had been, this Deponent is certain the said Receipt Book was not in such part of the shop as that it could have been taken away without his knowledge. This Deponent further maketh oath and saith, that on receipt of the letter from Mr. Drean, dated 19th August, 1816, at Montreal, whereof the annexed writing is a true copy, he, this Deponent wrote to the said Daniel Brooke to enquire who he had done with the said Receipt Book, as this Deponent then suspected, he the said Daniel Brooke might have taken it away, as he found from the said letter it contained a Promissory Note against him the said Daniel Brooke for a large sum of money—that this Deponent received no written answer from the said Daniel Brooke, but soon after saw him at Niagara and asked him about the Book, and said he had not seen it since he saw it in his the said Daniel Brooke's hands, whereto the said Daniel Brooke replied, that he knew nothing of the Book, or words to that effect, and that he was sorry it was lost, as he might be sued on his note, meaning as this Deponent understood and believes, the Promissory Note contained in the same Book, which is mentioned in the said annexed letter, and further this Deponent saith not.

DAVID LYNCH, Junr.

Sworn before me this }
24th day of May, 1817. }

J. MUIRHEAD, J. P.

IN Contradiction to the Misstatement of the Settlement between Mr. DANIEL BROOK and the Subscriber, which has appeared in the Upper Canada Gazette of the 14th Inst. Signed D. BROOKE Senior, it is only necessary to state, that at the final settlement between the parties, Mr. Daniel Brooke, gave me a Note, at 6 months, for £1763 12 8 H Currency, which was the balance due me; which Note was witnessed by Nicholas Osborne, Esq. and dated July 24th, 1816, and that there has been no settlement whatever between us since that date. HENRY DREAN.

York, 26th Jan. 1819. tf—5

For SALE.

THE Farm Lot & improvements formerly in the occupation of the Subscriber, situate on the Yonge Street Road, two miles from this Town.

SAM'L RIDOUT.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—6.

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given

THAT VERY commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, STABLES, &c. situated on 1-5th of an acre, in the town of York, adjoining the Mansion-House Hotel, and at present occupied by R. Hall, Esq. and H'y. Drean, & Co. This situation holds out many advantages to the Merchant both in point of situation and convenience having an excellent Cellar, Outer Store, Coach-House, Stabling, &c. &c.

These Premises are too well known to need further description and will be disposed of at a moderate price; application to be made to J. M. JACKSON, Esq. on Yonge Street, or to WM. ALLAN Esq. of York, who will make known the Terms of payment and give an unexceptionable title to the same.

The above Premices will be sold by public Auction on the 18th of February at the Mansion House Hotel if not previously disposed of.

York, Oct. 17, 1818.

Bellville, 26th December, 1818.

BY Public Notice a meeting this day was held at the House of *Mr. Roswell Leavens*, of the town of Bellville, by a number of the respectable Inhabitants of the said town and its vicinity, for the purpose of devising ways and means to erect a commodious Episcopalian Church in the said town—when JAMES Mc NABB, Esq. M. P. for Hastings and the township of Ameliasburgh, was unanimously called to the Chair. The following Resolutions were passed.

1st. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that it is highly expedient a Memorial be immediately drawn up and forwarded to York, in order to be laid before his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, praying for the authority and patronage of that Honorable Executive body, to erect a commodious building for an English Episcopalian Church upon the ground reserved by the Executive Government of this Province for such purpose, between *Church* and *Rear* Streets in the town of Bellville.

2d. That Capt. John Meyers, W. Allan Taylor, Esq. Capt. Thomas Coleman, Mr. Roswell Leavens and Mr. Andrew Mayne, be the Trustees to carry into full effect the Resolutions herein contained; and also that Mr. Thomas Parker, of this town, Merchant, be Treasurer, to receive and account for as the said Trustees, or three of them, shall think proper to direct, all subscription monies and donations by him collected, and hereafter to be applied, for the express purpose of building the said Episcopalian Church.

3d. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the aforesaid Lots so reserved for a Church & Burying Ground in Bellville, be prayed for in the aforesaid Memorial, to be granted in trust to the said Trustees therein mentioned, and to their successors hereafter to be chosen by a majority of the aforesaid Trustees, in all cases of vacancies in such office, and for the express purpose aforesaid.

4th. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the Chairman is considered authorised to draft and forward the aforesaid Memorial to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, in the name and on the behalf of the said Trustees, in order to forward the intention of this meeting, in so serious and desirable an undertaking, without unnecessary delay.

5th. That should it please his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, favorably to answer the aforesaid Memorial, that a Subscription Paper be immediately opened at York, Kingston and Bellville, for the purpose of raising a fund to enable the aforesaid Trustees to commence, carry on, and fully complete, in a perfect manner, the building of a Church, wherein the Divine Service, according to the rules and regulations of the Church of England, may be performed, so soon as it is possible to attain this desirable object.

6th. That a copy of these Resolutions be immediately transmitted to the Editors of the Kingston Chronicle, and to the Editor of the Upper Canada Gazette, requesting the insertion thereof in their respective papers for the space of six weeks successively, after the receipt of the same.

7th. That the unanimous thanks of this meeting be presented to the Chairman, for his attendance, and the encouragement he manifested to promote such a laudable intention of the said inhabitants of Bellville and its vicinity. 6w4.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday last, HENRY HAYES, an indentured apprentice to the shoe-making business, he is of a dark complexion and about 5 feet 9 inches in height.

About the middle of the following night, a man of the name of ROBERT SPARROWAY, quitted the Subscriber's dwelling; and the next morning the following articles were missed: 10 Dollars from a box that the said H. Hayes was seen at on Sunday evening, a soldier's grey great coat, a pair of new grey trowsers with gilt buttons, marked 100 Regt., a soldier's uniform coat dyed black, 3 waist coats and a flannel shirt.

Robert Sparroway is of a fair complexion, dark brown hair, and about 5 feet 6 inches in height.

Whoever will cause either or both of the above to be apprehended shall receive a reward of 20 Dollars.

DAVID WILSON.

York, 2d Feb. 1819.

LANDS FOR SALE.

In the Township of Clarke,

Lots No. 16 17 & 18, Beaton tract, 600 Acres. 600.
16 17 & 18, 1st Con. 600.
17 & 18 2d. do 400.
17 & 18 3d. do 400.

In the Township of Cramahe,

Lots No. 17 18 & 19 3d Con. 500.
14 & 15 4th do 400.

In the Township of Darlington,

Lots No. 15 8d Concession 200
8 4th do 200.

In the Township of York,

Lot No. 37 3d Concession 200.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 16th Dec. 1818.—tf. 51.

UPPER CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

YORK, Jan. 27th 1819.

The Agricultural Society offer the following premiums for the inducement of breed animals, to be exhibited at the Market House, at York, on Thursday the 17th day of June next.

	Dollars.
For the best Bull,	30
second do.	20
third do.	10
best Cow,	15
second do.	10
third do.	5
best Ram,	15
second do.	10
third do.	5

(The above animals to be between three and five years of age.)

(By Order) R. C. HORNE, *Secty.*

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	Dollar at 5s. From £. s. d.	To £. s. d.
Beef	lb.	0 0 3	0 0 6
Mutton	——	0 0 5	0 0 7
Veal	——	0 0 5	0 0 7 1-2
Pork	——	0 0 5	0 0 6
Fowls	pair	0 2 0	0 2 6
Turkeys	each	0 7 6	0 10 0
Geese	——	0 0 0	0 3 9
Cheese	lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7 1-2
Butter	——	0 1 0	0 1 3
Eggs	doz.	0 0 0	0 1 3
Wheat	bush.	0 0 0	0 3 9
Peas	——	0 0 0	0 3 9
Potatoes	——	0 2 0	0 2 6
Oats	——	0 1 3	0 2 0
Turnips	——	0 1 3	0 2 0
Cabbages	head	0 0 0	0 0 3
Flour	cwt.	0 12 6	0 13 9
Do.	bl.	1 2 6	1 5 0
Tallow	lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7 1-2
Lard	——	0 0 0	0 1 0
Hay	ton	2 0 0	2 10 0
Wood	cord	0 12 6	0 15 0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsequent.
6 lines & under,	3s. 6d.	1 3d.
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d per line, the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. No advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 5s. The first insertion & great advantage will be given for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so noted when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - - *Glengarry*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - - *Kingston*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - - - *Bellville*
Major Rogers, - - - - *New-Castle*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - *Toronto*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - - *Auguste*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - - *Niagara*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - - *Queenston*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point*
M. Burwell, Esq. - - - *Port Talbot*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - - *Sandwich*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - - - *Amherstburg*

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL.. YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1819. No. 8.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. Maitland,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York on the eighth day of February one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty sixth day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the eighth day of February one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE, taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue and we do prorogue you from your attendance at the time aforesaid; HEREby convoking AND by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of March, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this thirtieth day of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen and in the Fifty-ninth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Shear of Speer, or their Representatives, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession; Harford: and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*; and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office.
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table:

	Sterling. £ s. d.
Two hundred Acres,	£16 17 6
Three hundred Acres,	24 11 7
Four hundred Acres,	32 5 8
Five hundred Acres,	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres,	47 13 10
Seven hundred Acres,	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres,	63 2 0
Nine hundred Acres,	70 16 1
One thousand Acres,	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres,	86 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres,	93 18 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £5 14 1

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble of the following days in the ensuing year, to take into ~~consideration applications~~ on land matters.

(1819.)
On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 30th 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to *JOHN FOSTER*, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that Lot No. 5, in the 12th Concession of Bertie, will be thrown open for Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto within Six Months from this date.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 8th Feb. 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office on or before the 22d day of March next, to be opened at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for surveying the remaining part of the Missassega Tract in the Home District, into townships, ~~containing about~~ 66,000 acres each, after the manner set forth in the advertisement from this office dated the 14th of December last.

Also for surveying the School Townships of Houghton and Westminster, in the District of London, the former containing about 27,000 and the latter 62,000 acres of unsurveyed land, and also the School Township of Seymour in the District of Newcastle, ~~containing~~ about 66,000 acres, and in the Ottawa District the Township of Alfred containing about 32,000 acres, & the Township of Plantagenet contains about 66,000 acres.

The Survey to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on each 100 acres surveyed.

Two sufficient securities will be required that the surveys be completed conformably to the instructions which will be delivered from this Office, and that any inaccuracies in the Survey be made good at the expense of the contractor.

No proposal will be received for the Survey of less than one Township.

The Land to compensate the Contractor for his Survey, will be drawn by Lot, after the chequered distribution of the two sevenths.

The peremptory settlement duty on each lot, required by the late regulations, will be dispensed with on the Lands granted in compensation of survey, and the ~~restraints on sale~~ of the land granted, for three years, will on the Lands of compensation be also dispensed with.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor General.

SHERIFF's Office, York, Feb. 8th 1819.

HOME DISTRICT } NOTICE is here-
TO WIT. } by given, that Court of Over and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, on Monday, the 22d day of February, instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon: of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables and Bailiffs are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present with their Rolls, Records and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices shall be to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

CHRISTIAN RECORDER

TO APPEAR IN NUMBERS, ONE NUMBER EVERY MONTH, AT TWELVE & SIX PENCE, H'LY CURRENCY, A YEAR.

THIS publication will be issued by Mr. GEORGE DAWSON, BOOK-SELLER, York, under the inspection of the Reverend Dr. STRACHAN.

It shall be devoted to theological and miscellaneous subjects, and particularly to interesting religious intelligence, and biographical and obituary notices.

Besides occasional original matter, it shall contain selections from the various British periodical works, moral and religious. These works will be regularly received for that purpose; and the readers of the *Christian Recorder*, will thus be furnished in the speediest mode, with valuable and interesting selections from the latest British periodical publications.

While it shall be the object of the Journal to record important religious events in general, particular regard will be paid to those which relate to the Protestant Church.

The Christian Recorder will present its readers with a passing map of the religious world; and shall be, occasionally, enriched with the sentiments of those masters of theology who were the glory of the days that are past, and whose writings exhibit the soundest views of Christian doctrine and order, and the highest fervors of pious feeling.

Whatever can advance the interests of religious truth; the purity, the unity, and the prosperity of the kingdom of the Redeemer; and the faith, holiness, and consolation of the Christian, shall, as far as practicable, find a place in this Journal

The plan, if executed with tolerable ability, must certainly render this publication useful & interesting to all classes of Christians, and the price of it is so low as to bring it within the reach of all who can be profited or interested by its contents.

It shall be printed with a handsome type, and on good paper of a large size.

The first number shall appear early in March, and a number will be published regularly every month. The work being issued solely from an earnest desire to promote the interests of religion with the view to its general circulation, it will be furnished at the low rate of twelve shillings and six pence, Halifax Currency a year.

Agents shall have a commission of 20 per cent. on the amount of subscriptions for which they become responsible.

Subscriptions received by Mr. G. Dawson, Book-seller, York, to whom communications, post paid, may be addressed, and by whom persons at a distance may transmit their names, with directions by what conveyance the Journal shall be sent to them.

York, January 12, 1819.

Seasoned Boards.

A Quantity of excellent Kiln dried Boards for Sale.—Enquire at this Office.

York, 4th Nov. 1818.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Stoyles, where he has a consignment of excellent

WHISKEY

for sale, at 5*s.* 3*d.* *N. Y. Curr'y.* per gallon.

—ALSO—

A QUANTITY OF

Iron Hollow Ware,

(Box and Franklin Stoves, &c.) to be disposed of at the prices they are sold for at the Manufactory, including transport.

A Discount of 5 per cent made to purchasers of the Iron Ware, exceeding Fifty Dollars

W. ALLAN.

York, 21st Nov. 1818.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE
OR
WATERLOO HOUSE,
By George Brown;

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the house formerly Mr. Ashley's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that he has spared no expence to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. B. pledges himself that no exertions shall be wanting to promote the comfort & convenience of those who favor him with their custom: his HOUSE and STABLING are well regulated, his Table supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best quality that the country affords: and he hopes that upon trial his accommodations and terms will give general satisfaction.

York, 16th Oct. 1818.

GERMAN MILLS,
New Establishment.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Markham and its vicinity, that he has commenced an establishment at the *German Mills*, the Store of which is now will be kept well supplied with such articles as may be wanted, which will be sold reasonable, and Wheat, Rye & Barley at all times taken in payment,

A few hundred bushels of Wheat & Rye wanted immediately, for which one half Cash will be paid on delivery.

Apply to Mr. J. Applegarth, at the Mills.

W. GAMEPBURNE

Queenston, 26th Oct. 1818. 16*t*

Snuff, Tobacco, Soap & Candle
MANUFACTORY.
YORK, U. C.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have now on hand and will be constantly supplied with every article of the above line at their Manufactory, of the most superior quality and on the most reasonable terms.

They also Manufacture

Palm Oil Soap;

The virtues of this VEGETABLE SOAP in cases of sun burnings, the effects of cold winds, removing Pimples, Freckles, &c. is universally allowed. The Subscribers would call the attention of Gentlemen to an article of comfort and utility in Shaving, both on account of its peculiar excellent quality as also from the pleasing odour of the Wall Flower which it so eminently possesses.

OATES & STOTESBURY.

September 9. 37—6*m*.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those persons, who stand endbted to

ALEXANDER WOOD,

either by Book Acct. Notes or Hand, or by Bond; that unless the same is settled, on or before the First day of February next ensuing, they will (without reserve,) be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

York, 3rd Dec. 1818.

From Europe,

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Letters from Holland give the most distressing accounts of trade, and the state of money matters in that country. At Amsterdam the rate of interest had risen within a few weeks to 10 per cent, and money was very scarce at the latter rate. Four houses of very considerable consequence had stopped payment. The report respecting the failure of Austrian & Prussian stock has been confirmed. The former had fallen 16 per cent, the latter declined from 78 to 71 — The reason given for the fall of the Prussian bonds was, that large sums had been borrowed, and these bonds lodged as security; the money was called for on account of the failures, & the consequence was, the bonds were necessarily brought into the money market, and sold at whatever could be obtained. The letters, which are dated the 20th, concluded by stating that such was the gloom on the Exchange, that by agreement no business was done that day.

Dec. 1.

The commercial intelligence received yesterday from America is of the utmost importance. The trade of the United States is represented to be in the most deplorable state. Several of the letters refer the present distress, and the want of confidence amongst the merchants, to the measures lately adopted by America respecting commerce, which they state have been followed by the most ruinous consequences. The general opinion in the United States was, that the measures would be found in their effect favorable to the trade of this country: (an opinion pretty general, we believe, in England.) The proposed national establishment, the Bank, appears to be a complete failure, & great doubts are now entertained that it can be carried into effect, unless Congress interferes. The cause of the depression of the Bank Shares is ascribed, in some measure, to the Government of the different States claiming an authority to tax the Branch Banks. The Shares, which were 112 by the last accounts, were quoted 111 at New-York on the 7th of November; a few months previous, 142 144 — The public Funds in America have also fallen two to three per cent. The 7 per cent. Stock, quoted formerly at 106 1-2 to 107, had declined to 102; 3 per cents. from 67 1-2 68, to 66. Silver varied from 5 to 7 1-2 prem.; and such was the great demand for money, occasioned by the commercial distress & want of confidence, that bills on England, formerly at par, were 3 to 8 1-2 per cent discount.

Dec. 2

We learn from one of the first Yorkshire houses, that very extensive orders for woollen cloths have been received within these few days, both from America & the countries bordering on the Baltic — that house alone has received an order to the amount of £60,000 from Russia.

A Physician at Constantinople, and one at Smyrna, have ascertained that vaccination is a protection against the plague.

Dec. 7.

The Emperor of Russia and the Duke of Wellington.

We have great pleasure in publishing from an authentic communication, the following interesting anecdote, so honorable to the distinguished persons who are the objects of it:

"When the emperor Alexander arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle, which was in the middle of the night, after the late grand military review near Valenciennes, his imperial majesty went early the next morning, without any previous notice, to the hotel of the Duke of Wellington, who was then at breakfast with his aide-camp. The emperor entered the room without ceremony, but in full military costume. After shaking his grace by the hand very cordially, he addressed him nearly in the following words:

"Duke of Wellington—I lose not a moment in calling on you to express my sense of the obligation I feel, for the attention which my army has uniformly experienced at your hands, since it has been under your orders. No words can do justice to what I feel—as little I am able to express my admiration, at the high gratification you afforded me, at the late reviews of our troops, especially by the finest military movement I ever witnessed—*the advance of the British guards, when attacking the heights of Famars.* I have therefore to desire that you will permit me to nominate you a *Field Marshal of Russia.*—The Duke bowed assent, & expressed his deep sense of the distinguished honor intended him by his imperial majesty. The day after this interview, the emperor, on meeting the duke, said, 'You must dine with me to-day in the Russian uniform.' 'Sire,' replied the duke, 'I have not yet been able to furnish myself with a coat.' 'That shall not be wanting,' rejoined the emperor, 'if you will wear the best I have in my wardrobe.' In half an hour the emperor's own uniform coat, which he had worn the day before, was sent to the duke, who appeared in it at dinner, with the order of a Russian field marshal, and a magnificent sword presented to his grace by his imperial majesty, on the occasion. The manner in which the emperor conferred this high military honor is, perhaps, the most flattering personal compliment which the *hero of Waterloo* has yet received, and it had the additional grace of being given with all the cordiality & kindness of an intimate friend."

LIVERPOOL, Dec 12.

We are concerned to state, that the contagious fever which has so long prevailed in this town, but has hitherto been chiefly confined to the abodes of wretchedness & privation, is now extending itself amongst the higher ranks of society.

Globe Office, London, }
Dec. 10, 2 o'clock. }

We have just heard a report, that Lady H. Dalrymple was mortified, last night, in her bed, at her house in Wimpole-street.

The king of France has presented the duke of Wellington with the magnificent insignia of the Order of the Holy Ghost, estimated at the value of 500 000 francs.

Private letters by the Flanders mail state, that the sum advanced by the Dutch government, for the relief of the mercantile interests, amount to 5,000,000 of guilders; two for the merchants of Antwerp, & three for Amsterdam. This temporary aid has answered the purpose in a considerable degree; and bills, which, a few days ago, would not be looked at, can now be discounted at a legal interest.

The captain of a band of robbers, named Peter Mans, was lately executed at Lubeck. This fellow has, for more than twenty years, been the terror of all Germany. During the French revolution he has frequently pushed forward his troops as far as the frontiers of France & Italy. He was a man of extraordinary daring, and was literally covered with wounds.

A letter from Tunis, of the 1st of November, contains the following passage:—"The plague having commenced its annual ravages, trade is paralyzed. From 3 to 300 persons die daily, but as yet Mahometanism is the only victims; the Christians, as well as the Jews, preserve themselves by means of precautions which the Alcoran prohibits Mussulmen from using. The plague does not appear this day to be of so malignant a nature as in preceding years; we are not, however, the less obliged to keep ourselves shut up, the contagion being communicated not only by contact, but by communication with persons affected."

On Thursday morning, as one of the special constables was going about St. James'-street, in search of beggars, he met a middle-aged man, begging, supported by two crutches, walking very lame, and apparently with great difficulty, from door to door. The constable took hold of him, and was going to take him to Bridewell, when he began to tremble very much, and he was only begging, and that he was unable to work. A number of women then associated round the cripple, to whom he told a pitiful tale, when they, taking compassion upon him, endeavoured to rescue him from the constable. On his getting loose, he threw away his crutches, & ran down the street, followed by the constable, who pursued on full speed a mile, but could not overtake him, and at last lost sight of him who, of running through some narrow passages. He has not since been found. The crutches were picked up by the constable.

PARIS, Nov. 28.

The number of births at Paris, 1817, was 26,768 of which there were 13,149 males and 13,619 females; in this number he there were 6,047 natural children. The deaths amount to 22,124, of which 7,10 died of the smallpox, and 1,[illegible] deposited at la Morgue; there are the number of births surpasses that of deaths by 1606. In the same year there were 6,[illegible] marriages, of which 3,71[illegible] were young men & spinsters, 3,[illegible] between young men & widows, 60[illegible] between widowers & spinsters & 2[illegible] between widowers & widows.

Dec. 3.

The Duke of Wellington is now field-marshal of Austria, Russia & Prussia, his Prussian majesty having recently conferred this rank upon him, and sent the brevet to him by his aide-de-camp Count de Massow.

Yesterday, his Grace was received by the King, in a private audience, with the Russian general Woronzoff. His majesty made the duke of Wellington a present of a superb diamond cross, valued at 500,000 francs. The king also presented count Woronzoff with a very handsome snuff-box, enriched with diamonds.

Dec. 5.

By a new order just issued, the Court will go into mourning on Sunday next, for twenty-one days, on the occasion of the death of the Queen of England. The first eleven days black, and the ten remaining, white will be worn.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 22.

Government paper is on the decline in consequence of the firm of Hope, at Amsterdam, being desirous of converting a large stock which they possess into cash, by offering it for sale.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 24.

In consequence of the progressive decline of our public funds, a commercial house at Amsterdam has just failed for 4,000,000 Dutch florins; and a banking house, one of the principals in the town, has stopped payment; other failures are apprehended, for a general stagnation prevails. To-night, the minister of Finance sets off for Amsterdam. To what can be attributed this rapid fall, which in seven days is already seven per cent?

PETERSBURGH, Nov. 12.

The American company's ship Sonarrow, came into Cronstadt, on the 9th inst. with a rich cargo of furs, which she brings from the North West Coast of America.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 24.

The gold crest, incrusted with precious stones, which a peasant drew up with an eel from the river Motala, the real value of which is 148 ducats, has been purchased on account of the crown, for the sum of 166 ducats.

Lord Ellenborough is mentioned on the 20th of November, as being very low, and his physicians entertained little or no hopes of his recovery.

A report reached London on the 27th, that an attempt had been made near Frankfort, to assassinate the Emperor Alexander. No confirmation of the rumor had been received on the 29th.

A part of the King's Jewels, it is said, have been missing since last June. No discovery in relation to them has yet been made. Among the articles missing, are a the George diamond sword, and invaluable button & loop.? The fact that they were missing was not made public until since the death of the Queen.

The Earl of Mulgrave, in consequence of continued indisposition, has regnested leave to resign the office of Master General of the Ordnance. The resignation was accepted by the Council, and it was agreed to offer the vacant seat, if agreeable to the Prince Regent, to the Duke of Wellington.

From Lower Canada.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF *LOWER CANADA.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, Jan. 22d, 1819.

A bill was brought in to continue the Act providing for good order on Sundays & Holidays. The second reading was ordered for Wednesday.

The Speaker having reported the Speech of His Grace, a Committee was appointed to prepare an Address.

Resolved, That it was proper that the two Houses should present an Address of condolence to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent on the melancholy event of the death of the Queen; & the Resolve was communicated to the Legislative Council.

A bill was brought in for continuing the Post House Act—The second reading ordered for Monday.

Petitions were presented from J. B. Perrault, praying for the privilege of building a wheel boat, to be propelled by a balance; and from the Publicans of Quebec, complaining of the disproportion between the price of their licences & that of Shop-keepers licences; which was referred.

SATURDAY, 23.

A petition was presented from the Inhabitants of Cornwallis, praying for the establishment of a jurisdiction at Kentville, and a number from the inhabitants of [illegible] praying the right in the Isle [illegible] to a common to the said parish, [illegible] the said common, [illegible] from the widow of Chs. St. [illegible] praying succour, which were referred to the special committees.

A Committee was appointed to prepare an Address, in answer to the draft of an Address to His Grace the Governor in Chief, which the House concurred, and the Address was engrossed; and a committee was appointed to enquire of His Grace when it would be pleased to receive the said Address.

MONDAY, 25.

The message reported that His Grace would receive the Address of the House on the next day at half past two o'clock.

A petition was presented from the inhabitants of La Prairie de la Magdeleine, praying to be authorised to take a part of the common in order to extend the village. Referred.

A bill was brought in to regulate the sale of timber. The second reading ordered for Wednesday.

The Post House bill was read a second time & referred to a Special Committee.

TUESDAY 26.

ORDERED, That Mr. Nelson & Mr. Hunt be added to the Committee to whom was referred the Bill to continue the act establishing Post Houses in the different parts of this Province.

ORDERED, That Mr. Vanfelson, and Mr. A. Stuart be added to the Committee to whom is referred the petition respecting the Common in the Island of la Commune, Seigy. of Boucherville.

ORDERED, That the Clerk of this House do lay upon the table an account of the contingent expenses thereof for the year 1819.

They were laid on the table accordingly, and

ORDERED, That the said Accounts be referred to the Committee to whom is referred the Clerk's list of the Officers, Clerks & Servants of this House.

A Petition of Joseph Bouchette, Esq. Surveyor General of this Province was read.

Mr. Vanfelson then acquainted the House, that His Grace the Governor in Chief, being informed of the purport of the said Petition, gives his consent that the House may proceed therein as they shall think fit.

The Petition was then referred to a Committee of five Members to examine the contents thereof and report thereon.

A petition of divers inhabitants of the city of Montreal was presented to the House by Mr. Cuvillier, received, read & referred to a Committee of five.

ORDERED. That it be an instruction to the committee to enquire whether it would be expedient to make any and what Legislative Provision, for more effectually ameliorating the condition of the Indian tribes of this Province.

A message from the Legislative Council by Mr. De Lery, one of the Masters in Chancery:

"*Legislative Council.*"

Monday 13th January, 1819.

RESOLVED, That it is expedient to concur with the Assembly in their Resolution that a joint Address of the two Houses of the Provincial Parliament be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the truly mournful event of the Death of Her Majesty the Queen."

"RESOLVED, That it is also expedient that a joint Address be presented to His Grace the Governor in Chief respectfully to request His Grace to transmit the above joint Address to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in order that the same may be laid, at the foot of the throne."

"ORDERED, That one of the Masters in Chancery do carry the foregoing Resolutions to the Assembly, and request their concurrence to the second Resolution."

And also,

"*Legislative Council,*

Tuesday, Jan 26 1819.

"ORDERED, that one of the Masters in Chancery do go down to the Assembly, and acquaint that House, that the Legislative Council do give [illegible] the Hon. Mr. Ruby to attend the Special Committee of the House of Assembly, which is appointed to take into consideration the Petition of Margaret Mauffet, widow of Simon Turcotte, praying for a Pension, on the 27th inst. to be examined relative to the subject matter of the said Petition, if he think fit."

And then he withdrew.

RESOLVED, That, this House doth concur with the Legislative Council to present an Address jointly to His Grace the Governor in Chief.

RESOLVED, That the foregoing resolution be communicated to the Legislative Council by Message, and that Mr. Taschereau do carry the same.

The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27th.

A petition of Thos. Lee, Esq. was received, read & referred to a committee of five.

A petition of Neil M'Rennan, licenced practitioner of physic was read by Mr. Borgia in his place.

Mr. Borgia moved, seconded by Mr. Vanfelson, that the said Petition be brought up.

Mr. Speaker declined receiving the motion, as the recommendation of His Grace the Governor in chief did not accompany the Petition, which recommendation is required by a Rule of this House, in all cases where application is made for any sum of Money relating to public Service.

Mr. Borgia appealed to the House from the Speaker's decision.

The House divided——Yeas 15
Nays 5

So it was carried in the affirmative.

A Petition of divers Inhabitants of the Counties of Devon & Cornwallis was presented.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

The following despatch has been received by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor.

(CIRCULAR.)

DOWNING-STREET, 17th Nov. 1818

SIR,

It is with deep concern that I communicate to you the intelligence of the decease of Queen Charlotte which took place this day at one o'clock in the morning, after a long illness, which her Majesty bore with a most pious fortitude & resignation.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
BATHURST.

Major General
Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

Government House, York,
February 12th, 1819.

The Mourning will change to-morrow, the 14th, and cease on Sunday, the 28th inst.

G. HILLIER, A. D. C.

YORK, Feb. 18, 1819.

Remarks on the Grievances concluded.

That the Laws are not seasonably promulgated, is the sixth grievance on the list; and a silly grievance it is. They are published, in all the Newspapers, as soon as enacted; and printed in the form of a pamphlet as quickly as possible, (excepting those of the year 1816, and sent to the Magistrates: but as none of you are of the quorum, it is very probable that you seldom see them. The only remedy is to make you a Justices of the Peace.

The seventh grievance complains of the Highway taxes. We cannot help admiring your pertinacity, in returning to this subject, after you know that the Lieut. Governor had recommended the revision of the Road Laws to the consideration of Parliament. Had it not been for the unquiet state, into which a revolutionary faction had thrown the public mind, it would probably, ere this, have been brought forward last Session.

Grievance the eighth complains, that applications have made to the Executive for the sanction to Acts to incorporate for various useful purposes, &c. which have been refused. What Acts we recollect only one, for establishing a Bank at Kingston; no great loss; for a clause in the same commanded a *statement in detail, not an abstract,* of the business, (!) to be annually laid before the Legislature. This would have destroyed its usefulness, for the sole of commerce is secrecy; and it was sufficient, for every purpose, to make the Directors responsible. The real grievance, is the scarcity of capital; petition the Governor, or the House of Assembly to furnish this in abundance, and then we may laugh at interruptions, which hinder trade, and infringe our liberties.

The ninth grievance complains, that the Collector at Kingston exercised a praise-worthy diligence, in the execution of his office; a vigilance which has been confirmed by the verdict of a respectable jury. Had this officer connived at the deception, we should have heard nothing of this notable grievance.

The tenth grievance respects Major General Shaufe's recommendation of the Volunteer & Flank Companies for land. That this recommendation went home, as well as an Address from the Legislature on the same subject, has been admitted: but the policy of giving people rewards for defending their property, & keeping their oaths, requires great consideration. Give the militia of this Province lands for their services, and you must likewise give to those of Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick &c. but as there are no lands of any value to give, in some of these Colonies, you must find a substitute. Moreover, the militia of Great Britain & Ireland, are equally entitled to the consideration of government; and cannot, with justice, be refused a gratuity of equal value with that which is requested for the militia of this Province. Now two hundred acres of land, the gratuity demanded for the Volunteer & Flank Companies, is worth £30 at least; this sum ought to be given to every militia-man in Great Britain, or her dependencies, who served during the war; but where is the money to come from? or what government could afford to give all its subjects money or land for those services which they ought to perform for nothing, when their country is attacked?

The merit acquired by the militia of Upper Canada, & of which they are proud, & with reason, would be extinguished, were it to be supposed that they were actuated by interested motives; and instead of being considered, as they now are, the brave defenders of their laws & properties, the lovers of their country, and the determined supporters of our happy constitution, they would sink into selfish mercenaries, alike destitute of patriotism & honor.

It is here, or a loyal aspersion to say, that they consider it a grievance, they have not been rewarded for services, which their duty called them to perform. Should the King bestow lands upon them, they will receive them as a mark of Royal approbation & favor; but not as a reward which was due, or to which they had any claim.

Grievance the eleventh, complains, that some of our brave defenders of the army & navy, have got favorable locations, & many natives of the Province unfavorable. Were it true, this grievance proceeds from a base, not a British feeling; but the allegation is false: for every one of such persons, there are 20 natives of the Province, who get favorable locations; for the Governor knows nothing of the badness or goodness of the lots improved for, but gives them to the first applicant, if vacant & grantable; and persons living in the country are much better judges of land, than gentlemen on half pay, just retired from the service.

The Law which obliges surgeons to submit to examination, and, on being qualified, to get licence to practice, constitutes the twelfth grievance, and a very serious grievance it is. What business has the Legislature to take care of the lives & health of the people? Let ignorant pretenders to physic, poison, and destroy as many as they please; it is nobody's concern. This is the only [illegible] grievance which we have yet to-

YORK, Feb. 18, 1819.

Remarks on the Grievances concluded.

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The eighth grievance complains, that applications have been made to the Executive for the sanction to Acts by subscription for various useful purposes, &c. which have been refused. What Acts do you recollect only one, for establishing a Bank at Kingston: are not you? for the use in the time commanded a *statute in detail, not an abstract*, of the business annually laid before the Legislature. This would have destroyed its usefulness, for the soul of commerce is secrecy; and it was sufficient, for every purpose, to make the Directors responsible. The real grievance, is the scarcity of capital; petition the Governor, or the House of Assembly to establish it in abundance, and then we shall not have occasion to complain, that the Collector at Kingston exercised a needless diligence, in the execution of his office; a vigilance which has been confirmed by the verdict of a respectable jury. Had this officer connived at the deception, we should have had nothing of this notable grievance.

The tenth grievance respects Major General Sheaffe's recommendation of the Queen's & Flank Companies for land, and this recommendation went home, with an Address from the Legislature, to the same subject, has been adopted: but the policy of giving people lands for defending their property, & risking their oaths, requires great consideration. Give the militia of this Province lands for their services, and you will likewise give to those of Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, and as there are no lands of any value to give, in some of these Colonies, it will not find a substitute. Moreover, the citizens of Great Britain & Ireland, are equally entitled to the consideration of government: and cannot, with justice be refused a gratuity of equal value with that which is requested for the militia of this Province. Now two hundred acres of land, the gratuity demanded by the Volunteer & Flank Companies, is worth £30 at least; this sum is to be given to every militia-man at Britain, or her dependencies, who served during the war; but where is the money to come from? or what argument could adduce to give all its moneys or land for those services, and they sought to perform for nothing, their country's cause?

The land required by the militia of Canada, & of which they are in want, would be exorbitant, were it to be supposed that they were actuated by interested motives, and not as being considered, as they are, the brave defenders of their properties, the lovers of their country, and the determined supporters of its happy constitution, they would not, in this case, act like destitute of patriotism & honor.

Therefore a foul aspersion to say, that they consider it a grievance, they consider it a favour called them to perform. The King bestow lands upon them, they will receive them as a mark of approbation & favor: but not reward which was due, or to which they had any claim.

Of the grievance the eleventh, complains, that the officers of our brave defenders of the British navy, have got favorable locations among natives of the Province, unjustly. Were it true, this grievance would be far from a base, not a British feeling: but the allegation is false: for every one knows, that there are 20 natives of the Province, who get favorable locations; for the Governor knows nothing of the badness or goodness of the lots or, but gives them to the first applicant, if vacant & grantable; and every one living in the country are much better judges of land, than gentlemen of the navy, just retired from the service.

The twelfth grievance complains, that the Law which obliges surgeons to undergo an examination, and, on being found fit, to get license to practice, was the twelfth grievance, and a most outrageous grievance it is. What business has the Legislature to take care of the bodies & health of the people? What pretenders to physic, poisoners, destroy as many as they please; it is nobody's concern. This is the only grievance which we have yet encountered, and ought immediately to be removed; and we hope the Legislature will be convened as soon as possible, for that express purpose.

Grievance thirteenth is the climax: it presents the cloven foot, & by changing the principle of inheritance, undermines the English Law concerning landed property, which is founded on this principle. As the law now stands, every man can will his property, as he pleases; and the people of this Province are too much attached to the Parent State, to relish this new-fangled doctrine, this precursor of republicanism. It is the grievance-maker's own grievance, for his humble signers could have no knowledge of the pernicious changes which it is calculated to produce.

There are not more sincere friends to liberty, and the right of petition, than ourselves; nor any, more inclined to shew proper deference to public opinion: but, in the above grievances, we see the right of petition wrested to the purpose of indulging private pique. It is notorious that the member of the Land Council, alluded to in the first grievance, was the *first* person that opposed Mr. Gourlay; and a grievance is formed, without the least regard to the truth of the case, for the purpose of vilifying him, and the Land Council.—Surely it becomes the duty, under circumstances like these, of any Editor of a journal, who is in possession of the truth, to give it to the public. The press ought always to be free for the detection of misrepresentation, whether it proceed from a mistaken Government, or a mistaken party of the people. If, in commenting on the foregoing grievances, we have fallen into a tone of irony or asperity, it has arisen from observing an attempt to traduce certain of our fellow subjects, in the eye of the government, and of the public; and as loyal subjects we did not observe, without emotion, that the Representative of our Sovereign, was desired to think properly and such like new, and uncouth many language. We had moreover been persuaded, that the grievances were the work of an individual, not long since arrived in this country from the United States; and that very few of the subscribers had read them. We felt certain that had they read them, very many of them would not have acquiesced, in much of the tone and matter: for we understand that not a few were induced by the loyal conclusion, which was handed to them, to give their signatures to the whole.

We set out up for infallibility; we have no other documents to guide us than such as were alike open to every individual: we have raised a single voice in vindication of many of our fellow subjects; for, whether they be employed in the Executive duties, or belong to the Legislature of the State, let us not forget that they are our fellow subjects. For them we have raised our voice; but in striving to do them justice, had we thought we should exist the slightest shadow on the beautiful right of petitioning, we would not have opened our lips against calumny and misrepresentation, though the attack had been made upon ourselves.

From the Canadian Courant.

Mr. Editor.—In our humble opinion this gentleman has become a very secondary object of our consideration. The Parliament of Upper Canada, in their zeal to demonstrate the most profound submission to their noble Governor, has introduced a most decent precedent, even nearly allied to imperatorial tyranny. With closed doors, either aloud, or whispered of their proceedings, they have passed an act" contrary to the spirit of the British Constitution, and as inimical to the liberty of the subject, as could ever be expected even from the passioned borough-mongers, which disgrace a ministerial majority at home. It has been the fashion of a certain class of people, in this province, to deteriorate from the merit of the Lower Canada Representatives by making comparisons, or drawing conclusions, between them and the great advantage of having an "inquisitive legislature."—We believe however that our House of Commons, would never have performed so servile a part, as they have lately done in Upper Canada. Our members are too jealous of their constitutional rights. And "as far as freedom is, and in their hearts join estimation far above all price"—they would have paused to reflect on the *future* consequences of a vote, which dumped a tellow subject to "Banishment"—and "lest the like precedent should lead them" to reflected. they would spurn the proposed such law. Are the subordinate Court of Justice in Upper Canada so inefficient then? Could not one honest jury be found to try an individual for any imputed offence?

Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 33.

The conferences at Aix-la-Chapelle having finally closed, and most of the Allied Monarchs and the Ministers having taken their departure, the State Papers which are to announce to the world the result of this august Congress of Sovereigns, have at length made their appearance. These papers are four in number, but they are neither very voluminous, nor very explicit. The two first consist merely of an invitation to France to join the great confederacy, and the eager accession of that power to an alliance which is founded on such magnificent purposes. The third and fourth contain a simple and dignified appeal to the whole civilized world in vindication of the great objects which the allied powers have already accomplished, the still greater objects which they have in view, and the sacred compacts into which they profess to have entered for the benefit of the human race. They solemnly invoke the assistance of heaven and of mankind to carry these noble projects into execution, and declare that their great objects of contention, hence forward, shall be only as respect the gradual advancement of the human species, and the maintenance of peace and good will on earth.

DECLARATION

of the Allied Sovereigns, on the breaking up of the Congress of Aix-La-Chapelle.

Now that the pacification of Europe is accomplished, by the resolution of withdrawing the foreign troops from the French territory; and now that there is an end of those measures of precaution which deplorable events had rendered necessary, the Ministers and Plenipotentiaries of their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the King of France, the King of Great Britain, the King of Prussia, & the Emperor of all the Russias, have received orders from their sovereigns, to make known to all the courts of Europe, the results of their meeting at Aix-La-Chapelle, and with that view do publish the following Declaration:

The convention of the 9th of October, which definitively regulated the execution of the engagements agreed to in the Treaty of Peace, of November 20, 1815, is considered by the Sovereigns who concurred therein, as the accomplishment of the political system destined to ensure its solidity.

The intimate union established among the monarchs, who are joint parties to this system by their own principles, no less than by the interests of their people, offers to Europe the most sacred pledge of its future tranquility.

The object of this union is as simple as it is great and salutary. It does not tend to any new political combination—to any change in the relations sanctioned by existing treaties. Calm and consistent in its proceedings, it has no other object than the maintenance of peace, and the security of those transactions on which the peace was founded & consolidated.

The sovereigns, in forming this august Union, have regarded as its fundamental basis, their invariable resolution never to depart, either among themselves or in their relations with other States, from the strictest observation of the principles of the right of Nations; principles which, in their application to a state of permanent peace, can alone effectually guarantee the independence of each government & the stability of the general association.

Faithful to these principles, the sovereigns will maintain them equally in those meetings at which they may be personally present, or in those which shall take place among their ministers; whether it shall be their object to discuss in common their own interests, or whether they take cognizance of questions in which other Governments shall formally claim their interference. The same spirit which will direct their Councils, and reign in their diplomatic communications, shall preside also at these meetings: and the repose of the world shall be constantly their motive & their end.

It is with such sentiments that the Sovereigns have consummated the work to which they were called. They will not cease to labour for its confirmation and perfection. They solemnly acknowledge, that their duties towards God and the people whom they govern, make it peremptory on them to give to the world, as far as in their power, an example of justice, of concord, of moderation; happy in the power of consecrating, from henceforth, all their efforts to the protection of the art of peace, to the increase of the internal prosperity of their States, and to the awakening of those sentiments of religion and morality, whose empire has been but too much enfeebled by the misfortune of the time.

METTERNICH, HARDENBERG,
RICHELIEU, BERNSTORFF,
CASTLEREAGH, NESSELRODE,
WELLINGTON, CARO D'ISTRIA.

Aix-La-Chapelle, Nov. 14, 1818.

Curious article of Commerce.—A London paper says "It is perhaps not generally known to the commercial world that at least two vessels are entirely loaded on the coast of Hampshire every year, with a fine red Sand, for this market, which is used to sprinkle on the bottom of bird cages. This article some times experiences all the fluctuations in prices of our more staple commodities.

LONDON Dec. 5.

It is reported here, that since our discovery ships, an American vessel has entered Baffin's Straits and Bay. It penetrated into Sir James Lancaster's Straits, where it found a depth of 100 fathoms, the water warm; it continued its course with great hopes, it is said, of succeeding in the attempt to find through that Strait, a passage into Behring's Straits.

Dec. 9.

The public has been officially informed that the plague extends its ravages upon the coasts of the Mediterranean & the Adriatic. Our government will use the greatest vigilance to prevent that calamity from reaching the English coasts. It was brought to Venice by an Austrian vessel from Albania; it is true that the authorities of Venice instantly took measures of safety.

We have received newspapers and letters from Madrid to the 25th of November. The newspapers are as usual barren. According to the private letters, they expected at Madrid a royal decree, relative to the army, which is to be increased to 70,000 men, the guards will consist of 5000 men. They say nothing of new changes in the ministry. It is believed that Pizarro and the other exiled ministers, will obtain permission to return to the capital.

Col. Clitheron obtained yesterday in the court of common pleas, a judgment against Mr. Peters, son of a banker of Loudon, for £3000 damages, for having destroyed the domestic happiness of the plaintiff, by seducing his wife, with whom Mr. Peters is now living in France.

PARIS, Dec. 13.

Spices are now at so low a price in England, that the merchants have resolved to re-export them to India; 22,000lbs of nutmegs and cloves, have been cleared at the Custom-House, for Bombay.

An inhabitant of Sierra Leone writes, that the English colony will with difficulty prosper because the climate is so fatal to Europeans; out of twenty who arrive, eighteen die.

The last letters from Rome, state, that the Prince of peace was afflicted with a very severe illness. At the departure of the courier, they despaired of his life.

Towards the end of October, large masses of floating ice, were perceived off the West India Islands. An island of ice came near to the Bahama Islands.

The *Journal des Maires* to-day states positively, that Col. Fortin de Janson, whose name was on the second list of the ordonnance of the 24th of July, 1815, has obtained permission to return to France.

200 *DOLLARS REWARD.*

ON my leaving Niagara, about the 23d of July 1816, I forgot a Book which contained promissory Notes & Receipts, to a large amount, among which was Mr. Daniel Brook's Note to me for £1768 12s. 5d. Currency, for which I have not hitherto received value. The Book was last seen in the hands of said Daniel Brooke, by the clerk who then superintended his business. And to corroborate this fact, an affidavit has been sworn to by him, before Doctor Muirhead, of Niagara.

As I must experience an irreparable loss from the want of these valuable documents, the above reward shall be immediately paid to the person, on returning the Book in an unmutilated state.

To the public it may seem strange, that I have withheld this notice more than above period. I will only say, that I never could conceive that I should be under the disagreeable necessity of bringing this subject before them; but strong necessity now obliges me to do so.

HENRY DREAN.

York, Dec. 1, 1818. tf 5

IN Contradiction to the Misstatement of the Settlement between Mr. DANIEL BROOK and the Subscriber, which has appeared in the Upper Canada Gazette of the 14th Inst. Signed D. Brooke Senior, it is only necessary to state, that at the final settlement between the parties, Mr. Daniel Brooke, gave his Note, at 6 months for £1765 12 8 Halifax Currency, which was the balance due me; which Note was witnessed by Nicholas Osborne, Esq. and dated July 24th 1818, and that there has been no settlement whatever between us since that date. HENRY DREAN.

York, 26th Jan. 1819. tf—5.

Belleville, 26th December, 1818.

BY Public Notice a meeting of this day was held at the House of Mr. *Roswell Leavens*, of the town of Belleville, by a number of the respectable Inhabitants of the said town and its vicinity, for the purpose of devising ways and means to erect a commodious Episcopalian Church in the said town—when JAMES Mc NABB, Esq. M. P. for Hastings and the township of Ameliasburgh, was unanimously called to the Chair. The following Resolutions were passed.

1st. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that it is highly expedient a Memorial be immediately drawn up and forwarded to York, in order to be laid before his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, praying for the authority and patronage of that Honorable Executive body, to erect a commodious building for an English Episcopalian Church upon the ground reserved by the Executive Government of this Province for such purpose, between *Church* and *Rear* Streets in the town of Bellville.

2d. That Capt. John Meyers, W. Allan Taylor, Esq. Capt. Thomas Coleman, Mr. Roswell Leavens and Mr. Andrew Mayne, be the Trustees to carry into full effect the Resolutions herein contained; and also that Mr. Thomas Parker, of this town, Merchant, be Treasurer, to receive and account for as the said Trustees, or three of them, shall think proper to direct, all subscription money and donations by him collected, and hereafter to be applied, for the express purpose of building the said Episcopalian Church.

3d. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the aforesaid Lots so reserved for a Church & Burying Ground in Bellville, be prayed for in the aforesaid Memorial, to be granted in trust to the said Trustees herein mentioned, and to their successors hereafter to be chosen by a majority of the aforesaid Trustees, in all cases of vacancies in such office, and for the express purpose aforesaid.

4th. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the Chairman is considered authorized to draft and forward the aforesaid Memorial to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, in the name and on the behalf of the said Trustees, in order to forward the intention of this meeting, in so serious and desirable an undertaking, without unnecessary delay.

5th. That should it please his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, favorably to answer the aforesaid Memorial, that a Subscription Paper be immediately opened at York, Kingston and Bellville, for the purpose of raising a fund to enable the aforesaid Trustees to commence, carry on, and fully complete, in a perfect manner, the building of a Church, wherein the Divine Service, according to the rules and regulations of the Church of England, may be performed, so soon as it is possible to attain this desirable object.

6th. That a copy of these Resolutions be immediately transmitted to the Editors of the Kingston Chronicle, and to the Editor of the Upper Canada Gazette, requesting the insertion thereof in their respective papers for the space of six weeks successively, after the receipt of the same.

7th. That the unanimous thanks of this meeting be presented to the Chairman, for his attendance, and the encouragement he manifested to promote such a laudable intention of the said inhabitants of Bellville and its vicinity. 6w4.

LANDS FOR SALE.

In the Township of Clarke,

Lots No. 16 17 & 18, Broken fronts, 600 Acres.
16 17 & 18, 1st Con. 600.
17 & 18 2d. do 400.
17 & 18 3d. do 400.

In the Township of Cramahe,

Lots No. 17 18 & 19 3d Con. 600.
14 & 15 4th do 400.

In the Township of Darlington,

Lots No. 13 3d Concession 200
8 4th do 200.

In the Township of York,

Lot No. 37 3d Concession 200.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 16th Dec. 1818 —tf 51.

For SALE.

THE Farm Lot & improvements formerly in the occupation of the Subscriber, situate on the Yonge Street Road, two miles from this Town.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—6.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. If not previously disposed of, they will be sold by Auction on Tuesday the 15th day of June next.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given

THAT VERY commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, STABLES, &c. situated on 1-5th of an acre, in the town of York, adjoining the Mansion-House Hotel, and at present occupied by R. Hall, Esq. and Hy. Drean, & Co. This situation holds out many advantages to the Merchant both in point of situation and convenience having an excellent Cellar, Outer Store, Coach House, Stabling, &c. &c.

These Premises are too well known to need further description and will be disposed of at a moderate price; application to be made to J. M. JACKSON, Esq. on Yonge Street, or to WM. ALLAN Esq. of York, who will make known the Terms of payment and give an unexceptionable title to the same.

The above Premises will be sold by public Auction on the 18th of February at the Mansion House Hotel if not previously disposed of.

York, Oct. 17, 1818.

PROPOSALS will be received by Timothy Millard, John Bogart, or James Pearson, for erecting a Bridge across the Ravine between the farms of John McDougall, and George Bond, on Yonge Street, who were chosen by the subscribers, north of the township of York, to act with Joseph Shepherd and Jesse Ketchum, who will also receive proposals until Saturday the 13th Inst. on which day, they will meet at Michael Dye's Tavern, where they will answer those who wish to contract, who will be required to give security that they will do the work after the following manner namely; to level the banks on each side of the ravine, and taking the earth into the hollow, until they do not rise to a greater degree than two feet in each rod, and to be twenty feet broad on the top, also to be an equal distance from each side of the allowance for road; Likewise, to make a good and sufficient stone arch, three feet wide, and three feet high in the clear above the channel, & one foot below the channel of the water, to extend up and down the creek far enough that the stone wall parallel with the road that is to confine the earth from the creek may have such a slope as to be in no danger of falling from the pressure of the earth or heaving of the frost. The contractor to make a sufficient railing by planting cedar posts to support the rail, & as far as the banks shall be cut the road is to be left two feet crowning gradually from the ten feet each side and also across the ravine to be made as much crowning as shall be thought necessary by the committee.

Feb. 3d 1819.

Church Pew.

TO be sold, a single Pew, No 59, in the body of the church From its situation it is considered one of the best of the single pews.

For the Terms enquire at this office.

York, 2d Feb. 1819 tf—6

To Brick-Makers.

A Piece of GROUND, suitable for BRICK-MAKING, to be let upon very favorable terms, within a Mile of the Market House.

Apply to the Editor.

THE Copartnership of MATHEW CROOKS, & Company, carried on at Ancaster, in the Province of Upper-Canada, was dissolved on the first day of June last by mutual consent.—Notice is therefore hereby given, to all Persons who stand indebted to the said Copartnership, to call and settle the same without delay. And those who have claims on the same, are requested to present them for settlement, to Matthew Crooks, who is fully empowered to adjust them.

W. CROOKS,
MATTHEW CROOKS

Ancaster, 25 Nov. 1818. 3w.—49

UPPER CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

YORK, Jan. 21st 1819.

The Agricultural Society offer the following premiums for the encouragement of breed animals, to be exhibited at the Market House, at York, on Tuesday the 17th day of June next.

	Dollars.
For the best Bull,	30
second do.	20
third do.	10
best Cow,	15
second do.	10
third do.	5
best Ram,	15
second do.	10
third do.	5

(The above animals to be between three and five years of age.)

(By Order) R. C. HORNE, *Secy.*

LAND FOR SALE.

In Caistor, County of Lincoln.

Lots No. 17. 18 & 19 in the 3d Con's
17 and 18 in the 4th.

In Percy,

Lots No. 19 and 29 in 13th Concession
19 in the 11th
9 with broken front in 12th
21 in the 14th,
South half of 21 in the 3d
Town Lot No. 207 in the Town of Niagara,
Lots 23 in front of Lake Ontario, and 22 and 24 in the 2d Concession, of Ameliasburg containing 624 Acres.
22 and 23 in front of Lake Erie, in the Township of Wainfleet, containing 600 Acres

Saddling Business.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD takes this method of informing the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has purchased the stock and trade formerly belonging to Ira Jones, as a *Saddler, Harness and Trunk-Maker*, which business he intends carrying on at the stand formerly occupied by I. Jones, one door east of the Mansion House Hotel; where he has now on hand

Saddles, Harness,
Bridles, Valises,
Halters, Portmanteaus

and a number of other articles, which he will sell as low, for Cash or short credit, as can be purchased in the country. Repairing done at all times.

Those who will please to favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with neatness & despatch.

York, August 4th 1818. 6m32

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of E. Farnsworth & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and pay the same immediately.

N. B. The business will in future be carried on by JABEZ LEWIS.

York, 23 Jan. 1819. 3w6.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres; excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor of Kingston, 12th March 1817.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, to be paid by Four Dollars at the first two editions to be paid in advance at the time of the 1st of January. Subscriptions received for a less time than a year to be paid for by the last week in the time required to give 2 or 3 months notice when they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	1st insertion.	each subsequent.
5 lines & under,	2s 6d.	7 1-2d.
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d per line, the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. No advertisement of above 10 lines, will be charged less than 5s. for the first insertion.——A generous allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is not changed when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengarry*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bellville*
Major Rogers,	*Newcastle*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	*Toronto*
R. Hatt, Esq.	*Ancaster*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point*
M. Barwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Standerich*
J. Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburg*

YORK:
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R. C. HORNE.

VOL. III.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. III. YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1819. No. 9.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. Maitland,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York on the eighth day of February one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty sixth day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the eighth day of February one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; HEREBY convoking AND by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of March, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this thirtieth day of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen and in the Fifty-ninth year of our reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Shear & Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Burford: and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*: and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table:

	£	Sterling.
Two hundred Acres,	£15	17 6
Three hundred Acres,	24	11 7
Four hundred Acres,	32	5 8
Five hundred Acres,	39	19 9
Six hundred Acres,	47	13 10
Seven hundred Acres,	55	7 11
Eight hundred Acres,	63	2 0
Nine hundred Acres,	70	15 1
One thousand Acres,	78	10 2
Eleven hundred Acres,	86	4 3
Twelve hundred Acres,	93	18 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £5 14 1

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble of the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)
On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 30th 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to *JOHN FOSTER*, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency
the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council: that Lot No. 5, in the 12th Concession of Bertie, will be thrown open for Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto within Six Months from this date.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 8th Feb. 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office on or before the 22d day of March next, to be opened at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for surveying the remaining part of the Mississaga Tract in the Home District into townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, after the manner set forth in the advertisement from this office dated the 14th of December last.

Also for surveying the School Townships of Houghton and Westminster, in the District of London, the former containing about 27,000 and the latter 62,000 acres of unsurveyed land, and also the School Township of Seymour in the District of Newcastle, containing about 66,000 acres, and in the Ottawa District the Township of Alfred containing about 72,000 acres, & the Township of Plantagenet containing about 66,000 acres.

The Survey to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on each 100 acres surveyed.

Two sufficient securities will be required that the surveys be completed conformably to the instructions which will be delivered from this Office, and that any inaccuracies in the Survey be made good at the expense of the contractor.

No proposal will be received for the Survey of less than one Township.

The Land to compensate the Contractor for his Survey, will be drawn by Lot, after the chequered distribution of the two sevenths.

The peremptory settlement duty on each lot, required by the late regulations, will be dispensed with on the Lands granted in compensation of survey, and the restraints on sale of the land granted, for three years, will on the Lands of compensation be also dispensed with.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor General.

SHERIFF's Office, York, Feb. 8th 1819.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, on Monday, the 22d day of February, instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon: of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables and Bailiffs are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present with their Rolls, Records and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices shall be to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

THE

CHRISTIAN RECORDER.

TO APPEAR IN NUMBERS, ONE NUMBER EVERY MONTH, AT TWELVE & SIX PENCE, HALF CURRENCY, A YEAR.

THIS publication will be issued by Mr. GEORGE DAWSON, BOOK-SELLER, York, under the inspection of the Reverend *Dr.* STRACHAN.

It shall be devoted to theological and miscellaneous subjects, and particularly to interesting religious intelligence, and biographical and obituary notices.

Besides occasional original matter, it shall contain selections from the various British periodical works, moral and religious. These works will be regularly received for that purpose; and the readers of the *Christian Recorder*, will thus be furnished in the speediest mode, with valuable and interesting selections from the latest British periodical publications.

While it shall be the object of the Journal to record important religious events in general, particular regard will be paid to those which relate to the Protestant Church.

The Christian Recorder will present its readers with a passing map of the religious world; and shall be, occasionally, enriched with the sentiments of those masters of theology who were the glory of the days that are past, and whose writings exhibit the soundest views of Christian doctrine and order, and the highest fervors of pious feeling.

Whatever can advance the interests of religious truth; the purity, the unity, and the prosperity of the kingdom of the Redeemer; and the faith, holiness, and consolation of the Christian, shall, as far as practicable, find a place in this Journal.

The plan, if executed with tolerable ability, must certainly render this publication useful & interesting to all classes of Christians, and the price of it is so low as to bring it within the reach of all who can be profited or interested by its contents.

It shall be printed with a handsome type, and on good paper of a large size.

The first number shall appear early in March, and a number will be published regularly every month. The work being issued solely from an earnest desire to promote the interests of religion, with the view to its general circulation, it will be furnished at the low rate of twelve shillings and six pence, Halifax Currency, a year.

Agents shall have a commission of 20 per cent. on the amount of subscriptions for which they become responsible.

Subscriptions received by Mr. G. DAWSON, Book-seller, York, to whom communications, post paid, may be addressed, and to whom persons at a distance may transmit their names, with directions for what conveyance the Journal shall be sent to them.

York, January 12, 1819.

Seasoned Boards.

A Quantity of excellent Kiln dried Boards for Sale.—Enquire at this Office.

York, 4th Nov. 1818.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Stoyles, where he has a consignment of excellent

WHISKEY

for sale, at 5*s.* 3*d. N. Y. Curr'y.* per gallon.

—ALSO—

A QUANTITY OF

Iron Hollow Ware,

(Box and Franklin Stoves, &c.)

to be disposed of at the prices they are sold for at the Manufactory, including transport.

A Discount of 5 per cent made to purchasers of the Iron Ware, exceeding Fifty Dollars.

W. ALLAN.

York, 21st Nov. 1818.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE
OR
WATERLOO HOUSE,
By George Brown;

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the house formerly Mr. Ashley's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that he has spared no expence to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. B. pledges himself that no exertions shall be wanting to promote the comfort & convenience of those who favor him with their custom: his HOUSE and STABLING are well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best quality that the country affords: and he hopes that upon trial his accommodations and terms will give general satisfaction.

York, 16th Oct. 1818.

GERMAN MILLS,
New Establishment.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Markham and its vicinity, that he has commenced an establishment at the *German Mills*, the Store of which is and will be kept well supplied with such articles as may be wanted, which will be sold reasonable, and Wheat, Rye or Barley at all times taken in payment.

A few hundred bushels of Wheat or Rye wanted immediately, for which one half Cash will be paid on delivery.

Apply to *Mr. J. Applegarth*, at the Mills.

W. G. HEPBURNE

Queenston, 26th Oct. 1818. 1f44

Snuff, Tobacco, Soap & Candle MANUFACTORY.

YORK, U. C.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have now on hand and will be constantly supplied with every article in the above line at their Manufactory, of a most superior quality and on the most reasonable terms.

They also Manufacture

Palm Oil Soap;

The virtues of this VEGETABLE SOAP in cases of sun burnings, the ill effects of cold winds, removing Pimples Freckles, &c. is universally allowed.—The Subscribers would call the attention of Gentlemen to an article of comfort and utility in Shaving, both on account of its peculiar emollient qualities as also from the pleasing odour of the Wall Flower which it so eminently possesses.

OATES & STOTESBURY.

September 9. 37—6m.

NOTICE is hereby given that all those persons, who stand endebted to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

either by Book Acct. Notes of Hand, or by Bond; that until the same is settled, on or before the First day of February next ensuing, they will (without reserve,) be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

York, 3rd Dec. 1818.

CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

YORK, Jan. 21st 1819.

Agricultural Society offer the following premiums for the undermentioned animals, to be exhibited at the House, at York, on Thursday, the 4th day of June next.

	Dollars.
The best Bull,	20
second do.	20
third do.	10
best Cow,	15
second do.	10
third do.	5
best Ram,	15
second do.	10
third do.	5

The above animals to be between three and five years of age.)

By Order) R. C. HORNE,
Sec'y.

LAND FOR SALE.

Caistor, County of Lincoln,

No. 17, 18 & 19 in the 3d Concession
17 and 18 in the 4th.

In Percy,

No. 19 and 29 in 13th Concession,
19 in the 11th
9 with broken front in 12th
21 in the 14th,
South half of 21 in the 3d
In Lot No. 207 in the Town of Niagara,
Lots 23 in front of Lake Ontario, and 22 and 24 in the 2d Concession, of Amelias-burg containing 624 Acres.
22 and 23 in front of Lake Erie, in the Township of Wainfleet, containing 600 Acres

---

Saddling Business.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD takes this method of informing the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has purchased the stock and trade formerly belonging to Ira Jones, as a *Saddler, Harness and Trunk-Maker*, which business he intends carrying on at the shop formerly occupied by I. Jones, door east of the Mansion House Hotel, where he has now on hand

Saddles, Harness,
Bridles, Valises,
Halters, Portmanteaus

a number of other articles, which he will sell as low, for Cash or short credits as can be purchased in the country.

Repairing done at all times.

Those who will please to favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with neatness and despatch.

York, August 4th 1818. 6m32

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of E. Farnsworth & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and pay the same immediately.

N. B. The business will in future be carried on by JABEZ LEWIS.

York, 25 Jan. 1819. 3w6.

LAND FOR SALE.

LOTS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Town of DARLINGTON, containing 400 Hundred Acres of excellent Land—for particulars, apply to the Editor of this Gazette.

Kingston, 12th March, 1818.

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Three Dollars per Annum, if sent by Mail Four Dollars sent a first. The subscriptions to be in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsequent.
Lines & under,	2*s.* 6*d.*	7 1-2*d.*
10 to 15 lines,	5	1 3
All exceeding 10 lines, 4*d.* per line, the first insertion, and 2*d.* every subsequent. No advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 3*s.* for the first insertion.——A great allowance made for advertisements inserted 6 months or more, provided it is so stated in the advertisement is left at the Office.

AGENTS.

Dunlap, Esq. - - - - *Glengarry*
Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall*
Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth*
Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville*
Macaulay, Esq. - - - - *Kingston*
McNabb, Esq. - - - - *Bellville*
Major Rogers, - - - - *New-Castle*
Fothergill, Esq. - - - *Toronto*
Hatt, Esq. - - - - *Ancaster*
Crooks, Esq. - - - *Niagara*
McCormick, Esq. - - *Queenston*
Ross, Esq. - - - *Long-Point*
Burwell, Esq. - - - *Port Talbot*
Handa, Esq. - - - *Sandwich*
Wilson, Esq. - - - *Amherstburg*

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.

From Europe.

We insert the following interesting particulars of the rescue of a boy, who was cast upon a rock near the mouth of Kingsale harbor, during the wreck of a vessel in which he was a passenger :—

The praise worthy exertions of the Sovereign of Kingsale, assisted by several other Gentlemen, to rescue the unfortunate lad, or to convey provisions to him, were ineffectual, the boats having been reluctantly obliged to retire, and to leave the unfortunate boy for the second night upon this desolate rock, without food or shelter, and with all the fearful anticipation that, before morning, cold and hunger would terminate his existence. As they retreated he was seen collecting in a particular spot (a kind of cavern) a quantity of weeds with the intention of making a bed, and picking from the earth some wild vegetables, with which the rock abounds, and which he was observed to eat. A fog suddenly concealed him from further observation while thus employed.

Reluctant to suffer such an interval, as between night and morning, to pass without making a new effort in behalf of the boy, at eleven o'clock at night Mr. Gibbons's whaleboat was the second time manned and attempted to get out, but could not succeed. In the morning long before day, she again started with Lieuts. Bevan and Naton, of the Royal Navy, and John Heard Isaac, Esq. and rowed towards the island, but with no hope of reaching it, as the sea and wind were still higher than on either of the two preceding mornings, and the scene altogether more terrific. The worst apprehensions were entertained for the boy, who had been then two days and two nights on the rock without any other food than the wild vegetables which it yielded. Those fears, however, were in a me degree relieved when he was again seen from the boat moving about; but hope derived no support from the aspect of the morning, which promised a bad and stormy day. After renewed but fruitless efforts to gain any point of the island, the whale boat was again obliged to return to Kingsale, which it reached about twelve o'clock, after having been several times in imminent danger of swamping. Here a most interesting scene took place; the crew of an American vessel, the Dryad, which was undergoing some repairs in the dock yard of Messrs. Gibbon and Co. volunteered to go out in the whale boat, and make an effort to rescue the boy. Their services were gratefully accepted, and they swore they never would return if they did not succeed. They then proceeded to make an experiment by firing a musket ball, with a rope attached to it, which was found to convey it with ease as far as they considered would be necessary, and thus provided they proceeded to sea.

In the mean time the boats from Oysterhaven had got into activity and they could be seen for three hours in succession, contending with, but scarcely living in the breakers at the base of the rock. As the situation of the boy became more hopeless their exertions increased, and their desperate daring was more visible. It was impossible that he could have survived another night, and the knowledge of this circumstance seemed to infuse new resolution in the hearts of the men. Two boats were for a long time seen supporting each other in their perilous undertaking, yet they were frequently concealed for minutes together in the dip of the sea, or in the surge of the breakers. The day was then far advanced, and to those who were on the coast provided with glasses, and who could see what was going forward, there appeared as little hope of relieving the boy as on the preceding day, and his fate seemed inevitable. They did not know, however, the resolution which the crews seemed to have formed either to succeed or perish, and the interest of the scene was excited into intense agitation, when one of the men, a brave and dauntless fellow, named Jack Carty, the owner of one of the Oysterhaven boats, was observed to be tying a rope round his body, and in a few minutes to throw himself with the most fearless intrepidity into the surge, in which his boat could not live. The sensation which prevailed cannot be described, all attention was now turned towards this heroic fellow, and the suspense was intolerable until he was seen clinging to, and occasionally climbing the cliffs, where an imminent sea had left him. He succeeded in mounting beyond the reach of the spray, and was seen most actively employed assisting the poor boy, who was in a completely exhausted state of mind and body, and who could with difficulty descend to where his preserver beckoned him. At length he reached him, and Jack Carty proceeded to invest his body with the rope which he had taken from his own, and then performed the duty of ushering him to the spot where he had himself been thrown, where he consigned him to the waves. Doubt and anxiety were again painfully excited while the men in the boat were drawing him through the breakers and seas, through which he must pass, before his safety could be said to be ensured; but both were dispatched when he was seen taken in over the gunael, which was announced by three cheers by the men in the boats.—During these few moments of agitation, the intrepid Jack Carty, who remained on the Island, was forgotten; but the boy's safety being known, all eyes were turned to the former, and he was distinctly seen sitting down with the utmost composure on the point of a rock, waiting for his own chance of being released. This happily was not long accomplishing; a rope was flung on the cliffs, and Jack more adroit than his predecessor on the Island, soon seized and tied it round the waist and shoulders.—Notwithstanding the perils of the scene, it was almost whimsical to see this fine fellow collecting the boy's and his own clothes, which he deliberately tied up in a bundle and put under his arm, and then descending to the most favorable spot, he watched his opportunity, and threw himself into the sea, from which, in the course of about five minutes, he was released by his companions, who signified his safety by loud cheers, which were returned from those parts of the land where they could be heard. It was exactly half past two o'clock. The whale boat, with the American crew, arrived almost at the moment Carty had got into his boat, but they were in sight some time before, and were seen rowing in the most undaunted manner, in the heavy sea, and almost in the surge, closing the most accessible point of the Island. Upon learning the safety of the boy, they gave three cheers, and returned to Kingsale, scarcely less entitled to public gratitude than if they had been the instruments of preservation.—Other boats also arrived at the moment, ignorant of what had occurred, but all determined to make a simultaneous effort.

Arctic Curiosities.—Amongst the collections made by Capt. Ross, one of the most remarkable is the sledge used by the natives, which is simple in form, & so light that it appears almost impossible to bear the weight of a human being. It consists of two pieces of bone between five & six feet long, about three inches from the ground, which are kept together by five pieces, about 18 or 20 inches in length, and placed at intervals of 9 or 10 inches. At the end are two upright pieces of sea elephant's skin, producing rather a curve, which forms the seat of the person, without any other support. The whole of this curious carriage, which is entirely of bone, is bound together with pieces of skin & whalebone, and is so extremely light as to admit of its being conveyed from place to place with great facility. To the fore part six dogs are affixed, which are fastened together, two & two, with a species of harness made of slips of skin, and they draw it with much rapidity. The whip for managing these useful animals is about three yards in length, made of skin, and which the natives are represented as using with as much dexterity as any of the Members of the London Whip Club. The handle is about the length of those used by postilions, consisting of six pieces of bone, one placed transversely at the handle, to prevent its slipping, fastened together by skins & the sinews of birds.

A dog & bitch had been sent to her Royal Highness the Duchess of York; and a dog, & a bitch with pup, to Sir Joseph Banks.—There are also several stuffed birds, the plumage of which is very remarkable, together with some very curious star fish, and the apparatus by which the natives catch the seals & sea elephants. The whole of the curiosities have been very properly sent to the British Museum, where, as soon as they are arranged, they will be submitted to the inspection of the public.

Treaty between Great Britain and the U. States.

ARTICLE I.

Whereas differences have arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the United States, for the inhabitants thereof to take, dry, & cure, fish, on certain coasts, bays, harbors, & creeks, of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, it is agreed between the high contracting parties, that the inhabitants of the said United States shall have, forever, in common with the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind, on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland, which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, on the Western & Northern coast of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, & also on the coasts, bays, harbors & creeks, from Mount Jolly, on the southern coast of Labrador, to & through the Streights of Belisle, and thence northwardly indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson's bay company:—And that the American fishermen shall also have liberty, forever, to dry & cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors, & creeks, of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland, hereabove described, & of the coast of Labrador; but so soon as the same, or any portion thereof, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled, without previous agreement for such purpose, with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground. And the United States hereby renounce forever, any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, or cure fish, on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included in the above mentioned limits: Provided however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbors, for the purpose of shelter & repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them.

ARTICLE II.

It is agreed that a line drawn from the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, or if the said point shall not be in the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, then that a line drawn from the said point due north or south, as the case may be, until the said parallel of north latitude, and from the point of such intersection due west along & with the said parallel shall be the line of demarcation between the territories of the United States & those of His Britannic Majesty, and that the said line shall form the northern boundary of the said territories of the United States, and the southern boundary of the territories of His Britannic Majesty, from the Lake of the Woods to the Stony Mountains.

ARTICLE III.

It is agreed, that any country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbors, bays & creeks, & the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free & open, for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention, to the vessels, citizens & subjects of the two powers; it being well understood, that this agreement is not to be constructed to the prejudice of any claim which either of the two high contracting parties may have to any part of the said country, nor shall it be taken to affect the claims of any other power or state to any part of the said country, the only object of the high contracting parties, in that respect, being to prevent disputes & differences amongst themselves.

ARTICLE IV.

All the provisions of the Convention "to regulate the commerce between the territories of the United States & of His Britannic Majesty," concluded at London, on the third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & fifteen, with the exception of the clause which limited its duration to four years, & excepting, also, so far as the same was affected by the declaration of His Majesty respecting the Island of St. Helena, are hereby extended & continued in force for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present Convention in the same manner as if all the provisions of the Convention were herein specially recited.

ARTICLE V.

Whereas it was agreed by the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, that "All territory, places & possessions, whatsoever, taken by either party from the other, during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this Treaty excepting only the Islands hereinafter mentioned, shall be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any of the artillery or other public property originally captured in the said forts or places, which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, or any slaves, or other private property;" and whereas, under the aforesaid article, the United States claim for their citizens, and as their private property, the restitution of, or full compensation for, all slaves who, at the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the said Treaty, were in any territory, places, or possessions whatsoever, directed by the said Treaty to be restored to the United States, but then still occupied by the British forces, whether such slaves were, at the date aforesaid, on shore, or on board any British vessel, lying in waters within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States; and whereas differences have arisen, whether, by the true intent & meaning of the aforesaid article of the Treaty of Ghent, the United States are entitled to the restoration, of, or full compensation for, all or any slaves, or the above described the high contracting parties hereby agree to refer the said differences to some friendly sovereign or state, to be named for that purpose; & the high contracting parties further engage to consider the decision of such friendly sovereign or state to be final and conclusive on all the matters referred.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN OCTOBER.

A portable, & therefore useful volume has been printed, of Orfila's directions, for the treatment of persons who have taken poison, with the means of detecting poisons, &c. The translation is correctly made by Mr. R. H. Black, who has added a valuable appendix on suspended animation.

In addition to the Books on America noticed in our last number, another has been published during the present month under the title of Sketches of America, by Henry Bradshaw Fearon, which claims attention as a matter-of-fact book, without any other pretensions.

Professor Playfair's geographical & statistical description of Scotland, in two volumes, 8vo. will speedily be published. It will contain a general description of Scotland, of every county, & each parish, and the whole will be illustrated by appropriate statistical tables.

Dr. Brewster, inventor of the kaleidoscope, is engaged on a new edition of professor Robinson's system of mechanical philosophy, with notes & illustrations; comprising the most recent discoveries in the physical sciences.

A manual of chemistry; containing the principal facts of the science, arranged in the order in which they are discussed & illustrated in the lectures at the royal institution, with a prefatory history of the science; by W. T. Brande, F. R. S. secretary to the royal society of London, is announced, in one volume, 8vo. with upwards of 100 wood-cuts. Such a work has long been wanted, & will be received with pleasure in all seminaries of education & among students in general.

Mr. Dufief has exhibited repeatedly & successfully, before enlightened auditories at Edinburgh, his new method of teaching French to a very numerous class. He first pronounced aloud each letter & dipthong, & instantly all the class pronounced after him. He then, in the same manner, pronounced to them, first short, and then very long, sentences of English translated into French, and French into English; pronouncing the French twice, & the English once. They then spell aloud the words after his spelling, & write by memory, each sentence on slates. He teaches them to translate nearly in the same manner. As the whole class are almost constantly speaking, they soon acquire the pronunciation, the command of the sentences in his first volume, and the grammar in the second. All present were convinced, that the plan is effectual for teaching simultaneously a great number of pupils.

Mr. Accum, also has in the press, elements of chemistry, for self-instruction, after the system of Sir H. Davy, illustrated by experiments; in an octavo volume, with plates.

Dr. Granville is preparing a series of memoirs on the present state of sciences & scientific institutions in France.

Mr. James Hacket, first lieutenant in the late artillery brigade, is preparing a narrative of the expedition which sailed from England in the winter of 1817, under the command of colonels Campbell, Gilmore, Wilson & Hippesley, to join the South American patriots; comprising an account of the delusive engagements upon which it was fitted out; the proceedings, distresses, & ultimate fates of the troops; with observations & authentic information, elucidating the real character of the contest, as respects the mode of warfare, and present state of the independent armies.

A statistical, political, & historical account of the United States of America, from the period of the first establishments to the present day, is announced on a new plan; by D. B. Warden, Esq.

The Rev. Dr. Chalmers, of Glasgow, will shortly publish a volume of Sermons, preached by him in the Tron Church, Glasgow.

Brig. Gen. McDonnel is preparing for publication, in two quarto volumes, a polyhian view of the late war in Spain & Portugal.

France.—The illustrious count Chaptal is preparing for the press, the history of the inventions & discoveries in the arts & sciences in France, since the commencement of the revolution. The English edition of it is, we understand, to be confided to Sir John Byerley. It will be a most valuable & important work, and will form two volumes in 8vo. with plates; and the English & French editions will appear about the same time, in Paris & London.

The king of Prussia arrived at Potsdam on the 28th of Nov. from Aix-La-Chapelle.

The persons who had been arrested at Brussels, were on the 5th Dec. under examination; they were charged with "plots tending to excite a civil war, by arming the inhabitants against each other, in the kingdom of the Netherlands."

On the 12th of Dec. there was a considerable scuation in the money market, owing to the bank of England having come to the determination to limit their discounts; the bank had thrown out "an immense quantity of bills, presented by bankers and individuals of the first respectability." Specie was so scarce in the city, that good bills were, with difficulty, cashed at 5 per cent.

The king of Wirtemberg has abolished the punishment of the gauntlet in his army.

A new candidate for Westminster is expected to offer himself in a few days; his political principles are the same which governed Sir S. Romilly.

A meeting of the council of the city of London has been held for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning parliament to revise & alter the penal code, in order to diminish the number of capital punishments for minor offences. Mr. Finvel, one of the speakers, observed, that during the reign of Henry VIII. *two thousand persons* were executed annually.

Lord Ellenborough is stated to be considerably better. Sir Isaac Heard, garter king at arms, attained his 88th year the 10th of Jan. He has officiated at the funeral of six of the royal family.

From Lower Canada.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF *LOWER CANADA.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, Feb. 1st, continued.

ORDERED, That the entry of the last Session of 26th March, relating to the proceedings of this House on the state of the Administration of Justice in the Court of Vice Admiralty in this Province be now read, which was read accordingly.

RESOLVED, That this House will on Saturday next resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to take into further consideration the state of the Administration of Justice in the Court of Vice-Admiralty in this Province.

ORDERED, That J. B. D'Estimauville, Esq. Registrar of the Court of Vice-Admiralty do attend the said Committee on Saturday next, and that he bring with him the Register of the said Court.

ORDERED, That John Goudie & Robert Christie, Esquires, do attend the said Committee, and that George Vanfelson, Esq. a Member of this House be heard in his place as a witness.

A petition of Jos. Benoit, of the parish of St. Charles, county of Richelieu, praying for an exclusive right to erect a Draw-Bridge over the river Chambly, was received & referred to a Special Committee.

A petition of Jean Le Gorce, a Freeholder of the Parish of St. Hyacinthe, County of Richelieu, praying for an exclusive right to erect Toll-Bridges over the Rivers du Sud Quest & Calix, was received & referred to a Special Committee.

ORDERED, That it be an instruction to the Committee to whom is referred the petition of the inhabitants of the county of Cornwallis, praying for a civil Jurisdiction, to enquire if it is not expedient to establish a Custom-House in the said County.

ORDERED, That Mr. Neilson have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize a Census & Statistical returns of this Province.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, which was received & read for the first time.

Mr. Neilson moved, seconded by Mr. Denechau, that the printing of the said Bill be dispensed with.

The House divided upon the question.

YEAS 7.
NAYS 10

So it passed in the Negative.

RESOLVED, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday.

A Report was received from the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of J. B. Perrault.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider the expediency of repealing the Eighth Clause of an Ordinance of the 17th of His Majesty, Cap. 15, intituled "an Ordinance for preventing accidents by Fire," and what amendments are necessary to the said Ordinance.

After some proceedings,

Mr. Molson reported that the Committee had come to a Resolution, which was received, & read as follows.

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this Committee that it is expedient to repeal the 8th Section of the said Ordinance.

The House concurred with the Committee in the said Resolution.

ORDERED, That Mr. Cuvillier have leave to bring in a Bill to that effect, which was presented & read for the first time, and the second reading ordered for Wednesday next.

The House in Committee on the Bill to continue for a limited time an Act passed in the 57th of his Majesty to provide for the maintenance of good order on Sundays & Holidays, came to a resolution which was received & read as follows:

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this Committee that the Blank in the first clause of the Bill be filled up with the words, "until the first of May one thousand eight hundred & twenty one.

The House concurred therein.

ORDERED, That the said Bill as amended be engrossed.

The House in Committee on the report of the Special Committee to whom was referred the list of the officers, clerks & servants of this House, made some progress & obtained leave to sit again on Monday next.

andidate for Westminster was
o offer himself in a few days:
al principles are the same
erand Sir S. Romilly.
ng of the council of the city
has been held for the pur-
considering the propriety of
parliament to revise & alter
code, in order to diminish the
capital punishments for minor
Mr. Flavel, one of the speak-
ed, that during the reign of
H. *two thousand persons* were
nnually.
llenborough is stated to be
bey better. Sir Isaac Heard,
g at arms, attained his 88th
oth of Jan. He has officia-
funeral of six of the royal fami-

n Lower Canada.

NCIAL PARLIAMENT
OF
LOWER CANADA.
USE OF ASSEMBLY.

NDAY, Feb. 1st, continued.
n. That the entry of the last
26th March, relating to the
gs of this House on the state
dministration of Justice in the
Vice Admiralty in this Pro-
now read, which was read ac-

ved. That this House will on
next resolve itself into a Com-
the whole House to take into
sideration the state of the Ad-
on of Justice in the Court of
iralty in this Province.
n. That J. B. D'Estimauville,
strar of the Court of Vice-Ad-
attend the said Committee on
next, and that he bring with
egister of the said Court.
n. That John Gondie & Ro-
tte, Esquires, do attend the
ittee, and that George Van-
a Member of this House be
place as a witness.
on of Jos. Benoit, of the pa-
Charles, county of Richelieu,
r an exclusive right to erect a
ge over the river Chambly,
ved & referred to a Special

on of Jean La Gorce, a Free-
the Parish of St. Hyacinthe,
Richelieu, praying for an ex-
t to erect Toll-Bridges over
du Sud Ouest & Calix, was
referred to a Special Com-

n. That it be an instruction
mmittee to whom is referred
on of the inhabitants of the
Dorawallis, praying for a civil
n, to enquire if it is not expe-
ablish a Custom-House in the
y.
That Mr. Neilson have leave
a Bill to authorize a Census
al returns of this Province.
rdingly presented the said
House, which was received
he first time.
on moved, seconded by Mr.
that the printing of the said
ensed with.
se divided upon the ques-

Yeas 7.
Nays 10
ed in the Negative.
n. That the said Bill be read
ne on Friday.
was received from the Com-
on was referred the Petition
rnult.
se resolved itself into a Com-
consider the expediency of re-
Eighth Cause of an Ordi-
17th of His Majesty, Cap.
"an Ordinance for prevent-
ts by Fire," and what a-
are necessary to the said

me proceedings,
on reported that the Com-
me to a Resolution, which
d, & read as follows.
That it is the opinion of
ee that it is expedient to
h Section of the said Ordi-

e concurred with the Com-
said Resolution.
Mr. Cuvillier have
g in a Bill to that effect,
esented & read for the first
second reading ordered
y next.
in Committee on the Bill
or a limited time an Act
57th of his Majesty to pro-
aintenance of good order
Holidays, came to a reso-
was received & read as fol-

That it is the opinion of
ee that the Blank in the
the Bill be filled up with
until the first of May one
hundred & twenty one.
se concurred therein.
That the said Bill as an-
rossed.
in Committee on the re-
pecial Committee to whom
he list of the officers, clerks
this House, made some
tained leave to sit again
ext.

A Bill for better regulating the commen of the Seigneurie of La Prairie, was read a second time, and referred to a Special Committee.

The House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, 2d February.

Mr. Neilson accompanied by the other Messengers reported to the House that their Address of the 29th January to His Grace the Governor in Chief has been presented to His Grace, and that his Grace had been pleased to make the following answer.

Gentlemen,

The Title deeds of the Fiefs Sillery & St. Gabriel which are now vested in the Crown, being public documents to which all His Majesty's subjects have a right of access, directions shall be given to the Deputy Secretary of the Province & to the prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench, in whose custody those documents are kept, to lay copies thereof before the Assembly whenever required by that House so to do.

Being, however, apprized by the Journals of the Assembly of the circumstances which have led to the present application, I think it necessary to acquaint the House, that the several tribes of Indians residing within this Province of Lower-Canada, are, for weighty reasons of state, under the immediate superintendance & protection of the Crown, & that their respective claims to lands, heretofore held by the late order of Jesuits, in this Province, have long since been fully investigated & determined upon, by Tribunals appointed under the Royal authority for that purpose.

Should circumstances at any time occur to render Legislative interference necessary, of which His Majesty must be the judge, due information will be given thereof to both Houses of the Provincial Parliament.

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The following Message from His Grace the Governor in Chief was laid before the two Houses of the Legislature on Monday last.

RICHMOND, LENOX & AUBIGNY,
Governor in Chief.

The Governor in Chief acquaints the House of Assembly, that he has received the Instructions of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, as to the manner in which His Royal Highness's commands respecting the proceedings of the Assembly against Mr. Justice Foucher, which were communicated to the Assembly by message upon the second day of March last, are to be carried into execution.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent considers it most advisable & has accordingly been pleased to direct that the Assembly, previous to any ulterior proceedings, to adduce without delay, & deliver to His Grace the Governor in Chief, such documentary evidence as they may consider adequate to support the charges which they have brought against Mr. Justice Foucher, & that copies of such charges, of such documentary evidence, & of the examinations already taken & annexed to the charges, be then transmitted by His Grace the Governor in Chief, to Mr. Justice Foucher, for his answer & defence.

And His Royal Highness has been further pleased to direct that the answer & defence of Mr. Justice Foucher, be, by His Grace the Governor in Chief, communicated to the Assembly, for their reply, and the whole of the documents, as soon as the reply of the Assembly shall be received, shall be by him transmitted to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, for such further course as the case may require.

Castle of St. Lewis, }
Quebec, 8th Feb. 1819. }

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MR. NEILSON,

Perhaps the Public curiosity will be gratified by the following statement of the present population of the City of Quebec, the precision & exactness of which may be relied on.

Quebec, February 10th, 1819.

Division.	Upper Town	Lower Town	St. John's Suburbs	St. Roch's Suburbs	Total.
Dwelling Houses.	424	440	515	609	2088
Total of Souls.	3455	3243	3768	4611	15277
Protestants.	1825	1020	409	453	3707
Catholics.	1630	2223	3359	4158	11570

The present Season still continues to be unusually mild. A heavy rain yesterday has again laid the fields partly bare, a thing unexampled in this country in February. From Sunday till this morning the Thermometer has been constantly above the freezing point. On Monday it was at 47.

YORK, Feb. 25, 1819.

Mr. Gourlay having been committed to Gaol, pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the 44th of the King, applied, shortly after his committal, for a writ of *Habeas Corpus*; hoping perhaps that it would be refused him; but it was granted, and by virtue of it he was brought from Niagara to York, to lay his case before the Chief Justice, who had issued the writ. That Magistrate having decided that the order to Mr. Gourlay to quit the Province, and his imprisonment on refusal to do so, were strictly comformable to the Statute, he was remanded to prison at Niagara. While Mr. Gourlay was at York, he resided at Mr. Forest's Inn.

That our readers may see how far party spirit will carry misrepresentation when not restrained by a respect for truth, we extract the following article from the Canadian Courant of the 13th inst.

"By late accounts from York, U. C. it appears that Mr. Gourlay has been removed by virtue of a writ of Habeas Corpus from Niagara to the Gaol of that place, in consequence of a design of some misguided people to pull down the prison, and to liberate Mr. G. who (depending on a more constitutional redress of his grievances) gave notice of the intended violence. Our correspondent goes on to inform us, that since his arrival at York, the prison doors have been open to him, with an intimation that he *might go out*, which, however, Mr. Gourlay has refused to do."

Our readers will observe that the above short paragraph contains six direct falsehoods, viz.

1st. That Mr. Gourlay was removed to the *Gaol at York*.

2d. That certain misguided people intended to pull down the prison at Niagara.

3d. That Mr. Gourlay gave notice of such intention.

4th. That the prison doors at York were thrown open to him.

5th. That it was intimated to him that he might go out.

6th. That he refused to do so.

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Early Navigation.—The Schr. Mary Ann, J. Mosier, arrived here on Monday the 22d instant with passengers from Niagara, being probably the first instance of the lake being navigated at so early a period of the year. The season has however been so very mild as to make the navigation practicable and safe almost every day since the commencement of the winter, between Niagara and this port, and indeed it is said even to Kingston.

A letter from Cornwall of the 12th inst. mentions a heavy fall of rain the day before, accompanied by very severe thunder and lightning.

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Fire.—A small house built & inhabited by two brothers of the name of Stewart, and a sister, was unfortunately burnt early on Sunday morning last. They emigrated to this country last summer, and were remarked for their incessant industry and frugality, by which they had accumulated a sum of money in gold and silver which they had great hopes of increasing until they could be enabled to build a comfortable house for their parents, who it is said they expected out in the spring. The flames spread with such rapidity that they could not save a single article, & with difficulty escaped themselves. The money was found melted into a solid mass: but a large stock of clothes which they had brought with them was entirely lost.

—

Kingston, Feb. 16th

To Captain FITZ-GIBBON.

SIR,

Having noticed a letter in the Niagara Spectator, signed Robert Gourlay, in which that gentleman professes that he does not answer three letters of yours, because he despises them, I send you the following anecdote, which perhaps may not have fallen within your line of reading.

Mons. G. one of the theist *Philosophes* of Voltaire's day, being in bad odor at the French court, had retired to the Prussian dominions, & there, spread certain calumnies against the French nation. In the mean time, Mons. F. a Prussian gentleman, was appointed to — diplomatic situation from the court of Berlin to that of Paris. At length Mons. G. having returned to the latter capital, Mr F. on some occasion, published, in three letters, the calumnies alluded to, to each of which the Philosophe deigned no other reply, than "Mr. F. is a despicable fellow and beneath my notice."

At last a friend of the Philosopher's waited on him, and suggested the necessity of disproving the calumnies in question, adding the impression of the public, seeing the respectable character of Mr F. was extremely against him, and in short, that full credit was given to Mr. F's. assertions. "Que voulez vous faire" calmly replied the Philosophe, "the fellow has truth & evidence of his side. Let us divert the public attention, and blacken the author's reputation." Shortly after a calumnious philippic appeared against Mr. F. and the Prussian government.

Being a sincere friend to the freest discussion, but a mortal enemy to wilful falsehood or a distorted representation of facts, I remain

Sir
Your obt. Servt.
VERAX.

FROM THE KINGSTON CHRONICLE.

SIR,

Ere I proceed with my illustrations and criticisms, I must beg you will permit me, for its greater decorum, to adopt the fashion, both of ancient and modern Reviewers, who conceal, by addressing their readers in the plural number, the unbecomingness of Egotism.

The plan we pursue, is, to take up the Spectator over our cup of tea; and we generally find matter for criticism in the first paragraph that catches our eye:—this evening we have stumbled on one which appears to be part of a letter addressed by our author, to the Lieutenant Governor of this Province, from New York. It runs thus,

"My detention in Canada, in consequence of these prosecutions, had deranged all my plans, and I had to hurry off to this place to receive letters which had long lain for me, to have the latest intelligence from my friends at home, and to quiet their anxiety by communicating the issue of the unpleasant occurrences which had broken the chain of correspondence, and delayed my return to England."

Here, Sir, we behold an author of great talents, keen discernment fallen into the gross error of imposing an intolerable insult on the understandings of mankind: and we can only vindicate his reputation for ability, by conceiving he must have been driven to the wretched shift by the exigency of the dismon. When—travel six hundred & odd miles to receive & answer letters!!! Was there no Post? A similar absurdity as so well shown off in the scene of a Farce carrying the date of the French Revolution that we need give ourselves no further trouble than to transcribe it for our readers' amusement & instruction. The personages brought before them are Isaac Dupe, an honest believing lad, servant to a Mr. Democrat, and a shrewd fellow of honest Isaac's acquaintance, called Ferret; the scene lies in England.

"*Ferret.* Where's your master, Isaac?

"*Isaac.* My master!—he's gone to Calais, sure, to bathe in the Sea.

"*Ferret.* Gone to Calais, sure, to bathe in the Sea—humph—why, honest Isaac, have we no Sea on this side the water?

"*Isaac.* Yes, Master Ferret, Sea in a manner surely.

"*Ferret.* Now, Isaac, I'll tell thee; thy master Democrat is no more gone to bathe in the Sea than thou art. Thou last carried letters, Isaac, to Calais, to one Citizen Red Dogger. This man, Isaac, is the head of one of those British societies that lend arms & money to—(here look astonished)—don't twigg, lad, eh?—

"*Isaac.* (with emotion) oh! the smooth tongued villain—the sound things rush upon my mind—look ye, Ferret, thank'ye, I see it all, Sir, Sir.

As we have been so fortunate as to find so apt an illustration ready to our hand, we may proceed this evening with another paragraph—ay—here are some indications of criticism, it seems, on the Speech from the Throne

"When it is told that our subject Assembly *Scarcely reasonable did to the consti—*, and that the constitution be long held up to the world as "a model of perfection *stood in need of "such and ?"* What will be the feelings "in England? Why, truly, John Bull will be quite staggered with the news "—the wolf dandt his existence—he will "doubt if he ever had a constitution or "not"

Hold, gentle author: did you not drop a word or two the other day about Pitt's gagging bill? If John Bull then had a gagging bill of his own, make him not gentle author, to doubt of his existence on hearing that your virtuous labors have inflicted the like on this Province—not quite to doubt of his existence if you please—you may let him be a little astonished or so, that grown up men should be found in a country of such unrivalled blessings as this, to be the dupes of eloquence like yours.

But tell us, gentle author, for we are weak & ignorant, what have been the suspensions of poor John's Habeas Corpus, that he should be so surprized to hear of aiding the constitution. We have considered these suspensions hitherto as aids to the constitution; and we hold it a species of aid, Sir, that has been too visible a far off by its effects. When the Mariner sees the mighty swell of the Ocean come rolling from the North, he can with certainty affirm that the winds have been violent in that quarter. So we, when we behold men of unquiet character and revolutionary principles coming into our Province, we can assert with some degree of certainty, that the suspension of the Habeas Corpus has taken place in the mother country.

But now, Sir, in return for the old story of Giles Joh, the application of which is stolen from Cobbet, we will give you an unbackmied anecdote of the Bishop of Lisbon & the Church of St. Jeronimo, which we relate as concisely as we can.

The tremendous earthquake which destroyed the Capital of Portugal, was preceded at intervals by sundry minor shocks: in one of these, the great Church was a little deranged at the North East Angle. The worthy Bishop, as seemed rational enough, set about ordering it to be assisted by props. But while the workmen were preparing, in came to the Rev. Prelate, a deputation, consisting of the Dean, Sub-Dean, Prebends, Chanters, Sub-Chanters, Sextons, Sub-Sextons, singing boys & all; to prop the great church of St. Jeronimo would be no better than — rubbage!"—The shock was renewed the next m[illegible]—Near Sunset, the Dean, Sub-Dean, Prebends, Chanters, Sub-Chanters, Sextons, Sub-Sextons, singing boys & all, were assembled round a heap of stones—it was the ruin of St. Jeronimo—*the best constructed and noblest edifice in the Universe, whose fall was to be identified with the dissolution of the world!*

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.

I. B.

BELVILLE, 16th Jan. 1819.

SIR,

I agree with Mr. Gourlay perfectly that it is not a proper comparison between Lord Sidmouth having refused to receive a petition, and Sir Peregrine Maitland having refused to receive a petition.

The petition Lord Sidmouth refused to receive was one, purporting to be from the inhabitants of Westminster. The Petition Sir Peregrine Maitland refused to receive was one from a convention of Delegates; and if it had been, what does this mighty fact amount to—why that Mr. Gourlay's friend, Mr. Hunt, did what any man, of any character, or of any description, might have done, he left a paper at an office!! But let us carry on the comparison a little further than has suited Mr. Gourlay's prudence. The very description of petitions, then, which Lord Sidmouth did refuse to receive, Sir Peregrine Maitland has unfortunately received and answered, as I learn in that part of the country through which I lately passed. I confess, from the style of some of them, I was as much astonished, the' probably not so much disappointed, as the Gentlemen, whose hearts of being their author was, at their having such immediate notice. As to Lord Eskestone's having presented the petition, it may be asked, why should he not have done so? It was not a petition from a national convention, and it in no way bears upon Sir Peregrine Maitland's refusing to receive a petition from three delegates, though magistrates of an unblemished reputation. The truth however is, that unless these worthy gentlemen have told Mr. Gourlay one, & every body else another story, that this unfortunately, like most of the statements of the same author, happens to be not quite correct, and this commission could only boast of two thirds of the importance Mr. Gourlay has bestowed upon it. If these two gentlemen err not, their brother Justices did not go up, and manfully, in Mr. Gourlay's phrase, tell the Lieutenant Governor that the Petition was his own act & deed. But as the young militia man says in Beaumont's play.

"This (other Captain lurk'ed behind the wall."

R.

—

DIED.

After a long and painful illness at the Naval Depot, Penetanguishine.—Mr. Thomas Tarte, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Navy, aged 27.

—

YORK ASSEMBLIES.

THE Ball advertised for Wednesday the 3d. of March next, will take place on Tuesday, the 2d.

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UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

The following signatures to the Address from the inhabitants of Queenston have been received in addition to those already published.

James Macklin J. P.
Wm. Smith, Merchant.
Robert McDougal do.
Peter McDougal do.
John McDougal,
John McEwin, Cap. 1st Regt. Militia.
Robert M. Loug, Merchant.

—

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

—

Executive Council Office,
York, 19 Feb. 1819.

DIVERS applications having been made to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for Grant or Lease of certain Lands, situate in the District of Newcastle, and in the Midland District, with a view to establish *Iron Works* thereon, it is thought proper to afford an Open Competition for Lease, & it is therefore this day ORDERED by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, That Proposals will be received until the first day of May next, by the Clerk of the Council, from any individual for Lease of certain Tracts on or near the Cran River, which emptics itself into the River Trent, and for Licence to dig Iron Ore.

J. SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

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The Cenotaph.

THOSE who wish to subscribe for the National Monument, to be erected to the memory of the late lamented Princess of Saxe Cobourg, are informed that the subscription papers will remain at the office of Wm. Allan, Esq. until the 31st. of March next, when the amount must be *remitted to England.*

—

A GARDENER

FROM Great Britain, wants a situation: he served a regular apprenticeship to the gardener of the Right Hon. Wm. Wellesley Pole, and hopes to be able to give full satisfaction to those who may employ him.

—Enquire at this Office. 3w9.

—

Government Contract.

TENDERS will be received at this Office to the 24th instant from Persons desirous to Contract for supplying such quantities of FRESH BEEF to the Garrison, as may be required from 25th February to 24th Sept. 1819.

The Tenders to specify the rate per pound, also to name two respectable Persons, to join them in the Contract.

No Tender will be received after 12 o'clock in the forenoon, on the 24th inst.

F. T. BILLINGS,
D. A. C. G.

Commissariat Office,
York, 18th Feb. 1819.

Mr. Durand's Letter concluded.

or Acts, and that no such Act shall be valid or effectual to any of the said purposes, within either of the Provinces of Canada, unless the Legislative Council and Assembly of such Province, shall in the Session in which the same shall have been passed by them, have presented to the person administering the Government, an address or addresses, specifying that such Act contains provisions for some of the said purposes before described, &c. and desiring that in order to give effect to the same, such Act should be transmitted to England without delay, for the purpose of being laid before the Parliament." This, Sir, was what the Committee meant when they said that our gracious Sovereign and the Parliament of the United Kingdom *could alone lay the axe to the root of the obstructions*—and not that the Committee alluded to any grievances under which the country was groaning; for, God knows, if ever there was a part of the globe blest with an extensive portion of human happiness, it is Canada, and that every honest man must say, who puts his hand upon his heart, and speaks truly.—If there is one amongst those who may read this, who can suppose that a government exists or ever did exist, wholly free from abuses—to him I do not address myself; for, such an one can neither have read or studied.—The duty of those who love their country, is undoubtedly to check innovations, but not to pull down the noble structure about their ears, because it has blemishes which are the inevitable lot of all things human. In the Spectator of the 24th Dec. Mr. Gourlay again takes my name in vain, and charges me with having felt the influences of "Little York;" he says, "on my arrival at York, what was my astonishment when I found that Mr. Durand, who had long stood forward as the people's friend, had now turned against them, and voted for the Gagging Bill." How we see him throwing aside the veil of decency, and exposing the naked malignity and rancour of a bad heart;—charging me at once with abandoning my sacred trust, and why?—because I have differed with him in opinion, as to the propriety or safety of permitting the continuance of political Conventions.—I would ask, is it fair, generous, or reasonable, of this presumptuous man, to expect that I am to go hand in hand with him in all his plans, if I think them dangerous to the community? I may allow myself to be a strong advocate for the rights of the subject, and the suppression of abuses—I hope, *without that sacrifice*; and Mr. Gourlay has been most egregiously mistaken in me, if he has counted upon my support to his wild and mad projects.—Far different, indeed, has ever been the object of any opposition I may have made to some public measures—and, Mr. Editor, I do not despair of convincing dispassionate reasonable men—all, indeed, who are unblinded by mad enthusiasm, or worse motives, that the experience of the conduct of the first Canada Convention, held at York, (which I have ever considered as principally controlled by Mr. Gourlay, as he promised he would do, in his address to the land owners, of the 2d of April, where he says—"In the scheme proposed, I am accept of no appointment, but *persons acting in it shall have no interest as distance, and I shall make clear to them every cause to be pursued.*") afforded sufficient reasons to those whom the public had entrusted to represent them, to prevent, for the future, a recurrence of such meetings. To use one of Mr. Gourlay's metaphors: The little cloud of discontent and murmuring at first merely shewing itself, under the figure of a Convention for redress of grievances, already began to expand, rousing over with relentless anathemas the constituted authorities, and no doubt, would in time have covered the whole of this happy land a storm of anarchy and confusion, that would have completed its destruction.—It was therefore meet and fitting to suppress them, and in passing the Convention Act, it was not meant to reflect upon, neither did it fulminate any individuals of the Convention at York, having only a prospective operation, and in my opinion, is founded in sound policy, under existing circumstances.

My sentiments of the principles of those of the inhabitants who attended the late Township Meetings, as well as the Convention, are publicly known.—Mr. Gourlay himself says he heard at Kingston, that I was only defending them; and if he will be candid, he will acknowledge, that the truth of this information has since been confirmed to him by William Keer and George Hamilton, Esqrs. both of whom attended the Bar of the House for upwards of three weeks, heard all the debates, and cannot do less than testify to my exertions to prevent any idea of sedition intentions being attached to those who called themselves Friends to Enquiry. I had good reason to do so; and I acquitted my conscience fully.——No man in the country is a stronger friend to Enquiry than myself, and many who went to the Township Meetings, had first consulted me.—I knew them to be loyal men; I did not discourage their attending those Meetings—they happened previous to the administration of Sir Peregrine Maitland, and at a time when enquiry and watchfulness were considered, by me as more immediately needful.—I could not with propriety attend them myself—I was in my proper place, agitating an Enquiry into the state of the Province, and these Township Meetings I deemed *as useful levers* or stimulants to Parliamentary men. I saw no more of my friends, after the Meetings took place, had they consulted me further, I should have cautioned them from giving way to Mr. Gourlay's rash and doubtful views.—My opposition in the Commons to the strong manner in which they replied to that part of the speech from the Throne, relative to an organized system of sedition, was grounded upon various reasons, and principally, because I did not understand the speech as at all accusing the people of sedition—for from it—I conceived then, *and still do*, that it was *immediately levelled at the system as unconstitutional, (when coupled with the avowed sentiments of its projector*—and confirmed to His Majesty's Representative, by a previous address from the principal inhabitants and Executive Officers at York.)—Indeed when the subject was adverted to in the Speech, I could not help admiring the constitutional spirit which animated that part of it, where it was enjoined *to be cautious not to trespass upon that sacred right of the subject to obtain redress of grievances by petition.* What, I would ask, could be the impression upon the mind of "Sir Peregrine Maitland, on the object of the Convention in question, when the petition that emanated there, and first assailed his ear, required of him to dismiss "the people's legal Representatives?" A set of men he could know nothing of, & that it would have been both rash and unjust for him to have interfered with, without any alleged crime against them: the very men, (think, of whom Mr. Gourlay thus speaks:—"Your members of Assembly are now at home—compare their characters with them—around them, and you will find them *equally honest, equally wise, equally independent*—Now that they are returned to society as private individuals, *I should be the very* last man to call in question their worth or their probity—they are possessed in every way above par. Niagara 20 April, 1818." And when was this petition signed by? Was it the declaration will accompanied by the signatures of that majority of the people of every Township in the Province, that of constitutional right, had chosen members to present them in Parliament?—No, it was a petition signed only by *a few* Delegates, and those Delegates *chosen too only by a few*—and merging a dictum paramount to *their own instructions from those who chose them at the Township Meetings*, who I am certain, never *instructed them to abandon and repeal the humble* of their legal Representatives, but who had met at first merely to petition for redress of *grievances* of real, viz. reparation of losses by the war, and lands for Militia services?—What then, I say, could His Majesty's Representative think of such a petition? As a stranger just arrived amongst us, he could not but consider it as the silly act of discontented turbulent malcontents, no doubt, I felt it the duty of the Commons, coming as they did from every section of the Province, and knowing the loyalty of the people, *to have shewed this unfavourable impression of their answer*, and one which I drew out, (as now appears by the Journals), went fully to this effect; but it was thought unnecessarily rejected, and I opposed the one that was adopted by our House, through every step, and have now by me a copy of my last speech upon that subject, which I may yet, one day or other, submit to the public.

The Legislative Council wisely steered clear of any charge against the public *in these* manner.

I have now, Mr. Editor, fulfilled the object I had in view, of vindicating my conduct, as to the part I took in voting for the Convention Bill, and I feel confident of its being satisfactory to that respectable body to constantly whom I have the honor to represent. It is not, therefore, my intention, ever to renew the subject though it may involve me in the common fate of others, viz. of dragging down volumes of abuse from the pen of Mr. Gourlay—he uses no discrimination in the choice of his subjects or vindictives;—the most manly virtues, the most exemplary piety—the proud emblems of honour, and rewards of valour for services rendered to your country—public stations, that in the ages of Heroes, elevated men to the highest pinnacle of admiration & respect from their fellow-subjects, afford no protection; but, on the contrary, nauseate this unhappy man's taste: his infamous trifling with the character of Sir Peregrine Maitland, is, in my mind, one of the strongest proofs of this fact, and of the wretched depravity of his disposition.

JAMES DURAND.

Flamboro' West, 26th Jan. 1819.

The army.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Telegraph, under the Washington date of the 14th inst. expresses the opinion that the conflict in the house of representatives, on the conduct of gen. Jackson, will terminate in a successful attempt to disband the army. The letter adds, "the Virginia legislature is said to be four to one against gen. Jackson. This will be the severest blow to col. Monroe, he has had to dread. Gen. Jackson will be here on Monday. Rooms are said to be engaged for him, and it is further said he is to take his seat in the house of representatives, and look at his assailants eye to eye."

—

The following article is dated at Brussels, Nov. 21. It gives a new version of the alledged plot to seize the emperor Alexander.

"It is with great astonishment we read in the Journal de Frankfort of the 17th of this month, the following article, dated Brussels the 12th:—A plot has just been discovered, the object of which was nothing less than to seize the emperor Alexander on his journey hither, and to force him, under pain of death, to declare the duke of Reichstadt (young Napoleon) emperor of France, and her majesty the duchess of Parma, Regent. The conspirators had got proclamations printed, on which they depended to excite an insurrection. Several of them have been arrested, and they are almost all French. This plot is supposed to have extensive ramifications."

—

Captain D. Deacon, of the United States navy, has taken command of the Lake Erie station.

United States Bank Stock.—Letters from Philadelphia state that the stock of this bank fell in that city yesterday, after the report of the committee reached there, to 96 and 1-2 per cent. In anticipation of the tenor of the report, a very large amount was sold in this city yesterday, *at par*; and this day it is down to 97 and 1-4—*Ib.*

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the following Lots of Land, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Elmsley, viz. 19, 21, 22, 24, 29, 30, most eligibly situated on the North side of the Rideau Lake, which forms their northern boundary. The great road to the Perth Settlement, leading through one of the Lots. They abound in excellent Timber, which from its being contiguous to water communication may be raised to Montreal at a trifling expence. The quality of the soil and other advantages are such as to render this a desirable purchase to Farmers or persons engaged in the Lumber Trade. For terms of payment and other particulars apply to William Marshall Esq. Perth Settlement, or the Subscriber in Woodhouse, London District.

ROBERT NICHOL.

York, Feb. 11 1819. 6m8

To Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received for repairing and connecting the Government (brick) Buildings in York. Apply to Thomas Ridout, Esq. Commissioner, who will shew the plan and elevation, and conditions of the Contract.

York, 18 Feb. 1819. 9

200 DOLLARS REWARD.

ON my leaving Niagara, about the 2d of July 1816, I forgot a Book which contained promissory Notes & Receipts, to a large amount, & among which was Mr. Daniel Brook's Note to me for £1763 12s. 3d. H. Currency, for which I have not hitherto received value. The Book was last seen in the hands of said Daniel Brooke, by the clerk who then superintended his business. And to corroborate this fact, an affidavit has been sworn to by him, before Doctor Muttlestad, of Niagara.

As I must experience an irreparable loss from the want of these valuable documents, the above reward shall be in addition to the person so returning the book in an unmutilated state.

To the public it may seem strange, that I have withheld this notice since the above period. I will only say, that I never could conceive that I should be under the disagreeable necessity of bringing this subject before them; but strong necessity now obliges me to do so.

HENRY DREAN.

York, Dec. 1, 1818. tf 5

IN Contradiction to the Misstatement of the Settlement between Mr. Daniel Brook and the Subscriber, which has appeared in the Upper Canada Gazette of the 14th Inst. Signed D. Brooke Senior, it is only necessary to state, that at the final settlement between the parties, Mr. Daniel Brooke, gaveme his Note, at 6 months, for £1763 12 3 H. Currency, which was the balance due me; which Note was witnessed by Nicholas Osborne, Esq. and dated July 24th 1818, and that there has been no settlement whatever between us since that date. HENRY DREAN.

York, 26th Jan. 1819. 6—3.

Belleville, 26th December, 1818.

BY Public Notice a meeting this day was held at the House of *Mr. Roswell Leavens*, of the town of Belleville, by a number of the respectable Inhabitants of the said town and its vicinity, for the purpose of devising ways and means to erect a commodious Episcopalian Church in the said town—when JAMES Mc NABB, Esq. M. P. for Hastings and the township of Ameliasburgh, was unanimously called to the Chair. The following Resolutions were passed.

1st. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that it is highly expedient a Memorial be immediately drawn up and forwarded to York, in order to be laid before his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, praying for the authority and patronage of that Honorable Executive body, to erect a commodious building for an English Episcopalian Church upon the ground reserved by the Executive Government of this Province for such purpose, between *Church* and *Rear* Streets in the town of Bellville.

2d. That Capt. John Meyers, W. Allan Taylor, Esq. Capt. Thomas Coleman, Mr. Roswell Leavens and Mr. Andrew Mayne, be the Trustees to carry into full effect the Resolutions herein contained; and also that Mr. Thomas Parker, of this town, Merchant, be Treasurer, to receive and account for as the said Trustees, or three of them, shall think proper to direct, all subscription monies and donations by him collected, and hereafter to be applied, for the express purpose of building the said Episcopalian Church.

3d. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the aforesaid Lots so reserved for a Church & Burying Ground in Bellville, be prayed for in the aforesaid Memorial, to be granted in trust to the said Trustees herein mentioned, and, to their successors hereafter to be chosen by a majority of the aforesaid Trustees, in all cases of vacancies in such office, and for the express purpose aforesaid.

4th. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the Chairman is considered authorised to draft and forward the aforesaid Memorial to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, in the name and on the behalf of the said Trustees, in order to forward the intention of this meeting, in so serious and desirable an undertaking, without unnecessary delay.

5th. That should it please his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, favorably to answer the aforesaid Memorial, that a Subscription Paper be immediately opened at York, Kingston and Bellville, for the purpose of raising a fund to enable the aforesaid Trustees to commence, carry on, and fully complete, in a perfect manner, the building of a Church, wherein the Divine Service, according to the rules and regulations of the Church of England, may be performed, so soon as it is possible to attain this desirable object.

6th. That a copy of these Resolutions be immediately transmitted to the Editors of the Kingston Chronicle, and to the Editor of the Upper Canada Gazette, requesting the insertion thereof in their respective papers for the space of six weeks successively, after the receipt of the same.

7th. That the unanimous thanks of this meeting be presented to the Chairman, for his attendance, and the encouragement he manifested to promote such a laudable intention of the said inhabitants of Bellville and its vicinity. 6w4.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. If not previously disposed of, they will be sold by Auction on Tuesday the 15th day of June next.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

THE Copartnership of MATHEW CROOKS, & Company, carried on at Ancaster, in the Province of Upper-Canada, was dissolved on the first day of June last by mutual consent.—Notice is, therefore hereby given, to all Persons who stand indebted to the said Copartnership, to call and settle the same without delay. And those who have claims on the same, are requested to present them for settlement, to Matthew Crooks, who is fully impowered to adjust them.

W. CROOKS,
MATTHEW CROOKS

Ancaster, 25 Nov. 1818. 3w.—49

LANDS FOR SALE.

In the Township of Clarke,

Lots No. 16 17 & 18, Broken fronts 600 Acres.
16 17 & 18, 1st Con. 600.
17 & 18 2d. do 400.
17 & 18 3d. do 400.

In the Township of Cramahe,

Lots No. 17 18 & 19 3d Con. 600.
14 & 15 4th do 400.

In the Township of Darlington,

Lots No. 15 3d Concession 200
8 4th do 200.

In the Township of York,

Lot No. 37 3d Concession 200.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 16th Dec. 1818.—*tf.* 51.

For SALE.

THE Farm Lot & improvements formerly in the occupation of the Subscriber, situate on the Yonge Street Road, two miles from this Town.

SAM'L RIDOUT.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—6.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor Kingston, 12th March. 17tf.

Church Pew.

TO be sold or, let a single Pew, No 59. in the body of the church From its situation it is considered one of the best of the single pews.

For the Terms enquire at this office.

York, 2d Feb. 1819 tf—6

UPPER CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

YORK, Jan. 21st 1819.

The Agricultural Society offer the following premiums for the improvement of the undermentioned breed animals, to be exhibited at the Market House, at York, on Thursday the 17th day of June next.

	Dollars.
For the best Bull,	30
second do.	20
third do.	10
best Cow,	15
second do.	10
third do.	5
best Ram,	15
second do.	10
third do.	5

(The above animals to be between three and five years of age.)

[By Order] R. C. HORNE. *Secty.*

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

		Dollar at 5s.					
ARTICLES.	PER.	From £.	s.	d.	To £	s.	d
Beef	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	7 1-2
Mutton	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Veal	——	0	0	5	0	0	7 1-2
Pork	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Fowls	pair	0	2	0	0	2	6
Turkeys	each	0	7	6	0	10	0
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
Butter	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs	doz.	0	0	0	0	1	3
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
Oats	——	0	1	3	0	2	0
Turnips	——	0	1	3	0	2	0
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	3
Flour	cwt.	0	12	6	0	18	9
Do.	bl.	1	2	6	1	5	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hay	ton	2	0	0	2	10	0
Wood	cord	0	12	6	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscription to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - - *Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - - - *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - - - - *New-Castle.*
G. Fothergill, Esq. - - - - *Tortiche*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - - *Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - - *Niagara*
T. McCormack, Esq. - - - - *Queenston*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point*
M. Burwell, Esq. - - - - *Port Talbot*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - - *Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - - - *Amherstburg.*

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.

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Dollar at 5s.

ICLES.	PER.	From £.	s.	d.	To £	s.	d
f	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	7 1-2
ton	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
t	——	0	0	5	0	0	7 1-2
k	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
ds	pair	0	2	0	0	2	6
keys	each	0	7	6	0	10	0
se	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
ese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
ter	——	0	1	6	0	1	3
s	doz.	0	0	0	0	1	3
eat	bush.	0	0	0	0	3	9
s	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
toes	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
e	——	0	1	3	0	2	0
ups	——	0	1	3	0	2	0
bages	head	0	0	0	0	0	3
ur	cwt.	0	12	6	0	18	9
	lb.	0	2	6	1	5	0
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ornsby, Esq. - - - - *Kingston.*
leNabb, Esq. - - - - *Belleville.*
or Rogers, - - - - *New-Castle.*
Cuthergill, Esq. - - - - *Twenties*
latt, Esq. - - - - *Ancaster.*
Crooks, Esq. - - - - *Niagara*
McCormick, Esq. - - - - *Queenston*
Ross, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point*
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Hands, Esq. - - - - *Sandwich.*
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YORK:
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R. C. HORNE.

Council Office

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. III. YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1819. No. 10.

UPPER-CANADA.
P. Maitland,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE *the* THIRD *by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,*

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York on the eighth day of February one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty sixth day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the eighth day of February one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; HEREBY convoking AND by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of March, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this thirtieth day of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen and in the Fifty-ninth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmanus Shear or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Barford: and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be throwa open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Parkmand*: and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table:

	Sterling.
Two hundred Acres, - -	£16 17 6
Three hundred Acres, - -	24 11 7
Four hundred Acres, - -	32 5 8
Five hundred Acres, - -	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres, - -	47 13 10
Seven hundred Acres, - -	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres, - -	63 2 0
Nine hundred Acres, - -	70 16 1
One thousand Acres, - -	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres, - -	86 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres, - -	93 18 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £5 14 1

J. SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble of the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)
On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency, The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 30th 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to *JOHN FOSTER*, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 19th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that Lot No. 5. in the 12th Concession of Bertie, will be thrown open for Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto within Six Months from this date.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 8th Feb. 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office on or before the 22d day of March next, to be opened at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for surveying the remaining part of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, after the manner set forth in the advertisement from this office dated the 14th of December last.

Also for surveying the School Townships of Houghton and Westminster, in the District of London, the former containing about 27,000 and the latter 32,000 acres of unsurveyed land, and also the School Township of Seymour in the District of Newcastle, containing about 66,000 acres, and in the Ottawa District the Township of Alfred containing about 32,000 acres, & the Township of Plantagenet containing about 66,000 acres.

The Survey to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on each 100 acres surveyed.

Two sufficient securities will be required that the surveys be completed conformably to the instructions which will be delivered from this Office, and that any inaccuracies in the Survey be made good at the expense of the contractor.

No proposal will be received for the Survey of less than one Township.

The Land to compensate the Contractor for his Survey, will be drawn by Lot, after the chequered distribution of the two sevenths.

The peremptory settlement duty on each lot, required by the late regulations, will be dispensed with on the Lands granted in compensation of survey, and the restraints on sale of the land granted, for three years, will on the Lands of compensation be also dispensed with.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor General.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 19 Feb. 1819.

DIVERS applications having been made to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for Grant or Lease of certain Lands, situate in the District of Newcastle, and in the Midland District, with a view to establish *Iron Works* thereon, it is thought proper to afford an Open Competition for Lease, & it is therefore this day ORDERED by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, That Proposals will be received until the first day of May, next, by the Clerk of the Council, from any individual for *Lease* of certain Tracts on or near the Cran River, which empties itself into the River Trent, and for Licence to dig Iron Ore.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

THE
CHRISTIAN RECORDER.
TO APPEAR IN NUMBERS, ONE NUMBER EVERY MONTH, AT TWELVE & SIX PENCE, H'X CURRENCY, A YEAR.

THIS publication will be issued by Mr. GEORGE DAWSON, BOOK-SELLER, York, under the inspection of the Reverend Dr. STRACHAN.

It shall be devoted to theological and miscellaneous subjects, and particularly to interesting religious intelligence, and biographical and obituary notices.

Besides occasional original matter, it shall contain selections from the various British periodical works, moral and religious. These works will be regularly received for that purpose; and the readers of the *Christian Recorder*, will thus be furnished in the speediest mode, with valuable and interesting selections from the latest British periodical publications.

While it shall be the object of the Journal to record important religious events in general, particular regard will be paid to those which relate to the Protestant Church.

The Christian Recorder will present its readers with a passing map of the religious world; and shall be, occasionally, enriched with the sentiments of those masters of theology who were the glory of the days that are past, and whose writings exhibit the soundest views of Christian doctrine and order, and the highest fervors of pious feeling.

Whatever can advance the interests of religious truth; the purity, the unity, and the prosperity of the kingdom of the Redeemer; and the faith, holiness, and consolation of the Christian, shall, as far as practicable, find a place in this Journal

The plan, if executed with tolerable ability, must certainly render this publication useful & interesting to all classes of Christians, and the price of it is so low as to bring it within the reach of all who can be profited or interested by its contents.

It shall be printed with a handsome type, and on good paper of a large size.

The first number shall appear early in March, and a number will be published regularly every month. The work being issued solely from an earnest desire to promote the interests of religion, with the view to its general circulation, it will be furnished at the low rate of twelve shillings and six pence, Halifax Currency, a year.

Agents shall have a commission of 20 per cent. on the amount of subscriptions for which they become responsible.

Subscriptions received by Mr. G. DAWSON, Book-seller, York, to whom communications (post paid, may be addressed, and to whom persons at a distance may transmit their names, with directions by what conveyance the Journal shall be sent to them.

York, January 12, 1819.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Stoyles, where he has a consignment of excellent

WHISKEY

for sale, at 3d. N. Y. Curr'y. per gallon.

—ALSO—
A QUANTITY OF
Iron Hollow Ware,
(Box and Franklin Stoves, &c.)

to be disposed of at the prices they are sold for at the Manufactory, including transport.

A Discount of 5 per cent made to purchasers of the Iron Ware, exceeding Fifty Dollars.

W. ALLAN.
York 21st Nov 1818.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE
OR
WATERLOO HOUSE,
By George Brown;

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the house formerly Mr. Ansley's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that he has spared no expence to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. B. pledges himself that no exertions shall be wanting to promote the comfort & convenience of those who favor him with their custom; his HOUSE and STABLING are well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best quality that the country affords: and he hopes that upon trial his accommodations and terms will give general satisfaction.

York, 16th Oct. 1818.

GERMAN MILLS,
New Establishment.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Markham and its vicinity, that he has commenced an establishment at the *German Mills*, the Store of which is and will be kept well supplied with such articles as may be wanted, which will be sold reasonable, and Wheat, Rye or Barley at all times taken in payment.

A few hundred bushels of Wheat or Rye wanted immediately, for which one half Cash will be paid on delivery.

Apply to Mr. J. Coppergarth, at the Mills.

W. G. HEPBURNE
Queenston, 26th Oct. 1818. tf44

NOTICE is hereby given to all those persons, who stand endbted to

ALEXANDER WOOD,

either by Book Acct. Note or Hand, or by Bond; that unless the same is settled, on or before the First day of February next ensuing, they will (without reserve,) be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

York, 3rd Dec. 1818.

From Europe.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Mr. Ritchie, an English traveller, 28 years of age, embarked lately at Marseilles, for the purpose of proceeding into the interior of Africa, to effect discoveries. He was secretary of the present English Ambassador at Paris, when he learnt that the English Ministry had resolved, on the invitation of the Dey of Tripoli, to send an agent into the interior of Africa. Having imbibed early a passion for distant travels, he solicited with eagerness this honorable and perilous mission. As soon as he had obtained it, he spent several months of his stay in London and Paris in studying the Arabic, in procuring the necessary astronomical and physical instruments, and making himself familiar with their use. Mr. Ritchie has only a single travelling companion, Mr. Du ont, a young Frenchman, very ingenious in the art of preparing and preserving objects of Natural History.

A swindler, who is known to call himself Captain Long, late of the 64th foot, has exercised his calling with a great deal of audacity in Glasgow of late, although the police-officers have been in pursuit of him. He is a complete Dandy. To our young men he made a proposal for a swindling partnership. He proposed that Perth should be the scene of the fraud. They were to pretend to be agents for Sir Gregor MacGregor; to have splendidly fitted balls; and, when the rogues should be discovered, to move off to another place. Dandy coats, riding horses, and footmen, were to be employed in this undertaking. The villain who forms such a scheme is very ill-off, and was formerly, it is supposed, a private in the Dumfriesshire militia; and he has been in confinement in Aberdeen.—*Glasgow Chronical.*

A novel kind of explosion took place in the kitchen of Mr. Huntley, Bishopwearmouth-green on the morning of Sunday week. Mr. Huntley, jun. was standing near the kitchen fire, when the oven, in an *entire state*, was projected past him on to the floor; and at the same time a report, as loud as that of a small cannon, assailed his ears. Upon investigation it was ascertained, that the oven not having been in use for several months, and the damper being down, a quantity of carbureted hydrogen gas or fire damp had lodged in the flue of the oven, and there mixing with the atmospheric air, was ignited by the kitchen fire. After this description, we need scarcely advise our kitchen-g ods to be attentive in examining the state of their own vents, in order to prevent such accidents in future.—*Carlisle Journal.*

The Rev. Mr. Best, of Sheffield, having inveighed from the pulpit against theatrical amusements, the manager of the Sheffield theatre has published a letter in reply, in which he says—"I contend it is an infringement upon the rights afforded me by the law, to make the *precise theatre* that I have opened an object of your attack; and so strong is my conviction on the subject, that if I could only prove that you had kept a single individual away, I would bring an action against you for damages."

Hamburg, Nov. 27.—Immediately on his arrival here, Gen. Gourgaud presented himself to M. de Bartels, Prefect of the police, and solicited his authority to reside in this city. His request was granted, on the express condition of his strictly conforming to the existing laws.

Growth of tea in France.—The Moniteur has the following:—This precious herb, first introduced into France by a Russian, in 1814, promises to become naturalized amongst us. There are already three hundred stocks, which it is easy to multiply. This tea is received the approbation of the king's physicians, and the first naturalists in France. The plants are to be sold by subscription.

PARIS, Dec 11.

Yesterday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, salutes of artillery announced the departure of his majesty from the chateau of the Thuileries, in order to repair to the chamber of deputies.

The procession moved in the following order;

A detachment of gendarmerie, or household dragoons; a squadron of gendarmerie des chasses; the superior staff officers of the garrison & of the first division, having at their head the generals de Rochechouart & D'Espinois; the superior staff of the national guard & a squadron of the national guard mounted; a carriage of the duke of Orleans—carriage of the duke de Berri; two carriages of Monsieur's; a tea of the king's carriages, containing several dukes and peers, marechals of France & general officers; a squadron of hussars of the royal guard; the superior staff of the royal guard; a squadron of the body guard; the four heralds at arms; the king's coach; in which was his majesty, monsieur on his left, and at the front the dukes de Berri & Orleans. These three princes wore the robes and mantles of peers. The marechals duke of Ragusa & duke of Luxemburg were on the right of the coach; the duke of Havre & the General Bourmont were on the left.

The body guards on foot commanded by the duke de Mortemart, formed in files on each side of the coach; a squadron of cuirassiers & a detachment of gendarmerie closed the march. The national guard, the royal guard & the legions in garrison lined the streets through which the procession passed.

A deputation, consisting of twelve members of the chamber of peers and twenty-five of the chamber of deputies, received the king at the foot of the staircase leading to the grand perystyle of the legislative palace.

On his majesty's entrance into the hall of sitting, the whole assembly rose, and greeted the monarch uncovered, and exclaimed with *Vive le Roi!*

The king being seated on the throne, having on his right monsieur and the duke d'Orleans, and on his left the duke de Berri, addressed himself to the peers & desired them to be seated; and the chancellor, in his majesty's name, gave the same permission to the deputies.

His Majesty then delivered the following Speech:

"GENTLEMEN, At the opening of the last session, whilst I deplored the calamities which afflicted our country, I had the satisfaction to predict the near approach of their termination. A generous effort, of which I have a noble pride in declaring a more illustrious example was never afforded by any nation, enables me to realize these hopes. They are realized: my troops alone occupy all our posts. One of my sons, joining in these first raptures of our independent provinces, with his own hands, in the midst of the acclamations of my people, hoisted the French flag upon the ramparts of Thionville. Tuesday that flag floats over all the soil of France.

"The day when those of my children who leave with so much contingency, supported the burthens of an occupation of more than three years, shall be delivered from them, will be one of the most delightful days of my life; & my French heart has not less rejoiced at the termination of their sufferings, that at the disenthralment of the country. The provinces, which have so painfully employed my thoughts to this day, deserve the respect of the whole nation, which has, with me, admired their heroic resignation.

"The noble unanimity of feelings & of sentiment which you have manifested when I have demanded of you the means of satisfying our engagements, was a brilliant proof of the attachment of the French to their country—of the confidence of the nation in their King: and Europe has eagerly welcomed France to that rank amongst nations which belongs to her.

"The declaration which announces to the world the principles on which the alliance of the five powers is founded, sufficiently establishes the friendship which exists among the sovereigns. This salutary union, dictated by justice, and consolidated by morality & religion, has for its object to prevent the calamity of war by the maintenance of treaties, by the guarantee of existing rights & by mits us to fix our attention on that long period of peace which such an alliance promises to Europe.

"I have expected in silence this happy epoch to prepare myself for that mature solemnity in which religion consecrates the intimate union of the people with their king. In receiving the royal unction in the midst of you, I shall take to witness the God through whom kings reign, the God of Clovis, of Charlemagne, of St. Louis. I shall renew, on the altars, the oath to support the institutions founded by the charter, which I then in the more since the French, by an unanimous sentiment, have freely rallied around it.

"In the laws which will be presented to you, I shall take care that the spirit of that instrument is always transfused, to secure more & more the public rights of the French, and to preserve to the monarchy the strength it ought to have, to maintain all those liberties so dear to my people.

"In seconding my wishes & my efforts, you will not forget, gentlemen, that this charter, in delivering France from despotism, has put an end to revolutions. I depend upon your co-operation in repelling the pernicious principles which, under the mask of liberty, attack social order, and conduct by anarchy to absolute power, and whose fatal success has cost the world so much blood & so many tears.

"My ministers will lay before you the budget of expences which the public service requires. The prolonged effects of the events, which we were obliged to undergo or take the consequences, have not yet permitted me to propose to you the alleviation of the burthens imposed upon my people: but I have the consolation to perceive, that the moment is not far distant, when I may be able to gratify this wish of my heart. From this time, a period is definitively put to the increase of our debt. We have the certainty that it will rapidly diminish. This certainty & the fidelity of France in the fulfilment of her engagements, will establish, on an unmovable foundation, the public credit, which some circumstances, reasoned in their nature, and common to other states, have for a moment appeared to shake.

"The French youth have given a noble proof of their love for the country & for the king. The law for recruiting the Army is executed with submission, and often with joy. Whilst the young soldiers pass into the ranks of the Army, their brethren, exempt from service, will remain in the bosoms of their families; and the veterans who have finished their engagements, will return to their families, living examples, both the young & the old, of fidelity, benceforth inviolate, in the execution of the laws.

After the calamities of a dearth, the memory of which yet grieves my heart, providence, prodigal in this year of its beneficence has covered our fields with the most abundant harvests. They will serve to revive confidence, whose vessels navigate every sea, and will show to the remotest nation the flag of France. Industry & the arts, extending also their empire, will add to the blessings of general peace. To the independence of our country, and to public liberty, will be joined a more perfect private liberty than France has ever yet tasted. Let us unite in strains of gratitude to the author of so many blessings, and endeavor to make them durable. That object will be secured, if, discarding every painful recollection, suppressing every resentment, the French shall well understand that liberty is inseparable from order, which itself reposes on the throne, their only palladium. My duty is to defend the people against their common enemies. I shall perform it, and shall find in you, gentlemen, the aid which I have never asked you in vain."

From the United States.

From the Columbian.

Wonderful season.—We are now enjoying one of the most extraordinary seasons within the memory of man. For almost the whole month of January, the temperature of our climate has resembled that of April, and some days as pleasant as any in the month of May.

The farmers on Long Island, have turned their attention to ploughing, and several hundred acres in the neighborhood of New-York, have been ploughed within two weeks, which must be attended with the most beneficial consequences; it will not only destroy the grub-worm, but the wild onion also; besides the great advantage of preparing the ground for seeds at the early opening of spring.

General Gregor M'Gregor it will be seen, arrived at Norfolk on the 9th January, in the brig Hero, of 18 guns, from London, & sailed again on the 16th, for South America.

The following extraordinary statement is copied from the Washington City Gazette of Saturday last.

"*The Duel.*—We regret to state the melancholy result of an unfortunate meeting that took place between general Armistead T. Mason, of London co. Va. & John M'Carty, of Fairfax co. Va. They repaired, we are informed, to the neighborhood of Bladensburg, early this morning, armed with muskets, containing three balls each, & fought at the distance of six paces. At the first fire, gen. Mason received the contents of his antagonist's piece in his body, which put an immediate period to his existence. Mr. M'Carty received, at the same time, a wound in one arm.

General Mason's remains were conveyed to Georgetown, and lodged at general John P. Mason's. We have heard no further particulars: when they are known they will be published.

The deceased (gen. A. T. Mason) was a Senator in the 14th Congress, from Virginia; a valuable member of society, & highly respected by all who knew him. He has left a wife & child to deplore his untimely end. We believe this melancholy catastrophe grew out of a former well known political dispute with Mr. M'Carty.

From Lower Canada.

BROCKVILLE, 12th Feb. 1819.

A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on the remains of a man, which was discovered the day before, secreted behind a log, in a small piece of wood, 30 yards from the highway leading to Perth, and two miles from this Village. From appearances the body must have lain for several months, as the flesh was entirely consumed, with the exception of the feet and legs, which were partly preserved by boots; the Skeleton nearly all disjointed and the clothes torn by dogs. On examination it appears that the deceased has been about the middle size, wore a blue round Jacket with pewter buttons, defaced with a file or some other instrument, as if to remove some kind of impression that may have been on them; a light coloured marseille vest, with pearl buttons, grey worsted cord trowsers, coarse half boots nearly new, a white hat has been found 70 or 80 yards from where the body lay concealed in a hollow stump, with some chips thrown over it. There has also been found amongst the remains, a necklace of fair coloured hair plaited and joined by a light coloured ribband which the deceased has worn round the neck; a twisted finger ring of gold, with a small plain platt on it; a pair of Scissars with one point broke off, and a pocket Comb.

The skull bears evident marks of violence, and the fracture on it appear to have been made by the head of an axe. Nothing has been found to lead to a discovery, who the unfortunate sufferer has been; that he was a stranger is without doubt; and it is conjectured a Pedlar, from the circumstance of a man with a blue Jacket, and white hat, having been in the neighbourhood in Autumn with a large pack. The Jury did not hesitate in bringing a verdict of *Wilful Murder, by some person or persons unknown.*

Every enquiry is making that may lead to a discovery of the perpetrators of the horrid deed. A man is now in custody on Suspicion.—*Montreal Herald.*

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has received the following address from the inhabitants of the Township of Lochiel in the county of Glengary.

To His Excellency, Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces within the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

WE His Majesty's loyal & dutiful subjects the Protestants, freeholders of the township of Lochiel in the Eastern District, of the Province of Upper Canada, beg leave to offer our respectful & sincere congratulations, on your safe recovery from the severe indisposition which your Excellency has experienced.

May a gracious & protecting providence, enable your Excellency long to hold the reins of this government; we regret that the short visit of your Excellency to the County of Glengary, precluded the loyal & numerous protestants, of this Township, from expressing on that occasion those sentiments of respect, which we entertain for your Excellency, as well as the gratitude we owe to our Sovereign, in having nominated to this Government, one of your, Excellency's elevated rank, connected with the high and noble family of Lenox.

Few months have elapsed since we, hailed with the most flattering anticipation, your Excellency's arrival amongst us, to diffuse harmony & happiness amongst all classes of his Majesty's subjects in this Province, to encourage them with the most unlimited confidence in the honor, the integrity and talents of his Majesty's Representative.

Superior to all prejudice, your first care was to guard against the impression of party & individual opinions, often grafted by partiality, often vindicative to interested motives you soon convinced all that you are determined to judge for yourself, upon the unerring principles of experience, and that Justice & impartiality forms the basis of your wise administration.

You have already studied the interest of this Province in every point of view: your ready compliance with every just request, the correctness & equity of your decision, and your respect for the constitutional right is in itself sufficient proof of your wisdom & attachment to the people of this Province.

Allow us to offer our fervent wishes that you may enjoy every domestic happiness; & that you may long reside to administer justice amongst us, and witness the growing prosperity of this Province, is the sincere wish of all the Protestants of this Township.

John Cameron,	Angus Cameron,
Don. McLeod,	Ewen mcmillan,
Don. McMillan,	Don. Cameron,
Alexander McLeod,	Allan Cameron,
Malcolm McGilvray,	Ewen Cameron,
Roderick Dewer,	Evan Cameron,
Norman McLeod,	Allan Cameron,
John McCallum,	John Cameron,
Don. McLennan,	Angus McMillan,
Arch. McGilvray,	Angus McMillan,
Wm Wilson,	Ewen M'Master,
Don. McGilvray,	Arch M'Master,
Duncan McLean,	Alex. McMaster,
Murdoch McGilvray,	John McMaster,
Rod'k McLeod,	John McMillan,
Angus Dewer,	John McMillan,
Don. Dewer,	Ewen McMillan,
Rod'k Dewer,	Alex McMaster,
Alex. McLeod,	John McMillan,
William McLeod,	Ewen McMillan,
John McLeod,	John McMillan,
John McLeod,	Don. Cameron,
Wm. McLeod,	Allan McMillan,
Don. McLeod,	John McMillan,
Kenneth McLeod,	Don. McMillan,
Kenneth McGilvray,	Alex. McMillan,
Angus McGilvray,	John McLean,
Wm. McGilvray,	Ewen McMillan,
Angus McDonald,	John McMillan,
John McGilvray,	Ewen McMillan,
John Robertson,	Don. McMillan,
John McGilvray,	John McMillan,
Don McGilvray,	Angus McMillan,
Angus Dewer,	Ewen McMillan,
Don. Morrison,	Alex McMillan,
Dan Morrison,	Don. McMillan,
Malcolm Morrison,	Angus McMillan,
Norman Morrison	John McMillan,
Angus Ranaher,	Arch. McMillan,
Norman Mcleod,	John McMillan,
Rod'k Mcleod,	Don McMillan,
Kenneth McLeod,	Ewen McMillan,
Don. McGilvray,	Don. McMillan,
Malcolm McCuaig,	John McMillan,
Donald McCuaig,	John McMillan,
Malcolm McCrimmon,	Alex. McMillan,
Thos M'Cuaig,	Don. Mc Millan,
John Cuaig,	Angus McMillan,
Rod'k McCuaig,	John McMillan,
Don. McGilvray,	Arch McMillan,
Arch mcmillan,	John McMillan,
Miles mcmillan,	Alex Cameron,
Don. mcLeod,	Don. Fraser,
Alex mcLeod,	John McIntosh,
Rod'k McLeod,	Angus McIntosh,
Don. Gray,	Don McIntosh,
Wm. Dewer,	Ned McIntosh,
John McCuaig,	Kenneth McIntosh,
Kenneth McLeod,	Angus Dewer,
Ken. McLennan,	Rod'k McLeod,
Farquhar McLennan,	John McPhee, Senr.
Don. McLennan,	John McPhee, Junr.
Angus McKinnon,	John McRae,
Don. McKinnon.	Christopher McRae,
Ewen McKinnon,	Malcolm McRae,
John McKinnon,	John McCuaig,
Don. Cameron,	Malcolm McCuaig,
Arch. Cameron,	Don. McCuaig,
Rod'k McRae,	Rod'k Morrison,
Malcolm McRae, Senr	Wm mcMillan,
Malcolm McRae Junr.	John mcMillan,
John McDonald,	John London,
Thos. Duncan,	Robt Linklee,
John Anderson,	Dan. London,
John Gibson,	Kenneth mcCaskill,
Robert Gibson,	Hugh mcEwin,
Rod'k McKenzie,	Peter Stewart,
Rod'k Johnson,	Hugh Fraser,
Ewen Bethune,	Malcolm mcleod,
John Bethune,	Don. Cameron,
Farqr. Smith,	John Campbell,
Wm. Smith,	Finley mcRae,
Angus Smith,	John mcGillivray,
Don. mcDonald,	Malcolm mcCrimmon,
Wm. Campbell,	Don. mcCrimmon,
Don. mcLellan,	John mcCrimmon,
Peter mcDougald,	Don mcCrimmon,
Arch. mcLean,	Don Dewer,
John mcDougald,	Ewen mcleod,
Peter mcLean,	John mcleod,
Arch. mcLean,	Neil mcLeod,
John mcLean,	John mcLeod,
Don. mcLean,	John Urquhart,
John mcLean,	Wm. mcLeod,
Don. McMillan,	Don. mcmillan,
John McMillan,	Rod'k mcLean,
Don. McDermid,	John mcCrimmon,
John mcArthur,	Don. mcLean,
Don. McArthur,	Don. Dewer,
Peter mcDougald,	Ewen mcleod,
Arch. mcLean,	John mcleod,
Peter mcLean,	Alex. mcmillan,
Arch. mcLean,	John mcPhee,
John mcLean,	Alex mcLeod,
Don. mcLean,	Wm. mcLennan,
John mcLean,	Rod. mcLennan,
Don. McMillan,	Don. mcLeary,
Don. McMillan,	Duncan McKinnon,
John Mcmillan,	Allan McKinnon,
Don. McDermid,	Duncan McKinnon,

To which His Excellency was pleased to give the following Reply:

GENTLEMEN,

I am much gratified by your loyal and affectionate address. That the transplanted offspring of North Britain, has retained the virtues of the Parent Stock, you shewed in the late war; your loyalty kindred to that which was bearing the standard of the Mother Country into the heart of France. You have shewn it equally in Peace by that strong good sense and honest principle, under the guidance of which you saw at once into the overtures of disembodied treason, and repelled them with becoming disdain. May the blessed author of our Faith, from whom alone are all good sentiments, confirm your dependence upon him & give you every other blessing.

Accept my thanks for your congratulation on my being restored to better health. I hope to be enabled to fulfil my intention of visiting your township in the ensuing season.

York, Feb. 17 1819.

The following letter has been received by H[illegible] Brockville-y's Private Secretary.

SOPHIASBURGH, 23d Feb. 1819.

SIR,

Inclosed is an Address from this Township which I will thank you to lay before his Excellency the Lieut. Governor.

Some of our Townsmen who had unthinkingly placed their names to the Petition prepared by Mr. Gourlay, have seen their error and have requested permission to place their names to the Address.

I understand that there are a few persons privately preparing a List of Grievances to forward to His Excellency but have no doubt they will be as groundless as those which have already appeared.*

I am respectfully
Sir,
Your obedt. Servt.
JAMES COTTER.

Major Hillier, &c. &c.

*The Grievances have been received but contain no new matter, they are subscribed by an individual named Peter Potter

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Provinces of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

WE His Majesty's dutiful & loyal subjects Inhabitants of the township of Sophiasburg, beg leave to address your Excellency.

A Petition has been forwarded to your Excellency from our Township, & we are unwilling to remain longer silent, lest it should be imagined that our townsmen generally concur in the sentiments therein contained, but we assure your Excellency that we entirely disapprove of, and disavow it.

The petition was hastily adopted at the recommendation of an individual who has for some time past, been traversing this Province, endeavouring to excite discontent in the minds of His Majesty's loyal Subjects. We regret that some of our townsmen, whose [illegible] ty is undoubted, should have lent their names to that disrespectful production, but we attribute it wholly to inconsideration, and to the artful misrepresentations of the individual alluded to above.

We beg leave to assure your Excellency, that we are fully sensible of the happiness we enjoy in our present [illegible] & beneficent Government, and we are satisfied that under your Excellency's truly parental administration, this Province will advance rapidly in strength & prosperity.

Sophiasburg 10th Feb. 1819.

[*The Names omitted until next week.*]

To which His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to give the following reply.

GENTLEMEN,

I have received with particular sa[illegible]

Malcolm McRae,
John McCraig,
Malcolm McCraig,
Dan. McCraig,
Roderick Morrison,
Wm. McMillan,
Senr. John McNaughton,
Junr. John Cameron,
Ranald Cameron,
Dan. Cameron,
Kenneth McCaskill,
Hugh McEwing,
Peter Stewart,
Hugh Fraser,
Malcolm McLeod,
Dan. Campbell,
John Campbell,
Finley McRae,
John McGilvray,
Malcolm McCrimmon,
Dan. McCrimmon,
John McCrimmon,
Dan McCrimmon,
Dan. Dewar,
John McIntosh,
John McIntosh,
Neil McLeod,
John McLeod,
John Urquhart,
Wm. McLeod,
Dan. McMillan,
Roderick Morrison,
John McCrimmon,
Dan. Morrison,
Norman McLeod,
Alex. McMillan,
John McPhee,
Alex McLeod,
Wm. McLennan,
Alex. McKenzie,
Dan. McLeary,
Duncan McKinnon,
Allan McKinnon,
Duncan McKinnon,

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ent of France. You have
nally in Peace by that strong
and honest principle, under
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d them with becoming dis-
y the blessed author of our
whom alone are all good
confirm your dependence up-
ve you every other blessing.
y thanks for your congratu-
y being restored to better
hope to be enabled to fulfil
o of visiting your township
g season.
b. 17 1819.

letter has been received by H
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BURGH, 23d Feb. 1819.

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I am respectfully
Sir,
Your obedt. Servt.
JAMES COTTER.

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nt Governor of the Province
r Canada, and Major General
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&c. &c.

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advance rapidly in strength &

burg 10th Feb. 1819.

[was omitted until last week.]

s Excellency the Lieut. Governor
eased to give the following reply

received with particular sa

isfaction your loyal Address, for I think it important to the interests of the Province, that it should be universally known how little its inhabitants are to be shaken by the most insidious & persevering attempts to undermine their loyalty to their Sovereign, or their attachment to the Constitution of their country. It is particularly becoming in those who were inadvertently led into error (and which of us is not liable to be so?) to have avowed it by their concurrence on the present address.

Be assured Gentlemen, that it is no less my inclination than my duty to remedy as far as lies in my power any description of evil, whether of a private nature, or such as affects the general interest.

York, March 1st. 1819.

YORK, MARCH 4, 1819.

At the Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, holden at the Town of York, in and for the Home District, on Monday the 22d day of February, 1819, before the Hon. Wm. Dummer Powell, Chief Justice, and William Allan, Esquire, associate.

ARCHIBALD MCLELLAN, convicted of an assault and battery upon Samuel Gale Esq. in the vicinity of the Court House, during the last Assizes, sentenced to pay to the King a fine of one hundred pounds, to be imprisoned in the common gaol of this District, for the space of six calendar months, and until he shall give security for his good behaviour for two years thereafter, to remain in prison till the fine be paid and security given.

JOHN MCNALLY, convicted of Larceny, sentenced to be imprisoned in the common gaol of this District for the space of twelve calendar months, and at the expiration of that period to be publicly whipped and discharged.

THOMAS MASON, convicted of Larceny from the Dwelling House, and Grand Larceny, convicted of Arson, sentenced to be taken from hence to the place from whence they came and from thence to the place of execution, there to be hanged by the neck till they be dead.

The following Indictments were found by the Grand Jury.

THE KING VS. the EARL OF SELKIRK and thirteen others, for a conspiracy to destroy the trade of the North West Company.

THE KING VS. WILLIAM LOSEE and thirteen others for a Riot, and obstructing the Deputy Sheriff in the execution of his duty.

At the same Court, a verdict of five hundred pounds damages was given against the EARL OF SELKIRK, for false imprisonment of Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, Deputy Sheriff of the Western District.

A verdict of fifteen hundred pounds damages was also given against the EARL OF SELKIRK, for false imprisonment of DANIEL MCKENZIE, Esq formerly a partner of the N. W. Company.

From the Canadian Courant.

Two communications from residents of Upper Canada, have been received by the Editor. They both complain that we misrepresented the conduct of their Representatives, by our statement in this paper of the 16th ult. "that an act to authorize imprisonment, &c. &c. &c. was passed with closed doors." This *was an error on our part*, tho' we conceive a very pardonable one; for it across from the difficulties that the Sister Province was in the full enjoyment of all the privileges conferred by the British constitution. At the time the piece was written we did not know of the existence of any Act that act, hostile to its spirit. And altho' we even had been acquainted with that regulation which has been recently used as a flimsy pretence to sanction the violation of the sanctuary of freedom in the person of a native Briton, who could not fall a victim of tyranny which have dared to warp this "alien act" from its original intention to the purposes of their political hatred, and revenge? The inference therefore that we drew, when the news first arrived, was, that an Act had been *secretly* passed.

To the Editor of the Upper Canada Gazette.

SIR,

Had as the case of Upper Canada may appear to us now to which we are by no means disposed, to consider the Editors of the above paragraph as culpable for making it public as they wish, without *Comment*, I will leave that to their own reasoning, (reasoning which I trust they possess for a mistaken moment,) and will only say, that I conceive a very pardonable one for the following reasons, viz.—They conceive "this was an error on our part," though we say that we conceive a very pardonable one. Why pardonable? It arose from a mistaken idea, that Upper Canada well had enjoyment of the privileges conferred by the British Constitution." That is, "we told the public that the House of Assembly passed an Act with closed doors," because we had *mistaken* idea that the Province was in full enjoyment of the privileges conferred by the British Constitution." At the time," they *could*, "the piece was written, we did not know of the existence of any Alien Act, hostile to its spirit." Do they mean by the open letter piece, according to English construction, or to the spirit of the British Constitution, as the above allusion seems to suggest? In either case this is their argument: Would not the public, that the House of Assembly passed an Act with closed doors, because we did not know any Alien Act, hostile to the piece we were writing—nor to the British Constitution? Not near the gentlemen proceed— And altho' we had been acquainted with that Regulation, (the Regulation alluded to is an Act of Parliament printed like all the others, and has been to be seen in the book of Statutes, the last thirteen years) which has been recently used" &c. "The inference therefore that we drew, when the news first arrived, was, that an Act had been recently passed." Pretty gentlemen these to instruct the public! Here is an Act, published in the book of Statutes of the Province, thirteen years, which they have the assurance to tell them is *latent*, and they volunteer writing on Parliamentary subjects, without knowing of such an Act, and to close this over, they call it a Regulation.

What must the world think of the public when such nonsence and palpable falsehood is thus intended to pass?

I am &c.

TERAX.

To Robert Nichol, Esq. M. P. Lieut. Col. 2d. Regt. Norfolk Militia.

SIR,

WE, the undersigned officers of the 2d. Regt. of Norfolk Militia, avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity of waiting upon you, to offer our hearty congratulations on your safe return to this country, and to express our satisfaction at the prospect of your again taking up your residence amongst us.

We shall feel the greatest pleasure in seeing you resume those Legislative and Military duties which we know from experience you are so well qualified to discharge with ability.

We embrace the present opportunity of assuring you that we have heard with pleasure, that your exertions during the late war with the United States, have been so justly appreciated by His Majesty's Government, and of the distinguished manner in which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has thought proper to reward them. Such rewards are at once the most ample testimony of the merits of the individual, and the flattering attention of Government to those who distinguish themselves honorably in its service.

As individuals, we begto add that we anticipate with pleasure the moment of being again under your command.

Permit us also to offer our best wishes for your *domestic* happiness and welfare, and to reiterate our congratulations on your return to the bosom of your family and the society of your friends.

Abraham Bacelje, William Park, Henry Bedeaff, William Dixon, Jonathan Austin, M Farland Wilson, Isaac Gilbert, Ab. Messecar, Titus Wilkinson, Jacob Lemon, Thomas Francis, Captains. John Conrod, James McQueen, George J. Ryerse, Dennis Shaw, Reynard Potts, ——— McCool, John Stuart, William Jackson Lieut. and Adj. Joseph Lemon Qr. Master. Ensigns.

To which he made the following answer :

GENTLEMEN,

It is exceedingly gratifying to me, after so long an absence from my official duties, and more especially during a period of so much public interest, to meet from you a reception so flattering to my character, on returning home.

Of the good opinion of a body of gentlemen, who amidst the greatest privations and most discouraging circumstances, so honorably supported their own character as well as that of the 2d. Norfolk Regt. for loyalty & attachment to their Sovereign, and who made such sacrifices in defence of this part of His Majesty's dominions, I cannot but feel proud, and I beg you will accept of my best thanks for this very kind and flattering expression of your confidence & good will.

To merit a continuance of those favorable sentiments of my public conduct, by *honorable and constitutional means*, will ever be my aim, and I request your acceptance of my most sincere wishes for your individual happiness & prosperity.

ROBERT NICHOL.

Lt. Col. Comm'g. Norfolk M.
Woodhouse, London Dist.
Feb. 15th. 1819.

From the Kingston Chronicle.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Kingston, held at the Court House on the 8th day of February, 1819 for the purpose of establishing an Agricultural Society in the Midland District,

THOMAS MARKLAND, Esq. in the Chair.

It was resolved unanimously,

1st. That a Society shall be established to be denominated, "The Agricultural Society of the Midland District," for the encouragement of Agriculture by all such methods as may hereafter be deemed expedient.

2d. That all persons subscribing ten shillings, Halifax Currency, annually, shall be considered members of this Society; and Gentlemen residing in Great Britain or Ireland, shall be considered admissible as honorary members.

3d. That a Committee of seven shall be appointed to draw up Rules and Regulations to be submitted to the meeting notified to be held at Bath, in the township of Ernest Town, on the 18th day of February, and that the following Gentlemen form said Committee, namely:

The Revd. R. G. CURTOIS, JOHN WILSON, THOMAS SHAW, BENJAMIN WHITNEY, ALEX'R. PRINGLE, ANTHONY MARSHALL, JOHN M. BALFOUR, } Esqrs.

In consequence of the foregoing Resolutions, the following Report and Regulations were presented, by the Rev. R. G. Curtois, Chairman of the Committee, to the Magistrates and Inhabitants assembled at Bath, in the Township of Ernest Town, on the 18th February, 1819.

REPORT.

In proposing to the inhabitants of the Midland District the establishment of an Agricultural Society, your Committee are of opinion, that a stimulus will be given to active industry, not so much by holding out rewards, as by throwing open a field for laudable competition.

Possessed, as this portion of the Province is, of advantages, every way superior, it is lamentable to observe the very little progress which has hitherto been made in Agricultural improvement.

Unhappily there exist in this country many inducements to turn away the attention of the farmer from the true objects of his profession. One is allured by the apparently lucrative, though at all times precarious, employment of lumbering; another is seduced by the miserable notion of respectability & ease, which is attached to the occupation of keeping a Store; and a third, if unfortunately for him, his land be situated on the public road, cannot resist the temptation which Tavern Keeping holds out. Of necessity these various employments operate as so many hindrances to an husbandman's success. Without any other observation, it may be sufficient to remark, that two avocations rarely prosper in the hands of one man.

To give a new bent to their inclinations, to point out to the agricultural part of this community where their interest really lies, must, your Committee are assured, be the desire, as the result of such undertaking will be the benefit of every member of Society.

The object of this Institution ought strictly to be confined to these purposes, and there should be no methods, which seem in any way calculated to produce them, which should not be tried, and if successful, adopted.

The distribution of prizes, your Committee are of opinion, must of necessity be chiefly confined to the productions of the grazier. Under existing circumstances it might perhaps be impossible to make awards to the farmer, who produced most grain on a acre, or who had his farm in the highest state of cultivation. But even if it were otherwise, encouragement seems hardly to be required to promote more generally the breeding and rearing of Stock. The war it is said, created so great a demand that scarcely any cattle were left to continue the breed But surely if a proper attention had been paid, as the cause of the deficiency has so long ceased to operate, the deficiency listed might have by this time been removed.

Upon this consideration your Committee hesitate not to affirm, that much good will necessarily result, from furnishing to every individual an opportunity to acquire distinction by his superior skill and superior attention.

The proceedings of the Society lately established at York, under the denomination of the Agricultural Society of the Upper Province, have not escaped the notice of your Committee. Keeping however in view the vast extent of the Province, it does not seem feasible that this Society should ever any closer connection with it than that which an occasional correspondence may form.

In a preliminary address it is neither necessary, nor would it be nevis able to take too wide a view of the subject. Undoubtedly there is an extensive field for improvement every way, and hereafter many useful suggestions may be offered for adoption.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1st. That the affairs of this Society shall be conducted by a President, three Vice Presidents, a Secretary, and Treasurer, and a committee of thirty members, ten of whom shall reside in the township of Kingston, and any seven shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

2d. The Officers of the Society shall be elected yearly, at the meeting in the Town of Kingston, the first Monday in February.

3d. There shall be two half yearly general meetings for the shew of Cattle, &c. and for the distribution of prizes; the one to be held at Kingston on first Monday in February, the other at Adolphustown the first Monday in October.

4th. The Judges for making the awards shall be appointed by the Committee on the day of Exhibition. Three Judges shall be required, and no person who is not a member of the Society, shall be chosen a Judge.

5th. All persons bona fide residents within the District may become candidates for prizes, whether they be members of the Society or not.

6th. The Committee shall apportion the prizes (according to the state of the funds) at each half yearly meeting for each next ensuing exhibition, and shall publish in the different newspapers in the District the amount of prizes to be given, and for what to be given.

7th. At present prize shall be given chiefly to encourage improvements in the breed of cattle and to promote the introduction of the most approved implements of husbandry. This regulation is not to preclude the Committee from assigning prizes for the encouragement of ploughing.

8th. According to circumstances the provisions of the foregoing regulation may be extended.

9th. The names of the successful candidates and the premiums they have received, and for what received, together with the other proceedings of each meeting shall be published in the newspapers of the District.

10th. The premiums shall always be in money or in farming utensils.

11th. The Accounts of the Society shall be open for inspection at each half yearly meeting, and shall be audited, & closed at the meeting appointed for the election of officers.

12th. The funds of the Society shall be exclusively appropriated to objects connected with it.

13th. The Committee, whenever they may deem it expedient, shall publish the proceedings of the Society in the form of a pamphlet; but not oftener than once in the year.

14th. All donations shall be appropriated to the purchase of works on agriculture, to be placed under the care of the Secretary for the use of the members of the Society.

15th. The Committee shall be empowered to meet at such times and places as they may deem fit. Upon a requisition signed by not less than three of its members, meetings of the Committee shall be called by the President, or in his absence, by one of the Vice Presidents, notice whereof to be given once in the Kingston newspaper.

16th. The Committee shall likewise be empowered to frame such Laws and Regulations for their own guidance and conduct as may be required. Provided that no infringement be thereby made on the fundamental Articles of the Institution.

17th. These Rules and Regulations shall not be altered or amended, but at the general meetings of the Society.

The following gentlemen were chosen Officers of this Society.

President—Hon. Allan McLean, Esq.

Vice Presidents—Alex. Fisher, Thos. Markland, James Cotter, Esq'rs.

Committee—G. H. Markland, Wm Mitchell, John Kirby, John M. Balfour, Laurence Herchmer, Benj. Whitney, Thos. Shaw, Smith Bartlet, Anthony M. Gun, Micajah Purdy, Esq'rs. *For Kingston*—Isaac Fraser, Davis Hawley, Esq'rs. *For Ernest Town*.—W. Crawford, John Church, Esq'rs. *For Fredericksburg*—Thomas Dorland, Benjamin Clapp, Esq'rs. *For Adolphustown*.—Henry Mcdonell, Esq'r. *For Marysburgh*—John Steenson, senr. Samuel Williams, Esq'rs. *For Hallowell*.—S. Munro, Jacob Crook, Esq'rs. *For Sophiasburg*.—James Young, Bedal Dorland, Esq'rs. *For Ameliasburg*.—Thos Jones, Gilbert Harris, Esq'rs. *For Sidney*—John Cauffe, James McNabb, Esq'rs. *For Thurlow*.—Allan McPherson, Andrew Kimmerly, Esq'rs. *For Richmond*—John Carscallen, Esq. *For Camden*—Col. D. McPherson, *For Pittsburg and Wolfe Island.*

Treasurer and Secretary—G. H. Markland, Esq.

Resolved, That two hundred copies of these resolutions & proceedings be published & sent to the different Members of the Committee for distribution in their respective Townships.

2d, That Subscription Lists shall be drawn out and subscriptions solicited generally throughout the country.

3d, That the Editors of the Kingston Chronicle be requested to give these proceeding two insertions in their paper.

(Signed) G. H. MARKLAND,
Treasurer and Secty.

Fire Insurance.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the MONTREAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, and is ready to issue Policies of Insurance on Real or Personal Property, according to their Tariff of the rates of Insurance.

W. ALLAN.

York, 3d March 1819. 4w10.

NOTICE

A number of Lots of One hundred Acres each situated on Public Roads now laying out running through the School Townships of Southwold, Yarmouth and Houghton will be sold by Public Auction for actual settlement to the highest bidder at Ross's Tavern on Talbot Road, on the first of July next; One fourth of the Purchase Money to be paid down, & the remainder by three equal annual Instalments with interest.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Coun.

To Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received, until Wednesday the 10th of March, for repairing and connecting the Government (brick) Buildings in York. Apply to Thos. Ridout, Esq. Commissioner, who will shew the plan and elevation, and conditions of the Contract.

York, 18 Feb. 1819. 9

THE Subscriber having it in contemplation to reside on the lands he is about to locate from the Crown, as a Lieut. on Half-pay in the Royal Navy, will dispose of the FARMS he now occupies, *Cheap* for Cash, viz.

Lots 22 & 23 on Yonge Street, 10 miles from the Town of York, formerly the property of Alfred Barrett. Lot 22 has an excellent Dwelling House in complete repair, two storys with attics, painted & finished last summer; the rooms are papered. There is a bearing Orchard, consisting of 150 trees, with a capital Garden, well fenced; about 100 acres of this Lot are improved, under good fence, with 2 new Barns, Stables, Granary, &c. &c. This situation must be too well known to need further description, and can be seen at any time by calling on the Subscriber.

Lot No. 25, 200 acres, has a Dwelling House with a capital Barn, and 100 acres of improvement under good fence. There is also a distillery on a capital Creek, well dam'd at a considerable expence last summer: it stands directly on the road, and can be made to turn a Saw-Mill four months in the year.

These Lots consist of the very best land, well wooded & watered. There are about 35 acres of Wheat & Rye which is to be taken at a valuation.

ALSO,

The Lot, case of a Clergy Reserve, Lot No. 165 in Amelinsburg in the Midland District, on the Kingston Road, about a quarter of a mile from Consicon-Mills, with 40 acres improved; it stands directly on the Lake, in a handsome situation. 19 years of the Lease unexpired.

FRANCIS JACKSON.

Sale of Lands.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the Province early in the summer, offers for sale, *for Cash*, the undermentioned Lands. The titles unexceptionable.

Lot No. 19, third concession of York, 200 acres, on Yonge street, commonly called SEDGEFIELD, with about 20 acres of improvement; on which are two Dwelling Houses, a large frame Barn & Stables, and a Still House. This lot is only 8 miles from the Town of York, and has a never-failing creek on it, with a capital *Mill seat*, about 100 yards from the main road. The Dwelling Houses in complete repair, and possession can be given in the summer.

200 acres in the Township of Lansdown, in the District of Johnstown, on the Gananoque Lake, being Lot No. 14 in the sixth concession. This lot is supposed to have plenty of stave timber on it.

Lot No. 24 in the 3d. concession of the Township of Uxbridge, containing 200 acres.

N. B. The above Lands will be sold cheap, as it is the Subscriber's intention to quit the Province.

JOHN MILLS JACKSON.

WANTED,

FROM $2000 to 4000 on Bond & Mortgage of Landed Property. A line addressed to B. and left at this office with directions will be attended to.

The Church Catechism
FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE ALBANY DAILY ADVERTISER.

Observations on various Implements of Husbandry, kept for inspection at the office, in the capitol, of the Albany County Agricultural Society.

MESSRS. EDITORS.

Agriculture is one of the chief concerns of every civilized nation; and from the earliest period to the present time, we find individuals, and of late years, societies, engaged in promoting its extension and improvement. It is with this view, that the Albany County Agricultural Society have collected, and are collecting, improved implements of husbandry, for the inspection of the public generally, and of farmers in particular; in order to have them brought into general use—For, in fact, sir, if we are to adopt a better system of husbandry, we cannot pursue it in all its branches, without the introduction of a greater variety of, and better constructed, implements and machinery, than those now used.

The first in importance, is the plough; four of which are there exhibited—three swing ploughs, and one wheel plough. One of the above ploughs is made of iron, partly cast, and partly wrought. This implement (on Small's swing plough mode) is in my mind liable to two objections, viz 1st—the beam, by a twist, or side pull of the horses, would evidently bend; in which case, it would ever after be more easily twisted or bent—and in consequence, too often, without effect, in the hands of the blacksmith. The second objection is, it is too heavy for two horses; and in ridging land, no man of ordinary strength could throw it about at the turnings, which has frequently to be done—otherwise, it seems from the proportion of parts, and curvature of mould-board, to go steadily, and turn a furrow well. But screws are wanted to fix the coulter to the beam, more firmly than it can be done with wedges—these last will serve the purpose of altering the position of the coulter when necessary in splitting a land, or in ridging it. The other three ploughs are one double mould board plough; which will be found a useful & necessary implement, in the drill culture, to strike out the furrows for potatoes, forming the drills for turnips, and earthing up potatoes and corn. Another double mould-board plough, but smaller and lighter in its construction, is well calculated for light soils and sandy lands. The wheel-plough, with expanding mould boards, is an excellent implement for horse-boeing, (for the mould-boards may be taken off) drilled potatoes, turnips, corn, or drilled pease and beans: but is rather slender for very stiff or stony lands.

The next I shall notice, sir, is a pair of harrows, of excellent construction—an implement, which no farmer having land *clear of roots*, ought to be without. They are calculated in every point of view, to do the work more speedily, & more effectually, than the common drag; but I should caution the owner of such, not to use them on very rooty land; for, as they stick closer to the ground than those of any other description, Lester's patent harrows excepted, and tear & cut the surface much more, they, of course, are more liable to be split to pieces. The lines I perceive, are, very properly set to draw angularwise.—Another improvement would be to have them a little bent or curved forward: they would then penetrate deeper, and harrow weeds and couch grass, if any, more effectually out of the ground.

The machine for breaking & swingling flax, will prove a useful appendage to those who are in the practice of raising quantities of that article,—as it is said to fit the material for the hatchel, without the process of water rotting it. It is a pity however that this machine as well as some others of them, could not be so placed, as that persons viewing them, might have an opportunity of seeing them in operation.

We come now to the machines for shelling corn, which seem very well calculated for the purpose. But it is urged that they are too small, to serve any good purpose, except on a very limited scale: the same may be said of every model of any newly invented machine,—but it is the principle of the thing once hit upon,—they then can be altered & enlarged to any dimension wanted for steam, water or horse power. The same may be said of the turnip slicer, a very useful, and indeed a necessary machine, where turnips, &c. particularly the ruta baga, are cultivated for farm stock.

There are yet, sir, three other machines to be mentioned.—The first is, that for sowing grass seeds, intended for land free from roots, and which with the addition of another wheel, may be more manageable; and would certainly sow the seeds a great deal more even than can be done by hand. The turnip drill is a neat implement, and well fitted to sow them in rows at any distance required, where the cultivation is not extensive. But where it is intended to introduce the drill system, another wheel would be necessary, to run from two feet, to two feet four inches apart, —and a small roller, of about four feet in length, and about one foot in diameter, attached to the machine, for the purpose of rolling the drills before, and after it is sown.

The machine for churning butter is liable to insuperable objections. Grease or oil put into the boxes, would work into the butter, and run through it in streaks—more need not be said of its utility. I should recommend the barrel churn, with breakers fixed inside, to be turned round by a handle at each end; and may be made of any size, to churn the milk of one cow or twenty or forty. In my zeal, sir, to assist in diffusing agricultural information, and its minutiæ, I have drawn this communication to too great a length I fear. But if what I have wrote herein, is worthy of a space in your highly respectable paper, I shall at some future leisure time send you further remarks and observations on improved implements and their uses.

I am, with great respect, sir, yours, &c. &c.

PRACTICUS.

January 18th, 1819.

VIENNA, Nov. 11.

M. Luigi Localetti has obtained an imperial patent for ten years, for building up entirely new kind of ships.—In the patent it is stated that he has represented, that with much labour and expence he has discovered a new method of building ships:—1st whatever size they may be, never suffer shipwreck: nor 2d, are liable to the bursting of the keel, usual in other vessels, and third such a ship is not impelled either by wind or by steam, but put in motion by simple mechanism, worked either by men or animals; 4th the rapidity of this motion depends entirely on the will of the captain: and 5th, the expence of building ships of this kind is considerably less, and their durability much greater, than of ships built in the usual manner.

New Plough.—A highly important improvement in the construction of ploughs, which we learn has been effected by Gideon Davis, a farmer in Montgomery county, in this state, and which promises important benefits to agriculture.

1st. In being constructed wholly of iron, which renders it as durable as can be desired, without inconvenient weight.

2d. The inclination of the coulter being over the land, has an advantage peculiar to itself, first in cutting the furrow inclined, so that all the after part of the plough on the land side, runs entirely clear except the bar of the share, of course without friction; secondly the furrow is turned over easier, and thereby the edge of the furrow rests on the top of the one last turned, in which way land pulverizes much better, than when the furrows are wedged down, side by side.

3d. The share being made in such a way that the part called the sharp (or lay,) works flat on the bottom of the furrow; by this form it runs much longer and also better than shares made in the usual mode.—*Balt. Paper.*

Wonderful Bridge.—The Great bridge at Carthage, Ontario county, is nearly completed. A correspondent of the Catskill Recorder says, "It will almost rank with one of the wonders of the world. The banks or rises in side & the Genesee river are 200 perpendicular feet in height—350 feet from bank to bank—across which is thrown one entire arch, from the centre of which to the water is 275 feet. The project of this vast work was considered truly chimerical: and the accomplishment of it has disappointed the expectations of the most calm and calculating. The architect was Col. Ezra Brainard.

According to lists drawn up by order of the emperor Alexander, it appears that, since the year 1814, four hundred and fourteen thousand men have been discharged from the Russian armies!

The Asiatic company at Copenhagen, are fitting out an expedition to the East Indies.

Exchange Coffee House.—It appears by the Boston papers, that a subscription is now filling up for that town for the purpose of building a new Hotel in the room of the splendid edifice which was lately consumed.

Important Invention.—It is stated in the National Intelligencer, that the Hon. WILLIAM J. LEWIS, Member of Congress from Virginia, has recently invented a Machine for propelling vessels of all sizes from a small Boat up to the largest ship of war. This machine is said to be more simple, and incomparably more powerful, than any other hitherto invented; and tides and currents instead of weakening, will encrease its active power. Steam, weights, springs, horse, or manual power, can be used to work the machine. It will answer for the sea as well as a millpond. No wave can injure or destroy it.

The Cenotaph.

THOSE who wish to subscribe for the National Monument, to be erected to the memory of the late lamented Princess of Saxe Coburg, are informed that the subscription paper will remain at the office of Wm. Allan, Esq. until the 31st. of March next, when the amount must be *remitted to England.*

A GARDENER

FROM Great Britain, wants a situation: he served a regular apprenticeship to the gardener of the Right Hon. Wm. Wellesley Pole, and hopes to be able to give full satisfaction to those who may employ him.

Enquire at this Office. 3w9.

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the following Lots of Land, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Elmsley, viz. 19, 20, 22, 23, 29, 30, most eligibly situated on the North side of the Rideau Lake, which forms their southern boundary. The great road to the Perth Settlement, leading through one of the Lots. They abound in excellent Timber, which from its being contiguous to water communication may be rafted to Montreal at a trifling expence. The quality of the soil and other advantages are such as to render this a desirable purchase to Farmers or persons engaged in the Lumber Trade. For terms of payment and other particulars apply to William Marshall Esq. Perth Settlement, or the Subscriber in Woodhouse, London District.

ROBERT NICHOL.

York, Feb. 11 1819. 6m8.

To Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received for repairing and connecting the Government (brick) Buildings in York. Apply to Thomas Ridout, Esq. Commissioner, who will shew the plan and elevation, and conditions of the Contract.

York, 18 Feb 1819. 9

200 *DOLLARS REWARD.*

ON my leaving Niagara, about the 23d of July 1816, I forgot a Book which contained promissory Notes & Receipts, to a large amount, among which was Mr. Daniel Brook's Note to me for £1763 12s. 3d. H. Currency, for which I have not hitherto received value. The Book was last seen in the hands of said Daniel Brooke, by the clerk who then superintended his business. And to corroborate this fact, an affidavit has been sworn to by him, before Doctor Shuttleworth, of Niagara.

As I must experience an irreparable loss from the want of these valuable documents, the above reward shall be immediately paid to the person, on returning the Book in an unmutilated state.

To the public it may seem strange, that I have withheld this notice since the above period. I will only say, that I never could conceive that I should be under the disagreeable necessity of bringing this subject before them; but strong necessity now obliges me to do so.

HENRY DREAN.

York, Dec. 1, 1818. tf 5

IN Contradiction to the Misstatement of the Settlement between Mr. DANIEL BROOK and the Subscriber, which has appeared in the Upper Canada Gazette of the 14th Inst. Signed D. Brooke Senior, it is only necessary to state, that at the final settlement between the parties, Mr. Daniel Brooke, gave me his Note, at 6 months, for £1763 12 3 H. Currency, which was the balance due me; which Note was witnessed by Nicholas Osborne, Esq. and dated July 24th 1816, and that there has been no settlement whatever between us since that date. HENRY DREAN.

York, 26th Jan. 1819. tf—3.

LANDS FOR SALE.

In the Township of Clarke,

Lots No. 16 17 & 18, Broken fronts 600 Acres.
16 17 & 18, 1st Con. 600.
17 & 18 2d. do 400.
17 & 18 3d. do 400.

In the Township of Cramahe,

Lots No. 17 18 & 19 3d Con. 600.
14 & 15 4th do 400.

In the Township of Darlington,

Lots No. 15 3d Concession 200
8 4th do 200.

In the Township of York,

Lot No. 37 3d Concession 200.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 16th Dec. 1818.—tf. 51.

Snuff, Tobacco, Soap & Candle MANUFACTORY.

YORK, U. C.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have now on hand and will be constantly supplied with every article in the above line at their Manufactory, of a most superior quality and on the most reasonable terms.

They also Manufacture

Palm Oil Soap;

The virtues of this VEGETABLE SOAP in cases of sun burnings, the ill effects of cold winds, removing Pimples Freckles, &c. is universally allowed.—The Subscribers would call the attention of Gentlemen to an article of comfort and utility in Shaving, both on account of its peculiar emollient qualities as also from the pleasing odour of the Wall Flower which it so eminently possesses.

OATES & STOTESBURY.

September 9. 37—6m.

Belleville, 26th December, 1818.

BY Public Notice a meeting this day was held at the House of Mr. *Roswell Leavens*, of the town of Belleville, by a number of the respectable Inhabitants of the said town and its vicinity, for the purpose of devising ways and means to erect a commodious Episcopalian Church in the said town—when JAMES Mc NABB, Esq. M. P. for Hastings and the township of Ameliasburgh, was unanimously called to the Chair. The following Resolutions were passed.

1st. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that it is highly expedient a Memorial be immediately drawn up and forwarded to York, in order to be laid before his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, praying for the authority and patronage of that Honorable Executive body, to erect a commodious building for an English Episcopalian Church upon the ground reserved by the Executive Government of this Province for such purpose, between *Church* and *Rear* Streets in the town of Bellville.

2d. That Capt. John Meyers, W. Allan Taylor, Esq. Capt. Thomas Coteman, Mr. Roswell Leavens and Mr. Andrew Mayne, be the Trustees to carry into full effect the Resolutions herein contained; and also that Mr. Thomas Parker, of this town, Merchant, be Treasurer, to receive and account for as the said Trustees, or three of them, shall think proper to direct, all subscription monies and donations by him collected, and hereafter to be applied, for the express purpose of building the said Episcopalian Church.

3d. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the aforesaid Lots so reserved for a Church & Burying Ground in Bellville, be prayed for in the aforesaid Memorial, to be granted in trust to the said Trustees herein mentioned, and to their successors hereafter to be chosen by a majority of the aforesaid Trustees, in all cases of vacancies in such office, and for the express purpose aforesaid.

4th. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the Chairman is considered authorised to draft and forward the aforesaid Memorial to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, in the name and on the behalf of the said Trustees, in order to forward the intention of this meeting, in so serious and desirable an undertaking, without unnecessary delay.

5th. That should it please his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, favorably to answer the aforesaid Memorial, that a Subscription Paper be immediately opened at York, Kingston and Bellville, for the purpose of raising a fund to enable the aforesaid Trustees to commence, carry on, and fully complete, in a perfect manner, the building of a Church, wherein the Divine Service, according to the rules and regulations of the Church of England, may be performed, so soon as it is possible to attain this desirable object.

6th. That a copy of these Resolutions be immediately transmitted to the Editors of the Kingston Chronicle, and to the Editor of the Upper Canada Gazette, requesting the insertion thereof in their respective papers for the space of six weeks successively, after the receipt of the same.

7th. That the unanimous thanks of this meeting be presented to the Chairman, for his attendance, and the encouragement he manifested to promote such a laudable intention of the said inhabitants of Bellville and its vicinity. 6w4.

Church Pew.

TO be sold or let, a single Pew, No 59, in the body of the church From its situation it is considered one of the best of the single pews.

For the Terms enquire at this office.

York, 2d Feb. 1819 tf—6

For SALE.

THE Farm Lot & improvements formerly in the occupation of the Subscriber, situate on the Yonge Street Road, two miles from this Town.

SAM'L RIDOUT.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—6.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land.

For particulars, apply to the Editor Kingston, 12th March. 17tf.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. If not previously disposed of, they will be sold by Auction on Tuesday the 15th day of June next.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

THE Copartnership of MATHEW CROOKS & Company, carried on at Ancaster, in the Province of Upper-Canada, was dissolved on the first day of June last by mutual consent.—Notice is therefore hereby given, to all Persons who stand indebted to the said Copartnership, to call and settle the same without delay. And those who have claims on the same, are requested to present them for settlement, to Matthew Crooks, who is fully impowered to adjust them.

W. CROOKS,
MATTHEW CROOKS

Ancaster, 25 Nov. 1818. 3w——9

UPPER CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

YORK, Jan. 21th 1819.

The Agricultural Society offer the following premiums for the undermentioned breed animals, to be exhibited at the Market House, at York, on Thursday the 17th day of June next.

	Dollars.
For the best Bull,	30
second do.	20
third do.	10
best Cow,	15
second do.	10
third do.	5
best Ram,	15
second do.	10
third do.	5

(The above animals to be between three and five years of age.)

(By Order) R. C. HORNE.

Secy.

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

Dollar at 5s.

ARTICLES.	PER.	From £	s.	d.	To £	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	6	4	0	0	7½
Mutton	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Veal	——	0	0	5	0	0	7½
Pork	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Fowls	pair	0	2	0	0	2	6
Turkeys	each	0	7	6	0	10	0
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	5	0
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Butter	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs	doz.	0	1	0	0	1	3
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
Oats	——	0	1	3	0	2	0
Turnips	——	0	1	3	0	2	0
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	3
Flour	cwt.	0	12	6	0	18	9
Do.	bl.	1	2	6	1	5	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hay	ton	2	0	0	2	10	0
Wood	cord	0	12	6	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - - *Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - - - *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - - - - *Near-Castle.*
J. G. Bithune, Esq. - - - *Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - *Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - - *Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - - *Niagara*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - - *Queenston*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point*
M. Burwell, Esq. - - - *Port Talbot*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - - *Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - - - *Amherstburg*

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.

Council Office

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. III. YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1819. No. 11.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. Maitland,
Lieut. Governor:

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York on the eighth day of February one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty sixth day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the eighth day of February one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; HEREBY CONVOKING AND by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of March, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this thirtieth day of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen and in the Fifty-ninth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 30th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonious Shear or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Barford: and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Toames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*: and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table:

	Sterling.
Two hundred Acres,	£16 17 6
Three hundred Acres,	24 11 7
Four hundred Acres,	32 5 8
Five hundred Acres,	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres,	47 13 10
Seven hundred Acres,	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres,	63 2 0
Nine hundred Acres,	70 16 1
One thousand Acres,	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres,	86 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres,	93 18 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £5 14 1

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)
On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 30th 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to *JOHN FOSTER*, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency
the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that Lot No. 5, in the 12th Concession of Bertie, will be thrown open for Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto within Six Months from this date.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 8th Feb. 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office on or before the 22d day of March next, to be opened at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for surveying the remaining part of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, after the manner set forth in the advertisement from this office dated the 14th of December last.

Also for surveying the School Townships of Houghton and Westminster, in the District of London, the former containing about 27,000 and the latter 62,000 acres of unsurveyed land, and also the School Township of Seymour in the District of Newcastle, containing about 66,000 acres, and in the Ottawa District the Township of Alfred containing about 32,000 acres, & the Township of Plantagenet containing about 60,000 acres.

The Survey to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on each 100 acres surveyed.

Two sufficient securities will be required that the surveys be completed conformably to the instructions which will be delivered from this Office, and that any inaccuracies in the Survey be made good at the expense of the contractor.

No proposal will be received for the Survey of less than one Township.

The Land to compensate the Contractor for his Survey, will be drawn by Lot, after the chequered distribution of the two sevenths.

The peremptory settlement duty on each lot, required by the late regulations, will be dispensed with on the Lands granted in compensation of survey, and the restraints on sale of the land granted, for three years, will on the Lands of compensation be also dispensed with.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor General.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Metcalfe, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 19 Feb. 1819.

DIVERS applications having been made to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for Grant or Lease of certain Lands, situate in the District of Newcastle, and in the Midland District, with a view to establish *Iron Works* thereon, it is thought proper to afford an Open Competition for Lease, & it is therefore this day ORDERED by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, That Proposals will be received until the first day of May next, by the Clerk of the Council, from any individual for *Lease* of certain Tracts on or near the Crow River, which empties itself into the River Trent, and for Licence to dig Iron Ore.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

NOTICE

A number of Lots of One hundred Acres each situated on Public Roads now laying out running through the School Townships of Southwold, Yarmouth and Houghton will be sold by Public Auction for actual settlement to the highest bidder at Ross's Tavern on Talbot Road, on the first of July next; One fourth of the Purchase Money to be paid down, & the remainder by three equal annual Instalments with interest.

By Order of His Excellency the
Lieutenant Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Coun.

York, 26th Feb. 1819.

THE
CHRISTIAN RECORDER

TO APPEAR IN NUMBERS, ONE NUMBER EVERY MONTH, AT TWELVE & SIX PENCE, N'X CURRENCY A YEAR.

THIS publication will be issued by Mr. GEORGE DAWSON, BOOK-SELLER, York, under the inspection of the Reverend Dr. STRACHAN.

It shall be devoted to theological and miscellaneous subjects, and particularly to interesting religious intelligence, and biographical and obituary notices.

Besides occasional original matter, it shall contain selections from the various British periodical works, moral and religious. These works will be regularly received for that purpose; and the readers of the *Christian Recorder*, will thus be furnished in the speediest mode, with valuable and interesting selections from the latest British periodical publications.

While it shall be the object of the Journal to record important religious events in general, particular regard will be paid to those which relate to the Protestant Church.

The Christian Recorder will present its readers with a passing map of the religious world; and shall be, occasionally, enriched with the sentiments of those masters of theology who were the glory of the days that are past, and whose writings exhibit the soundest views of Christian doctrine and order, and the highest fervors of pious feeling.

Whatever can advance the interests of religious truth; the purity, the unity, and the prosperity of the kingdom of the Redeemer; and the faith, holiness, and consolation of the Christian, shall, as far as practicable, find a place in this Journal.

The plan, if executed with tolerable ability, must certainly render this publication useful & interesting to all classes of Christians, and the price of it is so low as to bring it within the reach of all who can be profited or interested by its contents.

It shall be printed with a handsome type, and on good paper of a large size.

The first number shall appear early in March, and a number will be published regularly every month. The work being issued solely from an earnest desire to promote the interests of religion, with the view to its general circulation, it will be furnished at the low rate of twelve shillings and six pence, Halifax Currency, a year.

Agents shall have a commission of 20 per cent. on the amount of subscriptions for which they become responsible.

Subscriptions received by Mr. G. DAWSON, Book-seller, York, to whom communications, post paid, may be addressed, and to whom persons at a distance may transmit their names, with directions by what conveyance the Journal shall be sent to them.

York, January 12, 1819.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Store to the house lately occupied by Mr Stoyles, where he has a consignment of excellent

WHISKEY

for sale, at 5*s.* 3*d.* *N. Y. Curr'y.* per gallon.

—ALSO—
A QUANTITY OF
Iron Hollow Ware,
(Box and Franklin Stoves, &c.)

to be disposed of at the prices they are sold for at the Manufactory, including transport.

A Discount of 5 per cent made to purchasers of the Iron Ware exceeding Fifty Dollars.

W. ALLAN.

York, 21st Nov 1818.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE
OR
WATERLOO HOUSE,
By George Brown;

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the house formerly Mr. Ashley's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that he has spared no expence to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. B. pledges himself that no exertions shall be wanting to promote the comfort & convenience of those who favor him with their custom; his HOUSE and STABLING are well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best quality that the country affords: and he hopes that upon trial his accommodations and terms will give general satisfaction.

York, 16th Oct. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those persons, who stand endbted to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

either by Book Acct. Notes of Hand, or by Bond: that unless the same is settled, on or before the First day of February next, ensuing, they will (without reserve,) be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

York, 3rd Dec. 1818.

From Europe.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

We have received Dutch & Hamburgh mails this morning, bringing papers respectively of the 16th & 15th inst.

It appears that the small pox is committing serious ravages at the Hague. In the course of the last month no less than 80 persons died of it. It has also appeared at Oudewater, and some other places.

The duke of Wellington is expected at Dover from Calais to-morrow. The Lord Duncan packet sailed on Tuesday for that port, to be in readiness to receive his grace, Lord Castlereagh, who was to precede the duke by one day, was expected last night at Dover.—

Canterbury Paper.

We dismiss the subject of moves and changes with asserting, that there is no foundation for another report, that Sir Hudson Lowe is to be removed from the government of St. Helena. Sir Hudson is to continue Governor.

From the Dumfries and the Galloway Courier.

The weather.—The winter has hitherto been as remarkable for its unusual mildness as the summer was for its warmth. On the first day of December we see the flowers of the spring in full blow in our gardens, & in the fields striking instances of the genial influence of the season, both on the animal and vegetable tribes, have been communicated to us. The thrush and the black bird are heard from the hedges of unfaded privet joining their mellow notes with those of the red breast! and the rooks have for several weeks been rebuilding their nests, as if the winter had already passed, and the season of love had returned. In the vegetable creation, the indications are not less extraordinary. On Tuesday last, a dish of strawberries, of very fine flavour, was gathered at Rockhall, from an open border, fully as large and as ripe as any produced in the summer months; and on the same day, two mowers were employed on the Glebe of Ruthwell, in cutting down a crop of new hay, which had sprung up with an astonishing rapidity and luxuriance after an excellent crop of barley, although that barley had been cut close to the ground with the sythe. We are also assured that a second crop of gooseberries fully formed are now to be seen in the garden of Andrew Roddick of Dalton, who, we hear, intends to bake them in a pye, that on St. John's day they may grace the meeting of St. Ruth's Lodge, in Ruthwell, of which he is a member. The extraordinary mildness of the season has been perhaps no where more apparent than in the neighbourhood of Frome: Young Green Pease are sold in the market at 2s. a peck; the second crop of gooseberries are now on the bushes; and there is a field of Barley in full green ear. In a garden belonging to Mr. Maynard, of Street Inn Somerset, there was last week seen in the open ground, a strawberry tuft in bloosom, with some of the fruit, of full size and perfectly ripe! Young rooks, half fledged, are now in the trees at Hatch Court, the seat of H. P. Collins, Esq. and several old ones are sitting on eggs.

Last week a linnet's nest was found in a furze bush near Milnheugh, a little above Hamilton, with young birds completely fledged.

There are at present in an open garden in Wellmeadow Street, Paisley, ten week stocks, and carnation in full blossom.

From the United States.

By the arrival last eveuing of the fine fast sailing ship Athens, captain Lee, in 37 days from Liverpool, the Editor of the Savannah Republican has received Liverpool papers to the 24th Dec. and London to the 25th of the same month.

The Paris papers state, that Mr. Roy, member of the chamber of deputies, is appointed minister of fiuance, in the room of Mr. Gorvette.

The Paris Monitour mentions that there had been a great commotion at Lyons, alarming in its nature.

Lord Ellenborough, Chief Justice of England, died on the 13th December.

The Courier says, there is no foundation for the reported changes in the ministry, with the exception of the retirement of Lord Mulgrave, from the master generalship of the ordnance, which is to be filled by Lord Wellington.

A rumour was very prevalent in London that the king of Spain has absconded from Madrid. By letters received it is stated that he had destroyed himself, and by others, that he had been murdered. The Times observes, that the aspect of affairs in Spain was such as made it but too probable some crisis was at hand. Certainly something serious has occurred in Spain.

Sir Philip Francis, the supposed author of Junius, departed this life on the 22d of December last, in the 79th year of his age. Papers and documents have been found which conclusively prove that Sir Philip Francis was the author of Junius.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

A Dutch mail arrived this morning. Its contents are extremely uninteresting. Count Bernstoff, the Prussian minister for foreign affairs, is, it is said, to proceed to Brussels, to resume the negociation for a cession of territory by the kingdom of the Netherlands in favor of Prussia.

December, 17.

"City, half past 1 o'clock.

"It is reported here, that an entirely new arrangement has been formed between the French government & Mr. Baring; the latter only takes one half of the new loan, the French government will negociate the remainder. This new arrangement, it is stated is in consequence of the fall in the French stocks."

Dec. 25.

We have received this morning Bombay papers to so late a date as the 15th of last August, from which we have made some interesting extracts. Intelligence from Ceylon, to the 11th July, states, that these appeared to be a great relaxation in the hostile efforts of the rebels.

CADIZ, Dec. 1.

The following is a list of the ships of war at present fitting out in this port, for the American expedition: these forces are under the orders of brigadier Don Francis Maurelle, an able officer, who, to the experience & wisdom of his mature age, unites all the energy of youth:

Ships of war of 74 guns each—The Ferdinand VII. the Northern Eagle, the Lubeck, and the Alexander. These four ships were of the number of those composing the squadron purchased of Russia.

Frigates—Three of 44 guns each; La Pruera, La Mercurio, and La Ligera—two of the 36 guns each; La Prouta & La Vica; making in all five frigates, the four last of which were purchased of Russia.

Ships of war—La Fama of 24 guns, & the Diamond of 20 guns.

Brigantine—L'Hiena, of 16 guns.

This fleet is on the point of being augmented by some ships and brigs, and 24 gun boats. The light forcess will be commanded by the major d'Escadre D. Joseph Primo Rivera.

With respect to the expeditionary army, it is still hoped that it will be composed of 18,000 men of all arms. It will be commanded by gen. comt de l'Abinbal, appointed viceroy of Buenos Ayres, and who, it is said, will preserve the government of Cadiz & Andalusia, at the head of which he is at this moment, until the departure of the expedition. It would be difficult to assign this epoch; there is a want of obstacles which retard the operations, and not the least is the penurious state of finances.

From the Bellous' Falls, (Vermont) Advertiser.

Hazardous enterprize.—Some young gentlemen were lately on a visit to the natural bridge.—One of them, a youth of extraordinary activity, determined to inscribe his name, in the perpendicular rock which faces the chasm, and supports the arch, higher than any had ever done before. It was found no difficult work to ascend to that height of ambition. But when this object was accomplished, the young adventurer found, as orators & poets often find it, much more difficult to descend than to rise. Just the reverse of Virgil's *facilis descensus Averni*, was true here. In short going down was impossible. There was no alternative, but to fall & be crushed to pieces, or to climb to the top of the rock. In this most perilous situation, the hardy youth, undismayed by the terrors which surrounded him, resolved to make an attempt, which every one regarded as desperate. And while his companions looked on with anxiety which thrilled thro' all their limbs, expecting every moment to see him precipitated on the rock below, he pursued his way, suspended often by one hand on a projection of the lime-stone, while with a knife in the other he picked a place higher up, by which he could get a firm hold. When it is recollected that the rock is almost always moist: that its projections often are loosened & fall; that the precipice is nearly 300 feet high, & so nearly perpendicular that a plumb line will descend from top to bottom & scarcely touch, it is impossible to conceive of an undertaking of greater peril, nor of a higher order of resolution and presence of mind, than that displayed on this occasion. The ascent required considerably more than an hour. The adventurer rose to the top of the rock with unabated vigour, and was hailed by his companions with a shout of joy. But immediately a revolution of his feeling succeeded, and he lay & panted on the earth, totally spent, and for a considerable time unable to rise. I understand that he ascribes his escape to a gracious interposition of Providence,—and gives this salutary caution, not to indulge the ambition of inscribing the name high on the rock, until one has well considered how he may descend with safety. Bold and successful a cragsman as he is, he not at all disposed himself to engage in a similar adventure, or to recommend an imitation of it to others.

From the Colonial Star, Oct. 17.

Interesting account of Thomas Thoen.

The British forces had scarcely obtained possession of the Candian Capital, when a man presented himself at head-quarters, in a Candian dress, but having the features of an European. His pale & haggard looks, and his long & matted beard, exhibited a melancholy appearance. This man, whose name was Thomas Thoen, said that he had marched with the British army to Candy in 1803, & that he was among the one hundred & fifty sick who had been left in the hospital when the espital was surrendered unto the enemy. When his fellow sufferers were butchered, the barbarians, having torn off the blisters which had been previously applied to his stomach in the hospital, felled him to the ground with the butt end of a musket, and left him for dead in the general heap. He recovered, however, enough to crawl to a neighbouring drain, when on being discovered the next morning, he was hung up to a tree, and left to perish. The rope, happily, broke; when he was again discovered, & again hung up in the same way. But again the rope broke, when he contrived to crawl to a hut at a little distance, where he supported himself for ten days with nothing but the grass that grew near the door, and the drops of rain that fell from the roof.—At the expiration of this interval, he was accidentally discovered by an old Candian, who, after looking at him, suddenly disappeared, but soon after came again with a plate of rice, which he put down and went away.

The king who had never felt for human woe, was struck with the story which he received of Thoen's numerous extraordinary escapes. Superstition, in the place of sympathy made its way into the monarch's mind. He thought that Thoen would not have been so often preserved if he had not been a peculiar favorite of heaven; and he accordingly ordered him to be taken care of by one of the chiefs, and to receive every accommodation which he required.

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OF
LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

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It was moved that the rule of the House which required the printing of public & private Bills previous to their second reading, be dispensed with, as far as regards the Police Bill. Ordered accordingly.

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A Message from the Legislative Council, that they had passed a Bill intituled, "An Act for the better regulation of Oppositions," to which they desired the concurrence of the Assembly, which was read, second reading Wednesday next.

It was moved, that the Rule of this House relative to the notices to be given previous to the introduction of private Bills, be dispensed with in the case of the Petition of A. Anderson & John Goudie.

Ordered, That the consideration of the said motion be postponed to Friday next.

The Report of the Special Committee, of the Petition of the Retail merchants of the Lower-Town of Quebec, respecting Hawkers & Pedlars, was received & referred to a Committee of the whole on Saturday next.

Ordered, That it be an instruction to the said Committee to consider if it be not expedient to amend the Acts of the 35th Geo. III. cap. 708, in as much as relates to Hawkers & Pedlars.

Ordered, That Cyrus Fay & J. B. D'Esmauville, Registrar of the Court of Vice-Admiralty be ordered to appear on Friday before the Committee of the whole on the Court of Vice-Admiralty.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Legislative Council to desire their Honors will give leave to the Honble. M.H. Perceval & the Honble. Wm. Scott, two of their Members, to come to the Special Committee on Saturday the 21st at 11 o'clock, appointed to take into consideration the Report of the Special Committee on the Petition of the Merchants of Montreal, relative to the appointment of Collectors for that Port.

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FRIDAY, 19th Feb.

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A message from the Legislative Council that they do give leave to Mr. Percival & Mr. Scott to attend the Committee of the House of Assembly, on Saturday next.

A Bill was introduced for the more effectious remedy of divers abuses prejudicial to agricultural improvements in this Province, was read, the second reading to be on Wednesday next.

Also a Bill to regulate in future Notarial acts or deeds bearing Mortgage, and to establish offices for the enregistering of all such acts or deeds within this Province, was read, & second reading on Friday.

It was ordered to be an Instruction to the Committee on Lods Turquins Petition &c. to enquire into the execution of the Laws in force in this Province, for regulating the Highways & Bridges.

Ordered, That the order of the day for taking into consideration a motion made by Mr. Blanchet, on the 9th inst. that an humble address be presented to His Grace the Governor in Chief, &c. be now received.

Accordingly the said motion was read.

It was moved that in the said motion, Translation of the words "*pour compter les balances des argents &c.* be made by the words "*to count the sums.*"

The House divided, and it was carried in the affirmative, and ordered accordingly.

The House then resolved itself into the said Committee, and came to a Resolution which was received & read as follows.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee that a Special Committee of five members be appointed to draw up—First—A General statement of the Receipts of the Provincial Revenue of the Crown, and of the disbursements by the Receiver General, from the date of the Constitution to the present time. Secondly, a detailed Statement of all the appropriations made by the Legislature, and of the amount paid upon each of them by the Receiver General, from the date of the Constitution to the present time. Thirdly, to state the Balance of the monies in the hands of the Receiver General belonging to the Province: and report the whole with all convenient speed: and that the said Committee have power to send for persons & records. In which the House concurred.

SATURDAY, 20.

Ordered, That the Committee on the articles of Impeachment against the Honorable Mr. F. Bedard, have power to report from time to time.

A Bill to grant John Bragg the exclusive privilege of erecting Bridges according to a model, was read a second time and referred.

The Bill to repeal the Ordinance respecting building Houses with wood in Three Rivers, was read a second time & referred to a Committee of the whole on Saturday.

The Bill to enable George Le Paillieur to sell a lot of Ground was read a second time & referred.

The motion made on the 17th inst. "That the rule of the House relative to notices to be given previous to the introduction of Petitions, &c. be dispensed with, in the case of the Petition of A. Anderson & Goudie, was according to order taken into consideration.

The House divided on the question, when it was carried in the affirmative, & ordered accordingly.

The House in Committee on the Court of Vice-Admiralty made further progress & sit again on Wednesday.

From the Kingston Chronicle

BELLVILLE, Feb. 10th, 1819.

The Inhabitants of the town of Bellville and township of Thurlow, this day met, for the purpose of establishing an Auxiliary Society to the Upper Canada Bible Society. James M'Nabb, Esq. was called to the Chair, and the following resolutions submitted.

1st. That Mr. John Reynolds be requested to become President of the Society. William Zwick and Andrew Mayne, Vice Presidents.

2d. That the Committee of Direction consist of the following gentlemen, James M'Nabb, Allan Taylor, William Wallbridge, Thomas Coleman, Roswel Levans, and Solomon Hazleton.

3d. That Thos. Parker become Treasurer, Robert Smith and Thomas Coleman, Secretaries, and Allan Taylor, Depositary.

4th. That this Society be denominated the Bellville Auxiliary Bible Society, & that a correspondence be immediately opened with the Upper Canada Bible Society praying their countenance and assistance.

5th. That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Rev. W. Case, for his able assistance and appropriate Discourse on the occasion.

6th. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to James M'Nabb, for presiding in the Chair.

Whereupon a subscription list was opened, and sixteen pounds nineteen shillings and two pence immediately subscribed. The unusual want of snow at this season of the year, and the short notice given, prevented many from attending.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
BELLVILLE AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

Formed at Bellville, 10th Feb. 1819.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to form ourselves into a Society, to be designated the Bellville Auxiliary Bible Society; the object of which shall be, to co-operate with the Upper Canada Bible Society, in promoting a more general

circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment.

For the government of the Society, we hereby adopt and agree to the following Articles.

Article 1. The Officers of this Society shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, a Depositary, and a Committee of Direction, consisting of twelve members, besides the above mentioned ex-officio members.

Art. 2. Each general meeting of the Society shall be on the second Monday in February, at which time the Officers shall be chosen.

Art. 3. The Committee shall meet at least three times in the year, viz. on the second Wednesday in April, and the second Wednesday in July and the second Wednesday in January.

Art. 4. The President, Vice Presidents, Secretaries, Treasurer, Depositary, Magistrates and Clergymen of the Gospel, who are members of the Society, shall be members of the Committee ex-officio.

Art. 5. The Committee shall have the power of Bibles & Testaments, or distribute them gratuitously, or by sale, at such reduced prices as they may think proper. Members of the Society may purchase to the amount of several subscriptions, at a discount of twenty per cent. discount, and in all cases to the amount of fifty dollars and upwards a discount of twenty-five per cent. discount is allowed.

Art. 6. It shall be the duty of the Committee to use their best endeavours to procure subscribers; to receive donations and contributions, and pay the same over to the Treasurer; to furnish the Secretary and Treasurer with a list of the names and residences of their respective collectors; to make particular returns of the number of Bibles & Testaments received from the Upper Canada Bible Society, and to dispose of them as directed by the 15th Article; to inspect the books of the Treasurer, Depositary, and Secretaries, and to examine the records of the Secretaries, at least once in every year, and oftener, if they may think it necessary; to make remittances from time to time of the money collected and remitted per Canada Bible Society for Bibles & Testaments; to keep a correct list of the names of subscribers, with the amount of their respective subscriptions, annexed to which shall be specified, and, by a note opposite to each name, whether the subscription is annual or for a longer period; and to report at any time, have power to call special meetings of the Committee, and at all meetings of the Committee a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to make remittances for Bibles & Testaments per Canada Bible Society, or to order Bibles & Testaments; keep a correct list

From Europe.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

We have received Dutch & Hamburgh mails this morning, bringing papers respectively of the 16th & 15th inst.

It appears that the small pox is committing serious ravages at the Hague. In the course of the last month no less than 80 persons died of it. It has also appeared at Oudewater, and some other places.

The duke of Wellington is expected at Dover from Calais to morrow. The Lord Duncan packet sailed on Tuesday for that port, to be in readiness to receive his grace, Lord Castlereagh, who was to precede the duke by one day, was expected last night at Dover.—

Canterbury Paper.

We dismiss the subject of moves and changes with asserting, that there is no foundation for another report, that Sir Hudson Lowe is to be removed from the government of St. Helena. Sir Hudson is to continue Governor.

From the Dumfries and the Galloway Courier.

The weather.—The winter has hitherto been as remarkable for its unusual mildness as the summer was for its warmth, On the first day of December we see the flowers of the spring in full blow in our gardens, & in the fields striking instances of the genial influence of the season, both on the animal and vegetable tribes, have been communicated to us. The thrush and the black bird are heard from the hedges of unfaded privet joining their mellow notes with those of the red breast ! and the rooks have for several weeks been rebuilding their nests, as if the winter had already passed, and the season of love had returned. In the vegetable creation, the indications are not less extraordinary. On Tuesday last, a dish of strawberries, of very fine flavour, was gathered at Rockhall, from an open border, fully as large and as ripe as any produced in the summer months; and on the same day, two mowers were employed on the Glebe of Ruthwell, in cutting down a crop of new hay, which had sprung up with an astonishing rapidity and luxuriance after an excellent crop of barley, although that barley had been cut close to the ground with the sythe. We are also assured that a second crop of gooseberries fully formed are now to be seen in the garden of Andrew Roddick of Dalton, who, we hear, intends to bake them in a pye, that on St. John's day they may grace the meeting of St. Ruth's Lodge, in Ruthwell, of which he is a member. The extraordinary mildness of the season has been perhaps no where more apparent than in the neighbourhood of Froue: Young Green Pease are sold in the market at 2s. a peck; the second crop of gooseberries are now on the bushes; and there is a field of Barley in full green ear. In a garden belonging to Mr. Maynard, of Street Ina Somerset, there was last week seen in the open ground, a strawberry tuft in blossom, with some of the fruit, of full size and perfectly ripe! Young rooks, half fledged, are now in the trees at Hatch Court, the seat of H. P. Collins, Esq. and several old ones are sitting on eggs.

Last week a linnet's nest was found in a furze bush near Milnheugh, a little above Hamilton, with young birds completely fledged.

There are at present in an open garden in Wellmeadow Street, Paisley, ten week stocks, and carnation in full blossom.

From the United States.

By the arrival last evening of the fine fast sailing ship Athens, captain Lee, in 37 days from Liverpool, the Editor of the Savanah Republican has received Liverpool papers to the 24th Dec. and London to the 25th of the same month.

The Paris papers state, that Mr. Roy, member of the chamber of deputies, is appointed minister of finance, in the room of Mr. Gorvette.

The Paris Moniteur mentions that there had been a great commotion at Lyons, alarming in its nature.

Lord Ellenborough, Chief Justice of England, died on the 13th December.

The Courier says, there is no foundation for the reported changes in the ministry, with the exception of the retirement of Lord Mulgrave, from the master generalship of the ordnance, which is to be filled by Lord Wellington.

A rumour was very prevalent in London that the king of Spain has absconded from Madrid. By letters received it is stated that he had destroyed himself, and by others, that he had been murdered. The Times observes, that the aspect of affairs in Spain was such as made it but too probable some crisis was at hand. Certainly something serious has occurred in Spain.

Sir Philip Francis, the supposed author of Junius, departed this life on the 22d of December last, in the 79th year of his age. Papers and documents have been found which conclusively prove that Sir Philip Francis was the author of Junius.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

A Dutch mail arrived this morning. Its contents are extremely uninteresting. Count Bernstoff, the Prussian minister for foreign affairs, is, it is said, to proceed to Brussels, to resume the negociation for a cession of territory by the kingdom of the Netherlands in favor of Prussia.

December, 17.

"City, half past 1 o'clock.

"It is reported here, that an entirely new arrangement has been formed between the French government & Mr. Baring; the latter only takes one half of the new loan, the French government will negociate the remainder. This new arrangement, it is stated is in consequence of the fall in the French stock."

Dec. 25.

We have received this morning Bombay papers to so late a date as the 15th of last August, from which we have made some interesting extracts. Intelligence from Ceylon, to the 11th July, states, that these appeared to be a great relaxation in the hostile efforts of the rebels.

CADIZ, Dec. 1.

The following is a list of the ships of war at present fitting out in this port, for the American expedition: these forces are under the orders of brigadier Don Francis Maurelle, an able officer, who, to the experience & wisdom of his mature age, unites all the energy of youth:

Ships of war of 74 guns each—The Ferdinand VII. the Northern Eagle, the Lubeck, and the Alexander. These four ships were of the number of those composing the squadron purchased of Russia.

Frigates—Three of 44 guns each; La Pruera, La Mercurio, and La Ligera—two of the 36 guns each; La Prouta & La Vica; making in all five frigates, the four last of which were purchased of Russia.

Ships of war—La Fama of 24 guns, & the Diamond of 20 guns.

Brigantine—L'Hiena, of 16 guns.

This fleet is on the point of being augmented by some ships and brigs, and 24 gun boats. The light forces will be commanded by the major d'Escadre D. Joseph Piano Rivera.

With respect to the expeditionary army, it is still hoped that it will be composed of 18,000 men of all arms. It will be commanded by gen. comte de l'Abisbal, appointed viceroy of Buenos Ayres, and who, it is said, will preserve the government of Cadiz & Andalusia, at the head of which he is at this moment, until the departure of the expedition. It would be difficult to assign this epoch; there are still obstacles which retard the operations, and not the least is the penurious state of finances.

From the Bellows' Falls, (Vermont) Advertiser.

Hazardous enterprize.—Some young gentlemen were lately on a visit to the natural bridge.—One of them, a youth of extraordinary activity, determined to inscribe his name, in the perpendicular rock which faces the chasm, and supports the arch, higher than any had ever done before. It was found no difficult work to ascend to that height of ambition. But when this object was accomplished, the young adventurer found, as orators & poets often find it, much more difficult to descend than to rise. Just the reverse of Virgil's *facilis descensus Averni*, was true here. In short going down was impossible. There was no alternative, but to fall & be crushed to pieces, or to climb to the top of the rock. In this most perilous situation, the hardy youth, undismayed by the terrors which surrounded him, resolved to make an attempt, which every one regarded as desperate. And while his companions looked on with anxiety which thrilled thro' all their limbs, expecting every moment to see him precipitated on the rock below, he pursued his way, suspended often by one hand on a projection of the lime-stone, while with a knife in the other he picked a place higher up, by which he could get a firm hold. When it is recollected that the rock is almost always moist: that its projections often are loosened & fall; that the precipice is nearly 200 feet high, & so nearly perpendicular that a plumb line will descend from top to bottom & scarcely touch, it is impossible to conceive of an undertaking of greater peril, nor of a higher order of resolution and presence of mind, than that displayed on this occasion. The ascent required considerably more than an hour. The adventurer rose to the top of the rock with unabated vigour, and was hailed by his companions with a shout of joy. But immediately a revolution of his feeling succeeded, and he lay & panted on the earth, totally spent, and for a considerable time unable to rise. I understand that he ascribes his escape to a gracious interposition of Providence,—and gives this salutary caution, not to indulge the ambition of inscribing the name high on the rock, until one has well considered how he may descend with safety. Bold and successful a cragsman as he is, he not at all disposed himself to engage in a similar adventure, or to recommend an imitation of it to others.

From the Cabinet Star, Oct. 17.

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A message from the Legislative Council that they do give leave to Mr. Percival & Mr. Scott to attend the Committee of the House of Assembly, on Saturday next.

A Bill was introduced for the more effacacious remedy of divers abuses prejudicial to agricultural improvements in this Province, was read, the second reading to be on Wednesday next.

Also a Bill to regulate future Notarial acts or deeds bearing Mortgages, and to establish offices for the enregistering of all such acts or deeds within this Province, was read, & second reading on Friday.

It was ordered to be an Instruction to the Committee on Lee's Turnpike Petition &c. to enquire into the execution of the Laws in force in this Province, for regulating the Highways & Bridges.

Ordered, That the order of the day for taking into consideration a motion made by Mr. Blanchet, on the 9th inst. that an humble address be presented to His Grace the Governor in Chief, &c. be now received.

Accordingly the said motion was read.

It was moved that in the said motion, Translation of the words "*pour compter la balance des argents &c.* be made by the words "*to count the money.*"

The House divided, and it was carried in the affirmative, and ordered accordingly.

The House then resolved itself into the said Committee, and came to a Resolution which was received & read as follows.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee that a Special Committee of five members be appointed to draw up—First—A General statement of the Receipts of the Provincial Revenue of the Crown, and of the disbursements by the Receiver General, from the date of the Constitution to the present time. Secondly, a detailed Statement of all the appropriations made by the Legislature, and of the amount paid upon each of them by the Receiver General, from the date of the Constitution to the present time. Thirdly, to state the Balance of the monies in the hands of the Receiver General belonging to the Province: and report the whole with all convenient speed; and that the said Committee have power to send for persons & records. In which the House concurred.

SATURDAY, 20.

Ordered, That the Committee on the articles of Impeachment against the Honorable Mr. P. Bedard, have power to report from time to time.

A Bill to grant John Bragg the exclusive privilege of erecting Bridges according to a model, was read a second time and referred.

The Bill to repeal the Ordinance respecting building Houses with wood in Three Rivers, was read a second time & referred to a Committee of the whole on Saturday.

The Bill to enable George Le Pailleur to sell a lot of Ground was read a second time & referred.

The motion made on the 17th inst. "That the rule of the House relative to notices to be given previous to the introduction of Petitions, &c. be dispensed with, in the case of the Petition of A. Anderson & Goudie, was according to order taken into consideration.

The House divided on the question, when it was carried in the affirmative, & ordereds accordingly.

The House in Committee on the Court of Vice-Admiralty made further progress & sit again on Wednesday.

From the Kingston Chronicle

BELLVILLE, Feb. 10th, 1819.

The Inhabitants of the town of Bellville and township of Thurlow, this day met, for the purpose of establishing an Auxiliary Society to the Upper Canada Bible Society. James M'Nabb, Esq. was called to the Chair, and the following resolutions submitted.

1st. That Mr. John Reynolds be requested to become President of the Society. William Zwick and Andrew Mayne, Vice Presidents.

2d. That the Committee of Direction consist of the following gentlemen, James M'Nabb, Allan Taylor, William Wallbridge, Thomas Coleman, Roswel Levans, and Solomon Hazleton.

3d. That Thos. Parker become Treasurer, Robert Smith and Thomas Coleman, Secretaries, and Allan Taylor, Depositary.

4th. That this Society be denominated the Bellville Auxiliary Bible Society, & that a correspondence be immediately opened with the Upper Canada Bible Society praying their countenance and assistance.

5th. That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Rev. W. Case, for his able assistance and appropriate Discourse on the occasion.

6th. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to James M'Nabb, for presiding in the Chair.

Whereupon a subscription list was opened, and sixteen pounds nineteen shillings and two pence immediately subscribed. The unusual want of snow at this season of the year, and the short notice given, prevented many from attending.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BELLVILLE AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

Formed at Bellville, 10th Feb. 1819.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to form ourselves into a Society, to be designated the Bellville Auxiliary Bible Society; the object of which shall be, to co-operate with the Upper Canada Bible Society, in promoting a more general circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and shall be governed by the following Articles.

Article 1. The Officers of this Society shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, a Depositary, and a Committee of Direction, consisting of seven members, besides the above officers, who shall be members ex-officio.

Art. 2. Each general meeting of this Society shall be on the second Monday in February, at which time the officers shall be chosen.

Art. 3. The Committee shall meet at least three times in the year, viz. on the second Wednesday in January, April, July, and October.

Art. 4. The President, Vice Presidents, Secretaries, Treasurer, Depositary, Magistrates and Clergymen of the Gospel, who are members of this Society, shall be members of the Committee ex-officio.

Art. 5. The Committee of Direction shall procure Bibles & Testaments for sale, or distribute them gratuitously, at their discretion, according to the funds in the Treasury; provided however, that no Bible or Testament be sold for less than one fourth part of the prime cost. Members of this Society may purchase to the amount of their several subscriptions, at prime cost, with a discount, at the discretion of the Committee, on all cash transactions.

Art. 6. It shall be the duty of the Committee to use their best endeavours to procure subscribers; to receive donations, contributions, and payments for Bibles & Testaments; to remit the monies to the Treasurer; to furnish the Treasurer with a list of the names and the amount of their respective donations; to make particular returns of the sales of Bibles & Testaments; and to dispose of them agreeably to the 5th Article; to inspect the books of the Treasurer, Depositary, and Secretaries, and to keep a correct account of the proceedings of the Society, and transmit a copy of the same to the Upper Canada Bible Society.

Art. 7. The Secretaries shall keep a correct account of the proceedings of each general meeting of the Committee, and of all drafts on the Treasurer, which shall be countersigned by the Committee of Direction; they shall also make returns of the sales of Bibles & Testaments; keep a correct account of the receipts of the Depositary, with the names of the subscribers, and the amount of their respective subscriptions, annexing the names of those who have paid their subscriptions respectively; and, by a statement to be made at any time, have power to call general meetings of the Committee of Direction, for the transaction of business connected with the Society.

Art. 8. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer, to receive all monies belonging to the Society, from whatever source; to keep a correct account of the same, together with the names of the subscribers, and the amount of their respective subscriptions annexed to their names respectively; to make remittances for Bibles & Testaments by the Secretary by the direction of the Committee, and when payments are made by the Secretary by the Committee, or more members of the Committee, to pay his accounts upon the production of the vouchers.

Art. 9. It shall be the duty of the Depositary, when directed by the Committee of Direction, to receive from the Treasurer, and to remit the same to the Upper Canada Bible Society, with a statement of the number of Bibles & Testaments as specified in the 5th Article; to receive books on the same terms, and to make a correct account of the same, and of all remittances, and of all sales, and to pay all incidental charges, &c. which shall be ordered by the Committee; to account for the same regularly to the 5th, 6th, and 7th Articles; to pay the amount of the Bibles & Testaments from time to time to the Treasurer, except for the same, when the Committee of Direction shall direct otherwise; and to report on the subject his accounts and vouchers when called on by three members of the Committee.

Art. 10. Members of this Society may at any time, remit to the Depositary, & dispose of their subscriptions by the 5th Article. And the Depositary shall pay the amount of what is remitted to him by the same to the Treasurer, and take his receipt.

Art. 11. All honorary members of the Committee of Direction, and all members of the Committee, shall be entitled to the Committee, when they attend the proper deposal of their monies.

Art. 12. When the Society shall elect any officer, the Committee of Direction shall have power to supply such vacancies, till the next general meeting.

Art. 13. The annual general meetings, and meetings of the Committee shall be signified by the Secretary.

Art. 14. Any person desirous to subscribe to these articles, shall annually subscribe a sum not less than the currency of U. C. shillings to the Society.

Art. 15. A subscription of three pounds at one time, or of one pound annually, having paid four pounds, shall be

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CONSTITUTION
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circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and for the government of which, we do hereby adopt and agree to the following Articles.

Article 1. The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, Depositary, and a Committee of six elective members, besides those who may be members *ex-officio*.

Art. 2. Each general annual meeting shall be on the second Wednesday in February, at which time all the officers shall be chosen.

Art. 3. The Committee shall meet three times in the year, viz. on the second Wednesday in May, October & January.

Art. 4. The President, Vice Presidents, Secretaries, Treasurer, Depositary, Magistrates and Ministers of the Gospel, who are members of this Society, shall be members of the Committee *ex-officio*.

Art. 5. The Committee shall dispose of Bibles & Testaments at prime cost, or distribute them gratis: The gratuitous distribution, however, in no case to exceed one fourth part of the amount at prime cost. Members of the Society may purchase to the amount of five per cent. discount, incidental charges having in all cases been previously added.

Art. 6. It shall be the duty of the Committee to use their exertions to procure subscribers; to receive donations & contributions, and pay the same to the Treasurer; to furnish the Secretary and Treasurer with a list of subscribers, with the amount of their several subscriptions; to make particular inquiry where Bibles & Testaments are most needed, and to dispose of them according to the 15th Article; to inspect the accounts of the Treasurer, Depositary, and the records of the Secretary annually, or oftener, if they may think proper; to order remittances from time to time, to be made to the Upper Canada Bible Society for Bibles & Testaments; and in all things, to consult the true interests of the Society, and steadily to keep in view its great & leading object, viz. the promotion of a more general circulation of the Holy Scriptures; and at each annual meeting, to lay before the Society a Report of the whole of their proceedings during the preceding year.

Art. 7. The Secretary shall record the proceedings of each general meeting, & meetings of the Committee; shall draw all drafts on the Treasurer, when ordered by the Committee; direct the Depositary to make remittances to the Upper Canada Bible Society for Bibles & Testaments; keep a correct list of subscribers, with the amount of their subscriptions, annexed to their names respectively, and, by a timely notice, shall, at any time, have power to call special meetings of the Committee, with the concurrence of three or more of its members.

Art. 8. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer, to receive all money belonging to the Society, arising from any source; to keep a correct account of the same, together with a list of subscriptions, with the amount of their several subscriptions annexed to their names respectively; to answer drafts drawn by the Secretary by order of the Committee, and when requested by three, or more members of the Committee, to lay his accounts open to inspection.

Art. 9. It shall be the duty of the Depositary, when directed by the Secretary, to receive from the Treasurer, and to remit the same to the Upper Canada Bible Society, with a request, that the amount thereof may be sent in Bibles & Testaments as speedily as may be; to receive books on their arrival; to keep a correct account of the amount of remittances, and of books received; to pay all incidental charges for the freight, &c. which shall be reimbursed by the Committee; to dispose of books agreeably to the 5th, 10th & 11th articles; to pay the amount of sales from time to time to the Treasurer, and take his receipt for the same, and, at any time, to subject his accounts to inspection, when called on by three or more members of the Committee.

Art. 10. Members of the Committee may at any time, receive books of the Depositary, & dispose of them agreeably to the fifth Article, and shall pay the amount of what they may receive for the same to the Treasurer, and take his receipt.

Art. 11. All books, issued to members of the Committee, shall be charged to the Committee jointly, and for the proper disposal of them those to whom they were issued shall be responsible.

Art. 12. When a vacancy occurs in any office, the Committee shall have power to supply such vacancy by election, till the next general meeting.

Art. 13. The minutes of all general meetings, and meetings of the Committee shall be signed by the President & Secretary.

Art. 14. Any person who shall subscribe to these articles, and pay annually seven shillings & six pence, currency of U. C. shall be a member of the Society.

Art. 15. A subscriber, who shall pay three pounds at any one time, or after having paid four pounds by annual subscriptions, shall be a member for life.

Art. 16. No alteration of the Constitution shall hereafter take place, without the concurrence of at least two thirds of the members present at a general meeting; Nevertheless, further rules may be adopted, provided they be, in no wise, contrary to the true intent & meaning of the Constitution.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

(Signatures to the Sophiasburg Address omitted last week for want of room.)

James Cotter, J. P.
Wm Forster.
Samuel Solmes,
James Taylor,
John Covert,
Wm. Thomas,
Jonas Marden,
Griffith Howell, J. P.
Andrew Manou.
W. Williams,
John Smith,
Peter Strickle,
Joseph Thompson,
William Fox,
John Fox,
Henry Beikley,
Orrin Hanson,
James Morden,
James Delany,
Lawrence D. Way,
Henry Fox, Senr.
Rinard Fox,
Samuel Covert,
Stephen Benedict,
Benjamin Smith,
James. H. Howell,
John Thomson,
John Bourdett,
Lemon J. Norton,
Jacob Howell,
Daniel B. Way,
Robt Vaughan,
David Bourdett,
Benjamin Way,
John Crook,
Alex. Paull,
Daniel J. Way,
Ebenezer Waterbery,
Gilbert D. Sarres,
Stephen Smith,
David York,
Benj. G. Rowe,
Joseph Morden,
Peter Clute,
Jacob Tremper,
Wm Tremper,
John Hoff,
Thos. Lansbeat,
Alex Robertson,
Wm. Hadlow,
Samuel Peark Junr.
Asa Spencer,
John Hoff,
Charles Fortier,
John McPhees,
Thos. D. Appleby,
Andrew Paull,
Richard Soupes,
John Van Horn,
Cornelius Larkins,
Matt Crook,

Nobla Palmer,
David P. Smith,
Wm. Lamoreux,
John W. Ferguson,
James Gardiner,
William Ardley,
Geo. Harpens,
Peter Glass,
Wm. Stoughton,
John Gray,
James Robinson,
James Seymour,
Wm. B. Lamb,
John Fisk,

Frederick Dorh,
Tho. Woodville,
Alexander Ashot,
Jos Harkins,
Robt Tolbert,
Wi. Powell,
Nicolas Cross,
Benj. Allen,
Edmd Burnett,
J. Holmes,
Wm. Woodall,
Thomas Dunton,
John Bryant.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

WE the Magistrates, Clergy, and other inhabitants of the Town and Township of Kingston would not take the liberty of Addressing your Excellency at this period on the subject of the late Township Meetings, and other unconstitutional attempts to disturb the tranquility of this highly favored Province, were it not for a report which has gone abroad of our concurrence in a Petition of Grievances, which has come from the Township of Kingston, but in fact written at an obscure village, and countenanced by a very small part of the neighbouring population.

Convinced of the undubited loyalty of the Province at large, and especially of this Township, we attributed these complaints rather to the ravings of a few deluded strangers, than to the sentiments of the peaceable inhabitants, and therefore, from an impression that they would not be carried to any alarming extend, treated their declamations with indifference. Nor do we now think it necessary to notice their proceedings further than to assure your Excellency that they have ever met with our most unqualified disapprobation, and the better to enable your Excellency to contradict any reports which might reach His Majesty's Government in England through less authentic channels.

We cannot but congratulate ourselves, that such evils as may have arisen from those causes will be speedily remedied by the wise measures adopted under your Excellency's Administration, under which we feel confident, that every cause of complaint will be investigated and removed, and that this Province will continue in its hitherto uninterrupted line of happiness, blessed in the fostering care of its Mother Country, and grateful for the blessing.

John M'Lean, *Sheriff*
Chairman.
Allan McLean,
Thomas Markland,
Peter Shibley,
Lawrence Herchmer,
Thomas Cartwright,
C. A. Hagerman,
John Macaulay,
Charles Anderson,
Anthony Marshall,
John M. Bellour,
Dr Kentine,
B. Whitney,
Geo Macaulay,
P. Corbett,
Robert Richardson,
Samuel Shaw,
Robert Gunn,
Daniel Grant,
A. Pringle,
John Strange,
William Hoof,
Richard Duverne,
Francis Cunliffe,
John Tuttle,
Henry Mooney,
Owen McDougal,
H. Earl,
Walter McCauliffe,
Patrick McCauliffe,
Thos. Sampson,
David Morrison,
Thomas Markle,
John Darley,
Michael Coyle,
Robert English,

W. J. McLean.
A. W. Brown,
Peter McDonnell,
Charles Dobbens,
John Watkin,
Hugh Brown,
J. Hendry,
Wm. Wright,
Tat Reynolds,
R. Cassock,
D. McDonald,
John Blake,
James Hunt?
Revd. Geo. O. Stuart,
Revd John Wilson,
John Ferguson,
John Kirby,
William Mitchell,
Geo. H. Markland,
R. Robison,
John Pringle,
Francis Boscheleen,
Archd. McDonnell,
Henry Cassedy,
Robert Walker,
A McDonnell,
Henry Cassedy, junr.
Oliver Thibodo,
Alexander Watson,
John McArthur,
D Carneron,
Robert Young,
James Meagher,
Matthias Badgley,
Joseph Young
Anthony Bark,
Benjamin Fairfield,
Gen. Oliver,
Henry Fowler,
B. Bowman,
Wm. Rundle,
Jas. Russell, jear

To which His Excellency was pleased to give the following reply.

GENTLEMEN,

Accept my thanks for your loyal address. I have no doubt that any proceedings hostile to His Majesty's Government or the Constitution of the Province, have met with your unqualified disapprobation. Your address affords me the means of contradicting any reports which may reach through unauthentic channels His Majesty's Government in England.

Reserved it is my wish to investigate and remove as far as lays in my power every well founded cause of complaint, whether it be of a more local nature — such as affects the general interests of the province.

York, March 8. 1819.

Adjutant General's Office, York, 27th Feb. 1819.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS,

His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, is pleased to accept the Resignation of Colonel Johnston of the 1st Regiment of Addington Militia, and to request that he will deliver over the Books and other Documents belonging to the Regiment to Lieut. Colonel Clark, who is to assume the Command thereof forthwith.

His Excellency, upon this occasion, is pleased to declare, in General Orders, the high sense he entertains of the services of Colonel Johnston, who for a period of sixty years has served his King and Country with exemplary zeal and fidelity; and his regret that bodily infirmity should deprive the Militia of the Province of so valuable an officer.

By His Excellency's Command,
N. COFFIN, Lt. Col.
Adjt Gen. Militia U. Canada.



P. Maitland,
Lieut. Governor

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York on the sixteenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, to be convened, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the thirtieth day of January last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the sixteenth day of March next, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; HEREby convoking AND by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday, the twenty second day of April next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereon to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our Trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this ninth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen and in the Fifty-ninth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

YORK, MARCH 11, 1819.

Our readers will find in our column an article from the Montreal Herald.

The writer has evidently looked through a powerful multiplying glass on the numbers and influence of the discontented party. He also speaks of the people, where his observations can apply with accuracy to only a very small part of them. In his illustration, towards the conclusion of his letter, though it is perfectly apposite and just, and shews precisely the effect the measure he alludes to was calculated to produce on the government of the Mother Country, he has attributed to the followers of an individual, a greater knowledge of that person's former character, than they in fact possessed. To suppose such knowledge would compel us in fair reasoning to go the whole length with the writer, but we cannot without limitation admit the premises.

With these strictures, we think the article in question well worthy the notice of our readers, as the observations of an intelligent bystander on the strange transactions of the last year.

To the Editor of the Upper Canada Gazette.

SIR,

I am aware that many persons hold an opinion that religious topics are out of place in the columns of newspaper. But surely things had taken quite our mental interests, cannot be brought into question before our eyes. So thought the implied teacher, who was "instant in season, and out of season," who became all things to all men, that he might gain the more. Let it be considered, moreover, that the church is now celebrating the fast of Lent, which is intended to commemorate the sufferings of our blessed Lord, who died for our sakes. At least, let me intreat your readers to take kindly that which was intended charitably. Having considered the greatest benefit and consolation from the consideration of the following passage, my object is to recommend it to the serious attention of those who may find it applicable to their case.

"This leads naturally to the mention of another fault, incident to serious persons, which without a foundation for a very sad [illegible] this object. The fault here intended is *failing into a habit of despondent neglect of duty.* The devotees of Satan, (for great enemy are very vigilant, and unspeakably artful. When he cannot keep men in security, and drive the [illegible] along the broad path which leadeth to destruction, he endeavors to make their duty a painful and burdensome to them as possible. When some persons give themselves to serious self-examination, he embarrasses their consciences, he involves them in doubts, or distresses them with fears. Therefore bring on a reluctance or unwillingness to the serious duties of religion. I cannot believe [illegible] they [illegible] to get gone any length of self-examination, [illegible] and [illegible] dissatisfied with himself, so soon as he perceive that this is its effect, he ought to stand at a temptation. I cannot believe [illegible] this [illegible] a cautious [illegible] to bring [illegible] the same subject: Whether do you think [illegible] *soul dissatisfied under a sense of his sinfulness*, was pleasing and acceptable to God, or [illegible] *only applies himself to his work as it is his duty*, and [illegible] to [illegible] with pain and [illegible] *endeavours unanimously* [illegible] in question and *future's love?*

From the Montreal Herald.

There must always be an absence of proper feeling, when insolence is exercised, where it cannot be resented; and always a deficiency of genuine self respect, where there is a wilful neglect of respect to our superiors.

Let it be once asserted that Insolence is not Courage; our rudeness, bad politeness; on the contrary, the one is allied to cowardice, the other to impudency.

It is well known, that the revolutionary Armies of France have always been characterized by insolence towards their adversary; and military writers inform us, that they never manifested this characteristic blemish, in a greater degree, than towards the conclusion of the late Peninsular campaigns, when insolent defiance, and saucy menace, became the constant forerunners of easy discomfiture, and precipitate retreat.

When the people of the same nation discarded their courtesy to the reigning authorities, it was the first step of their revolutionary career; but it has since been seen, how easily the long train of unmanly insult, so lavishly heaped upon their Royal victims, could slide into the most abject servility, under the tyranny of a succeeding Government.

Such are the unpleasant reflections which perpetually intrude themselves, as we behold similar tares springing up among the golden wheat of our Sister Province; and we are naturally led to enquire into the intentions and characters of the laborers who have sown them; we have learnt, with pretty good certainty, that the Author of the sundry petitions and other writings which we have in view, and of which the principal intention seems to be to insult and defy the Chief Magistrate of the Province, is a man of desperate fortune, who, after sundry abortive attempts to excite discontent & lawless proceedings, fled from the mother country, on the suspension of the Habeas Corpus. The author of a few other articles of the same description, and chiefly of a long list of grievances, we understand, is a fugitive from the United States, having rendered himself, by prevarication, obnoxious to the Justice of his Country.

Neither of these Gentlemen, it must be admitted, have any introductory claim to public confidence, nor could either of them be produced, as satisfying the shrewd requisition of an ancient author who says, "Shew me, *our among* all the officious reformers of the disorders of the state, that has not first introduced disorder & ruin into his own concernments."

We need not seek far for the motive, that has led these persons to direct their whole artillery against the first Magistrate. The same bloody history that suggested to them their Convention of Deputies, would instruct them, that to undermine the reputation of all who were placed in authority, was a no less necessary part of the revolutionary process. That their efforts to this effect must of necessity be in proportion to the rank & character of the persons assailed, they would find abundantly self obvious. And no doubt, they having successfully led their partisans up to the point of openly insulting both the Legislative Body, and the Representative of the Crown, would appear to them a material progress in the high road to revolution. To estimate the measure of their success, in this last respect, we need only point to the disgusting tone of the petitions, or even to that schedule of grievances, which with a novel & happy compliment to the public good sense, has been exhibited among the official communications of the Government.

We freely confess there was a moment, in which we entertained the most gloomy apprehensions for the fate of our Sister Province. When we heard of the proceedings of a national convention, a name which every European Ear will pronounce with horror; when we observed the people assuming a tone of superiority, in addressing the Representative of their King, "desiring Him to do this" and "recommending Him to think proper to do that;" when we saw them suffering an interpreter to exercise over them the sort of command that a Huntsman exerts over his pack, when we saw them withholding and calumniating their Parliamentary Representatives, and eagerly receiving any calumny that was offered against every man of established character and integrity in the state; when we saw them inventing grievances, and discarding enquiry, not easy into abuses, but into the rumors of abuses, we honestly confess that we trembled on looking after the things which were to come. It was evident that the leaders of the disorder had in contemplation some possible end in view but, downright Rebellion; and such pre-dramatic appeared the views of their [illegible]. To have raised the hue and cry, whether it were for money, or redress of grievances, or both for redress, or compensation for losses sustained in the war, is the usual [illegible] of a man, who was an ground and at the enemy in the Government of the Mother Country, and only quitted it according to his own showing, after a solitary pump let in his pocket, even of so short, as it was of reasoning understanding returned to him; that the projects projected, were the real ones the malcontents had in view. If, it was justly argued, the United States, in a proposed arrangement between herself and Great Britain, should place the management of her interests in the hands of O'Connor, the banished Irish Rebel, what would be the immediate result? Undoubtedly that Great Britain would at once break off the negotiation, [illegible] and [illegible] the United States, exactly similar to that of the malcontents of our Sister Province, only that the relative situation of the parties renders it, if possible, still more insulting in the case of the latter.

But here, Sir, fearing lest I should ask too great a space in the columns of your present number, I will, albeit, somewhat abruptly, conclude my observations, & resume them, with your permission, in another Letter.

I remain Sir
Your obedient Servant,
A CONSTANT READER.
Montreal, 13th Feb. 1819.

THE subscriber particularly requests that all those persons indebted to him, previous to the co-partnership of Wood and Anderson, will Liquidate their respective accounts on or before the first day of May next, otherwise they will without reserve be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

G. C. WOOD.

York, 3d March 1819. 6w11

Valuable Lands for Sale.

LOT No. 31, second Concession of the Township of York.

Nos. 7, 12 and 13, first mediandal concession of the Township of Etobicoke.

No. 14, fifth concession Township of Scott.

For particulars enquire at this Office. 4w14.

Report of the Canal Commissioners.
January, 1819,

To the Legislature of the State of New-York: In obedience to the act, entitled "An Act respecting navigable communications between the great Western & Northern lakes and the Atlantic ocean," passed April 15th, 1817, the Canal Commissioners most respectfully report—

In relation to the Erie canal,—

That, after a winter of unusual severity, followed by excessive rains in the spring, they had the satisfaction to find, when they commenced their operations for the last season, that those parts of the canal line which had been finished, or nearly so, by the labors of the preceding year, had suffered very little; so that their apprehensions of injury to the banks of the canal, from the breaking up of winter, under the most favorable circumstances, are considerably diminished.

Between the Mohawk and Seneca rivers, a great portion of the canal line passes through swamps and marshes, or along their southern margin. And this location, though it will eventually prove of great importance, in reclaiming large tracts of the richest bottom-lands, by intercepting the waters which have heretofore inundated them, was yet attended with the serious disadvantage, last spring, of enabling the weather to prevent the contractors from prosecuting their work, with any success, to a late period. Actuated by a laudable determination to omit no means in their power, of a punctual compliance with their engagements, several of the contractors had continued to labor on their jobs all winter; and by their experience it is sufficiently ascertained, that in deep cuttings, in embankments, and where the ground is constantly watered by warm springs, or so covered by vegetable matter as to protect it, in a great measure, from freezing, such labors may be carried on profitably during the coldest months of the year. From motives of economy, and because most of the roads by which the route of the canal is intersected, between Utica and Salina, are nearly impassable in the summer season, many of the contractors had purchased, in advance, large stores of subsistence for their men and cattle, and transported them to the proper places on the canal line, by sleighing.—But this wise & prudent measure was rendered almost unavailing, as to any advance of the work, by uncontrolable events. The surface of the earth was beaten and drenched, by heavy and frequent rains, from the melting of the snow, till near the first of June. During a great part of this time, the stores of the contractors were decreasing, and their expenses were accumulating, while their work was at a stand.—The effects of this state of things were equally detrimental and disheartening. But, with the commencement of the summer, the weather became favorable, and since that period, the canal business, in all its branches, has advanced, with economy and rapidity.

The same causes which obstructed the efforts of the contractors, retarded those of the engineers. In the course of the fall of 1817, the country west of the termination of the Rome level, had been examined, in several directions, to a considerable extent; in order to discover, if practicable, some means of obviating the great expense of the Salina embankments, and the serious hazards, as well as much greater expense, of the deep cutting, though the marl meadow, to the town of Camillus. From these examinations, there resulted a deep impression of the difficulties presented at these places, especially at the latter. When the canal line was run through the marl meadow, in 1816, the season had been uncommonly dry; and, though a deep cutting three miles in length, through light, soft and porous materials, gradually swelling to fifteen feet in the centre above the bottom of the canal, could never be regarded without solicitude, the appearance of this, upon every subsequent inspection, has been more formidable and repulsive. When the past season, however, had so far advanced as to admit of a renewal of these examinations, they were more extensively pursued: and at length, the acting commissioner, upon whom was cast the responsibility of setting the line in that part of the route, in full accordance with the conviction of the engineer of the section, and his assistants, determined, that two alterations from the line of 1816, were expedient. These alterations were not adopted, without a careful ascertainment and collation of facts and circumstances, which, upon much deliberation, were deemed decisive by them.

The first of the alterations consists of sinking the canal line, across the Salina plains, six feet lower than had been at first proposed. This alteration requires the construction of an additional lock of six feet lift, on each side of these plains; but, by affording sufficient excavation, in the canal, for the formation of the adjacent banks, it altogether supercedes the necessity of embankment, for about a mile and a half; and where embankment is still requisite, its height is materially diminished. The same diminution is also obtained in the heigth of an arched bridge, and the largest stone aqueduct to be erected between Utica & the Seneca river.—This alteration was recommended, chiefly, by the following reasons.

1st. It produced a saving in expense, estimated at seventeen thousand dollars. This estimate does not include damages to the lands, through which the canal line is laid, which would probably have been claimed, to a large amount, for the half mile adjoining Onondaga creek on the east, in case the original plan had been pursued. The land, along the half mile referred to, had been laid out into village lots, upon which the owners set a high value; and one tier of these lots, on each side of the canal, must have been dug over and defaced, in order to obtain the earth necessary for the embankment.

2d. It renders the canal more secure. Embankments are, in general, more liable to accidents than other parts of a canal; and whenever breaches are effected in them, the usual consequences are more injurious.

3d. It will facilitate the construction of a side cut to connect the main canal with the salt works, at the village of Salina, by approaching nearer to a level with those works, in that part of the line to which they are most contiguous.

4th. It will promote the convenience of all those people, who, from the fertile country on both sides of the canal, shall hereafter have occasion to communicate therewith, on the Salina plains. These plains, for the most part, consist of a dry, coarse gravel, mixed, to the depth of three or four feet, with sand & loam, and constitute, from the nature of their soil, as well as from their local situation, an excellent site for business. There is little doubt but they will soon become the scene of extensive dealings.

The second alteration consists in the establishment of a new summit level extending from the nine mile creek to the Skeneateles outlet, a distance of between eleven and twelve miles, and involving the construction of two additional locks, of eleven feet lift each, but relieving the line from all the difficulties of the marl meadow. There are three never-failing & pure streams naturally flowing across this level, either of which, in the period of considerable drought, affords water enough for its supply: but if, collectively, they should hereafter prove deficient, the two copious creeks, which bound the level, may be easily conducted into it. Having satisfactory assurances of this essential fact, this alteration was adopted.

1st. Because, it produced a saving in expense, estimated at seventeen thousand dollars, without taking into the amount the charge of lining both banks, for the purpose of sustaining them with solid earth, brought from a great distance, an operation which the character of the marl meadow would undoubtedly have rendered necessary to a large extent, if the primary designations of the canal line had been adhered to.

2d. Because, at the nine mile creek, it admits of the substitution of stone arches, in the aqueduct, instead of a wooden trunk; and at the Skeneateles, of an entire stone aqueduct, in place of a dam with guard locks. At both of these places, excellent stone are contracted for, at reasonable prices.

3d. Because, it carries the canal line farther south, and nearer to the populous and productive settlements of the western part of Onondaga county.

4th. Because it was very much feared, that the completion of the canal, upon the old plan, could not be effected, so as to render it navigable, as soon as it might be, upon the new, by at least one year. This would have been discouraging to the public spirit, by which this great enterprize is supported, and a serious delay of the profitable returns, which may be expected, whenever the communication between the Mohawk and Seneca rivers, is all the way opened.

To be continued.

SALE OF LANDS.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the Province early in the summer, offers for sale, *for Cash*, the undermentioned Lands. The titles unexceptionable.

Lot No. 19, third concession of York, 200 acres, on Yonge street, commonly called SPRINGFIELD, with about 20 acres of improvement; on which are two Dwelling Houses, a large frame Barn & Stables, and a Still House. This lot is only 3 miles from the Town of York, and has a never-failing creek on it, with a capital *Mill-seat*, about 100 yards from the main road. The Dwelling House is in complete repair, and possession can be given in the summer.

200 acres in the Township of Lansdown, in the District of Johnstown, on the Gananoque Lake, being Lot No. 14 in the sixth concession. This lot is supposed to have plenty of stave timber on it.

Lot No. 34 in the 3d concession of the Township of Uxbridge, containing 200 acres.

N. B. The above Lands will be sold cheap, as it is the Subscriber's intention to quit the Province.

JOHN MILLS JACKSON.

THE Subscriber having it in contemplation to reside on the lands he is about to locate from the Crown, as Lieut. on Half-pay in the Royal Navy, will dispose of the FARMS he not occupies, *Cheap for Cash*, viz.

Lots 22 & 23 on Yonge Street, 16 miles from the Town of York, formerly the property of Alfred Barrett. Lot 22 has an excellen Dwelling House in complete repair, two storys with attics, painted & finished last summer; the rooms are papered. There is a bearing Orchard, consisting of 160 trees, with a capital Garden, well fenced; about 100 acres of this lot are improved, under good fence, with 2 new Barns, Stables, Granary, &c. &c. This situation must be too well known to need further description, and can be seen at any time by calling on the Subscriber.

Lot No. 23, 200 acres, has a Dwelling House with a capital Barn, and 100 acres of improvement under good fence. There is also a distillery on a capital Creek, well dammd at a considerable expence last summer: it stands directly on the road, and can be made to turn a Saw-Mill four months in the year.

These Lots consist of the very best land, well wooded & watered. There are about 55 acres of Wheat & Rye, which can be taken at a valuation.

ALSO.

The Lease of a Clergy Reserve, Lot No. 105 in Ameliasburg in the Midland District, on the Kingston Road, about a quarter of a mile from Consicon-Mills, with 40 acres improved: it stands directly on the Lake, in a handsome situation. 19 years of the Lease unexpired.

FRANCIS JACKSON.

WANTED,

FROM $2000 to 4000 on Bond & Mortgage of Landed Property. A line addressed to B. and left at this office with directions will be attended to.

Fire Insurance.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the MONTREAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, and is ready to issue Policies of Insurance on Real or Personal Property, according to their Tariff of the rates of Insurance.

W. ALLAN.

York, 3d March 1819. 4w10.

GERMAN MILLS,
New Establishment.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Markham and its vicinity, that he has commenced an establishment at the *German Mills*, the Store of which is and will be kept well supplied with such articles as may be wanted, which will be sold reasonable, and Wheat, Rye or Barley at all times taken in payment.

A few hundred bushels of Wheat or Rye wanted immediately, for which one half Cash will be paid on delivery.

Apply to Mr. J. Applegarth, at the Mills.

W. G. HEPBURNE

Queenston, 26th Oct. 1818. tf14

The Cenotaph.

THOSE who wish to subscribe for the National Monument, to be erected to the memory of the late lamented Princess of Saxe Cobourg, are informed that the subscription paper will remain at the office of Wm. Allan, Esq. until the 31st. of March next, when the amount must be *remitted to England.*

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the following Lots of Land, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Elmsley, viz. 19, 20, 22, 24, 29, 30, most eligibly situated on the North side of the Rideau Lake, which forms their southern boundary. The great road to the Perth Settlement, leading through one of the Lots. They abound in excellent Timber, which from its being contiguous to water communication may be rafted to Montreal at a trifling expence. The quality of the soil and other advantages are such as to render this a desirable purchase to Farmers or persons engaged in the Lumber Trade. For terms of payment and other particulars apply to William Marshall Esq. Perth Settlement, or the Subscriber in Woolhouse, London District.

ROBERT NICHOL.

York, Feb. 11 1819. 6m8.

200 *DOLLARS REWARD.*

ON my leaving Niagara, about the 23d of July 1816, I forgot a Book which contained promissory Notes & Receipts, to a large amount, among which was Mr. Daniel Brook's Note to me for £1763 12s. 5d. H. Currency, for which I have not hitherto received value. The Book was last seen in the hands of said Daniel Brooke, by the clerk who then superintended his business. And to corroborate this fact, an affidavit has been sworn to by him, before Doctor Muirhead, of Niagara.

As I must experience an irreparable loss from the want of these valuable documents, the above reward shall be immediately paid to the person, on returning the Book in an unmutilated state.

To the public it may seem strange, that I have withheld this notice since the above period. I will only say, that I never could conceive that I should be under the disagreable necessity of bringing this subject before them; but strong necessity now obliges me to do so.

HENRY DREAN.

York, Dec. 1, 1818. ft 5

IN Contradiction to the Misstatement of the Settlement between Mr. DANIEL BROOK and the Subscriber, which has appeared in the Upper Canada Gazette of the 14th Inst. Signed D. Brooke Senior, it is only necessary to state, that at the final settlement between the parties, Mr. Daniel Brooke, gave me his Note, at 6 months, for £1763 12 3 H. Currency, which was the balance due me; which Note was witnessed by Nicholas Osborne, Esq. and dated July 24th 1816, and that there has been no settlement whatever between us since that date. HENRY DREAN.

York, 26th Jan. 1819. tf—5.

A GARDENER

FROM Great Britain, wants a situation: he served a regular apprenticeship to the gardener of the Right Hon. Wm. Wellesley Pole, and hopes to be able to give full satisfaction to those who may employ him.

Enquire at this Office. 3w9.

LANDS FOR SALE.

In the Township of Clarke,
Lots No. 16 17 & 18, Broken fronts 600 Acres.
16 17 & 18, 1st Con. 600.
17 & 18 2d do 400.
17 & 18 3d do 400.
In the Township of Cramahe,
Lots No. 17 18 & 19 3d Con. 600.
14 & 15 4th do 400.
In the Township of Darlington,
Lots No. 15 2d Concession 200
6 4th do 200.
In the Township of York,
Lot No. 37 3d Concession 200.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 16th Dec. 1818.—*tf.* 51.

Snuff, Tobacco, Soap & Candle MANUFACTORY.

YORK, U. C.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have now on hand and will be constantly supplied with every article in the above line at their Manufactory, of a most superior quality and on the most reasonable terms.

They also Manufacture

Palm Oil Soap;

The virtues of this VEGETABLE SOAP in cases of sun burnings, the ill effects of cold winds, removing Pimples Freckles, &c. is universally allowed.—The Subscribers would call the attention of Gentlemen to an article of comfort and utility in Shaving, both on account of its peculiar emollient qualities as also from the pleasing odour of the Wall Flower which it so eminently possesses.

OATES & STOTESBURY.

September 9. 37—6m.

Church Pew.

TO be sold or let, a single Pew, No 59, in the body of the church From its situation it is considered one of the best of the single pews.

For the Terms enquire at this office.

York, 2d Feb. 1819 tf—6

For SALE.

THE Farm Lot & improvements formerly in the occupation of the Subscriber, situate on the Yonge Street Road, two miles from this Town.

SAM'L RIDOUT.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—6.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor Kingston, 12th March. 17tf.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. If not previously disposed of, they will be sold by Auction on Tuesday the 15th day of June next.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

THE Copartnership of MATHEW CROOKS, & Company, carried on at Ancaster, in the Province of Upper-Canada, was dissolved on the first day of June last by mutual consent.—Notice is, therefore hereby given, to all Persons who stand indebted to the said Copartnership, to call and settle the same without delay. And those who have claims on the same, are requested to present them for settlement, to Matthew Crooks, who is fully impowered to adjust them.

W. CROOKS,
MATTHEW CROOKS

Ancaster, 25 Nov. 1818. 3w.—49

UPPER CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

YORK, Jan. 21th 1819.

The Agricultural Society offer the following premiums for the undermentioned breed animals, to be exhibited at the Market House, at York, on Thursday the 17th day of June next.

	Dollars.
For the best Bull,	30
second do.	20
third do.	10
best Cow,	15
second do.	10
third do.	5
best Ram,	15
second do.	10
third do.	5

(The above animals to be between three and five years of age.)

(By Order) R. C. HORNE. *Secty.*

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

Dollar at 5s.

ARTICLES.	PER.	From £	s.	d.	To £	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	6	4	0	0	7 1-2
Mutton	——	0	6	5	0	0	7
Veal	——	0	0	5	0	0	7 1-2
Pork	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Fowls	pair	0	2	0	0	2	6
Turkeys	each	0	7	6	0	10	0
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
Butter	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs	doz.	0	1	0	0	1	3
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
Oats	——	0	1	3	0	2	0
Turnips	——	0	1	3	0	2	0
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	3
Flour	cwt.	0	12	6	0	18	9
Do.	lb.	1	2	6	1	5	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hay	ton	2	0	0	2	10	0
Wood	cord	0	12	6	0	15	0

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion	each subsequent
5 lines & under,	2s. 6d.	7 1-2d.
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 6d. per line, the first insertion, and 2d each subsequent. An advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 8s. for the first insertion.—A great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - - *Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - - - *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - - - - *New-Castle.*
H. Hatt, Esq. - - - - *Toronto.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - - *Ancaster.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - - - *Niagara.*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - - *Queenston.*
J. Servos, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point.*
M. Borwell, Esq. - - - - *Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - - *Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - - - *Amherstburg.*

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.

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RICE OF PROVISION, &c.

e York Market during the last week.

Dollar at 5s.

	From £ s. d.	To £ s. d.
lb.	0 0 4	0 0 7 1-2
—0	0 5	0 0 7
—0	0 0 5	0 0 7 1-2
—0	0 0 5	0 0 6
pair	0 2 0	0 2 6
s each	0 7 6	0 10 0
—0	0 0 0	0 3 9
lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7 1-2
—0	1 0	0 1 3
doz.	0 1 0	0 1 3
bush.	0 0 0	0 3 9
—0	0 0	0 3 9
—0	2 0	0 2 6
—0	1 3	0 2 0
—0	1 3	0 2 0
s head	0 0 0	0 0 3
cwt.	0 12 6	0 18 9
lb.	1 2 6	1 5 0
lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7 1-2
—0	0 0	0 1 0
ton	2 0 0	2 10 0
cord	0 12 6	0 15 0

ADVERTISEMENTS

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Esq. - - - - *Brockville.*
lay, Esq. - - - *Kingston.*
bb, Esq. - - - *Bellville.*
gers, - - - - *New-Castle.*
hune, Esq. - - - *Hamilton.*
rgill, Esq. - - - *Toronto.*
Esq. - - - - *Ancaster.*
s, Esq. - - - - *Niagara.*
rmick, Esq. - - - *Queenston.*
Esq. - - - - *Long-Point*
ell, Esq. - - - *Port Talbot.*
s, Esq. - - - *Sandwich.*
, Esq. - - - *Amherstburg.*

YORK:
TED AND PUBLISHED BY
B. C. HORNE.

J. Small Esq

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. III. YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1819. No. 12.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. Maitland,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To our Beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York on the sixteenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the thirtieth day of January last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the sixteenth day of March next, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and commanded to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; HEREBY revoking AND by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday, the twenty second day of April next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may be necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at our Town of York, the ninth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the fifty ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Sayer, or their Representatives, that it is His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot No. six in the eighth Concession of York; and the latter to Lot number one in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of Sandwich; and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within TWELVE months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table:

	Sterling
Two hundred Acres, - -	£16 17 6
Three hundred Acres, - -	24 11 7
Four hundred Acres, - -	32 5 8
Five hundred Acres, - -	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres, - -	47 13 10
Seven hundred Acres, -	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres, - -	63 2 0
Nine hundred Acres, - -	70 16 1
One thousand Acres, -	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres, - -	86 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres, -	93 18 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £5 14 1

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)

On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 30th 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to *JOHN FOSTER*, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency
the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that Lot No. 5. in the 12th Concession of Bertie, will be thrown open for Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto within Six Months from this date.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Com.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 8th Feb. 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office on or before the 22d day of March next, to be opened at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for surveying the remaining part of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, after the manner set forth in the advertisement from this office dated the 14th of December last.

Also for surveying the School Townships of Houghton and Westminster, in the District of London, the former containing about 27,000 and the latter 62,000 acres of unsurveyed land, and also the School Township of Seymour in the District of Newcastle, containing abou. 66,000 acres, and in the Ottawa District the Township of Alfred containing about 32,000 acres, & the Township of Plantagenet containing about 66,000 acres.

The Survey to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on each 100 acres surveyed.

Two sufficient securities will be required that the surveys be completed conformably to the instructions which will be delivered from this Office, and that any inaccuracies in the Survey be made good at the expense of the contractor.

No proposal will be received for the Survey of less than one Township.

The Land to compensate the Contractor for his Survey, will be drawn by Lot, after the chequered distribution of the two seventhis.

The peremptory settlement duty on each lot, required by the late regulations, will be dispensed with on the Lands granted in compensation of survey, and the restraints on sale of the land granted, for three years, will on the Lands of compensation be also dispensed with.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor General.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Merson, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 19 Feb. 1819.

DIVERS applications having been made to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for Grant or Lease of certain Lands, situate in the District of Newcastle, and in the Midland District, with a view to establish *Iron Works* thereon, it is thought proper to afford an Open Competition for Lease, & it is therefore this day ORDERED by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, That Proposals will be received until the first day of May next, by the Clerk of the Council, from any individual for *Lease* of certain Tracts on or near the Crow River, which empties itself into the River Trent, and for Licence to dig Iron Ore.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

NOTICE

A number of Lots of One hundred Acres each situated on Public Roads now laying but running through the School Townships of Southwold, Yarmouth and Houghton will be sold by Public Auction for actual settlement to the highest bidder at Ross's Tavern on Talbot Road, on the first of July next; One fourth of the Purchase Money to be paid down, & the remainder by three equal annual Instalments with interest.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Coun.

York, 26th Feb. 1819.

THE
CHRISTIAN RECORDER.

TO APPEAR IN NUMBERS, ONE NUMBER EVERY MONTH, AT TWELVE & SIX PENCE, N'X CURRENCY A YEAR.

THIS publication will be issued by Mr. GEORGE DAWSON, BOOK-SELLER, York, under the inspection of the Reverend Dr. STRACHAN.

It shall be devoted to theological and miscellaneous subjects, and particularly to interesting religious intelligence, and biographical and obituary notices.

Besides occasional original matter, it shall contain selections from the various British periodical works, moral and religious. These works will be regularly received so that purchasers; and the readers of the *Christian Recorder*, will thus be furnished in the speediest mode, with valuable and interesting selections from the latest British periodical publications.

While it shall be the object of the Journal to record important religious events in general, particular regard will be paid to those which relate to the Protestant Church.

The Christian Recorder will present its readers with a passing map of the religious world; and shall be, occasionally, enriched with the sentiments of those masters of theology who were the glory of the days that are past, and whose writings exhibit the soun test views of Christian doctrine and order, and the highest fervors of pious feeling.

Whatever can advance the interests of religious truth; the purity, the unity, and the prosperity of the kingdom of the Redeemer; and the faith, holiness, and consolation of the Christian, shall, as far as practicable, find a place in this Journal.

The plan, if executed with tolerable ability, must certainly render this publication useful & interesting to all classes of Christians, and the price of it is so low as to bring it within the reach of all who can be profited or interested by its contents.

It shall be printed with a handsome type, and on good paper of a large size.

The first number shall appear early in March, and a number will be published regularly every month. The work being issued solely from an earnest desire to promote the interests of religion, with the view to its general circulation, it will be furnished at the low rate of twelve shillings and six pence, Halifax Currency, a year.

Agents shall have a commission of 20 per cent. on the amount of subscriptions for which they become responsible.

Subscriptions received by Mr. G. DAWSON, Book-seller, York, to whom communications, post paid, may be addressed and to whom persons at a distance may transmit their names, with directions by what conveyance the Journal shall be sent to them.

York, January 12, 1819.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Stoyles, where he has a consignment of excellent

WHISKEY

for sale, at 5s. 3d. *N. Y. Currency* per gallon.

—ALSO—

A QUANTITY OF

Iron Hollow Ware,

(Box and Franklin Stoves, &c)

to be disposed of at the prices they are sold for at the Manufactory, including transport.

A Discount of 5 per cent made to purchasers of the Iron Ware exceeding Fifty Dollars

W. ALLAN.

York, 21st Nov 1818.

THE Subscriber having it in contemplation to reside on the lands he is about to locate from the Crown, as a Loyalist or Half-pay in the Royal Navy, will dispose of the FARMS he now occupies, *Cheap for Cash*, viz

Lots 22 & 23 on Yonge Street, 10 miles from the Town of York, formerly the property of Alfred Burwell. Lot 22 has an excellent Dwelling House in complete repair, two stores with cellars, painted & finished last summer; the rooms are papered. There is a bearing Orchard, consisting of 160 trees, with a capital Garden, well fenced; about 100 acres of this Lot are improved, under good fence, with 2 new Barns, Stables, Granary, &c. &c. This situation must be too well known to need further description, and can be seen at any time by calling on the Subscriber.

Lot No. 28, 200 acres, has a Dwelling House with a capital Barn, and 100 acres of improvement under good fence. There is also a distillery on a capital Creek, well dammed at a considerable expence last summer; it stands directly on the road, and can be made to turn a Saw-Mill four months in the year.

These Lots consist of the very best land, well wooded & watered. There are about 35 acres of Wheat & Rye, which can be taken at a valuation.

ALSO.

The Lease of a Clergy Reserve, Lot No. 105 in Amelinsburg in the Midland District, on the Kingston Road, about a quarter of a mile from Consecon Mill with 40 acres improved; it stands directly on the Lake, has a handsome situation. 19 years of the Lease unexpired. FRANCIS JACKSON.

From Europe.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

There are, it seems, forty frigates now upon the stocks, or ordered to be laid down. May it be hoped, that the American scale will be considered in the structure of every one of them? Some of the most painful of our historical recollections are those which place before us the unequal contests of British with American frigates. There hall been meand enough, even before this late war, to know the force of the latter, for nothing is more public than ship building; it must be carried on close to navigable channels; and the eye of every seaman readily compares the length and breath of one ship with another. Yet, with all this opportunity for preparation, not a single frigate existed in our navy equal to the American rate. Surely this will not be the case hereafter. The subject should, however, be mentioned in Parliament, and the money refused unless the frigates are built upon proper scales. A delicate confidence is more tolerable in any matter than in this.

Dec. 21.

We find it stated in the Courier, that within the last week or two, wheat had fallen considerably in price, and that there seems every prospect that after the next general average shall have been ascertained, the ports will be closed against the introduction of Wheat. That general average will be calculated in about a fortnight, but in the mean time it has been taken for the four weeks already past. At the end of the first week, the average price of Wheat was 81s per quarter; at the end of the second week, it was 80s. 10d; at the end of the third week was 80s. 6d; & at the end of the 4th week 79, 11.

Dec. 22.

The *Algemeine Zeitung* states, that Abraham Uffenheimer, the Jew Banker, who lately failed at Vienna, had lent several millions of francs to the Crown of Spain, and that his loss from the extraordinary fall of the Spanish paper was immense. This failure was immediately felt on the Change at Vienna.

Dec. 23.

The accounts from Constantinople state, that the greatest activity prevailed in the naval arsenal there; a ship of 80 guns, and another of 74 guns, were launched in the course of last month.

By a letter from Cairo, dated the 10th Oct. published at Florence by Osman Aga, a general in the service of the Viceroy of Egypt, it appears that the Wechabites, had been again totally defeated, and their Caliph or Prince, Abdallah, with all his family, had been taken prisoners by Ibrahim Pacha, the son of the Viceroy.

Letters from Madrid of the 7th inst. state that large bodies of banditti, who are assembled in the mountains, made descents upon the towns & villages, and laid them under contribution.

DOVER, Dec. 20.

Arrived yesterday, the Chichester packet, with Lord & Lady Castlereagh, and suite. This morning the Duke of Wellington landed from the Lord Duncan, under a salute.

HAMBURG, Dec. 9.

The young men destined for S America, who were recently arrested here at the request of the Spanish Minister, were afterwards at liberty. They then assembled to the number of 800, and proceeded to the Danish territory, where they effected their embarkation without experiencing the slightest obstacle.

CHRISTIANA, Dec 2.

On the 28th Nov. at three in the morning, a terrible fire broke out at Drontheim, which reduced almost the whole of one division of the city to ashes. Besides many small dwellings, fifty large houses were the prey of the flames.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Arctic Expedition.—It is said, that early in the ensuing summer another expedition will be sent out for the purpose of exploring a north western passage to the Pacific Ocean. The Griper, gun brig, has arrived at Deptford, and will be prepared as one of the discovery vessels, in lieu of the Trent. It is also said that two of the bomb vessels which were at Algiers, will be ordered on the same destination. The Isabella & Alexander will be paid off this day or to-morrow, and the crews will be allowed a month to go home and see their friends.

From Sedan we learn the following anecdote:—As the Emperor of Russia was travelling some time since from Paris to that town, in a very plain travelling carriage, he perceived a little peasant boy get up behind it; after some time, his Majesty said to him—"My boy, why do you get up behind my carriage?" to which the little fellow replied—"Because, Sir, I want to get to Sedan as quick as possible."—"And what do you want to do at Sedan, my boy?"—"To see the Emperor Alexander, Sir."—"Indeed! and pray what makes you so desirous of seeing the Emperor?"—"Because, Sir, I heard that he is a very good man, and loves the French."—"Well my little fellow, you see him before you."—The poor boy, quite confused, got off the back of the carriage, & burst into tears; the Emperor, however, re-assuring him, made him retake his place, saying they should travel together. By the time that they had reached Sedan, the Emperor became so taken with his little companion, that he asked him if he would go to Russia with him, to which the latter replied "most willingly;" "then (said the benevolent Alexander,) "as Providence has placed you in my hands, your future fortune shall be my care." Accordingly the fortunate young rustic left Sedan as one of the Imperial Suite.

There is a tree, of the silver kind, now growing at Hutton John, the property of A. Hudleston Esq. which is eighty feet in height: the first 60 feet from the ground, containing 250 cubic feet; the trunk, exclusive of branches, contains upwards of 300 feet of timber. —The first branch, which is 27 feet from the base, contains 19 cubic feet. The tree is perfectly perpendicular, and has stood upwards of a century.—*Carlisle paper.*

From the United States.

FROM THE ALBANY ADVERTISER.

Observations on Improved Implements of Husbandry.

No. 2.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

In my last communication, I promised to send you some further observations on improved implements of husbandry; I shall now endeavour to fulfil that promise; notwithstanding the frequent interruptions of my vocation; and indeed, nothing less than the importance of the subject could have induced me to write you these observations.

In noticing the double mould-board plough in my last, I omitted to state the great advantage which the addition of a bar of iron or wood, fixed across the beam, above the *wings, or feathers, as it is sometimes called*, of the share; into which, may be fixed at each end, at from eighteen to twenty four inches apart, two coulters, so curved or elbowed inward, that their points shall nearly touch the two wings of the share; and made to cut the same depth into the soil. This implement, so fitted up, and by taking off the mould-boards, will then serve the excellent and expeditious purpose of scuffling the land between the rows of corn, potatoes, turnips, (when sown with wide intervals,) beans, &c. and which will also accomplish it much more effectually, than can be done by hand hoeing: nevertheless, hand hoeing & hand weeding in the rows are necessary.

The double-furrow plough, originally invented, I believe, says Mr. Lawrence, in his Farmer's Calendar, by Mr. Duckitt, and improved by Lord Somerville's, it is commonly called lord Somerville's double furrow plough. This tool is best fitted for level lands and light soils; & which, having a pair of wheels, and a man to drive horses, will plough without a bolder; it may be made to plough hilly land also; but the Kentish turnwrest plough, is an implement, the best calculated of any other, for ploughing sidehills that are too steep to be ploughed up & down hill.

A French plough, invented by Mr. Duckitt, Jun. would be found a valuable implement. "It has a skim-coulter, by which the surface may be turned under, and fresh soil brought up from a depth of six, eight, or ten inches: three horses being employed." Land intended for carrots, beets, or parsnips, or sward turned down for corn, or turnips or potatoes, ought, when it can be done, to be ploughed with the above excellent tool: green manures also, may be effectually turned in with it, such as buckwheat, rye, or tares, when grown for that purpose.

The hand-drill, at the office of the "Albany County Agricultural Society," for sowing grain or pulse, and small seeds of any kind, is an excellent implement, nearly on the principle of T. A. Knight's invention: an additional side wheel, is however wanted, to accelerate the motion of the seed rollers, to augment the quantity of seed to be sown. Being constructed to sow only one row at a time, it is best suited for small seeds, viz: turnips, upon not too large a scale, radishes, onions, beets, carrots, and parsnips; by rubbing the seeds by hand, and mixing a little dry sand or saw-dust, these may be sown as regularly as any other. It might, however, I am persuaded, be enlarged, so as to sow six rows at a time, when it might be carried to the field culture of wheat, or any other grain, or pease, at from nine to twelve inch intervals; and to any required extent.

As an appendage to the above machine, and in fact, whenever the drill culture is pursued, of grain or vegetables, with not too wide intervals, Mr. Mark Duckitt's new invented hand hoes, for doing more work, and at less expense than with common ones will be found of immense saving, where labor is dear, and cuts deep into the profits of the agriculturist. In 1790, lord Somerville had them tried to satisfaction:—his servant hoeing the fifth part of an acre, drilled at nine inches, in thirty six minutes; and could continue the work, at the rate of two acres per day, for any length of time:—made good work upon any sort of soil.

Those who intend pursuing the drill culture of grain, &c. upon an extensive scale, would unquestionably find their account in the saving of time and labor, and superiority of produce, in the use of the Rev. Mr. Cook's drill machine, improved so that a set of hoes can be attached thereto by which it can be converted into a sacrificator or horse hoe; which with a man and boy, and two horses, may sow or hoe ten acres per day. If weeds accumulate on the coulters, in sowing, they must be displaced by a spaddle or a piece of wood flattened for the purpose. It is necessary to harrow before sowing, and once in a place after.

The advantage of the drill culture, according to "Mr. Amos's theory & practice of drill husbandry" is, at nine inch intervals, for grain of every kind, compared with the broad cast mode, a superiority of from five to seven bushels per acre. An able writer in the Agricultural Magazine for 1806, states the difference in favor of the drill, upon land equally well prepared in both cases, to be about two and one half bushels per acre. But upon land not so prepared, the difference has been stated by Dr. Dickson and others, at two, and even five to one.

Dr. Darwin's drill machine, is upon somewhat different principles of construction, and, I believe, comes cheaper; and is also fitted up with hoes.

As a necessary appendage to either of the above machines, the clod roller, is an effective implement for pulverizing all stiff loams & clayey lands; and which will accomplish more than can possibly be effected by the plough and harrow, upon such soils. They may be made of cast iron, stone or wood. An oak roller of two & a half feet in diameter, and from five to six feet in length, the weight of which, if necessary, can be increased, by loading on large stones, will answer exceeding well for pulverizing clayey lands, &c. and occasionally rolling old meadows, which smooths the surface for the scythe, and thickens the sward. A roller of a smaller dimension, is also a necessary implement for every farmer to have; for the purpose of rolling wheat or rye, (an operation that never ought to be omitted in the spring—granting the land dry enough to bear the tread of horses without poaching) and clover & timothy, and other grass seeds, also barley upon light gravelly & sandy soils.

With the above, a pair of light small tined harrows, ought in all cases, to form part of the farmer's stock of implements;—to harrow wheat or rye in the spring after the grass seeds have been sown, and before rolling,—but indeed, wheat or rye ought to be harrowed before rolling, whether it is seeded with clover, &c. or not,—it is indispensable, and together with rolling is one of the most beneficial operations, upon soils of every description; but more especially upon clayey lands & stiff loams:—it is to broad cast crops of winter grain, nearly, if not quite, equal to horse hoeing drilled crops of those grains.

Mr. Hayward's Extirpator, with improvements by McDougal of Oxford-street, London, recommended by Arthur Young, Esq. in his general view of the agriculture of Suffolk, and by Mr. Lawrence, in his Farmer's Calendar, as one of the most effective tools in husbandry, for all light soils; upon which a man & boy, with three or four horses, can cultivate or scuffle ten acres per day. Upon heavy lands, after once ploughing, I presume it would require a greater force of draught, to accomplish the same quantity of work. The implement is fixed to a pair of low wheels, & made to go deep or shallow. The shares, 13 in number, are eight inches broad, & nine inches long, fixed to stalks ten inches in height, a double set of which are fixed into two ledges of strong timber, at eleven inches distance. Beam seven feet long: its elevation three feet three inches.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Editor,—On reading the correspondence of Mr. Adams & Don Onis, published in the National Intelligencer of the 24th Dec my feelings were roused in the cause of common justice by the following lines.—"It is to the artifices & instigations of Arbuthnot, thus, to say the least, tolerated by the governor of Pensacola, and thus aided & abetted by the commandant of St. Marks, that the war with the Seminole Indians has been due. But for them, it would undoubtedly never have happened."—

No doubt Mr. Adams believes what he here says, and so must many others, who, like him, remote from the scene of action, have only heard from one party the misrepresentations of previous & more important occurrences, causes of this war, or never heard of them at all; but in Tennessee, and particularly in Georgia, the following facts are well known.

I mean in reflection on the community of Georgia by the following statement; on the contrary, I believe every thinking man of that state will lament with me, that from a local cause, congenial to the feelings of bad men, (the vicinity of another government) a large proportion of such characters as are just fit to keep two countries in a broil, must, in spite of legal exertions, gather near to the southern boundary of Georgia. And at the present period of public enquiry, I conceive it my duty to write, and yours, sir, to print, this information; in the commencing of which I must go a little farther back, the better to point out the evil by shewing its origin.

General Matthews, who had been a governor of Georgia, having formed the design of revolutionizing the Floridas, made several visits to those provinces for this purpose, during the years 1810 and 1811, and kept his agents constantly employed in endeavoring to seduce the inhabitants of their northern parts. The difficulties he met with were so many, that he at length reduced his terms thus low—"If only five of the inhabitants will raise the flag of independence, I will back them with the whole military and naval force on this frontier," which consisted of several companies of regulars, and eight gunboats.—Five bad men are to be found in any country. Accordingly, on the 11th of March, 1812, the flag was set up at St. Mary's river, and immediately a crowd of volunteers flocked to it from Georgia. On the 17th, Fernandina was compelled to surrender to this band, now called patriots, under the cannon of six United States' gun boats, levelled on the town, and within pistol shot of it—and on the following day the patriot flag of Fernandina was substituted by that of the United States. A small garrison having been left there, the whole force moved off for the reduction of St. Augustine; and a siege of that city was but just commenced when general Matthews was recalled by his government, to give an account of his conduct. But the United States' forces remained with the patriots, in operation against that fortress, for above twelve months after, under the command of colonel Smith, of the rifle corps.

Some of those Seminole Indians, who had long been in the habit of supplying St. Augustine with cattle from their immense stocks in Alachua, were down with a drove for the relief of that city, and joined a sortie destined to intercept a detachment of the besiegers then in search of provisions—which was effected; and in that action, fell the brave and much lamented captain Williams, of the American infantry. In consequence of that defeat, colonel Smith was obliged to raise the seige, and retire to St. John's river, about 40 miles in his rear. Colonel Nunez, or Nunling, then marched into Alachua with a force composed of Georgia and Tennessee volunteers, where the Indians fought him several days, with much loss on both sides, until their venerable chief, Payne, fell at the head of his men in the open field. The Indians then removed to their late residence at Suwany, (from whence they were driven by general Jackson, last summer,) having abandoned their settlements in Alachua, Payne's town, Bowleg's town, &c. and not being able to remove their immense stocks of cattle, those have been the object of a serious rapine and murder reciprocally carried on ever since, with the greatest barbarity on both sides, but with far more prejudice to the Indians than to the Georgians.

About the close of 1816, the authorities of Camden county, after great efforts to restrain the inhabitants, did, in a great measure, diminish this nefarious commerce: since then, fresh beef has been selling in the market of the town of St. Mary's, from twelve to eighteen cents per pound, which, for years before, sold there at from four to six cents—and droves of grown cattle were selling at Trader's Hill for three dollars a head. One of those adventurers, who has since been killed in an excursion to Alachua, produced two strips of skin which he had cut from the back of the head to the heels of an Indian he had murdered, and which he was tanning for a pair of bridle reins!

A friend to justice.

Cession of the Floridas.—We are happy to announce that a TREATY, ceding the Floridas to the United States, and fixing the southern boundary of that portion of our Territory which lies west of the Mississippi has at length been concluded. The treaty was laid before the Senate on Monday; and there can be no doubt of its receiving the immediate and unanimous sanction of that body.

The following paragraph, communicating this highly interesting intelligence is copied from the *National Intelligencer* of Tuesday:

"It is said, and we have no doubt correctly, that the President of the United States yesterday laid before the Senate a TREATY recently concluded between Mr. Secretary Adams, on the part of Spain, FOR A CESSION OF FLORIDA to the United States, and a provision for the payment, in consideration thereof, of a sum of money to our merchants having claims on the Spanish government for spoliations on their property; including also a settlement of the Western boundary line between the United States and Spain. The highly important Treaty so long wished, so long expected, if ratified, will impose on Congress the necessity of organizing a government for that territory before adjournment, and will add thus much to the mass of important business already before them."

The following paragraph, from the *Georgetown Messenger* of Monday, throws additional light upon the terms of the Treaty:—

"We understand that the negotiations with Spain are brought to a close.

"The report is that Spain has ceded the Floridas; that all the grants of land by the crown, since the year 1802 are to be abrogated; that the U. States are to pay the claims of their citizens for spoliations committed by Spain and in Spanish ports, to the amount of five millions of dollars; the southern boundary of the United States is to be the 31st degree;—and, on the Pacific ocean, the 41st degree of north latitude.

"It being understood that Russia has relinquished to the United States all her right to the countries on the Pacific Ocean south of the 55th degree of north latitude, and that Great Britain relinquishes all hers to the same countries after the ten years, stipulated in the late treaty with respect to a certain portion of them, the United States will now possess a territory embracing *fifteen degrees of latitude on the Pacific Ocean.*

The Augusta Chronicle of the 10th inst. mentions that the rain which fell on the preceding Thursday and Friday had occasioned a rapid rise in the Savannah river. The Steam-Boat, floated from her grounding, where she had remained 5 or six weeks. The same paper says—"The unprecedented lowness of our river, taken in connection with the depreciated state of the Cotton market, during the present season, have given, generally, a dull and inert aspect to our city, seldom, if ever before exhibited. A little more animation however, may ere long be expected, as the means of transportation will be considerably facilitated as the river continues to rise."—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, Dec. 18.

"We have been waiting anxiously some time for an opportunity to address you with reports on the state of this market for articles of your produce, and now avail ourselves of a vessel from St. Ubes to apprize you of the material alteration in the prices of grain, which have taken place since our last.

"The immense & continued importations of wheat & Indian corn, received here of late from the Black sea & Italy, have so completely filled our granaries, that it is with the utmost difficulty stores have been found to place it in, & should more cargoes arrive, they must remain on board. It naturally follows, that with so great a supply on hand, prices must rate low. Wheat of superior kind, will hardly command 360 a 800 rs. and Indian corn has been selling a 260 a 400. At these terms, according to the last quotations from the United States, it cannot answer to ship to this market, unless from the abundancy of your late crop, prices should give way. At the commencement of the year the consumption of corn increases here a great deal, and to that period we looked forward with an expectation of an improvement in our prices. At present however, with the large quantities on hand, we see but little hopes of its taking place, and are, therefore, anxious to apprize our friends thereof.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer of February 18, a democratic paper

The Seminole war.—The important debate on this subject which has occupied Congress three weeks has at length terminated in favour of the conduct of Gen. Jackson, by a majority of 30. Although the result is contrary to the opinion, which we have expressed, in regard to the proceedings of the commander in chief of the Seminole war; yet it affords us no small satisfaction to perceive that the majority of the Virginia delegation were of the same sentiments. The worthy representative of this district, General Pegram, also gave his vote disapproving of the trial and execution of Robert C. Ambrister, and of the capture and occupation of Pensacola. If we have had therefore the misfortune to differ from the majority of the republican party in congress in opinion, with respect to the conduct of Gen. Jackson, we have at least the majority of the republican representation of our own state on our side. On what grounds this question can be called a party question; or those who differ from Gen. Jackson can be termed federalists we know not; unless by some magical charm, the majority of Virginia Republicans have at once been metamorphosed into federalists. It is also somewhat singular that the Delegation of the state of Georgia, the very people who suffered from the Indians, and who alone had to dread the Indians gave an unanimous vote against Gen. Jackson. This circumstance, in our opinion, speaks more strongly against the proceedings of the Seminole war, than any other fact. Who were so likely to be prejudiced against the Indians, and against Arbuthnot and Ambrister, as those men whose

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relations & friends — have been told by the advocates of Gen. Jackson were butchered by the Seminoles ? Yet these very gentlemen, we find, are the loudest for the censure of Gen. Jackson. We do not profess ourselves to have any other information on this subject than what we collect from the public prints. But we have been accustomed to reason and judge of evidence which respects public affairs, in the same manner as in the private concerns of life. If all those circumstances were true which the supporters of Gen. Jackson would make us believe, respecting the barbarities committed by Arbuthnot & Ambrister, we cannot help thinking that the feelings of Mr. Cobb would have been more excited than those of Mr. Hugh Nelson, of Albemarle, who was removed near a thousand miles from the seat of the Seminole war.

The subject of the Seminole war has been so fully discussed in Congress, that we conceive it would be superfluous to invite the public attention further to it. We entirely disapprove of all strictures or insinuations tending to shew that the opponents of General Jackson are the opponents of the administration. We perceive no connecting circumstance which would warrant such a conclusion. We are well convinced from personal knowledge that several of the Virginia Delegation who were in the minority are the warmest supporters of the administration ; and we have reason to believe that many of the Delegates from the other states, who vote against General Jackson, are also the friends of the Administration.

Utica, Feb. 16, 1819.—*The Season.*—The uncommon mildness of the present winter has been noticed in all parts of the United States. In this part of the country we have scarcely had snow sufficient to cover the ground till Saturday last, since which time it has fallen to the depth of five or six inches, although the weather continues mild and pleasent. Wednesday last was the warmest day we have had this winter. The thermometer, suspended against a brick wall in the shade, stood for several hours at 53 ; and it is worthy of notice, that on that day, a butterfly was seen flying in one of our streets, so lively that an attempt to catch it proved ineffectual.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.

The editors of the Telegraph have, by the politeness of a friend, received from South America a file of the Censor from the 22d August to the 17th October, 1818 inclusive.

The only items of any interest are that

Letters of the 18th of August received at Buenos Ayres from SALTA, announce the discovery of a very rich Silver Mine, 7 leagues from that place and that, " A rumor circulates among our most repectable men, that a citizen of character has seen a printed proclamation from Brazil of the President of the Republic of Venezuela, by which it appears that patriot Englishmen arriving there at different periods, to fight in the glorious cause of the Republic have formed themselves into four regiments of 1500 each, which compose the Republican Army, and which in a series of engagements has beaten General Morillo —who has retired to a small fortress, with hopes of capitulation.

The President presents his warmest and well merited thanks to the English heroes whose courage and firmness have proved the support of the State. He assures them of the gratitude of his country, and numbers them among the Sons of the Republic, securing them after so many conflicts and dangers the full enjoyment of civil and religious rights, or a perfect civil and religious freedom."

Letters of the 9th October, confirm the account that Tskuhuano is evacuated

From the Montreal Herald.

SIR,—If, on those disquietudes in which we have alluded as existing in our sister Province, we form a verdict grounded on past experience, we must confess them to be of a very ominous nature. They were the very symptoms, in fact, that first ushered in, and afterwards predominated through the bloodiest and most prodigious tragedy, that ever disgraced or terrified humanity. But while we had carried them for a comparison to the test of European history, the periodical writers of a neighbouring state had referred them to a history with which they were much more intimately acquainted, and, in the result, pronounced them to be such as formed the prelude to their own rebellion. It is very remarkable, however, that after having satisfied themselves of this resemblance, they immediately enquire, what can that people, which of all people in the world, has, undeniably the least cause to complain, hope to acquire by rebellion ? To this question, the gentlemen who have ranged themselves under the guidance of an avowed enemy to the British Government, would find it, we believe, difficult to give a satisfactory reply. Great Britain by the secession of Upper Canada, would no doubt, lose much : but we are convinced the loss to Upper Canada would be a thousand fold ; but the difficulties the malcontents would have to encounter before they could arrive at such an end, appear to us to be almost insurmountable. Their leader indeed, *pointedly* observes to them, and with great truth, that the present military force in the country is contemptibly small, that they might assemble sufficiently numerous, to eat up the capital, and its garrison, at a breakfast. But granting this, and admitting, for the sake of argument, that a revolutionary party had overpowered, at the outset, the military actually stationed in the Province, what would they have gained ? The leaders, indeed, by such an overt act of rebellion, would have committed the alliance between them and the less determined of their followers ; but, for their ultimate view, this success, if such it must be named, would have done very little. Whatever hopes the embassy to New York may have inspired, we are convinced that it is inconstant with the present policy of the U. States, to give any efficient support to an undertaking of this nature. If any hope of co-operation or diversion, has been built on the projects of Gen. Lallemand, that must now be at an end. The reinforcements he expected from France never arrived, and his views are diverted altogether from this quarter. As to the malicious insinuation, so industriously propagated, that the parent state would easily abandon her colony, let them not "lay that flattering unction to their souls" While there remained a loyalist in the Province, the mother country would stand by that loyalist. Yes : this deluded faction may insult the government of the parent state, they may ruin our sister Province by a civil war, but that they can establish her independence under any favorite demagogue is in the eyes of common sense, humanly speaking, next to impossible.

We have entered into this argument more fully, because we perceived the productions which are wont to emanate every new-day, from certain presses, have had the effect of deluding many into a belief, that the discontented faction is as numerous as it affects to be, and that it is therefore probable, that our Western District, instead of resting safely on the boundary of a Sister Province, will be exposed, ere long, to incursions from a hostile state. From what we have urged above, we trust that even those who believe this party to be so numerous, will find they have no good reason to despair. For ourselves, we see other proportions in the people we love & respect ; and with whom we hope ever to remain united in the bands of family affection ; animated by this feeling, we cannot but express our gratitude to those well judging men, whose loyal addresses have shone out to us like the Arc of Promise, charming away the gloom of civil discord, and presenting to the eye of Hope & Patriotism, a prospect of better things.

Let it not be supposed by what has fallen from us, that we deride as groundless the impression of alarm, which has fastened on many worthy persons. No, we are as firmly persuaded as they can be, "that to bring about all they would most deprecate, has been uppermost in the hearts of a few desperate individuals ; and never can we be too watchful, against the contagion of evil principles. A modern author has justly observed, " It is not necessary a party should be the most numerous, to render it the most powerful in a state : it is enough it should be the most active, the most clamorous, and the most vindictive ; the least scrupulous, and conscientious. That it should be in possession of the usual channels of public information ; that it should hardly call itself the majority, and by the careless, the thoughtless, and the unsuspecting, be taken at its word—that proportion did the adherents of Sylla or Marius bear to the great body of the Roman Citizens ? What proportion did the assassins and atheists of the French nation ? No state of Society can be conceived, in which a minority such as this may not be formidable."

Undoubtedly a great share of wretchedness & mischief may be produced, by the efforts of a party which has little chance of ultimate success : internal warfare is no less destructive of the moral, than of the civil blessings, of a state ; and virtuous men will watch with jealous anxiety, every avenue by which it may approach. Here, Sir, I will again take my leave of you ; intending with your permission to present myself again to the notice of your readers ; and my only apology for so doing, shall be the sincerity of my intention to prove beneficial to my Country.

I have &c.
A CONSTANT READER.
Montreal, Feb 21st, 1819.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to constitute the Land Board of the District of Newcastle, viz.

D. McGregor Rogers, Esq. Chairman.
CHARLES FOTHERGILL,
JOHN BURN,
——ROSWELL, and } Members.
ELIAS JONES, Esqs.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint BENJAMIN GEALE Esq. to be a Special Commissioner for administering the Oath of Allegiance in and for the Home and Niagara Districts.

ERRATUM.—In the Gazette of the 26th ult. the additional names to the Quebec Address, should have been *Niagara*

YORK, MARCH 16, 1819.

Our readers will perceive in another part of our paper, an article from the Montreal Herald, being the continuation of one we lately extracted from that paper.

We are sorry to observe that the late periodical publications of this Province should have produced an impression so unfavorable to the loyal character of our people. However, we are firmly persuaded, that the people of England themselves are not *more sincerely, more unalterably attached to their government and constitution.* We admit that the most mischievous schemes have been carried on, to undermine them, under a very specious disguise. But have not such attempts been repeatedly made to overthrow the constitution and government of the Mother Country ? In every state, there are some wicked and ill disposed men. Did not Wilcox formerly swear to us he was the most loyal of subjects ? That he was the last in the Province for disconnecting her from the Parent State, and so forth ? and, under pretence of a redress of abuses, lead a few deluded men along with him ? But how was it, when his real intentions appeared ? Was he not left alone ? and truly he shewed his loyalty, and affection for the Parent State, by going over to the enemy. It was only while the late disturber of the public peace could keep the mask completely on, that he had a momentary popularity. If he has still, a dozen desperate men with him who would entail civil war on their country, for their own private ends, we may find at least as many persons of that description in any other State A convention of Delegates, indeed, might have sanctioned any suspicions. But those people who gave countenance to it, were deceived as to its real nature. In short, our Representatives, in their unanimous Resolutions, spoke the real sentiments of the People.

COMMUNICATION.

During the season of Lent, I shall continue Mr Editor, with your leave, to send you some article, which may call our attention to those things which concern our peace."

" Why do I mourning, because of the oppression of the enemy ?" Psalm 42 & 43.

Alas, Christian ! thou puttest that question, which is too frequently forced from the mouth of every believer in the sense of the coldness of his heart, and the absence of the light of God's countenance, from the " the oppression of the enemy"—" the carnal mind which is enmity against God"—" which doth always resist the Holy Ghost"—" that hideth the face of God" from thy sight, and leaveth thee mourning for that sweet " peace of God which passeth all understanding." But, Believer, and " know then that it is for thy good," it is " but for a season, and because it is needful for thee, that thou art in heaviness through manifold temptations" (1 Peter 1 6). The Father is still the same " Father of Mercies ;" the son is still the same " consolation of Israel ;" the Holy Spirit is " still the same " Comforter." Though thou canst not feel thy covenant related to the three blessed Persons of the Glorious Jehovah, in thy " present distress." Have seen the " sun shining in his strength," and rejoiced in the grateful warmth of his cheering beams, when suddenly the " Heaven was black with clouds," the East wind blew keenly, the " rain descended," " the treasures of hail were opened," " the Lord also thundered in the Heavens," and soon all around was gloomy, cold, and comfortless. But I knew, the while, that " far above out of sight," all was bright, calm, and pleasant. I knew that the Sun held his place in the Heavens ; for though it was sometimes hidden from my sight, a portion of his light still was present. In a " little season," the dark clouds heavily bore away the rain, the hail, and " the lightning of thunder." The Sun rising in his bright face above the last retiring cloud, again shed smiles over the Earth ; the lark rose on flickering wing with the song of thanksgiving ; the cattle gradually spread themselves over their pastures, man returned to his work and to his labour. " And my heart was glad and my glory rejoiced in the " power, wisdom and goodness of God" my maker.

Thus, believer, though the art " mourning because of the oppression of the enemy," thou mayest confidently " encourage thyself in the Lord thy God" ; even when thou art said, " in darkness in the deeps," " underneath these are the everlasting arms."

Wipe away thy tears, look up to the " Heaven of Heavens," for the Sun of Righteousness shines in all its glory ; with open face behold the glory of the Lord, until thou art changed into the same image. " even as by the spirit of the Lord" ; even when thou art said, " in darkness in the deeps," " underneath these are the everlasting arms."

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(Report of the Canal Commissioners continued.)

And the reasonableness of such a fear is manifested by the following considerations: The marl-meadow is a swamp without any outlet, except at its eastern and western extremities; and as it contains great quantities of water, proceeding from Bland's brook, and numerous springs, which run into it, the only possible mode of excavating the canal through it, would be to begin by opening a wide drain at each end, below the bottom of the canal, and prosecuting the work from these points towards the centre, taking especial care, as advances should be made, to keep these drains free from all obstructions. The common mode of executing a heavy job of this kind, by stationing numerous parties of labourers upon it, at short distances from each other, could not be adopted here for besides the difficulty of transporting every barrow of earth a great way, upon a soft and wet surface, all such parties, except one at each end, would soon find themselves at work in a pond, in which the depth of water would increase in the same ratio with that of the excavation. No cattle or horses could be employed; and as the parties, at both ends, could not advantageously include more than seventy or eighty hands, it is evident, that so great a labour, even without the occurrence of any untoward events, would require the application of all practical exertions, during several years, for its accomplishment. But, it must be acknowledged, that the depth of the cutting, the weight of the spoil-banks, the quantity of water with which the swamp is filled, and the nature of the earth, which is ascertained, by frequent borings, to be chiefly vegetable matter, marl, and sand, are circumstances connected with the old plan, calculated to render untoward events, affecting both the cost and time within which the canal could be constructed, and its security afterwards, extremely probable.

5th. Because there is no part of the middle section, of the same length, where the whole expense of opening the navigation will be less than that of the new summit, between the locks.

From the Skeneateless outlet to the Seneca river, the survey and location of the canal line was easy, and this last portion of it was finally completed by the middle of July. The whole was judiciously divided into short sections, and perspicuously exhibited in maps, profiles and descriptions, which are herewith presented.

The avidity with which great numbers of wealthy and respectable citizens sought contracts, was highly gratifying, and afforded a sure pledge of the energy which has since been displayed in their execution. Many applications, for every section, were always made immediately after, and often before, the returns of the engineer had been received, so as to render it proper to let them out. A very few of the contractors are foreigners, who have recently arrived in this country; but far the greater part of them are native farmers, mechanics, merchants and professional men, residing in the vicinity of the line; and three fourths of all the laborers were born among us.

Within a few days after the survey had been extended to the west end of the middle section, the whole was taken up, except a few short places not necessarily left, where structures of wood & stone were to be erected. But as it required two or three weeks after a section is agreed for, to construct tools, collect provisions, hire hands, purchase teams, and provide the necessary shelter, it was not till about the 10th of August that the whole line became a scene of the most animated and laborious exertions. From that time to the tenth of December, between one and three thousand men, with half as many horses & cattle, and a considerable variety of mechanical inventions, have been unremittingly employed upon it: And the diligence, ingenuity, and good judgement, with which these means have been applied, would hardly be credited, if they did not rest upon a testimony, impossible to be doubted, that of the effects produced.

Machinery has hitherto been used, with most success, in the heavy business of grubbing and clearing. By means of a cudieus screw, connected with a roller, a cable, a wheel and a crank, one man is able to bring down a tree of the largest size, without any cutting about its roots. For this purpose, these means are all, except the cable, combined in a small but very strong frame of wood & iron. This frame is immoveably fastened into the ground, at a distance of perhaps one hundred feet from the foot of the tree, around the trunk of which, fifty or sixty feet up, one end of the cable is secured, the other being connected with the roller. When this is done, the man turns the crank, which successively moves the screw, the wheel and the roller, on which, as the cable winds up, the tree must gradually yield, until at length, it is precipitated by the weight of its top. The force which may be exerted in this way, upon a tree, is irresistible, as with the principle of the wheel and the screw, by the application of the cable at a point so far from the ground, it unites also that of the lever.

There is no grubbing so difficult and expensive, by the common methods, as that of sound, green stumps; and as our citizens west of Utica, are every day multiplying these evidences of their industry, it was desirable to discover some easier means of eradicating them. Such means have been found; but the cost of machinery in which they partly consist, would forbid the use of them in ordinary cases. Two strong wheels, sixteen feet in diameter, are made and connected together by a round axle-tree, twenty inches thick and thirty feet long; between these wheels, & with its spokes inseparably framed into their axle-tree, another wheel is placed, fourteen feet in diameter, round the rim of which a rope is several times passed, with one end fastened through the rim, and with the other end loose, but in such a condition as to produce a revolution of the wheel whenever it is pulled. This apparatus is so moved as to have the stump, on which it is intended to operate, midway between the largest wheels, and nearly under the axle-tree; and these wheels are so braced as to remain steady. A very strong chain is hooked, one end to the body of the stump, or its principal root, and the other to the axle tree. The power of horses or oxen is then applied to the loose end of the rope above-mentioned, and as they draw, a rotary motion is communicated, through the smallest wheel, to the axle-tree, on which, as the chain hooked to the stump winds up, the stump itself is gradually disengaged from the earth in which it grew. After this disengagement is complete, the braces are taken from the large wheels, which then afford the means of removing that stump out of the way, as well as of transporting the apparatus where it may be made to bear on another. The expense of the wheels, axle-tree, chain and rope, is about two hundred and fifty dollars; and with them in this way, seven hands and a pair of horses, can grub from forty to forty large stumps in a day. A few stumps have been found to require the strength of four horses. The gain of power by this machinery, is somewhat more than eight fold, with very little loss by friction.

Great obstruction to the excavation has been offered by the small roots and fibres, which overspread the surface, and every where penetrate the top soil of timbered land. A plough has been invented for cutting up these, great y superior to the one in common use. It is very narrow or thin, and consists of a piece of iron much heavier than a common plough, strongly connected at its upper edge with the beam, and in the rear with the handle, both of which are of the usual construction. The front edge of the iron, where the cutting is to be done, is covered with steel well sharpened, and shaped like the front of a coniter, except that it retreats more as it rises to the beam. The lower edge is made smooth and gradually thickens as it extends the handle, to about four inches. Two yoke of oxen will draw this utensil through any roots not exceeding two inches in diameter; and by moving it at short intervals, through the surface of any ground to be excavated, the small roots and fibres are so cut up as to be easily picked and harrowed out of the way of the shovel and scraper.

The experience of two seasons, embracing all those operations concerning which we had most anxiety, has abundantly confirmed our most favourable hopes, in relation to the construction of the canal. But we do not feel ourselves at liberty, in this report, either to conceal or to disguise the fact, that in several places unexpected obstacles have been presented. There have been frequent spots of hard-pan, through most of which, however, the excavation is already completed. At the Onondaga hill, in the neighborhood of Rome, and on sections 14, 16, 17, & 24, we have been troubled with quick-sand. In some of these places, by a slight alteration of the canal line, we have, in a great measure, avoided the evil; and what we could not avoid, we have overcome; in the others, such progress is made as leaves no fear of the result.

On sections 27, 37, and 40, considerable quantities of breccia, or gravel firmly cemented together, have occurred. This substance is the most stubborn and expensive to break up of any that we have found. Some of it we have contrived to shun, and the rest is chiefly removed.

But we have been subjected to the most accumulated expense by indurated clay, and stone, of various descriptions. The indurated clay is either red or blue, and has shown itself to the greatest extent, on section 14, 20, 24, 25, 50, 51, 54, and 55, all of which are in great forwardness, and will surely be finished before next August. The stone is all, either gypsum, common limestone, or a kind of meagre limestone. Of the last we expect to make a very important use; as, by a number of small experiments, in which, after being thoroughly burnt and slaked, or ground, and mixed in equal portions with sand, it appears to form a cement that uniformly hardens under water. The gypsum is found on sections 27, 28, and 39; the common limestone on sections 19, 23, 24, 27, and 33; and the meagre limestone, on sections 26, 31 and 37. The greatest part of all this stone is now excavated; and where it is not, it probably will be in two months, as a number of men are daily at work in it.

(To be continued.)

THE subscriber particularly requests that all those persons indebted to him, previous to the co-partnership of Wood and Anderson, will Liquidate their respective accompts on or before the first day of May next, otherwise they will without reserve be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

G. C. WOOD.

York, 2d March 1819. 6w11

Valuable Lands for Sale.

LOT No. 31, second Concession of the Township of York.

Nos. 7, 12 and 13, first meridianal concession of the Township of Etobicoke.

No. 14, fifth concession Township of Scott.

For particulars enquire at this Office. 4 w. 11.

SALE OF LANDS.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the Province early in the summer, offers for sale, *for Cash*, the undermentioned Lands. The titles unexceptionable.

Lot No. 19, third concession of York, 200 acres, on Yonge street, commonly called SPRINGFIELD, with about 20 acres of improvement; on which are two Dwelling Houses, a large frame Barn & Stables, and a Still House. This lot is only 3 miles from the Town of York, and has a never-failing creek on it, with a capital *Mill seat*, about 100 yards from the main road. The Dwelling Houses in complete repair, and possession can be given in the summer.

200 acres in the Township of Lansdown, in the District of Johnstown, on the Gananoque Lake, being Lot No. 14 in the sixth concession. This lot is supposed to have plenty of stave timber on it.

Lot No. 34 in the 3d concession of the Township of Uxbridge, containing 200 acres.

N. B. The above Lands will be sold cheap, as it is the Subscriber's intention to quit the Province.

JOHN MILLS JACKSON.

Fire Insurance.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the MONTREAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, and is ready to issue Policies of Insurance on Real or Personal Property, according to their Tariff of the rates of Insurance.

W. ALLAN.

York, 3d March 1819. 4w10.

WANTED,

FROM $2000 to 4000 on Bond & Mortgage of Landed Property. A line addressed to B. and left at this office with directions will be attended to.

The Cenotaph.

THOSE who wish to subscribe for the National Monument, to be erected to the memory of the late lamented Princess of Saxe Cobourg, are informed that the subscription paper will remain at the office of Wm. Allan, Esq. until the 31st. of March next, when the amount must be *remitted to England.*

THE Copartnership of MATTHEW CROOKS, & Company, carried on at Ancaster, in the Province of Upper-Canada, was dissolved on the first day of June last by mutual consent.—Notice is, therefore hereby given, to all Persons who stand indebted to the said Copartnership, to call and settle the same without delay. And those who have claims on the same, are requested to present them for settlement, to Matthew Crooks, who is fully empowered to adjust them.

W. CROOKS,
MATTHEW CROOKS

Ancaster, 25 Nov. 1818. 3w.—49

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor Kingston, 12th March. 17tf.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. If not previously disposed of, they will be sold by Auction on Tuesday the 15th day of June next.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the following Lots of Land, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Elmsley, viz. 19, 20, 22, 24, 29, 30, most eligibly situated on the North side of the Rideau Lake, which forms their southern boundary. The great road to the Perth Settlement, leading through one of the Lots. They abound in excellent Timber, which from its being contiguous to water communication may be rafted to Montreal at a trifling expence. The quality of the soil and other advantages are such as to render this a desirable purchase to Farmers or persons engaged in the Lumber Trade. For terms of payment and other particulars apply to William Marshall Esq. Perth Settlement, or the Subscriber in Woodhouse, London District.

ROBERT NICHOL.

York, Feb. 11 1819. 6w8.

---

200 *DOLLARS REWARD.*

ON my leaving Niagara, about the 23d of July 1816, I forgot a Book which contained promissory Notes & Receipts, to a large amount, among which was Mr. Daniel Brooke's Note to me for £1763 12s. 5d. H. Currency, for which I have not hitherto received value. The Book was last seen in the hands of said Daniel Brooke, by the clerk who then superintended his business. And to corroborate this fact, an affidavit has been sworn to by him, before Doctor Muirhead, of Niagara.

As I must experience an irreparable loss from the want of these valuable documents, the above reward shall be immediately paid to the person, on returning the Book in an unmutilated state.

To the public it may seem strange that I have withheld this notice since the above period. I will only say, that I never could conceive that I should be under the disagreeable necessity of bringing this subject before them; but strong necessity now obliges me to do so.

HENRY DREAN.

York, Dec. 1. 1818. ft 5

IN Contradiction to the Misstatement of the Settlement between Mr. DANIEL BROOK and the Subscriber, which has appeared in the Upper Canada Gazette of the 14th Inst. Signed D Brooke Senior, it is only necessary to state, that at the final settlement between the parties, Mr. Daniel Brooke, gave his Note, at 6 months, for £1763 12 5 H Currency, which was the balance due; which Note was witnessed by Nicholas Osborne, Esq. and dated July 24th 1816, and that there has been no settlement whatever between us, since that date. HENRY DREAN.

York, 26th Jan. 1819. tf—5.

A GARDENER

FROM Great Britain, wants a situation: he served a regular apprenticeship to the gardener of the Right Hon. Wm. Wellesley Pole, and hopes to be able to give full satisfaction to those who may employ him.

Enquire at this Office. 3w9.

LANDS FOR SALE.

In the Township of Clarke,

Lots No. 16 17 & 18, Broken fronts 600 Acres.
16 17 & 18, 1st Con. 600.
17 & 18 2d do 400.
17 & 18 3d. do 400.

In the Township of Cramahe,

Lots No. 17 18 & 19 3d Con. 600.
14 & 15 4th do 400.

In the Township of Darlington,

Lots No. 15 3d Concession 200
8 4th do 200.

In the Township of York,

Lot No. 37 3d Concession 200.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 16th Dec. 1818.—tf—51.

Snuff, Tobacco, Soap & Candle MANUFACTORY.

YORK, U. C.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have now on hand and will be constantly supplied with every article in the above line at their Manufactory, of a most superior quality and on the most reasonable terms.

They also Manufacture

Palm Oil Soap;

The virtues of this VEGETABLE SOAP in cases of sun burnings, the ill effects of cold winds, removing Pimples Freckles, &c. is universally allowed.—The Subscribers would call the attention of Gentlemen, to an article of comfort and utility in Shaving, both on account of its peculiar emollient qualities as also from the pleasing odour of the Wall-Flower which it so eminently possesses.

OATES & STOTESBURY.

September 9. 37—6m.

THE Farm Lot & improvements formerly in the occupation of the Subscriber, situate on the Yonge Street Road, two miles from this Town.

SAM'L RIDOUT.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—6.

UPPER CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

YORK, Jan. 21th 1819.

The Agricultural Society offer the following premiums for the undermentioned breed animals, to be examined at the Market House, at York, on Thursday the 17th day of June next.

	Dollars.
For the best Bull,	20
second do.	20
third do.	10
best Cow,	15
second do.	10
third do.	5
best Ram,	15
second do.	10
third do.	5

(The above animals to be between three and five years of age.)

(By Order) R. C. HORNE.
Secy.

The Church Catechism.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES. PER.	Dollar at 5s. From £ s. d.	To £ s. d.
Beef lb.	0 0 4	0 0 7½
Mutton ——	0 0 5	0 0 7
Veal ——	0 0 5	0 0 7½
Pork ——	0 0 5	0 0 6
Fowls pair	0 2 0	0 2 6
Turkeys each	0 7 6	0 10 0
Geese ——	0 0 0	0 3 9
Cheese lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7½
Butter ——	0 1 0	0 1 3
Eggs doz.	0 1 0	0 1 3
Wheat bush.	0 0 0	0 3 9
Peas ——	0 0 0	0 3 9
Potatoes ——	0 2 0	0 2 6
Oats ——	0 1 3	0 2 0
Turnips ——	0 1 3	0 2 0
Cabbages head	0 0 0	0 0 3
Flour cwt.	0 12 6	0 18 9
Do. bl.	1 2 6	1 5 0
Tallow lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7½
Lard ——	0 0 0	0 1 0
Hay ton	2 0 0	2 10 0
Wood cord	0 12 6	0 15 0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsequent.
5 lines & under,	2s. 6d.	7½d.
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d. per line, the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. No advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 5s. for the first insertion.——A great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - - *Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - - - *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - - - - *New-Castle.*
J. G. Ethune, Esq. - - - *Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - *Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - - *Thornhill.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - - *Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point.*
M. Barwell, Esq. - - - *Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - *Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - - *Amherstburgh.*

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.

obacco, Soap & Candle
ANUFACTORY.
YORK, U. C.
Subscribers beg leave
nform their friends and the
at they have now on hand
be constantly supplied with
cle in the above line at their
ory, of a most superior quality
most reasonable terms.
lso Manufacture
lm Oil Soap;
tues of this VEGETABLE
ases of sun burnings, the ill
cold winds, removing Pimples
&c. is universally allowed.—
scribers would call the atten-
entlemen, to an article of com-
tility in Shaving, both on ac-
ts peculiar emollient qualities
om the pleasing odour of the
ver which it so eminently pos-
ATES & STOTESBURY.
ber 9. 37—6m.
Farm Lot & improve-
nts formerly in the occu-
of the Subscriber, situate
Yonge Street Road, two
rom this Town.
SAMUL RIDOUT.
Feb. 1819. tf—6.
NADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
YORK, Jan. 21st 1819.
gricultural Society offer the fol-
ecounts for the entertention
animals, to be examined at the
House, at York, on Thursday
day of June next.
Dollars.
best Bull, 30
second do. 20
third do. 10
est Cow, 15
second do. 10
rd do. 5
est Ram, 15
cond do. 10
rd do. 5
Above animals to be between
i five years of age.)
Order) R. C. HORNE.
Sec'y.
Church Catechism.
SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
CE OF PROVISION, &c.
York Market during the last
week.
Dollar at 5s.
PER. | FROM £. s. d. | To £. s. d.
lb. 0 0 4 | 0 0 7 1-2
0 0 5 | 0 0 7
0 0 5 | 0 0 7 1-2
0 0 5 | 0 0 6
pair 0 2 0 | 0 2 6
each 0 7 6 | 0 10 0
0 0 0 | 0 3 9
lb. 0 0 0 | 0 0 7 1-2
0 1 0 | 0 1 3
doz. 0 1 0 | 0 1 3
bush. 0 0 0 | 0 3 9
0 0 0 | 0 3 9
0 2 0 | 0 2 6
0 1 3 | 0 2 0
0 1 5 | 0 2 0
head 0 0 0 | 0 0 3
cwt. 0 12 6 | 0 18 9
bl. 1 2 6 | 1 5 0
lb. 0 0 0 | 0 0 7 1-2
0 0 0 | 0 1 0
ton 2 0 0 | 2 10 0
cord 0 12 6 | 0 15 0
IN OF THIS GAZETTE.
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are requested to give 2 or 3 months
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Esq. - - - - Glengarry.
, Esq. - - - - Cornwall.
Esq. - - - - York.
Esq. - - - - Brockville.
n, Esq. - - - - Kingston.
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ers, - - - - Newcastle.
ton, Esq. - - - Hamilton.
ell, Esq. - - - Toronto.
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Esq. - - - - Sandwich.
Esq. - - - - Amherstburgh
YORK:
ED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.

Council Office

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. III. YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1819. No. 13.

UPPER-CANADA.
P. Maitland,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York on the sixteenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the thirtieth day of January last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the sixteenth day of March next, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; HEREBY convoking AND by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday, the twenty second day of April next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this ninth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen and in the Fifty-ninth year of our reign.

P. M.
By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Shear or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Burford: and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*: and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table:

	Sterling.
Two hundred Acres,	£16 17 6
Three hundred Acres,	24 11 7
Four hundred Acres,	32 5 8
Five hundred Acres,	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres,	47 13 10
Seven hundred Acres,	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres,	63 2 0
Nine hundred Acres,	70 16 1
One thousand Acres,	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres,	86 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres,	93 18 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. 5 14 1

J. SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)
On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Counal.

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 30th 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to *JOHN FOSTER*, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that Lot No. 5. in the 12th Concession of Bertie, will be thrown open for Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto within Six Months from this date.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 8th Feb. 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office on or before the 22d day of March next, to be opened at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for surveying the remaining part of the Mississaga Tract in the Home District, into townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, after the manner set forth in the advertisement from this office dated the 14th of December last.

Also for surveying the School Townships of Houghton and Westminster, in the District of London, the former containing about 27,000 and the latter 32,000 acres of unsurveyed land, and alsothe School Township of Seymour in the District of Newcastle, containing about 66,000 acres, and in the Ottawa District the Township of Alfred containing about 32,000 acres, & the Township of Plantagenet containing about 46,000 acres.

The Survey to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on each 100 acres surveyed.

Two sufficient securities will be required that the surveys be completed conformably to the instructions which will be delivered from this Office, and that any inaccuracies in the Survey be made good at the expense of the contractor.

No proposal will be received for the Survey of less than one Township.

The Land to compensate the Contractor for his Survey, will be drawn by Lot, after the chequered distribution of the two sevenths.

The peremptory settlement duty on each lot, required by the late regulations, will be dispensed with on the lands granted in compensation of survey, and the restraints on sale of the land granted, for three years, will on the Lands of compensation be also dispensed with.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor General.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office.
York, 19 Feb. 1819.

DIVERS applications having been made to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for Grant or Lease of certain Lands, situate in the District of Newcastle, and in the Midland District, with a view to establish *Iron Works* thereon, it is thought proper to afford an Open Competition for Lease, & it is therefore this day ORDERED by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, That Proposals will be received until the first day of May next, by the Clerk of the Council, from any individual for *Lease* of certain Tracts on or near the Crow River, which empties itself into the River Trent, and for Licence to dig Iron Ore.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

NOTICE

A number of Lots of One hundred Acres each situated on Public Roads now laying out running through the School Townships of Southwold, Yarmouth and Houghton will be sold by Public Auction for actual settlement to the highest bidder at Ross's Tavern on Talbot Road, on the first of July next; One fourth of the Purchase Money to be paid down, & the remainder by three equal annual Instalments with interest.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Coun.

York, 26th Feb. 1819.

THE
CHRISTIAN RECORDER.

TO APPEAR IN NUMBERS, ONE NUMBER EVERY MONTH, AT TWELVE & SIX PENCE, H'X CURRENCY A YEAR.

THIS publication will be issued by Mr. GEORGE DAWSON, BOOK-SELLER, York, under the inspection of the Reverend Dr. STRACHAN.

It shall be devoted to theological and miscellaneous subjects, and particularly to interesting religious intelligence, and biographical and obituary notices.

Besides occasional original matter, it shall contain selections from the various British periodical works, moral and religious. These works will be regularly received for that purpose; and the readers of the *Christian Recorder*, will thus be furnished in the speediest mode, with valuable and interesting selections from the latest British periodical publications.

While it shall be the object of the Journal to record important religious events in general, particular regard will be paid to those which relate to the Protestant Church.

The Christian Recorder will present its readers with a passing map of the religious world; and shall be, occasionally, enriched with the sentiments of those masters of theology who were the glory of the days that are past, and whose writings exhibit the soundest views of Christian doctrine and order, and the highest fervors of pious feeling.

Whatever can advance the interests of religious truth; the purity, the unity, and the prosperity of the kingdom of the Redeemer; and the faith, holiness, and consolation of the Christian, shall, as far as practicable, find a place in this Journal.

The plan, if executed with tolerable ability, must certainly render this publication useful & interesting to all classes of Christians, and the price of it is so low as to bring it within the reach of all who can be profited or interested by its contents.

It shall be printed with a handsome type, and on good paper of a large size.

The first number shall appear early in March, and a number will be published regularly every month. The work being issued solely from an earnest desire to promote the interests of religion, with the view to its general circulation, it will be furnished at the low rate of twelve shillings and six pence, Halifax Currency, a year.

Agents shall have a commission of 20 per cent. on the amount of subscriptions for which they become responsible.

Subscriptions received by Mr. G. Dawson, Book-seller, York, to whom communications, post paid, may be addressed, and to whom persons at a distance may transmit their names, with directions by what conveyance the Journal shall be sent to them.

York, January 12, 1819.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Stoyles, where he has a consignment of excellent

WHISKEY

for sale, at 5*s.* 3*d. N. Y. Curr'y.* per gallon.

—ALSO—

A QUANTITY OF

Iron Hollow Ware,

(Box and Franklin Stoves, &c) to be disposed of at the prices they are sold for at the Manufactory, including transport.

A Discount of 5 per cent made to purchasers of the Iron Ware exceeding Fifty Dollars

W. ALLAN.

York, 21st Nov 1818.

THE Subscriber having it in contemplation to reside on the lands he is about to locate from the Crown, as a Lieut. on Half-pay in the Royal Navy, will dispose of the FARMS he now occupies, *Cheap for Cash*, viz.

Lots 22 & 23 on Yonge Street, 16 miles from the Town of York, formerly the property of Alfred Barrett. Lot 22 has an excellent Dwelling House to complete repair, two storys with attics, painted & finished last summer; the rooms are papered. There is a bearing Orchard, consisting of 180 trees, with a capital Garden, well fenced; about 100 acres of this Lot are improved, under good fence, with 2 new Barns, Stables, Granary, &c. &c. This situation must be too well known to need further description, and can be seen at any time by calling on the Subscriber.

Lot No. 23, 200 acres, has a Dwelling House with a capital Barn, and 16 acres of improvement under good fence. There is also a distillery on a capital Creek, well damm'd at a considerable expence last summer: it stands directly on the road, and can be made to work a Saw-Mill four months in the year.

These Lots consist of the very best land, well wooded & watered. There are about 85 acres of Wheat & Rye, which can be taken at a valuation.

—ALSO,

The Lease of a Clergy Reserve Lot, No. 105 in Ameliasburg in the Midland District, on the Kingston Road, about a quarter of a mile from Commons, with 40 acres improved; it stands directly on the Lake, in a handsome situation. 19 years of the Lease unexpired.

FRANCIS JACKSON

From Europe.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 1.

An agricultural friend has favoured us, by sending to our office, a branch of a blackberry bush, plucked the day before Christmas day in a meadow, Town Green, Aughton. It has on it a considerable quantity of blossom, the unripened berries, and a number of fine ripe blackberries. It was accompanied by a few primroses, got from the same meadow.

In the will of the late lamented Sir Samuel Romilly, just published, we remark a codicil, dated Oct. 9, 1818, of which the following is an extract. From this it is evident that he anticipated the dreadful calamity which led to terminate his valuable existence.

"I am at the present moment of perfect mind and mind, and in full possession of all my faculties; but I am labouring under a most severe affliction, and I cannot but recollect that insanity is amongst the evils which mental afflictions sometimes produce, without observing to myself that the unhappy lot may possibly, at some time, be mine. If I ever should become insane (which God forbid,) it is my earnest desire that while I continue in that state, the following bounties may be made to different relations out of my income, during my life, and may be considered as part of the expenditure which I, certainly should have made, if I had continued capable of managing my own affairs:—To my brother, £150 a year, and to my nephew, Peter Roget, £150 a year, to my nephew, Cuthbert Romilly, £100 a year; to my niece, Caroline & Margaret Romilly, £30 a year a piece. All these payments I desire may be made during the joint lives of myself & the several annuitants respectively."

Sir S. in the body of his will, states, that "it is his earnest & anxious wish, that none of his sons should be educated at any public school: by which he means such schools as Eton, Westminster, Winchester, & Harrow."

The late Lord Ellenborough died worth upwards of £240,000. "By his will he has left £2000 for life to his widow; £10,000 a year to his eldest son, the present Lord; and £15,000 to each of his other children. He has directed the house in St. James's square, and the villa at Rochampton to be sold—the former cost £18,000.

Finance.—A deputation from the body of contractors for the last loan, and their subscribers, had an interview lately with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to present their memorial against the return to cash payments. The refusal of the Bank to extend the periods for the redemption of omnium has alarmed these gentlemen & even Mr. Vansittart himself. A petition in aid of the contractors & their friends has been for some time handed about, and it is said that the signature of about 700 names have been obtained to it.

The King's Diamonds.—The expectation of the public, that the mystery respecting the disappearance of the King's diamonds would have been, before this, satisfactorily explained, remains as yet disappointed. In the mean time it has been eagerly & significantly inquired, when was the last time that the persons entrusted with the care of the King's property, saw these precious articles? And with not less anxiety has it been asked, whether or not they were in their proper place, when that place was searched about two years ago, in the presence of one of the Royal Dukes?

An enormous oak tree was found, a few days ago, in Contley Common, part of the Yorkshire estate of J. Childers, Esq. which appears to have been buried under ground many centuries. The length of the trunk measure 120 feet, & its diameter, at twenty yards' distance from the root, four feet in circumference; with the moderate allowance of two yards for the height of the branches, it must, when standing, have been at least fifty yards high.

London bill of Mortality.

A general bill of all the christenings & burials, from Dec. 16, 1817, to Dec 15, 1818:—

Christened.——Males, 12,530; Females, 11,708. In all 24,235.

Buried——Males, 9883; Females, 9822. In all 19,705.

Died, on Tuesday evening se'nnight, Sir Philip Francis, in St. James'-square. It is a singular coincidence, that this is the fourth death, within a short period, in that corner of St James's-square, viz. Lord Bennetkamp, Lord Anson, Lord Boringbrough, & Sir Philip Francis.—Sir Philip was born in Dublin, in 1740. Dr. Francis, the translator of Horace, was his father. He received the first rudiments of his education in Ireland. In 1750 he came to England, and was placed at St. Paul's school. In 1755 Mr. Henry Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, gave him a small place in the Secretary of State's office. Mr. Fox, who succeeded Mr. Fox, patronised him. By that patronage he was appointed Secretary to General Bligh. In 1760 he was made Secretary to the Earl of Kinnoul, Ambassador to Lisbon. In 1763 he was appointed by the late Lord Bedford to a considerable post in the War-office, which he resigned in 1772, in consequence of a difference with Viscount Barrington. The greatest part of 1772, he spent in travelling. In about half a year after his return to England, Lord North inserted his name in an act of Parliament, to be a member of the Council appointed for the Government of Bengal, in conjunction with Warren Hastings, and three others. The records of his long contest with Mr. Hastings, are preserved in the books of Council, &c. This quarrel had previously occasioned a duel in India, when Mr. Hastings shot Sir Philip through the body. On the dissolution of Parliament, in 1784, he was elected for Yarmouth. In 1806, his Majesty was pleased to invest him with the order of the Bath. On the 2d of the last month he expired, after having been reduced to a state of extreme debility by an excruciating disease in the prostrate gland, with which he had been for several years afflicted, and from which his age precluded all chance of recovery. He has left a son & two daughters, Mr. Philip Francis, Mrs. Johnson, & Mrs. Cholmondeley. When between 70 & 80, he married Miss Watkins, a daughter of a clergyman. He had been many years employed about an historical sketch of his principal contemporaries, and it is believed by many, that he was the author of the celebrated Letters of Junius.

On Thursday the 26th Nov. at Vienna, of water on the chest, aged 84, the celebrated Field-Marshall Colloredo, minister of state, & director-general of the Austrian artillery.

On Saturday the 28th Nov. at her daughter's Collin's Cottage, Harrowgate, Mrs. Ann Dawson, aged 161.

Lately, at London, Mr. Courtoy. He was a native of France, &, when young, served in the French army. He was by trade a hair-dresser, which business he followed for many years in the vicinity of St. James's. He was one of the largest proprietors of Bank & East India stock in the kingdom, and is said to have left property to the amount of nearly £300,000. During the whole period of a long life, his personal expenses were never known to exceed one guinea per week.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The Queen's Will.—Mr. Banting was appointed by command of the Prince Regent to value the private property, which is to be equally divided between the Princess Augusta, the Princess of Hesse Hombourg, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Princess Sophia. The valuation of the property at the Queen's Palace, Windsor Palace, & Frogmore House, is nearly completed. On Monday, Lord Arden & Gen. Taylor, the executors of the late Queen's Will, attended at the Queen's Palace, to proceed with the arrangements, as directed by the will, the chamber of her late Majesty, which had been sealed upon her demise, was opened. At two o'clock Mr. Serjeant Vaughan & Mr. Hart, the late Queen's Attorney & Solicitor-General, attended the Executors at the Queen's Palace, to make the necessary legal arrangements for the Executors to act upon & prove the will. Yesterday the executors attended at the King's Mews, Charing-cross, to view the carriages & horses of the Queen, previous to their being sold.—The Royal Arms, except the supporters, are obliterated from the carriages with paint the colour of the pannels. Yesterday morning five of the horses were shot on account of their age, being between 20 & 30 years, to prevent their falling to the work of dust-carts, &c.

Mr. Incledon is said to have *improved* his *notes* by crossing the Atlantic, and yet *sings no better* than when he went a way.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The metropolis was on Tuesday enveloped in a fog, the most dense that has been witnessed for several years. The darkness in the early part of the day was not so very great as to be attended with extraordinary inconvenience; but it gradually increased, and about four o'clock it became impossible to discern an object at the distance of a few paces. The carringes & waggons moving along the streets were not discernable from the flag-ways, and the passengers on the latter derived very little aid from the lights in the windows, or in the lamps, as most of the shops, from fear of accidents, were shut, and several of the latter were extinguished by the fog; even those which did burn afforded but a very feeble twinkling light, not visible until a near approach. The coachmen alighted from their boxes to lead the horses, and the link-boys were in great numbers to offer their assistance; but with every possible care & precaution the passengers both on foot & in carriages, seldom succeeded in making their way without mistakes, and horses & carriages frequently deviated from the street to the flag-ways, to the imminent danger of the passengers. The noises made by the people in the streets, were frightful; some shrieking from terror when surprised by the sudden approach of a horse or a carriage, and others calling out to their fellow-travellers, to warn them of danger, or anxiously inquiring their way. In many cases the company deserted their carriages, which remained station-ary, the coachmen not knowing where they were. Various sums, from half a crown to ten shillings, were obtained by link-boys for conducting a carriage through a single street. In the theatres, the actors on the stage were scarcely visible to the audience; and even private houses, though closed & well furnished with fires were filled & darkened by this unwelcome visitor.

Dec. 26.

The crew of the Mermion, 18 in number, Americans, with Capt. Cranston, their Commander, attended Divine Service, at the Church of St. Clement, Ipswich, on Sunday week, for the purpose of returning thanks to the Almighty for their deliverance from ship-wreck; a suitable discourse was delivered by the Officiating Minister from the 107th Psalm, 23 & 24 v. The Marmion lost her rudder, and was otherwise damaged, on the Sheep Wash Sands, a short time since. She sailed on her voyage to New-Orleans on Tuesday last.

The Letters of Junius have been given to so many distinguished characters, and amongst the rest to the late Sir Francis, upon proof presumptive, that more conclusive evidence must be produced, before the question can be fairly set at rest. The Preface to the Trial of Lord George Sackville, afterwards Lord George Germain, was certainly written by Junius; one person only, a nobleman long since dead, was supposed to have known who the writer really was, and that Nobleman, in his life time communicated the secret to his present Majesty.

Letters from Amsterdam state, that a commercial establishment which has attracted much notice from the extent of its speculations in the Government securities of France, is at length declared in a state of insolvency. The ruin of this house, which, though not perhaps of the first order, maintained a very high rank at Amsterdam, is chiefly to be ascribed to those speculations, of the magnitude of which some idea may be formed by stating, that at one period it held 4,000,000 of *rentes*, forming a capital of 80,000,000 of francs; and that every half of one per cent. that took place in the funds, constituted a difference of more than £40,000 sterling.

So great is the malaise it would be brought to the neighbouring fishing towns & villages, in consequence of the late successful season, that the young men, since their return, have been occupied in little else than marrying.—*Inverness Courier.*

COLCHESTER, Dec. 25.

Arrived from Ostend, after a passage of 8 hours, the Lady Francis Packet, with Brussels & Ghent papers of yesterday's date. Trade is uncommonly dull at Ostend, and likely to be still more so, in consequence of the British ports being shut against the importation of wheat into this country from next month. A heavy tonnage duty is also to be imposed on British vessels every voyage.

Liverpool Prices, Jan. 1.—Sales, pots, 53 a 56s in good demand, & improving; Pearls, 37 6 a 39s 6d, steady. Bark 16 6 a 12s. 6d, dull, fine quality wanted; Flaxseed, 7 bushels, for crushing, 67 a 69s. Flour, 49 a 45s. do. sour, 34 a 38s, dull, purchasers of sour flour not willing to give the prices asked. Wheat, 9 3 a 9s 9d. very dull & declining.

PARIS, Dec. 26.

At last the divisions in the Ministry have led to a general rupture. On Thursday all the Ministers gave in their resignations, and the king accepted of them all, with the exception of that of the Duke of Richelieu, who immediately formed a new Ministry, composed as follows:—M. Cuvier, (the great naturalist, who was lately in England,) the *new Minister of the Interior*; M. Mollien, formerly Minister of the Treasury during the reign of Bonaparte, a place which he held even during the hundred days.) *Minister of Finance*; M. Simeon, (Member of the Chamber of Deputies, who had been counsellor of State under Bonaparte, and Minister of Justice in the kingdom of Westphalia.) *Minister of Justice*: M. de Vibele (Member of the Chamber of Deputies.) *Minister of Marine*; and Count Law de Lauriston, Peer of France, Aide-de-Camp of Bonaparte, and his Ambassador at the Court of Peter lately during the years 1811 & 1812.) *Minister of War.*

According to this new arrangement, the ministry of police was to have been suppressed. Yesterday, by 5 o'clock in the afternoon, all these gentlemen had declined the places tendered them, with the exception of M. Cuvier. MM. Mollien & Simeon refused office, from a fear that they might be required to give their sanction to measures which they regard as anti-national; and MM. de Vibele, & Lauriston (two Ultras) declined to act, unless a pledge were given by their colleagues, that they would support such modifications of the laws of electors & recruiting as would render them more monarchical.

Dec. 26. (Afternoon.)

The crisis of the Ministry has as yet had no influence on the public funds. To day, at the Exchange, the five per Cents. are 62f. 65c.—Nothing is as yet decided regarding a new Ministry. The Duke of Richelieu is in negociation with M. Laine, to induce him to remain in the Ministry with M. de Villele, and to prevail upon him to accept of the department of Marine. In this case the Ultras would triumph, and M. de Cazes would lose his influence. I cannot give credit to this theory.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 1.

An express which left Paris on Monday night, states, that the new Ministers had been appointed under the direction of the Duke of Richelieu. M. de St. Cyr is to be at the head of the new cabinet, and Minister for the War Department. It is reported that Drouet was to be made Minister of the Marine.

The French funds rose, and the 5 per cents left off at the close, on Monday, as high as 66.

Stocks.—The news from France, respecting the completion of the Cabinet has a favorable effect upon our funds to-day.

The market closed as follows:—Red. Ann. 77 7-8.—Consols for the Acct. 79 1-8

From the United States

FROM OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENT.

"*Extract of a letter, dated Aux Cayes, Jan. 26.*

"Gen. Gregor M'Gregor has just arrived here with an armed ship and brig, he expects hourly from London ten other vessels which sailed in company with him—the object of his visit is not known.

"In conversation with one of the principal officers this day he told me, he expected there would be from two to four thousand troops on board the shipping, and they should immediately, on the arrival of the remainder of the squadron, make an attack on some of the principal towns or cities on the coast of South America."

In relation to the force under the command of Sir G. M'Gregor the Charleston Gazette of the 22d ult. contains the following information:—

"A gentleman who arrived from Aux-Cayes, on Saturday last, in the schr. *May Flower*, informs us, that Gen. Sir Gregor Mac Gregor was at that place on the 21st January, when he sailed. He had arrived some time previous from Nassau, and had established his rendezvous at Aux-Cayes, where he had 1000 of the finest troops in the world, part of them encamped on shore. A sloop of war and a large transport ship were lying at anchor—During our informant's stay, a brig arrived with troops, said to be from Greenock. A large ship was also daily expected from the same place, with 300 more. The expedition waiting for further reinforcements, which, when all concentrated, would amount 5000 men. Their precise destination was not publicly known."

Melancholy and Singular event.—After narrating the military parades, &c. at Richmond, Va. in honor of the 22d of February, the Compiler adds:—

A most melancholy catastrophe closed the day. Col. William Tatham, so well known in England and this country, for his acquaintance with civil engineering, who has been residing in this city for two or three years, but whose utility was considerably arrested by an unfortunate habit to which he had become addicted, was destined on this day to breath his last. In a moment of intemperance, as he stood by the piece of artillery which was firing the evening salute, he exclaimed that he wished to die. As the second gun was about to fire, and immediately after the commanding officer had given the word "fire," Col. Tatham presented himself in front of the muzzle of the piece, and by its discharge his abdomen was almost literally blown to pieces. His body was raised a few feet in the air by the explosion, and he fell upon his face, without uttering one word that was heard by the by-standers. When he was taken up, he was found perfectly lifeless.

Col. T. died without any family—circumstances had strip life of much of its attractions in his eyes; but it is impossible not to regard the manner of his death with horror, and to feel the deepest commiseration of his melancholy fate. He was a man of great information; of great genius; of great resources of mind. But to this melancholy end he has arrived.

The batture at New-Orleans.—The following extract of a letter from New-Orleans has just reached town:—

"This morning the supreme court gave a decision in favor of Benjamin Morgan, vs. Edward Livingston, in the great cause of the batture, which has been so long depending. By this decision, property to the amount of a million and a half of dollars at least, has been restored to the rightful owners. Nothing that ever happened in this place, of a similar nature, has caused equal sensation."—*Eve. Post.*

From the New-York Gazette, of March the 4.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

Capt. Browne, of the ship Courier, has furnished us with London and Liverpool papers to the day of his departure, from which, newspaper from Lloyd's lists and prices current, we have given interesting extracts.

There had been a change in the French ministry. All the ministers had resigned except the duke de Richelieu.

Lord Castlereagh was confined with a severe attack of the gout.

Rear-admiral Blackwood is appointed to succeed sir Richard King, as commander in chief in the East Indies.

The London Gazette officially notices the appointment of the duke of Wellington, as master general of the ordnance.

Three individuals perished by walking into the docks during the late dense fog in London.

A contagious fever was still on the increase in Aberdeen, in Scotland. The use of the barrack hospital had been obtained for the sick.

Hamburgh accounts of the 15th and 22d December, speak of the severe frost, and obstruction of the navigation

From the Norfolk Herald.

Latest from Gibraltar.—From the same intelligent Correspondent to whom we have repeatedly been indebted for similar favours, we have received the following interesting communication, dated—

"GIBRALTAR, Jan. 6th, 1819.

"The only news I have to give you is, the death of the Queen of Spain, (of transient memory) last week, in childbed. It being absolutely necessary to extract the *fœtus*, she expired in convulsions, twenty minutes after that operation was performed. A pretty general rumour is in circulation that she was poisoned; but why she should have been the victim of secret resentment, is not stated; and as the King has certainly removed to the Escurial since the demise of his Consort, it has been whispered in no very low tone, that the germs of revolt have become so apparent as to render some preparation for his safety a matter of necessary precaution. There are some more charitable, however, who say, that the King has absented himself from his court, only from a pious inclination to brood over his grief in tranquility. But nothing authentic can be known about it, and a rupture outright will perhaps take place before it is known beyond the vicinity of the Capital. Certain it is that the sufferings of the Spanish people have reached that climax when "forbearance ceases to be a virtue:" and they are fully sensible of it. An uncommonly intelligent Spaniard with whom I have conversed, states, that the people is now ready for the worst, and must ere long give a loose to their indignation. It would be needless to give you all the arguments which he urges in support of his opinion—many of them will be found in the black catalogue of wrongs which have oppressed the nation ever since the king's return to the throne.

Observations on Improved Implements of Husbandry concluded.

The chaff-cutting machine; an implement of great use, and ought to form an item in every farmer's catalogue of farming utensils. Also, Zachariah Park's bark mill, for grinding horse feed, hog's feed, &c. would be found of inestimable utility, in the economical consumption of those articles; and their superior nutritive effect; which, ultimately, would amply reimburse their cost. Mr. Thomas Rustall's family mill, for the invention of which he obtained the premium of forty guineas from the society of arts & commerce, London, may be constructed at a moderate expense, and occupies a small space. It can be worked in a barn or in a dwelling-house, without much inconvenience. The mill stones are vertical, consequently, motion can be given to it without the intervention of cogs or wheels: it will grind malt, or bruise oats, &c. for horse feed, or make flour, &c. for family use; can be altered to grind fine or coarse, as may be required. It may be worked by one man, or two men in one hour can grind sufficient to serve a family of six or eight persons one week. The utility of this mill has been established by repeated and satisfactory experiments. The boiler, a necessary appendage to the above mill, by which the brass can be separated from the flour without losing any of the fine particle) by hand. The introduction & general use of these machines, would be of incalculable private & public benefit.

Winnowing machine or fanning mill. Improvements are much wanted in this most useful implement. The magnitude of interests concerned, in cleaning and purifying our grain, wheat in particular, as—open to the character of the flour of this state, in foreign markets; and in the wholesome nutriment of flour and meal for home consumption; and lastly, in the immense benefit to those immediately interested—the farmers—in sowing and clean pure seed, is incalculable. The machine exhibited at the capitol, by the society, appears to me calculated to remedy these defects.

Von Treslong's hay harrow. This implement, from the description of it in

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Treslong's hay harrow. This
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the agricultural magazine for 1802, from the transactions of the Rotterdam society, vol. 2d. it appears calculated to do a considerable quantity of work in a short space of time; and at a time also, when labour is generally high :—and as it is said, that one person may spread the hay from the swath of three acres in one hour,—having a horse to drag the harrow; it must be an excellent addition to our means of securing hay in changeable weather. "This harrow is made of wood, nine feet broad by four feet four inches long. The upper and under rails are two or three inches square, and nine feet long, fastened together with three pieces, five inches broad, one inch & a quarter thick, & four feet four inches long, one in the middle, and one at each side, ten inches from the ends of the rails. To give this machine more strength, there must be two diagonal braces. In each of the rails, must be five teeth of six inches long in the clear, and three quarters of an inch in diameter, and sloping outwards to the rear; for if they slope forward, or are upright, they will cluster the grass too much in heaps. If the teeth are made of iron, they may be a little smaller; however, this depends on fancy; but care ought to be taken to make the harrow light enough, least it should sink through the grass or hay into the ground." It may be necessary to employ a man, besides a boy to ride the horse, when the harrow is at work, to go behind & guide it by a cord fastened to the hind rail, to prevent its heaping the grass too much; & also a hand to follow, and shake out any that may happen to be laid too thick or in heaps. To the above, may be added a large horse rake, with smaller tines, and set more close, in double or triplicate rows; —these two implements, with two men, a boy & a horse, may do the work of fifteen or twenty men. The value of these tools will appear in a stronger point of view, to those who are accustomed to make hay, particularly in wet or showery weather,—when a thunder storm will sometimes rob the grass, of several acres at once, of its nutritive qualities, and render it not more than one third or one fourth of its former value. It is a matter, occasionally, of very serious consideration with the farmer, and indeed the public also; for it is a well established axiom, that all private losses are public misfortunes.

I shall now, gentlemen, close this communication, and in my next, give you a succinct history, and description of the threshing mill and its improvements; together with further details of a few other implements of less importance. If my endeavors to assist in introducing the improved implements and machinery into the general agricultural practice, should prove beneficial, it will afford me incomparable satisfaction; for it is on the introduction & use of those implements; and on the establishment of an improved rotation of crops, together with the general emancipation from the shackles of agricultural prejudices, that our true greatness depends.

I am, gentlemen, with the greatest respect yours, &c. &c.

PRACTICUS.

From Rio Janeiro.—Capt. Reardon, of the Brig *Spy*, who arrived at Baltimore on Sunday evening, states, that accounts were received over land from Vaiparaiso, that the Spanish expedition some time expected, on making their appearance, were decoyed into the port by keeping the royal flag flying on the fortifications in possession of the patriots; they consisted of one 50 gun ship, two sloops of war & seven transports, with a number of troops, all of whom fell an easy prey to the Patriots.

It was understood (at Rio, that the whole country surrounding Monte Video, was in possession of General Artigas.

RICHMOND, Feb. 20.

Singular Snow.—Between one & two o'clock yesterday, we witnessed in this city the most singular flakes of snow which we recollect ever to have beheld. They were of astonishing size, and looked like small snow-balls falling from the clouds. Some of them measured an inch & a half in diameter. The substance of them was uncommonly light—their chrystallization, very delicate—exhibiting a collection of the finest needles, lying together in every direction.

DIED.—Near Milton, Penn. on Tuesday morning, the 12th Jan. aged 97 years & some months, Mrs. Maria Eve Keffer, widow of the late Martin Keffer, who died at the advanced age of 98 years & 10 months, and daughter of Mr. Morris Lawrence, who departed this life on the 14th June, 1792, aged 109 years, 6 months & 3 weeks. She has two brothers yet living, one of whom is only 2 years & 6 months younger than herself. Mrs. Keffer was the mother of 12 children, 9 of whom where married, and 7 of them yet living. The present united ages of these children amount to 730 years. Her youngest children are upwards of 45 & 59 years of age, each of whom had 11 children—50 of them now living. Mrs. Keffer is the mother of 83 grand children, 75 of whom are living—30 of them have been married, and 27 yet survive.—She is also mother of 135 great great grand children, 114 yet living. She has one great grand child married, who has two children.

FROM THE ALBANY GAZETTE.

Extract from the speech of the Earl of Dalhousie, Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, to the legislature of that province, Feb. 1819.

"I shall call your attention to a measure tending to animate the spirit of improvement in agriculture; and I will submit to you the plan of an institution in Halifax, in which the advantages of a collegiate education will be opened to all sects of religious persuasion."

"Nova Scotia, resting secure under the powerful protection of the British crown, has nothing to do with foreign connections, or political questions; the prosperity, the improvement, the happiness of the land you live in, are the important, and the only objects of your deliberation."

Extract of a letter from Thomas Gold, Esq. late president of the Yorkshire agricultural society to a gentleman in this city.

PITTSFIELD, 1st March, 1816.

It is with great pleasure I inform you, that our legislature has recently passed an act for the permanent encouragement of our Agricultural & household manufactures. This pleasing event is deeply connected with the welfare & future destinies of this state.

The provisions of the act are—

1. All county agricultural societies who shall establish a *permanent* fund of thousand dollars, shall receive from the state treasury two hundred dollars a year.

2. Every incorporated company which shall raise from one to six hundred dollars yearly, shall receive an equal sum —not exceeding, however, 600 dollars in all. The plain amount of the law is, that every incorporated agricultural society in this state will have it in their power to draw from the state treasury yearly, the sum of $200, for the important purposes of improving our agriculture & extending our domestic manufactures, which is now admitted by the experience of this county, to be the best course to relieve the community by degrees, and permanently, from the present distress.

I sincerely hope this great example & these evidences of general utility, may impress your patriotic legislature, to erect another monument to perpetuate the glory your state has acquired.

The example of this favored country has produced a new era in our state, especially in the province of Maine. Agricultural societies are forming in all directions, and we now begin to hope & believe that our young men will find sufficient inducements to cultivate their native soil, upon the new system of agriculture, instead of emigrating to new countries.

Yours, &c.

Canal from the Spanish Maine to the Pacific Ocean.

The following preamble & resolutions we copy from the Columbus (Ohio) Gazette, of the 4th Feb.

Mr. Foot, in the senate, offered for consideration, on Tuesday last, the following preamble & resolutions;

Whereas, it would be of the greatest importance in a commercial point of view, to every part of the United States, & especially to the states & territories bordering on the Mississipii, and the waters leading thereinto, that an easy & direct communication should, if practicable, be opened across the narrow part of the American continent, from the Spanish Maine to the Pacific Ocean, for the following reasons, to wit:

First, the long & dangerous passage round Cape Horn could be avoided. The distance to the North West Coast & the East Indies, would be shortened of nine thousand mile, calculating from the 12th degree of north latitude (the point thought to be the most practicable) to the 55th south latitude, the places of doubling Cape Horn, then returning north in the Pacific to the aforesaid latitude of 12 north.

Secondly. It affords an easy & short communication with that part of the North West Coast claimed by the United States. It would completely lay open to the use & control of our government, the whale & seal fisheries in those seas, and the fur trade on that coast, with the facility of planting & protecting commercial colonies in those immense & fertile regions of the west.—The American empire, and the commercial enterprize of a free people, could & would be extended as circumstances might require. Our fellow-citizens would be enabled to participate deeply in the rich traffic of the East Indies, especially as that trade could then be carried on by the whale, seal, & furs found on the North West Coast, thereby saving our specie from continual exportations to a quarter of the world that has heretofore swallowed up the precious metals of every age & nation.

Thirdly. That great advantages resulting to the several states and territories in the completion of this project, would be the possession of the canal to the mouth of the Mississipii, and the facility of ascending that noble stream and its great navigable branches with steam boats to our doors. In this event New Orleans or some point lower down, would become one of the greatest commercial depots in the world, and secure to the people of the western country, a sure & lasting market for their exports: Therefore,

Resolved, by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, that our senators and representatives in congress, be requested to make application to and use their best endeavors with the general government, to apply to the court of Madrid for the privilege of examining the ground, and opening a canal for the passage of large vessels, from the Spanish maine, across the portlinock to lake Nicaragua, or such other point in that quarter as may be found most practicable.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor of this state be requested to transmit copies of this preamble and resolution to the president of the United States, the vice president, the speaker of the house of representatives, and to each of our senators and representatives in congress, and also to the executives of the different states and territories, with a request to lay the same before the legislative bodies over which they preside.

From Lower Canada.

The following Message from his Grace the Governor in Chief, was transmitted to both Houses of the Legislature on Friday last:

RICHMOND, LENNOX AND AUBIGNY,

Governor in Chief.

Experience having demonstrated, that the provisions contained in the Provincial Statute, passed in the 34th Year of His Majesty's Reign, for amending the Judicature of the Province, have not produced the effects for which they were intended, and that the constitutions of the several Courts thereby erected, are not calculated to produce uniformity or certainty in the administration of Justice, either in Criminal or Civil Cases. The Governor in Chief deems it indispensably necessary to recommend this important subject to the consideration of the House of Assembly.

The Governor in Chief takes this opportunity to inform the House of Assembly, that in the execution of the Provincial Statute to which he has referred, its defects have been found to consist principally in the want of one superior & and permanent tribunal, as well for the administration of Justice in appeal in all Civil pleas, as for the administration of Justice in all pleas of the Crown, by an original Jurisdiction, co-extensive with the limits of the Province; and in a matter which appertains so immediately to the Royal prerogative, he cannot therefore but recommend to the House of Assembly, in revising the constitutions of the Courts of this Province, to consider whether it will not be most expedient to constitute one superior Court of King's Bench, with power to hear, try and determine all cases, matters and things appealed, or removed by Writ of error, from any Court of Jurisdiction, holding cognizance of Civil pleas, wherein an appeal or Writ of error by Law is or may be allowed; and to hear, try and determine originally all crimes and criminal offences committed within this Province; vesting for these purposes such superior Court of King's Bench, all and every the powers and authorities which are vested in the present Court of Appeals, and in the existing Court of King's Bench, particularly as to crimes and criminal offences; so much of such powers and authorities as relate to the original jurisdiction of such existing Court of King's Bench in Civil Pleas and in other matters purely Civil, being alone excepted. To constitute also one Court of Common or Civil Pleas, to sit by divisions in the several Districts of this Province, or to constitute several distinct Courts of Common or Civil pleas in such Districts respectively as may be deemed most advisable, vesting in such Court or Courts of Common or Civil Pleas, all and every the powers and authorities which are now by Law vested in the present Courts of King's Bench, and relate to the original jurisdiction of such Courts or either of them in Civil Pleas and matters purely Civil; and in such Courts of King's Bench and Courts of common or Civil Pleas concurrently and in the Justices thereof, severally & respectively, power and authority to award issue and determine upon the Writ of *Habeas Corpus* as well in Criminal as in all other cases, for the better security and protection of the liberty of His Majesty's subjects in general; but at the same time vesting all jurisdiction & authority whatever to award, issue and determine upon the remaining prerogative Writs of the Crown and the general superintending powers of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench of Westminster Hall, in such Court of King's Bench exclusively.

It appears also to the Governor in Chief that some effectual Jurisdiction is required to meet the growing exigencies of the Public Revenue, and ensure its regular collection, and he therefore desires the House of Assembly to consider whether it may not be expedient to vest in the Court of King's Bench an original Jurisdiction of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer in England as the circumstances of the Province may permit.

Castle of St. Lewis, }
Quebec, 5th March, 1819. }

EXTENSIVE POTATOE CROP.

Mr. DANIEL MANSEL, of the Township of Stanstead, last year planted 30 acres of Potatoes, from which he reaped 13000 bushels; averaging 300 bushels per acre, of this very valuable vegetable. We cheerfully notice this, or any article of this description, in our columns, as tending to show in the most unequivocal view, the encreasing prosperity of our country. Although the above quantity, gathered from each acre, is perhaps not so great as has occurred in many other instances, we believe, the extent of ground under crop, and the amount of the whole produce, has never been exceeded and seldom equalled, in this country before. During the present season, the price of Potatoes has been so low that many are of opinion, they will not pay the farmer's expense for raising them. It ought to be observed, that the expense of rearing potatoes, if properly done, is less than that of almost any other crop. The ground requires little or no preparation, for the reception of the seed. Manure is not required, on our rich soil for grain crops, and far less for Potatoes. Hence, the chief expense in cultivating these, is the labour expended, in hoeing and raising them. The first of these cannot be a very arduous task, where we have but few ground weeds; and as the price of labour is now falling, a few labourers to assist in reaping the crop, could easily be procured, which will lessen the expense of the latter. If Potatoes sell at 1s 3d. per bushel, Mr. D. M. would at this rate receive £18 15 for the produce of one acre; or £937 10s. for the whole quantity raised. And if we allow £2 15 for the expense of seed, cultivation and raising the crop on each acre, we shall have a clear gain of £16, per acre, £800 for the whole produce of 50 acres. But there are superior advantages arising from the cultivation of this valuable root, over that of any other species of grain. Besides their being reared at less expense, they are applicable to different purposes. Since the superabundance of the crop, and the market and demand for them, as an article of food for man, they can be employed with advantage and profit for fattening Cattle: with Beef, at £1 10, per Cwt. and pork, at £2 per Cwt: Potatoes when they can be had at 10d per bushel, is the cheapest food that can be used for feeding Cattle and Pigs. It is also well known that they are an excellent substitute for grain, for the purpose of feeding work horses. And the farmer will find it to his advantage, to use potatoes in this way whenever he can sell his oats at 1s 6d, per bushel.—*Montreal Herald.*

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

NOTICE.

TWENTY EIGHT Lots, containing about the sixth of an acre each, surveyed and laid out in the Town of York, in the late Hospital Reservation, adjoining the square reserved for the Gaol and Court House, will be sold (for the benefit of a Hospital to be established in this Town) by Public Auction to the highest bidder, on Saturday the first day of May next.—One half of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder in six months.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

THOS. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

Surveyor General's Office,
(where the Plan may be seen.)
York, 23d March, 1819.

YORK, MARCH 25, 1819.

COMMUNICATION.

SIR,

I am happy to see you are not ashamed to comment the columns of your paper, with communications which bear the real impress of Christianity; and I would fain persuade your correspondent to continue his labours. But I own a little inclined to quarrel with you for allotting the worst type to the most interesting matter.

The greatest impiety I have witnessed, in any modern publication, with the exception of those of the French revolutionists, appears in the Niagara Spectator of the 18th inst. with a name affixed, and in a good sized type; by this defiance to decency, and bidding every person who has the slightest veneration for our holy religion

I am &c.

MARCH, 22. T. J.

"And I will cause you to pass under the Rod, and I will bring you into the bond of the Covenant." Ezek. XX. 37.

In this passage, the word *Rod* seems to have reference to a *Tything* or *Marking Rod*, an account of which we have in Leviticus XXVII. 32, and Jer. XXXIII. 13. The Lord hadens acted a law, that every tenth lamb should be His; and the manner of taking it, was this: The lambs were enclosed in a place, which had a door wide enough for one lamb only, at a time, to pass through; the dams were placed without. At this door stood the tything man with a Rod dipped in red liquid, to mark them. As the lambs passed, he counted them: on every tenth, he laid his Rod; and these were set aside from the rest, as being holy to the Lord. All the lambs passed under the Rod, but it was only laid upon every tenth. This was a personal application of it. Many are brought under the Gospel, but how few have a personal application of it to *their heart and conscience?* Yet, all that are saved, all that the Lord will own as His, must experience this application. It is not enough that they come under the Gospel call—that word which invites sinners to come unto Jesus Christ, and live—that exhorts men to repentance towards God and to faith in Jesus; that word in the hand of the Spirit must be applied to the conscience, must address itself to the sinner, as Nathan did to David, "Thou art the man." Then, and not till then, will the sinner see himself condemned, and feel *the necessity* of not only knowing that Christ is a Saviour, but that Christ is *his*, and that his sins are pardoned by the Saviour's blood. When the thief applied to Jesus, it was "Lord remember me." When the jailer passed under the Rod, it was "What shall I do to be saved?"

COMMUNICATION.

On the 22d inst. Lady Sarah Maitland, Patroness of Mr. Goodman's School, Mrs. Justice Powell, and many of the principal Ladies and Gentlemen of York, assisted at the public examination of the Young Ladies.

The company was very much gratified with the progress made by the scholars, as it not only proved their attention to their studies, but reflected the greatest credit on the diligence and ability of their several Teachers.

The advantages which York possesses, in having a Seminary for Young Ladies, conducted by Gentlewomen of so great worth and respectability as Mrs. Goodman, Miss Purcell, & Miss Desbarats, cannot be too highly appreciated.

Land for Sale.

Lot No. 9 in the 10th Concession Southern Division Dorchester, 200
Lot No. 18, 19, in the 8th Concession Southern Division Dorchester 400 Acres.
Lot No. 20, 21, 22, 23, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Dereham 800 Acres.

1819

For terms, apply to Col. Stephen Jarvis, York.

York, March 8th, 1819.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the Public, that they have just received from Montreal, a very extensive assortment of Goods, suitable to the approaching season, which will be offered for sale on the most reasonable terms—those who may be in want of Goods, are requested to call and examine for themselves, as they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms—the system they are determined to adopt in future, will invariably be to meet with that approbation and support which it may merit.

POWER, WEBSTER & Co.

Smiths, Creek 15th March 1819.

The Church Catech

(Report of the Canal Commissioners continued.)

Besides the additional cost of the foregoing contingencies, we have, in several instances, by enlarging the plans upon which our original estimates were formed, or by procuring more durable and better materials, for their construction, contributed to swell the expense of our operations; yet we are firmly persuaded, that the savings we have made, and the economy we have pursued, will enable us to complete the middle section at an amount not exceeding the sum total of those estimates. The better to justify this persuasion, in the minds of your honorable body, we beg leave to refer to the detailed statements, hereto annexed, exhibiting the names of the contractors, the nature of their contracts, the progress made in executing them, & the amount of payments upon them, together with a variety of other particulars tending to explain the true condition of the work confided to our management.

While the labours of this great section have been thus going on, the following system has been adopted, to instruct, to inspect, to advise, and to aid the contractors. The whole line has been subdivided into five parts, to each of which has been assigned an intelligent, active and vigilant overseer, or assistant engineer, who had previously learnt the use of the levelling instrument; an accurate method of designating the dimensions of the canal, upon every variety of surface; the general principles necessary to ensure the best construction; and the nature of the stipulations contained in the several contracts. These assistants have been constantly passing backwards and forwards, within the limits assigned them; to stake out the width of the grubbing and clearing, of the excavation or embankment, and of the mucking from under the banks; to fix pegs in the earth, shewing the depth and width of the bottom of the canal, and the height and slope of its banks; to watch that no work should be done unfaithfully; and to take account of, and measure, all unforeseen obstructions.

The original selection of these assistants was in most cases fortunate; and where it was otherwise, the delinquent was soon detected and removed. Two of these assistants, Canvass White and Nathan S. Roberts, having had more extensive experience to qualify them for it, besides the services above indicated, have been employed in others of a highly responsible character.

Mr. White has run a test-level throughout the long summit, which became necessary in order to correct some errors into which the work was falling, between Rome & Utica. He aided essentially in performing the surveys, on the authority of which, the alteration was made in the town of Camillus; he has scientifically examined two routes, upon different levels, for the distance of several miles down the Mohawk river, for the purpose of enabling the commissioners to determine, more judiciously, the location of the canal-line through the village of Utica; and he has recently, in the months of November and December, explored, with the level and compass, more than thirty miles of the country, in the marshes, swamps and woods adjoining the Seneca river, on the west. This last service was undertaken with alacrity, and executed with skill and perseverance, at the request of the acting commissioners, who, though the weather had become severe, were very anxious, while the waters were low, to obtain all the information required, in order to the proper connexion of the line with the Seneca river, on the east, which could not be ascertained without first knowing the proper continuation of it, from that point westerly, whenever that shall be authorised. Of these services accurate and full returns have been made, in descriptions, maps and profiles.—And the commissioners were most agreeably disappointed, on inspecting them, as well as on personal examination upon the spot, by two of their number in company with the principal engineer, to find, that the Cayuga marshes, and the swamps beyond, will admit the canal to be constructed through them at less than the average rate of expense.

Mr. Roberts had been employed, as surveyor, throughout the middle section, in the year 1816; and understanding the difficulties and facilities of the line then run, he has, the last year, conducted the operation of the levelling, & designating the canal line, as it is actually established, most of the way from Salina to the Seneca river. And with the aid of the principal engineer, who often visited, communicated with and advised him, especially at all the important points, the line is laid out in the manner & direction first approved.

The department of principal engineer, for the middle section, is still filled by Benjamin Wright, Esq. to whom all the assistants are subordinate and accountable; and who, besides directing the whole line as often as possible, has devoted his time, to a minute examination of all the most difficult places; to contriving modes and giving direct ons best adapted for subduing these difficulties; to forming plans, and executing drafts, of all the more artificial works; to computing, from time to time, as Jobs have been successively completed, the number of cubic yards of excavation & embankment performed upon them; and to estimating, determining and certifying the value of extra labor, of every species, necessarily done upon any of the sections. These duties have expanded into an immense multiplicity of detail: They have been delicate, arduous and fatiguing: But they have been discharged by Mr. Wright with such practical knowledge, industry, equity and discretion, as to deserve the praise of the state, while they have produced no complaint from the contractors.

Several other agents have been appointed, for the transaction of business, which could not safely or conveniently have been done without them.

One has had the care of making and using machines for piling, and of digging out & preparing the foundations of the stone culverts and aqueducts. This last being a business so liable to contingencies, & so necessary to be conducted with a faithful adaptation to circumstances, which could not be known until it was in progress, that it was thought unsafe to have it done by contract.

Another has been employed in making a large number of agreements, for piles, for timber, for plank, for sand, for lime, and for fencing the canal; and in obtaining cessions to the state of the lands through which it passes.

Another was charged to explore the country within a reasonable distance of the canal, for stone, previously to any undertaking, for the delivery of that article, in order that we might surely understand where the best quarries were situated, and also be able to purchase the stone without being subject to exorbitant demands.

(To be continued.)

TO THE OFFICERS ON HALF PAY IN CANADA.

IT is desired that Officers receiving Half-Pay, or Military Pensions, through the Commissariat, in Canada, will transmit to their several Agents, at Quebec, their Affidavits in Triplicate, immediately after the 24th of the period when their Half-Pay becomes due; so that the Affidavits of Officers residing in Lower Canada shall arrive at Quebec before the 10th, and those of Officers residing in the Upper Province, before the 20th of the following Month, at which period the returns will be made up. As more than sufficient time is given for Communications to reach Quebec from the most distant Posts, those Officers' Affidavits which do not arrive in time to be incorporated in these Returns, must remain over 'till the ensuing period of Payment.

Commissary General's Office,
Quebec, March, 1, 1819.

AUX OFFICIERS A DEMIE-PAIE EN CANADA

LES Officiers qui reçoivent la Demi-Paie ou Pension Militaire, par le canal du Commissariat en Canada, sont requis de transmettre a leurs Agens respectifs, a Quebec, leurs Affidavits en triplicata, immediatement apres le terme du paiement de leur Demi-Paie, de maniere que les affidavits des Officiers qui resident dans le Bas-Canada, pourront arriver a Quebec avant le 10me. et de ceux qui resident dans la Haute Province, avant le 20me. du mois suivant, auxquels periodes les retours se feront. Comme l'on donne plus de tems qu'il ne faut pour transmettre les communications a Quebec, des Postes les plus eloignes, les Affidavits des Officiers qui n'arrivent pas a tems pour etre incorporés dans ces retours, resteront jusqu'au periode du payement suivant.

Bureau du Commissaire General, }
Quebec, 1e. Mars, 1819. }

AN Englishman recently arrived in this Province, wants a Situation in the Town of York, as a Clerk, Book-keeper, or Schoolmaster to teach Writing, Arithmetic, the Mathematics, and French Language. The Advertiser for 12 years had the management as Book-keeper of an extensive mercantile concern in London, from which he can produce undeniable recommendations.

For particulars enquire at this Office.

TO BE LET,

THE House in which the Editor now lives. Enquire at the office.

CASH

PAID FOR

WHEAT,

AT THE

GERMAN MILLS

IN MARKHAM.

For Sale, or to Let,

FROM the first day of May next, the property of the Subscriber situated on that part of Yonge Street, U. C. commonly known by the appellation of Milford, distant from York only six miles: upon which are erected a *Flour Mill*, 45 feet by 35, three stories high, with two run of stones, capable of manufacturing from 2 to 300 bushels of wheat in 24 hours, and in the best manner, the machinery having been constructed upon the latest and most improved plan; that of the bevel and spur geer,) having a plentiful supply of water, furnished by the West branch of the river Don.—Also a *Dwelling House*, 30 feet square and two stories in height, part of which is appropriated for a Store.—A *Blacksmith's Shop*, with one set of Tools complete.—And a small *Log House*, for the accommodation of a Miller.

This situation, from its great convenience, being almost immediately on the main road leading from the capital of the Province to Lake Simcoe, and commanding, as it does, a large extent of grain country, is extremely valuable—and particularly so, if connected with a Mercantile establishment, either in the town of York, or on the spot.

Should it be sold, the terms will be rendered easy: not more than one-fourth of the purchase money will be required to be paid down, the remainder in 3 or 4 years, with interest.

Proposals to be addressed to the subscriber, at Kingston, or to Messrs. *Maitland, Gardner & Jaffray*, Montreal.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Hallron, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

The highest prices, in Cash, will be given for Pot and Pearl Ashes, good Merchantable Flour and Pork.

AMERICAN BANK NOTES taken in exchange, at a small discount.

12tf

THE subscriber particularly requests that all those persons indebted to him, previous to the co-partnership of Wood and Anderson, will Liquidate their respective accounts on or before the first day of May next, otherwise they will without reserve be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

G. C. WOOD.

York, 2d March 1819. 6w11

Valuable Lands for Sale.

LOT No. 31, second Concession of the Township of York.

Nos. 7, 12 and 13, first meridianal concession of the Township of Etobicoke.

No. 14, fifth concession Township of Scott.

For particulars enquire at this Office. 4w. 11.

SALE OF LANDS.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the Province early in the summer, offers for sale, *for Cash*, the undermentioned Lands. The titles unexceptionable.

Lot No. 19, third concession of York, 200 acres, on Yonge street, commonly called SPRINGFIELD, with about 20 acres of improvement; on which are two Dwelling Houses, a large frame Barn & Stables, and a Still House. This lot is only 3 miles from the Town of York, and has a never-failing creek on it, with a capital *Mill seat*, about 100 yards from the main road. The Dwelling Houses in complete repair, and possession can be given in the summer.

200 acres in the Township of Lansdown, in the District of Johnstown, on the Gananoque Lake, being Lot No. 14 in the sixth concession. This lot is supposed to have plenty of stave timber on it.

Lot No. 34 in the 3d concession of the Township of Uxbridge, containing 200 acres.

N. B. The above Lands will be sold cheap, as it is the Subscriber's intention to quit the Province.

JOHN MILLS JACKSON.

Fire Insurance.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the MONTREAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, and is ready to issue Policies of Insurance on Real or Personal Property, according to their Tariff of the rates of Insurance.

W. ALLAN.

York, 3d March 1819. 4w10.

The Cenotaph.

THOSE who wish to subscribe for the National Monument, to be erected to the memory of the late lamented Princess of Saxe Cobourg, are informed that the subscription paper will remain at the office of Wm. Allan, Esq. until the 31st. of March next, when the amount must be *remitted to England.*

THE Copartnership of MATHEW CROOKS, & Company, carried on at Ancaster, in the Province of Upper-Canada, was dissolved on the first day of June last by mutual consent.—Notice is therefore hereby given, to all Persons who stand indebted to the said Copartnership, to call and settle the same without delay. And those who have claims on the same, are requested to present them for settlement, to Mathew Crooks, who is fully inpowered to adjust them.

W. CROOKS.
MATTHEW CROOKS

Ancaster, 25 Nov. 1818. 3w.—49

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor Kingston, 12th March. 17tf.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. If not previously disposed of, they will be sold by Auction on Tuesday the 15th day of June next.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the following Lots of Land, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Emsley, viz. 19, 20, 22, 24, 29, 30, most eligibly situated on the North side of the Rideau Lake, which forms their southern boundary. The great road to the Perth Settlement, leading through one of the Lots. They abound in excellent Timber, which from its being contiguous to water communication may be rafted to Montreal at a trifling expence. The quality of the soil and other advantages are such as to render this a desirable purchase to Farmers or persons engaged in the Lumber Trade. For terms of payment and other particulars apply to William Marshall Esq. Perth Settlement, or the Subscriber in Woodhouse, London District.

ROBERT NICHOL.

York, Feb. 11 1819. 6w8.

A GARDENER

FROM Great Britain, wants a situation: he served a regular apprenticeship to the gardener of the Right Hon. Wm. Wellesley Pole, and hopes to be able to give full satisfaction to those who may employ him.

Enquire at this Office. 3w9.

LANDS FOR SALE.

In the Township of Clarke,

Lots No. 16 17 & 18, Broken fronts 600 Acres.		
16 17 & 18,	1st Con.	600.
17 & 18	2d. do	400.
17 & 18	3d. do	400.

In the Township of Cramahe,

Lots No. 17 18 & 19	3d Con.	600.
14 & 15	4th do	400.

In the Township of Darlington,

Lots No. 15	5d Concession	200
$	4th do	200.

In the Township of York,

Lot No. 37	8d Concession	200.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 16th Dec. 1818.—*tf.* 51.

Snuff, Tobacco, Soap & Candle MANUFACTORY.

YORK, U. C.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have now on hand and will be constantly supplied with every article in the above line at their Manufactory, of a most superior quality and on the most reasonable terms.

They also Manufacture

Palm Oil Soap;

The virtues of this VEGETABLE SOAP in cases of sun burnings, the ill effects of cold winds, removing Pimples Freckles, *&c.* is universally allowed.—The Subscribers would call the attention of Gentlemen to an article of comfort and utility in Shaving, both on account of its peculiar emollient qualities as also from the pleasing odour of the Wall Flower which it so eminently possesses.

OATES & STOTESBURY.

September 9. 37—6m.

THE Farm Lot & improvements formerly in the occupation of the Subscriber, situate on the Yonge Street Road, two miles from this Town.

SAM'L RIDOUT.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—6.

UPPER CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

YORK, Jan. 21th 1819.

The Agricultural Society offer the following premiums for the undermentioned breed animals, to be exhibited at the Market House, at York, on Thursday the 17th day of June next.

	Dollars.
For the best Bull,	30
second do.	20
third do.	10
best Cow,	15
second do.	5
third do.	3
best Ram,	15
second do.	10
third do.	5

(The above animals to be between three and five years of age.)

(By Order) R. C. HORNE.

Secy.

The Church Catechism.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

Dollar at 5s.

ARTICLES PER.		From £	s.	d.	To £	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	6	4	0	0	7 1-2
Mutton	——	0	6	5	0	0	7
Veal	——	0	0	5	0	0	7 1-2
Pork	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Fowls	pair	0	2	0	0	2	6
Turkeys	each	0	7	6	0	10	0
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	5	0
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
Butter	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs	doz.	0	1	0	0	1	3
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
Oats	——	0	1	3	0	2	0
Turnips	——	0	1	3	0	2	0
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	3
Flour	cwt.	0	12	6	0	18	0
Do.	bl.	1	7	6	1	5	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hay	ton	2	0	0	2	10	0
Wood	cord	0	12	6	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscription to be paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their paper by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsequent.
8 lines & under,	2s. 6d.	7 1-2d.
6 to 10 lines,	3	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d. per line; the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. No advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 5s. for the first insertion.—A great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - - *Glengary.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - - - *Belleville.*
Major Rogers, - - - - *New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq. - - - *Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - *Toronto.*
R. Hatt. Esq. - - - - *Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - - *Niagara*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - - *Queenston*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point*
M. Burwell, Esq. - - - *Port Talbot*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - - *Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - - - *Amherstburg*

YORK:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.

Trade. For terms of payment and
r particulars apply to Wilhain Matt
Esq. Perth Settlement, or the Sub-
per in Woodhouse, London Dis-

ROBERT NICHOL.
ork, Feb. 11 1819. 6m8.

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AT THE
GERMAN MILLS
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al	——	0	0	5	0	0	7 1-2
k	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
ls	pair	0	0	0	0	0	0
keys	each	0	0	0	0	0	0
se	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
ese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
er	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
s	doz.	0	1	0	0	1	3
eat	bush.	0	0	0	0	3	9
n	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
toes	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
s	——	0	1	3	0	2	0
nips	——	0	1	3	0	2	0
bages	head	0	0	0	0	0	0
ir	cwt.	0	12	6	0	18	9
	bl.	1	2	6	1	5	0
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Rogers, - - - - *New-Castle.*
Bethune, Esq. - - - *Hamilton.*
thergill, Esq. - - - *Toronto.*
itt, Esq. - - - *Ancaster.*
ooks, Esq. - - - *Niagara*
Cormick, Esq. - - *Queenston*
s, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point*
rwell, Esq. - - *Port Talbot*
nds, Esq. - - - *Sandwich.*
son, Esq. - - - *Amherstburg*

YORK:
INTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.

Council Office

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. III. YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1819. No. 16.

UPPER-CANADA.
P. Maitland,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York on the sixteenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the thirtieth day of January last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the sixteenth day of March next, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your said allegiance at the time aforesaid; HEREBY CONVOKING AND by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday, the twenty second day of April next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this ninth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the Fifty-ninth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Shear or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Burford: and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. 1 Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*: and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

UPPER-CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Our Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the forty-second year of Our Reign, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, place or places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively" revived and continued by An Act passed in the fifty sixth year of our reign, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, place or places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collectors of the same respectively" It is provided that it shall & may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion shall require, and as to him shall seem meet, to declare and appoint by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, place or places (other than ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into this Province from the United States of America, AND WHEREAS for the greater facility in collecting the said duties, and also for the convenience of trade, it is requisite that an additional Port or place of Entry should be established at PORT TALBOT, in the Township of Dunwich, in the County of Middlesex, in the District of London aforesaid, to be an additional Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into this Province from the United States of America, in the same manner as other Ports of Entry and Clearance, heretofore established under and by virtue of the said Act.

IN TESTIMONY whereof WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the Fifty-ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table:

	Sterling.
Two hundred Acres, - -	£16 17 6
Three hundred Acres, - -	24 11 7
Four hundred Acres, - -	32 5 8
Five hundred Acres, - -	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres, - -	47 14 10
Seven hundred Acres, - -	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres, - -	63 2 0
Nine hundred Acres, - -	70 16 1
One thousand Acres, - -	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres, - -	86 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres, -	93 18 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £3 14 1

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)
On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 30th 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to *JOHN FOSTER*, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency
the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that Lot No. 5, in the 12th Concession of Bertie, will be thrown open for Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto within Six Months from this date.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number 4, on the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

NOTICE

A number of Lots of One hundred Acres each situated on Public Roads now laying out running through the School Townships of Southwold, Yarmouth and Houghton will be sold by Public Auction for actual settlement to the highest bidder at Ross's Tavern on Talbot Road, on the first of July next; One fourth of the Purchase Money to be paid down, & the remainder by three equal annual Instalments with interest.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Ex. Coun.

York, 26th Feb. 1819.

NOTICE.

TWENTY EIGHT Lots, containing about the sixth of an acre each, surveyed and laid out in the Town of York, in the late Hospital Reservation, adjoining the square reserved for the Gaol and Court House, will be sold (for the benefit of a Hospital to be established in this Town) by Public Auction to the highest bidder, on Saturday the first day of May next.—One half of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder in six months.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.
THOS. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

Surveyor General's Office,
(where the Plan may be seen.)
York, 23d March, 1819.

Executive Council Office,
York, 19 Feb. 1819.

DIVERS applications having been made to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for Grant or Lease of certain Lands, situate in the District of Newcastle, and in the Midland District, with a view to establish *Iron Works* thereon, it is thought proper to afford an Open Competition for Lease, & it is therefore this day ORDERED by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, That Proposals will be received until the first day of May next, by the Clerk of the Council, from any individual for *Lease* of certain Tracts on or near the Crow River, which empties itself into the River Trent, and for Licence to dig Iron Ore.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

There being reason to suppose that the above Advertisement has been misunderstood—it is explained, that, the competition afforded is not as to Rent. The Proposals required are as to Scale and efficiency of Establishment, and security of performance.

J. SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

3d April, 1819. 15

TO BE LET,

THE house in which the Editor now lives. Enquire at the office

Land for Sale.

Lot No. 9 in the 10th Concession Southern Division Dorchester, 200
Let No. 18. 19. in the 8th Concession Southern Division Dorchester 400 Acres.
Lot No. 20, 21, 22, 23, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Dereham 800 Acres.

1400

For terms, apply to Stephen Jarvis, Esq. York, or to Mr. Robert Smith, Bellville.

York, March 23, 1819.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Stoyles, where he has a consignment of excellent

WHISKEY

for sale, at 5s. 3d. N. Y. Cur'y. per gallon.

—ALSO—
A QUANTITY OF
Iron Hollow Ware,
(Box and Franklin Stoves, &c.)

to be disposed of at the prices they are sold for at the Manufactory, including transport.

A Discount of 5 per cent made to purchasers of the Iron Ware exceeding Fifty Dollars.

W. ALLAN.

York, 21st Nov 1818.

AN Englishman recently arrived in this Province, wants a Situation in the Town of York, as a Clerk, Book-keeper, or Schoolmaster to teach Writing, Arithmetic, the Mathematics, and French Language The Advertiser for 12 years had the management as Book-keeper of an extensive mercantile concern in London, from which he can produce undeniable recommendations.

For particulars enquire at this Office.

THE subscriber particularly requests that all those persons indebted to him, previous to the co-partnership of Wood and Anderson, will Liquidate their respective accompts on or before the first day of May next, otherwise they will without reserve be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

G. C. WOOD.

York, 2d March 1819. 6w11

Valuable Lands for Sale.

LOT No. 31, second Concession of the Township of York.

Nos. 7, 12 and 13, first meridinal concession of the Township of Etobicoke.

No. 14, fifth concession Township of Scott.

For particulars enquire at this Office. 3w. 11.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

A young man of respectable connections, confidential clerk to a merchant in Manchester, eloped on Monday morning, with cash, notes, bills, &c. to the amount, as stated, of £10,000. He was soon missed, and his master learning that he had gone by the coach to Liverpool, proceeded thither with all possible despatch. Having learnt that the delinquent was at the Crown Inn, he procured the assistance of a constable, and proceeded to his bed-room, took him into custody as he was dressing himself. He was taken before a magistrate, who committed him to the town prison, from whence he was transferred to Manchester by the mail-coach. It seems the delinquent intended to embark for America.

Jan. 26.

On Monday the 11th Jan. a fine American vessel, the Kitty, of Norfolk, about 300 tons burden, was driven on shore at Abereatte, near Fishguard; her cargo, consisting of tobacco, is strewed for miles, and the vessel a most complete wreck; the crew having deserted her, and taken all papers out of her, it is not known where she was bound; the pieces of the vessel are collecting under the superintendence of three persons; one of whom lays claim as agent for the droits of the admiralty, the other as agent to Lloyd's, and the third as agent for the manorial rights. In this state the matter rests until something is settled; at all events, they serve to keep each other honest, and combine to prevent pilfering. The cargo lies in large heaps, and has the appearance of sea-weeds; being sodden with salt-water, it is completely useless, supposed it was in hogsheads, but not one is to be seen. The water within 200 yards is quite discoloured, and a great number of fish floating in, poisoned with tobacco juice.

—

From the London Courier, Jan. 21.

A private letter from Paris says—"Pamphlets redouble their violence in proportion as the attempts of faction become more hopeless. Two numbers of a work entitled the *Ami de la Royaute* have been published, in which an appeal is made to the most ungovernable passions. The prospectus of the *Drapeau blanc* has also been distributed. A scene took place the day before yesterday which seems to be the forerunner of some design. Colonel Farvier was met on the Place du Carousel by a man who insulted and followed him into the hotel of one of the Ministers with the most abusive threats. When inquires were made about this person it was found that his lodgings had been paid for by a well known person only the night before. What are we to think of these facts? However, they are sufficient to put Government on their guard? and they are no longer dangerous from the moment the authors become known.

"The Bankruptcies declared a short time ago have a less alarming character. This crisis will however be a warning to merchants not to give into imprudent speculations in the Funds. During his Ministry, M. Covetto had lent the Agents of Exchange about 44 millions to support them in the late fall of the funds. The new Minister has, it is said, given the debtors a year to repay that sum, from month to month, so as not to occasion the ruin of any one."

Madame Catalani is said to have been early distinguished for her musical talents, for the clearness and compass of her voice. At the age of eight years she was placed in the convent Della Visitazione, at Sinigaglia, in the Roman state. She there was in the habit of singing in the choir with her young companions. The concert in which her voice was mingled, soon attracted to the convent crowds of Dilettanti, whose raptures could not be restrained within the bounds of the due decorum, but expressed themselves in profane plaudits, unsuited to the sacred nature of the place. The Cardinal, informed of this scandal prohibited the young *artiste* from joining any more in the musical exercise of the church; and thus compelled her to leave the cloister for the world & the stage.

The late Mrs. Brunton.—It is with deep concern that we announce the death of a female novelist, whose pen was consecrated to the interests of religion and virtue. The Author of *Self Control* & *Discipline* has prematurely terminated her honorable career, in the flower of life. Mrs. Brunton was a native of North Britain. Her childhood was chiefly spent in the Highlands; and it is not improbable that these early habits of seclusion conspired with native enthusiasm to give her character that romantic bias, which is in general unfavorable to the tranquility of its possessor. It is impossible without feelings of tender commiseration, to advert to Mrs. Brunton's death; she expired shortly after having given birth to a lifeless infant, the sole offspring of that harmonious conjugal union, which, during 20 years, had been crowned with a more than ordinary portion of human felicity.

As another instance of the effects of the late mild weather. A Correspondent mentions, that Mr. Blaker, carpenter, of Broadwater, near Worthing, having one day during the last week, occasion to use a small earthen vessel, that had for some time stood in his work shop, he found it to have been taken possession by a robin, and in which the little warbler had built her nest, and was at the time above mentioned actually hatching on five eggs.

—

From the London Morning Post January 15th.

The publication of the official documents recording the proceedings which led to the execution of our two fellow-subjects, Mr. Arbuthnot, and Mr. Ambrister, by the orders of the American commander, Jackson, has excited the utmost astonishment and indignation throughout the whole country. The case has turned out to be one of much greater atrocity; more shocking by the monstrous mockery of justice, and the barbarous cruelty which it displays than any thing that had been conceived by those who, from the first imperfect accounts, had formed the worst opinion of the conduct of the Americans implicated in this transaction. For our own part we confess, that without entertaining any very high opinion of the justice or humanity of those who sat in judgment upon these our two countrymen, yet being a thing done in the face of day, and with something at least like the forms of a legal act, we certainly thought that when the documents were produced it would turn out, that the sentence of death which was executed, if not fully deserved, was at the least awarded according to the strict and stern interpretation of the law. But now the case appears to be far otherwise. On the face of these documents there is proof, that the execution of Mr. Arbuthnot and Mr. Ambrister was a most inhuman murder. The facts cannot be explained away. We have considered the subject with feelings subdued from the first burst of indignation, which the perusal of these *terrible* documents excited. We have read them again and again, carefully dwelling upon every circumstance which in any degree could be made to aggravate the case of these two unhappy men. But the more we contemplate the case, the more atrocious does it seem against those Americans who are implicated. It is not a thing to be lightly talked of—it is no case for a hasty opinion. With this impression it is, that we have abstained from expressing any decided opinion, till we had thoroughly examined the subject. We were anxious, too, that so far as any question of law is involved, we should have an opportunity of ascertaining whether these could justify the proceedings, or even make their injustice doubtful. The whole trial and condemnation are as abhorrent to the principles of international & even martial laws, as they are shocking to humanity.

Let us only consider the charges on which the trials took place—the proof adduced to substantiate those charges—the decision of the court martial—and, lastly, the order for execution issued by general Jackson. Against Mr. Arbuthnot three charges were exhibited; the first was that he stirred up the Creek Indians to make war against the Americans, he being a subject of G. Britain, a country at peace with the U. States; the 2d charge was that of *acting as a spy*, aiding and abetting the enemy, and supplying them with ammunition; the 3d charge was, that he caused two American citizens to be arrested, and incited the Indians to murder them. As to the proof of these charges, there was not one atom of legal proof, admitting the credibility of witnesses; not one atom of reasonable proof, considering the character of the principal witness, and that the main charge was supported merely on hearsay evidence as to the contents of a letter. As to the sentence of the court, even on the evidence which they admitted, they acquitted him of the only material charge, namely, that of acting as a spy, and finding him guilty of the rest, condemned him to death! But do we talk of witness?—Do we talk of sentence of death? What was the crime? Take away the charge of acting as a spy, and what remains as a charge on which to try a British subject? And is it an American tribunal that sets the example of condemning to death the subjects of a neutral state, that sells to their enemies the munitions of war? Is it an American tribunal, that sets the example of hanging the subjects of a neutral state for inciting to a war? Are these the acts of the authorised agents of that country, one half of whose citizens were engaged in such acts against this country during our late war with revolutionary France! And what was this war to which Mr. Arbuthnot is accused of inciting the Creek Indians? Not a war of aggression—not a war of robbery and spoliation—but a war to resist aggression; a war to use the language of the Indian chiefs against the United States, whose citizens "murder our red brethren—steal our cattle by hundreds at a time—daily encroach upon our lands—and maintain the settlers in their ill-gotten possessions by an armed force!"

As to the case of Mr. Ambrister, he was accused of taking an active part in the war—a proceeding justified by universal practice in modern times. But for this, our countryman has been put to death in cold blood by the American general Jackson. The court-martial pronounced as their final sentence, that Mr. Ambrister should receive fifty lashes, and be confined 1 hard labor for 12 months. This sentence, gen. Jackson not only does not confirm, but substitutes one of his own, ordering the punishment of death, which was inflicted accordingly. Weary this latter sentence was that of Gen Jackson, and not of the court—for though the court did, in the first instance, award the punishment of death, yet they immediately desired leave to re-consider their sentence, and leave they obtained. They did re-consider it before their first sentence had been recorded, and their final sentence was for the punishment of flogging and temporary imprisonment.

Such are the main features of these most barbarous deeds. They have not their parallel in the history of any civilized country; and we are happy to observe, that even throughout the United States, the general disclosure of the real facts has excited a feeling of horror and indignation against gen. Jackson & the other individuals implicated in the murderous transaction. The British government, as we have already stated, have paid due attention to the subject, and we have reason to believe that the American government view the horrid business in its true light. The whole of the documents have been submitted to congress; and we have no doubt that a due sense of such gross violation of the law of nations and the dictates of humanity, will be shown by a prompt and ample infliction of that punishment on the guilty persons, which is regard to their own character, and the true interests of their country, so imperiously demands.

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Progress of a pound of cotton.—The following account of one pound of manufactured cotton will shew the importance of the trade to the country, in a very conspicuous manner. There was sent off for London lately, from Paisly, a small piece of muslin, about one pound weight, the history of which is as follows: The cotton came from the East Indies to London; from London it went into Lancashire, where it was manufactured into yarn; from Manchester it was sent to Paisly, where it was tamboured; afterwards it was conveyed to Dumbarton, when it was hand sewed, and again returned to Paisly, when it was sent to a distant part of the county of Renfrew, to be bleached, and was returned to Paisly; then sent to Glasgow, and was finished; and from Glasgow was sent, per coach, to London. It is difficult precisely to ascertain the time taken to bring this article to market; but it may be pretty near the truth to reckon it 3 years from the time it was packed in India, till in cloth it arrived at the merchant's ware-house in London, whither it must have been conveyed 15,000 miles by sea, 920 by land, and contributed to employ no less than 150 people, whose services were necessary in the carriage and manufacture of this small quantity of cotton, and by which the value has been advanced 2000 per cent. What is said of this piece, is descriptive o[illegible]ncounterable part of that trade.

A chemist of Copenhagen has discovered a means of producing a lively yellow color for dying cloth. He gathers the tops of potatoes when ready to flower, presses the juice, mixes it with more or less water, and suffers the cloth to remain in it during 24 hours. He then dips it in spring water. The cloth may be either of wool, silk, cotton or flax. By plunging the cloth thus dinged with yellow into a vessel of blue, a brilliant and lasting green is obtained.

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NORTHERN EXPEDITION.

The discovery of a New Colony on the Northern Shores of Baffin's Bay has given rise to a variety of speculative opinions.

The information we shall obtain from the Work which is promised us from the pen of Capt. Ross, will be most important. In the mean time, a few observations founded upon a conversation with several of the persons who accompanied the Expedition, may not be unintresting.

It is quite clear, that upon a part of the Northern Coast of the Bay, which there was no previous reason to suppose was inhabited, seven or eight persons were seen and conversed with. The intercourse was carried on through the medium of John Sackheouse, an Esquimaux, who accompanied the ships through the whole of the voyage.

This John Sackheouse is described, by all the persons on board, to have proved himself, during the voyage, an enterprising & intelligent young man.

His own history is eventful, having been found far at sea, in his canoe, driven by the wind, and unless he had providentially been picked up by one of our ships, he must have perished.

We have seen some of the pictures drawn by Sackheouse, as representations of his first interview with these newly discovered inhabitants of the Northern Regions, and they describe, perhaps better than he could in words, the meeting as it took place.

The natives are shown in their sledges, drawn by four dogs. Sackeouse himself is depicted on the ice, setting up a pole with a flag upon it, to which were attached some beads & other trifles, intended as conciliatory presents.

The dress of the Natives consist of skins, covering the body as far as the loins, and breeches of the same materials, fastened so as to meet the body covering. A small space, through which the flesh is seen, is observed in all the figures at the part where the upper and lower coverings meet, arising from their imperfect mode of attaching them to each other.

In these drawings the astonishment of the natives upon examining the different parts of the vessel, is very characteristically depicted. One of them is viewing the anchor, another the masts, & the countenances very faithfully describe the surprise occasioned by these new objects of vision.

In questioning Sackheouse upon some points of the interview, he states the natives to have appeared docile & ready to give such information as he was desirous of obtaining from them.

His language was sufficiently analogous to theirs, to allow of keeping up a conversation with them; he inquired, amongst other matters, as to the number of their nation, but they seem either to have no idea of numbers, or what is more probable, no corresponding term by which they could reply to the enquiry.

Their general conduct gave reason to suppose that they had, like their more fortunate discoverers, fixed principles of social conduct. When chips were given them over the vessel's side upon the ice, each collected as much as he could, but no one appeared to infringe upon the bundle of another. He who had gathered any little stock, seemed to be recognized as the proprietor, although he left it to proceed in his further collection.

It is not very astonishing that they endeavoured to appropriate some of the objects of wonder which they saw about the vessel, but their very mode of attempting to pilfer was a proof that they had not acquired dexterity by practice.

In a few instances they took articles from the ship with a view of purloining them, but they were as necessarily unsuccessful, for they did not understand concealment, some part of the pilfered property being always left uncovered, and in sight.

The circumstance which excited the most attention on the part of the discoverers, was the finding in the possession of the natives, knives, the blade part of which was of iron.

They had already ascertained that wood was unknown to these newly found beings, & that the only fuel which they had, if fuel it could be called, was a species of moss, and the use made of this moss seemed to be confined to the supping it in oil, & burning it as a torch or candle.

Through the medium of Sackheouse, however, it was discovered, that two blocks of iron, in its pure state, situated at no great distance from the shore, were known to the natives, and that, for making their knives, they hammered off pieces, of it by means of heavy stones.

One of those knives we have seen. It is formed of a piece of bone about seven inches long, the upper part, to which the iron is attached, being grooved. In this groove, several irregular serrated pieces of iron are inserted.

These appear to have been beaten flat with a hammer, and as they present an irregular serrated edge, it should rather be called a saw than a knife.

The bone handle smells inoffensively strong of rancid oil, from the saturated state in which it appears the number is astonishing.—Here they are formed of the same nation from the rest of the world, they are probably the most uncivilized of the earth's inhabitants.

On board the discovery ships were several dogs, apparently of the Danish breed; rough wiry hair, no tuse, bushy tail, being the principal characteristics. They do not bark, nor in common, make any particular noise.

The only dog which Capt. Ross obtained from the natives is stated to have been lost overboard in a gale of wind off Cape Farewell; but from the description given of it, it was not unlike (though larger in size) the dogs which were brought from the coast of a more southern latitude.

In one of the drawings before mentioned, John Sackheouse, the Esquimaux is represented with his arms in a sling, and upon asking the cause, he stated that it was done by the concussion of a bowling piece, which he had loaded upon the principle of "the more fire more shooter;" by the blow his collar bone was broken.

He had never learned to draw when he put to paper the subjects he had depicted, but his representation has probably more faithful resemblance to the scene he describes, from its very rudeness, than the most finished drawings of our officers would possess.

From the London Champion.

Literature and Science, &c.—The use of cast iron has become very general in Russia; it is formed into balconies, staircases, ornaments in relief for the fronts of houses, &c. Prince Labouhasha has lately built a palace at St. Petersburg, on which he has expended upwards of three millions and a half of rubles, and has ordered forty-two colossal pillars, and the architectural ornaments for the grand front, to be cast at one of the principal iron founderies in Russia. In the gardens of Zarskozelo, an immense triumphal arch of cast iron was erected some months ago: this gigantic mass was fitted up in the short space of four days. Since that time, the emperor Alexander has given orders for the construction of a pavilion, of which the walls, cupola, peristyle, &c. are all to be cast iron.

M. Schmidt, an inhabitant of Mecklenburg, has lately invented a machine, which ploughs and harrows the land without human assistance. It is put in motion by four large wind mill sails.—The inventor has presented a model of it to the Duke of Mecklenburg, and intends to submit it to the Mecklenburg agricultural Society for examination.

The Icelandic poet, John Thorlakson who has translated Milton's Paradise Lost into the Icelandic language, lives at Bergisa, in a poor cottage. The door of his bed room is scarcely four feet high, and the room itself but eight feet long and six feet broad. In this room stands his bed, and close to the door, opposite a small square window, a table, on which he has written his poems. The situation of his dwelling may properly be called poetical, being between three mountains, near streams and water-falls, where there is on every side a prospect of mountains, 4000 feet high. His whole income, from the parishes of Baegisa and Beiku, amounts to about thirty dollars (six pounds sterling.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Lord Erskine.—The marriage of this eminent lawyer is not generally known, although it took place so far back as October last, at Gretna-Green. It is certain that little notice of this remarkable event has yet appeared in the public prints. In October his lordship arrived at Gretna, accompanied by Miss Sarah Buck, the present lady Erskine, by whom he had had several children out of the pale of wedlock. He was dressed in fashionable female attire, with a large Leghorn bonnet and a long veil. On the arrival of the officiating priest of the temple of hymen, his lordship threw off his dress, and appeared in proprin personae, and the usual ceremony being gone thro' the parties were declared man and wife! His lordship again put on his female vestments, and was on the point of taking his departure, when his son, the hon. Thomas Erskine, made his appearance in a chaise and four; but the knot was tied, and shortly after, the new married couple drove off. The bride is about thirty-seven years old, the noble bridegroom nearly seventy. The object of this very extraordinary step is said to be for the purpose of legalizing the children of this connection, who, according to Scottish law, cease to be illegitimate on the marriage of their parents at any time.

WARSAW, Dec. 31.

According to a new statistical account, the Kingdom of Poland, in its present state, contains 2,191 square miles, 481 towns, 22,694 villages, and a population of 2,782,324 inhabitants, of whom 2,519,58 are Christians, and 212,944 Jews.

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From the Edinburgh Magazine of Sept 1818.

Saving Banks.—Up to the 31st ult. inclusive, the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt had received, on account of those banks, no less than £1,254,021 2s 2d sterling, with which had been purchased £1,560,424 3 per cents.

SWALLE, Oct. 19.

ANCIENT BRIDGE.—Between Valte and Exloo, in the Need, (a marsh) in the district of Drenthe, a bridge has been uncovered for a length of a league and a half, and the end of which is not yet known. The following are some particulars:—the bridge, of which more is daily discovered, runs from the Weerdingerstout, through the marsh, past Haar, and the convent Ser Apel, a distance of 3 full leagues. It consists principally of rough firs, of the length of twelve feet, neatly laid together.—When the marsh ground is carefully taken up, no interval is to seen between these stems, which are on an average three or four inches in diameter. There are no nails, and all is hewn with the axe. It is generally believed that this is the bridge of Germanicus, mentioned by Tacitus, and which was laid about this place by 40 Roman cohorts, on occasion of a hasty retreat, 15 years after the birth of Christ.

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SLAVE TRADE.

Extract of a letter dated St. Mary's, Georgia, September 29, 1818.

"At last the French are making a show of stopping the slave trade. A few days ago one of their armed vessels brought into Genee, a schooner under American colors, with about thirty slaves on board; but we heard the result of the detention, that there is a visible change for the better, and Genee, since the commencement of this year, has not had a single slave; but I understand it is hardly entered another week now can scarce from the Africa, regularly from Bassoe, to the Caribbee Islands, with twenty or thirty slaves on board; and the French ports are now become the grand depot from thence they are publicly shipped to Havana, &c.

Parties of slaves from the interior have arrived on the coast. The great traffic has quite put a stop to commerce.

With this you will see a letter from Grey, dated August 7, 1818, at Accra, and his party were at Sambo. Captain very, that he had only lost one Mr. Burton, a Lieutenant; and three, the whole of his horses in the journey. The Almighty (of the Africans) to the mission, and has been good house to stay in during the rains were then very heavy.

I am sorry that the young engineer was inundated with water. The forts are obliged to remain as it dare not very sickly, and we dread the time when the marshes begin to dry. It has been sickly this year; people viewed by the heavy rains, which for a space since 1818, when Sambo was covered with water, and two or three persons died.

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FROM THE UNITED

From the Rochester G

It is with pleasure we the public that the CANAL completed, and that its been successfully tested by ty designated in its charter ration.

It consists of an entire A across the Genesee River, which is 352 7-12ths feet, ed one 54 feet. By a rece rate admeasurement, it is f summit of the arch is 196 f surface of the water. It length, and 50 in width, large elbow brace placed i ties of the arch, & prope on each side of it, thereby resistance to any lateral pr sually, equal to a width of travel passes upon the cro which consist of nine rib four inches thick, connecte levellers above and beneat by nearly 800 strong iron s feet of the arch are not supp bout 60 feet below the surfa per bank; and the whole braced and bound together so compact, as to disarm e its doubts. The arch co than 200 tons, and can weight that ordinary travel upon it. Loads of teams of 13 tons, passed over it to days since, and produced tremor. Great credit is due tractors, Messrs. Brainard for their perseverering and u forts in accomplishing this work.

It was erected upon a frai supporter or false bridge. ver river flows under the bri impetuous current, and w to the width of about 120 f width was crossed by the frame on each side near the coming the weight bridge the beats progressively be the water, which meeting formed a Gothic arch over the vertex of which was a below the present floor of Though now purposely d from the bridge, the Gothic stands underneath the R esteemed by architects, (in chanical ingenuity) as great as the bridge itself.

The bridge contains 69 timber, running measure, 620 feet of board measure, to 20,906 feet of timber con false bridge or supporter, er, been erected by the labor of less (upon an average) than workmen, within the short s months. Were this fact tol it would only excite the su dulity. The bridge at Schaf Switzerland, which for al century was regarded as t the eastern hemisphere, w are informed in a "little le years," and was the longest rope. It was but 12 feet h than the bridge at Carthage that it derived no support fr the centre—was only 18 fe of ordinary and convenient h was destroyed during the r lution, and no entire arch present in the old world to feet span. The most lofty in Europe is in England, ov Wear at Sunderland, which of the bridge at Carthage 11 length of the span, and 96 height of the arch. The bri thage may, therefore, be unrivalled, in its combined strength and beauty, by an of the kind in Europe or Am

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SLAVE TRADE. *In a letter dated St. Mary's, Gamoia, September 29, 1818.*

The French are making a show of slave trade. A few days ago one ped vessels brought into Goree, a nder American colours, with about thirty slaves on board; but we have not yet heard the result of the detention. However, I find that there is a visible change both in St. Louis and Goree, since the commandant forbid the exportation of slaves; but I assure you the channel is only turned another way, for the Goree trade now runs across from the coast, and particularly from Bassou, to the Cape de Verd Islands, with twenty or thirty slaves at a time, and land them on one of those islands, which are now become the grand depot for slaves; from thence they are *publickly* shipped for the Havana, &c.

Parties of slaves from the interior are frequently arriving on the coast. The renewal of this cruel traffic has quite put a stop to all lawful commerce.

With this you will see a letter from Captain Gray, dated August 7, 1818, at which time he and his party were at Sambá Kantoye.—The Captain says, that he had only lost two men, and Mr. Burton, a Lieutenant; but that except three, the whole of his horses had died on the journey. The Almamy (of Boondou) was very friendly to the mission, and had built them a good house to stay in during the rains which were then very heavy.

I am sorry that the young settlement is almost inundated with water. The few Europeans who are obliged to remain on it during the rains are very sickly; and we dread the end of the season, when the marshes begin to dry. Sierra Leone has been sickly this year: perhaps this is occasioned by the heavy rains, which have not been equalled since 1812, when Senegal was almost covered with water, and two thirds of the Europeans died.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

From the Rochester Telegraph.

It is with pleasure we announce to the public that the CARTHAGE BRIDGE is completed, and that its strength has been successfully tested by the authority designated in its charter of incorporation.

It consists of an entire Arch thrown across the Genesee River, the chord of which is 352 7-12ths feet, and the versed sine 54 feet. By a recent and accurate admeasurement, it is found that the summit of the arch is 196 feet above the surface of the water. It is 718 feet in length, and 30 in width, besides four large elbow braces placed at the extremities of the arch, & projecting 15 feet on each side of it, thereby presenting a resistance to any lateral pressure or casualty, equal to a width of 60 feet. The travel passes upon the crown of the arch, which consists of nine ribs, two feet & four inches thick, connected by braced levellers above and below, and secured by nearly 800 strong iron bolts. The feet of the arch rest upon solid rock about 60 feet below the surface of the upper bank; and the whole structure is braced and bound together in a manner so compact, as to disarm even cavil of its doubts. The arch contains more than 200 tons, and can sustain any weight that ordinary travel may bring upon it. Loaded teams of more than 13 tons, passed over it together a few days since, and produced very little tremor. Great credit is due to the contractors, Messrs. Brainard & Chapman, for their persevering and unremitted efforts in accomplishing this stupendous work.

It was erected upon a frame called the supporter or false bridge. The Genesee river flows under the bridge with an impetuous current, and is compressed to the width of about 120 feet. This width was crossed by commencing a frame on each side near the margin, & causing the weight behind to sustain the bents progressively bending over the water, which meeting at the top, formed a Gothic arch over the stream, the vertex of which was about 20 feet below the present floor of the bridge. Though now purposely disconnected from the bridge, the Gothic arch still stands underneath the Roman, and is esteemed by architects, (in point of mechanical ingenuity) as great a curiosity as the bridge itself.

The bridge contains 69,515 feet of timber, running measure, besides 64,620 feet of bored measure, in addition to 20,806 feet of timber contained in the false bridge or supporter. All this has been effected by the labor of some what less (upon an average) than twenty-two workmen, within the short space of nine months. Were this fact told in Europe, it would only excite the smile of incredulity. The bridge at Schaff hausen in Switzerland, which for almost half a century was regarded as the pride of the eastern hemisphere, was built were informed in a "little less than three years," and was the longest arch in Europe. It was but 12 feet longer span than the bridge at Carthage, (admitting that it derived no support from a pier in the centre—was only 18 feet wide and of ordinary and convenient height. It was destroyed during the French revolution, and no entire arch is known at present in the old world to exceed 240 feet span. The most lofty single arch in Europe is in England, over the river Wear at Sunderland, which falls short of the bridge at Carthage 116 feet in the length of the span, and 96 feet in the height of the arch. The bridge at Carthage may, therefore, be pronounced unrivalled, in its combined dimensions, strength and beauty, by any structure of the kind in Europe or America.

The scenery around it is picturesque and sublime, within view from it are the waterfalls of the Genesee, one of which has 105 feet perpendicular descent. The stupendous banks, the mill and machinery, the forest yielding to the industry of a rising village—and the navigable waters not 100 rods below it, are calculated to fill the mind of a generous beholder with surprise and satisfaction. Particularly is this the case when the utility of the bridge is regarded in connection with its extent. It presents the nearest route from Canandagua to Lewistown—it connects the points of the great Ridge Road—it opens to the counties of Genesee and Niagara a direct communication with the water privileges at the lower falls, and the head of navigation on the river, and renders the village of Carthage accessible and convenient, as a thoroughfare from the east, the west, and the north.

New Orleans and General Jackson.—By the New-Orleans Chronicle, we perceive that a bill, proposing to present a sword to gen. Jackson, with a vote of thanks, for his services in repelling the invasion of the British in the late war, was taken up on the 10th of Feb. and, after an animated debate, *indefinitely postponed*—in other words, *negatived!* Doubtless the inhabitants of New-Orleans are deeply sensible of the services rendered, but also still feel the smart of the wounds inflicted on them as citizens of a free country, and the still deeper wounds inflicted upon the constitution. Let those at a distance reflect upon this event.—*Ev. Post.*

Translated from a Havana paper.

Island of Cuba.—The Royal revenues arising from this Island, in the year 1818, amounted, according to the official statement to $4,104,666, exceeding those of the year before, by $894,471. So flourishing is this Island at present, so great has been its progress of late years, and so promising are its future prospects, that (with the exception of Mexico and Peru) it may be safely pronounced the most important possession of His Catholic Majesty on this side of the water. Indeed, when we call to mind the immense revenues which those two great Vice Royalties formerly yielded to the mother country, but which from revolutions and civil discord they no longer yield, and recollect that prior to the Spanish revolution, Cuba was a burden instead of a benefit to the royal treasury, we cannot help considering her "the brightest gem" in Ferdinand's diadem.

Commerce of the Potomac.—There was inspected by the inspector of Georgetown, on Friday last, 4,300 barrels of flour; and it was supposed there yet remained on the wharves and in the boats, 10,000 barrels.—This quantity had come down the river in two days, and great quantities more are now on the way. The price at which considerable part of this flour has been sold is six and three eighths of a dollar per barrel.—*Ib.*

ST. LOUIS, (Missouri) Feb. 10.

We have conversed with some of the old inhabitants of this country, who recollect the annual rotation of the seasons for the last fifty years, and they have declared that they never had experienced such hot weather as last summer—such a dry fall—and such an uncommonly mild winter as we now enjoy.—On Thursday last, Fahrenheit's thermometer stood as high as 63, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Our prairies resemble the April verdure of former times. The autumn of 1805 bid fair for a hard winter; the ice on the waters near Chicago was able to bear canoes in the month of November of that year; on the 20th the weather became mild, similar to the present winter, except about two weeks' frost in January. About the 20th or 25th of Feb. following, the grass measured two inches high in the prairies bordering the Illinois.

CHARLESTON, S. C. March 8

Green Peas.—This vegetable was brought to our market on Saturday last, for the first time this year. The peas were sold at the rate of *twelve dollars a bushel!* From the uncommon mildness of this season, we may expect a plentiful supply shortly, and at cheaper rates.

We have seen a letter from a gentleman in Boston which mentions that accounts had been received there from Havre, stating that upon an investigation of the affairs of Messrs. Campbell, Bowden & Co. of London, a surplus of £200,000, good assets over their debts was found, so that their credit was perfectly restored; and not only the Bank of England, but all their friends offered them all the aid they wished; in consequence of which they immediately resumed their payments. Their embarrasment was only for a moment, and proceeded from the extreme difficulty of the times.—*Mer. Adv.*

COMMUNICATION.

Vermont outdone by Maryland.—Some few years since, the Attorney General of Vermont, then a president of a bank in that state, attempted to get a man, by the name of Ruggles, indicted by the grand jury for felony, for demanding specie of the bank, in payment of its notes—but failed, for the want of a statute making it criminal to demand the fulfillment of a lawful promise. But the state of Maryland, it seems, by the 5th section of the law published in the Evening Post of the 23d inst. have removed that difficulty, by enacting "that it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, to ask, demand and receive, from any of the several incorporated banks of this state, any gold and silver, with the intent or design to make sale thereof, or to obtain a premium therefor; and any person or persons, or officer or officers, of any body politic or corporate, who shall be duly convicted of receiving from any of the banks of this state, gold or silver, contrary to the provisions of this section, such person or persons, officer or officers, shall forfeit and pay a sum of money equal to double the amount of the gold and silver so received as aforesaid"—and to obviate the inconvenience of proving "the *intent*, the courts are required, in the next section, to consider the act of demanding money, as a proof of an intent to commit the crime forbidden.—The section shall speak for itself:—"Be it enacted. That the courts of law of this state, in the construction of this act, shall consider the same as *remedial, and shall give such a construction thereto, as shall be calculated to restrain any evasion, by any subtlety or device whatsoever, of any of the provisions thereof.*" Is not this imposing the obligation of contracts, as forbidden by the constitution? By the ninth article of the eleventh section of the charter of the Bank of the United States, the directors are allowed to deal in gold and silver—by this law they are forbidden so to do; which of the laws is paramount? A fine protection for the branch bank in Baltimore! Merchants who have connections in Maryland, will do well to make themselves acquainted with the whole of this act.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

Emigration.—Under this head, one of our late London papers thus remarks:—"The emigrations from this country to America, are not confined to the lower order of the society; on the contrary, great numbers of families not only possessing wealth, but also a knowledge of the mechanical professions are quitting England, from the disgust they feel, at the enormous taxations with which we are at present burthened.—We understand that a vessel is now building, for the express purpose of taking out several respectable families to the Illinois territory, where there are upward of 9000 acres of land preparing for cultivation. Some of the parties, who will sail in the above vessel, are citizens of great opulence and intelligence; the number of men, women, and children, amount to one hundred; they take with them all the necessary implements of agriculture, &c. and the amount of money amongst those families is upwards of £100,000. It seems it is their intention to form an English settlement among themselves, under the American Government, and from the prospects held out there is no doubt it will be a flourishing concern. Several of the gentlemen going, are men of science, literature, and general information."—*N. Y. E. Post.*

From the National Intelligencer.

OF EAST FLORIDA.

Extract from Elliott's Journal, published in 1814.

East Florida is but little better than a wilderness; the soil is not superior to that of West Florida, and none of its navigable waters raising in the United States, it does not appear equally interesting. It is nevertheless, of immense importance to the United States, from its present situation well calculated to give security to the commerce between the Atlantic and the Western States; and may be considered one of the main keys to the trade of the Gulf of Mexico. On the west side, it affords two remarkable fine harbors; one is known by the name of Hillsborough bay, (bay Tompa, or Spirito Santo, the latitude is stated to be 27 deg 30 min. north, and the longitude 84 deg west of Greenwich. It is very commodious will admit any vessel over the bar, not drawing more than 24 feet water. The other harbor is called by the Spaniards, Boca Grande; and by the English, Charlotte Harbor, stated by the latitude 26 deg 43 min. north, and 82 deg. 30 min. west long. It has fifteen feet water on the bar, and good anchorage within. Exclusive of those harbors, there are several others well calculated for coasting vessels that draw not more than seven feet water. The Florida Keys and Reef likewise furnish a great number of harbors proper for coasting vessels, and advantageous stations for cruisers; particularly that of Key Biscaino, situated at the northern entrance of the Reef, and capable of commanding the whole coasting trade which should take that passage. This being the entrance of the Reef, and the most proper place to depart from in sailing north westerly, would be one of the most eligible positions on the whole coast, and perhaps on the continent, for a light-house. But, instead of any advantage being derived either to the United States, or his Catholic Majesty, from these favorable situations, they serve as dens and hiding places for the privateers and pirates of the Bahama Islands, by which the trade of both nations has suffered immensely in depredations; and, extraordinary as it may seem it is no less true, that nearly the whole coast of East Florida, so far as maritime possession gives a right, is under the dominion of the Bahama Islands; the coast and islands being inhabited, even by a single solitary settler, from Apalachy almost round to St. Augustine; from which the inhabitants of the Bahama Islands cut and carry off, without interruption as much of the valuable ship timber as they find necessary or convenient."

From a London Paper.

Water in the brain.—In the course of last week a young bullock, belonging to Mr. J. Mosses, of Looseham Meany near Plymouth, being ill of water in the brain, or what is provincially termed moorsom, he resolved on the extraordinary operation of cutting open the skull immediately between the eyes and horns. In effecting which a bag of considerable size was found concealed within, between the horns. This being drawn out through the aperture, with a crooked instrument, contained more than a pint of water, filled with entrails. The skull was then closed, and the wound covered with a pitch plaster, after which the bullock was set at liberty, evidently much relieved by the operation. It is now quite well and promises to thrive as a sound and healthy bullock.

Farriery.—Wednesday an operation in the veterinary art was performed at Glasgow, which did great credit to the operator, and promises to be of considerable benefit to the public. Horses in general, but especially hunters and roadsters are liable to a disease, called, in technical language, an affection of the interior surface of the navicular bone, which produces lameness, and oft lately, the seat of this disease was considered by most practitioners to be in the shoulder joint, which usually created suspicion. No complete cure for it was known till about eighteen months ago, when Mr. Sewell, assistant professor at the veterinary college in London, discovered one, which practice has since proved to be most effectual. The cure consists in cutting out a part of the two main trunks of the nerve leading to the foot, and the moment the operation is performed the horse becomes sound. This was completely verified in the case we allude to, where the horse, when brought out of the stable, was quite lame, and had been for months past, but immediately after undergoing this operation, he walked, trotted, and galloped perfectly sound and well. Mr. Archibald Sinclair, veterinary surgeon, performed the operation, which did not occupy more than fifteen minutes, in the surest manner, in the presence of a number of gentlemen who were highly gratified at witnessing it—and, we understand, this is the fifth case in which Mr. Sinclair has operated in the same way, in all of which he has been successful.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.



UPPER-CANADA.

P. Maitland,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,

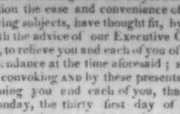
To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York on the twenty second day of April instant to be commenced held, called and elected, and to every of you.

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the ninth day of March last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the twenty second day of April instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; HEREBY convoking AND by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday, the thirty first day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this thirteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen and in the Fifty-ninth year of our reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.



UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all to whom these presents shall come.

GREETING.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to us by a Petition from divers of our Justices of the Peace in and for the Eastern District of our Province of Upper Canada, and others our Loving Subjects within the same, that the holding of a public Fair or mart in the Town of Cornwall, in the said Eastern District would tend greatly to the welfare, convenience and prosperous advancement of the said District: NOW KNOW YE, that in furtherance of so desirable an object, WE have thought fit by our letters patent, bearing even date with these presents, to give and grant unto JOHN KERR, Esq. being our Sheriff in and for the Eastern District, and to his Successors respectively (Sheriffs) for the same, for the time being, to and for the use and benefit, and for the resort and intercourse of our liege subjects of this Province of Upper Canada, ALL and Singular, the public Fair and mart, and the right, privilege, advantage, and franchise of keeping and holding a public Fair and mart, as aforesaid, to be held by the said Sheriffs respectively, and by

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the last Massachusetts Agricultural Repository and Journal.

One of the most successful experiments in agriculture that we have ever known, is that of the Almshouse farm in Salem, which is under the superintendence of Mr. Paul Upton.

This farm consists of about thirty-five acres, as we are informed, and was two years since in a state of nature, and very rough land. It has been brought to, and the produce during the year 1818 was as follows:

Pork killed, weight 7960 lbs.
Twelve live pigs sold for forty two dollars.
On hand fifty-seven live pigs.
Corn, 600 bushels.
Potatoes 2250 bushels. Turnips 900 do.
Three tons of squashes.
Fifty tons pumpkins.
All the common summer vegetables for the Almshouse.

We doubt whether any farm in the United States has produced more in proportion to its size, and it is a proof what we l directed industry can effect.

TOWANDA, (Penn.) Feb 27.

James Munks—A gentleman late from Bellefonte, in this state, informs, that Munks, the murderer, who was hanged there on the 23d ult. has been seen *alive* since that time, at the house of a man who was acquainted with him.

It appears that suspicion was entertained by some, that the criminal was not duly executed Search being made, it was found that the coffin, in which he was supposed to be buried, was *empty*, and that holes were bored in the coffin – probably for the purpose of admitting air.

Perhaps two such cases never came before *one term* of any court, as those of *Keys* and *Simmons*. One for the murder of his *brother*—the other for that of his *uncle*. The scenes of each different and distant—all the parties at each *relations*, and all *intoxicated* at the time of each.—*American Republican.*

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

On Saturday, the 1st of May next,

LEASES of Six *Building* LOTS, a quarter of an Acre each: the Lots are square, extending half an Acre in front on the road leading from the Town westward. The property of Capt. Fitz-Gibbon.

The Leases to be for 21 years. To be rent free for the first three years. To pay a rent of three pounds, currency per annum, each, the next seven years. And five pounds per annum, the remainder of the period.

Each Lease to be put up at Five Pounds.

Sale to commence at two o'clock.

The Lots will be shown by Mr. Fann, Brewer, who lives adjoining.

The Christian Recorder.

GENTLEMEN holding Subscription Lists of the above Publication, are requested to forward the same immediately to Mr. George Dawson, Bookseller, York: and to whom the first six months payment may be remitted on the receipt of the first Number, which is now ready for delivery.

York, April 2d, 1819.

SALE OF LANDS.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the Province early in the summer, offers for sale, the undermentioned Lands. The titles unexceptionable.

Lot No. 19, third concession of York, 200 acres, on Yonge street, commonly called Springfield, with about 20 acres of improvement; on which are two Dwelling Houses, a large frame Barn & Stables, and a Still House. This lot is only 3 miles from the Town of York, and has a never-failing creek on it, with a capital *Mill-seat*, about 100 yards from the main road. The Dwelling House is in complete repair, and possession can be given in the summer.

200 acres in the Township of Lansdown, in the District of Johnstown, on the Gannanoque Lake, being Lot No. 14 in the sixth concession. This lot is supposed to have plenty of stave timber on it.

Lot No. 34 in the 3d concession of the Township of Uxbridge, containing 200 acres.

N. B. The above Lands will be sold cheap, as it is the Subscriber's intention to quit the Province.

ALSO FOR SALE,

TOGETHER or separate, Lots No. 22 & 23 in the first concession of the Township of York, on Yonge Street, formerly the property of Mr. Alfred Barwis, consisting of 420 acres, 200 of which are under good fence, consisting of a proportion of arrable and meadow lands. On No. 22 is erected a handsome Dwelling House, 35 feet by 30, two stories with attics, with a room 25 feet by 30; the house was painted, and the rooms papered, and made fit for a respectable family, last summer. There are two large Barns in complete repair, Granaries, &c. There is an Orchard with 140 trees, most of which bore last summer, with a large Garden, consisting of Fruit peculiar to the country.

Lot No. 23 has 100 acres of improvement; a Dwelling House; a large Barn; Still House now in full operation, on a good Creek, capable of any light Machinery, with a good dam on it.

This situation being only 10 miles from York, in a well settled country, cannot fail to be valuable. Liberal terms of payment will be given, upon one of fourth the purchase money being paid down. For further particulars, apply on the premises, to the Subscriber.

J. M. JACKSON.

N. B. 35 Acres of Wheat and Rye can be taken at a valuation.

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 5 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Gosfield Eastern Division, & Acres Western District, 200

The Northerly parts of No. 25 & 26 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Dereham, District of London, 200

North half of Lot No. 24 and the Southerly part of No. 21 in the said Township of Dereham, 200

Lot No. 21 in the 9th Concession do. do. 200

Lot No. 27 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Murray, in the District of Newcastle 200

1000

Part of Lot No. 7 South side of Hospital Street in the Township of York containing, 3-4 of an acre

ALSO.

A Good new two Story Dwelling HOUSE, Store House, Stable and other out Houses, situate opposite the Church in the said Town of York, the said House is well finished with 7 rooms on the lower floor, and seven on the upper floor, with a good Cellar under the kitchen, and a durable well of excellent water in the said Cellar, also a good two horse pleasure Waggon, and one do. one horse do. do.

EZEK. BENSON.

York, 30th March, 1819. tf—14.

General Land Agency Office,

YORK, UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expense.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions with it, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be post-paid.

B. GEALE,
J. FITZGIBBON.

York, 29th March, 1819 tf—14.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hogg, about four or five miles from York, 240 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of wild Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 } Whitchurch.
4th Concession. }

LANDS FOR SALE.

In the Township of Clarke,

Lots No.			
16	17 & 18,	Broken fronts	600 Acres.
16	17 & 18,	1st Con.	600.
17	& 18	2d. do	400.
17	& 18	3d. do	400.

In the Township of Cramahe,

Lots No. 17	18 & 19	3d Con.	600.
14 & 15		4th do	400.

In the Township of Darlington,

Lots No. 15		3d Concession	200
8	4th do		200.

In the Township of York,

Lot No. 37 3d Concession 200.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 16th Dec. 1818.—tf 51.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 23 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor Kingston, 12th March. 17tf.

A GARDENER

FROM Great Britain, wants a situation: he served a regular apprenticeship to the gardener of the Right Hon. Wm. Wellesley Pole, and hopes to be able to give full satisfaction to those who may employ him.

Enquire at this Office. 3w9.

York Gardens.

MESSRS. TREDGER and DARKER, respectfully inform the Gentlemen of York & its vicinity, that they have the following collection of Garden and Flower Seeds for sale of last year's growth, and warranted.

Early York Cabbage,
Drumhead or winter do.
Savoy - - do.
Curled Kale - - do.
Red - - do.
Early Cape Brocoli,
Blood Beet,
Carrot,
Parsnip,
Onion,
Long prickly Cucumber,
Melon,
Water do.
Large Pumpkin,
Squash,
Grand Admiral Lettuce,
Ice do.
Malta do.
Round Spinach,
Prickly do.
Early Salmon Radish,
Scarlet Turnip do.
Windsor or broad Beans,
Scarlet runner do.
Dish do. of sorts,
Early frame Pear,
Red Solid Celery,
Scurvy Grass,
Tomato or Love Apple,
Red Pepper,

FLOWER SEEDS.

Mignonette,
Sweet Pea,
Rose Lupin,
Larkspur,
Nasturtium,
Coxcomb,
Balsam,
China Holyhork,
White Brompton Stock,
Scarlet 10 week do.
Globe Amaranthus,
Carnation Pink,
Indian do.
Sweet William,
Convolvulus Majo,
Two years old Asparagus Plants.

Attendance at Market, on the 6th & 10th of April; and all orders directed to Mr. Brook's Store, will be punctually attended to.

York, 29th March, 1819. tf—14.

For Sale, or to Let,

FROM the first day of May next, the property of the Subscriber situated on that part of Yonge Street, U. C. commonly known by the appellation of Millford, distant from York only six miles: upon which are erected a *Flour Mill*, 45 feet by 35, three stories high, with two run of stones, capable of manufacturing from 2 to 300 bushels of wheat in 24 hours, and in the best manner, the machinery having been constructed upon the latest and most improved plan (that of the bevel and spur gear), having a plentiful supply of water, furnished by the West branch of the river Don.—Also a *Dwelling House*, 30 feet square and two stories in height, part of which is appropriated for a Store.—A *Blacksmith's Shop*, with one set of Tools complete.—And a small *Log House*, for the accommodation of a Miller.

This situation, from its great convenience, being almost immediately on the main road leading from the capital of the Province to Lake Simcoe, and commanding, as it does, a large extent of grain country, is extremely valuable—and particularly so, if connected with a Mercantile establishment, either in the town of York, or on the spot.

Should it be sold, the terms will be rendered easy: not more than one-fourth of the purchase money will be required to be paid down, the remainder in 3 or 4 years, with interest.

Proposals to be addressed to the subscriber, at Kingston, or to Mess'rs *Maitland, Gowan & Ashlyn*, Montreal.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

CASH

PAID FOR

WHEAT,

AT THE

GERMAN MILLS

IN MARKHAM.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. If not previously disposed of, they will be sold by Auction on Tuesday the 15th day of June next.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Thos. Hamilton, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods

AND

Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES, IN CASH,

will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American *Bank Notes*

exchanged, at a small discount. tf—12.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the Public, that they have just received from Montreal, a very extensive assortment of Goods (too numerous to specify,) which will enable them to serve those who may be pleased to call at their store, on more reasonable Terms than the usual mode of doing business in the Country Establishments—this system they are determined to persevere in, and humbly hope it will meet with that approbation and support which it may merit.

FOWKE, WEBSTER & Co.

Smiths, Creek 15th March 1819. 2m 13.

TO THE OFFICERS ON HALF PAY IN CANADA.

IT is desired that Officers receiving Half Pay, or Military Pensions, through the Commissariat, in Canada, will transmit to their several Agents, at Quebec, their Affidavits in Triplicate, immediately after the 24th of the period when their Half-Pay becomes due; so that the Affidavits of Officers residing in Lower Canada shall arrive at Quebec before the 10th, and those of Officers residing in the Upper Province, before the 20th of the following Month, at which period the returns will be made up. As more than sufficient time is given for Communications to reach Quebec from the most distant Posts, those Officers' Affidavits which do not arrive in time to be incorporated in these Returns, must remain over 'till the ensuing period of Payment.

Commissary General's Office, Quebec, March, 1, 1819.

AUX OFFICIERS A DEMIE-PAIE EN CANADA

LES Officiers qui reçoivent la Demi-Paie ou Pension Militaire, par le canal du Commissariat en Canada, sont requis de transmettre a leurs Agens respectifs, a Quebec, leurs Affidavits en triplicata, immediatement apres le terme du paiement de leur Demi-Paie, de maniere que les affidavits des Officiers qui resident dans le Bas-Canada, pourront arriver a Quebec avant le 10me. et de ceux qui resident dans la Haute Province, avant le 20me. du mois suivant, auxquels periodes les retours se feront. Comme l'on donne plus de tems qu'il ne faut pour transmettre les communications a Quebec, des Postes les plus eloignes, les Affidavits des Officiers qui n'arrivent pas a tems pour etre incorporés dans ces retours, resteront jusqu'au periode du payement suivant.

Bureau du Commissaire-General, Quebec, 1e. Mar. 1819.

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the following Lots of Land, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Elmsley, viz. 19, 21, 22, 24, 29, 30, most eligibly situated on the North side of the Rideau Lake, which forms their southern boundary. The great road to the Perth Settlement, leading throughout of the Lots. They abound in excellent Timber, which from its being contiguous to water communication may be rafted to Montreal at a trifling expence. The quality of the soil and other advantages are such as to render this a desirable purchase to Farmers or persons engaged in the lumber Trade. For terms of payment and other peculars apply to William Marshall Esq. Perth Settlement, or the Subscriber in Woodhouse, London District.

ROBERT NICHOL.

York, Feb. 11 1819. 6w8.

THE Farm Lot & improvements formerly in the occupation of the Subscriber, situate on the Yonge Street Road, two miles from this Town.

SAM'L RIDOUT.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—6.

UPPER CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

YORK, Jan. 21th 1819.

The Agricultural Society offer the following premiums for the undermentioned breed animals, to be exhibited at the Market House, at York, on Thursday the 17th day of June next.

	Dollars.
For the best Bull,	30
second do.	20
third do.	10
best Cow,	15
second do,	10
third do.	5
best Ram,	15
second do.	10
third do.	5

(The above animals to be between three and five years of age.)

(By Order) R. C. HORNE. *Sec'y.*

The Church Catechism

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c. in the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES	PER.	Dollar at 5s. — From			To		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	7 1-2
Mutton	——	0	0	3	0	0	7
Veal	——	0	0	3	0	0	7 1-2
Pork	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ducklings	each	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
Butter	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs	doz.	0	1	0	0	1	3
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	5	9
Oats	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Oats	——	0	1	3	0	2	0
Turnips	——	0	1	3	0	2	0
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flour	cwt.	0	12	6	0	18	9
Do.	bl.	1	2	6	1	5	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hay	ton	2	0	0	2	10	0
Wood	cord	0	12	6	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance, in the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are expected to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion:	each subsequent.
5 lines & under,	2s. 6d.	7 1-2d.
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 3

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J. Wilson, Esq. - - - - *Amherstburg.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

VOL. III.



UPPER-CAN
P. Maitland,
Lieut. Governor.
PROCLAMA
GEORGE the THIRD
God of the United Kin
Britain and Ireland,
of the Faith,
To our beloved and faith
Councillors of our Pr
Canada, and to our K
and Burgesses of our
to our Provincial Pari
Town of York on the
day of April instant to
held, called and electe
of you.

WHEREAS by
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day of Marc
thought fit to prorogue
Parliament to the two-nty
April instant, at which
Town of York, you were
strained to appear, NOW
that WE taking into Our
ration the ease and conv
loving subjects, have thou
with the advice of our Ex
cil, to relieve you said ease
attendance at the time
by convoking and by these
joining you and each of
Monday, the thirty first
next ensuing, you meet
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York, there to take into co
state and welfare of
Upper Canada, and thereu
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Province to be hereunto
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PEREGRINE MAITL
Commander of the m
Military Order of the
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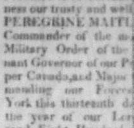
manding our Forces
York this thirteenth d
year of our Lor
and Eight Hundred
and in the Fifty-ninth
reign.
By Command of His E
D. CA



UPPER-CANA
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.
PROCLAMA
GEORGE the THI
Grace of GOD of
Kingdom of Great
Ireland, King, Defe
Faith:
To all to whom these
cause.

WHEREAS, it h
seemed to us
divers of our
Peace in and for the
our Province of Upper
others our Loving Subje
mane, that the establish
Fair or mart in the Town
the said Eastern Distric
greatly to the welfare,
prosperous advancement
YOU NOW KNOW YE
the advice of so desirable a
have thought fit by ou
bearing even date with

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the following lots of Land, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Elmsley, viz. 19, 23, 24, 29, 30, most eligibly situated on the North side of the Rideau Lake, which forms their southern boundary, the great road to the Perth Settlement, leading throughout of the Lots. They are bound in excellent Timber, which from its being contiguous to water communication may be rafted to Montreal at a trifling expence. The quality of the soil and other advantages are such as to render this a desirable purchase to Farmers or persons engaged in the Lumber Trade For terms of payment and other paculars apply to William Macdonell Esq. Perth Settlement, or the Subscriber in Woodhouse, London District.

ROBERT NICHOL.

York, Feb. 11 1819. 6m8.

THE Farm Lot & improvements formerly in the occupation of the Subscriber, situate on the Yonge Street Road, two miles from this Town.

SAMPL RIDOUT.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—6.

UPPER CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

YORK, Jan. 24th 1819.

The Agricultural Society offer the following premiums for the undermentioned breed animals, to be exhibited at the Market House, at York, on Thursday the 17th day of June next.

	Dollars.
For the best Bull,	30
second do. -	20
third do. -	10
best Cow, -	15
second do. -	10
third do. -	5
best Ram, -	15
second do. -	10
third do. -	5

(The above animals to be between three and five years of age.)

(By Order) R. C. HORNE. Sec'y.

The Church Catechism

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.. in the York Market during the last week..

ARTICLES.	PER.	Dollar at 5s. FROM £. s. d.	TO £. s. d.
Beef	lb.	0 0 4	0 0 7 1-2
Mutton	——	0 0 5	0 0 7
Veal	——	0 0 5	0 0 7 1-2
Pork	——	0 0 5	0 0 6
Fowls	pair	0 0 0	0 0 0
Turkeys	each	0 0 0	0 0 0
Geese	——	0 0 0	0 0 0
Cheese	lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7 1-2
Butter	——	0 1 0	0 1 3
Eggs	doz.	0 1 0	0 1 3
Wheat	bush.	0 0 0	0 3 9
Rye	——	0 0 0	0 3 9
Potatoes	——	0 0 0	0 2 6
Oats	——	0 1 3	0 2 0
Turnips	——	0 1 3	0 2 0
Cabbages	head	0 0 0	0 0 0
Flour	cwt.	0 12 6	0 18 9
Do.	bl.	1 2 6	1 5 0
Tallow	lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7 1-2
Lard	——	0 0 0	0 1 0
Hay	ton	2 0 0	2 10 0
Wood	cord	0 12 6	0 15 0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers at the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsequent.
8 lines & under,	2s 6d,	7 1-2d.
9 to 16 lines,	5	1 3

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McNabb, Esq. - - - - *Bellville*
Major Rogers, - - - - *New-Castle*
Ogden Bethune, Esq. - - - - *Hamilton*
Folbergill, Esq. - - - - *Toronto*
Hatt, Esq. - - - - *Ancaster*
Crooks, Esq. - - - - *Niagara*
McCormick, Esq. - - - - *Queenston*
Ross, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point*
Burwell, Esq. - - - - *Port Talbot*
Hands, Esq. - - - - *Salt Springs*
Wilson, Esq. - - - - *Amherstburg*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY R. C. HORNE. YORK.

Council Office

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. III. YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1819. No. 17.



UPPER-CANADA.

P. Maitland,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York on the twenty second day of April instant to be commenced held, called and elected, and to every of you.

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the ninth day of March last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the twenty second day of April instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; HEREBY convoking AND by these presents enjoining, you and each of you, that on *Monday*, the thirty first day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this thirteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen and in the fifty-ninth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.



UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Our Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the fifty-second year of Our Reign, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, place or places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively" revived and continued by An Act passed in the fifty sixth year of our reign, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, place or places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collectors of the same respectively" *It is provided* that it shall & may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion shall require, and as to Him shall seem meet, to declare and appoint by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, place or places (other than ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandise not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into this Province from the United States of America, AND WHEREAS for the greater facility in collecting the said duties, and also for the convenience of trade, it is requisite that an additional Port or place of Entry should be established at PORT TALBOT, in the Township of Dunwich, in the County of Middlesex, in the District of London, of our said Province of Upper Canada, NOW KNOW YE, that We taking the same into our Royal consideration, DO hereby under the authority of the said Act passed in the forty second year of our Reign, and revived and continued by the said Act, passed in the fifty sixth year of our Reign, and by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, DECLARE and APPOINT Port Talbot in the Township of Dunwich, in the County of Middlesex, in the District of London aforesaid, to be an additional Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandise, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into this Province from the United States of America, in the same manner as other Ports of Entry and Clearance, heretofore established under and by virtue of the said Act.

IN TESTIMONY whereof WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and [illegible], and in the Fifty-ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 10th December 1818. }

NOTICE is hereby given to THOMAS LAKE, and HARMONUS SHOOK or SHOOT, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Burford: and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*: and the latter, to the West ½ of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of Kingston, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office, }
York 5th January 1819. }

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land, which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, presented after this date, shall be according to the following Table:

	Sterling
Two hundred Acres, - -	£16 17 6
Three hundred Acres, - -	24 11 7
Four hundred Acres, - -	32 5 8
Five hundred Acres, - -	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres, - -	47 13 10
Seven hundred Acres, - -	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres, - -	63 2 0
Nine hundred Acres, - -	70 16 1
One thousand Acres, - -	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres, - -	86 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres, - -	93 18 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £5 14 1

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 29th Dec. 1818. }

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)

On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office, }
York, Nov. 30th 1818. }

NOTICE is hereby given to *JOHN FOSTER*, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 10th Dec. 1818. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that Lot No. 5, in the 12th Concession of Bertie, will be thrown open for Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto within Six Months from this date.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 15 Dec. 1818. }

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Merseа, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown upon to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

NOTICE

A number of Lots of One hundred Acres each situated on Public Roads now laying out running through the School Townships of Southwold, Yarmouth and Houghton will be sold by Public Auction for actual settlement to the highest bidder at Ross's Tavern on Talbot Road, on the first of July next; One fourth of the Purchase Money to be paid down, & the remainder by three equal annual Instalments with interest.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Coun.

York, 26th Feb. 1819.

NOTICE.

TWENTY EIGHT Lots, containing about the sixth of an acre each, surveyed and laid out in the Town of York, in the late Hospital Reservation, adjoining the square reserved for the Gaol and Court House, will be sold (for the benefit of a Hospital to be established in this Town) by Public Auction to the highest bidder, on Saturday the first day of May next.—One half of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder in six months.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.
THOS. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

Surveyor General's Office,
here the Plan may be seen.)
York, 23d March, 1819.

Executive Council Office. }
York, 19 Feb. 1819. }

DIVERS applications having been made to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for Grant or Lease of certain Lands, situate in the District of Newcastle, and in the Midland District, with a view to establish *Iron Works* thereon, it is thought proper to afford an Open Competition for Lease, & it is therefore this day ORDERED by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, That Proposals will be received until the first day of May next, by the Clerk of the Council, from any individual for *Lease* of certain Tracts on or near the Crow River, which empties itself into the River Trent, and for Licence to dig Iron Ore.

J. SMALL.
Clk'. Ex. Council.

There being reason to suppose that the above Advertisement has been misunderstood—it is explained, that, the competition afforded is not as to Rent. The Proposals required are as to Scale and efficiency of Establishment, and security of performance. J. SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

31 April, 1819. 15

Executive Council Office, }
York, 7th April, 1819. }

NOTICE is hereby given to the Representative of HENRY CROAT, to take out the Lease of the Clergy Reserve, No. 31 in the 3d Concession of Whitby, within six months from this date; or on failure thereof the Lot will be Leased to EDWARD STARR.

By Order of His Excellency, the Lieut.-Gov. in Council
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.
6m.—16.

The Church Catechism

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Prussia.—M. de Kamptz has published at Berlin, from authentic documents, an account of all the fatal accidents which have occurred within the Prussian dominions during the year 1817. The violent deaths amounted to 1925, of which 500 are suicides. The robberies committed within the same period are 9643, of which 535 occurred at Berlin alone. The whole population of the Prussian states, according to de Kamptz, amounts to 10,065,000 souls.

New Expedition.—The fitting out two ships for a voyage of discovery to the North West, which are to sail early in the ensuing spring, under the command of Lieut. Parry, instead of Capt. Ross, is said to be determined upon. The following year another attempt will be made to sail to the North Pole direct.

THE ISLAND OF SUMATRA.

By the arrival of the Kingston, from Java, intelligence of much importance as affecting British interests in the Indian Seas has been received. The Governor of Fort Malborough (Sir T. S. Raffles,) has displayed his characteristic energy and activity since his arrival in Sumatra, and has anxiously endeavoured to extend the British influence over the whole of that valuable and extensive island. Sumatra has, hitherto, been very little known. The European establishments are entirely on the coast—Europeans had never penetrated into the interior.—All attempts to do so, indeed, were reckoned desperate; no European would embark in them. The population of the interior were considered as savages, and the mountains impassable; and yet the natives would still bring down their gold and cassia, and camphor, &c. for which Sumatra had, from the earliest ages, been famous. The Governor felt there was but one alternative, and that was to open the road by going himself. His enterprise was crowned with success. He penetrated into the interior in three different directions; to the southward inland of Manna, to the important provinces occupied by a people called the Passummahs; to the northward to Menangcabon, the far famed capital of the Malay empire; and inland of Bencoolen, across the island to Palembang.

The result has been the discovery of a mine of wealth—a country highly cultivated, and abounding in precious metals. The Passummahs are an athletic, fine race of men, as superior to the people on the coast as it is possible to conceive; they are agricultural and numerous. At Menangcabon he was gratified with a population and country, fully equal to any part of Java. Within the space of twenty miles the population does not fall short of a million. In short, it is the Governor's opinion, that, with a little encouragement, far greater resources are to be found in Sumatra, than the British have derived from Java; but much remains to be done. A central government must be established, the whole island must be brought under control, and the avenues of commerce, now closed up, re-opened. Our readers are aware, that Menangcabon was the place whence all the gold, that gave Melano the name of the Golden Chersonesus, was carried.

These discoveries have not, however, been made without great personal risk and fatigue. The country could only be explored on foot—mountains 6,000 feet high were to be crossed, and rocks, precipices, and forests, to be traversed. For many nights the party had no shelter but the leaves they could collect after their day's journey; and their journies were seldom less than 20 to 30 miles day, over the very worst roads that ever were passed. In this expedition the Governor was accompanied by lady Raffles: she was occasionally carried on a man's back, but generally walked, as the roads were too bad to admit of her being carried in a chair. Doctor Arnold, physician and naturalist, fell a sacrifice to the fatigue, and died of a violent fever. Dr. Horsefield, who accompanied the Governor to Menangcabon, was on the 12th August, the date of our latest intelligence from Fort Malborough, dangerously ill, with a dysentery, but we hope his life will be spared to carry home the important collections he has made both in Java and Sumatra.

As this was the first appearance of the European authority in the interior, lady Raffles was the most peaceable standard the party could hoist. It was impossible for the natives to consider their object warlike, when the governor proceeded unarmed, and confided his wife to their hospitality.

They found the country beautiful and magnificent. Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles has thrown the trade open, and reformed all the establishments. Treaties have been entered into with the Princes of Menangcabon.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The vacancy in the Council occasioned by the death of Lord Ellenborough, is to be supplied by the present Chief Justice.

The King of France has given permission for more of the banished to return to France—among them a General, who, when the king was on his flight to Lisle, pursued him at the head of some cavalry. Soult, and M. Arnaud, will, it is said, be also invited to return.

From India.—The Saratoga, from Calcutta has brought advices from the Peninsula and Hindostan to November 4th. The war with the Peshwa & Pindarees had ceased—and the British army had gone into cantonements. The native powers were completely subdued and the English jurisdiction has been widely extended.

The insurrection in the island of Ceylon, is nearly quelled.

The Emperor of Russia has granted a pension to the widow of General Moreau.

It appears that governor Bentzon of St. Croix is about to leave the island for the recovery of his health, and the planters have addressed him a letter highly approving his administration, and requesting his acceptance of a service of plate of the value of 2000 guineas.

GERMANY.—According to late tables, published officially, the population of the countries composing the present Germanic confederation is 30,094,050—the following are the principal powers according to the amount of their respective population, viz:—Austria 9,480,226—Prussia 6,928,499—Bavaria 3,560,000—Wurtemburg 1,395,462—Hanover 1,303,351—Saxony 1,200,000—Baden 1,000,000, making an aggregate of near 26,000,000. The following territories have more than five hundred thousand and less than a million of inhabitants, viz: Grand Duchy of Hesse—Mecklenburg Schwerin—Churchissia—Territories having more than one and less than four hundred, viz: Holstein & Lauenburg—Luxemburg—Brunswick—Nassau—Saxe-Weimar—Saxe-Gotha—Holstein Oldenburg—Hamburg—Twenty-one other territories, have each less than 100,000 inhabitants.

The following very remarkable anecdote was referred to by Mr. Williams, in his speech upon seconding Mr. Favell's motion for a petition to the legislature to revise the criminal code:

Two men were once convicted of highway robbery, before judge Caulfield, the lineal ancestor of the present archdeacon Caulfield. When the jury brought in their verdict of guilty, the elder of the two felons turned round to the younger, and with a countenance expressive of the most diabolical rage, malice and revenge, addressed his companion in the following manner: 'D—n seize you, you hen hearted villain! if it had not been for you I should have sent that rascal to hell, who bore witness against us. I would have murdered the villain and then he could have told no tales. But you, you cowardly scoundrel, persuaded me to let him go. You dog, if I be hanged, you will be hanged with me, and that is the only comfort and satisfaction I have. But, good people, if any of my profession be among you, take warning by my example; if you rob a man, kill him on the spot; you will then be safe, for dead men tell no tales. I have robbed many persons, and I may escape from prison to rob many more, and, by Heavens, the man I assuredly will murder.' 'May God visit the blood of the men you murder upon my head,' said Judge Caulfield. 'Go, Mr. Sheriff, procure a carpenter, have a gallows erected and a coffin made on the very spot where the murder stands; for from this bench I will not remove, until I see him executed; as for the young man, whose heart, though corrupt by the influence of this infamous wretch, still retained the principles of humanity, he shall not perish with him: I most undervass upon him the sentence the law requires, but I will respite him, and use my influence with the Crown to pardon him. This hardy villain shall not, therefore, have the satisfaction his malignant heart has anticipated.' The Sheriff obeyed the order: a gallows was erected in the court house, and in the presence of the judge, the jury, and the people, the unparalleled monster ascended the scaffold, cursing and blaspheming even to the moment when he was launched into eternity."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 25.

It is long since the thunder of the cannon has been so continued at Constantinople as for some days past. For three three days, salutes of artillery from the Seraglio, Tophane, and from all the forts on the Bosphorus, have announced to us, that the Porte has now received the official confirmation of the victory obtained by Ibrahim Pacha over the Wechabites. Not only a political, but a religious importance is attached to this victory, since, besides the subduing of a numerous body of rebels, possession is regained of Medina and Mecca, those cities so sacred to every Musulman. The Reis Effendi (Minister of Foreign Affairs) has communicated to the foreign Ambassadors the following Bulletin of this happy news:—

"The despatches lately received by a Tartar (Courier) from the Governor of Egypt, Mehmed Ali Pacha, contain the highly joyful intelligence, that Ibrahim Pacha, now Governor of Gedda, marched, according to his instructions, against Derajeh, in which Abdallah Bensund, the head of the rebellious sect, had fortified himself. After Ibraham Pacha had besieged the city for some time, and had several actions with the besieged, the city was attacked on the 5th of Zilkide, and, with God's help, stormed within and without and taken. All the batteries and fortifications, with 80 pieces of cannon, fell into the hands of the conquerors. Not less than 20,000 rebels, among whom were several chiefs, fell under the sword. The Chief of the Sect, Abdallah Bensund, was taken alive, and sent to Constantinople in chains, with several of his principal people and counsellors. (An ample indemnity for the head of the Hospodar of Wallachia, which has escaped the iron spikes at the gate of the Seraglio.")

A carriage is making for the purpose of placing Abdallah in it when he arrives, and exposing him to the view of the people.

The newly appointed Hospodar of Wallachia, Prince Alexander Sazzo, was summoned to the Porte on the 17th, and invested with the usual Caftan. He has since taken up his residence on the Canal. On the 20th, he sent the Greek fattala Nicola, as Caimacam to Bucharest.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The most singular feature in the foreign intelligence last arrived, is the general gloom of the Continent, resulting from the death of the great personages in their respective courts.—It is indeed extraordinary, that in a less space of time than three months, there should be three Queens dead in Europe: namely the Queen of England, the Queen of Spain, and the Queen of Wirtemberg. The death of the Queen of England, indeed, was to the due course of nature, and considering her infirmities and her long disease, was, in fact only a desirable release from mortal suffering. But the two other Royal Personages have fallen in the very prime of life, and whilst many years of the highest condition of human splendour remained in prospect before them.

It is not perhaps generally known, that the king of Wirtemberg and the late Queen were to each other the object of a first affection; but that some state reason, or the authority of their superiors, had intervened & compelled each of them to marry another. The King at that time Prince of Wirtemberg, was compelled to marry the lady now the Empress of Austria, and the late Queen was obliged to accept the hand of the Duke of Oldenburg.—But though the ceremony passed between the Prince of Wirtemberg and the present Empress of Austria, the consorts, if so they may be called, never afterwards saw each other, except in the presence of a third person; & when the authority of Bonaparte was extinguished by the battle of Waterloo, a divorce was solicited and procured by both parties, and the Prince & Duchess were united, and have ever since, till the day of her death, exhibited a rare example of the utmost possible domestic happiness in royal life.

Colonel Ussher has dispatched another ship the Hero, with 120 men on board, who have volunteered for the service of the South American Patriots. The vessel sailed on Thursday last: the men were in high health and spirits, and so enthusiastic are our disbanded soldiers for this popular service, that the Colonel would not have the least difficulty in raising 10,000 men. All these he has stopped are young men under 30 years of age, in good health, and of sound constitution: none are accepted that have not been in actual service.—Colonel Ussher is actively engaged at present in raising body of 500 men, to form a regiment of cavalry, to be armed with a sabre, pistol, and short rifles: the regiment will principally consist of men who have served in the German Legion. A complete medical staff sailed on board the Perseverance, at the beginning of this month. The ships which are to take out the cavalry corps are expected to be ready for sea in the course of the present week, and the Colonel, it is said, will proceed with them.

The terms demanded by Madame Catalani for her talents at the Opera-house for the ensuing season, were, a sum of £9000 a benefit to produce £1000, a coach, a dinner of 14 covers daily, and liberty to sing at concerts, &c. as she pleased. It is almost superfluous to add, that these extravagant terms were refused.

February, 20.

Letters from Spain mention, that an entire regiment, which had left Zaragoza, under orders to proceed to Valencia, where it was supposed popular commotions existed, broke out into a state of open mutiny, at a place called Caspe, where the soldiers declared they would not take up arms to subjugate their fellow-countrymen. The Colonel endeavoured to appease them, but, it is added, they rose upon and killed him, together with some of his officers, and then disbanded themselves. On the other hand, the Ministerial Evening Paper is to be credited, letters of the 1st have been received from Madrid, which represent Spain to be in the most complete tranquility; Ferdinand VII. to be the idol of his subjects, and a model of virtue; and the clergy to be without the slightest influence in the decisions of the Spanish Cabinet!!!

Considerable agitation has been excited among the Westphalian Catholics, in consequence of the recent suppression, by the Prussian Government of the Catholic University and Theological Seminary at Paderborn. A remonstrance on the subject had been transmitted to Berlin. As a further proof of the unfriendly disposition of the Prussian Cabinet towards the Catholics, it is stated that their high schools at Breslau and Munster, the convent of Nanerzelle, & the mixed university of Erfurt, have also been lately suppressed.

The reigning Princess of Lippe has protested against a decision of the Diet of Frankfort, adopted last session, relative to the baliwick of Blomberg, upon which a younger branch of the family has some claims. She intimates, that to submit to the decree of the Diet, until it shall have been determined that it can exercise a similar power with respect to all the Members of the Germanic Confederation, would be to abandon that equality of right to which she is entitled as a Sovereign. The protest, and several documents accompanying it, were referred by the Diet to the Committee of Mediation.

Feb. 20.

Conspiracy at Valencia.—A full statement has been made public of the particulars of this plot, with the names of the conspirators, and an account of their execution. Colonel Vidal their leader, had raised himself from the ranks, and was therefore a good officer, but of bad morals, and an extremely bad character. Twenty-four hours were allowed the prisoners to make their defence which is a mere matter of form for no defence is ever listened to; and the day after, all the thirteen were condemned to be hanged; but the executioner, who is a poor slim fellow, with too much feeling for his employment, gave notice that he was ill, in consequence of his having strangled a father, son, son-in-law, and two cousins, the same week. He was asked if he could hang one? he answered yes; so Vidal was fixed upon, and the others sentenced to be shot, and afterwards to be hanged up by the side of their fellow-conspirator. Vidal, when brought out to his execution, was so emaciated by fever, as to be scarcely able to support himself; but just before he was executed, being called a traitor to his country by the Monk who attended him, he started, raised his head with a sort of convulsive effort, and looking at the monk in the face, sternly exclaimed, *Traitor to my Country! Never, never! I have been too loyal to her, and for that I die.* The following are the names of the remaining sufferers, who were all shot:—Felix Beltram, receiver of the salt duties at the Gros; Diego Manuel Calatrava, Beltram's head clerk; Manuel Rougel & Sarafin Larosa, two serjeants; Peregrin Pla, apothecary; Vincente Clemente, common soldier; Blas Ferriol, shoemaker; Manuel Bendegar and Francisco Segrera, two small proprietors in the village of Ronsafa; Louis Albino, a peasant; Francisco Gay and Louis Vivo, two shopkeepers. Albino was the only one of them who consented to receive a confession; but as he was possessed of no secret, nothing could be learned from him. The conspirators were all seated in a line, upon stools, and the execution was performed by 96 soldiers, who fired at the same instant. They all behaved with heroic fortitude and resolution.

The late Queen of Wurtemberg has bequeathed to the King, her husband, a million of roubles and two services of plate, one of which is gold, and still continues in the chests in which it was transported from Petersburgh. She has also granted to him the use of two millions of roubles, which she has bequeathed to her daughters, until they come of age.

A French traveller now in Egypt has discovered, at a distance of about nine hours journey from the Red Sea, an ancient city built in the mountains, between the 24th and 25th degree of latitude. There are still 800 houses in existence. Among the ruins are found temples dedicated to various divinities. There are 11 statues, and various ruins of others. He has also discovered the ancient stations that were appointed on the route thro' the Desert, going from the Red Sea to the Valley of the Nile. These stations are at regular distances of nine hours between each.—This route is undoubtedly one of those traversed by the commerce of India, a commerce which was so flourishing at the time of the Lagides, and under the first Emperors. The situation is now ascertained of the Emerald mine, of which no certain knowledge was had for several ages.

A young French traveller, nephew of count Mollien, ex-minister, has succeeded in reaching Tombuctoo, by way of Senegal. His family has just received a letter from him, in which he announces his safe arrival in that celebrated town, hitherto unknown to Europeans, and which the unfortunate Mungo Park twice vainly attempted to reach.

It is said that a considerable quantity of English Bank notes, of one and two pounds each, have been forged in Paris and sent to England.

The eldest son of the deceased Austrian Minister, Count Wallis, is, it is said, to be married to the daughter of Fouche, the ex-French Minister.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Affecting and Extraordinary Occurrence.—On Tuesday last, Mrs. Lees, who resided in the Nursery-grounds, Surrey road, went from her house to purchase some articles at a shop in Blackfriars-road, and left her child, Eliza Lees, a girl about ten years of age, alone in the house; a short time after her absence the neighborhood was alarmed by the cry of "Fire," and the daughter of Mrs. Lees was seen running out of her mother's house enveloped in flames; the neighbors rendered every assistance in their power to extinguish the fire, and afterwards carried her to Guy's hospital, where she expired. The injury she received was too severe to admit of description. While some of the neighbors were carrying the child to the hospital, others went to look for the mother; at the end of Blackfriars-road they met several watchmen carrying a woman upon a shutter; one of the neighbors exclaimed, "Good God, it is Mrs. Lees;" and upon examining the person such was the extraordinary fact. Mrs. Lees, it appears, was crossing Blackfriars-road, when some fellow, with little gentleness and less humanity, rode full gallop up the street, his horse knocked Mrs. Lees down, and trampled upon her, and he rode on as if nothing had happened, although loudly called after to stop. The watchmen, who were soon after sent for, who said there was not the most remote chance of her recovery, and last evening she expired. An inquest was held yesterday at Guy's Hospital upon the child, and a verdict was returned by the jury—Accidentally burnt to death.—We understand an inquest will be held on the mother to-morrow.

"GIBRALTAR, Jan. 1819.

"Sir—I have just received an official letter from Morocco, of the 18th ult. informing me, that a vessel had arrived there from Algiers, after a passage of eight days, bringing accounts that the deaths in that city amounted to above 400 per diem. The master of the vessel reported, that just before he sailed, he heard that the deaths had increased to above 700 per diem. A Dutch frigate has just arrived at Mogadore, from Algiers, bringing dispatches only to the British, by which it appears that fresh attacks of the plague had taken place in that city. The consuls were supposed to have been re-imbarked by persons who accompanied the Bey of Constantine Califa, with the quarterly payments for the Algerine government.

"I am, Sir, &c. GEORGE DON."

"P. S. The deaths by the plague at Tunis, according to the official returns, from the 1st of November to the 1st December, —— —— to 12,117.

"GEORGE DON."

"His Excellency Sir H. Wellesley."

The following is the complete list of most of the proscribed French Generals who served in the army during the French Revolution:—Bonnaud guillotined at Lyons.

General Dumouriez, exiled from France, now has a pension of 12,000 per annum from the British government.

Lefebvre, Desnouettes, Bouchard, Bison, (Duc de Lunzen) Wouves, Rossin, Rosiguol—guillotined under the government of Robespierre.

Miranda, a native of Caracas, died lately in Cadiz, of a broken heart.

Hoche and Championnet, poisoned.

Kleber, assassinated in Egypt.

Pichegru, exiled from his country, afterwards strangled.

Brune, was ousted at Avignon, in 1815.

Malet and Lahorie, (the latter implicated in George's conspiracy, but fled from France; shot for attempting to subvert the Government of Bonaparte in 1812.

Ney, shot in 1815, during the government of Louis XVIII.

Mouton Duvernet, ditto, in 1815.

Murat, shot by order of the King of Naples, after having himself been sovereign of that country.

Moreau, exiled from his country, and killed in battle in the war carried on against France, in 1813.

Labedoyere thrown out of a window and killed, his murderers not known.

The following are at present exiled from France:—Grouchy, Vandamme, Thureau, Savary, (Duc de Rovigo) Excelmans, Huchet, Bertrand Clausel, Drouet, Count Real, Lallemand.

Caution against taking medicines in the dark.

The Liverpool Courier mentions a circumstance of a young Lady of this town having narrowly escaped her destruction by the mistake of some person prescribed for her from an adjoining druggist; when she unfortunately put into a glass of lemonade which was in the same place, and which stood for some time in the darkness. She immediately felt into a state of insensibility, from which all applications of restoratives could not have recovered, had not her attention been discovered by accident.—Her head and throat are much inflamed, and by every account the poison was providentially expelled from the stomach, and she is now in a fair way of recovery.

Another instance of the blessed effects of Boring.

The Town of Desborough, a navigation, and thoroughfare, a mile in length, in consequence of a quarrel at a public house, between Humberstone street (Desborough) fought for four hours on Wednesday morning, at Enwell, near Stamford. One Desborough had his jaw broken, but Humberstone died on the field.

We are sorry to announce that two more very old and respectable houses in the city failed yesterday.—They are general merchants, and have hitherto carried on an extensive business.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Vendors of "Paine's Age of Reason."—On Friday, Mr. Tyer, Bookseller, of Cow cross-street, Smithfield, was arrested on a Judge's Warrant, for selling *Paine's Age of Reason.*

The same evening, about nine o'clock, Mr. Carlisle, Bookseller, of Fleet street, was again arrested in his own shop, charged on a third indictment for continuing the sale of *Paine's Age of Reason*, for which he is already under two prosecutions, one at the suit of the Society for

The Suppression of Vice, &c.
the Attorney General, the
vied to Newgate
Westminster Election.
days, Mr. Lamb, Mr.
Cavendish.—The Borough
follow up their advantage
ject that had been promised
Hobhouse being at the h
will be seen that he is still
next.
Mr. Hobhouse and his fo
persons allowed a hearing
Jones were not there. It is
impostors are driven away
election promises of good.
the public the advantage o
thy pair even before the le
grievance, and given to the
much, in addition to the con
the national, and the good
made good the placard of the
scampering off like a d
find to blood."
Three mills from Hamb
Holland have arrived, the
entrepot.
Letters from Amsterdam
received was too severe to admit of de-
scription. While some of the neighbors
were carrying the child to the hospital,
others went to look for the mother; at
the end of Blackfriars-road they met several
watchmen carrying a woman upon
a shutter; one of the neighbors exclaimed,
"Good God, it is Mrs. Lees;" and
upon examining the person such was the
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whom some fellow, with little gentleness
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We understand an inquest will be held
on the mother to-morrow.

FROM THE UNITE
[The following we ex
National Advocate som
laid it aside, intending
place from the scarcity
ity that the room
insert it. It is too gr
riority not to be preserv
of that excellent pape
Wigg] introduces it to
following witty strain —
Tomkins Literature.—The
ci patriots, who are confine
dal style of the Tammany
York, when they first issued the
about to come among them,
mously. They say, to send hi
was a prudent course, beyon
a man to rebel for ever, and
might prove, if not condemn
some visitor to a race or some
like Arbuthnot and Ambris
have violated themselves
They would have been better
city had they acted otherwise
It was a matter of considera
war, to use terms of expr
great consequence, to acqu
native inhabitants of this coun
to have him subservient to the
most of his mighty host; an
therefore very wisely determ
from the first.
The battle of New-Orlean
follows:
"Columbia's voice, in pra
Resounded the deed for all th
Tyrus, as it descended with fa
and Britons retired from the s
—scared off, no doubt, by
guidance of the Creek Indians.
"It is now the prayer, to th
adequate issue of this exercise
we must therefore copy it out
extent of, we presume, is ne
is its own exposition.
Tammany Society, or Co
NEW-YORK
"Sir—In addition to the lo
the liveliest pleasure in transm
most cordial sentiments of our
Any less notice would not
intended by their voice in t
Yours, &c.
The date of our resolution
every interest we
our united determination
MOST POWERFUL P
CLEANLY and DECISIVE
confidence in so happy, and
Resolved, That a copy of
ex which occurred in
provide war with Great Brita
with unparalleled valor, the
especially to the brave and
the last actions of United Britain
New-Orleans. To you, sir,
accomplished the same patrio
ous services to your country, and
and the approbation of your fellow
Resolved, That a copy of
Committee of Correspondence
Tammany Society or Columbian
of the United States, be forwa
patriot General, presented by
peace, in a blaze of glory, st
accompany you to the temp
fame and honor. The brave
with indignation the dastard
Britain of persecuting emp
and, in one spontaneous effusio
cloud, preside and reside
"I have the honor to be, in b
ex Society or Columbian Or
citizen whose names are unde
earlier myself your friend and
WM. MOON
(Chairman of
"Commonly called the mob

Bank notes, of one and two ch, have been forged in Paris, England.

rest son of the deceased Aus ister, Count Wallis, is said s married to the daughter of he ex-French Minister.

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LONDON, Jan. 21.

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(Signed) GEORGE DON

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GEORGE DON

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Custine, Houchard, Biron, (Duc) Westerman, Rossin, Rosignol— under the government of Robes-

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d Champlost, poisoned.

assassinated in Egypt.

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LONDON, Feb. 24.

"*Paine's Age of Reason.*"—On Tyler, Bookseller, of Cow-cross- field, was arrested on a Judge's selling *Paine's Age of Reason.*

evening, about nine o'clock, —r, bookseller, of Fleet street, was ob- n his own shop, charged on a *third in*- ntinuing the sale of *Paine's Age* r which he is already under two one at the suit of the Society for

the Suppression of Vice, the other ex-officio by the Attorney General. He was immediately carried to Newgate.

Westminster Election.—Eighth day.—Candidates, Mr. Lamb, Mr Hobhouse, and Mr Cartwright.—The Burdettites did not yesterday follow up their advantage of Monday to the extent that had been promised; for instead of Mr. Hobhouse being at the head of the poll, it will be seen that he is still 238 behind his opponent.

Mr. Hobhouse and his friends were the only persons allowed a hearing yesterday; Hunt and Jones were not there. It is evident that these impostors are driven away. Little as the present election promises of good, it has already given the public the advantage of reducing this worthless pair even below the level of their former degradation, and given to them the scorn of the mob, in addition to the contempt of the honest, the rational, and the good. Hunt has now made good the placard of the preceding day, by scampering off like a dog with a tin-kettle tied to his tail."

Three mails from Hamburg and one from Holland have arrived, the contents of which are unimportant. It is stated from the French frontiers that considerable desertions have taken place from the army of the Low Countries. Government of the Netherlands are actively proceeding with the erection of frontier fortresses in all directions. Letters from Hanover state, that the Duke and Duchess of Clarence will set out from Hanover, on their return to England, at the end of the present or in the beginning of the next month.

We have again to notice the non-arrival of French Papers; but private letters of the 18th have reached town, which relate entirely to the subject of the reported death of the King, to which, in the first instance, we attached not the slightest degree of credit. The refusal of the Duke of Rochelieu to accept the pension voted to him, is said to have reached the Chamber of Peers on Tuesday last. The French Funds on Tuesday were at 89. 80c. On Saturday, according to an express arrived yesterday, they were rather lower.

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FROM THE UNITED STATES.

[The following we cut out from the National Advocate some time since and laid it aside, intending the first opportunity that the room could be spared to insert it. It is too great a literary curiosity not to be preserved. The editor of that excellent paper, the Hudson Wing, introduces it to his readers in the following witty strain.—*N. Y. Ev. Pos.*]

Tammany Literature.—That immaculate band of patriots, who are combined under the name and style of the Tammany Society, in New York, when they first nominated Gen. Jackson were about to come among them, agreed, "unanimously," they say, to send him a long talk. This was a prudent course, beyond all question; for a man so united for "principles so unanimously," might prove, if not conciliated, a very troublesome visitor to a race of men who may be said, like Arbuthnot and Ambrister, in some sort to have "identified themselves with the savages." They would have been lacking in Indian sagacity had they acted otherwise.

It was a matter of considerable moment, likewise, to use terms of expression suited to the great occasion. The simple eloquence of the native aborigines of this land was found sufficient to have little influence on the feelings or judgement of this mighty hero; and the Tammanies therefore very wisely determined to keep as far from it as possible.

The battle of New-Orleans is introduced as follows;

"Columbia's voice, in peals of iron thunder, proclaimed the *dread* fate of that *ceaseless* morn; Carrera was drenched with human gore! Sloan and Bellona retired from the *unassigned* field!"—scared off, no doubt, by the terrible vanquisher of the Creek Indians.

It is in vain however, to think of giving any adequate idea of this excellent production, and we shall therefore copy it entire, by which we communicate, we presume, is needed. The address is its own expositor:

"*Tammany Society, or Columbian Order.*

"NEW-YORK Feb. 15, 1819.

"Sir—In addition to the honor—we feel the the liveliest pleasure in transmitting to you, the unanimous sentiments of our national institution; they are such as we anticipate from the whole Arch Angel band which we are now fully developed by their voice in the great council of the nation.

"The date of our resolutions, sir, will shew your early interest we took, in *publicly expressing our unbiassed opinion, without your solicitation*, OUR *disinterested* PATRIOTISM, your GALLANTRY *and* DECISION, in the *arduous* conflict you so *happily*, and so *gloriously* succeeded in. The very *extraordinary and brilliant* acts in which occurred in the *unfortunate* late *glorious* war with Great Britain, have stamped with *imperishable* eclat, the American name; especially, that *unprecedented* scene which closed the last act, of so *much British* pride and folly at New Orleans. To you, sir, under the Divine auspices, and the *same patriot of our hearts*, our *continental western brethren*, our country is indebted for the result of *the most unprecedented day*.

"Columbia's voice, in peals of iron thunder, proclaimed the *dread* fate of that ever-illustrious morn! was drenched with *human gore*! Mars and Bellona retired from the *unassigned* field! and gaulish Peace resumed her gentle reign! but how treacherous are the fleeting views and hopes of creatures man! the furies as an agent mechanic ed prematured by Spanish, British, Indian, and Corsican tri! with an electing mass planned, and matured in Pluto's conclave, they again rush forth to *wage the tracks of lasting war* in forsaken bon and in blood!! The arsenal of heaven still preserved an avenging sword, to punish this *long cultivated* perfidy. The Genius of our country placed it in your *heroic* hands—the trusted Leader of our aspiring Society, so long suffered with impunity by an indicting murder-ous nation, and the panders of a rival court, together with their less criminal, ignorant Aborigines—sons of nature—has promptly avenged—justice, honour, humanity, marched in your train to the fields of victory.

"The Society's vote, with all its *thanks*, has *entwined a laurel* round your brow, *honorable to time*. We appendage your noble deeds, and greet you here, *Scourge of freedom's enemies*, Spanish *perfidy, and Indian cruelty*—these, sir, are the sentiments of the sons of liberty in New York, who compose the national institution of Tammany Society or Columbian Order. (No. 1, of the United States.—Here, sir, we regard the patriot flame—I *preserved by concord*, its effulgence, in a blaze of glory, shall become the general encompass you to the temple of *interminable fame and honor*. The hearts of your countrymen swoln with indignation at the *malignant hearts of persecuting cuss, expanded to explosion, and, in one spontaneous flame, willed the un-*fired prudence and resolution.

"I have the honor sir, in behalf of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, (and the committee whose names are under written,) to subscribe myself your friend and fellow patriot.

WM MOONEY, G S and

"Chairman of the committee."

"Commonly called the earth. E E P.

REMARK.

We are too much lost in admiration and astonishment to utter a word more than "Hail Columbia, happy land!"

—

CONCORD, (N. H.) March 16.

Warning to Cancer Doctors!

At the late sitting of the court at Portsmouth, a certain doctor Evans of Candia, was sentenced to the state prison for two years. The story we understand is simply this. He undertook to remove a tumour from a lady's breast,—no cure, no pay. The lady suffered several months torture from his caustic, and was dismissed as cured, with a large open ulcer and her constitution ruined. The doctor sued for his fee—contending it was a perfect cure. The demand being unjust, rendered it necessary for him to resort to dishonest means to support it. He swore roundly to every thing he thought necessary to substantiate his claim; but unfortunately for the doctor, he swore to *too much*. He was convicted of perjury and sentenced as above.

☞ Those needing the doctor's services will now call at Concord, and what should recommend him to his numerous customers, he will always be found at home.

It was a co-partner of the doctor, as we are informed, that was fined a short time since, 300 dollars, with costs of court, for mal-practice, in applying caustic to a lady's ancle, by which the joint was destroyed.

It is a subject of congratulation that our courts of law begin to take cognizance of this species of crime—that a check is about to be put to a class of men that are pests of society, who are daily endangering the lives of the people, imposing their secret nostrums upon the ignorant and credulous, and are as ignorant of the nature of disease, & the use of suitable remedies, as the beasts they ride.

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From the Boston Paladium.

FROM INDIA.

By the ship Saratoga, capt. Leach, form Calcutta bound to Boston, (put into Portsmouth,) we have received papers to the 4th of November.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

The first division of the volunteers destined for Ceylon, embarked yesterday, when the ships dropped down the river. The intelligence from Ceylon continues every day more and more favourable; and no doubts are now entertained of the tranquility of the island having been re-established. On the arrival of the volunteers, the 20th regiment, now at Ceylon, will embark for Prince of Wales' Island, Bencoolen, &c. Rumours are abroad, that another destination, having some important political ends in view, awaits the marine regiment.

We have nothing to offer to our readers of any importance, in the way of intelligence from central India. The returning tranquility of the provinces, so lately the seat of rapine and war, is fortunately taking away the interest we once felt, in accounts from that part of the country; and leaves the journalist little else to do, than record his sense of the wisdom and vigour of the policy, whose good fruits appear in the barrenness of his own columns.

The scarcity in the money market of Calcutta continues still to be felt. It not worth enquiring into, how far a commercial bank, on a large and liberal scale of accommodation, would tend to obviate evils, arising from the circulating medium being too limited for the trading operation, which the spirit of mercantile speculation has created?

—

BERMUDA, March 7.

A great mortality, we are sorry to learn, has lately taken place, among the troops in the garrison of Tobago.

The Crater of the Soufriere Mountain in the island of St. Vincent, we ascertain has been filled with water. The centre has about 16 fathoms of that fluid which appears by the latest accounts to be still rising, and has a sulphuric taste, emitting a strong smell.

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The following Circular from the house of Messrs. Campbell, Bowden and Co. of London, addressed to Joseph Fowler, Esq. their agent in the United States, and their other correspondents, will explain the circumstances of the momentary embarrassments of their affairs, and the gratifying developement under which they were enabled to resume their payments.

LONDON, 19th Jan. 1819.

Sir—We make no doubt that advices will have reached you of the unpleasant situation in which the great and very extraordinary delay in the returns we have been expecting from all quarters had unfortunately placed us on the 8th inst. and we therefore take the earliest opportunity of informing you, that the Bank of England having come forward to our assistance with a loan of £150,000, and our private friends, who have on this trying occasion, and notwithstanding the great and general pressure of the times, acted in the most liberal manner towards us, making us a further voluntary advance of £50,000, we are enabled to resume our payments on the 12th inst. and we have now the full means of discharging our engagements.

It is incumbent upon us to state, that after a strict investigation of our affairs, by six of the most respectable Merchants of this city, it is fully evident our assets, made up much under what they will necessarily yield, and reposing upon the best securities, exceed our debts by £200,000; and on these grounds it is that we feel fully warranted in soliciting a continuance of that confidence and good will with which our friends have hitherto honoured us.

Although not the smallest restrictions are imposed upon our operations, yet we consider ourselves in honor bound not to engage in any new concerns, until we shall have reduced our affairs within the scope and management of our own capital, and we are, on this account, under the necessity of declining for the present any new engagements. We trust, however that the arrangements we are making for the rapid liquidation of our pending concerns, will in a short time be carried into full effect and enable us to enter again into active correspondence with you.

We have to we great pleasure in adding, that our temporary suspension has not in the least affected our friends, Messrs. Collings & Maingy, of Rotterdam, whose great prudence and very extensive means continue to give them every claim to the utmost confidence of their numerous friends. Referring to their own communications on the subject, we have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

CAMPBELL, BOWDEN & Co.

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The following confirmation of the destruction of Commodore Aury's fleet at Old Providence, and the distressed situation of the troops at that place, naked and in a state of starvation, is copied from the Kingston, (Jam.) Chronicle, of Feb. 4.

The following statement has been handed to us for publication, and we are assured that the authenticity of the relation is indisputable: we therefore feel it our duty to give it a place;

"The following are the names of officers carried off since the 21st September last, by the fever and ague, so prevalent at Old Providence: Colonels Irving and Henry, captain Arnold, assistant commissary Beal, lieutenants Smith, Robertson, Moore and Burke, Cannon of Chili's nephew, doct. Clark, and many more, whose names are not recollected, and which does not include a very great number of mulattoe seamen who were considerably exposed, constantly lying about in the bushes, with no covering except the clothes on them; in fact no medicine could be procured, and, from the very great scarcity of provisions, no nourishment could be obtained for them. One hundred and seven British seamen and soldiers have deserted, and the greater part of them went so far as to venture themselves in small canoes, hardly fit to contain more than 4 or 5, trusting themselves to the ocean. Many more would have followed, had not the remaining boats been so guarded as to prevent the possibility of an escape. An English seaman, named Nelson, late of the British navy, was hung for expressing his discontent—the unfortunate man knew nothing of his sentence, until brought to the place of execution, when he requested permission to write his friends in London, and to be allowed time to say his prayers; the former was refused him and the latter request was after some hesitation granted. Neither officers or soldiers have received pay for upwards of eighteen months, several of whom are in a state of nakedness. On the Island there are two Camps, one consisting of French, the other of English and Americans; the former fare considerably best, which is attributed to the partiality of their General, and the Commissary General, a Mulatto, being of that country. Previous to the sailing of the Shearwater, some of the English Officers had not received any rations for five days. Several runaway negroes are at Old Providence from this island, and one, a Samboe of the name of Thomas, belonging to Pedro Estate, Morant-Bay, has been recognized by a Gentleman there; he says that before leaving Jamaica he received an advance of eight dollars from an officer—The whole of Aury's fleet is on shore (except the Congress) but which is so much injured as to be completely unseworthy. All the British officers have left Providence in disgust, and several English seamen are left behind only for want of opportunity to get away; poor wretches they are much to be pitied, as they are completely allured away and are in a most deplorable state. The officers attribute the great desertion in part to the tyranny of Admiral Bogue, a man destitute of humanity, and who was formerly a barber at St. Thomas's; he possesses a most tyrannical disposition, and the sailors hold him in such dread, that on the 21st November last, there were upwards of one hundred men known to be absent in the bush; and at the present moment, in consequence of the sickly state of the garrison, not more than 50 men can be mustered capable of service."

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At a late hour last night, the fast sailing ship *Ann Maria*, Capt. Waite, arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 26th of Feb. By this arrival we have received from our correspondents at London, regular files of papers, Prices Current & Lloyd's Lists, to the 24th of Feb. & Liverpool papers to the 26th inclusive.

The aggregate averages of grain, for the six weeks previous to the 23d of Feb. was as follows: wheat, 77 7 ; barley, 66-6; Oats, 32-8; rye, 67-10; peas, 88-6

The ports are in consequence shut against the importation of foreign wheat, and open for all other descriptions of grain. Wheat & all other kinds of grain may be imported free from British America.

The following vessels were to be launched at Plymouth, early in the spring: Fondroyant, 82 guns; Sterling, Cast - 74; Portland, 60; Lancaster, 60; Pyramus, 42. The Active frigate, Sir James Gordon, is fitting at Portsmouth for Quebec; Capt. Barry, is appointed Naval Commissioner at that place, & goes out in the frigate.

The late Ex-King of Spain, died a short time since at Naples.

On the 22d of Feb. it was reported in London, that King of France was dead. In announcing this event the Sun of the 22d, observes, "We shall be happy in finding that this report is not well founded, though we confess that, from the quarter whence we received it, we are not disposed to raise any doubts of its authenticity. We say we shall be happy in finding that the report is not well founded, not only because we revere the virtues, & respect the abilities of the French Monarch, but because we fear that his death would be the signal for the vile Faction of Jacobinism once more to rear his head, and France be exposed to new horrors that might disturb the tranquility of all other States."

A definitive arrangement for regulating the payment of 100 Millions indemnities, due from France to the Allies, was concluded on the 2d of February; the time fixed on is June 1820, for the payment of the first instalment of one third part.

M. Beauregard, formerly physician to Bonaparte, was to leave England early in the month of March for St. Helena, as medical attendant to the Ex-Emperor. This appointment is sanctioned by the Allies.

A recent arrival from Sierra Leone, informs that the slave trade was in a prosperous state on the coast.

An association has been formed at Treves, for the establishment of a settlement in the United States. Great numbers are ready to embark.

France is engaged in establishing a colony in Senegal, for the cultivation of cotton, indigo, coffee, & sugar.

A letter from Stockholm of Jan. 15 contradicts the report, of Sweden having sold the island of St. Bartholomews.

Count Regnault, (Saint Jean d'Angely,) has obtained permission to return to Paris.

John Sackehouse, the Eskimaux, who went out in the late Northern expedition, died at Edinburgh on the 14th Feb. He had already rendered important service to the country in the late expedition of discovery, and great expectations were formed of the utility which he would prove on the voyage about to sail for Baffin's Bay. The Admiralty, had directed the greatest pains to be taken in his farther education; and he had been several months in Edinburgh with this view, when he was seized with a violent inflammation in the chest, which carried him off in a few days. Just before his death, the poor Eskimaux said he knew he was going to die; that his father and mother had died in the same way; and that his sister, who was the last of all his relations, had just appeared to him & called him away.

Lord Cochrane's steam vessel was lying at the Commercial docks, London, on the 20th of Feb.

Another posthumous work of Madame de Stael, will soon be published. The Morning Herald says, "this work will contain much novel information."

The Prince of Poix, Governor of Versailles, died at Paris on the 15th of Feb.

Lord Erskine, was in a very low state of health.

An official article in the Stockholm Gazette, of the 2d Feb. states, that a new Tariff of Export duties is drawn up, and will be put in force; the basis of which is, that the exportation of goods shall be prohibited except of some few, the exportation of which would cause a scarcity of some raw materials necessary to the country, or in some other manner loss & injury; and that all goods which may be exported in Swedish vessels (consequently timber,) may be exported in foreign vessels also, without any limitation to certain quantities, or any difference in the duties, except that the former are to pay five, & the latter 10 per cent. of the value; but all goods, the duties on which is only twelve schillings (or pence) per the 100 dollars, may be shipped in foreign vessels without any augmentation of the duty.

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CORRECTION.—The editors of the *New-York Gazette*, having received the following letter from a friend in Liverpool, feel gratified in having it in their power to benefit those who are constantly writing to their correspondents in England.

LIVERPOOL, 14th Jan. 1819.

Messrs. Lang, Turner & Co. New-York,

Gentlemen—Knowing your anxiety to do all in your power to promote the interests of your commercial friends, I take leave to suggest the propriety of your making public, for their information, the fact that, by our post office laws, "owners or consignees of goods arriving in vessels from foreign parts are entitled to receive their letters free of sea postage, provided they do not in the whole exceed six ounces in weight, and that the person to whom they are addressed be described as owners or consignees in the address or superscription"—as follows:

Messrs. Cropper, Benson & Co.
Consignees of goods per Pacific,
LIVERPOOL.

But if letters are addressed as under—
Messrs. Cropper, Benson & Co.
LIVERPOOL.

Consignees per Pacific.

the postage will not be allowed.

As letters are more frequently directed the latter way, and are consequently charged with the postage, you will be doing a general service, not only to publish this yourselves, but to request your brother editors throughout the union to give it all the publicity possible.

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We observe by the London papers, that *rat skins* are now made use of as uppers to ladies' shoes. The leather is remarkably soft and beautiful, and the seams are fancifully arranged.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

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From the Evening Post.

Economy.—Having made an accurate experiment, as to the difference of ex ense in burning sperm oil or dip'd tallow candles, I am induced to give the result, for the benefit of all those who think "a penny saved is as good as a penny earned." A lamp with two wicks, containing one third of a half pint of winter pressed oil, which cost at $1 25 per gallon, two candle six molds, burnt 9 hours and 30 minutes. A dip'd tallow candle weight 2 2 3 oz. cost at 18 cents per lb. three hours, burnt 3 hours and 35 minutes. The light of the lamp was equal or rather superior to the candle, and required no attention, while the candle required snuffing two dozen. The difference that will be saved one third cheaper than tallow. In warm weather the proportion in favor of oil would be still greater, as summer strained oil, which sells at retail at 87 1-2 cents per gallon, would then burn as well and rather longer than winter pressed oil, and candles would consume more rapidly. I find that oil makes not only the cheapest, but a more cleanly and steady light than candles. FRANKLIN.

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DIED.

At Fredericton, N. B on the 9th Feb inst, universally regretted, JOHN JARVIS, Esq. late Capt. 4th Royal Veteran Battalion, and Town Major of New Brunswick.

The most ardent zeal and activity in His Majesty's Service, have marked this young Officer's career through life, and yet calmly is Consin, during the late war with the United States, who as a Captain in the Glengarry Light Infantry. His distinguished services called for the admiration of his Country. His sufferings during the last six years of his life were unrivalled, having while leading his Company to the most gallant manner at the Battle of Ogdensburgh lost one arm, and received a most severe wound in the other, the consequence of which were finally the cause of his death, at an age which with a sound and vigorous constitution might have justified a hope of his living to an advanced period of life. His virtues in private life are no less entitled to the esteem of his Friends; uniting with the most gentle integrity that urbanity of manners which distinguishes the character of the manly soldier, and which had endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. In his character were united the distinct and efficacious Son, the tender husband and fond parent—in him Society is deprived of one of its most valuable members, and the Service of one of its brightest ornaments.

A SERMON

DELIVERED IN
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, QUEBEC;
By the late Rev. ALEX. SPARK, D. D.
on the 7th March, 1819,
The day of his Death.
ALSO,
A Funeral Sermon,
PREACHED — that OCCASION,
The 14th March, 1819.
A small number of the above for sale at this Office.

CASH,

and the highest price, paid for hatting and shipping

FURS,

BY
ROGERS & STOCKINGS,
delivered at their Hat Manufactory, opposite J. Murchison's, Merchant Tailor, York,

A FARM FOR SALE,

BEING composed of the rear halves of Lots No. 10 & 11, in 2d Concession of Markham, with about 70 acres under improvement; is well watered & excellent Land. Enquire of
EZEK. BENSON.
York, 21st April, 1819.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.
BLOODY MURRAIN.

The above distressing complaint having made its appearance in Chester county, and there being too much reason to fear it may extend its ravages by infection, the following preventives are offered as the most approved. Certain cures it is believed do not exist—

Cleanly stables—dry sweet straw for litter, often changed—sweet clear water—the rack staves and trough anointed with tar, sulphur and assafœtida mixed—a free use of salt slightly mixed with sulphur—should one of the cattle be infected, remove him from the rest, fumigate the stable with vinegar poured on hot stones, and rub the noses of the sound cattle with the above mixture; and in case of death bury the animal deep, with the hide on.

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The extensive country watered by the great rivers Oronoco and Magdalena, and their tributary streams, in Spanish America, is said, by Dr. Robinson, to produce in abundance the largest and best ship timber in the world. "Vast forests," he says, "of cedar and mahogany are to be found on, and adjacent to, these waters; it is not uncommon to see boats sixty feet in length and eight in diameter hewn out of a single tree! and ebony, satin wood, Gateady, purple wood, and almost every species of wood deemed rare and valuable, are produced in those countries, as well as all the precious gums and balsams so highly prized throughout the rest of the world.

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Scottish Fanatics.—A religious sect professing some most extraordinary doctrines, has appeared in the Highlands of Perthshire. These misguided fanatics have come from the Lowlands—they call themselves "free-men," and adopt the tenets of the Minnonites of the 16th century, and of that sect known in England by the name of Brownonians. They affirm that every sort of external worship is useless—that they are free from all mortal and political restraint—that the truth has made them free, and that being under the immediate guidance of the holy spirit, they can commit no sin. Happily this sect is not numerous.

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From the Albany Argus.

MR. EDITOR—As every thing relating to agriculture is read with great interest, please insert the following:

I sowed 1 bushel of flaxseed in the spring of 1817, on little more than an acre of ground, corn stock land, pretty much worn down, and soil a sandy loam. I soaked the seed 12 hours in a strong lye made of potash, and then dried it with plaster.—The crop was eighteen bushels of seed, and 696 pounds of excellent flax.

Ww. CANFIELD.
Schodack, Feb. 10, 1819.

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Productions of old Dutchess.—Mr. John S Frear, merchant of this village, bought on Thursday last, three drest hogs, weighing as follows:—1st hog, 410 lbs.; 2d hog, 360; 3d hog, 614; total, 1384 lbs.

Joseph Burton,
ORNAMENTAL
HOUSE PAINTER
AND
GLAZIER
FROM LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that all orders in the line of his profession will be strictly attended to, and neatly executed, on reasonable terms. Orders taken in by Mr. Mosly, Auctioneer.

Scarborough, April 6th, 1819.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Stoyles, where he has a consignment of excellent

WHISKEY

for sale, at 5s. 3d. N. Y. Curr'y. per gallon.

—ALSO—

A QUANTITY OF

Iron Hollow Ware,

(*Box and Franklin Stoves, &c*) to be disposed of at the prices they are sold for at the Manufactory, including transport.

A Discount of 5 per cent made to purchasers of the Iron Ware exceeding Fifty Dollars.

W. ALLAN.

York, 21st Nov 1818.

TO BE LET,

THE house in which the Editor now lives. Enquire at the office

Land for Sale.

Lot No. 9 in the 10th Concession Southern Division Dorchester, 200
Lot No. 18. 19. in the 8th Concession Southern Division Dorchester 400 Acres.
Lot No. 20, 21, 22, 23, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Dereham 800 Acres.

1400

For terms, apply to Stephen Jarvis, Esq. York. or to Mr. Robert Smith, Bellville.

York, March 23, 1819.

AN Englishman recently arrived in this Province, wants a Situation in the Town of York, as a Clerk, Book-keeper, or Schoolmaster to teach Writing, Arithmetic, the Mathematics, and French Language The Advertiser for 12 years had the management as Book-keeper of an extensive mercantile concern in London, from which he can produce undeniable recommendations.

For particulars enquire at this Office.

THE subscriber particularly requests that all those persons indebted to him, previous to the co-partnership of Wood and Anderson, will Liquidate their respective accompts on or before the first day of May next, otherwise they will without reserve be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

G. C. WOOD.

York, 2d March 1819. 6w11

Valuable Lands for Sale.

LOT No. 31, second Concession of the Township of York.

Nos. 7, 12 and 13, first meridianal concession of the Township of Etobicoke.

No. 14, fifth concession Township of Scott.

For particulars enquire at this Office. 4 w. 14.

NOTICE,

THE Subscriber hereby forbids any person or persons from purchasing the following notes, the same to be given by him to Catton Canstock for Forty Dollars, now in the hands of Mr. John Grover of Haldimand; also the other said to be given by him to the said Canstock, now in the hands of Darcy Boulton, Esq. of York, for Thirty Dollars, as both these notes are forged.

JABEZ LYNDE.

Whitby, 31th March, 1819. 3w16.

The Christian Recorder.

GENTLEMEN holding Subscription Lists of the above Publication, are requested to forward the same immediately to Mr. GEORGE DAWSON, Bookseller, York: and to whom the first six months payment may be remitted on the receipt of the first Number, which is now ready for delivery.

York, April 2d, 1819.

SALE OF LANDS.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the Province early in the summer, offers for sale, the undermentioned Lands. The titles unexceptionable.

Lot No. 19, third concession of York, 200 acres, on Yonge street, commonly called SPRINGFIELD, with about 20 acres of improvement; on which are two Dwelling Houses, a large frame Barn & Stables, and a Still House. This lot is only 3 miles from the Town of York, and has a never-failing brook on it, with a capital *Mill seat*, about 100 yards from the main road. The Dwelling House is in complete repair, and possession can be given in the summer.

200 acres in the Township of Landsdown, in the District of Bathurst, on the Gananoque Lake, being Lot No. 14 in the sixth concession. This lot is supposed to have plenty of stave timber on it.

Lot No. 34 in the 3d concession of the Township of Uxbridge, containing 200 acres.

N. B. The above Lands will be sold cheap, as it is the Subscriber's intention to quit the Province.

ALSO FOR SALE,

TOGETHER or separate, Lots No. 22 & 23 in the first concession of the Township of York, on Yonge Street, formerly the property of Mr. Alfred Barrett, consisting of 420 acres, 200 of which are under good fence, consisting of a proportion of arable and meadow lands. On No. 22 is erected a handsome Dwelling House, 35 feet by 30, two stories with attics, with a room 25 feet by 30: the house was painted, and the rooms papered, and made fit for a respectable family, last summer. There are two large Barns in complete repair, Granaries, &c. There is an Orchard with 140 trees, most of which bore last summer, with a large Garden, consisting of Fruit peculiar to the country.

Lot No. 23 has 100 acres of improvement; a Dwelling House; a large Barn; Still House now in full operation, on a good Creek, capable of any light Machinery, with a good dam on it.

This situation being only 10 miles from York, in a well settled country, cannot fail to be valuable. Liberal terms of payment will be given, upon one of fourth the purchase money being paid down. For further particulars, apply on the premises, to the Subscriber.

J. M JACKSON.

N. B. 35 Acres of Wheat and Rye can be taken at a valuation.

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 5 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Goulfield Eastern Division, & Acres Western District, 200

The Northerly parts of No. 25 & 26 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Dereham, District of London, 200

North half of Lot No. 24 and the Southerly part of No. 21 in the said Township of Dereham, 200

Lot No. 21 in the 9th Concession do. do. 200

Lot No. 27 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Murray, in the District of Newcastle 200

1000

Part of Lot No. 7 South side of Hospital Street in the Township of York containing, 3-4 of an acre

ALSO.

A Good new two Story Dwelling HOUSE, Store House, Stable and other out Houses, situate opposite the Church in the said Town of York, the said House is well finished with four rooms on the lower floor, and seven on the upper floor, with a good Cellar under the kitchen, and a durable well of excellent water in the said Cellar, also a good two horse pleasure Waggon, and one do. one horse do. do.

EZEK. BENSON.

York, 30th March, 1819. tf—14.

General Land Agency Office,
YORK, UPPER-CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every Description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expense.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions with it, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be post-paid.

B. GEALE,
J. FITZ-GIBBON.

York, 29th March, 1819 tf—14.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Heen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, wood wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of wild Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 2d Concession, 13, 15 } Whitchurch.
1st Concession.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor Kingston, 12th March, 1819

LANDS FOR SALE.

In the Township of Clarke,
Lots No. 16 17 & 18, Broken fronts 600 Acres.
16 17 & 18, 1st Con. 600.
17 & 18 2d. do 400.
17 & 18 3d. do 400.
In the Township of Cramahe,
Lots No. 17 18 & 19 3d Con. 600.
14 & 15 4th do 400.
In the Township of Darlington,
Lots No. 15 3d Concession 200
8 4th do 200.
In the Township of York,
Lot No. 37 3d Concession 200.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 16th Dec. 1818.—tf. 51.

A GARDENER

FROM Great Britain, wants a situation: he served a regular apprenticeship to the gardener of the Right Hon. Wm. Wellesley Pole, and hopes to be able to give full satisfaction to those who may employ him.

Enquire at this Office. 3w9.

For Sale, or to Let,

FROM the first day of May next, the property of the Subscriber situated on that part of Yonge Street, U. C. commonly known by the appellation of MILLFORD, distant from York only six miles: upon which are erected a *Flour Mill*, 45 feet by 35, three stories high, with two run of stones, capable of manufacturing from 2 to 300 bushels of wheat in 24 hours, and in the best manner, the machinery having been constructed upon the latest and most improved plan (that of the bevel and spur gear,) having a plentiful supply of water, furnished by the West branch of the river Don.—Also a *Dwelling House*, 30 feet square and two stories in height, part of which is appropriated for a Store—A *Blacksmith's Shop*, with one set of Tools complete.—And a small *Log House*, for the accommodation of a Miller.

This situation, from its great convenience, being almost immediately on the main road leading from the capitol of the Province to Lake Simcoe, and commanding, as it does, a large extent of grain country, is extremely valuable—and particularly so, if connected with a Mercantile establishment, either in the town of York, or on the spot.

Should it be sold, the terms will be rendered easy: not more than one-fourth of the purchase money will be required to be paid down, the remainder in 3 or 4 years, with interest.

Proposals to be addressed to the subscriber, at Kingston, or to Messrs *Maitland, Gardiner & Auldjo*, Montreal.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

CASH
PAID FOR
WHEAT,
AT THE
GERMAN MILLS
IN MARKHAM.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. If not previously disposed of, they will be sold by Auction on Tuesday the 15th day of June next.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the following Lots of Land, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Elmsley, viz. 19, 20, 22, 24, 29, 30, most eligibly situated on the North side of the Rideau Lake, which forms their southern boundary. The great road to the Perth Settlement, leading through one of the Lots. They abound in excellent Timber, which from its being contiguous to water communication may be rafted to Montreal at a trifling expence. The quality of the soil and other advantages are such as to render this a desirable purchase of Farmers or persons engaged in the Lumber Trade For terms of payment and other particulars apply to William Marshall Esq. Perth Settlement, or the Subscriber in Woodhouse, London District.

ROBERT NICHOL.

York, Feb. 11 1819. 6m8.

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. THOS. HAMILTON, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods
AND
Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES,
IN CASH,

will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American
Bank Notes

exchanged, at a small discount.

tf—12.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the Public, that they have just received from Montreal, a very extensive assortment of Goods (too numerous to specify,) which will enable them to serve those who may be pleased to call at their store, on more reasonable Terms than the usual mode of doing business in the Country Establishment—this system they are determined to persevere in, and humbly hope it will meet with that approbation and support which it may merit.

FOWKE, WEBSTER & Co.

Smiths, Creek 15th March 1819. 2m 18.

TO LET.

THE Farm Lot & improvements formerly in the occupation of the Subscriber, situate on the Yonge Street Road, two miles from this Town.

SAM'L RIDOUT.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—6.

UPPER CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

YORK, Jan. 21th 1819.

The Agricultural Society offer the following premiums for the undermentioned breed animals, to be exhibited at the Market House, at York, on Thursday the 17th day of June next.

	Dollars.
For the best Bull,	30
second do.	20
third do.	10
best Cow,	15
second do.	10
third do.	5
best Ram,	15
second do.	10
third do.	5

(The above animals to be between three and five years of age.)

(By Order) R. C. HORNE.
Sec'y.

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsq.
5 lines & under,	2s 6d.	7 1-2d.
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d. per line, the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. No advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 5s. for the first insertion.—A great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is as stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - - *Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macauley, Esq. - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - - - - *New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq. - - *Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - *Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - - *Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - *Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point*
M. Bo[illegible] - - - *Port Talbot*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - *Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - - *Amherstburg.*

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YORK.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. III. YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1819. No. 18.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. Maitland,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York on the twenty second day of April instant to be commenced held, called and elected, and to every of you.

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the ninth day of March last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the twenty second day of April instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; HEREBY convoking AND by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday, the thirty first day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereon to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this thirteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen and in the Fifty-ninth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Our Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the fifty-second year of Our Reign, entitled "An "Act to enable the Governor Lieutenant "Governor, or person administering "the Government of our said Province, "to appoint one or more additional "Port or Ports, place or places of Entry "within this Province, and to appoint "one or more Collector or Collectors of "the same respectively" revived and continued by An Act passed in the fifty sixth year of our Reign, entitled "An Act "to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint "one or more additional Port or Ports, "place or places of Entry within this "Province, and to appoint one or more "Collectors of the same respectively" *It is provided* that it shall & may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion shall require, and as to him shall seem meet, to declare and appoint by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, place or places (other than ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandise not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into this Province from the United States of America, AND WHEREAS for the greater facility in collecting the said duties, and also for the convenience of trade it is requisite that an additional Port or place of Entry should be established at PORT TALBOT, in the Township of Dunwich, in the County of Middlesex, in the District of London, of our said Province of Upper Canada, NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking the same into our Royal consideration, DO hereby under the authority of the said Act passed in the forty second year of our Reign, and revived and continued by the said Act, passed in the fifty sixth year of our Reign, and by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, DECLARE and APPOINT Port Talbot in the Township of Dunwich, in the County of Middlesex, in the District of London aforesaid, to be an additional Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandise, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into this Province from the United States of America, in the same manner as other Ports of Entry and Clearance, heretofore established under and by virtue of the said Act.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein at York, this eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the Fifty-ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Shore or Spier, or their Representatives, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Raleigh and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Orford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*: and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fees on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table:

	Sterling
Two hundred Acres,	£16 12 6
Three Hundred Acres,	24 11 7
Four hundred Acres,	32 5 8
Five Hundred Acres,	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres,	47 13 10
Seven hundred Acres,	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres,	63 2 0
Nine hundred Acres,	70 16 1
One thousand Acres,	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres,	86 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres,	93 18 4

The Fees per 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £3 14 1

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)

On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 30th 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to *JOHN FOSTER*, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that Lot No. 5, in the 12th Concession of Bertie, will be thrown open for Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto within Six Months from this date.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Gerrea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

NOTICE

A number of Lots of One hundred Acres each situated on Public Roads now laying out running through the School Townships of Southwold, Yarmouth and Houghton will be sold by Public Auction for actual settlement to the highest bidder at Ross's Tavern on Talbot Road, on the first of July next; One fourth of the Purchase Money to be paid down, & the remainder by three equal annual Instalments with interest.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Coun.

York, 26th Feb. 1819.

NOTICE.

TWENTY EIGHT Lots, containing about the sixth of an acre each, surveyed and laid out in the Town of York, in the late Hospital Reservation, adjoining the square reserved for the Gaol and Court House, will be sold (for the benefit of a Hospital to be established in this Town) by Public Auction to the highest bidder, on Saturday the first day of May next.—One half of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder in six months.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

THOS. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

Surveyor General's Office, (where the Plan may be seen.)
York, 23d March, 1819.

Executive Council Office,
York, 19 Feb. 1819.

DIVERS applications having been made to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for Grant or Lease of certain Lands, situate in the District of Newcastle, and in the Midland District, with a view to establish *Iron Works* thereon, it is thought proper to afford an Open Competition for Lease, & it is therefore this day ORDERED by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, That Proposals will be received until the first day of May next, by the Clerk of the Council, from any individual for *Lease* of certain Tracts on or near the Crow River, which empties itself into the River Trent, and for Licence to dig Iron Ore.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

There being reason to suppose that the above Advertisement has been misunderstood—it is explained, that, the competition afforded is not as to Rent. The Proposals required are as to Scale and efficiency of Establishment, and security of performance. J. SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

3d April, 1819. 15

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th April, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Representative of HENRY GROAT, to take out the Lease of the Clergy Reserve, No. 21 in the 3d Concession of Whitby, within six months from this date; or on failure thereof the Lot will be Leased to EDWARD STARR.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

The Church Catechi

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Our readers will observe in our columns of to day, some important documents; which consist of a Protest, and its accompanying illustrative papers, put forth by Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, Lieutenant Governor of Fort Marlborough, (the settlement held by the Great Britain in the Island of Sumatra) against certain acts committed by the Dutch Commissioners of the Island of Java. The case is certainly a strong one, as made out by Sir Thomas, and it required to meet it with first decision and promptitude which he displayed on the occasion. That it will be capable of amicable adjustment between the two Governments at home, we should be unwilling to doubt. The Island of Banca is of much importance in a commercial point of view. The tin mines which it contains are very productive, and are worked by a Chinese colony, said to consist of 25,000 persons. Many cargoes are yearly carried to China, where the consumption is chiefly for religious purposes. It sells rather higher than the English grain tin, as the Chinese say it is more malleable, and on that account prefer it. In former times the profit from it to the Dutch East India Company was estimated at £450 000, but very little was sent to Europe. The island, and the tin mines, were taken possession of by us in 1813, and restored to the King of the Netherlands by the 8th article of the Convention of 1814, under what stipulations, and for what purposes, will appear from the protest of Sir T. S Raffles. We are sorry to add, that it is the opinion of that Gentleman, that there existed on the part of the Netherlands Government "an evident disinclination to concede any thing to the name and character of the British nation in the Eastern Seas; and that, judging by the general policy evinced, there seemed reason to believe it to be the wish of the Netherlands Government, to erase the recollection of the British Administration, and studiously to prevent the Native Princes and Chiefs perceiving any influence of the British Government in the arrangements of that transfer."

January 14.

Letters have have been received from Java, dated the 27th of September. They mention that a serious insurrection had broken out at Samarang. About 100 Dutch troops had been killed, and between 3 & 400 inhabitants had been massacred by the soldiery. Very high duties to be imposed on foreign shipping. The alteration was to take place on the 1st November. It is further stated, that serious differences have arisen between Sir Thomas Raffles & the Dutch Governors & Agents in the East Seas. The British character, it is said, has been insulted and degraded in the grossest terms, and the Governor has personally protested against the pretensions and principles on which the Dutch act. It will be recollected that by the convention of 1814, between this country & Holland, all colonies in Asia, in possession of the Dutch on the 1st January, 1803, were to revert to them: but it is alleged, that, not satisfied with this, they claim all they ever had in those seas, although many of them have not had the Dutch flag flying for the last 50 years. Their system is, to the first instance, to send a large force to overawe & intimidate the natives, and having once got them to sign a deed, then studiously to prevent the English from ever after having communication with the port; and, in prosecution of this project, are accused of sacrificing every unfortunate Prince who was acknowledged by and attached to the English.

New differences are said to be growing up between the governments of Spain & Portugal.

January 19.

Bonaparte's round table, which was made entirely of porcelain, with the exception of the leg, and its surface nearly covered with portraits of Conquerors, has been sent as a present by the King of France to the Prince Regent, and is now at Carlton House.

The Kendal Chronicle says:—We are informed from good authority, that at Manchester and its vicinity there are at this time either building, or the ground laid out for building 126 new cotton spinning factories! The speculators in that place are apparently calculating upon a monopoly of the trade of the whole globe.

Official Statement.—Abstracts of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain for the Quarters ending the 5th of January, 1818, and 1819, respectively, exclusive of arrear of War Duties:—

	1818.	1819.
Customs -	£3,017,641	£2,455,604
Excise -	5,429,672	6,228,040
Stamps -	1,105,552	1,230,5.2
Post Office -	260,000	310,000
Assessed Taxes,	2,630,217	2,308,475
Land Taxes -	8,3 1,34	408,360
Miscellaneous -	*2,0 8,348	133,334
	£13,714,764	£13,298,761

* The small sinking between 6 & 700,000 £ not quite anticipation of the Succession Duties, which would not in the ordinary course of payment have been received till the next, or the following Quarter.—The Miscellaneous also includes a large incidental repayment of impress money.

BRUN, SPAIN, Jan. 24.

Madrid enjoys the most perfect tranquility, and but for the extreme vigilance of the police, the numerous pasquinades every night in that capital, and a host of spies distributed to the public places, in every coffee house, in the theatres, and in every society would be observed.—The garrison is very numerous, besides the new guard, the regiment of Spanish guards, and that of the Walloon guards, there are three other regiments of infantry, and one of cavalry.—The two national theatres are much frequented, particularly that of Del Principe, where a tragic actor, who is the Talma of Spain, draws crowded audiences. The promenades on the Prado are always crowded with company, and it is not uncommon to see six hundred carriages there in a line.

Our differences with Rio Janeiro are far from being yet settled; not with standing the mediation of some allied powers, they have not been able hitherto to reconcile the reciprocal pretensions. The government of Brazil requires as the first condition, the restitution of the town of Olivenza and its territory.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

In the house of Lords, last night, lord Holland, on presenting a petition from certain insolvent debtors in confinement, relative to the insolvent act, expressed his hope that, since the present act was not found adequate to all the purposes at which it aimed, and since some measure that had the same objects in view will required, such improvements should be introduced into the intended bill as would tend to attain the ends in a manner more suitable to the circumstances of the country.—On some additional papers being presented by Lord Liverpool, relative to the late diplomatic transactions, lord Holland asked, whether there were among them any documents relative to the slave trade, and whether they contained a copy of the holy alliance, and what was the nature of its object? In answer to the former question, lord Liverpool repeated his promise of a communication: but, in reference to the latter, observed, that as the Prince Regent was not a party to the holy alliance, a copy of that act could not be consistently presented. With respect to the nature or tendency of that much talked of compact, the public must be still left to conjecture, as no communication whatever was made.

The Persian ambassador Mirza Abdoul Hassan Kan, arrived at Vienna on the 1st inst. on his way to London. He brings with him a beautiful Circassian girl, a present from the grand Vizier of Turkey.—*Paris Paper.*

Another Arrest.—Tyler, Bookseller, of Cow Cross-street, Smithfield, has been arrested on a judge's warrant, for selling Paine's Age of Reason.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Extract of a letter from Milan, dated January 1.

"The Princes of Wales is making preparations for a trip to the Holy land. The Baron & young Austin, who is always addressed by the title of prince, accompany her Royal Highness together with a vast suite. The princess told the Marchioness of Douglas, that it was her intention to be absent six months; and that she meant to visit all the places of note in Egypt.—During the princess's absence, her new palace will proceed. Two gentlemen lately arrived from England and a long conference with her royal highness."—*Morning paper.*

Princess of Wales.—We are informed, in a quarter to which we have often been indebted for important intelligence, that a gentleman, of very high character at the chancery bar, has visited a distinguished female in Italy, for the purpose of preparing her to expect a minute investigation of her conduct. It must be evident that the reports which have long been in circulation, & which recent events are said to render more striking, loudly call for enquiry. If the lady of any nobleman in England continued flitting about the world with similar volatility, would not the husband be censure if he did not resolutely demand investigation.—*Sun.*

Snow.—January 16—1st, there was so heavy a fall of snow on the fronts of Austrian Poland, that it covered it to the depth upon the ground as high as the houses.

There is a cause depending in the court of Chancery wherein the extraordinary name of "Kildare cranksockers & prakingsticks &c." appears as a party to the suit; the pronunciation of such names seems to be no small annoyance to the gentlemen of the long robe, and their coadjutors.

The James Monroe, arrived at Liverpool, after a quick passage from New-York, has brought considerable remittances for the merchants at Liverpool, Manchester, as well as some extensive orders for British manufactured goods, particularly Yorkshire cloths, upon which superior description meets a good sale in the American market. There have been, however, been several extensive failures on the other side of the Atlantic, chiefly owing to the unaccommodating temper of the bankers throughout the union, and to over strained speculations in the South American market.—*Leeds Mercury.*

On Sunday last, Wall, Cable, and Wilkinson, three persons of Longborough, returned from America to this place. About 6 months ago they, with several others, were induced to visit that "land of liberty and plenty," in the hopes of bettering their condition, but were miserably disappointed. They were in the neighborhood of Baltimore, where they were employed in breaking upon the roads; and bad as was their situation, many others of their countrymen were much worse off.—There was nothing but paper currency in circulation: they represent the country as swarming with thieves, and were repeatedly in danger of losing what little they had. These may be considered as home proofs, and we hope they will have the desired effect.—*Leicester Journal.*

Extract of a communication from lord Charles Somerset, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, to T. P. Courtenay, Esq. agent for that settlement, and transmitted by him to the Committee for Managing the Affairs of Lloyd's, for the information of merchants & masters of ships trading to the East Indies,

"The river Knysna, so long considered impracticable as a port, has, by repeated surveys made in the course of last year, been proved to be easy & safe of access, and a most valuable harbour, not only as a refuge for shipping when caught in a heavy southeast gale upon this dangerous coast, but its vicinity abounding in valuable timber for ship building, and other purposes. The former transport brig, in the service of the dock-yard at the Cape of Good Hope, was the first vessel that entered the Knysna, but being taken aback in the narrows, on event which, for want of local knowledge, her Commander did not expect, she struck upon an unknown sunken rock, and received so much injury that it became necessary to run her on shore within the entrance.—This circumstance, unpromising as it appeared, has in the end, led to the experience of the advantages which the harbour offers.—The Podargus sloop of war was sent to the assistance of the Emer, but from the recent misfortune which had happened, it was not intended that she should go into the river, her commander, however, upon surveying the entrance with the master of the sloop, was convinced that there was no danger, & accordingly ran in, took on board the Emer's stores, and came out perfectly satisfied with the excellence of the port. The Dispatch, a naval transport, drawing fifteen feet water when laden, has been twice in the Knysna for cargoes of timber; she has now gone thither a third time for a cargo of compass timber, which she is to take to England. His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to establish such signals as are most obviously necessary at the present moment; also a pilot & boat's crew, for giving directions and assistance to all vessels approaching the port. It may frequently happen that, although the weather may be favourable for ships coming in, that it might not be perfectly safe or possible for the pilot boat to go out. A signal is provided to indicate this circumstance, and the pilot boat will then be within the bar, to give the necessary directions for anchoring, &c. It is also the intention of His Excellency to establish the merchant code of telegraphic signals by Capt. Murrayt, R. N. and communication will be made by means of it after the 1st day of May next."

THE UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

The *bone relicts* which has been excavated on the south front of the handsome pile was exhibited to the public gaze on Saturday last, the idea is that—

Britannia is offering a recompence—holding out a wreath in each hand to our navy & army. The soldiers are classically treated. On the left, the army, indicated by heroes & warriors of different ages. The figures are four feet in height & possessing uncommon intelligence & animation. Smirke furnished the drawing & Westmacott executed it.

The house will be finished in November; but it will occupy a month longer to complete the interior decorations, namely, the furniture, &c. A portico of the Doric order, with four columns, of 3 feet square as those on the Western side, will give a commanding effect to the *bone relicts*. The principal rooms will be three, each from 60 to 70 feet long, & 30 wide. The first—the saloon will be richly ornamented with shields of the three countries—England, Scotland and Ireland. At the upper end of the apartment will be placed a very fine picture of Lord Lyndesh, as being the founder of the club. The second great room is intended for a library & reading room; the third, the dining & coffee room; other eating rooms: the largest is to be a grand lodge; this is to be called the house-dining-room, wherein covers will be laid every day in the year. There are two billiard rooms. The establishment will be very large, not less than 15 men servants, with proper domestics of a superior description: the *mains d'hotel* to have a salary of 1,200 a year. Immense & large cellars for wine: they will contain 150 pipes, and a great part of them already filled.

The first dinner will be held in January, at which the Duke of Wellington will preside. The Prince Regent & the Commander in Chief will also be present.

It is a singular coincidence, that in 1718, at the distance, precisely, of 100 year seconds have been received from Arringael and the Wolga.

LONDON, 26 Jan.

There will be two or three Drawing Rooms in the course of the ensuing spring, which will be held at Buckingham-House by the Duchess of York, as the Lady of highest rank in this country.

By an Order from the Horse Guards, the Mourning in the Army for the Queen is to change on the 2d of April, and to cease on the 2d of June.

The French and English Funds.—It is generally a subject of surprise why the French Funds should rise and fall with the rapidity they occasionally do. Their late violent rises seem particularly mysterious. The explanation is simply this. The French National Debt is about 100 millions, and a sale or purchase to the amount of 3 millions would affect them 3 per cent.

On the contrary, the National Debt of England is about 800 millions, and a sale or purchase to the amount of 8 millions, affects it only 1 per cent. Therefore, in the purchase and sale, what affects French Stocks 3 per cent, will affect ours only 1.

The annual taxation in France, in consequence of their national debt, is about five millions per annum. Their sinking fund proceeds in its liquidation at the rate of two millions and a half a year.

Therefore, their sinking fund, as compared with their debt, is in the proportion of 1 to 2.

The annual taxation of England, in regard to the national debt, is 42 millions; and the operation of the sinking fund, in its discharge, is at the rate of 11 millions a year.

Therefore, the sinking fund of England, as compared with her national debt, is in the proportion of 1 to 3.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

FOR THE ALBANY GAZETTE

On Thrashing Machines, and other improved Implements of Agriculture.

No. III.

Messrs. Editors,

There is not, in the whole range of agricultural inventions & improvements, any implement of greater importance, perhaps, than the threshing machine; and although, within the last forty or fifty years, great improvements, in every branch of the act of farming, and every the mechanical art connected with it, has been accomplished; yet it will probably occur to every philosophical speculator, that we are far from having arrived at the acme of perfection.

The first attempts to invent & erect machines for threshing grain, in Great Britain, were made a—t three previous to the year 1772. A threshing machine was erected in Yorkshire, by Mr. Ewart, of Scotlington, in that year; and was used on the farm of Mr. John Turnbull, of Rigby. The grain was laid on a circular floor, and as it moved round, a number of stampers struck the corn, and by this means beat out the grain. This machine was complicated, and it does not appear that any other was afterwards erected upon the same principle.

A machine was constructed on the farm of Linkly-head in Aberdeenshire, by Mr. Gordon of Premerry, the proprietor, which was to work a number of flails at a short time after which, it must have been laid aside, as there is no further account of it. It is said, that a machine on the plan of working a number of flails, also, was erected in Virginia, and is described, as having a number of long fan poles, placed over a circular floor, whereof one end being fastened down, the other is elevated by means of a small lever, and let fall by its own descent, upon the grain, which is placed above the grating.—There are no reasonable objections to these machines under consideration by flails; the loss in labor in removing the straw from the threshing floor, and placing the grain to be threshed, is a serious drawback from their efficiency. To place machinery, to move the flails and clean the grain, & take away the straw as threshed, would render the whole so complicated, and of doubtful efficacy, that the cost of such would deter the majority of farmers from using them.

Among other early attempts to invent threshing mills, was one by a Mr. Menzies, the principle of which was to work a number of flails by a water wheel; and this was afterwards imitated by Mr. Meikle, as may be seen in a letter describing the operations thereof, from six respectable farmers.** The next we read of, was erected by a Mr. Sterling, of Perthshire, in Scotland, upon the principle of the flax mill; which was used by himself for several years, and even imitated by others;—this, however, also appears to have fallen into disuse; and the public attention seems to have been attracted by two machines that were erected in Northumberland, England, in 1773, the one by Mr. Bircton, near Alnwick, and the other by Mr. Oxley, Fledden. Mr. Paterson's acted by pressing or rubbing out the grain, which was imperfectly done. Mr. Oxley's approached nearer to success; and it has been alledged by many, that Meikle's plan was borrowed from it. However appears, that Mr. Meikle's machines are constructed upon principles essentially different from [illegible] which will appear evident from a description of one made by Mr. Oxley for Sir Edward Delavel, Bart.; this machine had a feeding rollers, and instead of the ends by cross bars. [illegible] were made of pieces of [illegible] inches broad, 1 1-2 [illegible] edge by 3-4 inch at the ends connected with the cross straps. A circular breast beneath the center, about [illegible] feet from the skutchers, to receive the corn to pass between it and the threshed grain was laid on a level of the centre of the drawn in by two fluted rollers, operation of the above machine is [illegible] & dangerous. The [illegible] cal defects were:—It was although, it may be argued, [illegible] meeting the speed of the power, or the size of the wheel, velocity might be given the beaters; yet it is [illegible] could not be done without the lives of the people, [illegible] feeder, and of breaking the [illegible] atoms. The next defect [illegible] of a drum or cylinder [illegible] straw & chaff are liable to [illegible] the machinery, and to [illegible] page of the work at a [illegible] lands ought to be diligent and frequently breaking the machine. From the skutchers, and the manner [illegible] were fixed, the effect was weakened by the [illegible] beaters, and consequent [illegible] therefore, greater power [illegible] to impart velocity, than [illegible] ty be employed, for the [illegible] given. The relative position [illegible] ing rollers & skutchers was [illegible] tive, being placed too [illegible] a too great a distance from [illegible] the consequence of which [illegible] was not held with a sufficient [illegible] rollers, to the effect of the [illegible] beaters; & being drawn [illegible] of course could not be [illegible] The beating wheel also [illegible] too great a distance from [illegible] considerable portion would [illegible] without receiving a blow [illegible] chers.

Sir Francis Kinloch, [illegible] happening in some of his [illegible] Northumberland, to see [illegible] machine at his farm near [illegible] Having a considerable share [illegible] cal knowledge, ordered [illegible] made for his use, and upon [illegible] ter wards made several [illegible] A new model, which [illegible] ed to be made, but which [illegible] necessary of trying, was [illegible] to Mr. Andrew Meikle, [illegible] at Houston mill, near [illegible] Scotland, the only survi[illegible] large ours Meikle, who [illegible] in 1786, agreeable to [illegible] ment with Mr. Fletcher, [illegible] the purpose of learning [illegible] his factory; who, after [illegible] brought over from the [illegible] the shelling mill, and [illegible] ing machine. The above [illegible] Meikle attached to the [illegible] Ba barley mill, and in [illegible] the model was torn to [illegible] was the late Mr. Andrew [illegible] of Sir Francis is first erected [illegible] erwards. These machines [illegible] been abandoned, in point [illegible] efficiency & inexpensiveness [illegible] to purposes intended. [illegible] ly induced to apply [illegible] vention of a thrashing [illegible] principal. It appeared [illegible] order to thrash clean, [illegible] were apt to communicate [illegible] degree of velocity, a principle [illegible] ers previously [illegible] but, as it could not be [illegible] form a full equality of effect [illegible] varieties of soils and experiments [illegible] been made, and forty years [illegible] has confirmed the fact, that [illegible] will do the work in a [illegible] that few can come within [illegible] beat out most of the [illegible] the straw per minute, [illegible] close to or even [illegible] to which he attached [illegible] straw-ties.—The feeding [illegible] rollers together, and [illegible] that every one of the [illegible] cessive repeated strokes [illegible] rendering it impossible [illegible] ears, although presented [illegible] escape without being [illegible] The first machine erected [illegible] Mr. Meikle, was on account [illegible] Kilbeggie, and as a [illegible] machines were then about [illegible] it was stipulated in [illegible] that Mr. Sloss should [illegible] wood, and that if the [illegible] answer the intended [illegible] spout should be given [illegible] for the work performed [illegible] was shortly thereafter [illegible] Bailey, at Mollelon, [illegible] which was immediately [illegible] tained by several millwrights; one of whom after [illegible] singular modesty to claim [illegible] of what was of more importance [illegible] to hint, had the good [illegible] many people to credit [illegible] which he offered."

the course of the ensuing
h will be held at Buckingby the Duchess of York, on
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ier from the Horse Guards,
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ch and English Funds.—It
a subject of surprise why
Funds should rise and fall
bility they occasionally do.
icissitudes seem particularly

The explanation is simply
French National Debt is a-
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re, their sinking fund, as com-
s their debt, is in the propor-
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nual taxation of England, in
ue national debt, is 42 mil-
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ere, the sinking fund of Eng-
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THE UNITED STATES.

THE ALBANY GAZETTE
ing Machines, and other im-
plements of Agriculture.
No. III.

Sorrows,
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inventions & improvements,
ment of greater importance,
than the thrashing machine;
gh, within the last forty or fif-
great improvements, in every
the act of farming, and every
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acme of perfection.
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for threshing grain, in Great
ere made a short time previous
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of Raghy. The grain was
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by this means beat out the
This machine was complicat-
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pears to have fallen into dis-
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attracted by two machines
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1775, the one by Mr. Ideri-
Alnwick, and the other by
Flodden. Mr. Ideriton's
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was borrowed from it. It
pears, that Mr. Meikle's ma-
constructed upon principles
essentially different from that of Oxley's; which will appear evident, by a descrip of one made by Mr. Oxley, for Sir John Delaval, Bart.; this machine had two feeding rollers, and instead of a drum, had a double butt of arms connected at the ends by cross bars. The skutchers were made of pieces of wood about 3 inches broad, 1 1-2 inches thick on one edge by 3-4 inch at the other, and were connected with the cross bars by leather straps. A circular breast was fixed beneath the centre, about three inches distant from the skutchers, so as to allow the corn to pass betwixt them. The unthrashed grain was laid on a board at the level of the centre of skutchers, and drawn in by two fluted rollers.†† The operation of the above machine was defective & dangerous. The great radical defects were:—it wanted velocity, although, it may be argued, that by augmenting the speed of the first impelling power, or the size of the large horse wheel, velocity might be imparted to the beaters; yet it is evident, that this could not be done without endangering the lives of the people, particularly the feeder, and of breaking the machine to atoms. The next defect was the want of a drum or cylinder; whereby the straw & chaff are liable to clog & choke the machinery, and occasion a stoppage of the work at a time when all hands ought to be diligently employed; and frequently breaking some part of the machine. From the form of the skutchers, and the manner in which they were fixed, the effect of every stroke was weakened by the yielding of the beaters, and consequent reverberation; therefore, greater power was necessary to impart velocity, than could with safety be employed, for the reasons above given. The relative position of the feeding rollers & skutchers were also defective, being placed too wide apart, and at too great a distance from the beaters: the consequence of which was, the grain was not held with a sufficient grasp by rollers, to the effect of the strokes of the beaters; & being drawn easily through, of course could not be clean thrashed. The beating wheel also being placed at too great a distance from the rollers, a considerable portion would fall down, without receiving a blow from the skutchers.

Sir Francis Kinlock, of Gilmerton, happening in some of his tours through Northumberland, to see Mr. Ideriton's machine at his farm near Alnwick, and having a considerable share of mechanical knowledge, ordered a model to be made for his use, and upon which he afterwards made several improvements. A large model, which Sir Francis caused to be made, but which he had not an opportunity of trying, was by him sent to Mr. Andrew Meikle, civil engineer, at Houston mill, near Haddington, in Scotland, the only surviving son of the late James Meikle, who went to Holland in 1710, agreeable to articles of agreement with Mr. Fletcher, of Saltoun, for the purpose of learning the art of shelling barley; who, after learning this art, brought over from thence materials for the shelling mill, and also the winnowing machine. The above large model Meikle attached to the water wheel of his barley mill, and in making the trial the model was torn to pieces: and such was the fate of another of full size which Sir Francis had erected some years afterwards. These machines having all been abandoned, is positive proof of their inefficiency & incapability to answer the purpose intended. Mr. Meikle was now induced to apply his genius to the erection of a thrashing mill upon new principles. It appeared to him that in order to thrash clean, great force was necessary to communicate a sufficient degree of velocity, a principle which all the machines previously invented had not, and could not be communicated to them with safety & effect; and from the various trials and experiments that have been made, and forty years experience has confirmed the fact, that no machine will do the work in a perfect manner that every inch of the grain would receive repeated strokes of the beaters, rendering it impossible for any of the ears, although presented side ways, to escape without being clean thrashed. The first machine erected by Mr. Meikle, was on account of Mr. Stein, of Killbeggie, and as a proof that such machines were then altogether unknown, it was stipulated in the agreement that Mr. Stein should furnish the wood, and that if the machine did not answer the intended purpose no payment should be given to Mr. Meikle for the work performed. Another was shortly thereafter erected for Mr. Selby, at Midleton, Northumberland, which was immediately copied & imitated by several millwrights of that county; one of whom afterwards had the singular modesty to claim the invention, & what was of more importance, at least to him, had the good luck of getting many people to credit the assertions which he offered.‡‡

fourteen years. It appears, however, that others had erected machines on the same essential principles as Meikle's; & whether from indolence or any other cause, his patent right was not acted upon; and from his indolence or inability, or both, others claimed the invention as their own, and occasioned the public to believe that the patent had been obtained upon false pretences. After ten years of the right had expired, Mr. Meikle's friends stepped forward to establish the validity of his patent, and after taking steps for that purpose, it was found more intricate business than they calculated upon; inventors & imitators of his machine being so numerous, that the other five years of the patent might be wasted before he could come at any beneficial result. A suit was, however, instituted against Rastrick, of Northumberland, who contested the right of the patentee; and finally it was abandoned for reasons already given, or as it said by others, that "the jury determined, that the thrashing machine was not entirely the invention of Mr. Meikle." By that decision, it was thrown open to the public & the probability of farther improvement much increased. It is worthy of observation, however, that while all other thrashing machines, invented previous to that period, have been thrown aside & abandoned, those on the principle of Meikle's construction have spread far & wide into every part of Great Britain, and some other countries. In 1790, a machine on Meikle's model was erected in the neighborhood of Gottenburgh, Sweden, the first ever seen in that country.

To illustrate the construction of those on the most approved principles, as well as the nature of the case will admit without a plate, I shall endeavor briefly to describe the several parts of two horse machine. The horse wheel, placed on the outside of the barn or building erected for the purpose of thrashing in, 19 feet diameter, on the top of its periphery of circumference is fixed 250 cast iron or wooded cogs; the horses to be attached to two levers or starts, so called by mechanics, the proper length of which, by calculation, is found to be 13 feet each, from their insertion in the central or upright shaft. If made shorter, time is gained, but is attended with a proportionable loss of power,—if made longer, power is gained, but with a loss of time in exact proportion. The horses ought to be fixed precisely at the ends of the starts or levers, for if placed in advance of the levers, with long traces, the line of draught will describe the cord of an arc, whose obliquity to the lever will occasion a loss of power by friction at the centre; whereas, if the horse is fixed by small perpendicular shafts, at the ends of the levers, and being placed high enough to admit the horse under them, the end of the lever then becomes the point of draught. The wheel, in those I have had opportunities of examining, is placed horizontally overhead; & together with the horse path, are covered from the weather by an octagon shed. The cogs of the above described wheel turn a pinion wheel of 20 cogs, whose axis is continued through the span.

Having now ascertained the utility of his machines, Mr. Meikle applied for & obtained a patent, securing the benefits of the invention to him & his heirs for

(To be continued.)

We are indebted to a commercial friend, says the *New-York Daily Advertiser*, for a Liverpool paper, containing the following description of the public funds in Great Britain, which will, no doubt prove interesting to many merchants in this country. Perhaps it would be well for them to cut the article out for preservation.

DESCRIPTION of the PUBLIC FUNDS

Navy five per cent Annuities, produced from about 50 millions of Stock, partly formed on navy bills, converted in 1783, into stock, bearing interest at 5 per cent, whence the name.

Four per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, produced from about the same quantity of stock as the last, bearing interest at 4 per cent, as the title indicates; these annuities are called consols or consolidated, from the stock having been formed by the consolidation of several debts of Government.

Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, produced by about 170 millions of stock, formed for several debts, that originally bore higher rates of interest; but which, on various conditions, has been reduced to the rate which the name of the stock expresses.

Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, produced by about 400 millions of Stock, in part formed by the consolidation of several stock, bearing interest at 3 per cent.—N. B. When the word consols is indefinitively used, it is always understood to mean these annuities.

Three per Cent. Imperial Annuities, produced by about 3 millions of stock, created by loans to the emperor of Germany, with security to the interest being paid by the Government of these countries, when the Emperor should fail in his engagement.

Five per Cent. Irish Annuities produced by about 2 millions stock, formed by loans for the use of Ireland before the Union.

Bank Stock, is a capital of nearly 12 millions, with which the Company of the Bank of England has accommodated Government with various loans, and with which they carry on the banking business, bullion, &c. The dividends on Bank stock are now 10 per cent; so that the profits of the Company are near £1,200,000, per annum.

India Stock forms the trading capital of the East India Company. This stock (6 millions) produces a dividend of 10 1-2 per cent. per annum.

South Sea Stock and Annuities consist of, or are produced from a capital of nearly 20 millions. The greatest part of this lent to Government, for which the South Sea Company receive 3 per cent. but from the increase of other profits the dividends to the proprietors are 3 1-2 per cent. The terminable annuities are,

Bank Long Annuities, so called, from the annual payment being, from their origin, made payable at the Bank, and from their being granted for a greater length of time than other terminable annuities. These annuities extend to the beginning of the year 1860, and the annual payments are about £1,100,000.

Imperial Short Annuities, formed in the same manner, and upon the same conditions as the Imperial 3 per cent. Annuities: they extend to May, 1819, and amount to upwards of £230,000 per annum.

Besides the permanent Loans to Government, which have created the perpetual & terminable annuities, various sums have been raised from time to time, as temporary loans, which are called Exchequer bills, from their being made payable at the Treasury of the Exchequer.

Exchequer Bills are issued for different hundreds or thousands of pounds, and bear an interest of 2 1-2d. per cent. per diem, from the day of their date to the time when they are advertised to be paid off.

Navy Bills are merely bills of exchange, drawn at 90 days date and are given by the Commissioners of the Navy for the amount of supplies for the use of that department, and the interest upon these amount to 3d. per cent. per diem.

Omnium is a term denoting the different stocks formed by a loan, while any part of the loan remains unpaid—For example, suppose 20 millions of money are to be raised, and for every £100, in money are to be given £100, stock in the 3 per cents, 50*l.* stock in the 4 per cents. and 6s 3d. per cent, in the long annuities; then, if any person engages to advance 10,000*l.* in money, upon paying the first instalment (for the money, is usually advanced at the rate of about 10 per cent per month until the whole is paid) he will receive receipts which which separately contain an engagement to transfer to the person possessing them 10,000*l.* stock in the three per cents. 5,000*l.* stock in the 4 per cents. and 31*l.* 10s. stock in the long annuities, upon the whole of the instalments being paid, at or before the appointed time.—While these three receipts are sold together, and before the whole of the instalments have been paid, they are called Omnium, as they are made up of all or of several of the stocks.

Scrip is a term given to each of the receipts of the omnium, when they are sold separately; thus in the foregoing supposition, if the receipt containing the engagement to transfer the £10,000 in the 3 per cent. be sold without the other two receipts, this would be called a sale of scrip. Immediately the whole of the instalments upon any scrip is paid, the transfer of the stock is made to the person who buys it, & there is usually a discount allowed for prompt payment.

The prices of the Stocks, &c. are exhibited in the lists that are published in this manner.—The value of any perpetual annuity thus:—

Three per cent Consols, 63 1-8, 64 3-4, 4 1-2—Signifies that the value of £100 stock of these annuities sold on the day this price is given was £63 2s 6d in money at the beginning of the market, that this stock rose to £64 15s and left off £64 10s.

The value of any terminable annuity thus:—

Bank Long Annuities, 16 1-8 16. Signifying, that any annual payment of these annuities was worth 16 1-8 years purchase at the end of the market.

Exchequer Bills 2 4 premium; or India Bonds. 1 or 2 discount. This signifies that every £100 in Exchequer bills bore premium of 2s. at the beginning, & advanced to 4s. in the end of that day; and that every £00 in India bonds sold at first at 2s. premium, and afterwards sold at 2 disc't. The value of Omnium is expressed thus:

Omnium 3 1-2 premium, or 5 1-2 discount. And signifies that every £100 of omnium brought a premium of £3 10s. or sold at a loss of £5 10s. on the government receipts for £100 transferred sold on that day on the Stock Exchange.

FROM LOWER CANADA.

QUEBEC, April 12.

The Quebec Agricultural Society held its first Show of Fatted Stock in the Upper Town Market Place, on Wednesday last, when the Premiums and gratifications mentioned in the advertisement of this day's paper were adjudged. The show, we are informed, was much superior to any thing of the kind which has as yet taken place in the Province, and augurs favorably for this District as a breeding and grazing country. The Canadian and mixed breed of horned cattle were evidently the best, and were admired by all strangers: we are glad to say that those produced by the Canadian farmers, proved that they had been fed with much care and cleanliness. The show of meat by the Butchers, on the Saturday before Easter, was pronounced by competent judges, to be equal to any thing of the kind usually met with in Great Britain. Eight Sheep fattened by Mr. Anderson, of the Canardiere on Turnips, sold for one hundred dollars. It is to be hoped that the farmers will see the advantage of improving their breed & mode of fattening Sheep.

The season in this neighbourhood still presents all the appearance of winter; last night there was a heavy fall of snow and the ice on the St. Lawrence, opposite Point Levi, still remains firm, notwithstanding a good deal of mild weather, and the last spring tides.

April 9.

It was decided in the Committee of the whole House, on monday last, that the Lachine Canal Company should bring the Canal to the foot of the current, with permission to make two lateral cuts, one of which to come out at the Harbour of Montreal.

On Tuesday a Message was sent to the House of Assembly, by His Grace the Governor in Chief, informing that body, that His Royal Highness had been pleased to order grants of lands to the Militia embodied during the late War, and requesting an appropriation of Three Thousand Pounds to carry His Royal Highness' orders into effect.—The money was voted in a Committee of the whole House, and a bill is we understand, preparing accordingly.

The discussion on the Civil List, commenced last evening, and will be resumed Saturday. Gazette, April 8.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th April, 1819.

IT being desirable to open the Road to Penetanguishene, which commences on the North Side of Kempenfelt Bay, in Lake Simcoe, His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, this day, has been pleased to Order, that to such persons qualified to receive Grants from the Crown, as are able and willing to perform Settlement Duty, Locations of Two Hundred Acres will be made, upon their undertaking to begin their Settlement Duty within One Month after receiving the Certificate of Location, and continuing the same, until a Dwelling House be erected, and Ten Acres cleared adjacent to the Road, and the half of the Road in front of the Locati- also cleared.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

YORK, APRIL, 29. 1819.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the several Townships in the District of Newcastle, held at the Court House, in the Township of Hamilton, on the 20th day of March, 1819.

ZACCHEUS BURNHAM, Esq. in the CHAIR.

The following Resolutions were proposed, and unanimously adopted.

1. Resolved—That this Meeting feel grateful to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for his condescension, in becoming patron of the Agricultural Society of Upper Canada, and to the Society formed at York, for their communications, and will cordially agree with them in forwarding the views of the Society.

2. Resolved—That a Subscription be immediately opened for forwarding the views of the Society, and that the Magistrates in each Township be requested to forward the subscriptions.

3. Resolved—That all persons who shall subscribe, shall be obliged to pay the sum by him set opposite his name, on demand of the Treasurer, and that a notice put in each Township, at the usual place of holding the Township Meetings, for eight days, shall be deemed a sufficient notice or demand.

4. Resolved—That it will be proper that Twenty per Cent of the sums subscribed, be paid as soon as possible, and remitted to the Treasurer of the Society at York, for the general benefit of the Society in this Province.

5. Resolved—That Zaccheus Burnham, Esq. be treasurer for this District.

6. Resolved—That a General Meeting of the Society be held on the second day of the next April Quarter Session, at the Court House, at Hamilton.

At a Meeting of the Magistrates, Gentry, and other Inhabitants, of the District of Newcastle, held at the Court House, in Hamilton, on Wednesday the 12th April, 1819, pursuant to adjournment, the following Resolutions were proposed, and unanimously adopted.

1. Resolved—That the sum of £40 & upwards, having been already subscribed by the Inhabitants of this District, in aid of the funds of the Upper Canada Agricultural Society, it is the sense of this meeting, that henceforward there should be established in this District, an Agricultural Society, auxiliary to the Upper Canada Agricultural Society.

2. Resolved—That in order to carry the views & objects of the Society into effect, it is expedient to nominate and appoint two Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, and Secretary, to fine in their respective offices for the term of one year, from the time of such nomination and appointment.

3. Resolved—That Richard Bullock, & Zaccheus Burnham, Esquires, be nominated Vice Presidents, Zaccheus Burnham, Treasurer, and George Saunders Boulton Esq. Secretary.

4. Resolved that the Subscription still remain open for those to join who have not yet had an opportunity of enrolling their names in this patriotic institution, and that so soon as it is completed, 20 per cent, on the amount thereof shall be forthwith transmitted to the Treasurer of the main Society, at York, but, in the mean time, that the proceedings of this Society be immediately communicated to the one at York.

5. Resolved—That another meeting of this Society be held at the place next April Sessions (A. D. 1820.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New-York Gazette.

Letter to Dr. S. L. Mitchill, on the oil of pumpkin seeds, by C. S. Rafinesque.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20.

While I was at Harmony, on the banks of the Wabash, in the state of Indiana, last summer, I was told by the industrious German Society of the Harmonists, that instead of throwing away or giving to the pigs the seeds of their pumpkins, as is usually done all over the country, they collected them and made an oil from them which they use for all the purposes of lamp oil and olive oil. It is well known that all the different species and varieties of pumpkins (genus *Cucurbita* of Linneus) afford an oil, which has valuable medical properties, possessing in the highest degree the refrigerent quality; but I had never heard before of its being made on a large scale, and for economical use.

It will be sufficient to mention this fact to some of our enlightened farmers, to induce them to imitate the worthy harmonists, and I recommend highly the practice, as likely to become eminently beneficial. The pumpkin seeds afford their oil with the greatest facility and abundance. One gallon of seeds will give about half a gallon of oil. They may be pressed like rape seed and flax seed. Their oil is clear, limpid, pale, scentless, and when used for sallad instead of sweet oil has merely a faint insipid taste; it burns well, and without smoke. Those advantages entitle it to our attention, as an indigenous production of first necessity. Pumpkins grow all over the United States, from Maine to Louisiana, and with such luxuriance as to produce sometimes as much as 50,000 lbs. weight of fruits, and about 2000 lbs. weight of seeds, in one acre of Indian corn, without injuring the crop of corn. Those 2000 lbs. of seeds might produce about 200 gallons of oil, worth about 200 dollars. I calculate that about two millions of gallons of such oil could be made annually in the United States from the seeds that are wasted or given to cattle and pigs. This is worth saving—and in addition to the bread, pies, soups, dishes, feed, &c. afforded by pumpkins, we shall have a good and wholesome home made vegetable oil for lamps and food.

From the Vermont Republican.

A NEW SORT OF INDIAN CORN.

Messrs Ide and Aldrich,

If you will be kind enough to publish the following in your useful paper, it may be of essential benefit to the public, especially to enterprizing farmers.

As I was on my way to Boston, in October 1817, an acquaintance of mine told me, that a man in Bedford, by the name of Porter, had raised that year a new sort of corn, that was early and large. Our corn having been cut off by the frost for two or three years, I was anxious to embrace an opportunity to get an earlier sort, and the light rowed corn was so unproductive, I did not choose to plant it, and had not for many years. I therefore called on Mr. Porter, who took me into his corn house, where he showed me the handsomest bin of corn I ever saw. The ears were large and bright, and from 8 to 12 inches long, and there were from 10 to 18, but generally from 12 to 16 rows on an ear. Mr. Porter told me, that it was a fortnight earlier there than the little eight rowed Canada corn. I bought three pecks of it, a part of it in the ears to show its quality. I gave away several quarts of it to my friends, on my way home.

On the 28th of May, 1818, I planted a piece of ground containing 84 rods by exact measurement, with some of said corn. I furrowed the ground about 3 1-2 feet apart one way; I then took yard manure, that was carried out and laid in a large heap, the fall before, and spread it all along in the furrows; I then took a horse and plough and turned the furrows right back on to the manure; I then put three kernels in a hill, and planted the hills about 20 inches apart, which made it about twice as thick that way as the other. It grew very large, and was much admired. "I never saw the like," was the general expression of all who noticed it.

Some of my neighbors wished me to ascertain the quantity that grew on this piece of ground, which I have done as nearly as I could with convenience. In September I picked for seed the first ripe ears all over the piece, and traced up just 20 ears in a trace, and had 150 traces, which contained 3000 ears. I have since shelled, and find the whole to amount to 28 bushels. The fore part of October I gathered the remainder, and had it husked out in the evening, and laid it in a heap in my own house; and the next day we picked it over, and that which was then sufficiently dry to put into the bin, we measured in a basket which holds 2 1-2 bushels of shelled corn, and had 26 baskets, which we judged would be as much or more than 26 bushels of shelled corn, which, together with 28 bushels of seed corn, make 54 bushels; and we concluded that the part which we refused to put in the bin, was equivalent to the four rods which the piece of ground contained over a half acre; and by the cubs about the field, we judged that the hens and turkies had devoured four or five bushels. I therefore conclude, that the whole product was as much as at the rate of one hundred and sixteen bushels to the acre.

It being a good season for corn, doubtless I should have had a large crop, if I had planted my old sort; but I presume not so much, by more than one quarter. This I ascertained, by planting some side by side, and found its produce to be less than the new sort, by more than one quarter.

Finding this new sort of corn to be so valuable an acquisition, and wishing to have it propagated as much as possible, I saved a large quantity of it for seed; and that there might be a small beginning of it at least in each town in the state, I took 15 ears of it last October, and carried them to Montpelier, that the members of the legislature, who lived so remote that they would not otherwise have an opportunity to obtain it, might each of them obtain an ear.

SALMON HUTTON.

Cavendish, (Vt.) Feb. 15, 1819.

A SERMON

DELIVERED IN

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, QUEBEC:

By the late Rev. ALEX. SPARK, D. D.

on the 7th March, 1819,

The day of his Death.

ALSO,

A Funeral Sermon,

PREACHED on that OCCASION,

The 14th March, 1819.

A small number of the above for sale at this Office.

CASH,

and the highest price, paid for hatting and shipping

FURS,

BY

ROGERS & STOCKINGS,

delivered at their Hat Manufactory, opposite J. Murchison's, Merchant Tailor, York,

A FARM FOR SALE,

BEING composed of the rear halves of Lots No. 10 & 11, in 2d Concession of Markham, with about 70 acres under improvement; it is well watered & excellent Land. Enquire of

EZEK. BENSON.

York, 21st April, 1819.

Joseph Burton,

ORNAMENTAL

HOUSE PAINTER

AND

GLAZIER

FROM LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that all orders in the line of his profession will be strictly attended to, and neatly executed, on reasonable terms. Orders taken in by Mr. Mosly, Auctioneer.

Scarborough, April 6th, 1819.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Stoyles, where he has a consignment of excellent

WHISKEY

for sale, at 5s. 3d. *N. Y. Curr'y.* per gallon.

—ALSO—

A QUANTITY OF

Iron Hollow Ware,

(Box and Franklin Stoves, &c.)

to be disposed of at the prices they are sold for at the Manufactory, including transport.

A Discount of 5 per cent made to purchasers of the Iron Ware exceeding Fifty Dollars.

W. ALLAN.

York, 21st Nov 1818.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

LOT No. 31, second Concession of the Township of York.

Nos. 7, 12 and 13, first meridianal concession of the Township of Etobicoke.

No. 14, fifth concession Township of Scott.

For particulars enquire at this Office. 4w. 11.

Land for Sale.

Lot No. 9 in the 10th Concession Southern Division Dorchester, 200

Lot No. 18, 19, in the 8th Concession Southern Division Dorchester, 400 Acres.

Lot No. 20, 21, 22, 23, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Dereham 800 Acres.

1400

For terms, apply to Stephen Jarvis, Esq. York, or to Mr. Robert Smith, Belleville.

York, March 23, 1819.

AN Englishman recently arrived in this Province, wants a Situation in the Town of York, as a Clerk, Book-keeper, or Schoolmaster to teach Writing, Arithmetic, the Mathematics, and French Language. The Advertiser for 12 years had the management as Book-keeper of an extensive mercantile concern in London, from which he can produce undeniable recommendations.

For particulars enquire at this Office.

THE subscriber particularly requests that all those persons indebted to him, previous to the co-partnership of Wood and Anderson, will Liquidate their respective accompts on or before the first day of May next, otherwise they will without reserve be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

G. C. WOOD.

York, 2d March 1819. 6w11

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby forbids any person or persons from purchasing the following notes: one said to be given by him to Catton Canstock for Forty Dollars, now in the hands of Mr. John Grover of Haldimand; and the other said to be given by him to the said Canstock, now in the hands of Percy Boulton, Esq. of York, for Thirty Dollars, as both these notes are forged.

JABEZ LYNDE.

Whitby, 31th March, 1819. 3w16.

The Christian Recorder.

GENTLEMEN holding Subscription Lists of the above Publication, are requested to forward the same immediately to Mr. George Dawson, Bookseller, York: and to whom the first six months payment may be remitted on the receipt of the first Number, which is now ready for delivery.

York, April 2d, 1819.

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 5 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Grafield Eastern Division, & Acres Western District, 200

The Northerly parts of No. 25 & 26 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Dereham, District of London, 200

North half of Lot No. 24 and the Southerly part of No. 21 in the said Township of Dereham, 200

Lot No. 21 in the 9th Concession do. do. 200

Lot No. 27 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Murray, in the District of Newcastle 200

1000

Part of Lot No. 7 South side of Hospital Street in the Township of York containing, 3-4 of an acre

ALSO.

A Good new two Story Dwelling HOUSE, Store House, Stable and other out Houses, situate opposite the Church in the said Town of York, the said House is well finished with four rooms on the lower floor, and seven on the upper floor, with a good Cellar under the kitchen, and a durable well of excellent water in the said Cellar, also a good two horse pleasure Waggon, and one do. one horse do. do.

EZEK. BENSON.

York, 30th March, 1819. tf—14.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of wild Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 15, 15 } Whitchurch.
4th Concession. }

General Land Agency Office,

YORK, UPPER-CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expense.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions with it, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be post-paid.

B. GEALE,

J. FITZ-GIBBON.

York, 29th March, 1819 tf—14.

LANDS FOR SALE.

In the Township of Clarke,

Lots No. 16 17 & 18, Broken fronts 600 Acres.
16 17 & 18, 1st Con. 600.
17 & 18 2d. do 400.
17 & 18 3d. do 400.

In the Township of Cramahe,

Lots No. 17 18 & 19 3d Con. 600.
14 & 15 4th do 400.

In the Township of Darlington,

Lots No. 15 3d Concession 200
8 4th do 200.

In the Township of York,

Lot No. 37 3d Concession 200.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 16th Dec. 1818.—*tf.* 51.

For Sale, or to Let,

FROM the first day of May next, the property of the Subscriber situated on that part of Yonge Street, U. C. commonly known by the appellation of MILLFORD, distant from York only six miles: upon which are erected a *Flour Mill*, 45 feet by 35, three stories high, with two run of stones, capable of manufacturing from 2 to 300 bushels of wheat in 24 hours, and in the best manner, the machinery having been constructed upon the latest and most improved plan (that of the bevel and spur gear,) having a plentiful supply of water, furnished by the West branch of the river Don.—Also a *Dwelling House*, 30 feet square and two stories in height, part of which is appropriated for a Store.—A *Blacksmith's Shop*, with one set of Tools complete.—And a small *Log House*, for the accommodation of a Miller.

This situation, from its great convenience, being almost immediately on the main road leading from the capital of the Province to Lake Simcoe, and commanding, as it does, a large extent of grain country, is extremely valuable—and particularly so, if connected with a Mercantile establishment, either in the town of York, or on the spot.

Should it be sold, the terms will be rendered easy: not more than one-fourth of the purchase money will be required to be paid down, the remainder in 3 or 4 years, with interest.

Proposals to be addressed to the subscriber, at Kingston, or to Messrs *Maitland, Gerrien & Auldjo*, Montreal.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

CASH

PAID FOR

WHEAT,

AT THE

GERMAN MILLS

IN MARKHAM.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. If not previously disposed of, they will be sold by Auction on Tuesday the 15th day of June next.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. THOS. HAMILTON, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods

AND

Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES,

IN CASH,

will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American *Bank Notes*

exchanged, at a small discount.

tf—12.

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the following Lots of Land, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Elmsley, viz. 19, 20, 22, 24, 29, 30, most eligibly situated on the North side of the Rideau Lake, which forms their southern boundary. The great road to the Perth Settlement, leading through one of the Lots. They abound in excellent Timber, which from its being contiguous to water communication may be rafted to Montreal at a trifling expence. The quality of the soil and other advantages are such as to render this a desirable purchase. Farmers or persons engaged in the Lumber Trade For terms of payment and other, parties apply to William Marshall Esq. Perth Settlement, or the Subscriber in Woodhouse, Lo. 4th District.

ROBERT NICHOL.

York, Feb. 11 1819. 6m8.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the Public, that they have just received from Montreal, a very extensive assortment of Goods (too numerous to specify,) which will enable them to serve those who may be pleased to call at their store, on more reasonable Terms than the usual mode of doing business in the Country Establishments—this system they are determined to persevere in, and humbly hope it will meet with that approbation and support which it may merit.

FOWKE, WEBSTER & Co.

Smiths, Creek 15th March 1819. 2m 13.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land.

For particulars, apply to the Editor Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

TO BE LET,

THE house in which the Editor now lives. Enquire at the office

YORK, Jan. 21th 1819.

The Agricultural Society offer the following premiums for the undermentioned breed animals, to be exhibited at the Market House, at York, on Thursday the 17th day of June next.

		Dollars.
For the best Bull,		30
second do.	-	20
third do.	-	10
best Cow,	-	15
second do.	-	10
third do.	-	5
best Ram,	-	15
second do.	-	10
third do.	-	5

(The above animals to be between three and five years of age.)

(*By Order*) R. C. HORNE.

Sec'y.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

R. C. HORNE.

YORK.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. III. YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1819. No. 19.



UPPER-CANADA.

P. Maitland,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York on the twenty second day of April instant to be commenced held, called and elected, and to every of you.

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the ninth day of March last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the twenty second day of April instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; HEREBY convoking AND by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday, the thirty first day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this thirteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen and in the Fifty-ninth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.



UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all to whom these presents shall come.

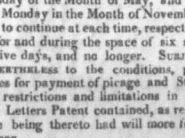
GREETING.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to us by a Petition from divers of our Justices of the Peace in and for the Eastern District of our Province of Upper Canada, and others our Loving Subjects within the same, that the establishment of a public Fair or mart in the Town of Cornwall, in the said Eastern District, would tend greatly to the welfare, convenience and prosperous advancement of the said District: NOW KNOW YE, that in furtherance of so desirable an object, WE have thought fit by our letters patent, bearing even date with these presents, to give and grant unto JOHN KERR, Esq. being our Sheriff in and for the Eastern District, and to his Successors respectively (Sheriffs,) of the same, for the time being, to and for the use and benefit, and for the resort and intercourse of our liege subjects of this Province of Upper Canada, ALL and Singular, the public Fair and mart, and the right, privilege, advantage, and franchise of keeping and holding a public Fair and mart, as stewards of the same respectively, at and within the Town of Cornwall, in the County of Stormont, in the Eastern District aforesaid, at two different times in each and every year; that is to say, to begin and be holden on the first Monday of the Month of May, and the first Monday in the Month of November, and to continue at each time, respectively, for and during the space of six successive days, and no longer. SUBJECT NEVERTHELESS to the conditions, provisoes for payment of picage and Stallage restrictions and limitations in our said Letters Patent contained, as reference being thereto had will more fully appear.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this thirteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen and in the Fifty-ninth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.



UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Our Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the forty-second year of Our Reign, entitled "An "Act to enable the Governor Lieutenant "Governor, or person administering "the Government of our said Province, "to appoint one or more additional "Port or Ports, place or places of Entry "within this Province, and to appoint "one or more Collector or Collectors of "the same respectively" revived and continued by An Act passed in the fifty sixth year of our reign, entitled "An Act "to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Go"vernor, or person administering the Go"vernment of this Province, to appoint "one or more additional Port or Ports, "place or places of Entry within this "Province, and to appoint one or more "Collectors of the same respectively"

It is provided that it shall & may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion shall require, and as to him shall seem meet, to declare and appoint by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, place or places (other than ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandise not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into this Province from the United States of America, AND WHEREAS for the greater facility in collecting the said duties, and also for the convenience of trade, it is requisite that an additional Port or place of Entry should be established at PORT TALBOT, in the Township of Dunwich, in the County of Middlesex, in the District of London, of our said Province of Upper Canada, NOW KNOW YE, that We taking the same into our Royal consideration, DO hereby under the authority of the said Act passed in the forty second year of our Reign, and revived and continued by the said Act, passed in the fifty sixth year of our Reign, and by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, DECLARE and APPOINT Port Talbot in the Township of Dunwich, in the County of Middlesex, in the District of London aforesaid, to be an additional Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandise, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into this Province from the United States of America, in the same manner as other Ports of Entry and Clearance, heretofore established under and by virtue of the said Act.

IN TESTIMONY whereof WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the Fifty-ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Shear or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Burford: and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*: and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table:

	Sterling.
Two hundred Acres, -	£16 17 6
Three hundred Acres, -	24 11 7
Four hundred Acres, -	32 5 8
Five hundred Acres, -	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres, -	47 13 10
Seven hundred Acres, -	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres, -	63 2 0
Nine hundred Acres, -	70 16 1
One thousand Acres, -	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres, -	86 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres, -	93 18 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £3 14 1

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)

On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 30th 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to *JOHN FOSTER*, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that Lot No. 5, in the 12th Concession of Bertie, will be thrown open for Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto within Six Months from this date.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

NOTICE

A number of Lots of One hundred Acres each situated on Public Roads now laying out running through the School Townships of Southwold, Yarmouth and Houghton will be sold by Public Auction for actual settlement to the highest bidder at Ross's Tavern on Talbot Road, on the first of July next; One fourth of the Purchase Money to be paid down, & the remainder by three equal annual instalments with interest.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Coun.

York, 26th Feb. 1819.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York, 19 Feb. 1819.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th April, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Representative of HENRY GROAT, to take out the Lease of the Clergy Reserve, No. 21 in the 3d. Concession of Whitby, within six months from this date; or on failure thereof the Lot will be Leased to EDWARD STARR.

By Order of His Excellency, the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.
6m.—16.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th April, 1819.

IT being desirable to open the Road to Penetanguishene, which commences on the North Side of Kempenfelt Bay, in Lake Simcoe, His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, this day, has been pleased to Order, that to such persons qualified to receive Grants from the Crown, as are able and willing to perform Settlement Duty, Locations of Two Hundred Acres will be made, upon their undertaking to begin their Settlement Duty within One Month after receiving the Certificate of Location, and continuing the same, until a Dwelling House be erected, and Ten Acres cleared adjacent to the Road, and one half of the Road in front of the Location also cleared.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

A SERMON

DELIVERED IN
St. ANDREW'S CHURCH, QUEBEC,
By the late Rev. ALEX. SPARK, D. D.
on the 7th March, 1819,
The day of his Death.
ALSO,

A Funeral Sermon,

PREACHED on that OCCASION,
The 14th March, 1819.
A small number of the above for sale at this Office.

CASH,

and the highest price, paid for hatting and shipping

FURS,

BY
ROGERS & STOCKINGS,
delivered at their Hat Manufactory, opposite J. Murchison's, Merchant Tailor, York,

The Christian Recorder.

GENTLEMEN holding Subscriptions Lists of the above Publications, are requested to forward the same immediately to Mr. George Dawson, Bookseller, York: and to whom the first six months payment may be remitted on the receipt of the first Number, which is now ready for delivery.

York, April 2d, 1819.

The Church Catechism

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

...RY DREAN
...ns his sincere thanks ...s Friends and the Pub... ...e very liberal encou... ...t he has met with since ...mencing business ... ...nd begs leave to inform ...at he has moved his ... the house formerly oc... ...y Mr. THOS. HAMILTON, ...e intends to conduct the ... himself, and now of... ...ale a large and general ...nt of
...ry Goods
AND
...roceries,
...vill be sold Wholesale or ... at the most reduced
...E HIGHEST PRICES, IN CASH, ...given for POT & PEARL ...ES, good Merchantable ...LOUR and PORK.
...American ...ank Notes ...nged, at a small discount. tf—12.
...o be sold and immediate ...possession given, the following ... Land, in the 6th Concession of ...nship of Elmsley, viz. 19, 20, ...29, 30, most eligibly situated on ...rth side of the Rideau Lake, ...forms their southern boundary. ...eat road to the Perth Settlement, ... throughout of the Lots. They ... in excellent Timber, which ...being contiguous to water com... ...tion may be rafted to Montreal ...ifling expence. The quality of ... and other advantages are such ...nder this a desirable purchase ot ...rs or persons engaged in the Lum...ade For terms of payment and ...culars apply to William Mar...sq. Perth Settlement, or the Sub... in Woodhouse, London Dis...
ROBERT NICHOL.
..., Feb. 11 1819. 6m8.
...DVERTISEMENT.
...E subscribers beg leave ...spectfully to inform their friends ...d the Public, that they have ...ceived from England, a very ex... assortment of Goods (too nu... to specify,) which will enable ... serve those who may be pleas...d at their store, on more reason...erms than the usual mode of do...ness in the Country Establish...—this system they are determined ...ve re in, and humbly hope it will ...ith that approbation and support ...t may merit.
...FOWKE, WEBSTER & Co.
... Creek 15th March 1819. 2m 13.
...LAND FOR SALE.
...OS. 28 and 29 in the ...Fourth Concession of the Town ... DARLINGTON, containing ...undred Acres of excellent Land... particulars, apply to the Editor ...ston, 12th March. 17tf
TO BE LET,
...house in which the Editor ... lives. Enquire at the of...
... YORK, Jan. 21th 1819.
...Agricultural Society offer the fol...premiums for the undermention... animals, to be exhibited at the ...House, at York, on Thursday ... day of June next.

	Dollars.
...best Bull,	30
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...est Cow, -	15
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...hird do. -	5
...est Ram, -	15
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...hird do. -	5

... above animals to be between ...d five years of age.)
... Order) R. C. HORNE.
Sec'y.
...TED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

AFRICA.

SIERRA-LEONE, DEC. 15.

We are happy to say, that Sir George Collier has arrived on the coast, in His Majesty's ship *Tartar*; and we sincerely hope he will prove successful, not only in clearing those seas from the numerous pirates which have invested the whole line of coast from hence to Bonaa, during the last two years, but that we shall hear no more of the slave-trade, which, during the same period, has been carried on with such suc. ess & facility, by the Spaniards, French, & Portuguese, for want of a man of war.

Since Feb. 1818, no vessel of war has appeared at the British settlements on the Gold Coast; the last arrival of any force was His Majesty's ship *Semiramis*, Commodore Sir James Yeo; since whose return the slave ships have anchored & carried on their abominable trade with, in sight of the British forts, to the number of six, seven, & eight vessels at a time, with impunity..

FEB. 16.

Preparations are making at Bushy-park, for the reception of the Duke & Duchess of Clarence, whose arrival in England is expected the beginning of the next month.

FEB. 17.

We are happy to have the authority of private letters from Naples, alluded to in the French Journals, for contradicting the report of M. Belzoni's death —an event so long believed, and so deeply deplored by all the admirers of Egyptian art, the students of ancient history, and the friends of hardy and useful enterprise.

This distinguished traveller has written to Lord Belmore, resident at Naples for some time past, to acquaint his Lordship that he was busy at Thebes, in Upper Egypt, on the 27th of October, where he pursued his interesting researches with equal activity & success. The British world will soon, we earnestly hope, be made acquainted with the extent of its farther obligations, to a gentleman who has already contributed more than any modern individual, to bring to light some intelligence of ages & of nations, which have left behind them no other trace of their existence, but the unquestionable grandeur of their works—an individual, who, almost destitute of resources, but in his own zeal, diligence, fortitude, & generosity, bestows them all without hesitation or regret, that science may profit by the fruits of them.

Mr. Tierney gave notice last night, that he should divide the House upon the proposed grant to the Duke of York of £10,000 a year, on his undertaking the custody of the King's person; or rather upon this question—whether, if the sum of £10,000 a year, is to be assigned to His Royal Highness, it ought not to be taken out of the Privy Purse?

The first question which occurs to every one to ask, is—whether the King, in coming under the Duke's care, comes a poor unprovided creature? No, we reply, every want & every wish of the amiable & afflicted Sovereign is amply covered by his affectionate people, in a noble & magnificent grant. His Majesty will be, under any circumstances, what may be called a rich boarder to the Duke. The £10,000 a year, therefore, is for the Duke's use exclusively, and we ask then, whether the very feelings of nature do not cry out against accepting such a sum, for the discharge of such a duty; or whether, if the money is to be advanced at all, it ought not to be taken, as Mr. Tierney now proposes, from the Privy Purse? We were in hopes that this matter would have come differently out of the Committee; but as the case rests at present, we trust that Ministers will not press a point which cannot fail to do more essential injury to His Royal Highness, in public opinion than ever the money can do him service in his domestic concerns.

GREENOCK, Jan. 26.

Melancholy Shipwreck.

About six o'clock on Friday morning, the fine ship Trelawney, 450 tons burthen, of Glasgow, bound to Jamaica, & commanded by David Reid, one of our most respectable & experienced shipmasters in the West India trade, went on shore on the Ayreshire coast, between Stevenson Burn & Irvine Bar. There was no communication between the vessel & the land in the morning; and at ten o'clock it came on to blow very hard, with a heavy swell, when four of the crew came on shore in the jollyboat, with a line, but it unfortunately slipped from the vessel. A cask, however, with a line, reached the shore, & four active, adventurous seamen, of Saltcoat, (three of them shipmasters,) immediately pushed off in a boat and succeeded in reaching the vessel. Having taken on board the Captain, & ten of the crew, which was as many as the boat could carry, they were returning, when the boat upset & all on board perished, within 200 yards of the shore, in the sight of a great number of people, who could give them no assistance.—The body of Capt. Reid, & that of one of the ship's boys named Clark, came on shore soon after, but all attempts to restore animation failed. The remainder of the crew, consisting of nine, with a passenger, were seen clinging to the masts & rigging all day, the sea breaking over the vessel, but no attempt could be made to save them, and four of them dropped off during the night. Next morning the weather having moderated, the other five seamen, with the passenger were carried on shore, and are fast recovering from the humane attention they have met with. Those six, with the four who got ashore in the jollyboat the preceding forenoon are all that are saved, nineteen having been drowned, including the four men who lost their lives in the generous attempt to save the lives of others.—The following are the names of those four men, three of whom have left families:—Capt. Robert Wood, jun. Capt. Samuel Ferrow, Capt. Highan, & John Hogart, seaman.

The vessel is already sanded as far as the gunwale, and partly broken up. The cargo fortunately was not very valuable, consisting mostly of herrings with some plantation stores, a considerable part of which will probably be saved.

The Archbishop of Jerusalem.

The Syrian Archbishop of Jerusalem, Gregorio Pierro Giarve, has lately arrived in this country, & has taken up his residence in Frith-street, Soho. He is in the dress of the Apostle St. James, with the blue turban, a loose robe, &c. His beard, and venerable & Apostolic appearance, attract great notice, & excite much curiosity. We learn, that the Archbishop's object in visiting England is to solicit assistance, and obtain some of the machinery, to establish a printing press at Mount Lebanon, for the purpose of preparing, and there distributing correct editions of the Sacred Scriptures in the Syriac Language. Although Mount Lebanon is under the dominion of a Christian Prince, nearly all the rest of Syria is governed by, & composed of Turks. Not a few of those have lately become Christians, for the fanatic fury of their faith seems to be every day abating. To gain many, very many, from Mahometanism over to Christianity, little more seems wanting than to distribute copies of the Bible amongst the Syrian Turks, in their own language; but to prepare such works has been found heretofore generally impracticable. The editions of the Bible printed in this country, for most parts of the East, have, from their total inaccuracy, been utterly useless. We believe, we may venture to say, without any offence to the learned, that none but a native ought to attempt to be the corrector of a Syriac press.—A single mistake in the placing of a point, may make the same word convey a meaning the most ludicrous, for what the author intended to be of a precisely opposite character. As the Archbishop undertakes to be himself the corrector of the press about to be established; and as the learned Prelate has travelled far, relying on the liberality & Christian feeling of England, we sincerely trust, that the stranger's reception here may be such as his sacred mission & character eminently deserve.

CAUTION TO SWEARERS.

About a fortnight ago two young men, one named Joseph Gowlett, a sailor, & the other a coal porter, in company at a public house, engaged, for a pot of beer, to try which could swear the most diabolical oaths; when Gowlett, after using the most abominable expressions for a short time, became exhausted, and could not utter a syllable, and has remained speechless ever since; a living example to those who take God's name in vain.

From the London Papers.

Mr. Vansittart the Chancellor of the Exchequer, lately stated in the house of commons, that since the close of the war, the people of Great Britain had been relieved from a burthen of taxation amounting to 15 millions sterling, and there had been paid off within the same period from 25 to 30 millions of unfunded debt.

Mr. Tierney in the house, early in February moved for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the effects of the restriction on payments in cash by the Bank of England, on exchanges with foreign countries, and on the state of the circulating medium, with a view to report whether any reasons existed for continuing the restriction beyond the period at present fixed by law. A debate ensued in which Mr. Vansittart moved an amendment for a general enquiry into the subject, and to report the result as far as the same could be done without being inconsistent with the public interest. The votes for the original motion of Mr. Tierney were 108. For the chancellor of the exchequer's amendment 217—majority—109. The committee was ordered to be secret & chosen by ballot.

A committee of parliament have been appointed to enquire into the validity of the doctrine, that the plague is a contagious disorder.

A bill was brought into parliament by the attorney general to abolish appeals of murder, felony, &c. by wager of a trial by battle.

Sir James Mackintosh gave notice on the 9th of Feb. that on that day three weeks he should bring in a motion on the criminal laws of the country.

A Committee of parliament has been appointed to consider the state of the poor laws, and to report their opinion thereon from time to time.

Mr. Sergeant Onslow, in parliament, Feb. 8th, moved for a new writ for the election of a member for Guilford, in the room of Mr. Justice Best; & for Aisburton, in the room of Sergeant Copley, who, since his election, has been appointed chief justice of Chester. New writs were also moved for New Windsor, in the room of Col. Desbrow, deceased; for Inverness, in the room of the right hon. Charles Grant, appointed chief secretary for Ireland; for Yarmouth, in the room of T. Anson, Esq. now Lord Anson; for the Borough of Shelburne; for Bletchingly, in Surrey; for Peterborough, in the room of W. Elliot Esq. deceased.

Agreeably to the late Lord Ellenborough's will, the mansion in St. James' square has been sold. The duke of Portland purchased it for £22,000. This proves the increasing value of houses in London, as lord E. gave only £18,000.

A premium of £50 has been offered by the prince regent, as duke of Cornwall & lord of the forest of Dartmoor, to the person who this year, shall cultivate the greatest number of acres of flax.

The coronation of Louis XVIII, is stated in Paris papers to have been postponed till the 15th of August next, the day of assumption. It will take place at Paris, and not at Rheims. It is a singular coincidence, that the day of the year, which Louis has chosen, is the same as that on which Bonaparte was crowned emperor of the French.

In the House of Commons, Feb. 18th, Lord Castlereagh rose pursuant to notice, to move for the appointment of a select committee to enquire into the income & expenditure of the country. His lordship congratulated the house on the present prosperous state of the country in a long & eloquent speech.

In the year ending Jan. 5, 1818, the receipt of the revenue was £51,655,000 —in the year ending Jan. 5, 1819, it was £57,063,000—giving an increase this year of £5,408,000 & combining it with other imposts, there was a general increase 4,062,000!—The general result would show that this year exceeded even the year 1815, in which the amount so greatly exceeded any previous one (by not less than £10,000,000) that it was esteemed an overgrown proceeding from unnatural & temporary causes which would never be expected to occur again. In the statement which he would now make, he would take the three quarters of each year, from Jan. to October. In the year 1813, the amount of the exports was £35,231,000 an amount greater by nearly 10,000,000 than any preceding year.

1816, £25,000,000. 1817, £32,000-000. 1818, 43,325,000.

The last year being nearly £8,100,000 more than the excessive year 1815; (hear, hear,) he trusted that what he now stated would dispel gloom; he did not wish that it should diminish exertions; but he certainly thought that it would show how little weight was due to the exertions of those, who thought the country ought to recede from its duties, and from the high station which it so justly held in the politics of Europe. The noble lord concluded by moving "that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the income & expenditure of the country, and also to consider of the expenditure of the country, to the year ending Jan. 1820, so far as the same could be made up, and also to inquire & report as to what reduction might be made in the expenditure."

A machine invented by lieut. Burton, flag lieut. to rear ad. Otway, for propelling ships in a calm, has received the approbation of the lords of admiralty; and is ordered to be fitted for experiment, on board of the Clive, capt. sir James Gordon, now fitting up at Portsmouth.

Earl of Lauderdale.—We are concerned to state, that the Earl of Lauderdale, whilst sitting on the committee appointed by the house of peers to inquire into the state of the bank, relative to the question of cash payments, was seized with a fit of apoplexy. His lordship remained insensible for some time. On his coming to himself, he was conveyed to his residence, but in a very weak state; we are, however happy to learn, that since then his lordship is much better & in a fair way of doing well.

From the London Morning Chronicle, of March 5.

The public could not fail to remark, that the speech of Mr. Hobhouse, from the hustings, was literally the same in all the papers of yesterday. It was *circular*, & therefore the words of it cannot be disputed by that gentleman. We have then in this document the proof, that at the very moment when the rabble in his interest, inflamed by the intemperate harangues of Sir Francis Burdett & himself, were breaking into the committee house of Mr. Lamb, & were perpetrating murderous attacks upon every gentleman who supported him, Mr. Hobhouse did not hesitate to ascribe to the whigs, all the atrocities of the day. What shall we think of a person who, in the face of the riot that he had provoked, casts it upon his opponent? and what, in like manner, can be thought of that honorable baronet himself, who, in that scene of fever & fury, gave his followers a hint of the conduct of a most respectable tradesman, whose eyes had been opened to the levelling & destructive doctrines of the rump, & who had consequently left his side. A pointed denunciation of an individual was never made, & it was fortunate for Mr. Storch that his house was not in the direct line of the rioters.

The mischief committed in different parts of the town was considerable. The house of Lord Castlereagh is for the time, rendered uninhabitable; the front of Mr. Wishart's premises was completely demolished; and the same destruction took place at the committee rooms in Henrietta st. in Park-Place, at the British tavern, & at the Newcastle coffee house; but what was still more horrible, the gentlemen who appeared on horseback to shew respect to the successful candidate, escaped with difficulty from being murdered; and yet, with all this staring Mr. Hobhouse in the face, he presumed to charge the employment of ruffians on the Whigs!

The Duke of Wellington.—Very erroneous ideas are entertained respecting the wealth acquired by our illustrious hero. It is well known, to all leading military men, that the duke's allowance amounted only to £6000 per annum.—His expenses, except when in Paris, greatly exceeded his income; and at Cambray, where he kept open house to all who chose to join in the sports of the field, they were enormously great. It is true that £500,000, (the award of parliament) appears a great sum; but when we consider that £263,000 of that sum goes to lord Rivers, there is then to be built a magnificent palace, which will swallow up the greater part of the residue. As to the services of plate, the one from Portugal takes the lead, & even that, what is the intrinsic value? It abounds with ornament, & the sculpture is very beautiful; but as to solid worth, it is inconsiderable. As to the story of the pictures, it is a fable. Extravagration has extended their value to between one and two hundred thousand pounds. His grace has few pictures of great celebrity; and not one of those which he rescued from the fangs of Joseph Bonaparte, at the battle of Vittoria, who stole them from the Escurial. A gentleman, very likely to be well informed, asserts, that the duke of Wellington's income, when all his affairs are arranged, will not exceed £20,000 per annum.

Remarkable Oak.—Near the thirty-third mile stone, on the London road, near Rainham, Norfolk, in the garden of a cottager, lies the decaying trunk of an ancient oak, which has lost its important character & honors by time, that has with it also destroyed the roots, its foliage, & its limbs. The tree itself was once a parish boundary; also a sea mark, and separated the eastern & western divisions of the county. These were sufficient to give it importance—it may be replaced but another cannot obtain the honor the old stump can boast as it was under that tree the famed Watts, of Rochester, in the year of his mayoralty, in company with the corporation met the more famous queen Elizabeth on her return from Dover, where she had been to view part of the fleet after it had defeated the Spanish Armada & under which she and they enjoyed a *dejeune*, leaving the remainder of viands, plates, knives, & forks, for the use of the poor of the parish of Rainham, after which, she accompanied the cavalcade to the worshipful the mayor's house, on Boley Hill, which she called "Satis," from the sumptuous entertainment she enjoyed there. When this tree, worn out with age & time, fell down, other plants were placed in the same situation, but, as though the earth felt jealous of a supplanter, it refused to nourish them, nor have any efforts to raise another oak on that spot, although several attempts have been made, ever succeeded.

New Publications in December.

The most costly book of the month, & one of the most splendid in the language, is the edition of Don Quixote, embellished with masterly engravings, from original paintings by Mr. SMIRKE. It may indeed, be called *the Smirke Quixote*; for the father executed the designs, while his ingenious daughter corrected, improved, & perfected the translation. The engravers having exerted their best skill, and no expense having been spared in every department of the work by the publishers, it may be considered, in its best editions, as a specimen of the advanced state of the arts of design, engraving, and typography in London, at the epoch of its publication. As may be expected the quarto & the royal octavo editions are becoming scarce, and are likely to bear a considerable premium.

The *Memoirs of General Sir James Leith*, add to the authentic materials of the military history of the late war. The general, after setting at defiance all the machinery of death in fields of battle, in various parts of Europe, fell a victim to the West-India climate in October 1816.

Florence Macarthy, by LADY MORGAN is distinguished by the same spirit of enthusiasm which characterizes all the productions of the author of "the Wild Irish Girl." The commendable design of the present novel is to awaken the attention of the public to the wretched & degraded condition of the lower classes of the Irish nation, by a spirited picture of their manners & customs, their sufferings, their privations, & their hitherto unconquerable loyalty.

The fourth part of the *Encyclopedia Metropolitana* indicates the same care in its composition, and the same good faith in the embellishments, which have characterized the former parts. We learn, from the last American journals that its republication is announced in Philadelphia, by the proprietors of the the republished Rees.

INDIA.—M. LANGLES in his very able & curious work on Indian Literature & English Missions, states,—

That there are more than twenty establishments of English missionaries in the East Indies, extending from Sirdhana, north of Delhi; to Amboyna, in the Indian ocean, a distance of more than four thousand miles!

The number of persons employed in these missions at the end of year 1813 was forty-four, twelve of whom were Europeans & thirty-two natives. But, according to a statement published in the *Asiatic Journal* for May 1817, there were at that period ninety-eight European & twenty-three native Protestant missionaries in India, of different denominations.

SUFFOLK.—A thrashing machine upon a simple & useful construction, was exhibited at the last Bury fair; the whole complete can be drawn by a single horse to any distance, and is not heavier than a common turnrell; it is made to work by four levers, similar to a pump sweep, and those worked by men, who can thrash from fifteen to twenty coombs per day.

SCOTLAND.—Seventy thousand pounds have been lately bequeathed to the parish of Dollar, in Clackmannanshire, by a person named Macnab, whose history & connexion with the parish is very impertinently known. The money is left at the sole disposal of the minister & kirk session of Dollar, a parish containing only about 800 persons. The Ministers the Rev. Andrew Mylne, a gentleman long eminent as a teacher in Edinburgh, and the author of several valuable works on education. It is proposed to employ the money in forming an academy, which will be the most extensive in Scotland, and perhaps in Britain. Besides teachers for English, Latin, Greek, and the modern languages, there will be professors of botany, practical chemistry, mathematics, natural history, moral philosophy, and some other branches.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The Duke of Wellington's Banquet, given expressly to the Archduke Maximilian, &c. on Friday last, was one of the most sumptuous entertainments ever witnessed. Selections were made from the three magnificent services of plate presented to the illustrious Field Marshal by three Sovereigns. These inimitable specimens decorated the side boards; on the centre of the table was placed a fine *plateau*, enriched with massive sculpture. The centre ornament, of vast size, represented the military fame of Great Britain; it is said to be a present from the Spanish Government. Candelabras of massive silver, and of the most superb description, illuminated every object. The dinner consisted of three courses; and among the novelties was the leg of a wild boar, shot by the Emperor of Russia, and sent as a present to Count Munster. At seven o'clock the party sat down to dinner. The dessert consisted of a display of foreign fruits & preserves, served on China of matchless device, and selected from fifteen different sets. The wines were the produce of the rarest vintages; and the most delicious *liqueurs*, with *golden water*. The party did not break up till midnight.

The Report of Col. Stephenson, Surveyor-General of the Board of Works, as to the practicability of superceding the practice of Climbing boys by the use of machinery, is on the whole favorable to the use of machines, though the result of the experiments is, that the three Royal Architects concur in opinion, that Climbing Boys cannot be at present totally dispensed with.

National Monument.—It has been rumoured, and is generally believed, that Sir Wm. Scott has suggested an admirable idea concerning the proposed National Monument. Parliament, we have heard, has it in contemplation to vote £200,000 for the erection of a fabric, which may be a permanent memorial of British Glory. Sir William Scott, says Fame, proposes that the money be expended upon a

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l those worked by men, who
from fifteen to twenty coombs

AND.—Seventy thousand
re been lately bequeathed to
of Dollar, in Clackmannan-
a person named Macnab,
ry & counexion with the pa-
imperfectly known. The
oft at the sole disposal of the
kirk session of Dollar, a pa-
ning only about 800 per-
Ministers the Rev. Andrew
gentleman long eminent as a
Edinburgh, and the author of
uable works on education. It
l to employ the money in
academy, which will be the
sive in Scotland, and perhaps
Besides teachers for En-
n, Greek, and the modern
there will be professors of
actical chemistry, mathema-
l history, moral philosophy,
ther branches.

LONDON, Feb. 2.
e of Wellington's Banquet,
ssly to the Archduke Maxi-
on Friday last, was one of
mptuous entertainments ever
Selections were made from
magnificent services of plate
the illustrious Field Mar-
e Sovereigns. These luxuri-
mens decorated the side
the centre of the table was
plateau, enriched with mas-
The centre ornament,
represented the military
Britain: it is said to be a
the Spanish Government.
of massive silver, and of the
h description, illuminated
The dinner consisted of
; and among the novelties
a wild boar, sla by the
Russia, and sent as a present
inter. At seven o'clock
down to dinner. The de-
d of a display of foreign
erves, served on China of
vice, and selected from the
sets. The wines were the
e rarest vintages; and the
Liqueurs, with *golden* wa-
ry did not break up till

t of Col. Stephenson, Sur-
l of the Board of Works,
acticability of superceding
of Climbing boys by the
ery, is on the whole favo-
e of machines, though the
experiments is, that the
Architects concur in opi-
mbing Boys cannot be at
dispensed with.

Monument.—It has
ired, and is general-
that Sir WM. SCOTT
sted an admirable
rning the proposed
Monument. Parlia-
have heard, has it in
ion to vote £200,000
ion of a fabric, which
ermanent memorial
Glory. Sir William
Fame, proposes that
be expended upon a
grand edifice in Waterloo Place, whither the British Museum shall be removed, which shall include also a grand Temple or Gallery of our trophies, acquired in the latte war, &c. Possibly there cannot exist a doubt, but that the site of the present British Museum would bring a large sum for a new square and streets; and for the necessity of such removal, it has been stated, that the building at present is insecure from the bulk and weight of the articles contained in it, and the large crowds who daily frequent it. However, this may be, it is impossible not to feel gratitude to Sir William Scott for the suggestion. It would combine both utility and ornament; and the addition of the Museum would, as it were, be a permanent biographical account of the thing and its intention.

New Expedition. The *Hecla*, at Deptford, and *Griper*, at Chatham, are ordered to be fitted out to explore the Arctic regions in the Spring.

Dr. Baillie, being questioned lately on the health of our venerable Monarch, it is said, replied, that he knew no man in the kingdom on whose life he would place a dependance sooner than the King's, for four years at least.

A Gentleman lately from Calcutta estimates that 220,000 persons died in the provinces of Bengal, of *cholera morbus* in the late sickly season.—The Pope is reported to be in declining health.

The Rev. Mr. Morgan, a Navy Chaplain, has lately drawn out a plan for instituting a general maritime saving bank for seamen, which is about to be submitted to the Lords of the Admiralty.

A German Astronomer has predicted, that the months of March and April will be very fine; that the harvests will be abundant; but that the cherries and plums will fail altogether. The wine is to be of excellent quality, and, above all, very sweet, but there are to be dry fogs in August, and cold weather in the month of September. Those in the neighbourhood of volcanoes are warned to be on their guard, as there are to be many eruptions, preceded by earthquakes. The comets are to approach our earth, but they are to do no damage, because they have no tails, and are only frizzled *a la Titus*, says *the Gazette of Bareuth.*

On Threshing Machines, and other improved Implements of Agriculture concluded.

wheel. This spur wheel has 84 cogs; the pinion wheel on which it acts 12 cogs. The axis of this pinion wheel, by being continued through the drum, turns it with the required velocity. On the drum is fixed 6 beaters or skutchers, which act with such force as would astonish any person that had never seen the operations of thrashing machines before. And to prevent the danger of persons getting maimed by the slightest touch of the cylinder or beaters, flying with such immense velocity. & waste of grain, it ought to be closely covered in. The feeding rollers, for offering the grain to the repeated strokes of the beaters, is thus contrived. Into the end of the axis of the before mentioned spur wheel, is fixed an iron cylinder or roller, in which is cut deep grooves longitudinally, & at its other end, has a small toothed wheel, which connecting with a similar wheel, on the end of another roller of the same dimensions, & grooved in the same manner, driving it round with equal velocity, in an opposite direction; whereby the grooves of both rollers thus turning inward, carries with irresistible force whatever is presented to their grasp. A sloping board is placed, so as almost to touch the feeding rollers; on which the feeder spreads the grain as evenly as possible, which is taken in & uniformly presented to the repeated blows of the skutchers, which are made to strike upwards.

The diameter of the drum of such a machine is 3 feet 6 inches; the length of the beaters 3 feet 7 inches. The diameter of the drum of a four horse machine is 4 feet, length of beaters 4 feet 6 inches,—the price of which with wire network, to let the grain pass into a winnowing machine, and a couple of rakes or shakers, to move the straw as it falls from the drum, is 100 guineas in Great Britain.—a two horse one is 60 guineas. The first will thrash 240 bushels in 10 hours; and a two horse one will thrash 140 bushels in the same space of time. The large machine would require seven hands to attend when thrashing, viz. one to feed, one to hand the sheaves to the feeder, two to take away & bundle up the straw, & stow it in a house for the purpose, two to riddle the grain from the fanning machine, or if sufficiently cleaned without riddling, to measure it into bags, and one to drive the horses: two in number less would suffice for a two horse machine.

A model of a machine on the above principles, was brought into Virginia about 24 or 25 years ago, & I believe gov. Lee got one built; but whether it answered in that state, I have never been informed.

It appears that in 1782 a Col. Anderson, then of Philadelphia, invented a mill to go by horses for thrashing wheat or other grain; and in 1791 he had one built on full size, which worked to advantage; but which he admits, was susceptible of considerable improvement. He has also invented a machine on a different construction, to rub out the grain.¶¶

PRACTICUS.

*Bailey on arts London, 1772.
†Farmer's Magazine for 1802. p. 528.
‡Repertory of Arts, with a drawing.
**Wight's state of Scottish Husbandry, 1778.
††Farmer's Magazine for 1803. Edin.
‡‡Farmer's Magazine for 1803. Edin.
§Commercial and Agricultural Magazine, for 1800.
¶¶ Bordley's essay on husbandry, Philadelphia, 1799

FROM LOWER-CANADA.

Extract of a letter from Montreal April, 11, 1819.

"In consequence of a communication which appeared in the Montreal Courant, of Saturday 10th instant, signed, "An active Advocate of an Hospital" Mr. O'Sullivan sent to demand the author, (of Mr. Mower), who prematurely gave up the name of Dr. Caldwell; a duel was the result, and at 6 o'clock, Sunday morning the parties with their seconds having met near the Windmills, five shots were fired by each Gentleman; two of them have dangerously wounded Mr. O'Sullivan; Dr. Caldwell has received a shot in the arm, which is much shattered."

Mr. O'SULLIVAN is a Member of the Assembly of this Province, for the County of Huntingdon. He opposed in the House, this Session, a Petition from Montreal, for an Hopital there, of which Dr. CALDWELL was one of the promoters. His speech on this occasion was published, and gave rise to some anonymous and personal remarks in the Montreal papers. The publication which produced the challenge, was signed "An active friend for an Hospital," & appeared in the Courant. It contained an allusion derogatory to the personal courage of Mr. O'Sullivan, on the occasion of an insult which his friends had been of opinion he could not notice.

The high and amiable character of Mr. O'SULLIVAN, the nature of the duel and the possible result of the wounds which he has received, has given to this unfortunate affair an uncommon interest both in Montreal and this City.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN was alive when the cause away on Tuesday.

Brevrate of the Bill of the
LACHINE CANAL.

1st—CLAUSE. John Forsyth, Louis Guy, William McGillivray, Joseph Perrault, Thomas Porteous, Jacques Antoine Cartier, & David David, to open Books of subscription for shares towards opening and maintaining a Canal from Lachine to the foot of the Current Saint Mary, with a lateral branch at the City of Montreal—two weeks public notice to be given in all the newspapers of the Province of the time and place where books are to be opened, in each of the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, and in the town of Three Rivers. Not less than three persons to be appointed for the receipt of subscriptions; no person to subscribe more than one hundred and fifty shares, for the first month and a half, paying in advance a deposit of five per cent.—Proviso, if within a month and a half after the opening of the books of subscription, the total number of shares are not subscribed for, any number of shares maybe taken If total amount of shares subscribed amount to one half the capital at the expiration of one month and a half after opening books as aforesaid, then the subscribers to be a Corporation by the name of *Company of proprietors of the LaChine Canal.*

2. The Commander of the Forces may take, in his Majesty's behalf, any number of shares, not exceeding six hundred.

3. The Governor may take two hundred shares on behalf of the Province.

4. When the full number of shares are subscribed for, subscribers may purchase other shares to any extent. Provided that they shall not be entitled to any greater number of votes than herein after-mentioned.

5. Company to make a Canal from LaChine to the foot of the Current St. Mary, with one lateral branch to terminate at the Old Market Place, and such other lateral branches as may be thought expedient. Canal to pass through the low ground in the rear of Montreal. Locks not less than twenty feet in breadth, nor less than one hundred feet in length, to be navigable for vessels drawing at least five feet water. To be not less than forty feet wide, on the surface of the water, nor less than twenty eight feet wide at the bottom. The Canal to be carried in as straight a line as circumstances will permit &c.

6. A survey and levels of the ground through which Canal is to pass, to be taken by a sworn Land Surveyer, and an Engineer, to be appointed for that purpose by the Company. A map or plan of the same, with a book of reference to be prepared by the Surveyor and Engineer. Of this map or plan and book of reference, three copies shall be made or caused to be made by the Surveyor General, who shall deposit one copy thereof in the office of the Prothonotaries of the King's Bench at Montreal, another copy with the Secretary of the province, and the remaining copy he shall deliver to the Company. All persons entitled to copies or extracts thereof, paying at the rate of six pence per hundred words; which Copies, certified by Prothonotaries aforesaid, or by Secretary of the province to be proof in all Courts of Justice.

7. Wherever the Canal may intersect a highway, Company to erect a bridge over the same within one month. Such Bridge liable to be examined by *Experts.* Penalty on the Company £5 per day, for every days neglect to cause such Bridge to be erected, after the expiration of one month as aforesaid.

8. If it should be necessary to knock down or remove any Bridge, Company to rebuild the same within one month, *a dire d'Experts.* Penalty as in the preceeding clause.

9. Proprietors of lands adjacent to the Canal may, for the purpose of communication with their own land, build Bridges over the Canal at their own cost. Provided the Bridges do not present any greater obstacles than the neighbouring Bridges thereon.

10. If the Canal should cut off the communication of any person's land with the highway, Company to build a Bridge of communication, which Bridge, if circumstances require it, shall be placed in the division line between neighbouring proprietors. Bridge to be built within the same space of time, and under the same penalties above mentioned, and to be kept in repair by the Company.

11. As soon as the map or plan, and book of reference above mentioned shall have been deposited as aforesaid, Company may agree with owners of ground over which the Canal is to pass. In case of disagreement, the Court of King's Bench at Montreal may impannel a Jury who shall assess damages, &c.

12. Company may supply the Canal from brooks, &c. within the distance of one thousand yards of the Canal; may make reservoirs, Engines, tunnels, aqueducts, &c. for the use of the same, and generally to do every necessary for the making, repairing and keeping in order the said Canal, doing as little damage as possible to the lands of the neighbouring proprietors, and making remuneration for such damages as they may occasion to said proprietors.

13. Company may divert as much water from the River St. Lawrence as may be necessary in making the Canal, and to erect such wharves on the ground covered with its waters as the Company may think convenient.

14. Canal may pass over ground of persons whose names may, by mistake, have been omitted in the above mentioned book of reference, &c.

15. Ground to be taken for the canal not to exceed forty yards in breadth except where the Canal shall be raised higher or cut more than five feet deeper than the present surface of the land, nor more that sixty five yards in any of these cases, unless with the consent of the owner.

16. After the land shall be laid out for the Canal, all bodies politic, Communities, &c. may dispose of so much of the lands belonging to them, or in their charge as may be necessary for the said Canal.

17. Any body politic, community or person incapable of alienating their land for the purposes of making the Canal may agree with Company for an annual rent. In case of disagreement, the annual rent may be assessed by a Jury, impannelled as above-mentioned.

18. Company not to deviate more than ten arpents from the course which may be laid down on the plan for the said Canal.

19. The money to be called in the Capital Fund, not less than ten per centum, for each instalment. Capital not to exceed one hundred and fifty thousand pounds—shares fifty pounds each.

20. The capital of £150,000, divided in three thousand shares of £50 each, shares declared personal property and to be transferable, &c. &c.

21. Regulates the votes—No person, co-partnership or body politic, &c. to have more than twenty-five votes. Proprietors may vote by proxy.

22. No Foreigner, &c. to be elected President, Treasurer, Clerk or Director of the Corporation.

23. First general meeting of Proprietors to be held at Montreal, in the first month after the Company are become capable of proceeding, two weeks notice to be previously given. Nine Proprietors to be chosen as Directors.

24. Directors to be under the control of the Proprietors at a general Assembly. No Director to have more than one vote, the President excepted, who shall have a casting vote.

25. Powers of the Directors at a general meeting, defined. Instalments not to exceed £5 for £50 stock, nor at a shorter interval than one month between each instalment, £5 per cent penalty on persons not paying their instalments, and if instalments are not paid within three months after the time appointed, stock to be forfeited, and to go to the benefit of the Company.

26. No forfeiture to take effect until so declared at some general meeting.—The forfeiture to an indemnification to the Company for all actions by reason of the failure of the proprietor in paying his instalment.

27. Company at a general meeting may remove Directors, &c. may establish rules and bye laws, and impose fines not exceeding forty shillings. Bye laws to be published.

28. Mode of transferring shares, &c.

29. Form of Act of transfer.

30. Company to name a Treasurer and Clerk. Duties of Clerks

31. Regulates the Tolls, for every cord of fire wood 2s. for every boat or vessel of five tons or under, 12s. 6d. between five and twenty tons 17s. 6d. between twenty and sixty tons 25s. above sixty tons 30s. for each ton of merchandize in the said vessels 3s. for each puncheon 2s. 6d. for each barrel of pot or pearl ashes, 1s. 3d. for every tierce of rice, &c. 1s. for every barrel pork, beef, &c. 9d. for every person not comprising the crew 1s. for every horse, mare, ox, &c. 1s. for every hog, sheep, &c. 3d.—The above Tolls liable to be reduced if after two years they are found to yield a greater profit than fifteen per cent, per annum, upon the Capital Stock.

32. Fractions of a mile, and fractions of tonnage how paid for.

33. Tolls to whom payable. In case of refusal, the Tollgatherer may detain the boat or vessel.

34. Company at first general meeting to fix the rates to be received, in virtue of this Act. May diminish tolls, and again augment the same, so as not to exceed the rates established by this act.

35. To prevent disputes, boats and vessels passing the Canal, may be gauged and measured.

36. All ways and roads leading to Canal to be public, towing paths excepted.

37. Owners and occupiers of land, adjacent to Canal may use pleasure boats, &c. without paying any duty or toll.

38. Company to divide towing paths, by fences, &c. from the neighbouring grounds, and shall maintain the same at their own costs and charges.

39. In case Canal should be damaged by floods, &c. company may enter on the adjacent grounds for materials for repairing, &c. compensation to the owner.

40. Owners of ground adjacent to Canal may make quays, stores, &c. so as that the navigation be not obstructed.

41. Company make places in the Canal for boats to turn in, &c.

42. Masters or owners of boats to answer for all damage done to Canal Locks, boats, &c.

43. No obstruction to be made in the Canal by any boat, vessel &c. Penalty.

44. Penalty on persons obstructing the Navigation of the Canal, by timber, or by allowing the loading of any boat &c. to lie over the sides, so as to incommode any other boat, &c.

45. Subscribers to pay the amount of their Instalment when regularly called on, or to be liable to an action.

46. Company to make the Canal within three years after the passing of the Act.

47. Damages sustained by any person in virtue of the powers given by this Act to be assessed by a jury.

48. The King may assume the possession of the Canal on indemnifying the proprietors.

49. Persons, doing any injury to the said Canal to be liable in damages, and in default of payment to suffer imprisonment not exceeding three months.

50. Penalties under this Act to be sued for before any two Justices of the peace &c. &c.

51. Any person aggrieved by any Justice of the peace in pursuance of any thing done under this Act, may appeal within six months to the Quarter Session.

52. Limitation of Actions, six months

53. His Majesty's rights &c. reserved.

54. Application of the monies to be accounted for to His Majesty.

55. Act declared a Public Act.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

NOTICE.

TWENTY-EIGHT LOTS, containing about the sixth of an Acre each, surveyed and laid out in the Town of York, in the late Hospital Reservation, adjoining the square reserved for the Gaol and Court House, will be sold (for the benefit of the Hospital, to be established in this Town) by public Auction to the highest bidder, on Saturday the Eighth day of May instant. One tenth of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder to remain secured upon the Lot, subject to regular payment of Interest, with the right of Redemption at the convenience of the Purchaser.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.
THOS. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

Surveyor General's Office, }
where the Plan can be seen. }
York, 3d May, 1819.

Government Contract.

*Surveyor General's Office, }
York, May 5, 1819. }*

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Proposals will be received at this Office, on or before the seventh day of June next, for the Survey of a Line of Townships, containing each about 66,000 Acres, extending from the Ottawa River, in the Johnstown District, and to be in the rear of the Townships of Goulburn, Beckwith, Drummond, Bathurst, and Sherbrook, to the Division-line between the Johnstown and Midland Districts; and also, a Line of Townships, of the same dimensions, in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbrook, Sheffield, Hungerford, Huntingdon, and Rawdon.

The Survey to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on each 100 Acres surveyed, and to be performed in like manner and on the same terms and conditions as expressed in the Advertisement from this Office of the 8th Feb. last.

T. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

NATHAN CUMMINS, of the Township of Whitby, in the Home District, Farmer, his Executors or Administrators, or his Assignee or Assignees if any there be, of Lot Number twenty one in the broken front Concession of the Township of Whitby, formerly leased to the said Nathan Cummins, are hereby notified that a Commission has issued to inquire whether the rents due to the Crown for the said Lot, are not in arrear,—That the Commissioners appointed for that purpose will hold their inquisition in the town of York, at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, in the said Town on Friday, the twenty first day of May next, where if it appears that the rents due on the said Lot, are in arrear beyond the time limited, the Lease will according to the conditons contained in it, be declared forfeited. And this notice is given thereof, that the said Nathan Cummins, or any person interested in the said Lease, may attend to shew cause, (if any such there is) against the said forfeiture.

GRANT POWELL.
WM. ALLAN.
York, 27 April, 1819.

Merchant's Store.

A STORE wanted, in an eligible situation in the main Street of this town. The terms to be left with the Editor.
York, 3d May, 1819.

From the Albany Gazette.

Messrs. Editors,

Will you do me the favor to lay before your readers the following article from an English paper, on the subject of a Canal proposed to be made in that country, the principal object of which is to facilitate the *transportation of Sea Sand* into certain counties, where it is much used as a manure for their lands.

Yours, A. B.

Canal from Bude Haven into the interior of the Counties of Cornwall and Devon.

The proposed scheme appears to us very different in its nature to most other canals, its object being principally Agricultural, and the returns to be expected will arise chiefly, though not entirely, out of the conveyance of seas and from the coast of Bude, into districts where it is now generally used as a manure.

The value of the Bude sea sand, as a manure, may be judged of by the fact, that it is now carried even the distance of 20 miles into the country, over the worst roads, with immense labor, and consequently at a very heavy expense; and it has been correctly ascertained, that even with such disadvantages the quantity of sand now carried from Bude into the districts through which the canal will pass, amounts to 224,000 seams or 28,000 tons; and that the quantity will be increased in proportion to the facility and lowness of price at which it can be obtained by this canal, there can be no doubt; and an immense number of acres of land, which are now wholly or in part unproductive, from the want of manure, will be brought into a state of improved cultivation. It is calculated that if the sand be carried only three miles on each side of the canal, (and it will probably be carried much further,) 158,000 acres of land will be improved, of which 75,000 acres may be considered at present waste, or nearly unprofitable. The rental of the land, of which the cultivation would be improved, may at a very moderate estimate increase ten shillings per acre on the land at present cultivated, and 15s per acre on that which is not, making on both together an annual increase to the rental of those districts of no less than the enormous sum of 95,550*l.* This calculation alone is sufficient to show the great consequence of the undertaking to the possessors of property on or near the line of the proposed canal. It should also be observed, that the canal if executed in its full extent, would require 3 or 4 years for its completion, and during that time would give general employment to the laborers of the several parishes through which it would pass, and therefore tend greatly to diminish the poor rates of the whole district; nor would this advantage be felt only during the execution of the canal, for as its natural effect will be to produce an increased cultivation of land, the additional employment thereby afforded will be gradual and uniform, and must produce a great and permanent benefit to all classes of persons.

There are other advantages which would attend this most important and beneficial measure, which although not wholly agricultural, are not less evident though it may be more difficult to estimate in numbers the results that may be confidently expected. The markets, which would be open for lime, from the pits at Sourton, Lifton and St. Stephens which cannot at present be worked to any considerable extent, from the expense of coals and culm obtained as they now are by land carriage from a very considerable distance; the facility that would be afforded for selling even to distant counties, the surplus produce of the districts through which the canal would pass; the easy and economical conveyance of that most necessary article of fuel, and all the general merchandize, which the consumption of the country might require; these, and many other advantages, must impress every mind with the importance of the undertaking.

The Improvement of Bude Haven is in itself an object well worthy the attention of every one connected with the agricultural or commercial interests of the country, since it promises, with the proposed lines of the canal, to open a safe, easy, and certain communication between the coast, and an extensive back country, which is at present for want of such a communication, destitute of almost all the means of improvement; and if the proposed line to Launceston be adopted, an immediate connection of the Bristol Channel at Bude, and of the British Channel at Plymouth, will speedily be effected, an object to the importance of which no one be insensible. The undertaking considered as a whole, appears fraught with incalculable advantages to the country at large; and from the report and estimate of the engineer, which we have seen, it cannot fail of becoming a lucrative source of profit to the adventurers.

It appears that on the article of sea sand only, supposing but double the quantity now carried by land will be carried by the canal, and furnished to the farmer for half the present price, an income will rise equal to more than 10*l* per cent on the required capital; but it has been most clearly ascertained, that the demand for sand very far above that which the engineer has calculated on, will take place, and that he would have been warranted in anticipating much larger returns, independently of every other species of trade. The undertaking is likely to prove not only beneficial to the agricultural interests of the country, but also to the mouths of men and capitalists, to whom it offers a very advantageous opportunity for the investment of capital.

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. THOS. HAMILTON, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods
AND
Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES, IN CASH,

will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American *Bank Notes*

exchanged, at a small discount.

tf—12.

A FARM FOR SALE,

BEING composed of the rear halves of Lots No. 10 & 11, in 2d Concession of Markham, with about 70 acres under improvement; it is well watered & excellent Land. Enquire of EZEK. BENSON.

York, 21st April, 1819.

Joseph Burton,
ORNAMENTAL
HOUSE PAINTER
AND
GLAZIER
FROM LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that all orders in the line of his profession will be strictly attended to, and neatly executed, on reasonable terms. Orders taken in by Mr. Mosly, Auctioneer.

Scarborough, April 6th, 1819.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Stoyles, where he has a consignment of excellent

WHISKEY

for sale, at *5s. 3d. N. Y. Curr'y.* per gallon.

—ALSO—

A QUANTITY OF

Iron Hollow Ware,

(Box and Franklin Stoves, &c.) to be disposed of at the prices they are sold for at the Manufactory, including transport.

A Discount of 5 per cent made to purchasers of the Iron Ware exceeding Fifty Dollars

W. ALLAN.

York, 21st Nov 1818.

Land for Sale.

Lot No. 9 in the 10th Concession Southern Division Dorchester, 200

Lot No. 18, 19, in the 8th Concession Southern Division Dorchester 400 Acres.

Lot No. 20, 21, 22, 23, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Dereham 800 Acres.

1400

For terms, apply to Stephen Jarvis, Esq. York, or to Mr. Robert Smith, Bellville.

York, March 23, 1819.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

LOT No. 31, second Concession of the Township of York.

Nos. 7, 12 and 13, first meridional concession of the Township of Etobicoke.

No. 14, fifth concession Township of Scott.

For particulars enquire at this Office. 4w. 11.

AN Englishman recently arrived in this Province, wants a Situation in the Town of York, as a Clerk, Book-keeper, or Schoolmaster to teach Writing, Arithmetic, the Mathematics, and French Language. The Advertiser for 12 years had the management as Book-keeper of an extensive mercantile concern in London, from which he can produce undeniable recommendations.

For particulars enquire at this Office.

THE subscriber particularly requests that all those persons indebted to him, previous to the co-partnership of Wood and Anderson, will Liquidate their respective accompts on or before the first day of May next, otherwise they will without reserve be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

G. C. WOOD.

York, 2d March 1819. 6w11

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby forbids any person or persons from purchasing the following notes: one said to be given by him to Catton Canstock for Forty Dollars, now in the hands of Mr. John Grover of Haldimand; and the other said to be given by him to the said Canstock, now in the hands of Darcy Boulton, Esq. of York, for Thirty Dollars, as both these notes are forged.

JABEZ LYNDE.

Whitby, 31th March, 1819. 3w16.

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 5 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Gosfield Eastern Division, & Western District, Acres 200

The Northerly parts of No. 23 & 26 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Dereham, District of London, 200

North half of Lot No. 24 and the Southerly part of No. 21 in the said Township of Dereham, 200

Lot No. 21 in the 9th Concession do. do. 200

Lot No. 27 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Murray, n the District of Newcastle 200

1000

Part of Lot No. 7 South side of Hospital Street in the Township of York containing, 3-4 of an acre

ALSO.

A Good new two Story Dwelling HOUSE, Store House, Stable and other out Houses, situate opposite the Church in the said Town of York, the said House is well finished with four rooms on the lower floor, and seven on the upper floor, with a good Cellar under the kitchen, and a durable well of excellent water in the said Cellar, also a good two horse pleasure Waggon, and one do. one horse do. do.

EZEK. BENSON.

York, 30th March, 1819. tf—14.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the Public, that they have just received from Montreal, a very extensive assortment of Goods (too numerous to specify,) which will enable them to serve those who may be pleased to call at their store, on more reasonable Terms than the usual mode of doing business in the Country Establishments—this system they are determined to persevere in, and humbly hope it will meet with that approbation and support which it may merit.

FOWKE, WEBSTER & Co.

Smiths, Creek 15th March 1819. 2m 13.

CASH

PAID FOR

WHEAT,

AT THE

GERMAN MILLS

IN MARKHAM.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor. Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

---

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of wild Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the following Lots of Land, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Elmsley, viz. 19, 20, 22, 24, 29, 30, most eligibly situated on the North side of the Rideau Lake, which forms their southern boundary. The great road to the Perth Settlement, leading through one of the Lots. They abound in excellent Timber, which from its being contiguous to water communication may be rafted to Montreal at a trifling expence. The quality of the soil and other advantages are such as to render this a desirable purchase of Farmers or persons engaged in the Lumber Trade. For terms of payment and other peculars apply to William Marshall Esq. Perth Settlement, or the Subscriber in Woodhouse, London District.

ROBERT NICHOL.

York, Feb. 11 1819. 6m8.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. If not previously disposed of, they will be sold by Auction on Tuesday the 15th day of June next.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

General Land Agency Office,
YORK, UPPER-CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expense.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions with it, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be post-paid.

B. GEALE,
J. FITZ-GIBBON.

York, 29th March, 1819 tf—14.

LANDS FOR SALE.

In the Township of Clarke,

Lots No. 16 17 & 18, Broken fronts 600 Acres.
16 17 & 18, 1st Con. 600.
17 & 18 2d. do 400.
17 & 18 3d. do 400.

In the Township of Cramahe,

Lots No. 17 18 & 19 3d Con. 600.
14 & 15 4th do 400.

In the Township of Darlington,

Lots No. 15 3d Concession 200
8 4th do 200.

In the Township of York,

Lot No. 57 3d Concession 200.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 16th Dec. 1818.—*tf.* 51.

TO BE LET,

THE house in which the Editor now lives. Enquire at the office

YORK, Jan. 21th 1819.

For Sale, or to Let.

FROM the first day of May next, the property of the Subscriber situated on that part of Yonge Street, U. C. commonly known by the appellation of MILLFORD, distant from York only six miles: upon which are erected a *Flour Mill*, 45 feet by 33, three stories high, with two run of stones, capable of manufacturing from 2 to 300 bushels of wheat in 24 hours, and in the best manner, the machinery having been constructed upon the latest and most improved plan (that of the horse and spur gear,) having a plentiful supply of water, furnished by the West branch of the river Don.—Also a *Dwelling House*, 30 feet square and two stories in height, part of which is appropriated for a Store.—A *Blacksmith's Shop*, with one set of Tools complete.—And a small *Log House*, for the accommodation of a Miller.

This situation, from its great convenience, being almost immediately on the main road leading from the capital of the Province to Lake Simcoe, and commanding, as it does, a large extent of grain country, is extremely valuable; and particularly so, if connected with a Mercantile establishment, either in the town of York, or on the spot.

Should it be sold, the terms will be rendered easy: not more than one-fourth of the purchase money will be required to be paid down, the remainder in 3 or 4 years, with interest.

Proposals to be addressed to the subscriber, at Kingston, or to Messrs. *Maitland, Gardner & Arkley*, Montreal.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

The Agricultural Society offer the following premiums for the undermentioned breed animals, to be exhibited at the Market House, at York, on Thursday the 17th day of June next.

	Dollars.
For the best Bull,	30
second do.	20
third do.	10
best Cow,	15
second do.	10
third do.	5
best Ram,	15
second do.	10
third do.	5

(The above animals to be between three and five years of age.)

(By Order) R. C. HORNE. *Sec'y.*

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

		Dollar at 5s.					
ARTICLES.	PER.	From £	s.	d.	To £	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	6	4	0	0	7 1-2
Mutton	——	0	6	6	0	0	7
Veal	——	0	0.	6	0	0	7 1-2
Pork	——	0	0	6	0	0	8
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-4
Butter	——	0	0	0	0	1	6
Eggs	doz.	0	1	0	0	1	3
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Oats	——	0	0	0	0	2	0
Turnips	——	0	1	3	0	3	0
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flour	cwt.	0	12	6	0	18	9
Do.	bl.	1	2	6	1	5	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hay	ton.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Wood	cord	0	12	6	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum: if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion	each subsequent.
8 lines & under,	2s. 6d.	7 1-2d.
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 4*d.* per line, the first insertion, and 3*d* every subsequent. No advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 5*s.* for the first insertion. A great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - - *Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - - - - *New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq. - - *Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - *Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - *Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - *Niagara*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - *Queenston*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - *Long-Point*
M. Burwell, Esq. - - *Port Talbot*
W. Hands, Esq. - - *Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - - *Amherstburg*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. III. YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1819. No. 20.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. Maitland,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the thirty first day of May instant to be commenced held, called and elected, and to every of you.

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of April last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the thirty first day of May instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; HEREby convoking AND by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday, the seventh day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this thirteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen and in the fifty-ninth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Our Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the forty-second year of Our Reign, entitled "An "Act to enable the Governor Lieutenant "Governor, or person administering "the Government of our said Province, "to appoint one or more additional "Port or Ports, place or places of Entry "within this Province, and to appoint "one or more Collector or Collectors of "the same respectively" revived and continued by An Act passed in the fifty sixth year of our reign, entitled "An Act "to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Go"vernor or person administering the Go"vernment of this Province, to appoint "one or more additional Port or Ports, "place or places of Entry within this "Province, and to appoint one or more "Collectors of the same respectively" *It is provided* that it shall & may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion shall require, and as to him shall seem meet, to declare and appoint by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, place or places (other than ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into this Province from the United States of America, AND WHEREAS for the greater facility in collecting the said duties, and also for the convenience of trade, it is requisite that an additional Port or place of Entry should be established at PORT TALBOT, in the Township of Dunwich, in the County of Middlesex, in the District of London, of our said Province of Upper Canada, NOW KNOW YE, that We taking the same into our Royal consideration, DO hereby under the authority of the said Act passed in the forty second year of our Reign, and revived and continued by the said Act, passed in the fifty sixth year of our Reign, and by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, DECLARE and APPOINT Port Talbot in the Township of Dunwich, in the County of Middlesex, in the District of London aforesaid, to be an additional Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandise, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into this Province from the United States of America, in the same manner as other Ports of Entry and Clearance, heretofore established under and by virtue of the said Act.

IN TESTIMONY whereof WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the Fifty-ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all to whom these presents shall come.

GREETING.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to us by a Petition from divers of our Justices of the Peace in and for the Eastern District of the Province of Upper Canada, and others our Loving Subjects within the same, that the establishment of a public Harbour must for the Town of Cornwall, in the said Eastern District, would tend greatly to the welfare, convenience and prosperous advancement of the said District: NOW KNOW YE, that in further and so desirable an object, WE have thought fit by our letters patent, bearing even date with these presents, to give and grant unto JOHN KERR, Esq. being our Sheriff in and for the Eastern District, and to his Successors respectively (Sheriffs,) of the same, for the time being, to and for the use and benefit, and for the resort and intercourse of our liege subjects of this Province of Upper Canada, ALL and Singular, the public Fair and mart, and the right, privilege, advantage, and franchise of keeping and holding a public Fair and mart, as stewards of the same respectively, at and within the Town of Cornwall, in the County of Stormont, in the Eastern District aforesaid, at two different times in each and every year; that is to say, to begin and be holden on the first Monday of the Month of May, and the first Monday in the Month of November, and to continue at each time, respectively, for and during the space of six successive days, and no longer. SUBJECT NEVERTHELESS to the conditions, provisoes for payment of picage and Stallage restrictions and limitations in our said Letters Patent contained, as reference being thereto had will more fully appear.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our forces therein, at York, this thirteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen and in the fifty-ninth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Our Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the forty-second year of Our Reign, entitled "An "Act to enable the Governor Lieutenant "Governor, or person administering "the Government of our said Province, "to appoint one or more additional "Port or Ports, place or places of Entry "within this Province, and to appoint "one or more Collector or Collectors of "the same respectively" revived and continued by An Act passed in the fifty sixth year of our reign, entitled "An Act "to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Go"vernor or person administering the Go"vernment of this Province, to appoint "one or more additional Port or Ports, "place or places of Entry within this "Province, and to appoint one or more "Collectors of the same respectively" *It is provided* that it shall & may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion shall require, and as to him shall seem meet, to declare and appoint by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, place or places (other than ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into this Province from the United States of America, AND WHEREAS for the greater facility in collecting the said duties, and also for the convenience of trade, it is requisite that an additional Port or place of Entry should be established at PORT TALBOT, in the Township of Dunwich, in the County of Middlesex, in the District of London, of our said Province of Upper Canada, NOW KNOW YE, that We taking the same into our Royal consideration, DO hereby under the authority of the said Act passed in the forty second year of our Reign, and revived and continued by the said Act, passed in the fifty sixth year of our Reign, and by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, DECLARE and APPOINT Port Talbot in the Township of Dunwich, in the County of Middlesex, in the District of London aforesaid, to be an additional Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandise, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into this Province from the United States of America, in the same manner as other Ports of Entry and Clearance, heretofore established under and by virtue of the said Act.

IN TESTIMONY whereof WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the Fifty-ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Spear, or Spier, or their Representatives: By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Barford: and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*: and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto supplied, the Fee on the Patent on all Grants for Grants of Land, pronounced after this Date, shall be according to the following Table:

	Sterling.
Two hundred Acres,	£16 17 6
Three hundred Acres,	24 11 7
Four hundred Acres,	32 5 8
Five hundred Acres,	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres,	47 13 10
Seven hundred Acres,	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres,	63 2 0
Nine hundred Acres,	70 16 1
One thousand Acres,	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres,	86 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres,	93 18 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £3 14 1

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)
On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 30th 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to *JOHN FOSTER*, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency
the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that Lot No. 5, in the 12th Concession of Bertie, will be thrown open for Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto within Six Months from this date.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Merses, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

NOTICE

A number of Lots of One hundred Acres each situated on Public Roads now laying out running through the School Townships of Southwold, Yarmouth and Houghton will be sold by Public Auction for actual settlement to the highest bidder at Ross's Tavern on Talbot Road, on the first of July next; One fourth of the Purchase Money to be paid down & the remainder by three equal annual Instalments with interest.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Ex. Coun.

York, 26th Feb. 1819.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th April, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Representative of HENRY GROAT, to take out the Lease of the Clergy Reserve, No. 31 in the 3d Concession of Whitby, within six months from this date; or on failure thereof the Lot will be Leased to EDWARD STARR.

By Order of His Excellency, the
Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.
6m.—16.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th April, 1819.

IT being desirable to open the Road to Penetanguishene, which commences on the North Side of Kempenfelt Bay, in Lake Simcoe, His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, this day, has been pleased to Order, that to such persons qualified to receive Grants from the Crown, as are able and willing to perform Settlement Duty, Locations of Two Hundred Acres will be made, upon their undertaking to begin their Settlement Duty within One Month after receiving the Certificate of Location, and continuing the same, until a Dwelling House be erected, and Ten Acres cleared adjacent to the Road, and one half of the Road in front of the Location also cleared.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, May 5, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Proposals will be received at this Office, on or before the seventh day of June next, for the Survey of a Line of Townships, containing each about 66,000 Acres, extending from the Ottawa River, in the Johnstown District, and to be in the rear of the Townships of Goulburn, Beckwith, Drummond, Bathurst, and Sherbrook, to the Division-line between the Johnstown and Midland Districts; and also, a Line of Townships, of the same dimensions, in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbrook, Sheffield, Hangerford, Huntingdon, and Rawdon.

The Survey to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on each 100 Acres surveyed, and to be performed in like manner and on the same terms and conditions as expressed in the Advertisement from this Office of the 5th Feb. last.

T. RIDOUT,
Surveyor Gen.

Merchant's Store.

A STORE wanted, in an eligible situation in the main Street of this town. The terms to be left with the Editor.

York, 3d May, 1819.

Sale, or to Let,

M the first day of May
, the property of the Subscri-
ted on that part of Yonge
. C. commonly known by the
on of MILFORD, distant from
y six miles: upon which are a
Flour Mill, 45 feet by 33, three
gh, with two run of stones,
l manufacturing from 2 to 300
f wheat in 24 hours, and in
manner, the machinery having
structed upon the latest and
roved plan (that of the hon
geer,) having a plentiful sup-
water, furnished by the West
f the river Don.—Also a *Dwel-*
se, 30 feet square and two sto
eight, part of which is appro-
for a Store.—A *Blacksmith's*
th one set of Tools complete.—
mall *Log House*, for the accom-
n of a Miller.
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being almost immediately on the
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House, at York, on Thursday
day of June next.

	Dollars.
best Bull,	30
second do. -	20
third do. -	10
best Cow, -	15
second do. -	10
third do. -	5
best Ram, -	15
second do. -	10
third do. -	5

e above animals to be between
d five years of age.)
Order) R. C. HORNE.
Secy.

CE OF PROVISION, &c.
York Market during the last
week.

Dollar at 5s.

	PER.	FROM £. s. d.	TO £. s. d.
lb.	0	0 4	0 0 7 1-2
——	0	0 6	0 0 7
——	0	0. 6	0 0 7 1-2
——	0	0 6	0 0 8
each	0	0 0	0 0 0
——	0	0 0	0 0 0
lb.	0	0 0	0 0 7 1-2
——	0	0 0	0 1 6
doz.	0	1 0	0 1 3
bush.	0	0 0	0 3 9
——	0	0 0	0 3 9
——	0	0 0	0 3 9
——	0	0 0	0 2 0
——	0	1 3	0 3 0
head	0	0 0	0 0 0
cwt.	0	12 6	0 13 9
lb.	1	2 6	1 5 0
lb.	0	0 0	0 0 7 1-2
——	0	0 0	0 1 0
ton	3	0 0	0 0 0
cord	0	12 6	0 15 0

MS OF THIS GAZETTE.

dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail,
rs and a Half. The subscriptions to
ndvance, to the 1st of July or 1st of
Subscribers who receive their papers
are requested to give 2 or 3 months
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FROM EUROPE.

LONDON Feb. 1.

We have received Hamburgh and Dutch mails. An article dated Brussels, Jan. 27, states, "That the number of persons included in the royal ordinances, and banished in consequence from France, is very much diminished. Six of them have died in foreign countries, and many others, including three generals, have obtained leave to return home. It is now said, that on the coronation of his Majesty, several others will be recalled. There is no want of exertion in behalf of marshals Soult & Grouchy, and gen. Lallemand.—Many persons take particular interest in gen. Carnot, who is now in Prussia, where he seems to enjoy great esteem. Those who have the least chance of ever being permitted to return, are said to be Savary, ex-minister of the police, and gen. Hullin, who was president of the court martial which condemned to death the unfortunate Duke D'Enghien.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 11.

PLAGUE CONTAGION.

Sir John Jackson, after observing that he believed there would be no objection to his motion, moved for a select committee to inquire into the validity of the doctrine of contagion in the plague, and to report their observations thereon.

Mr. Wynn observed, that as no explanation of the reasons of this motion had been given, it seemed to him a subject on which it would be better to call for the opinion of the college of physicians than of a committee of the house.

Mr. Robinson said, he should be able to shew that there were very sufficient Parliamentary grounds for the present motion.—The quarantine laws, it was well known were very rigid in their nature, and entailed much inconvenience & expence on the ships that were subject to them. These laws were entirely founded on the opinion which for some centuries had prevailed, that the plague was contagious; but recent enquiries had thrown considerable doubts on the validity of this doctrine.—The question had been brought under the consideration of the branch of government with which he was connected, and he confessed he had been struck with the reasonings which had been adduced in favour of the opinion that it was not contagious, but epidemic. The subject had been referred to the college of physicians, who had originally advised the enactment of the quarantine laws: their opinion certainly was, that their original doctrine was sound and untouched by subsequent experiments. The subject, however, deserved every degree of light which could be thrown upon it, and it so happened that the committee which had sat last on the prevailing epidemic fevers in London, had added to the doubts which had been entertained as to the nature of the plague. He trusted, therefore, that the subject was not unworthy of the consideration of a committee, as the settlement of this question, especially if it should be established that the plague was epidemic and not contagious, would be of the highest importance to the interests of commerce and the happiness of the world [hear!]

Mr. Wynn said, that after the explanation which had been given, he could have no possible objection to the motion. But he trusted the house would pause a little before it legislated [hear!] if a committee of the house should be of a contrary opinion to that of the college of physicians.

Sir John Jackson, in explanation of the motives which had induced him to make this motion, stated, that in addition to the reasoning contained in publications of this subject, it had been said in the evidence before the committee of last year, by the physician who had attended for 24 years at Bartholomew's hospital, that in all that time he had not met with one instance in which fever was contagious.

The motion was agreed to, and the committee was appointed.

—

On Tuesday se'nnight an inquest was held at Barton upon Trent, before Sir J. D. Fowler, on the body of a child of about three years of age, whose death was occasioned by eating a quantity of the seeds of a plant called "Stramonium," or Thorn Apple. The deceased and some other children had been amusing themselves with plucking off the fruit, and tossing it at each other, when one of the apples, which had been trod upon, discovered to the little infant the seeds it contained; she immediately put some to her mouth, and finding them rather sweet, eat a considerable quantity, in consequence of which she was taken ill in about an hour after; and so rapid was the poison in its progress, that notwithstanding every exertion was used by the most eminent of the profession, it proved fatal in little more than eighteen hours.

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The Independence, and Fortitude homeward, from St. Thomas's & St. Kitt's, with cargoes of West India produce, report, that Colonel Macdonald, who had been joined the Independent forces from England, had been massacred, with many other British officers, through mistake, by a body of Indians; they happened to fall in with the British officers while at dinner, and supposing them to be Spaniards, they attacked them with such savage ferocity, that they were all either killed instantly, or died of their wounds. The insurgent naval force under Admiral Brion, consists of twenty square rigged vessels, and expected a further reinforcement, when, it was understood, they would instantly commence offensive operations.

—

On Friday evening, as general Dillon & Dr. Jarrett, two of the Grand Jurors of the county of Meath, were returning from the Assizes of Trim, in a g g, they were stopped by two foot-pads, armed with pistols, and robbed of two pounds in cash. The General also lost a gold chain & two seals, which one of the depredators took from the General's watch, returning the watch for fear of discovery by its means. The General said, "Lads, why rob me? I have been always a friend to the distressed." One of the thieves answered, "General who should a man in distress borrow from, but from a friend."

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ASTONISHING TREE.

On the Isle of Sor, to the east, cotton & indigo grow naturally, and together with mangoesnmonous, the magnificent boabab, or adansonia, the elephant of the vegetable kingdom, is found. This tree often serves the negroes for a dwelling, the construction of which costs no further trouble than cutting an opening in the side to serve as a door, and taking out the very soft pith which fills the inside of the trunk. The tree far from being injured by this operation, seems even to derive more vigor from the fire which is lighted in it, for the purpose of drying the sap, by carbonizing it. In the state it almost always happens that the bark, instead of forming a ridge at the edge of the wound, as happens in some trees in Europe, continues to grow, and at length covers the whole inside of the tree, generally without any wrinkles, & thus presents the astonishing spectacle of an immense tree recompleted in its organization but having the form of an enormous hollow cylinder, or rather a vast arborescent wall, bent into a circular form, and having its sides sufficiently wide asunder to let you enter in to the space which it encloses. If casting your eyes on the immense dome of verdure which forms the summit of this rural palace, we see a swarm of birds adorned with the richest colours, and soumanga, shining with gold & azure; if advancing under the vault, we find flowers of dazzling whiteness, hanging on every side; and if in the centre of the retreat, an old man & his family, a young mother & her child meet the eye; what a crowd of delicious ideas are aroused at this moment!—The leaves when dried are converted into the powder lalo, with which the natives season almost all their food. They employ the roots medicinally inwardly, and its gummy bark for disorders in the breast, they make cataplasms of the parenchyma of the trunk for cutaneous diseases,—they use the pulp of its fruit as an astringent beverage,—they regale themselves with its almonds, they smoke the calyx of its flowers instead of tobacco,—and often by dividing into two parts the globular capsules, and leaving the long woody stalk fixed to one of the halves, which become dry & hard, they make a large spoon or ladle.

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It is stated in one of the latest London papers, that the bodily health of the king remains unimpaired, excepting by the natural infirmity of old age. The stories that he had been injured by a fall, and that his apartment is in a dangerous state or decay, are both contradicted in an article under the Windsor head.

The Liverpool Courier of January 25, in speaking of the mildness of the winter, observes, that "last week, an apple was gathered from a tree in an orchard belonging to James Wilson, Esq. of Heyroyd-House."

—

Agricultural report for February.—As the ports will remain shut until the 22d of May, the state of the markets will be the best guide as to the produce of the last crop. According to reports from most parts, the backwardest wheats are the forwardest, that is to say, in the road to perfection; the most forward & luxuriant being in a fitter state for May than the present month, and causing apprehensions of great danger, should April & May prove cold & ungenial.

The wheats have been attacked, it is said, by the wire-worm, more probably the sing, and they are in the foulest state that has been seen for many years; a real misfortune to the broad-cast farmer. By a general report wages are very low, and many wretched laborers, in most parts, in a state of mendicancy. The high price of seed-beans has greatly extended the practice of dibbling, and both beans & peas are above ground, in some very forward lands. The fallows of the Lent corn are all in good condition.

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British three per cents, March 30, 74 1-2.

French five per cents, March 27, 65 50.

Tranquility is restored in the French councils, the new peers having been qualified, and taken their seats. The chamber of deputies have rejected the proposition from the peers relative to the law of elections by a handsome majority.

St. Jean d'Angely, who had obtained permission to return to France, arrived at Paris, March 10th, and died the day after of gout in the stomach.

The fortune of the prince of Peace, is estimated at 100,000,000.

The Ghent Journal affirms, that generals Rignal and Grouchy are on the eve of returning from America to France.

PARIS, March 24.

The alarms which have been spread since the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, first by the change of ministry, and next by the proposition of the chamber of peers regarding the law of elections, are now dissipated. That proposition which appeared like the frightful prognostic of a tempest, has been rejected by the chamber of deputies by a majority of 50 votes, out of a total of 244.—The speech of the seals, which tore the veil that concealed from public view the horrible assassinations which took place in the south of France during the years 1815 and 1815, produced in the chamber an effect difficult to be described. The assembly was so struck with his description, that no orator wished to speak after him. "All possible efforts (said he) have been made by the government of the king to bring to justice the assassins of general Legarde, who was attacked at the moment when in the name of the king, he came as a minister of peace. The author of that crime was arrested, delivered over to the tribunals, and convicted of having fired upon general Legarde, while, with sword in his hand, that officer was endeavoring to appease the multitude.—The jury declared, that the homicide was rendered necessary by the want of legitimate defence, (a movement of horror in the assembly.) The law directed the president of the court of assizes to set the accused at liberty. General Ramel wounded in the tumult of Toulouse. He was assailed on his death bed by furious wretches, who tore his body. Those ruffians being brought before a court of justice, were acquitted by the jury on the ground "that the blows which were inflicted on the general, when in bed, had not determined his death, because the wounds which were previously received were mortal!" After some moments of interruption, the minister continued.—"Shall I speak, gentlemen, of a man whose name I feel a horror in pronouncing? Trestaillon, accused of frightful crimes, became the object of prosecution, at the instance of the king's law officers. The judicial authority objected to his being tried in the city where the crimes were committed, as they entertained a fear for the freedom of the court, from the consternation of the citizens, and the terror which the criminal inspired. He was accordingly transferred, for trial, to Riom.—Would you believe the result? A single witness could not be found against Trestaillon, and a hundred pretended themselves to vouch for his innocence. The terror these assassins inspired was so great, that justice could not find witnesses who durst give evidence for the prosecution, nor a jury who would have dared to find them guilty. Finally, the assassination of St. Remies was a party crime, and the government was obliged to exert all its force to protect the action of justice, and to repress those efforts which the partisans of the criminals made to rescue them from execution."

We know not what tactics the Ultras will follow after so signal a defeat in the chamber of deputies.

PARIS, March 21.

The reception of the Persian ambassador did not take place yesterday. It is asserted that difficulties, arising from the difference of the eastern ceremonies with ours, have occasioned its postponement.

A person who left Cadiz on the 10th ult and who is now in Paris, has communicated the following details relative to the expedition about to be sent to Buenos Ayres:

"The number of troops is about 13,000, including infantry and cavalry, and already occupy their cantonments in the neighborhood of that port.—Count d'Abisbal (O'Donnell) who commands in chief, and who is appointed viceroy of Buenos Ayres, assembled in Cadiz 15,000 on the 28th of January last, the day appointed to celebrate the interment of her majesty the late queen. He reviewed them in the place of St. Antoine, in the presence of a considerable body of spectators, which increased the splendor of the ceremony, and who all admired the equipment and steady discipline of the troops.

All the generals who are attached to the expedition, are at this moment assembled in Cadiz. General O'Donnell is incessantly occupied in enforcing every precaution necessary to accelerate its departure, called to such an important destiny, and which will, without doubt, be the finest that ever left the ports of Spain. The troops are animated with the best spirit, and every thing excites the most pleasing hopes.

Journal des Debats.

LONDON, March 23.

The last arrival of American papers has brought the result of a discussion of three weeks, on the question of the Seminole war, and Jackson's manner of conducting it.—Whatever may be the predominant feeling of the American people at the present day, we doubt not that some of them may live to wish, that the transactions of that war, and the votes of congress with regard to it could be for ever buried in the same grave, and snatched everlastingly from the historian, and from the observation, and remembrance of the civilized world. If the insults offered to the Spanish government, the persecutions exercised towards the Indian race, and the unheard-of atrocities inflicted on British subjects, be matter of just reproach to that furious being, by whom, in the career of successful violence, they were perpetrated;—what shall we say,—what will society,—what must posterity think of that legislative body, by whom such crimes were, after cool deliberation, acquiesced in, confirmed, and applauded?

Our readers are aware that the committee of congress on military affairs had made a report unfavourable to Gen. Jackson's proceedings, especially in the wanton murder of our countrymen. This report the house of representatives has negatived, by a majority of 108 votes to 62. We refer the public to a long speech of Mr. Johnson, which we this day insert, for a sample of the moral and legal reasoning by which general Jackson was defended; and we refer to a brief extract from the proceedings of congress for the shameful success which has attended Mr. Jackson's oratory.

The question, however, is merely determined between Mr. Jackson and the United States; their votes cannot bind or conclude Great Britain; and the pleadings of her government, & the sentence of her parliament, are still to be laid before the world.

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The commercial world will learn with satisfaction, that a plan has been commenced under the auspices of the British Government, for determining the relative contents of the weights and measures of trading countries.—This important object is to be accomplished by procuring from abroad correct copies of foreign Standards, and comparing them with those of England at His Majesty's mint. This can only be effected, at a moment of universal peace, and has never been attempted on a plan sufficiently general or systematic.

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An experiment has been tried in the Dock-Yard of Portsmouth, to ascertain if a *grass*, the common produce of New Zealand, & which may be cut down three times a year, is applicable to making large and small ropes. A favourable report has been made of it. The article is strong and pliable, and can be brought into this country, at less than £8 per ton,—one-seventh the cost of hemp.

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PARIS, March 11.

Yesterday there was a grand council which commenced at 1, and continued until half past 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The definitive organization of the national guards is referred to the king's ministers, and will soon be discussed in council.

Yesterday the memoirs of count Las Casas were seized at the bookseller's L'Huillier.

It is not ascertained when the projects of law concerning the press, the journals, and the trial by jury, will be presented to the chamber—but it appears certain, notwithstanding what has been said in one of the papers, that they will not be submitted to the chamber, during the present week.

It is asserted, that in compliance with the orders of the king, the minister of the interior has given directions to different statuaries, to execute marble statues of Pascal, Montaigne, Bossuet, Corneille, Racine, La Fontaine, and Montesquieu, which are to be placed in the cities which gave birth to these great men.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Having presented our readers in our last paper with an important document, relative to the Bank of England, we shall now lay before them a view of the general Banking system of Europe, so far as we have had the means of informing ourselves on this interesting subject:—

The most ancient Bank of Europe is that of *Venice*; in 1171, the republic of Venice being pressed for money, levied a contribution on its citizens, and gave a perpetual annuity of 4 per cent [illegible] to have been established without a capital deposited, and its credit was well supported, till the invasion of the French in 1797, when the freedom of the city, and independence of the state being lost, it disappeared like a dream.

The *Bank of Amsterdam*, was founded in 1609, on liberal & commercial principles, and soon became an *entrepot*, for the valuable products of the whole earth; its first capital was formed of Spanish ducats or ducatoons, but it soon became a reservoir for the coins of all Europe, which were brought thither. About the middle of the last century, the municipal managers, *secretly* lent their bullion to the East India Company & to the Government, notwithstanding they had taken a religious oath, to retain the gold & silver in their cells, and while the unsuspecting Hollanders vainly imagined that a metallic constituent lay sealed in the Bank to meet, *on demand*, their paper money. This blind confidence was dissipated in 1790, by a declaration that the Bank would retain 101 per cent. of all deposits, and would return none less than 2,5000 florins! In 1755 the amount of its treasure was estimated at 33,000,000 of florins. On the invasion of Holland, by the French, the Bank declared, it had advanced to the States and to the East India Company, 10,300,000 florins, the sum which was deficient to their depositors.

The *Bank of Hamburgh*, was established in 1619, and was the best administered of any in Europe—its funds were German crowns—lends its money on the deposit of Spanish dollars at the rate of 2 per cent per annum. Marshal Davoust, in 1813, retook this city, and found there 7,500,000 marcs Banco.

The *Bank of Genoa*, originally founded on shares deposited, and the most ancient now in existence; its funds were at first independent of the government, but were afterwards placed on the security of the States; it received a fatal blow from the invasion of the Austrians, 1746, from which it has not yet fully recovered.

The *Bank of Vienna*, was founded by Maria Theresa, in the seven years war; the Empress issued bills of credit for 12,000,000 of florins, payable in this paper money. In 1797, the Bank could no longer redeem its notes, and, in 1816, it had issued notes to the amount of 1,000,000,000 of florins. In 1811, the Austrian Government declared it would issue no more paper, but ordered that issued, to be liquidated at one fifth of its value, by the sale of ecclesiastical property, after the manner of a sinking fund!

The *Bank of Berlin*, was established in 1765, and issued notes from 4 to 1,000 livres, which paper was always exactly liquidated—the capture of Berlin, by the French, in 1806, suspended its payments, which have since been discharged, and the Bank re-established.

The *Bank of Stockholm*, was founded

by government, in 1657 [illegible] pital was 300,000 specie. Bank borrowed money [illegible] it at six per cent per ann death of Charles XII. it 5,000,000. Another E this, and they soon issue amount of 600,000,000 of per, which soon fell to t what it had been origin Government at last owed 000,000 of silver crow time, caused notes to b low value of six pence!

The *Bank of Copenha* lished in 1736, by royal a capital of 900,000 crow sued 11,000,000 of paper the King of Denmark re posits of stockholders, an proprietors they had issue times the amount of their had even increased to 600, the King carried his issue In 1813, 1,800 crowns offered for one crown of s

The *Russian Assignat* founded in 1768, and iss first 18 years nearly 1,000 In 1786, the Empress c Bank, and increased the nats, to 100,000,000—at in 1796, they had been is bout 160,000,000 of rou death of Louis the XIV currency of France did n 200,000,000 of francs, or sterling. In Spain, in 18 than £20,000,000 sterli seem then, that a paper 000,000 of roubles, is exce and it has proved as in the the circulation, to one fou minal value of their issue tion of Russia at present a ed with paper, copper, a the amount of 150,000,000 the par of 3-4.

The *Bank of England*, on our view, and has bo 126 years; for the history refer to Allardyce, Smith & Bank is as unlike some of t the glorious sun, to its r obscure dependants; or e satellites.—A keen & arden a man of genius & vigour, jector; the same who c fine design of uniting the g the Atlantic & the Pacifi tablishment at the Isthm Jealousy, selfishness & n defeated him in the laud and directed his mind to la tion of this *Financial Colos* Britain—its original capi 200,000 sterling—like the nice, it owed its privileges tresses of government—i shock in the invasion of time was gained by count pences. The riots & gr harrassments brought on caused a suspension of its e ments, which reduced the from a paper of commercial state paper money; at whic millions & a half, sterling, was in circulation, and not of specie in its coffers—it perhaps at this time, is abo 000 sterling, which it is big could be instantly redeeme *lion & Bills discounted*, this paper serves the pu vernment, and the private the great circulation of Eng pital & accumulations all r *public funds*, or advanced o *quer Bills* of the State. A rency can by nothing short suddenly take the place o culation, nor supply the pl which is the [illegible] of our S teace; if that take wings the body will be at once e strate. The nature of the cumstances or necessities o tion, do not of themselves s state; Panic without adeq or conduct of the grossest folly, or weakness, can al us this calamity. Thus t considerable labour, extra readers, from our English most important information the public, corporate, as Banks of Europe, which u pect proves, have by ex tortunately fallen into the h of government.

In a future Paper, we in pare small things with gre before our readers, the which all financial system which all financial system The present distresses of entirely caused by the wa ey, and selfish policy throughout that kingdom speculators embarking de with their usual reliance modation of Bank's discou by them unexpectedly m many of them compelled to payments, in consequence tricted system of it judged has been the sole cause of rentile embarrassments.

Merchants whose transac tent to him, his all? Pa being once lost, there is *public trust*; and where is Merchant to look for ass necessarily conducting and great source of Britain's

by government, in 1657; its original capital was 300,000 specie crowns. This bank borrowed money at four, and lent it at six per cent per annum, and at the death of Charles XII. it had a capital of 5,000,000. Another Bank now joined this, and they soon issued paper to the amount of 600,000,000 of crowns of copper, which soon fell to the 96th part of what it had been originally issued for! Government at last owed this Bank 80,000,000 of silver crowns, which, in time, caused notes to be issued of the low value of six pence!

The *Bank of Copenhagen*, was established in 1736, by royal authority, with a capital of 300,000 crowns—it had issued 11,000,000 of paper crowns, when the King of Denmark returned the deposits of stockholders, and became sole proprietor—they had issued paper to 20 times the amount of their capital, which had even increased to 600,000 crowns—the King carried his issue to 16,000,000. In 1813, 1,800 crowns in paper were offered for one crown of silver!

The *Russian Assignats Bank*, was founded in 1768, and issued during the first 18 years nearly 5,000,000 sterling. In 1786, the Empress created a loan Bank, and increased the mass of assignats, to 100,000,000—at her decease, in 1796, they had been multiplied to about 160,000,000 of roubles. At the death of Louis the XIV, the metallic currency of France did not exceed 1,200,000,000 of francs, or £50,000,000, sterling. In Spain, in 1800, not more than £20,000,000 sterling. It should seem then, that a paper issue of 577,000,000 of roubles, is excess for Russia, and it has proved so in the depression of the circulation, to one fourth of the nominal value of their issue—the circulation of Russia at present seems to be filled with paper, copper, and specie, to the amount of 150,000,000 of roubles, of the par of 3-4.

The *Bank of England*, next presses on our view, and has been established 126 years; for the history of which we refer to Allardyce, Smith & Stuart. This Bank is as unlike some of the former, as the glorious sun, to its revolving and obscure dependants; or a planet to its satellites.—A keen & ardent Scotchman a man of genius & vigour, was its projector; the same who conceived the fine design of uniting the great Ocean of the Atlantic & the Pacific, by an establishment at the *Isthmus of Darien*. Jealousy, selfishness & narrow policy defeated him in this laudable attempt, and directed his mind to lay the foundation of this *Financial Colossus* of Great Britain—its original capital was £1,200,000 sterling—like the Bank of Venice, it owed its privileges to the distresses of government—it received a shock in the invasion of 1745; when time was gained by counting out six pences. The riots & government embarrasments brought on it in 1797, caused a suspension of its metallic payments, which reduced the Bank Notes from a paper of commercial credit, to a state paper money; at which time, eight millions & a half, sterling, of its paper was in circulation, and not £1,300,000 of specie in its coffers—its circulation perhaps at this time, is about £25,000,000 sterling, which it is highly probable, could be instantly redeemed by its *Bullion, & Bills discounted*,—9-10ths of this paper serves the purposes of government, and the private Banks feed the great circulation of England—its capital & accumulations all remain in the *public funds*, or advanced on the *Exchequer Bills* of the State. A metallic currency can, by nothing short of a miracle, suddenly take the place of a paper circulation, nor supply the place of credit, which is the soul of our financial existence; if that take wings & fly away, the body will be at once effete & prostrate. The nature of the case, the circumstances or necessities of our condition, do not of themselves sink us to this state; Panic without adequate cause, or conduct of the grossest empiricism, folly, or weakness, can alone inflict on us this calamity. Thus we have, by considerable labour, extracted for our readers, from our English papers, the most important information concerning the public, corporate, and privileged Banks of Europe, which as our retrospect proves, have by common fate alternately fallen into the hands & snares of government.

In a future Paper, we intend to compare small things with great, and to lay before our readers, the principles on which all financial systems are grounded. The present distresses of England are entirely caused by the worthless jealousy, and selfish policy of the Banks throughout that kingdom. Commercial speculators embarking deeply in trade, with their usual reliance on the accommodation of Bank's discount, have lately been unexpectedly mortified, and many of them compelled to suspend their payments, in consequence of this restricted system of ill judged policy, which has been the sole cause of the late mercantile embarrassments. Where is the Merchant whose unsuspected credit is not to him, his all? Public confidence being once lost, there is an end to all *public trust*; and where is the English Merchant to look for assistance, in generously conducting and increasing the great source of Britain's wealth, but to those great sources of Commercial accommodation, the Banks of the United Kingdom? It must not be forgotten, that Banks were instituted for the use of the people; for whenever the Bank is converted by the jealousy of party into an unjust and arbitrary tool in the hands of a faction, it no longer remains a place of public accommodation & utility; but becomes a *private & illegal* nuisance, requiring to be speedily removed. We shall ere long point out the evils and advantages which result from Banking establishments, and how far they are useful to the public, and conductive to the interests of the State.—*Western Star.*

BALTIMORE, April 2.

The first number of Mr. Skinner's new publication, the American Farmer, was published this morning. It is in the quarto form, arranged and printed neatly on fine paper, and devoted to "rural economy, internal improvement, news, prices current." &c. We have no doubt that it will become not only a useful but a valuable work, and it has our best wishes for its success. The editor already announces a long list of subscribers; but if it were as easy to get pay as it is names, publishers of papers would have much more to felicitate themselves than they now have. We apprehend there are many of the fraternity, who can count their thousands upon paper, but who have to go almost supperless to bed.—*Pat.*

BALTIMORE, April 6.

Gale. On Sunday morning last the wind from the S. W. commenced blowing a gale and with so much violence, that several vessels lying at the wharves at Fell's Point, received considerable damage—three or four bay craft, we understand, were sunk, and among those injured was the Patriot Privateer Puerydon, by driving against a wharf—Great fears were entertained of vessels in the bay and on the coast, as but few instances can be recollected of damage being done to vessels, in the harbour of Baltimore, the wind being in the same direction. The ship Franklin, Graham of Liverpool, was on shore in the bay Bluff Point, has got off without material injury; the captain came up this morning in the steam boat Virginia. The ship is now off North Point.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer, April. 6th.

On Sunday evening last about 4 o'clock, this town and neighbourhood were visited by one of the most violent storms of wind, rain and hail, ever experienced in this part of Virginia.—From the dawn of morning, the atmosphere had worn a threatening appearance—a strong S. W. wind prevailed, and the clouds during the whole day, portended falling weather. Suddenly, the heavens grew dark, the wind rose to the strength of a hurricane, rain and hail, accompanied by lightning, poured down in torrents. A scene so terrific, so sublime, we never beheld. It is indeed at such a moment, man feels his nothingness, and acknowledges the power of Omnipotence.

The storm continued about 5 minutes—During this short period, however a good deal of damage done in Petersburg and the neighborhood around.—In town the gable end of two brick houses on Bolingbrook street were beat down—one belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Curtis, not materially injured—the other, to property of Mrs. Alexander, sustained considerable detriment. Likewise some houses were partially unroofed and many chimnies, fences, &c. blown down. From the country we hear of stables, barns, &c. being torn to pieces, trees uprooted and fences swept away. We are happy to add, we have heard of no lives being lost.

Royal Munificance.—A gentleman in Massachusetts, lately sent King Henry, of St. Domingo, one of Collins' elegant super royal quarto *bibles*. The *present* was gratefully received, and a few days after the gentleman received from the king a letter of thanks, enclosing a draft for six thousand dollars.

It is stated in the village Recorder, that, on the 14th inst. as a Mr. Benjamin Hibbard, an aged and respectable citizen of Willistown, was burning corn stalks in his field, the fire caught his clothes and hurt him so severely that he died before he could be conveyed to his house.

FROM LOWER-CANADA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Copy of the Resolutions passed by the Legislative Council, on the second reading of the Civil List Bill, Wednesday, 21st April, 1819:

1st. "RESOLVED, That the mode adopted by this Bill for granting a supply to His Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Civil List, is unprecedented and unconstitutional, and a direct assumption, on the part of the Assembly, of the most important rights and prerogatives of the Crown. That were this Bill to be passed into a Law, it would give to the Commons of this Province, not merely the constitutional privilege of providing the supplies, but the power also of prescribing to the Crown the number and description of its servants; and of regulating the rewarding their services individually, as the Assembly should, from time to time, judge meet or expedient; by which means they would be rendered dependent on an Elective Body, instead of being dependent on the Crown; and might eventually be made instrumental to the overthrow of that Authority which, by their allegiance, they are bound to support."

2d. "That this House will proceed no further in the consideration of this Bill.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

OF *LOWER CANADA.*

April, 24th 1819.

This day, at three o'clock, His Grace the Governor in chief came down in state to the Legislative Council Chamber where, being seated on the Throne he sent down a message by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to the House of Assembly, to request their immediate attendance upon His Grace in the Upper House of the Legislature.

The House went up accordingly, when His Grace was pleased to deliver the following SPEECH:

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

I came to this Province to take the Government of His Majesty's Dominions in North America, with a sincere desire of carrying into practice the intentions and liberal views of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to improve their natural resources, and the individual happiness of His Majesty's people.

A reasonable hope and expectation was entertained by me, in accepting this command, that I should meet in those pursuits, with the cheerful support of every well informed person, who could appreciate in his own mind my motives in undertaking the charge.

With these impressions on my mind, and with full confidence in your zeal, your loyalty, and your local knowledge of the public and private interests of the country, I met you on your legislative duties, & have most patiently attended to your proceedings during a long Session, which I am now to close by prorogation.

You, Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, have not disappointed my hopes, and I beg to return you my thanks for the zeal and alacrity you have shewn in all that more immediately belongs to your Body.

It is with much concern I feel myself compelled to say, that I cannot express to you, Gentlemen of the Assembly, the same satisfaction, nor my approbation of the general result of your labours, (at the expense of so much valuable time,) and of the public principles upon which they rest, as recorded on your Journals.

You proceeded upon the Documents which I laid before you, to vote a part of the sum required for the Expenses of the year 1819, but the Bill of Appropriation which you passed, was founded upon such principles, that it appears from the Journals of the Upper House, to have been most constitutionally rejected: His Majesty's Government has been thus left without the necessary supplies for supporting the Civil Administration of the Province for the ensuing year, notwithstanding the voluntary offer & pledge given to His Majesty, by the Resolve of your House, of the 13th of Feb. 1810.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I recommended to you by Special Message, the consideration of the Judicature Act, for such amendments as should appear necessary to remedy any inconvenience which time and experience in the course of the Administration of Justice may have pointed out as expedient; and I much regret, that this important object has not been brought so far to an issue, as would have enabled me to transmit the result of your proceedings to His Majesty's Ministers, that the opinion and assistance of the Law Officers of the Crown in England, might have been obtained in aid of the local knowledge and practical experience of those characters in this Province, who have had the best opportunity of studying and understanding the subject: I trust, however, that you will be prepared to proceed effectually thereon, at an early day of the next Session.

It is with some reluctance I have given the Royal Assent to the Militia Bill, from a principle being introduced into it, of which I do not approve.

The information given me of the inconvenience which would arise from losing certain Services specially reposed in them, for which no other provision is made by law, has induced me to assent to it in confidence that it will be amended in the next Session of the Legislature. The necessity of placing this local and constitutional Military Force, under proper and efficient regulations by Law, is strongly impressed on my mind, and no impediment should be in the way of assisting it, whether embodied or sedentary, with the services of half-pay officers settled in the Province, or others from the regular Forces, as well as those of enterprising young men drawn from the Cities or Towns, on any emergency.

The Population of this Province affords excellent materials for a defensive Army, but a general and proper selection of officers is necessary to make it formidable to an active & enterprising Enemy, and that selection must in all cases belong to the Executive power only.

The present time affords you an opportunity of maturely deliberating on these important objects, and on others essentially necessary to be better considered. I recommend particularly to your attention as individuals, the value of your constitution of Government, which affords the most complete and ample protection & freedom of Person & Property, that can possibly be desired, and superior to every system of Government enjoyed by any Colony that has heretofore existed, your sister Colony of Upper Canada excepted. And as branches of the Legislature, it is of the first importance that you should fully understand your Constitutional Rights; that Privilege may not come into question with Prerogative, and that while you maintain those Rights which respectively belong to you by the Constitution, you may be equally careful of encroaching on each other, and respectively pay a due regard to the rights of the Crown.

I shall lay before His Majesty's Ministers the proceedings of the Session & a general state of the Revenue, the Expenses, Agriculture & Commerce of the Province, and request instructions on such points as may be necessary to be more fully understand, that difference of opinion among those who ought to have only one object in view, may as much as possible be avoided."

Then the Titles of the following Bills were read; upon each of which the Royal Assent was given in the following words:

In His Majesty's name His Grace the Governor in Chief thanks his loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence & assents to this Bill.

An Act to make good a certain sum of money therein mentioned to defray the expences of the Civil Government for the year one thousand eight hundred & eighteen.

An Act further to continue for a limited time an Act passed in the 35th year of His Majesty's reign, entitled,

"An Act to grant new duties to His "Majesty to supply the wants of the "Province."

An Act to impose certain duties on divers articles therein-mentioned & to regulate, for a limited time, the Trade with the United States of America by Land or Inland Navigation, and to suspend certain Acts & Ordinances therein mentioned.

An Act to appropriate a certain sum of Money to provide for the expense of laying out Lands for reduced Officers & men of the embodied Militia, and others who served during the late war.

The Royal Assent was signified to the following Bills.

An Act to continue for a limited time an Act passed in the fifty-seventh year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "An "Act to facilitate the administration of "Justice in certain small matters therein "mentioned in the Country Parishes."

An Act to continue for a limited time an Act passed in the fifty-seventh year of His Majesty's reign, intituled,

"An Act to provide for the maintenance "of good order on Sundays & Holy "days."

An Act to repeal in part an Ordinance passed in the seventeenth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled,

"An Ordinance for preventing accidents "by fire, and for other purposes therein "mentioned."

An Act to confirm certain proceedings of the Commissioners for building & repair of Churches, Parsonage-Houses & Church-yards.

An Act to continue for a limited time an Act passed in the fifty-eighth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled,

"An Act to extend the provisions of an "Act passed in the thirty-fourth year "of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "An "Act for the Division of the Province of "Lower Canada, for amending the Judicature thereof, & for repealing certain Laws therein-mentioned, and to "provide more effectually for the administration of Justice in this Province."

An Act to continue, for a limited time two several Acts therein-mentioned to regulate persons engaged in the trade of baking and selling Bread in the Cities of Quebec & Montreal, & Town of Three Rivers.

An Act to appropriate a certain sum of Money towards repairing the common Goal of Montreal.

An Act to facilitate the recovery of small debts in certain parts of this Province.

An Act to authorize Jean Lagasse to erect a Toll Bridge over the Rivers *Sud Ouest* et *Calix* in the Parishes St. Hyacinthe in the County Richelieu.

An Act to grant to John Bragg the exclusive right & privilege of erecting Bridges in this Province according to the mode herein-mentioned.

An Act to authorize Geo. Waters Allsopp, Esq. and others therein-mentioned, to build a Toll Bridge over the River Jaques Cartier, in the County of Hampshire.

An Act to continue for a limited time two several Acts therein-mentioned providing temporary Houses of Correction in the several Districts of this Province & for other purposes.

An Act to secure the Inhabitants of the Interior District of Gaspe in the possession & enjoyment of their lands.

An Act for making & maintaining a navigable Canal from the neighbourhood of the City of Montreal to the Parish of La Caine in the Island & County of Montreal.

An Act to discontinue certain Duties therein-mentioned.

An Act further to continue for a limited time & to amend an Act passed in the 43d year of His Majesty's reign, intituled,

"An Act for the better regulation of the "Militia of this Province, and for re-"pealing certain Acts or Ordiances "therein-mentioned."

An Act to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, & to regulate the Lumber Trade.

An Act to make good a certain sum of money advanced by the Commissioners heretofore appointed for superintending the temporary House of Correction for the District of Montreal.

An Act to prevent accidents in landing of Gunpowder from ships or other vessels in the Harbour of Quebec, and to guard against the careless transporting the same into powder magazines.

An Act to appropriate a certain Lot in the City of Montreal for the site of a Public Library and to incorporate certain persons therein-mentioned.

An Act for the better application of certain money heretofore appropriated for the Internal Communications of the County of Northumberland.

An Act to authorize George Lemaillear to sell a certain Lot of Ground entailed upon the heirs of the late Charles Lepaillieur, situate on St. Joseph Street, in the City of Montreal.

An Act to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal to appropriate from the Funds therein-mentioned, a certain sum of money for the erection of additional Stalls in the Market places, and to build two new Weigh Houses.

An Act to authorize Anthony Anderson & others, proprietors of Dorchester Bridge, to remove the same.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the forty-eighth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for better regulating the weight & rates at which certain coins shall pass current in this Province, for preventing the falsifying, counterfeiting & impairing of the same, and for repealing the Act and Ordinance therein-mentioned."

An Act for the encouragement & promotion of Education in the Country Parishes of this Province.

His Grace the Governor in Chief has reserved this Bill for His Majesty's pleasure thereon.

His Grace was pleased to withhold the Royal Assent from the following Bill.

An Act to afford relief to certain Cessionaires of the Seigneurie of La Salle by staying certain Actions instituted or which may be instituted against them for the recovery of the Lands by them held.

QUEBEC:

MONDAY, 26th APRIL, 1819.

The ice on the St. Lawrence, opposite this City, broke up yesterday morning, but the River continues full of ice floating down from above. The ice on the channel north of the Island of Orleans, on the Beach at Beauport, and off the mouth of the St. Charles, remains fast. Some Wheat was sown last week in the vicinity of this City; but there is still much frost in the ground.

York, 12th May 1819.

THE Vice Presidents and Directors of the Upper Canada Agricultural Society are requested to meet on Thursday the 13th Inst. at 2 o'clock at Mr. Forest's Hotel, to constitute a Board for the inspection of the Secretary's and Treasurer's Books, and for other business of the Society.

(*By Order*) R. C. HORNE.

NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to IRA JONES, SADLER, are requested to make payment immediately to Mr. GEORGE PLAYTER, Junr. to save cost.

York, 12th May, 1819.—3w.

The Church Catechism
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXPEDITION TO THE POLAR REGION.

[From a Scotch Magazine.]

"On the 30th of August, when in lat. 74 1-2, or thereabouts, we suddenly deepened our water, from 150 to 120 fathoms, to the amazing depth of 730 fathoms, and increased its temperature from 32 to 36. On the weather clearing up found ourselves abreast of a large opening, which we had no doubt, from its latitude, was that named by Baffin "Sir James Lancaster's Sound." From the northern to the southern highland it appeared to be at least fifty miles in width. As we knew that Baffin had not entered his Sound, but stood away from it to the south-eastward, its appearance inspired hope and joy into every countenance; and every officer and man, on the instant as it were, made up his mind that this must be the north-west passage; the width of the opening, the extraordinary depth of water, the increased temperature, and the surrounding sea, and the strait so perfectly free from ice, that not a particle was seen floating, were circumstances so encouraging and so different from any thing we had yet seen, that every heart panted to explore this passage which was to conduct us all to glory and to fortune.

We had hitherto met with nothing that could in the smallest degree damp our spirits; we had lived well, suffered no fatigue, either from anxiety or bodily exertion; we had seen nothing like danger, and we had been animated by one sentiment: but nothing had yet occurred to inspire us with the hope of success in the great enterprise; we had proceeded cheerfully, but without enthusiasm, and our ardour had rather diminished as we began to diminish our latitude. But to find so grand an opening under such circumstances as I have mentioned, and in the very spot too of all others most likely to lead us at once to the northern coast of America, was so unexpected & at the same time so exhilerating, that I firmly believe every creature on board anticipated the pleasure of writing an overland despatch to his friends, either from the eastern or the western shores of the Pacific. We stood directly into this spacious inlet; the width continued pretty nearly the same, as far as we could see, and not a particle of ice on the water: neither was there appearance of land a head—Every breast beat high, and every one was desirous to mount the crow's nest, to look out for the opening which should conduct us into the Polar Sea, near the coast of the main land of America. We had not ran, however, above ten leagues within the inlet, when the Isabella bore up, and of course the Alexander did the same; and we stood out of the Inlet; why, we could not conjecture, but under all sail. Our Commodore, as it afterwards appeared, had seen the land at the bottom of the inlet. It is impossible to describe to you the gloom that was immediately spread over every countenance, all their sanguine hopes being thus inexpectedly dashed to the ground. At the very spot where the Isabella bore up, the depth of water was 650 fathoms, and the temperature continued the same as at the entrance; the Alexander was about four or five miles astern of her consort at that time; but not the least appearance of land was visible in the direction of the Inlet from her crow's nest *

"On passing near the southern point of Lancaster Sound, the depth of water had increased to upwards of 1,000 fathoms—Close to this point we landed on a fine sloping sandy beach, at the bottom of a little bay, into which a river of running water was falling, whose width might be from 50 to 60 yards, and the water above knee deep. The flat ground through which it ran was free from ice, and appeared to be covered with tolerably good soil, in which were growing a variety of plants. On the banks were found a piece of fir tree, or branch, about five inches in diameter, and a piece of birch bark. We went through the ceremony of taking possession of this land in the name of his Majesty, which I fear is only putting "a barren sceptre in his hand," though of all the places we had yet seen since we crossed the Arctic circle, this is by far the most inviting; and, indeed, were it not for the high peaked mountains, partially covered with snow, which bound the valley on each side, we could not possibly have supposed ourselves to be in the high latitude of 74, especially on looking sea ward, and seeing not a particle of ice as far as the eye could reach.

"The month of September had now set in, and the disappointment experienced in Lancaster Sound cast a damp on all our future proceedings. We continued to the south eastward, along the land, which we saw at intervals, but kept at a very respectable distance from it. We saw several openings, but examined none. The sea continued clear of ice, and the weather moderate, but seldom clear.

* The Crow's nest is a kind of box sufficient to hold a man; generally a cask, fixed near the mast head, to protect the observer from cold, and enable him to look out for whales or open pieces of water.

On Salt, as a top-dressing for Wheat.

I was led to make an experiment on *Salt*, as a top-dressing for wheat, in consequence of what has been written on this subject and so copiously detailed in your Journal. The communication which was conveyed to your readers from Sir John Sinclair, on the 21st. respecting it, induces me to trouble you, with an account of what has fallen under my own observation.

Last autumn I sowed a field of wheat on a clover ley, which was dressed and treated exactly as an adjoining one, similar to it as to aspect and the nature of the soil. After Christmas, one of them began to fail in many places, increasing daily; and about March, there were several large spots, which only exhibited a few starved plants. A friend had given me about thirty bushels of Salt, that had been collected from the sweepings of Irish Ford. *In April*, I sowed this salt, and, as nearly as I can judge, at the rate of *three bushels to an acre*, all over the field where these failures were noticed. The effect was instantaneous—the bare spots did not increase—and those few miserable plants that were left on them, began to recover; and finally produced as much and as good Wheat, as an equal number of plants in any part of the field. I will not take upon myself to say what was the cause of these partial failures; whether they proceeded from the wire-worm, grub, or slug; or from any unobserved noxious quality of the soil, in these spots. I can only detail the case; and leave these considerations to others. But it may not be unacceptable to your readers, to be further informed that I, as well as every person on the farm, did think the whole field put on a more luxuriant appearance, after the application of the salt; and that I was, on the whole, extremely well satisfied with its produce; and with the quality of the wheat.

WM. DEACON.

The Christian Recorder.

GENTLEMEN holding Subscription Lists of the above Publication, are requested to forward the same immediately to Mr. GEORGE DAWSON, Bookseller, York: and to whom the first six months payment may be remitted on the receipt of the first Number, which is now ready for delivery.

York, April 2d, 1819.

NOTICE.

CASH,

and the highest price, paid for hatting and shipping

FURS,

BY

ROGERS & STOCKINGS,

delivered at their Hat Manufactory, opposite J. Murchison's, Merchant Tailor, York,

A SERMON

DELIVERED IN ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, QUEBEC;

By the late Rev. ALEX. SPARK D. D.

on the 7th March, 1819,

The day of his Death.

ALSO,

A Funeral Sermon,

PREACHED on that OCCASION,

The 14th March, 1819.

A small number of the above for sale at this Office.

A FARM FOR SALE,

BEING composed of the rear halves of Lots No. 10 & 11, in 2d Concession of Markham, with about 70 acres under improvement; it is well watered & excellent Land. Enquire of

EZEK. BENSON.

York, 21st April, 1819.

Joseph Burton,

ORNAMENTAL

HOUSE PAINTER

AND

GLAZIER

FROM LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that all orders in the line of his profession will be strictly attended to, and neatly executed, on reasonable terms. Orders taken in by Mr. Mosly, Auctioneer.

Scarborough, April 6th, 1819.

TO BE LET,

THE house in which the Editor now lives. Enquire at the office

YORK, Jan. 21th 1819.

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. THOS. HAMILTON, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods

AND

Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES,

IN CASH,

will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American *Bank Notes*

exchanged, at a small discount.

tf—12.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

LOT No. 31, second Concession of the Township of York.

Nos. 7, 12 and 13, first meridianal concession of the Township of Etobicoke.

No. 14, fifth concession Township of Scott.

For particulars enquire at this Office. 4w. 11.

AN Englishman recently arrived in this Province, wants a Situation in the Town of York, as a Clerk, Book-keeper, or Schoolmaster to teach Writing, Arithmetic, the Mathematics, and French Language. The Advertiser for 12 years had the management as Book-keeper of an extensive mercantile concern in London, from which he can produce undeniable recommendations.

For particulars enquire at this Office.

THE subscriber particularly requests that all those persons indebted to him, previous to the co-partnership of Wood and Anderson, will Liquidate their respective accompts on or before the first day of May next, otherwise they will without reserve be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

G. C. WOOD.

York, 2d March 1819. 6w11

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby forbids any person or persons from purchasing the following notes: one said to be given by him to Catton Canstock for Forty Dollars, now in the hands of Mr. John Grover of Haldhusand; and the other said to be given by him to the said Canstock, now in the hands of Darcy Boulton, Esq. of York, for Thirty Dollars, as both these notes are forged.

JABEZ LYNDE.

Whitby, 31th March, 1819. 3w16.

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the following Lots of Land, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Elmsley, viz. 19, 20, 22, 24, 29, 30, most eligibly situated on the North side of the Rideau Lake, which forms their southern boundary. The great road to the Perth Settlement, leading through one of the Lots. They abound in excellent Timber, which from its being contiguous to water communication may be rafted to Montreal at a trifling expence. The quality of the soil and other advantages are such as to render this a desirable purchase of Farmers or persons engaged in the Lumber Trade For terms of payment and other paculars apply to William Marshall Esq. Perth Settlement, or the Subscriber in Woodhouse, London District.

ROBERT NICHOL.

York, Feb. 11 1819. 6m8.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor. Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of wild Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 5 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Gosfield Eastern Division, & Western District, — Acres 200

The Northerly parts of No. 25 & 26 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Dereham, District of London, — 200

North half of Lot No. 24 and the Southerly part of No. 21 in the said Township of Dereham, — 200

Lot No. 21 in the 9th Concession do. do. — 200

Lot No. 27 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Murray, in the District of Newcastle — 200

1000

Part of Lot No. 7 South side of Hospital Street in the Township of York containing, 3-4 of an acre

ALSO.

A Good new two Story Dwelling HOUSE, Store House, Stable and other out Houses, situate opposite the Church in the said Town of York, the said House is well finished with four rooms on the lower floor, and seven on the upper floor, with a good Cellar under the kitchen, and a durable well of excellent water in the said Cellar, also a good two horse pleasure Waggon, and one do. one horse do. do.

EZEK. BENSON.

York, 30th March, 1819. tf—14.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the Public, that they have just received from Montreal, a very extensive assortment of Goods (too numerous to specify,) which will enable them to serve those who may be pleased to call at their store, on more reasonable Terms than the usual mode of doing business in the Country Establishments—this system they are determined to persevere in, and humbly hope it will meet with that approbation and support which it may merit.

FOWKE, WEBSTER & Co.

Smiths, Creek 15th March 1819. 2m 13

CASH

PAID FOR

WHEAT,

AT THE

GERMAN MILLS

IN MARKHAM.

General Land Agency Office,

YORK, UPPER-CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing "purchase, shall have access to it free of expense.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions with it, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be post-paid.

E. GEALE,
J. FITZGIBBON.

York, 20th March, 1819 tf—14.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. If not previously disposed of, they will be sold by Auction on Tuesday the 15th day of June next.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

LANDS FOR SALE.

In the Township of Clarke,

Lots No. 16 17 & 18, Broken front 600 Acres.
16 17 & 18, 1st Con. 600.
17 & 18 2d. do 400.
17 & 18 3d. do 400.

In the Township of Cramahe,

Lots No. 17 18 & 19 3d Con. 600.
14 & 15 4th do 400.

In the Township of Darlington,

Lots No. 15 3d Concession 200
8 4th do 200.

In the Township of York,

Lot No. 37 5d Concession 200.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 16th Dec. 1818.—tf. 51.

The Agricultural Society offer the following premiums for the undermentioned breed animals, to be exhibited at the Market House, at York, on Thursday the 17th day of June next.

	Dollars.
For the best Bull,	30
second do.	20
third do.	10
best Cow,	15
second do.	10
third do.	5
best Ram,	15
second do.	10
third do.	5

(The above animals to be between three and five years of age.)

(By Order) R. C. HORNE.
Secy.

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

Dollar at 5s.

ARTICLES.	PER.	From £. s. d.	To £. s. d.
Beef	lb.	0 0 4	0 0 7 1-2
Mutton	——	0 0 6	0 0 7
Veal	——	0 0 6	0 0 7 1-2
Pork	——	0 0 6	0 0 8
Fowls	pair	0 0 0	0 0 0
Turkeys	each	0 0 0	0 0 0
Geese	——	0 0 0	0 0 0
Cheese	lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7 1-2
Butter	——	0 0 0	0 1 6
Eggs	doz.	0 1 0	0 1 3
Wheat	bush.	0 0 0	0 3 9
Peas	——	0 0 0	0 3 9
Potatoes	——	0 0 0	0 3 9
Oats	——	0 0 0	0 2 0
Turnips	——	0 0 3	0 3 0
Cabbages	head	0 0 0	0 0 0
Flour	cwt.	0 12 6	0 18 9
Do.	lbl.	1 5	1 5 0
Tallow	lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7 1-2
Lard	——	0 0 0	0 1 0
Hay	ton	2 0 0	0 0 0
Wood	cord	0 12 6	0 15 0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance, in the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion	each subsequent
8 lines & under,	2s. 6d.	7 1-2d.
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d. per line, the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. No advertisement above 10 lines will be charged less than 5s. for the first insertion — A allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - *Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - *Belleville.*
Major Rogers, - - - *New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq. - - *Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - *Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - *Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - *Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - *Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq. - - *Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - *Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - - *Amherstburg.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

ansmitted by Post, are re-
post-paid.
E. GEALE,
J. FITZ-GIBBON.
th March, 1819 tf—14.

nd for Sale.
hundred acres in the
ship of Whitchurch,
g of Lots No. 13 and 14
h concession, and No.
seventh concession, to
l together or separate.
previously disposed of,
be sold by Auction on
the 15th day of June

easy terms of payment
given. For particulars,
at this office.
1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

NDS FOR SALE.
Township of Clarke,
6 17 & 18, Broken fronts
600 Acres.
6 17 & 18, 1st Con. 600.
& 18 2d. do 400.
7 & 18 3d. do 400.
Township of Cramahe,
7 18 & 19 3d Con. 600.
4 & 15 4th do 400.
Township of Darlington,
5 3d Concession 200
8 4th do 200.
Township of York,
7 3d Concession 200.
ORGE CROOKSHANK.
6th Dec. 1818—*tf.* 51.

ricultural Society offer the fol-
ums for the undermention-
mals, to be exhibited at the
use, at York, on Thursday
ay of June next.

	Dollars.
st Bull,	30
ond do.	20
rd do.	10
t Cow,	15
ond do.	10
rd do.	5
t Ram,	15
ond do.	10
rd do.	5

bove animals to be between
five years of age.)
Order) R. C. HORNE.
Secy.

E OF PROVISION, &c.
York Market during the last
week.

Dollar at 5s.

PER.	From £. s. d.	To £ s. d.
lb.	0 0 4	0 0 7 1-2
——	0 0 6	0 0 7
——	0 0 6	0 0 7 1-2
——	0 0 6	0 0 8
pair	0 0 0	0 0 0
each	0 0 0	0 0 0
——	0 0 0	0 0 0
lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7 1-2
——	0 0 0	0 1 6
Doz.	0 1 0	0 1 3
——	0 0 0	0 3 9
——	0 0 0	0 3 9
——	0 0 0	0 3 9
——	0 0 0	0 2 0
——	0 1 3	0 3 0
load	0 0 0	0 0 0
rut	0 12 6	0 18 9
bl.	1 — —	1 5 0
lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7 1-2
——	0 0 0	0 1 0
on	0 0 0	0 0 0
ord	0 12 6	0 15 0

OF THIS GAZETTE.
rs per Annum; if sent by Mail,
and a Half. The subscriptions to
mence, to the 1st of July or 1st of
mbers who receive their papers
requested to give 2 or 3 months
they wish to discontinue their

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first insertion, each subsequ
dier, 2s 6d. 7 1-2d.
5 1 3
ng 10 lines 4d. per line, the
and 2d every subsequent. No
above 10 lines, will be charged
the first insertion—A great
le for advertisements inserted
or more, provided it is so stated
ertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.
Esq. - - - *Glengarry.*
Esq. - - - *Cornwall.*
Esq. - - - *Perth.*
p. - - - *Brockville.*
, Esq. - *Kingston.*
Esq. - *Belleville.*
- - - *New-Castle.*
re, Esq. - - *Hamilton.*
ll, Esq. - - *Toronto.*
q. - - *Ancaster.*
Esq. - - *Niagara.*
ck, Esq. - - *Queenston*
- - *Long-Point*
Esq. - - *Port Talbot.*
Esq. - - *Sandwich.*
q. - - *Amherstburgh.*
AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

Council Office

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. III. YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1819. No. 21.

UPPER-CANADA.
P. Maitland,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the thirty first day of May instant to be commenced held, called and elected, and to every of you.

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of April last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the thirty first day of May instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constituted to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; HEREBY CONVOKING AND by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday, the seventh day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this thirteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen and in the fifty-ninth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

UPPER-CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Our Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the forty-second year of Our Reign, entitled "An "Act to enable the Governor Lieutenant "Governor, or person administering "the Government of our said Province, "to appoint one or more additional "Port or Ports, place or places of Entry "within this Province, and to appoint "one or more Collector or Collectors of "the same respectively" revived and continued by An Act passed in the fifty sixth year of our reign, entitled "An Act "to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Go- "vernor, or person administering the Go- "vernment of this Province, to appoint "one or more additional Port or Ports, "place or places of Entry within this "Province, and to appoint one or more "Collectors of the same respectively" *It is provided* that it shall & may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion shall require, and as to him shall seem meet, to declare and appoint by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, place or places (other than ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandise not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into this Province from the United States of America, AND WHEREAS for the greater facility in collecting the said duties, and also for the convenience of trade, it is requisite that an additional Port or place of Entry should be established at PORT TALBOT, in the Township of Dunwich, in the County of Middlesex, in the District of London, of our said Province of Upper Canada, NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking the same into our Royal consideration, DO hereby under the authority of the said Act passed in the forty second year of our Reign, and revived and continued by the said Act, passed in the fifty sixth year of our Reign, and by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, DECLARE and APPOINT Port Talbot in the Township of Dunwich, in the County of Middlesex, in the District of London aforesaid, to be an additional Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandise, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into this Province from the United States of America, in the same manner as other Ports of Entry and Clearance, heretofore established under and by virtue of the said Act.

IN TESTIMONY whereof WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the Fifty-ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Shear or Sheer, or their Representatives By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension of former have to Lot number six in 28th Concession o Burford: and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, to AMOS MARTIN and JOHN WATSON, or their Representatives, by order of His Honor the Administrator, in Council, to make good any pretension the former may have to Lot No. Twenty-five in the Fifth Concession of *Richmond*: and the latter, to the West half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Fifth Concession of *Kingston*, within TWELVE MONTHS from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. of the Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to reinc e as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table:

	Sterling.
Two hundred Acres, - -	£16 17 6
Three hundred Acres, - -	24 11 7
Four hundred Acres, - -	32 5 8
Five hundred Acres, - -	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres, - -	47 13 10
Seven hundred Acres, - -	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres, - -	63 2 0
Nine hundred Acres, - -	70 16 1
One thousand Acres, - -	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres, - -	86 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres, - -	93 18 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £3 14 1

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)
On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency, The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 30th 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to *JOHN FOSTER*, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that Lot No. 5, in the 12th Concession of Bertie, will be thrown open for Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto within Six Months from this date.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North half of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

NOTICE

A number of Lots of One hundred Acres each situated on Public Roads now laying out running through the School Townships of Southwold, Yarmouth and Houghton will be sold by Public Auction for actual settlement to the highest bidder at Ross's Tavern on Talbot Road, on the first of July next; One fourth of the Purchase Money to be paid down & the remainder by three equal annual Instalments with interest.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Coun.
York, 26th Feb. 1819.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th April, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Representative of HENRY GOAT, to take out the Lease of the Clergy Reserve, No. 31 in the 3d Concession of Whitby, within six months from this date; or on failure thereof the Lot will be Leased to EDWARD STARR.

By Order of His Excellency, the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.
6m.—16.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th April, 1819.

IT being desirable to open the Road to Penetanguishene, which commences on the North Side of Kempenfelt Bay, in Lake Simcoe, His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, this day, has been pleased to Order, that to such persons qualified to receive Grants from the Crown, as are able and willing to perform Settlement Duty, Locations of Two Hundred Acres will be made, upon their undertaking to begin their Settlement Duty within One Month after receiving the Certificate of Location, and continuing the same, until a Dwelling House be erected, and Ten Acres cleared adjacent to the Road, and one half of the Road in front of the Location also cleared.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, May 5, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Proposals will be received at this Office, on or before the seventh day of June next, for the Survey of a Line of Townships, containing each about 66,000 Acres, extending from the Ottawa River, in the Johnstown District, and to be in the rear of the Townships of Goulburn, Beckwith, Drummond, Bathurst, and Sherbrook, to the Division-line between the Johnstown and Midland Districts; and also, a Line of Townships, of the same dimensions, in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbrook, Sheffield, Hungerford, Huntingdon, and Rawdon.

The Survey to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on each 100 Acres surveyed, and to be performed in like manner and on the same terms and conditions as expressed in the Advertisement from this Office of the 8th Feb. last.

T. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

Merchant's Store.

A STORE wanted, in a eligible situation in the main Street of this town. Terms to be left with the Editor.
York, 3d May, 1819.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, March 20—31.

The death of Mr. Park, the enterprising traveller in the interior of Africa, seems now to be placed beyond a doubt. The following information of that event corroborates, in part, the statement given by Amadi Fatouma, who was despatched in quest of Park from the Gambia, some years since; but is at variance with the circumstances attending it. Mr. Bowditch, who conducted a successful mission from Cape Coast Castle to the King of the Ashantees, obtained, while at Coomassie, the summer before last, the following account, during one of his visits to Baba, the chief of the Moors. A Moor, who had just come from Tombuctoo, was sent for the purpose of seeing Mr. Bowditch, and who did not express the surprise that was anticipated on seeing a white man, and accounted for it from having before seen three white men at Bonssa. This naturally created a desire of being informed of the particulars, and Baba interpreted to Mr. Bowditch the following relation which the Moor gave:—"That some years ago a vessel, with masts, suddenly appeared on the Quolla, or Niger, near Boussa, with three white men, and some black. The natives encouraged by these strange men, took off provisions for sale, were well paid, and received presents besides; it seems the vessel had anchored. The next day perceiving the vessel going on, the natives hurried after her (the Moor protesting, from their anxiety to save her from sunken rocks with which the Quolla abounds,) but the white men mistaking, and thinking they pursued for a base purpose, deterred them. The vessel soon after struck; the men jumped into the water and tried to swim, but could not for the current, and were drowned. He thought some of their clothes were now at Wanway, but he did not believe there were any books or papers." This story was afterwards repeated to Mr. Bowditch by another Moor, but who was not, like the former, an eye witness of the transaction. An Arabic manuscript was also obtained by this gentleman, which corroborates the fate of Mr. Park and his companion, Lieut. Martyn, and adds that one of the bodies had been found and buried.—There is, however, reason to hope that some further information may be obtained. Mr. Hutchinson, who was left as resident agent at Coomassie, learning from Baba, the person before mentioned, that a Moor was about to depart for Jenne, sent a letter to two Europeans who resided there, and whom he supposed were some belonging to Park's expedition, as seven of the soldiers are yet unaccounted for, who were in good health when separated from their commander. There are also, it seems, two white men at Tombuctoo, who have been there for several years. The Moors assured Mr. Hutchinson, that there was no doubt of the letter reaching its destination, and that gentleman accompanied it with two notices in English and Arabic, offering a reward for information.

The new machine, entitled "Velocipede," consisting of two wheels, one before the other, connected by a perch, on which the pedestrian rests the weight of his body, while with his feet he urges the machine forward, on the principle of skating, is already in very general use. "The road from Ipswich to Whatton," says the Bury Paper, "is travelled every evening by several pedestrian hobby horses, no less than six are seen at a time, and the distance, which is three miles, is performed in fifteen minutes. A military gentleman has made a bet to go to London by the side of the coach. The crowded state of the metropolis does not admit of this novel mode of exercise, and it has been put down by the Magistrates of Police, but it contributes to the amusement of the passengers in the streets in the shape of caricatures in the print shops. In one of these a certain Royal Duke is exhibited on his Velocipede, with the following inscription on his back, "£10,000 a year," and above, "Cheap travelling to Windsor on my father's business."

A petition from the booksellers and publishers of London and Westminster was presented on Monday night to the House of Commons, praying to be relieved from the compulsatory delivery of eleven copies of every book published to certain public libraries. They state, that the grievances which they have sustained have been fully shown in the evidence before the Select Committee of the House last session, in which it appears that the actual cost of the books delived by one house, (Messrs. Longman & Co.) since the passing of the Copyright Act, in 1814, to April 1818, was about £3,000; that Mr. Murry during the same period had sustained by the delivery a loss of £1,275; that eleven copies of five works would amount to £2,198 14s.; that the delivery of eleven copies of another single work would be about £275; and that the law as it now stands has produced the most injurious effects on the property of the owners & authors of books.

Extract of a letter from Sierra Leone dated January 9, 1819.—"To those who have seen the African slaves in the holds of slave-ships, and now witness the change effected by the blessing of freedom, the contrast is truly striking a great majority of the adults industriously supporting themselves, and embracing with avidity the precepts of Christianity; the children, owing to our excellent governor's incessant and paternal exertions, placed at the schools in the several villages. Indeed, to witness the astonishing degree of intelligence evinced by many of them at the general examinations, and the affecting manner in which they sing the concluding anthem of "God save the King," must make every British heart beat high in the idea, that to the benevolence of this country alone can be attributed all the good that has been done, and must doubly interest every feeling mind to persevere in the grand object of our hopes, that of ridding this coast of these vile traffickers in the blood of our fellow creatures."

Arctic Discovering.—The Gazette of Saturday announces the Prince Regent's approbation of the following scale of rewards proposed in a Memorial from the board of Longitude, taken into consideration by his Royal Highness in Council on the 19th inst. viz

1. To the first ship belonging to any of His Majesty's subjects, or to his Majesty, that shall reach the longitude of 110 deg. west from Greenwich, or the mouth of Hearne's or Copper mine River, by sailing within the arctic circle, £5000; to the first ship, as aforesaid, that shall reach the longitude of 130 deg. west from Greenwich, or the Whale Island of Mackenzie, by sailing from the Arctic circle, £10,000; to the first ship, as aforesaid, that shall reach the longitude of 150 deg. west from Greenwich, by sailing westwards within the arctic circle, £15,000; the Act having already allotted to the first ship that shall reach the Pacific Ocean by a north west passage the full reward of £20,000.

2. To the first ship as aforesaid, that shall reach to 83 deg. of north latitude, £1000; to 85 deg. £2000; to 87 deg. £3000; to 88 deg. £4000; the Act having already allotted to the first ship that shall reach to, or beyond 80 deg. the full reward of £5000.

Emigration.—About five months ago, the croppers and other persons employed in the manufacture of woollen cloths, raised a subscription of £40 for the purpose of sending out one of the most intelligent of their fellow-workmen to the United States, to ascertain how far they might meet with encouragement and employment, should any considerable number be tempted to emigrate to that quarter of the globe. This person has, within these few days, sent over a long and interesting detail of the reception and treatment he experienced; and says there will be no want of either employment or encouragement for any number of workmen that may chuse to emigrate; that there are already many small establishments of both woollen and cotton factories; and that the American Executive are anxious to extend their manufactures to the greatest possible extent, and are willing to afford every assistance to all descriptions of artizans who may feel disposed to emigrate; but that they cannot, consistent with the good faith which exists between the United States and our own Government, do any thing for them till after their arrival in the American territory:—No, nor can they then. In consequence, however, of this information, several meetings of the Croppers, and others employed in the woollen trade, have been held, and propositions submitted for raising a subscription, not only among their own body, but on any others who may feel disposed to contribute, to enable a given number of those who have no faculties, to transport themselves across the Atlantic, and thereby enable those who remain behind to find more employment.—Should these means fail, it is understood; be the determination of the workmen, as a *dernier ressort*, to petition Parliament and His Royal Highness Council, for aid to enable them to transport themselves to the United States, or such other parts as may be deemed preferable, where they may, by their talents and industry, procure the common necessaries of life, which the badness of trade and the low rate of wages, precludes them from doing in their own country, without subjecting themselves and families to the debased and degraded state of paupers.—*Star.*

Horrid Murder and Robbery.—An assassination has recently been committed in the most atrocious manner, in the manufacturing and commercial town of Leeds, in a house which has been newly built, situated between two inns, always occupied by travellers, and in one of the most populous quarters of the town. It was inhabited by a rich Gentleman who had with him only a faithful female servant. He had a great part of his fortune in specie, in chests; and, unfortunately for him, this fact was too well known. One night, between the hours of 11 & 12 two men were seen to enter the house: the door was closed after them. No suspicion, however, was excited, until three days afterwards, when it was remarked, that neither the master nor servant had been seen to leave or enter the house; some persons went and knocked at the door, but no answer was returned. The Police Authorities were informed of this, and the door was broken open, when the unhappy girl was found lying in a inner court, and her master in the parlour; the heads of both were cut off. A woman, one of the neighbours, who was present at this horrible discovery, was so impressed with terror, that she was attacked with a shivering fit, and almost instantly expired in the most terrible convulsions.—The most active researches are making; it is ascertained that they are taken off about 30,000 *francs*, or have taken off about 30,000 *francs*, or thereabouts, in gold. They left behind them sacks of money and other valuables, which apparently, they could not take with them. The Gendarmerie are on foot, and it is hoped, that the wretched perpetrators of this crime will not elude justice.—*Paris Paper.*

Derby.—At these Assizes seventeen prisoners received sentence of death, among whom was Hannah Becking, for administering poison to Jane Gran, the younger, at Laiton.—The other sixteen were reprieved. This unfortunate woman was scarcely more than *sixteen* years of age when she committed the crime for which she suffered. During the night preceding her execution she slept soundly. She ascended the platform with a steady step.—She had repeatedly implicated several of her relations in her guilt; and her sister, a young woman of delicate health, is now suffering dreadfully under the imputation thus attempted to be cast upon her. These accusations she solemnly retracted, confessed her own and sole guilt, and acknowledged the justice of her sentence.

The Assizes for the county of Devon closed on Tuesday noon last. The case of Mary Woodman, aged 30, indicted for the wilful murder of her husband, afforded a most melancholy proof of the deep depravity of human nature. She had been married to her husband, Charles Woodman, eight years, when she left him, and went to live with a man who attended the fairs of the neighborhood of Okehampton, as a fiddler, called Richard Smallacombe, but better known by the name of Smiler. She went about with him as his wife.—The prisoner was a handsome woman; Smiler (who was tried at the same Assizes for uttering base coin) is an ugly squalid looking fellow. Her husband had shewn uncommon attachment to her. In October last, she being then in the neighborhood of Okehampton, he sent to her, saying he wished to speak to her, when he desired she would stay at home and live with him. She refused at first, and said she was going up the country. Prisoner said to her husband "Can you maintain me?" he replied, "If I starved myself, I will maintain you." She then agreed to stay at home, and said to a witness, "the sooner I come home the better, as then I shall be happy; he will be gone, and I shall have Smiler!" She soon after this determination went to a wedding feast, with her husband, at South Zeal, apparently on the best terms of friendship with him, when she administered a deadly poison to him! It did not, however, take the effect she intended: she applied to a surgeon, who told her, her husband was getting better; she then, when he was suffering under agonies that would soften the heart of a savage, contrived means to obtain a quantity of arsenic, with which, having administered it to him twice, she completed her horrible purpose; having no other motive or object in the world than to indulge a criminal connexion with the wretched object of her attentions. When she purposed her husband's death, she put him into two clubs with a view to obtain £20 to spend at his death. On the Judge passing the dreadful sentence of death on her, she leaned her head on her arm, and looked him steadily in the face; at its conclusion she exclaimed, to the horror of the whole Court, in a most daring attitude, "All, I will never forgive any of my persecutors; they have sworn false and the devil will drag them into hell; and God will forgive me." She was taken away by force, uttering the vilest imprecations.

On Monday morning, pursuant to her sentence, she was drawn upon a hurdle, from the door of the cell-yard, to be executed, in front of the Devon County Gaol. Her conduct after her condemnation, was marked by the same obduracy and impudence as she exhibited at her trial. On ascending the steps to the press, and approaching the drop she appeared greatly agitated, but quickly resumed her former daring spirit, and ascended the platform with a firm step. Her eyes were now earnestly directed towards the prison, to take her last look at Smallacombe, but means had been taken for preventing his appearing to her view, a disappointment which she seemed to feel severely. She still continued inexorable against all entreaties of the Clergyman to make confession; but was at length prevailed upon to repeat the Lord's Prayer, which she did in a manner almost inaudible, and the fatal drop fell immediately at the close of it.—An immense concourse of spectators attended the execution.

Smallacombe had invented a plea to bring her off; no less than that of charging the death of her husband on himself; and a witness was to have been produced to swear that he had confessed his repeatedly buying poison and taking it, with a determination of destroying himself; but none could be found hardly enough to appear in Court in support of such a plea. Her body was given to the surgeons, to be dissected and anatomised.

MILAN, March. 3.

The celebrated mechanician, Locatelli, made on the 19th Feb. at Pavia, a trial with a vessel of his invention, which moves in all directions both up and down a river without the aid of sails, oars, or steam; these trials excited the admiration of the numerous spectators. Count Strassoldi, President of the government went to Pavia, to be present at the trial; and having viewed the vessel in every part, expressed his satisfaction to Mr. Locatelli in the most flattering terms. Six men are required to put the mechanism of this vessel in motion. It may be laden with one and a half times its own weight; the empty space in the vessel is nearly as great as in common merchant vessels; it can be moved with the greatest rapidity in all directions, though it is chiefly intended for the navigation of rivers it may be used for crossing lakes with all the above mentioned advantages.

LAUSANNE, March. 16.

On the 4th instant a dreadful conflagration nearly destroyed the large village of Aznoos, district of Surgans, Canton of St. Gall.—Nearly the whole population of this village, and of the neighboring communes, were at work at the dykes on the banks of the Rhine and before any help arrived, 113 houses were consumed by the flames, and 313 individuals, forming 78 families, were reduced to the most afflicting misery, by the loss of their live stock, furniture, and provisions. The Church and 25 habitations escaped this disaster, which has been alleviated in some measure by prompt relief from the Government of St. Gall. In 1716, this village experienced a similar fate. The misfortunes which the inhabitants of St. Gall have endured, during several years past, from the stagnation of trade, fires, and inundations, cannot be too much lamented.

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At a time when the question runs high whether or not our penal laws ought to be enforced to their utmost severity, we cannot refrain from giving the following anecdote of the Emperor of Austria, as contained in a recent letter from Vienna:—Some days before the Emperor's departure for Italy, he had an opportunity of displaying his love of justice, and full determination that the laws shall have their free course in all circumstances, and whatever may be the rank, of the individual incurring their severity. A great Lord, enamoured of a young person, daughter of a respectable family, though of ordinary rank, seduced her under a written promise of marriage which he had no intention of fulfilling. The unfortunate girl lost her reason, & the father applying to her infamous seducer for the means of maintaining her while in that situation, was repulsed with contempt. He then carried his supplications to the foot of the throne, and the Monarch calling the degenerate nobleman before him, ordered him to take his choice of going to prison and being punished with the utmost rigour of the law, or of settling an annuity on his unhappy victim, the principal of which to consist of 50,000 florins. The next day the annuity was granted.

Letters from Rome, of the 12th of Feb. state, that the enterprize formed to draw from the bed of the Tiber the statues and other wrecks of antiquity, which it is supposed are deposited there appears to obtain success. Already the sum of 60,000 scudi is almost completed. All the subjects which it is hoped will be drawn from the bed of the river, by means of a machine invented for the purpose, will be formed into one mass, and valued by connoisseurs. The Pope's Chamberlain will receive a sixth, and will also have the right of priority to purchase the rest.

LONDON, March 7.

The following article relative to the discoveries which continue to be made in the excavations of Pompeia, will be found not ununinteresting:—

VIENNA, Feb. 16.

The Archduke Palatine, of Hungary, before he left Naples, paid a second visit to the excavations at Pompeia. A singular chance made this circumstance coincide with the happiest discoveries that have been made till now on this classic ground. While the Prince was observing with the greatest attention the labours which the Chevalier Arditi caused to be prosecuted in his presence with redoubled activity, the work men met with a bronze vase encrusted with silver, the size and form of which place it in the first rank of all the articles of this description which form so interesting a part of the Bourbon Museum.—Some days before, a bronze statue of Apollo, of admirable workmanship, was found, which is indisputably the finest in the gallery. It would be impossible to describe the beauty of the form and the life of this figure, which is of the size of nature, and represents the god sacrificing with his avenging arrow the family of Niobe.

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Animal affection and gratitude.—A party of a ship's crew being sent ashore on a part of the coast of India, for the purpose of cutting wood for the ship, one of the men, having strayed from the rest was greatly frightened by the appearance of a large lioness, who made towards him; but, on her coming to him she lay down at his feet, and looked very earnestly at him, and then at a tree at a little distance off. After repeating her look several times she arose, and proceeded on towards the tree, looking back several times seemingly wishing the man to follow her, when he did; and, upon coming to the tree he looked up, and perceived a huge baboon with two young cubs in his arms whom he supposed were the lioness's, as she crouched down like a cat, and seemed to eye them very stedfastly; upon which the man, being afraid to ascend the tree, bethought himself to cut the tree down; and, having his axe with him he set to work, when the lioness seemed more attentive to what he was doing; and upon the tree falling she sprung forward on the baboon, and after tearing him in pieces, she turned round and licked the cubs over and over again; after which she turned to the man, who was greatly frightened at her in such a rage with the baboon; but she came and fawned round him, rubbing her head against him in great fondness, and which seemed to shew her gratitude for the services which he had done her; she then went to the cubs, and taking one up in her mouth, went away with it; and returning soon after ward for the other, she went away with that also; when the man made the best of his way off to the shore, where he was taken aboard, and did not get rid of his fright for some time after.

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LONDON, March 15.

We are informed that the statement from Lloyd's which appeared in our paper of Friday, respecting the claims of some English merchants upon the Court of St. Petersburg for the value of certain vessels and cargoes, under neutral flags, which were detained by the Russian government in 1810, was not correct. The following has been communicated to us as an accurate account. The Emperor Alexander gave a gracious reception to the deputation to St. Petersburg; and his reply to the memorial which was presented by Lord Cathcart was of a conciliatory character. It was shortly after that his Imperial Majesty set out for Aix-la-Chapelle, whither a second Memorial was sent, called for by the observations of his Majesty upon the first. With respect to this second Memorial, it was stated by Count Nesselrode, that his Majesty being absent from this capital, and at a distance from his ministers, and all the records and documents connected with the case, it was not considered expedient to lay it before the Emperor. At the same time, the most positive assurance was given, that it should be submitted to his majesty immediately upon his return to St. Petersburgh, where count Nesselrode himself did not arrive till last month. In this situation the matter stands at present.—No report as to whether the Memorial had been presented could have reached this country yet. It may be observed in conclusion, that the similar seizures made in Sweden, at the same period, to the amount of above one million sterling, were all voluntarily restored in 1812, 1813, and before the termination of the war.

PARIS, March 3.

Madame R———, wife of an individual, who, in 1816, was sentenced to transportation for offences of a civil kind and thereby became politically dead, came before the Mayor of Melun in 1818, for the purpose of contracting a second marriage. On this Magistrate refusing to marry her again while her first husband was yet living, she cited him before the Tribunal of Melun, and pleaded the 227th article of the Civil Code, which declares that marriage is dissolvable by civil death on either side. Notwithstanding this pleading, the Judges at first rejected her suit, on the objection that she was unable to prove the execution of the sentence of her husband.—When the affair came before the Royal Court, however she succeeded in establishing the fact of her husband's having been conducted to Mount St. Michel, to be transported for life; in consequence of which the Royal Court superseded the decision of the tribunal of Melun, and directed the Mayor to proceed to the solemnization of the marriage. M. Jaubert, the Attorney-General, in agreeing to the conclusions which now directed the judgment of the Court, expressed his regret in witnessing an action so repugnant to the dictates, of religion and the principles of morality, although it was founded in legal right.

PARIS, March 8.

We learn to day, with much astonishment, that on the 5th inst. a rumour was circulated in London, that disturbances had broken out in Paris. You may rest assured, that not only public order was not interrupted; but, further, that it would be impossible for any party to produce any serious agitation, so far are the mass of the people friends of tranquility and repose.

"The creation of the new Peers, included in the Ordinance of the 5th inst. has revived the courage of the friends of [illegible] at the same time, that it has disconcerted the projects of the designing. Those of the Ancient Peers who voted with the minority, see with joy the reinforcement which they owe to the firmness of the King. They all proceeded to congratulate their new colleagues, and to request the continuance of their talents and suffrages in the work of his Majesty. The confidence does not prevent [illegible] from flattering themselves of associating in their new Peers recently created. [illegible] they not flatter themselves [illegible] certainly, that hitherto the [illegible] feet unanimity between the King has elevated to [illegible] As they will all be present [illegible] Sitting, which will be the [illegible] tion, they will previously [illegible] residence of Count de Se[illegible] Referendary, from whom [illegible] proceed in a body to the [illegible] general opinion, thereof [illegible] most perfect intelligence [illegible] the whole of the [illegible] compose the new majority.

"If at present there is [illegible] lieve that things will resume [illegible] course in the Chamber of [illegible] question has not yet been [illegible] Chamber of Deputies. [illegible] moreover, too much at stake [illegible] come a theatre of intrigue [illegible] the Members of the right [illegible] ministry. They have [illegible] their party several deputies [illegible] centre. To imitate them [illegible] tries, they have made use [illegible] influence, and the insidious [illegible] baine, on the proposition [illegible] and it is certain that they [illegible] ed in gaining the ear of a [illegible] amongst them. The [illegible] doubtful; but a few more [illegible] it will be found on the [illegible] It is asserted that the [illegible] formed of this state of [illegible] they are prepared to [illegible] sures as the circumstances [illegible] dissolution of the Chamber [illegible] is therefore, more than [illegible] but it is thought that previous [illegible] ing it, Ministers, desirous [illegible] two Chambers in a suitable [illegible] proportion, will immediately [illegible] project of law for the augmentation [illegible] number of Deputies. [illegible] which is neither contrary [illegible] nor the spirit of the Charter [illegible] attended with the immediate [illegible] rendering influence less [illegible] consequently less dangerous [illegible] tive deliberation. It will [illegible] respect, after the model [illegible] the renewal by fifths, and [illegible] of the present ministry [illegible] there would then be found [illegible] and fewer antagonists than [illegible] ing Chamber."

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Government have commission to allow Officers both Navy and Army, to [illegible] not exceeding three times [illegible] it is therefore confident [illegible] same spirit of liberality will [illegible] to Officers on half-pay of [illegible] blishment, by increasing [illegible] as it appears hard to be [illegible] ten. Some Ensigns have [illegible] 1s. 10d. per day.

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A circumstance has [illegible] place at Fatalum, the capital [illegible] in Sweden, which may [illegible] vantage in a novel. By [illegible] tablish a new community [illegible] two shafts of a mine—the [illegible] was discovered in a perfect [illegible] servation and impregnable [illegible] water.—No one could [illegible] dividual; it was recollected [illegible] cident by which he had been [illegible] in the earth had taken place [illegible] go. All inquiries as to the [illegible] sufferer had already ceased, [illegible] cripple old woman leaning [illegible] slowly advanced towards the [illegible] knew it to be that of a [illegible] whom she had been provi[illegible] rage, half a century ago [illegible] herself on the body which [illegible] pearance of a bronze statue [illegible] with tears, and fainted with [illegible] ing once more beheld the [illegible] affection on this side of the [illegible] easier to conceive than to [illegible] gular contrast offered by the [illegible] one buried fifty years ago [illegible] ing all the appearance of [illegible] the other weighed down by [illegible] all the fervency of youthful [illegible]

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From the Liverpool Advertiser.

New Peers of France.—[illegible] contains a royal ordinance [illegible] following are appointed [illegible] chamber of peers:

Our cousin, the marshal [illegible] fers, (Suchet); the marq[illegible] count d'Argout, councillor [illegible] marquis d'Arragon; the [illegible] man; baron de Barante, [illegible] state; count Becker, lieu[illegible] Pastard de l'Ehuig, chief [illegible] the court of Lyons; [illegible] count Raymond de Beren[illegible] sin, the marshal duke de [illegible] (Muncey); count Claparede [illegible] count Chaptal; the marquis [illegible] our cousin, the duke de [illegible] pagny; count Calchen [illegible] ..., our cousin, the [illegible] Dastrick, (Lefebvre); [illegible] lieut. gen. Dubreton; [illegible] lieut. general; count d'[illegible] Depean; the marquis de [illegible] cousin, the marshal prince [illegible]

feet, and looked very sur-
and then at a tree a little
After repeating her looks
she arose, and proceeded
he tree, looking back severe-
ingly wishing the man to
when he did; and, upon
tree he looked up, and per-
ge baboon with two young
rms whom he supposed were
as she crouched down like
emed to eye them very stead-
which the man, being a-
nd the tree, bethought him
he tree down; and, having
him he set to work, when
eemed more attentive to what
g; and upon the tree falling
forward on the baboon, and
him in pieces, she turned
cked the cubs over and over
which she turned to the
as greatly frightened at see-
a rage with the baboon; but
nd fawned round him, rubb-
ad against him in great fond-
which seemed to shew her
r the services which he had
she then went to the cubs,
one up in her mouth, went
it; and returning soon after-
e other, she went away with
when the man made the best
off to the shore, where he
aboard, and did not get rid of
or some time after.

LONDON, March 15.

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PARIS, March 3.

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ch declares that marriage is
by civil death on either side.
nding this pleading, the Judges
cted her suit, on the objection
is unable to prove the execu-
sentence of her husband.—
affair came before the Royal
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Royal Court superseded the
the tribunal of Melun, and
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PARIS, March 8.

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nt which they owe to the
the King. They all proceed-
tulate their new colleagues,
ard to request the concurrence of their talents and suffrages to consummate the work of his Majesty. This proof of confidence does not prevent the *Exclusives* from flattering themselves with the idea of associating in their ranks a third of Peers recently created. But of what do they not flatter themselves? What is certain is, that hitherto there reigns a perfect unanimity between all those whom the King has elevated to the Peerage.— As they will all be present at the first Sitting, which will be that of their reception, they will previously meet at the residence of Count de Semonville, Grand Referendary, from whence they will proceed in a body to the Chamber. The general opinion, therefore is, that the most perfect intelligence exists between the whole of the members who will compose the new majority.

"If at present there be reason to believe that things will resume a legitimate course in the Chamber of Peers, the question has not yet been judged in the Chamber of Deputies. This Chamber, moreover, too much at leisure, it become a theatre of intrigues, planned by the Members of the right side against the ministry. They have gained over to their party several deputies from the centre. To initiate them in their doctrines, they have made use of the name, influence, and the insidious speech of M. Laine, on the proposition of Mr. Lafitte, and it is certain that they have succeeded in gaining the ear of a great number amongst them. The majority is still doubtful; but a few more assertions, and it will be found on the opposition side. It is asserted that the government is informed of this state of things, and that they are prepared to adopt such measures as the circumstance requires. The dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies is therefore, more than ever talked of; but it is thought that previously to declaring it, Ministers, desirous of placing the two Chambers in a suitable numerical proportion, will immediately propose a *projet of law* for the augmentation of the number of Deputies. This enactment, which is neither contrary to the letter nor the spirit of the Charter, will be attended with the immense advantage of rendering influence less sensible, and consequently less dangerous, in legislative deliberation. It will not, in any respect, alter the mode of election, or the renewal by fifths, and the intentions of the present ministry guarantee that there would then be found more friends and fewer antagonists than in the existing Chamber."

Government have come to the determination to allow Officers on half-pay, of both Navy and Army, to enjoy situations not exceeding three times their income; it is therefore confidently hoped the same spirit of liberality will be extended to Officers on half-pay of the old establishment, by increasing the allowance, as it appears hard to be entirely forgotten. Some Ensigns have 2s. others only 1s. 10d. per day.

A circumstance has recently taken place at Fahlum, the capital of Dalecarlia, in Sweden, which might figure to advantage in a novel. By working to establish a new communication between two shafts of a mine—the body of a miner was discovered in a perfect state of preservation and impregnated with vitriolic water.—No one could indentify the individual; it was recollected that the accident by which he had been thus buried in the earth had taken place fifty years ago. All inquiries as to the name of the sufferer had already ceased, when a decrepid old woman leaning on crutches, slowly advanced towards the corpse and knew it to be that of a young man, to whom she had been promised in marriage, half a century ago. She threw herself on the body which had the appearance of a bronze statue—bathed it with tears, and fainted with joy at having once more beheld the object of her affection on this side of the grave. It is easier to conceive than to trace the singular contrast offered by this couple; the one buried fifty years ago, still answering all the appearance of youth, while the other weighed down by age evinced all the fervency of youthful love.

From the Liverpool Advertiser, March 15.

New Peers of France.—The Moniteur contains a royal ordinance, by which the following are appointed members of the chamber of peers:

Our cousin, the marshal duke d'Albufera, (Suchet); the marquis d'Augosse count d'Argout, councellor of state; the marquis d'Arragon; the marquis d'Aramin; baron de Barente, councellor of state; count Becker, lieut. gen.; baron Bastard de l'Etang, chief president of the court of Lyons; count Belliard; count Raymond de Berenger; our cousin, the marshal duke de Conegliano, (Moncey); count Claparel, lieut. gen.; count Chaptal; the marquis de Catelan; our cousin, the duke de Cadore, (Champagny;) count Colchen, count Cornudet, our cousin, the marshal duke de Dantzick, (Lefebvre); count Daru; lieut. gen. Dubreton; viscount Dejean, lieut. general; count d'Arjuzon; count Dejean; the marquis de Dampierre; our cousin, the marshal prince d'Eckmuhl, (Davoust;) our cousin, the duke d'Esclignac; count Germain, prefect of the department of the Seine and Marne; count de Germeay, prefect of the department of L'Oise; count de Grammon D'Aster, colonel of the Legion of the lower Pyrenees; count Felix d'Hunolstein; viscount d'Houdetot; our cousin, the marshal count Jordan; count Laforest; count Lacepede; count Latour-Maubourg; count de Montalembert, our minister plenipotentiary to his Majesty the king of Wurtemburg; count Maurice Mathieu, lieut. Gen.; baron Mounier, counsellor of state; count Marescol, lieut. gen.; count de la Villegontier; count de Pontecoulant; our cousin, the duke de Plaisance, (Le Brun;) the marquis de Pange, major general; count Pelet de la Lozere, counsellor of state; count Portalis, counsellor of state, minister plenipotentiary at the Holy See; count Reille, lieut. gen.; count Rutty, lieut. gen.; count Rapp. lieut. gen.; count Rampon; count de Sparre, lieut. gen.; our cousin the marquis de St. Simon, major general; count de Suzy; our cousin the marshal duke de Treviso, (Mortier;) the marquis de Talhouet, major general, colonel of the 2d regiment of horse grenadeirs of the guards; count Truguet, vice admiral; count Verhuel, vice admiral.

An article from the Lower Rhine, dated the 28th ult. mentions the following circumstances as having occurred at Virviers:

"A Frenchman from Sedan has exhibited and offered for sale at Virviers a newly invented cloth shearing machine by which a single workman can direct 60 pair of shears, and which they have not ventured to employ in England.—Scarcely had the workmen learned this when they began to say to each other: 'The machine can prepare 12 ells of cloth in a minute, we shall be reduced to beggary if it be introduced.' On the 20th, all the workmen left their work, assembled tumultuously about the machine and destroyed it before the gens d'armes could come up to prevent them. The workmen in their fury resolved to destroy all the other machines in the place, but the mayor of Virviers, foreseeing the probability of this event, had written to Liege for assistance, and the gens d'armes arrived from Liege just in time. Blood was shed on both sides; four men are severely wounded. The proprietor of the new machine had got out of the way at the first moment, otherwise he would have been torn to pieces by the mob. Tranquility is now, indeed, restored, but the principal manufacturers, who are proprietors of machines, have still military guards in their houses and manufactories, for their protection. If the gens d'armes from Liege had delayed a few hours, the furious mob would have destroyed all the other spinning and shearing machines, and set the buildings on fire."

Greek Antiquities in the Crimea.

Extract of a letter from the engineer Von Stier, at the fortress of Famagorin, in the gouvernament of Tauris, formerly the Crimea, August 20, 1818.

Among the curiosities of this place, are the remains of antiquities of the time of the Greeks, who planted colonies here. In the beginning of this month, in digging up a hill, a stone vault was discovered, which contained a corpse 6 feet and a half long, in a very good state of preservation. The head was ornamented with a golden garland of laurels; and on the forehead a golden medal which represents a man's head with the inscription Philip On both sides of the corpse stood golden and earthen vessels, as was the custom among the Greeks; also several golden chains and ear-rings; and on one of the fingers was a gold ring with a valuable stone, on which were represented a male and female figure of exquisite workmanship. From all this it may be concluded, that this was the burying place of one of Philip's generals.

LONDON, March 15.

A phenomenon, which tends to elucidate the origin and nature of funguses, particularly of that species termed mushroom, lately occurred to the observation of Sir Joseph Banks. Having a cask of wine rather too sweet for immediate use, he directed that it should be placed in a cellar, that the saccharine it contained might be more perfectly decomposed by age. At the end of three years he directed his butler to ascertain the state of the wine; when, on attempting to open the cellar door, he could not effect it, in consequence of some powerful obstacle. The door was therefore cut down, when the cellar was found to be completly filled with a firm fungus vegetable production, so firm that it was necessary to use the axe for its removal. This appeared to have grown from, or have been nourished by, the decomposed particles, of the wine; the cask being empty and carried up to the ceiling, where it was supported by the surface of the fungus.

LONDON, March 27.

Papers from the interior of Germany arrived on Friday to the first inst. They contain an article, confirming the report, that government of the Netherlands has consented, that the navigation of the Rhine shall be free, in the true sense of the word, that is, along its whole course through the Dutch territory, to the sea. It is, however, observed, that this privilege will be but of limited benefit to the Germans, unless the tolls at Cologne, Mentz and Manheim, are abolished. If these impediments to a free commerce by that river should be removed, the German manufacturers flatter themselves, that they could maintain a successful competition with the British manufactures, and particularly cotton, for the supply of the American market.

On Monday evening Lord Sidmouth received a severe contusion on the knee by the kick of a horse, as he was walking to the House of Lords. The Noble Lord is in consequence confined to his house, but there is every prospect of a speedy recovery.

On Wednesday last the Alfred transport arrived at Plymouth, with timber, for the dock-yard there, which was cut in the forests around Sierra Leone.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of the Merc. Adv.

As the launching of the U. States steamboat at Pittsburgh has been announced, and as it may not be generally known what are the objects in view, I send you some extracts of a letter from a young officer going upon the expedition. She is called the WESTERN ENGINEER, and will start from Pittsburgh about the first of May. It is intended that she shall navigate the western waters as far as the Yellow Stone River, which will require upwards of two years. It is not expected that they will do more than explore the waters of the Missouri and its tributaries the first season, as the movements will be gradual, in order to obtain a thorough knowledge of that section of the country, with a history of the inhabitants, soils, minerals and curiosities.— The expedition is under the direction of Stephen H. Long, of New-Hampshire, and the topographical engineers, attended by Mr. James D. Graham, of Virginia, and Mr. William H. Swift of Mass. from the U. S. Military Academy; Major Thomas Briddle, of Philadelphia, of the artillery and the following gentlemen:—

Dr. Jessup, of Philadelphia, Mineralogist.

Dr. Say, of do. Botanist and Geologist.

Dr. Baldwin, of Wilmington, Del. Zoologist and physician.

Mr. Peale, of Philadelphia, landscape painter and Ornithologist.

Mr. Seymour, do. do. do.

Major O. Fallon, Indian agent.

She is well armed, and carries an elegant flag painted by Mr. Peale, representing a white man and an Indian shaking hands, the calumet of peace, and a sword. The boat is 75 feet long, 23 feet beam, draws 12 inches of water, with her engine which together with all the machinery, is placed below deck, entirely out of sight. The steam passes off through the figure head, (a large serpent.) The wheels are placed in the stern, to avoid the snags and sawyers which are so common in those waters. She has a mast to ship or not as may be necessary. The expedition will depart with the best wishes of the scientific part of our country.

Ætherioscope.—Professon Leslie, of Edinburgh, has invented an instrument called an ætherioscope, for measuring the cold transmitted from the higher regions of the atmosphere into the lower. By this the relative temperature of remote and elevated as well as of inaccessible parts may be ascertained. The deductions already drawn from the use of the ætherioscope are, that cold pulses shoot downward from the heated air near the earth.—*N. Y. American.*

KEENE, (N. H.) April 3.

Patent Spring Roling-Saddles.

We have recently viewed several of these improved saddles, at the manufactory of Messrs. Mixer & Brewer, in this town, the former of whom is the inventor, and we do not hesitate to speak of them in terms of unqualified approbation. The improvement is in the saddle-tree. This is covered by a plate, or rib of steel, of about three feet (its original length) but so folded as to afford four springs combined in one, on each side, which supply the place occupied by wooden side-bars in the common saddle The step of the horse greatly depresses the centre of the saddle, and the action of the spring again restores it, so that the rider is free from that violent agitation, which in a hard trotting horse is peculiarly painful.

So advantageous are these saddles in this respect, that Mr. Roulstone observes in his certificate, "that an invalid may ride them with as much ease as sitting on a couch." They are not liable to break by the rolling of the horse on the ground, as the pressure upon the extremities only acts upon the springs, throwing up the centre. They are much easier to the horse, and certainly not so liable to injure his back; an advantage which every one will know how to appreciate who has ever experienced that provoking affliction, a *galled jade*, upon a long journey.

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as strikingly evincive of the tenderness of the British Government in its treatment of the inhabitants of this Province.

The protest was founded on high authority, in an opinion given in England several years since.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Extract of the Journals of the Executive Council.

FRIDAY, 16th April, 1819.

On the third reading of the La Chine Canal Bill,—It was moved to strike out the following words, in the 5th Clause viz:

"Provided that nothing herein-mentioned shall be construed to entitle the said Company of Proprietors to enter upon any part of the Ground at present fenced in and enclosed, used as yards and gardens for the Little Seminary of Montreal, unless with the express consent, in writing, of the Ecclesiastics of the seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal."

The question being put, it was carried in the negative.

Dissentient—Because we have no evidence of the legal existence of a corporate body called the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal, possessing the right of holding lands in mortmain—Because, the St. Sulpicians who remained in Canada after the conquest of the Province by His Majesty's arms, had not a valid Title to the Lands transferred to them by the community at Paris, it being indispensably necessary that the party taking under such conveyance should have a legal capacity to hold Lands, and there appears no grounds for saying, that the Members of the Society of St. Sulpicians remaining in Canada had such a capacity separate and detached from the general body at Paris (which has since been dissolved) or that the requisite licence from the Crown, which would have been required under the French Law, and was equally necessary from his Britannic Majesty has ever been granted to them.

Because this is not a defect in form merely, but *in substance*, since it could not but be an object of material importance with the new Sovereign to regulate in what manner, and to what description of persons, lands should be transferred in mortmain, and the necessary licence from His Majesty not having been obtained the title of those persons, claiming the estate in question under a deed of conveyance from the Community of St. Sulpicians at Paris, was originally defective, and cannot now be considered as

ATION WORKS HERE TO RAISE TO-
PERIE.
By order of His Excellency
the Lieut. Gov. in Council
JOHN SAYLL.
Cl. Ex. Co.

Joseph Burton,
ORNAMENTAL
HOUSE PAINTER
AND
GLAZIER
FROM LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that all orders in the line of his profession will be strictly attended to, and neatly executed, on reasonable terms. Orders taken in by Mr. Mosly, Auctioneer.

Scarborough, April 6th, 1819.

TO BE LET,

THE house in which the Editor now lives. Enquire at the office

YORK, Jan. 21th1819.

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. THOS. HAMILTON, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods
AND
Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES,
IN CASH,
will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American *Bank Notes*

exchanged, at a small discount.

tf—12.

The Christian Recorder.

GENTLEMEN holding Subscription Lists of the above Publication, are requested to forward the same immediately to Mr. GEORGE DAWSON, Bookseller, York: and to whom the first six months payment may be remitted on the receipt of the first Number, which is now ready for delivery.

York, April 2d, 1819.

NOTICE.

CASH,

and the highest price, paid for hatting and shipping

FURS,

BY
ROGERS & STOCKINGS,
delivered at their Hat Manufactory, opposite J. Murchison's, Merchant Tailor, York,

---

A SERMON

DELIVERED IN
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, QUEBEC!
By the late Rev. ALEX. SPARK, D. D.
on the 7th March, 1819,
The day of his Death.
ALSO,
A Funeral Sermon,
PREACHED on that OCCASION,
The 14th March, 1819.
A small number of the above for sale at this Office.

A FARM FOR SALE,

BEING composed of the rear halves of Lots No. 10 & 11, in 2d Concession of Markham, with about 70 acres under improvement; it is well watered & excellent Land. Enquire of

EZEK. BENSON.

York, 21st April, 1819.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor.

Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

Valuable Lands for Sale.

LOT No. 31, second Concession of the Township of York.

Nos. 7, 12 and 13, first meridianal concession of the Township of Etobicoke.

No. 14, fifth concession Township of Scott.

For particulars enquire at this Office. 4w. 11.

AN Englishman recently arrived in this Province, wants a Situation in the Town of York, as a Clerk, Book-keeper, or Schoolmaster to teach Writing, Arithmetic, the Mathematics, and French Language. The Advertiser for 12 years had the management as Book-keeper of an extensive mercantile concern in London, from which he can produce undeniable recommendations.

For particulars enquire at this Office.

THE subscriber particularly requests that all those persons indebted to him, previous to the co-partnership of Wood and Anderson, will Liquidate their respective accompts on or before the first day of May next, otherwise they will without reserve be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

G. C. WOOD.

York, 2d March 1819. 6w11

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby forbids any person or persons from purchasing the following notes: one said to be given by him to Catton Canstock for Forty Dollars, now in the hands of Mr. John Grover of Haldimand; and the other said to be given by him to the said Canstock, now in the hands of Darcy Boulton, Esq. of York, for Thirty Dollars, as both these notes are forged.

JABEZ LYNDE.

Whitby, 31th March, 1819. 3w16.

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the following Lots of Land, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Elmsley, viz. 19, 20, 22, 24, 29, 30, most eligibly situated on the North side of the Rideau Lake, which forms their southern boundary. The great road to the Perth Settlements, leading through one of the Lots. They abound in excellent Timber, which from its being contiguous to water communication may be rafted to Montreal at a trifling expence. The quality of the soil and other advantages are such as to render this a desirable purchase of Farmers or persons engaged in the Lumber Trade. For terms of payment and other peculars apply to William Marshall Esq. Perth Settlement, or the Subscriber in Woodhouse, London District.

ROBERT NICHOL.

York, Feb. 11 1819. 6m8.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of wild Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, } Whitchurch.
13, 15 4th Concession. }

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 5 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Gosfield Eastern Division, & Western District, — Acres 200

The Northerly parts of No. 25 & 26 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Dereham, District of London, — 200

North half of Lot No. 24 and the Southerly part of No. 21 in the said Township of Dereham, — 200

Lot No. 21 in the 9th Concession do. do. — 200

Lot No. 27 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Murray, in the District of Newcastle — 200

1000

Part of Lot No. 7 South side of Hospital Street in the Township of York containing, — 3-4 of an acre

ALSO.

A Good new two Story Dwelling HOUSE, Store House, Stable and other out Houses, situate opposite the Church in the said Town of York, the said House is well finished with four rooms on the lower floor, and seven on the upper floor, with a good Cellar under the kitchen, and a durable well of excellent water in the said Cellar, also a good two horse pleasure Waggon, and one do. one horse do. do.

EZEK. BENSON.

York, 30th March, 1819. tf—14.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the Public, that they have just received from Montreal, a very extensive assortment of Goods (too numerous to specify,) which will enable them to serve those who may be pleased to call at their store, on more reasonable Terms than the usual mode of doing business in the Country Establishments—this system they are determined to persevere in, and humbly hope it will meet with that approbation and support which it may merit.

FOWKE, WEBSTER & Co.

Smith's Creek, 15th March 1819.2m 13.

General Land Agency Office,
YORK, UPPER-CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expence.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions with it, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be post-paid.

R. GEALE,
J. FITZ-GIBBON

York, 29th March, 1819 tf—14.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. If not previously disposed of, they will be sold by Auction on Tuesday the 15th day of June next.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

LANDS FOR SALE.

In the Township of Clarke,

Lots No. 16 17 & 18, Broken fronts 600 Acres.
16 17 & 18, 1st Con. 600.
17 & 18 2d. do 400.
17 & 18 3d. do 400.

In the Township of Cramahe,

Lots No. 17 18 & 19 3d Con. 600.
14 & 15 4th do 400.

In the Township of Darlington,

Lots No. 15 3d Concession 200
8 4th do 200.

In the Township of York,

Lot No. 37 3d Concession 200.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 16th Dec. 1818—tf. 51.

UPPER CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Agricultural Society offer the following premiums for the undermentioned breed animals, to be exhibited at the Market House, at York, on Thursday the 17th day of June next.

	Dollars.
For the best Bull,	30
second do.	20
third do.	10
best Cow,	15
second do.	10
third do.	5
best Ram,	15
second do.	10
third do.	5

(The above animals to be between three and five years of age.)

(By Order) R. C. HORNE, Secy.

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.
In the York Market during the last week.

Dollar at 5s.

ARTICLES.	PER.	From £	s.	d.	To £	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	7½
Mutton	——	0	0	6	0	0	7
Veal	——	0	0	6	0	0	7½
Pork	——	0	0	6	0	0	8
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Butter	——	0	0	0	0	1	6
Eggs	doz.	0	1	0	0	1	3
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Oats	——	0	0	0	0	2	0
Turnips	——	0	1	3	0	3	0
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flour	cwt.	0	12	6	0	18	9
Do.	bl.	1	2	6	1	5	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hay	ton	3	0	0	0	0	0
Wood	cord	0	12	6	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July & 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsequent.
5 lines & under,	2s 6d.	1s 3d
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 10

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d. per line, the first insertion, and 3d every subsequent. No advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 5s. for the first insertion.—A great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - *Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - - - *New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq. - *Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - *Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - *Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - *Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - *Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq. - - *Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - *Sandwich.*
Wilson, Esq. - - - *Amherstburg.*

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R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. III. YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1819. No. 23.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. Maitland,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the thirty first day of May instant to be commenced held, called and elected, and to every of you.

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of April last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the thirty first day of May instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday, the seventh day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary; and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this seventh day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen and in the Fifty-ninth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Our Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the forty-second year of Our Reign, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, place or places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively" revived and continued by An Act passed in the fifty sixth year of our reign, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, place or places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collectors of the same respectively" *It is provided* that it shall & may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion shall require, and as to him shall seem meet, to declare and appoint by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, place or places (other than ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandise not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into this Province from the United States of America, AND WHEREAS for the greater facility in collecting the said duties, and also for the convenience of trade, it is requisite that an additional Port or place of Entry should be established at PORT TALBOT, in the Township of Dunwich, in the County of Middlesex, in the District of London, of our said Province of Upper Canada, NOW KNOWYE, that WE taking the same into our Royal consideration, DO hereby order the authority of the said Act passed in the forty second year of our Reign, and revived and continued by the said Act, pa sed in the fifty sixth year of our Reign, and by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, DECLARE and APPOINT Port Talbot in the Township of Dunwich, in the County of Middlesex, in the District of London aforesaid, to be an additional Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandise, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into this Province from the United States of America, in the same manner as other Ports of Entry and Clearance, heretofore established under and by virtue of the said Act.

IN TESTIMONY whereof WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the Fifty-ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Barnaby Spear, or Spier, of their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good my pretension to the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Burford; and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent to all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table:

	Sterling.
Two hundred Acres,	£14 17 6
Three hundred Acres,	24 11 7
Four hundred Acres,	32 5 8
Five hundred Acres,	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres,	47 13 10
Seven hundred Acres,	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres,	63 2 0
Nine hundred Acres,	70 16 1
One thousand Acres,	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres,	86 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres,	93 18 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £5 14 1

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 25th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)

On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 30th 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to *JOHN FOSTER*, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that Lot No. 5, in the 12th Concession of Bertie, will be thrown open for Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto within Six Months from this date.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

NOTICE

A number of Lots of One hundred Acres each situated on Public Roads now laying out running through the School Townships of Southwold, Yarmouth and Houghton will be sold by Public Auction for actual settlement to the highest bidder at Ross's Tavern on Talbot Road, on the first of July next; One fourth of the Purchase Money to be paid down, & the remainder by three equal annual Instalments with interest.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Coun.

York, 26th Feb. 1819.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th April, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Representative of HENRY GROAT, to take out the Lease of the Clergy Reserve, No. 31 in the 3d Concession of Wawbay, within six months from this date, or on failure thereof the Lot will be Leased to EDW. ED. STARR.

By Order of His Excellency, the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Council.
6m.—16.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th April, 1819.

IT being desirable to open the Road to Penetanguishene, which commences on the North Side of Kempenfelt Bay, in Lake Simcoe, His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, this day, has been pleased to Order, that to such persons qualified to receive Grants from the Crown, as are able and willing to perform Settlement Duty, Locations of Two Hundred Acres will be made upon their undertaking to begin their Settlement Duty within One Month after receiving the Certificate of Location, and continuing the same, until a Dwelling House be erected, and Ten Acres cleared adjacent to the Road, and one half of the Road in front of the Location also cleared.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, May 5, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Proposals will be received at this Office, on or before the seventh day of June next, for the Survey of a Line of Townships, containing each about 66,000 Acres, extending from the Ottawa River, in the Johnstown District, and to be in the rear of the Townships of Goulburn, Beckwith, Drummond, Bathurst, and Sherbrook, to the Division-line between the Johnstown and Midland Districts; and also, a Line of Townships, of the same dimensions, in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbrook, Shefficld, Hungerford, Huntingdon, and Rawdon.

The Survey to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on each 100 Acres surveyed, and to be performed in like manner and on the same terms and conditions as expressed in the Advertisement from this Office of the 8th Feb. last.

T. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York 12th April 1819.

THE Period for Proffer to Lease the Privilege of taking Ore on the Crow River, is extended to Six Months from this date, in order to afford time to CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq. and others, to make special proposals, which are expected, rather to secure the advantage of Iron Works than to raise a Revenue.

By order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Coun.

FROM EUROPE.

Dreadful Calamity by fire.—It has seldom fallen to our lot to record an accident of a more appalling nature than has occurred at the village of Winterbourne Stoke, about 8 miles from this city.—An accident originating in carelessness and thoughtlessness, and causing the sudden destruction of no less than seven human beings! The fire broke out between one and two o'clock, on Thursday morning last, in a large house belonging to Mr. G. Kellow, which was occupied as two tenements; in one end of the house a shop-keeper and his family resided; in the other two families, consisting of nine poor persons, seven of whom shocking to relate, were burnt to death. The fire was not discovered till the whole of the latter part of the building was enveloped in flames; and it appears that it was occasioned by Mary Adlem (one of the sufferers) having, previously to going to bed placed some ashes near to a bundle of heath, in a buttery not far from the fire-place. The names of the unfortunate sufferers were, Christiana Adlem, aged 80 years; Mary Adlem, aged 40, and her daughter Eliza, aged 3 years; Jane Target, aged 63; Ann Davis, aged 22, and her infant daughter Jane, aged 10 months; and Elizabeth Wilkins, aged 17 years. James Davis (the husband of Ann Davis) escaped with great difficulty, saving one of his children three years old. This poor man, in the fright of the moment, leapt from the window to the ground; but recollecting the danger to which his wife and children were exposed, he re-entered the house, & ascended into the chamber; at that time the women of both apartments were running about in an agony of despair; he caught his eldest child with his left hand, and with his right hand dragged the mother, clasping her infant to her bosom, down the staircase; but by some means the wife became disengaged from his grasp, and was lost with her infant in the flames, which surrounded them. The father bursting through the door which was on fire, again reached the outside with his child, but both were dreadfully burnt.—The roof at this moment fell in, burying in the mass of fire (in addition to the mother and her infant) the four women and the child who remained behind.—*Salisbury paper.*

WELCH INDIANS.

"To the Editors of the London Courier.

Sir,—I am not a little surprised at the historical uncertainty, expressed in communications to your respectable paper, concerning the locality of a Welch settlement in North America.

"The people in question are as well known to the inhabitants of the western continent, as the Welsh people are to the European world. During a residence of forty years in different parts of the United States, I have had dealings with some hundreds of them; and, in the year 1817, visited their settlements on the Madwaga, or, as it is vulgarly called, the Paduca, river, with one of the natives, a brave and intelligent man of the name of Austin Nerthog. These Indians, composed of two tribes, the Bridonee and the Madogee Indians, have their settlements on two promontories called Kerna, in latitude about 40 degrees north, and about 80 degrees longitude west. They are generally a tall and powerful people, of fair complexion and of amiable manners; they have the use of letters, and are in possession of numerous manuscripts respecting their ancestors of this island, whom they call Brydon.

"The language they speak is Welsh, much purer than that of the principality of Wales, as it is free from Anglicisms; their religion is Christianity, deeply blended with Druidism, and their almost unvaried amusement consists of music and versification.

"On my first acquaintance with these friendly people, which was above 30 years ago, I could hardly believe the individuals I conversed with, on account of these settlers having taken up a position so distant from the coast; to this they gave me the following answer, and which turns out to be the fact; that they first settled on the eastern coast of Llechcin, now Lexington, and at other stations, and afterwards retired to their present settlements when the country became disturbed by a succession of invaders from the old world.

"I trust, Sir, you will excuse the shortness and imperfection of this letter, as I am a plain man of business and rather hurried, having to sail for America to-morrow, I must beg leave to add, that should any of my fellow countrymen be inclined to visit the Welsh settlers at Kernan, it will give me great pleasure to assist them with every minute direction, if they will give a call upon your obliged servant, as undersigned.

OWEN WILLIAMS.

"Fur merchant" (a native of Carthiganshire, S. Wales) Fell's point, near Baltimore, United States.

London, Feb. 21.

[The above interesting letter, upon a very interesting subject, has been accidentally delayed. The writer, by this time, is probably on his voyage to Baltimore, where we hope he will be sought by some future traveller, enterprising enough to undertake a journey to the settlement of the Welsh Indians mentioned by Mr. Williams.—*Edt.*]

Junius.—The controversy respecting the authenticity of the Letters of Junius still remains unsettled. A Tract is now in the course of publication at Edinburgh, from the pen of C. M. Chalmers, Esq. the object of which is to refute the pretensions of the late Sir P. Francis, K. B. to be considered the author of those far famed compositions, and to establish the claims of another eminent character, hitherto unsuspected.

Mr. Sheriff Roberts, at the bar of the house presented a petition from the Corporation of London, complaining of the crowded state of the gaol of Newgate, by the influx of Middlesex prisoners.—*Mr. Alderman Wood* stated that the crowded state of the gaol was such, that 47 prisoners who were under the sentence of death, were confined in 15 cells. It was a fact, that 16 persons convicted of an infamous crime, were all confined in one room.

Extract of a letter from Teneriffe, 6th January.

"We are suffering the most cruel oppression from the government of Madrid sending orders, periodically, to levy contributions on us, which the improverished state of our islands renders impossible to pay to any extent to satisfy our rapacious rulers. To the last of these orders, our governor, a humane man, represented the utter impossibility of compliance. The reply he received, by return of post, was the commands of the King to prepare for the reception of a regiment of 'Catalans, (the most ferocious of all the Spanish soldiery) who are to be quartered on such of the inhabitants as may be unfortunate enough not to be able to pay.—We are besides, threatened with a visit from the grand expedition from Cadiz, as it passes along for Buenos Ayres. The one sent last year to Peru, stopped here for a supply of provisions, which distressed us much to pay for, though they did not get half what was called for, and they stood in need of. It was said, after they were out of sight, that if the real destination was so distant as the Pacific, that the unfortunate soldiers, 2,000, must perish of hunger. They were made to believe that the voyage was only to Porto Rico, which would not exceed 25 days at most. N. B. The above is the convoy of transports and frigate taken by the Chili squadron it the Pacific."

From the London Morning Chronicle—March 25.

GENERAL JACKSON.—Want of room has prevented us from making any remarks on the intelligence from the American Papers respecting the decision of the House of Representatives in the case of Arbuthnot and Ambrister. Our readers will recollect that the Committee on Military Affairs, disapproved of the proceedings, on the trial and execution of our two countrymen; but this decision of the Committee has been disapproved of by strong majorities; in the case of Arbuthnot, of 108 to 62, and of Ambrister, of 107 of 63.

"Thus has this knotty question been settled, after a debate of three weeks," says an American Journal. Yes, it has been settled—but how? The American Government and Legislature, and the nation, have deliberately made themselves sharers in the infamy of General Jackson and the Court Martial, who were his accomplices in the base murder.—By this solemn act, will the world pronounce on the American character. It will say, here is a nation which has openly recorded, that it is determined to trample on the most obvious principles of morality and justice.—For there is not a people, savage or civilized, who on hearing the account *given by the Americans themselves* would not, without a moment's hesitation, pronounce the death of our two countrymen to be a most unjustifiable murder. Certain we are, that there has at least been but one voice in Europe on the subject.

The Americans are a people of whom it would give us most sincere pleasure to be able to speak well. They are our brethren—their existence as a nation, is one of the proudest triumphs of the Institutions of our country. They will spread our language over a great continent, and through them, it can hardly fail to become one day the principal language of the earth. We shall always be more intimately connected with them than with any other people.

There are other reasons which weigh powerfully with us. The Americans are a free people, and we would fain believe that freedom has a tendency to ennoble the character. We do not expect that men under any form of Government will be exempt from human frailty, but we could wish that the enemies of freedom had it not in their power to say, that one of the freest nations in the world is at the same time one of the lowest in the scale of humanity.

How are we to account for this debasement of character? for a free nation which tolerates such a *sentence* must be debased. We are inclined to believe that we must attribute much of it to the demoralizing effects of slavery, which prevails through by far the greatest portion of North America. The American is familiarized to the commission of acts of injustice and oppression from his infancy. He is accustomed from his childhood to give scope with impunity to all the worst passions of our nature—it is impossible that this should not have its effect on the national character. In all times, and among all nations, the oppressor has uniformly been punished by degradation of character. The Americans have not proved that they form an exception to the rule.

What steps our Government have taken, or may take in this affair we know not.—This, however, we know, that they will not discharge the duty they owe to those over whom they are placed, if they allow such a signal act of injustice towards two British subjects to be committed with impunity."

PARIS, March 28.

M. Veillon has submitted to the government a plan for a new organization of telegraphs, by means of which 3000 dispatches per day may be transmitted to 500 correspondents in different parts of France and the answers received.

The Countess of Gothland (Queen of Sweden) is at present residing at Marseilles.

Spanish agents have purchased in the French ports, particularly at Bordeaux, a light squadron, consisting of two corvettes, two brigs, and four goelettes, which it is said, are to form part of the expedition to Buenos Ayres.

Ten Mayors in the Department of Gard have been superseded.

LONDON, April 2.

A rumor has been spread that the Common's Report of the Bank Committee has been drawn up, and will be laid before the house before the Easter holidays.—We have reason to think that this rumor is wholly void of foundation—that the committee, so far from having prepared their report, have scarcely completed the examination of evidence—and that it will not be till after the holidays that any report will be presented.

At the same time the public may be sure, that perfectly aware of the great anxiety felt by every class of commercial men, and of the stagnation of mercantile enterprise and speculation consequent upon the uncertainty that must of course exist until the report is presented, every effort will be made by his Majesty's government to accelerate it as much as possible. But it will easily occur that the immense importance of the subject demands the most deliberate and mature consideration.——*London Courier.*

Prince Gustavus, son of the ex-king of Sweden, after completing his academical studies at Heidleberg in the ensuing summer, is to come to this country, to finish his education at Oxford and Edinburgh.

In the space of 14 months, his grace the duke of Atholl has planted the enormous quantity of five millions six hundred thousand trees.

The lords of the treasury have given directions to the commissioners of the customs for the immediate dismissal of 81 tide surveyors and waiters, who have been proved to have taken fees contrary to the act.

Agriculture, &c.—Monthly Report for March.—Among favored spring, whether with respect to the crops or the operations of husbandry, has never been witnessed. The wheats are in a remarkable state of forwardness; and could their progress be in proportion, harvest might be finished in South Britain during July, old style. The quantity of March dust which has flown, has had the full of its proverbial good effect. All the spring crops which are above ground wear a luxuriant and promising appearance, with those occasional exceptions to be expected; and the latter seed season is likely to be favorable. All parts of the country are unusually early. The lambing has been in general very successful as might be expected in such a season.

From Jackson's Oxford Journal.

Died, a few days since, at Notter, near Landrake, Devonshire, Lieutenant Colonel O'Dogherty, of the Royal Marines, one of the most eccentric characters, perhaps, in England, who, for more than 20 years, occasionally visited Plymouth market on an old white horse, [an as *Rosinante*,] whose lank appearance, combined with his own singular habiliments, formed together a spectacle of wretchedness fully equal to any thing described of the celebrated Elwes. In his last visit to Plymouth, a few weeks since, he seated himself on the steps of *The Plymouth Telegraph* Office to eat an apple. His dress then consisted of a dirty night-cap round his head, surmounted by the poll of an old hat without a brim, a rough waistcoat, patched all over, greasy leather small-clothes, kept up by listing braces, outside the waistcoat, with wads of straw round the bottoms of his legs. In his hand he wielded a large hedge-stick. Amidst all this seeming penury, he possessed some very excellent freehold estates in the above parish, lived in a small cottage in its vicinity, without a pane of glass in the windows; he nightly entered it by a ladder which he drew after him, and slept in a corner of one of the rooms upon a wretched pallet. The anecdotes in circulation respecting this extraordinary man are many and curious. He formerly was attached to the Portsmouth Division of Royal Marines, in the streets of which town he frequently excited astonishment by his wretched garments, having on sometimes one of *silk* and one worn but *worsted* stocking. It was long a mystery with his brother Officers where he lodged; at length he was watched, and, between two guns, in a dilapidated part of Southsea Castle, he had his cot swung, and there he *turned in*. Although of so miserly and miserable a disposition and appearance, he was known to give way to the indulgence of a most inordinate appetite for eating, which he possessed; but this was the only known contribution he ever suffered to be levied upon his purse.

Honourable Disinterestedness.—Previous to the death of Colonel O'Dogherty, he made a will, by which after bequeathing £1000 in legacies to various persons, he left the residue, amounting at least to £40,000 to Charles Carpenter, Esq. of Modiotnham, Cornwall. At this gentleman's request, two of the neighbouring magistrates, Mr. Arundel, of Landulph, and Mr. Tucker, of Trematon Castle, attended the funeral; after which they accompanied him to read the will to Colonel O'Dogherty's son and three unmarried daughters, who were not even mentioned in it. When his will was read, Mr. Carpenter, in the handsomest manner *renounced all his right and title to the property bequeathed*, which he immediately assigned over to the Colonel's four children, to be divided between them, in such proportions as Mr. Charles Rashleigh, formerly a trustee in the family, "old direct. What adds more credit, if possible, to Mr. Carpenter's conduct on this occasion, is the fact, that when an express reached Redruth where he then was, with Col. O'Dogherty's will, he, without loss of time, and lest an accident might occur before he could return home, executed a codicil to his own will, wherein he gave all the property bestowed upon him to the Colonel's Children. Traits of character like these require no eulogy.

Periodical Publications.

As matter of record and literary curiosity, we subjoin a list of the numbers purchased on the last day of every month, by the first book-selling establishment in Paternoster row, and perhaps in the world, for distribution among their retail correspondents. It serves to show the proportion for general sale, and it must surprize foreigners to learn that this is the consumption of one (thought the chief) of the many wholesale establishments, who send monthly parcels, to every part of the world—

650 Monthly Magazine.
550 Gentlemen's Magazine.
450 Monthly Review.
350 Sporting Magazine.
300 British Critic.
300 European Magazine.
300 Lady's Magazine.
225 New Monthly Magazine.
225 London Medical Journal.
220 Electric Review.
175 Thomas's Annals.
175 Medical Repository.
150 Blackwood's Edin. Magazine.
125 Philosophical Magazine.
125 Repository.
125 Ackermann's Repository.
75 Literary Panorama.

4550

These numbers, as the regular monthly consumption of one wholesale house, will appear the more extraordinary, when we state that, on the decease of the late M. Milhan at Paris, we discovered that the total monthly sale of the *Annales Encyclopediques*, the best Journal in France, did not exceed 350 copies; and that of the new *Journal de Savans*, set up by the Bourbon party, did not exceed 200 copies—a fourth of each being sold in Great Britain.

From a German paper.

CHRISTIANA, Jan. 1.

Within these few days we have had the pleasure of seeing here a drove of about 200 reindeer, among which were some white ones, or, as they are called, Siberian, with their keepers, and the dogs employed to guard them. They passed through on their way to the rocky mountains of the district of the Stravanger, where an inhabitant of that place, who followed them, will attempt to naturalize these animals, which for a long time have not been seen there tame, and as domestic animals. This person has purchased these reindeer mostly in Russian Lapland, beyond Tornea, and some in Swedish Lapland; with much trouble they have been conducted this long journey, having been on their way ever since the month of March. In Asmodt in the Osterthil want of snow obliged him the least necessary parts of the baggage, viz: tents, fur cloaths, snow-shoes, kitchen utensils, &c. About 20 reindeer were killed on the journey for food, the owner and the drivers having subsisted the whole time on the flesh and milk of these animals. In those unknown regions and large forests, as well as in the frequent fogs, he was obliged to direct his course by the compass, as if at sea. This person does not mean to content himself with this one expedition; when he has safely arrived at his own home, he will return to Lapland to get another drove. The plan to people these desart rocks with reindeer is equally remarkable and useful. An idea like this, and the resolution to execute it, occur but rarely.

Godfrey of Bullogn.—When the great champion of the Crusades was inaugurated king of Jerusalem, he was offered a crown; He meekly declined it, saying, "He would never wear a crown of gold in the place where his Saviour had worn a crown of thorns."

NEW INVENTIONS.

Several accounts of useful inventions have appeared in the French publications relative to the arts and sciences; among others the following; a method of separating the hair from the rabbit down, and thus rendering the latter equal to the finest beaver, for the manufacture of hats, the down being more susceptible of the dye when unmixed with the hair, which has hitherto given a coarse appearance to even the best hats, in which rabbit down has been mixed with the beaver; a plan of silvering looking glasses which effectually secures the silver from decay or mildew. This plan has been fairly tried, and a looking glass placed on water for eight days sustained no kind of damage.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

INTERESTING.

The Editors of the New-York Gazette having been favored with a file of Chilian papers, they feel themselves under obligations to the young gentleman who translated the following letters which passed between Lord Cochrane and Capt. Biddle, at Valparaiso, in December last. As Captain Biddle is now at the seat of government, he will readily perceive whether or not there has been a false coloring given to his correspondence. Any correction from this gentleman, will be published by us with much pleasure.

Translated from the Ministerial Gazette of Chili, of the 23d of Jan. 1819.

The U States frigate Ontario, Capt. Biddle, having left Valparaiso suddenly on the 31st ultimo, which, having excited various rumors, we now publish, for the satisfaction of all, the literal correspondence between the vice-admiral of the naval forces of Chili (lord Cochrane) and capt. Biddle.

No. 1.—*Copy of a letter from Lord Cochrane to Capt. Biddle, dated Valparaiso, Dec. 27, 1818.*

SIR,—I have been much flattered with the visit with which you have honored me, and which I consider as an honor done me, in consequence of the station I hold as commander in chief of the naval forces of the government of Chili. I cannot forget the respect due to you, and will call to see you the first opportunity.

The fulfilling my duty to the government I have the honor to serve, is superior to all personal considerations, and I therefore beg permission to remind you, that from the length of time you have been in public service, you cannot have been left ignorant of the fact, that when vessels of war of a foreign nation enter friendly ports, it has always been the custom to give a public salute to that flag. I know of but one exception, which was, when the American frigate Essex arrived at Gibraltar in the year 1805, which vessel omitted to salute the flag of Lord Keith, who was then the English Admiral on command at that station. The latter was of opinion that it was the duty of the commander of the Essex to fire the customary salute, or, if he refused he should leave the port immediately. Instead of saluting, the Essex left the port; but, on the arrival of com. Truxton, he not only saluted the vessel which bore the admiral's flag, but by the order of the same commodore, the Essex left Algeziras for Gibraltar, and was ordered to fulfil the compliment, not only for his former omission, but for his posterior return.

For my part, I have no personal sentiments on this subject; but allow me to assure you of my profound respect for your government and your person. I have the honor, &c.

No. 2.—*Capt. Biddle to Lord Cochrane, dated on board the Ontario, before Valparaiso, Dec. 28, 1818.*

SIR,—In answer to your letter of yesterday, I have the honor to state, that the visit which I made to your Lordship on my arrival, was in the capacity of an officer of the U. S. marine, and as a mark of my respect for the commanding officer of the naval forces of the Chilian government.

I know well that when a vessel of war arrives in a foreign port, it is customary to fire a public salute, and my knowledge of this circumstance was what induced me, when I entered this port in January, to give formal advice of my arrival to the governor, and notify him, that I would fire the customary salute. If it would be answered with an equal number of guns. My offer to salute was not accepted, and consequently, your Lordship, will see with how much propriety I excuse myself from not doing it.

I have the honor to be, &c.

No. 3.—*From Lord Cochrane, dated Valparaiso, Dec.*

SIR,—I have received the which you favored me in answer of yesterday, and beg permit observe, that being ignorant of the American Government the number of guns with which manders are authorized to fire ing the salutes of foreign vessels who enter their ports, if you me your word of honor, that commanders uniformly, considering the comparative reality, to answer with an equal of guns the salutes of all foreign war, I will give new orders salute shall be answered in the Moreover, as in all other which I have had occasion customary that the number should answer with two guns less of the foreign vessels of war do not bear the insignia of a flag rank, my instructions, ment, have been conformable

The alteration of the usual procedure, in similar circumstances the United States) is guided by the commissioners make me upon this subject.

I have the honor, &c.

No. 4.—*Capt. Biddle to Lord dated on board of the Ontario, 1818.*

SIR,—I have had the honor the communication with which Lordship honored me this morning object of my former letter was my-self entirely from making and consequently it is not know whether the salute of shall be answered with an equal number of guns. When a vessel enters a foreign port is a mere matter of courtesy, ly arbitrary—it is sometimes and at others it is omitted.

With respect to what you inform me relative to the Essex, I beg leave to inform ship, that your statement for com. Truxton never ordered squadron in the Mediterranean persuaded that my friend bridge, who commanded the 1806, would not have suffered to be ordered to leave the manner you state. I have the

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No. 5.—*Lord Cochrane to dated Valparaiso, Jan.*

SIR,—The letter with which versed me this morning, was you inform me that your vessel your capacity of officer of the rine, and as a mark of your the officer who commands the one of the Chilian govern hence me to understand, that the salute, you could have of failing in the respect to Chilian flag; the more so, sentence which follows, you fess that you knew, "that vessel of war entered a foreign port tomary to fire a salute, a knowledge of this circumstance you, when you entered the ultimo, to give formal advice rival to the governor, and notice that you would fire the salute, if it would be answered equal number of guns." In my astonishment I so receiving your written declaration you state, "that the object ter was to excuse yourself making the salute, and consequently was not necessary to know vessel under your command answered with an equal or a of guns.

This is a public affair; sir, what were my person when I find that you add, in ter, that "when a government enters a foreign port, the salute matter of courtesy—it is contrary—that it is at times practised others omitted."

Conceive, sir, I repeat, particular feelings, when I last communication with former ones, in which you "when a vessel of war enters a foreign port, the salute is an equal number of guns." I compare this with the known (and which is incontrovertible) part of a civilized nation which is saluted, ever unequal number of guns.

As respects the affair which I mentioned in my last as fact although hope, have been mistaken in fact of no importance.

I simply perceive the undisguised manner in which you are you cannot feel it more than do. But this will deprive me that, which, before the receipt of your last letter, would have given me satisfaction, and that is, of my visit, which I cannot now with my feelings, until you manifestes the apparent which exist in your public

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No. 3.—From Lord Cochrane to Capt. Biddle, dated Valparaiso, Dec. 28, 1818.

SIR—I have received the letter with which you favored me in answer to mine of yesterday, and beg permission to observe, that being ignorant of the rules of the American Government as respects the number of guns with which its commanders are authorised to fire, in answering the salutes of foreign vessels of war who enter their ports, if you will give me your word of honor, that the American commanders uniformly, without considering the comparative rank or the locality, to answer with an equal number of guns the salutes of all foreign men of war, I will give new orders that your salute shall be answered in the same way. Moreover, as in all other services with which I have had communications, it is customary that the admiral's vessel should answer with two guns less, the salute of the foreign vessels of war, which do not bear the insignia of a corresponding rank, my instructions, until this moment, have been conformable thereto.

The alteration of the usual mode of procedure, in similar circumstances, (as respects the United States) must be regulated by the communication which you make me upon this subject.

I have the honor, &c.

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No. 4.—Capt. Biddle to Lord Cochrane, dated on board of the Ontario, Dec. 28, 1818.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive the communication with which your Lordship honored me this morning. The object of my former letter was to excuse myself entirely from making the salute, and consequently it is not necessary to know whether the salute of the Ontario shall be answered with an equal or a less number of guns. When a government vessel enters a foreign port, the salute is a mere matter of courtesy, and entirely arbitrary—it is sometimes practised, and at others it is omitted.

With respect to what your Lordship informs me relative to the U. S. frigate Essex, I beg leave to inform your Lordship, that your statement is erroneous, for com. Truxton never commanded a squadron in the Mediterranean ; and I am persuaded that my friend capt. Bainbridge, who commanded the Essex in 1803, would not have suffered himself to be ordered to leave the port in the manner you state. I have the honor, &c.

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No. 5.—Lord Cochrane to Capt. Biddle, dated Valparaiso, same date.

SIR—The letter with which you favored me this morning, and in which you inform me that your visit was "in your capacity of officer of the U. S. marine, and as a mark of your respect for the officer who commands the naval forces of the Chilian government," you leave me to understand, that in omitting the salute, you could have no intention of failing in the respect you owe the Chilian flag ; the more so, when in the sentence which follows, you plainly confess that you knew, "that when a vessel of war entered a foreign port, it is customary to fire a salute ; and that the knowledge of this circumstance induced you, when you entered this port in Jan. ultimo, to give formal advice of your arrival to the governor, and gave him notice that you would fire the customary salute, if it would be answered with an equal number of guns." Imagine, then, my astonishment on receiving this evening, your written declaration, in which you state, "that the object of your letter was to excuse yourself entirely from making the salute, and consequently it was not necessary to know whether the vessel under your command should be answered with an equal or a less number of guns.

This is a public affair ; but imagine, sir, what were my personal feelings, when I find that you add, in the same letter, that "when a government vessel enters a foreign port, the salute is merely a matter of courtesy—it is entirely arbitrary—that it is at times practised and at others omitted."

Conceive, sir, I repeat, what are my particular feelings, when I compare your last communication with one of your former ones, in which you state, that, "when a vessel of war arrives in a foreign port, it is customary to fire a salute." When I compare this with the offer which you made to the governor on your arrival in January, to make the customary salute if it would be answered with an equal number of guns—when I compare this with the knowledge I have (and which is incontrovertible) that in no part of a civilized nation, the power which is saluted, ever answers with an equal number of guns.

As respects the affair at Gibraltar, which I mentioned in my letter, I have not erred in fact although I may, perhaps, have been mistaken as to particulars of no importance.

I plainly perceive the unfavorable predicament in which you are placed ; and you cannot feel it more sensibly than I do. But this will deprive me of doing that, which, before the receipt of your last letter, would have given me great satisfaction, and that is, of returning your visit, which I cannot now do consistently with my feelings, until an explanation confirmies the apparent contradictions which exist in your public letters.

Yours, &c.

No. 6.—Lord Cochrane to Capt. Biddle, dated Dec. 30.

In consequence of the respect and consideration which, in your first letter, you manifested for the Chilian government, and the amicable intercourse which subsists, and which I hope will long continue between the United States and this country, I have to request of you, in the event of your intention soon to leave the port, to be pleased to postpone your departure until after the sailing of the squadron, which is on the point of going to sea. Yours, &c.

—

No. 7.—Capt. Biddle to Lord Cochrane, dated Dec. 30.

In answer to your Lordship's letter, I have the honor to inform you, that although I am anxious to put to sea without delay, and notwithstanding I had it in contemplation to sail this morning ; yet, as I am desirous to accede to whatever may be agreeable to the Chilian government, as far as it is in my power, I have determined to remain in port during this day ; but it will be my indispensible duty to sail to-morrow, and I hope that the delay of this day will be sufficient to accomplish the views of the Chilian government ; and to speak the truth, as my object is to double Cape Horn, it seems to me that my departure cannot be in any way prejudicial to the views of the squadron. I have the honor, &c.

—

Owing to a spirit of rivalry among the owners of steam boats between Hull and Gainsborough, in England, passengers are conveyed from one place to the other, a distance of fifty miles, at the rate of six-pence each !

Our readers will derive satisfaction from being informed, that the Lancasterian system in its rise and progress, is already supposed to have conferred the boon of education on above 500,000 children.—*Phila. paper.*

—

We have a rumor, by the way of Georgia, *of a custom of the island of Cuba by Spain to Great Britain.* We hope, as the Augusta Chronicle surmises, that the rumor is "entirely unfounded." But such an event is not impossible. The mere rumor of it is pregnant with considerations of vital importance, connected with the existing peace with foreign nations, and with the tranquility of the union.—*Nat. Intell.*

—

From the Vermont Journal.

" New invented Arch Bridge."—A bridge has lately been erected over Onion river, about two and a half miles below the statehouse, in Montpelier, on a new and simple model, of which Mr. Naphtali Bishop is patentee. The bridge is described as being "composed of sixty nine string pieces, thirty feet in length, and ten inches by eleven and a half in size ; together with twelve thwarts, or cross pieces, twenty-two feet long, seven inches by fourteen ; forming one entire arch *one hundred and ninety five* feet long and *twenty broad* ; *with not a single mortice, tenon, bolt, or band about it.* The whole expense of which, does not exceed two hundred dollars." It rests wholly on the abutments, and requires no pier in the stream for support ; it will consequently be in little or no danger from floods.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, March 30.

American Antiquities.—We have seen an article in the Cleveland Register, which stated that a mound of considerable dimensions on the west side of the Cuyahoga river, had been opened, and a number of silver brooches found within the body of it, which were much corroded by rust. The writer of the article proves that the mound was a depository of the ashes and the remains of human bones which were found, and he also proves it to be of great antiquity, by a part of the bones being in a state of dust, when found, and the apparently sound parts presently becoming so, upon exposure to air. The same paragraph affirms that an earthen pot, capable of holding three gallons, has been recently washed by the Miami river from a mound originally on its bank, which was 350 feet in diameter at its basis, and 100 feet high. From these and many other similar discoveries, the writer believes (and we think with good reason) that this country was once inhabited by a race of people, at least, partially civilized, and that this race have been exterminated by the forefathers of the present and late tribes of Indians in this country.

—

From the Boston Intelligencer

A receipt for cleaning paint.—which has been repeatedly tried with success ; 1 lb. of soft soap, 2 ounces of pearl ash, 1 pint of sand, 1 pint of table beer. Simmer the above in an earthen vessel ; be particular that the ingredients are well mixed ; put a small quantity on flannel ; rub it on the wainscot ; then wash it off with warm water, and afterwards dry it thoroughly with a linen cloth.

—

NEWBURYPORT, April 13.

Good Exchange.—It is said the schooner Mary, which sailed hence a few weeks since with a cargo of ice, sold so well that the proceeds purchased a full cargo of corn. We shall be very willing to exchange this luxury with our southern brethren for such simple substances as bread stuffs.

FROM LOWER CANADA.

MONTREAL, 22 May, 1819.

Pursuant to the act of Incorporation, and the public advertisements, the Books for the La Chine Canal, were opened here on Thursday last, the 20th. We were happy to learn that a very considerable part of the stock was taken up the same day : and the anxiety evinced by the monied men to invest capital in this laudable undertaking, augurs well for its being carried on with a degree of alacrity proportioned to its importance.

—

Among the numerous advantages which have resulted from the use of steam as a navigating power, we find nothing of more importance than its application for towing vessels and rafts in places where the opposition from current, or winds prevents their progress. This plan has been resorted to with the best effect in Lake Champlain during the present season. The new Steam Boat Congress has for some time back been engaged in towing the rafts and Lake craft out of the creeks and bays into the middle of the stream ; by which means they may get down the River Richelieu before the water falls, and thereby prevent the serious loss, which often occurs in jumping the St. John's and Chambly rapids, after the river has become low. We are also informed, that the New Steam Boat, intended to ply between La Chine and the Ottawa River, will be engaged in dragging up the Durham Boats when required. This boat has come down to La Chine for the purpose of getting her Engine on board, which is now making in Montreal.

—

The first general meeting of the Proprietors and Stockholders of the Chambly Canal, was held in that village, on the 17th inst. when the Directors were appointed and other measures adopted to forward that highly important undertaking. We have not yet learned the exact direction in which the Canal is to pass. Two different surveys were laid before the meeting ; and although made at remote periods, and by people totally unconnected, there were some important points in which they coincided, one of these in fixing the spot where the Canal should disembogue into the Bason, we have also learned that both the surveys which were presented, were favourable to the plan of the Canal's passing through the interior of the Country, and averse to its joining the river in any place between St. Johns and Chambly.

—

A great number of Emigrants from Great Britain have already arrived at this Port, and continue to arrive daily. We observe that a greater proportion of them than usual is from England. Few of them remain here, but proceed up the River, and many of them go to the United States.—*Quebec Gaz.*

—

By the polite attention of Messrs. Molson and Sons, the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal were, on Sunday last, gratified with a pleasant water excursion, as far as Point aux Trembles, in the elegant Steam Boat Lady Sherbrooke, (now fitting up at this port.) The agreeable variety, displayed upon occasions of this kind, combined with the universal wish to be pleased, which pervades the breast of every participator in such fetes, rarely fails to produce the wished for satisfaction in all, and in this instance nothing was wanting to heighten the enjoyment and increase the pleasure. The Ladies and Gentlemen of the Garrison, formed part of the company, and the whole was enlivened by the Band of the 37th Regt. which the commandant allowed to attend on the occasion.

This trip gave an opportunity of witnessing the superior speed of this handsome boat. She went down as far as Point aux Trembles, in a shorter time than the same distance had ever been performed before, by our best boats in the river ; and on her return, although a strong wind and current against her, she came up to her anchoring ground in very fine style. Her Engine, (a 60 Horse-power,) is constructed on the most approved plan, and comprehends all the recent improvements both for strength and safety.

Among others, we could not avoid observing the Superiority of the Crank, over the *Cogged wheel* ; by this means that unpleasant shake so injurious to the boat and annoying to the passengers, is completely obviated ; for although the Engine of the Lady Sherbrooke had only been set up, and this was the first time it had been wrought the shake or noise was hardly perceptible in any part of the boat. No labour or expence has been spared, by the spirited proprietors, to render this boat comfortable in every respect. The Ladies Cabin is fitted up below, with a due attention to taste and elegance. There are several separate apartments adjoining to it, but so unconnected that a whole family may be accommodated with a separate room or rooms to sleep in. And there is a very neat arrangement in the dining rooms on deck, by which a part may be converted into a separate dining room, for a party, in the event of their not wishing to join the general table. In short from the specimen we have seen of this boat, though under many disadvantages, (such as the Engine not being wrought to its full power, from being so recently fitted up ;) we feel confident in recommending her as one of the first Steam Boats in North America for comfort and safety.

—

HALIFAX, April 16.

Our assembly have voted 2000 dollars towards erecting a college in this town ; and the sum of 3000 dollars to be applied for the encouragement of agriculture. Among the bills assented to by the governor, was a bill entitled "An act for raising an additional duty of excise"—By this act, an additional duty of 1 1-4 per cent is laid on all goods heretofore paying a duty of 2 1-2 per cent. And a further duty of 5 per cent upon the amount of duties hitherto paid upon wine, brandy, molasses, sugar and all other articles calculated by weigh or by measure.

—

KINGSTON, May 21, 1819.

On Monday evening last arrived at this place JOHN OGILVY, Esq. the British Commissioner appointed to ascertain the boundary line between Canada and the United States, and JOHN HALE, Esq. Agent. These Gentlemen immediately proceeded upwards to Amherst Island, to the point where they left off their survey last December.—*King. Chronicle.*

—

It is asserted on good authority, that the question relative to the right of property in Grant or Wolfe Island, has at length been determined, and that Government has relinquished its pretensions in favor of private claimants.—This extensive and fertile island, situated in front of Kingston, is of immense value, and if improved by its owners, will not only become a certain source of wealth to them, but furnish an abundant supply of provisions for this market.

—

A Steam-Boat has lately been built in the Lower Province, for the purpose of plying between La Chine and the Ottawa River. Such a mode of conveyance will obviate the inconvenience which travellers usually experience at that place, and render their journey to the Upper Province more agreeable. A Boat of 80 feet keel, 20 feet beam and to carry an engine of 20 horse power, is now building at Prescott, to ply upon lake St. Francis.

—

Canada Thistle.—This noxious weed, which, although not a native of this country, has, by some means or other, been introduced, and has prevailed here to such a degree as to have acquired the name of the *Canada Thistle*, is spreading among our neighbours in the United States, and they are endeavouring to discover some means of eradicating it. Whether that proposed in the following letter, will prove effectual, or not, is to be determined. We recommend the experiment to our readers. It is an object worthy of the attention of every scientific and practical agriculturalist. This Thistle is so injurious to our crops of grain, so troublesome in respect to the harvesting and threshing of them, and at the same time so difficult to be extirpated, that any person who may discover a practicable remedy, will essentially promote the public good, by communicating it. To this subject we invite the attention of every friend to the prosperity of the Province.

"RED HOOK, April 27, 1819.

SIR—Finding by a publication under your signature, as President of the Agricultural Society of Berkshire, that it is a desideratum with that body to discover the means of extirpating the *Canada Thistle*, in an economical way, practicable to farmers in general, I have thought it would not be improper to give the result of my experience on that head, without, however, wishing to be considered a candidate for your premium.

Three years ago a labourer pointed out to me a piece of ground, on my farm, covered with the Canadian Thistle. He was unable to suggest any means of killing it ; but remarked that it might be kept from spreading, by heaping & burning upon it buck-wheat or other straw. As this method was but palliative, I pursued another, and this was, to pour slowly upon it the *Fish, Beef* and *Pork Pickle* of my winter provisions. In a few days, there was not an appearance of vegetation of any kind on the earth to which the pickle had been applied, and from that day to this the *Thistles* have not re-appeared.

"While thinking on this subject, I determined (had the pickle failed) to try *oppie pummace*, spread thinly over the Thistle—knowing that *whatever* would destroy the most vigorous tap-rooted plants.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient humble servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Thomas Mellville, Jr. Esq.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

WE, the Magistrates, and Inhabitants of the Township of Grimsby, and its vicinity, bearing in mind those sentiments of happiness with which we hailed the arrival of your Excellency in this Province, beg your Excellency to receive our assurances, that in the hearts of the loyal inhabitants of this Township, these sentiments have suffered neither diminution nor change.

Deeply interested in every event connected with the stability of our happy Constitution, and tenderly alive to every circumstance affecting the welfare of the illustrious individual to whom your Excellency is allied, as well as to the happiness of your own person ; we regret that we have not had an earlier opportunity of offering our sentiments on this subject.

But, we now beg permission most unfeignedly to assure your Excellency, that as well for our Country, as from a sense of justice and of duty, we shall always feel, and be ever ready to give proof of the most anxious solicitude for the health, happiness, and prosperity of your Excellency and family, as well as the Government under which we have the happiness to live.

W. Crooks, J. P.	John Pettit, jun.
Rob't. Nelles, J. P.	Samuel Kitchen,
Wm. Sampson, J. P.	Lawrence Buxart,
A. Nelles, J. P.	John Burse,
Henry Nelles,	Samuel Cowin,
Edward Flinington,	Wm. Nixon,
Cyrus Sumner,	Charles Kitchen,
Francis Crooks,	John Markle,
Wm. Nelles,	F. M'Leon
Adam Limmerman,	Wm. Van Allen, jr.
John Henry,	Danl. A. Freeland,
Peter Hare,	Daniel Palmer,
John Moore,	John Lewis,
Jona. Woolverton,	Lewis Boom,
John Smith,	Zoaxa Whitney,
John Pettit,	John Nelles,
David Cargill,	Chas. Moore,
Charles Anderson,	Joshua Fields,
Henry Hixon,	James Milmine,
Caleb Grout,	Jonathan Bell,
Robert Nixon,	Abraham Marbut,
John McIntyre,	Wm. Lawrance,
Horace Deen,	Andrew Pettit,
John D. Benner,	George Althouse,
Jacob Merrel,	Peter Bousleugh,
Jere Kentner,	J. Swarphamnor,
John House,	Jacob Fisher.
Patrick House,	

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply :

GENTLEMEN,

The receiving of this loyal and kind address has added much to the gratification I experienced on viewing your beautiful Township, where the hand of industry has so well obliterated the vestiges of war, a war in which I am not unmindful that you bore a distinguished part, in defence of that glorious constitution which is so justly our boast.

Accept my sincere thanks for your expression of kind regard to myself, and my family ; which, I assure you, is very grateful to me.

—

Government Contract,

SEALED Proposals will be received at the Commissariat Office, at this Post, to the 20th June, 1819, from persons willing to contract for

BAKING BREAD,

from Government Flour, for the Troops, &c. composing the Garrison of York, for six months, from the 25th June to 24th December, 1819.

The tenders to express how many pounds of Bread they will give for every hundred and twelve pounds of Flour, and give the names of two respectable persons to join them as Securities for the due performance of the Contract.

A quantity of empty Barrels and Casks will be sold by Auction, at the Commissariat Stores on the 24th June, 1819, at twelve o'clock precisely.

Commissariat Office,
27th May, 1819.

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Home District, } General Adjourned
YORK, } Quarter Session of the
TO WIT : } Peace, from the 15th April, held at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, 15th May, 1819.

ORDERED, that the Leases of the remainder of the Lots in the Market Square, be sold at Public Auction.—The Sale to commence at the Market House, on Saturday the 22d inst. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue every following Saturday, until the whole are disposed of.

By Order of the Court,
S. HEWARD,
Clk of the Peace, H. D.

—

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on Saturday last, a strayed *Black Horse* ; has a small star on the forehead, a little white on the hind feet, and about 5 or 10 years old.—The owner is requested to call on the subscriber to prove property, and pay all expences.

J. LYNDE.

—

WANTED to purchase, A Farm within 20 miles of York, with at least, 40 acres of improvement, with a good Dwelling House and Barn ; any person having such to dispose of, will hear of a purchaser on applying to Mr. FRANCIS LEES, at the store of Alexander Wood, Esqr.

York, June 3d, 1819. 6w.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Good Tavern Regulations in Ohio.

By a recent law, passed by the legislature of Ohio, no person is allowed to keep a tavern, unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court granting the licence, that he is provided with a good house, containing at least four rooms, and three fire places, and is furnished with four beds; and that he is also provided with a good stable, divided into at least 6 stalls. All tavern keepers are prohibited from selling on credit to any person liquor of any kind to an amount exceeding fifty cents—and is prohibited from any recovery beyond that amount. Every tavern keeper is also subjected to a fine of twenty dollars for permitting any justice of the peace to hold a court in his house; and for permitting any kind of rioting, revelling or drunkenness in or about his house, he forfeits a sum not exceeding 50 dollars, and the suspension of his licence for the space of four months.

—

An Irish Telescope.—Sir Frederick Flood was one day observing to a friend that he had a most excellent telescope.—"Do you see yon church," said he, "about half a mile off—its scarcely discernable—but when I look at it through my telescope, it brings it so close that I can hear the organ playing."

—

From the Auburn Gazette.

Montezuma Bridge.—On Tuesday the 16th inst. a number of the inhabitants of the village of Montezuma and the town of Mentz, accompanied by one of the committee for building the bridge over Seneca river and its marshes, went into the woods, cut and prepared the first timber for erecting the longest bridge *in the world*.

This bridge is calculated to extend a distance of three miles, being separated near the centre by an island, and will afford a communication to travelers on the northern turnpike, in a direct line along the ridge road to Rochester and Lewiston.

The magnitude of this undertaking displays to the world the progress of improvement in the western country. This will be the third bridge over the waters of the Cayuga lake and Seneca river, a distance of seven miles, through a country, which a few years since was a wilderness; & in which distance the sum of more than one hundred thousand dollars will have been expended on bridges.

The middle section of the canal ending in the Seneca river at Montezuma, near this bridge, will undoubtedly render the place an object of curiosity to gentlemen travelling the country. And the very great sum of money to be expended on this bridge and the canal, will afford a fair opportunity for employment.

—

FRENCH CEMENT.

This cement is designed as a paint for the roofs of houses. It answers all the purposes of common paint, and also protects the roof from fire. Those who are erecting new houses, or are about to paint the roof of old buildings, would do well to try it. The expense of painting a roof this way, would be much less than in the common method. The cement becomes very hard and glossy, and is said to be more durable than the best kind of paint.

The following is a receipt for making it:

Take as much lime as is usual in making a pail full of white-wash, and let it be mixed in the pail nearly full of water; in this, put two pounds and a half of brown sugar, and three pounds of fine salt, mix them well together, and the cement is completed. A little lamp-black, yellow ochre, or other colouring commodity, may be introduced to change the colour of the cement to please the fancy of those who use it. The gentleman who furnished us with the receipt for making it, observed that he had used it with great success, and recommends it particularly as a protection against fire. Small sparks of fire that frequently lodge on the roof of houses, are prevented by this cement, from inflaming the shingles. So cheap and valuable a precaution against this destructive element, ought not to pass untried. Those who wish to be better satisfied of its utility, can easily make the experiment, by using a small portion of the cement, on some small temporary building, or it may be tried on dry shingles put together for the purpose, and then exposed to the fire.

[*Cincinnati Advtr.*]

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York 13th April 1819.

WHEREAS no vacant Land being found in the District of Niagara, it is not expedient to appoint a Board to locate deserving Settlers therein, yet to facilitate applicants for Land, it is ordered that in future the personal attendance of applicants for Land (being natives of the Province) may be dispensed with, their Petitions being respectively accompanied by a Certificate from a Commissioner appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, that their Petitioner is deserving of encouragement as an industrious and Loyal subject, and has taken the Oath of Allegiance.

His Excellency is pleased to appoint Commissioners for the above purpose in the District of Niagara,

John Symington Esq.	*Niagara.*
Thomas Dickson Esq.	*Queenston.*
Hon. Thomas Clark.	*Stamford.*
John Warren Esq.	*Fort Erie.*
Abraham Nelles Esq.	*Grimsby.*

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL.
Cl'k. Ex. Council.

General Land Agency Office,
York, 24th May, 1819.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the undermentioned Lands, viz. Home District, Upper Canada.

WHITBY,

Lot No. 29, in 4th Concession } 700 Acres
—— 8, —6th do. }
——24, —7th do. }
South ½ 26, —4th do. }

SCARBORO',

Lot No. 16, in 1st Concession, } 400 do.
—— 19, — 4th do. }

BENJAMIN GALE,
JAMES FITZGIBBON.

General Land Agency Office,
York, 24th May, 1819.

THE Subscribers invite all those who want Servants, and Servants who want places, to apply at their Office, where their names will be recorded, and every information afforded for their mutual accommodation, without any charge being made therefor.

BENJAMIN GALE.
JAMES FITZ GIBBON

Bringing out Emigrants from Ireland.

Messrs. Wm. Buchanan, & Co. of Londonderry,

HAVING two first class Ships, which they purpose to keep constantly employed in the Passenger Trade between Londonderry and Quebec, are desirous of affording every facility to those who may be desirous of paying the money at York or Montreal, to aid their relations in coming out, and with this view, they refer for terms to Mr. Charles Caldwell, at Messrs. Quetton St. George's, & Co. York, or to Messrs. Molson's Montreal.

York, 25th May, 1819.

A GOOD PIANO FORTE for Sale.—Enquire at this Office.

York, 23d May, 1819.

ANY Person or Persons cutting, carrying away, or destroying the Timber on Lot No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of York, will be prosecuted with the utmost severity of the Law.

York, 23d May, 1819.

A GOOD COOK wanted.—Enquire at this Office.

York, May 27, 1819.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SEVERAL emigrants, are desirous of getting employment in digging wells, cellars, making roads, or other work of that nature. Enquire at this office.

York, 19th, May.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife MARY COPELEND, has left my bed and board without my consent and without having received any provocation. This is therefore to forbid all persons from harbouring her, or trusting her on my account, as I am fully determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

WILLIAM COPELEND.

Etobicoke, May 4th 1819.

A SERMON

DELIVERED IN
St. ANDREW'S CHURCH, QUEBEC;
By the late Rev. Alex. Spark, D. D.
on the 7th March, 1819,
The day of his Death.
ALSO.
A Funeral Sermon,
PREACHED on that OCCASION,
The 14th March, 1819.
A small number of the above for sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to IRA JONES, Sadler, are requested to make payment immediately to Mr. George Playter, Junr. to save cost.

York, 12th May, 1819.—3w.

NOTICE.

CASH,

and the highest price, paid for hatting and shipping

FURS,

BY

ROGERS & STOCKINGS,
delivered at their Hat Manufactory, opposite J. Murchison's, Merchant Tailor, York.

A FARM FOR SALE,

BEING composed of the rear halves of Lots No. 10 & 11, in 2d Concession of Markham, with about 70 acres under improvement; it is well watered & excellent Land. Enquire of

EZEK. BENSON.

York, 21st April, 1819.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor.

Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

Joseph Burton,
ORNAMENTAL
HOUSE PAINTER
AND
GLAZIER
FROM LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that all orders in the line of his profession will be strictly attended to, and neatly executed, on reasonable terms. Orders taken in by Mr. Mosly, Auctioneer.

Scarborough, April 6th, 1819.

TO BE LET,

THE house in which the Editor now lives. Enquire at the office

YORK, Jan. 21th 1819.

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Thos. Hamilton, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods
AND
Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES,
IN CASH,

will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American *Bank Notes*

exchanged, at a small discount.

tf—12.

AN Englishman recently arrived in this Province, wants a Situation in the Town of York, as a Clerk, Book-keeper, or Schoolmaster to teach Writing, Arithmetic, the Mathematics, and French Language. The Advertiser for 12 years had the management as Book-keeper of an extensive mercantile concern in London, from which he can produce undeniable recommendations.

For particulars enquire at this Office.

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the following Lots of Land, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Elmsley, viz. 19, 20, 22, 24, 29, 30, most eligibly situated on the North side of the Rideau Lake, which forms their southern boundary. The great road to the Perth Settlement, leading through one of the Lots. They abound in excellent Timber, which from its being contiguous to water communication may be rafted to Montreal at a trifling expence. The quality of the soil and other advantages are such as to render this a desirable purchase to Farmers or persons engaged in the Lumber Trade. For terms of payment and other paculars apply to William Marshall Esq. Perth Settlement, or the Subscriber in Woodhouse, London District.

ROBERT NICHOL.

York, Feb. 11 1819. 6m8.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of wild Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 5 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Gosfield Eastern Division, & Western District, — Acres 200

The Northerly parts of No. 25 & 26 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Dereham, District of London, 200

North half of Lot No. 24 and the Southerly part of N. 21 in the said Township of Dereham, 200

Lot No. 21 in the 9th Concession do. do. 200

Lot No. 27 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Murray, in the District of Newcastle 200

1000

Part of Lot No. 7 South side of Hospital Street in the Township of York containing, 3-4 of an acre

ALSO.

A Good new two Story Dwelling HOUSE, Store House, Stable and other out Houses, situate opposite the Church in the said Town of York, the said House is well finished with four rooms on the lower floor, and seven on the upper floor, with a good Cellar under the kitchen, and a durable well of excellent water in the said Cellar, also a good two horse pleasure Waggon, and one do. one horse do. do.

EZEK. BENSON.

York, 30th March, 1819. tf—14.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the Public, that they have just received from Montreal, a very extensive assortment of Goods (too numerous to specify,) which will enable them to serve those who may be pleased to call at their store, on more reasonable Terms than the usual mode of doing business in the Country Establishments—this system they are determined to persevere in, and humbly hope it will meet with that approbation and support which it may merit.

FOWKE, WEBSTER & Co.

Smith's Creek, 15th March 1819. 2m 13.

General Land Agency Office,
YORK, UPPER-CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expence.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions with it, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be post-paid.

R. GEALE,
J. FITZGIBBON.

York, 29th March, 1819 tf—14

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. If not previously disposed of, they will be sold by Auction on Tuesday the 15th day of June next.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

LANDS FOR SALE.

In the Township of Clarke,

Lots No. 16 17 & 18, Broken fronts 600 Acres.
16 17 & 18, 1st Con. 600.
17 & 18 2d. do 400.
17 & 18 3d. do 400.

In the Township of Cramahe,

Lots No. 17 18 & 19 3d Con. 600.
14 & 15 4th do 400.

In the Township of Darlington,

Lots No. 15 3d Concession 200
8 4th do 200.

In the Township of York,

Lot No. 37 3d Concession 200.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 16th Dec. 1818—*tf.* 51.

UPPER CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

The Agricultural Society offer the following premiums for the undermentioned breed animals, to be exhibited at the Market House, at York, on Thursday the 17th day of June next.

	Dollars.
For the best Bull,	30
second do.	20
third do.	10
best Cow,	15
second do.	10
third do.	5
best Ram,	15
second do.	10
third do.	5

(The above animals to be between three and five years of age.)

(By Order) R. C. HORNE.
Secty.

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.
In the York Market during the last week.

Articles.	Per.	Dollar at 5s. From £ s. d.	To £ s. d.
Beef	lb.	0 0 4	0 0 7 1-2
Mutton	——	0 0 6	0 0 7
Veal	——	0 0 6	0 0 7 1-2
Pork	——	0 0 6	0 0 8
Fowls	pair	0 0 0	0 0 0
Turkeys	each	0 0 0	0 0 0
Geese	——	0 0 0	0 0 0
Cheese	lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7 1-2
Butter	——	0 1 3	0 1 6
Eggs	doz.	0 1 0	0 1 3
Wheat	bush.	0 0 0	0 3 9
Peas	——	0 0 0	0 3 9
Potatoes	——	0 0 0	0 3 9
Oats	——	0 0 0	0 3 9
Turnips	——	0 0 0	0 0 0
Cabbages	head	0 0 0	0 0 0
Flour	cwt.	0 15 0	0 18 9
Do.	1 bl.	1 5 0	1 12 6
Tallow	lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7 1-2
Lard	——	0 0 0	0 1 0
Hay	ton	3 0 0	0 0 0
Wood	cord	0 12 6	0 15 0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsequent.
5 lines & under,	2s. 6d.	2 1-2d.
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d. per line, the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. No advertisement above 10 lines will be charged less than 5s. for the first insertion—A great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - - *Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - - *Belleville.*
Major Rogers, - - - - *New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq. - - - *Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - *Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - - *Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - - *Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq. - - - *Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - *Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - - *Amherstburg.*

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R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. III. YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1819. No. 25.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. Maitland,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the thirty first day of May instant to be commenced held, called and elected, and to every of you.

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of April last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the thirty first day of May instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE, taking into Our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; HEREBY convoking AND by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday, the seventh day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this seventh day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen and in the Fifty-ninth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Our Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the forty-second year of Our Reign, entitled "An "Act to enable the Governor Lieutenant "Governor, or person administering "the Government of our said Province, "to appoint one or more additional "Port or Ports, place or places of Entry "within this Province, and to appoint "one or more Collector or Collectors of "the same respectively" revived and continued by An Act passed in the fifty sixth year of our reign, entitled "An Act "to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, "place or places of Entry within this "Province, and to appoint one or more "Collectors of the same respectively" *It is provided* that it shall & may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion shall require, and as to him shall seem meet, to declare and appoint by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, place or places (other than ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into this Province from the United States of America, AND WHEREAS for the greater facility in collecting the said duties, and also for the convenience of trade, it is requisite that an additional Port or place of Entry should be established at PORT TALBOT, in the Township of Dunwich, in the County of Middlesex, in the District of London, of our said Province of Upper Canada, NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking the same into our Royal consideration, DO hereby under the authority of the said Act passed in the forty second year of our Reign, and revived and continued by the said Act, passed in the fifty sixth year of our Reign, and by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, DECLARE and APPOINT Port Talbot in the Township of Dunwich, in the County of Middlesex, in the District of London aforesaid, to be an additional Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandise, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into this Province from the United States of America, in the same manner as other Ports of Entry and Clearance, heretofore established under and by virtue of the said Act.

IN TESTIMONY whereof WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the Fifty-ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Shear or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession o Burford : and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table :

	Sterling.
Two hundred Acres,	£16 17 6
Three hundred Acres,	24 11 7
Four hundred Acres,	32 5 8
Five hundred Acres,	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres,	47 13 10
Seven hundred Acres,	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres,	63 2 0
Nine hundred Acres,	70 16 1
One thousand Acres,	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres,	86 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres,	93 18 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £5 14 1

J. SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)

On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 30th 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to *JOHN FOSTER*, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date ; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council ; that Lot No. 5, in the 12th Concession of Bertie, will be thrown open for Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto within Six Months from this date.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

NOTICE

A number of Lots of One hundred Acres each situated on Public Roads now laying out running through the School Townships of Southwold, Yarmouth and Houghton will be sold by Public Auction for actual settlement to the highest bidder at Ross's Tavern on Talbot Road, on the first of July next ; One fourth of the Purchase Money to be paid down, & the remainder by three equal annual Instalments with interest.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Coun.

York, 26th Feb. 1819.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th April, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Representative of HENRY GROAT, to take out the Lease of the Clergy Reserve, No. 21 in the 3d Concession of Whitby, within six months from this date ; or on failure thereof the Lot will be Leased to EDWARD STARR.

By Order of His Excellency, the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.
6m.—16.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th April, 1819.

IT being desirable to open the Road to Penetanguishene, which commences on the North Side of Kempenfelt Bay, in Lake Simcoe, His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, this day, has been pleased to Order, that to such persons qualified to receive Grants from the Crown, as are able and willing to perform Settlement Duty, Locations of Two Hundred Acres will be made, upon their undertaking to begin their Settlement Duly within One Month after receiving the Certificate of Location, and continuing the same, until a Dwelling House be erected, and Ten Acres cleared adjacent to the Road, and one half of the Road in front of the Location also cleared.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York 18th April 1819.

THE Period for Profler to Lease the Privilege of taking Ore on the Crow River, is extended to Six Months from this date, in order to afford time to CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq. and others, to make Specific proposals, which are expected, rather to secure the advantage of Iron Works than to raise a Revenue.

By order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Government ontract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, June 7, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Proposals will be received at this Office, on or before the 10th of July next, for the Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

Also, for the Survey of a Township in the District of Newcastle, situate on the north side of the Rice Lake and east of the Otannabee River, opposite the Township of Monaghan.

And, for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships o. Sedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the Lands surveyed and performed, after the manner and on the Terms and Conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office of the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

THOS. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, April 4—9.

The Persian Ambassador.—A Paris paper contains some curious details of the history of Mirza Abdoul-Hassan-Khan, the Persian Ambassador, now at Paris on his way to London. Being descended from a distinguished family, who occupied the highest post of honor and power under the kings of Persia, he himself when young was appointed to the government of a district of the kingdom of Persia bordering on the Persian Gulph. While thus enjoying his sovereign's favor, a reverse of fortune, not uncommon in the despotic countries of the East, plunged him from the pinnacle of honor into the depths of adversity.—His uncle who filled the situation of prime minister at the court of Persia, was accused, by the calumnies of jealous courtiers of aspiring to the throne; and the Royal displeasure, of which he in consequence became the victim, extended its withering effects to all his family. The unfortunate Minister was put to death, and his property confiscated to the Crown, while several of his relations lost their lives or had their eyes put out, for no other reason than because they happened to be connected with his family. Abdoul-Hassan, the Ambassador, who was deprived of his government and threatened with a similar fate, happily escaped death by being forgotten till vengeance was satisfied, and after languishing in prison for three months was allowed to retire from office and danger into foreign lands. His first object was to visit the tomb of the Prophet at Mecca, and this pilgrimage inspired in him the wish of more distant travel. Accordingly, after seeing the chief city of the Wechabites, and other ports of Arabia, he embarked at Bassorah on board an English vessel for Calcutta, during the time that Marquis Wellesley was Governor-general of India. In the British India, and particularly the Deccan, he spent three years; when, proceeding to Bombay, he learned that his Sovereign had made a tardy discovery of his innocence, and restoring him to favor, had summoned him home. In 1809, by the influence of a surviving uncle, who was minister of finance, he was sent to England in quality of ambassador, accompanied by Mr. Morier, who was at that time Secretary of Embassy at the court of Persia. In London he remained only seven months, when he returned to Persia along with Sir G. Ousley who was appointed our Minister to Persia. In his passage home the vessel touched at Rio Janeiro, and Abdoul-Hassan was perhaps the first Persian ambassador that saw the new world. When he returned to his master, his services were requited with the title of Khan, and new marks of confidence. He was employed to conclude a peace with Russia in 1813, and in the following year proceeded as ambassador to St. Petersburgh, whence he returned home after a stay of three years.—The ambassador is not only known for his diplomatic services, but his literary attainments and elegant accomplishments. He is known to have cultivated learning with distinguished success. He speaks several languages, English, Arabic, Russian, and Hindostanee. He has written an account of his travels in England, India, and Russia, which, whatever be its merits, has been honored by his sovereign with the title of "The Wonderful Book," and to this "wonderful book" he is said to be adding fresh claims to the favor of the *great King*, by annexing his observations on France and Germany. Mirza Abdoul Hassan is about 44 years of age, of an ordinary height, but of a noble and agreeable exterior. His mind is as enlightened by study and experience as his manners are graceful and polished by his extensive travels, and his intercourse with the highest society. He is an accurate observer of works of art, and takes an account of the most remarkable *chefs d'oeuvres* which he visits in the French capital.

SCOTLAND.

Extracts from the Narrative of a Tour through Scotland, by Charles Dupin, Member of the French Institute.

From Dundee I went to Arbroath, in front of the new and celebrated pharos of the Bell Rock. Contrary winds, and the violence of the sea, did not allow us to go immediately to the rock where it is built, 12 miles from shore. I stand two nights in a farm house on the coast, observing every night the brilliancy of the fires, and the perfect distinction of their colours, which are alternately white and red.

I was conveyed to the Bell Rock in the vessel of the Commissioners for the Northern Lights. I studied the construction of this light house, which is the design of Mr Rennie, executed under the care and immediate direction of Mr. Stevenson. I particularly remarked the mechanism of the lamps, and the disposition of the glasses, which produced the coloured flames.

The keepers of the light house have a library, not large, but composed of useful books upon literature, morality, and natural science—they are subscribers at one of the monthly journals which treat of these subjects. Thus simple workmen, in the midst of the sea, charm the leisure of their solitude by attempting to follow the progress of reason and of the human mind. It is by much local observation of this nature that I have been able to satisfy myself of the general diffusion of knowledge among the Scottish people.

The keepers of the light-house keep a register, where they beg the persons who visit this edifice to inscribe their names, and to add some lines expressive of their ideas on the subject of this fine edifice. I found nothing remarkable in this album, except six improvisatory lines of the celebrated Walter Scott, when he visited the light-house.

"Far in the bosom of the deep,
O'er the wild shelves my watch I keep,
A ruddy gem of changeful light,
Bound to the dusky brow of night;
The seaman bids my lustre hail,
And scorns to strike his timorous sail."

When I passed through Aberdeen, I met Dr. Oliuthus Gregory returning from the Shetland isles, where he had gone to meet M. Biot and captain Colby, to continue the triangulation of G. Britain, and to prolong thus far north the measure of the meridian, extended by the French southward to the Balearic isles. Dr. Gregory showed me, at the university, an observatory very rich in instruments, but, if I mistake not, very poor in observations. Another thing interested me much more, because it shows a talent and natural vocation for the sciences; the same gentleman took me to a shoemaker, who, in the intervals left to him by his humble employment, makes barometers, thermometers, and large reflecting telescopes, which appeared very perfect: he can push them up at will out of his roof upon a platform of a little wooden turret, which is reached by a window. There he shows to the curious, the sun and the moon, as well as in an observatory of the first order.

From Inverness, at the bottom of the gulf of Murray, to fort Augustus, and from thence to fort William, I coasted the Caledonian canal; an immense work, which will allow frigates and vessels of five or six hundred tons to pass from the Atlantic to the German ocean, without making the dangerous circuit of the north of Scotland, and of the Orkney isles.—Wood was wanted for the sluice-gates; they have been made of wrought iron. I have examined gates which weighed twenty tons; they were opened and shut by two men only.

The rich inhabitants of Glasgow have founded the Andersonian institution, where they teach in the evenings of winter, the elements of geometry, of mechanics, of physics, and of chemistry applied to the arts. These courses are specially designed for young artizans, who have only to pay about 5s in the season. This trifling fee is exacted in order that the students may include only persons actuated by the love of instruction, and willing to make some small sacrifice for it.

The Andersonian institution has produced astonishing effects. It is an admirable thing not to see in many Glasgow manufactories, simple workmen who understand and explain, when necessary, the principles of their operations, and the theoretical means of arriving at the most perfect possible practical results.

There is preparing at Glasgow an immense apparatus to light with gas all the streets of that great city. When I was at Glasgow, the tubes for conducting it were already cast, and they were preparing a place for the gasometer and furnaces.

From the Edinburgh Courant.

IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM VESSELS.

As every thing relating to navigation is of the utmost importance to the trade and interests of this country, we announce with the greatest satisfaction, and a considerable degree of confidence, an important discovery, in a new method of propelling ships or vessels by steam. We are happy to say that Glasgow has the honor of this discovery, and that James Jeffray, M. D. Professor of Anatomy in our College, is the inventor, for which he has lately obtained a patent, extending to Great Britain and Ireland, and the Colonies thereunto belonging. The principle, which will soon be laid before the public, we have seen, and it is so extremely simple, that without wading into the principles of mechanics or the law of fluids, we have little hesitation in saying it is likely to succeed beyond any thing at present anticipated or calculated upon. Lessening every expense connected with the building and outfit of ships, durability, expedition, and above all, certainty and safety in its movements, in comparison of the present system, are combined, and stand forward in such a commanding and conspicuous point of view, that it cannot fail to come into general use amongst all commercial nations. The simple but powerful machinery will be so placed, that unless the vessel is dashed to pieces it cannot be injured, and scarcely any thing can go wrong but what may be repaired in a short period. It will work unaffected by any surge.

The fiercest storms and the loftiest billows cannot injure its powers, nor, though directly against her course, materially retard the ship that is propelled by it. The deeper in the vessel it is placed, and the greater resistance it meets with from the surrounding fluid, so much the greater in degree will its powers be increased, and according to the force of the engine on board. It can also be constructed so as to be worked by wind or water, or animal strength.

This machinery will not only impel the vessel forward with any necessary speed, but, by a curious contrivance, a hand may turn in a moment the largest vessel, whatever may be her speed. It will not only afford the crew fresh water if necessary, and dry their clothes, but it will pump a ship to an extent scarcely credible, making every pump and impelling power draw out from her most secret recesses bad air, and replace it with good, and a machine of a curious construction may easily be attached to any vessel, which will deepen rivers with the greatest celerity, and with a force which only solid rocks can resist.

We are certain we do not err far in calculation when we state, that a steam engine of ten horses power, to work machinery upon this principle, will do as much as an engine of 44 horses power on the present system. No part of the power is lost—every particle is put into complete activity—all danger and retardation by reason of heavy seas and bad weather, so great in the present wheel system, is completely avoided, and a vessel unincumbered with wheels, paddles, and their perishable frames, may traverse any sea, in any weather, with perfect safety, and calculate upon her arrival at her destined port with almost as much accuracy (whatever may be the distance to run) as the mail coach betwixt this and London. Fifty or sixty tons of coals (perhaps a much smaller quantity) will be sufficient to carry an ordinary West Indiaman out and home; and when we consider that the vessel so propelled can steer a direct course, we will find that 16 days, with a speed of only eight miles per hour, will carry her from the Clyde to Barbadoes, and in like proportion to any port, however distant.

We need scarcely point out the advantages and new sources of trade which such a discovery will lay open. They are innumerable, and cannot fail to arrest the attention of the most careless observer. It will open up with every part of the world a trade, communication, and activity, proportionate to what now appears on the Frith of Clyde from this to the Cumbraes, compared to what that was before a steam-boat disturbed our river. It will be the means of preserving the lives of thousands of brave men, who might otherwise be engulphed in the deep, and save hundreds of thousands of pounds of property annually swallowed up, by storms and tempests. The machinery can be fitted to any vessel, and act on ships of war with equal, if not with greater effect, than merchant vessels. In short, we look upon it as one of the most important and useful discoveries ever made in navigation.

STAFFORD ASSIZES.

Important to non authorized Apothecaries.

At Stafford Assizes a cause was brought on at the suit of the Apothecaries' Company, against the son of a man who had been originally a gardener, but who had long exercised the business of a *cow leech* and *quack doctor*; the son claiming a right of following the profession of an apothecary through having studied under his renowned father. In the cross-examination of the father, by Mr. Dauncy, he was asked if he had always been a surgeon? The witness appealed to the Judge if this was a proper *answer*, and whether he must reply to it: and at last said, "I am a *Surgeon*." Mr. Dauncy asked him to spell this word, which he did at several times, viz. "*Sqrugun*," "*Surgeard*," "*Surgund*"—Mr. Dauncy said, "I am afraid, Sir, you do not often take so much time to study the cases which come before you, as you do to answer my question."—"I do not, Sir." Witness said he never employed himself as a Gardner, but was a farmer till he learned his present business. Mr. Dauncy said, "Who did you learn it of?"—"I learn of Dr. Holme, my brother-in-law; he practised the same as the Wentworth Doctors, and they were regular Physicians. Mr. Dauncy—"Where did they take their degrees?" Witness—"I don't believe they ever took a degree."—"Then, were they regular physicians?"—"No, I believe they were not; they were only doctors."—"Only doctors: were they doctors in law, physic, or divinity?"—"They doctored cows and other things, and *humans* as well." Judge to Witness—"Did you ever make up any medicine by the prescription of a physician?"—"I never did."—"Do you understand the characters they use for ounces, scruples, and drachms?" "I do not." "Then you cannot make up their prescriptions from reading them."—"I cannot, but I can make up as good medicines in my way, as they can in theirs." "What proportion does an ounce bear to a pound?"—[a pause.]—"There are 16 ounces to the pound, but we do not go by any regular weight, we mix ours by the hand." "Do you bleed?" "Yes." "With a fleam or with a lancet?" "With a lancet." "Do you bleed from the vein or from the artery?" "From the vein."—There is an artery somewhere about the temples; what is the name of that artery?" "I do not pretend to have so much learning as some have." "Can you tell me the name of that artery?" "I do not know which you mean."—"Suppose, then, I was to direct you to bleed my servant or my horse (which God forbid) in a vein, say for instance in the jugular vein, where should you bleed him?" "In the neck, to be sure."

The Jury almost instantly returned a verdict for the plaintiffs, damages 20*l*.—[This was the first conviction under the Act; and the trial afforded Messrs. Dauncey and Jervis, and even his Lordship (Garrow) a fine opportunity (which it is scarcely necessary to say they largely embraced) of displaying their wit and humour.]

From Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for February, 1819.

THE BREAKWATER OF PLYMOUTH SOUND.

Being the other day on business at Plymouth, I went to see what every one who visits that port ought not to neglect seeing, that great national work, the *Breakwater*, under the shelter of which a whole fleet of ships of war, besides many hundred of smaller vessels may now find safe protection, where, heretofore, a gale of wind from the south or south west, brought with it certain destruction, to every ship and vessel which might happen to be at anchor in Plymouth Sound.

I visited likewise the quarries of Preston, from whence are drawn those vast blocks of marble, from one to ten tons each block, of which the Breakwater is formed; and it is truly astonishing to behold the immense space now levelled to a plain surface, which a very few years ago was one solid mountain of rock; not less surprising is the skill and ingenuity of the workmen in blasting off pieces of the marble rock, nearly in the size and shape they wish for, by means of a very small quantity of gunpowder; to such perfection has experience brought the art of blasting stone.—From the quarries, these huge blocks are transported on trucks, along iron railways, to the water side, where, by means of quays built for the purpose, they are at once run down an inclined plane into the Sound, each vessel taking, at one trip, from 70 to 80 tons.

On the arrival of these vessels at the line of the Breakwater, they are made fast to a chain bouyed up, by means of which, and poles placed on shore, they know precisely where it is required to drop the blocks of stone, either at the base, or on the summit: and this is done with great facility by means of a trap door, moveable on hinges, at the stern of each vessel.

The length of this enormous dyke, or artificial island, when finished, will be just one mile; its perpendicular height varying from 45 to 70 feet, the width of its base from 370 to 350 feet, according to the depth of water, and the width of the top about 60 feet. When I visited it in October last there were about 1300 feet at the top quite finished; that is to say, the breakwater to this extent was brought up to the high-water mark of spring-tides; at that time the quantity of stone deposited was 1,340,000 tons.

The first stone was thrown down on the 12th of August, 1812, the birth day of the Prince Regent, so that, on an average, 223,000 tons have annually been deposited on this great work; and, I understand, if the necessary supplies had been voted by Parliament, it could with ease have been finished long before this. The estimated quantity of stone required for the whole was two million tons.

The retardation of the work, however, has had its utility, by giving the great stones time to settle, and the rubble stones to work themselves into the crevices, and render the others immovable. For such is the force of the action of the sea upon the side of the dyke opposed to it, that in a violent gale of wind which happened two years ago, a stone of nine tons weight on the top, is said to have been carried, by the force of the waves from the side next the sea, to the opposite side facing the harbour.

Literary Shoemakers.—The fraternity of shoemakers have, unquestionably given rise to some characters of great worth and genius. The late Mr. *Holcroft* was originally a shoemaker. His dramatic pieces must rank amongst the best of those on the English stage. *Robert Bloomfield* wrote his poem of "The Farmer's Boy," while employed at this business, and Dr. *William Carey*, Professor of Sanscript and Bengalee, at the College of Fort William, Calcutta, and the able and indefatigable translator of the scriptures into many of the Eastern languages, was in early life a shoemaker in Northamptonshire. The present Mr. *Gifford*, the translator of Juvenal, and the supposed editor of the Quarterly Review, spent some of his early days in learning the "craft and mystery" of a shoemaker, as he tells us, in one of the most interesting pieces of auto-biography ever penned, and prefixed to his nervous and elegant version of the Great Roman Satirist.

WINDSOR Castle, April 13.

"His Royal Highness the Duke of York has, by a fall about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, broken the bone of the right arm about three inches above the elbow joint; the fracture was set very soon after the accident, by Mr. O'Reilly, of Windsor. His Royal Highness has passed a quiet night, and is this morning free from fever, and doing in all respects as well as under the circumstances can be expected."

DR. GREGOR.

From the Kingston Chronicle.

Doctor Herschel's Perpetual Weather Table.

The following table, constructed by the celebrated Doctor Herschel, upon a philosophical consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon, in their several positions as to the earth, and confirmed by the experience of many years actual observation, may, without doubt, suggest to the observer what kind of weather will probably follow the moon's entrance into any one of her quarters, and that so near the truth, that it will be very seldom found to fail.

If it be a new or full moon, or the moon enters into the First or Last Quarter, at the hour of 12 at Noon - - - -	SUMMER.	WINTER.
or between the hour of	very rainy	snow or rain
2 and 4 - -		rain & mild
4 6 - -	changeable	fair
6 8 - -	fair	rain & frosty
	rain, if wind n w, rainy if s or s w.	if n. or w. s. t. rain or shew if s. or s w.
8 10	ditto	ditto
10 midnight	fair	rain & frosty
midnight to 2	fair	cold frost unless wind s. or w.
2 4	cold, with frequent showers.	snow and stormy
4 6	rain	ditto
6 8	wind & rain	stormy
8 10	changeable	cold rain if w snow if s. cold nigh wind.
110 12	frequent showers.	

From the above table it will be seen, that the nearer to midnight either of the moon's periodical changes (i. e. within two hours either before or after it) the more fair the weather is in summer; while the nearer to noon that the change takes place the reverse may be expected. Fair weather may also follow, when either of the periodical changes occur during the six afternoon hours, viz. from four to ten: but this is mostly dependent on the wind.—The moon's entrance during all the hours after midnight, except the two first, is unfavorable to fair weather. The like may nearly be observed in winter. Every farmer ought to preserve a copy of this table, and carefully to regulate his pursuits by its indications. Such a line of conduct might materially promote his comforts and his interests; while in no case could it disturb his prospects, or destroy his hopes—*London pa.*

From Bell's Weekly Messenger of March, 21.

A merchant who was travelling a short time since on horseback, between Sumar and Tours, in France, stopped at nightfall, at an inn in a little village; he ordered supper, and entered into conversation with two persons, of respectable appearance, to whom he incautiously expressed that his purse was well lined. On the following morning, before it was perfectly light, he left the inn, and proceeded on his journey. He had not gone far before he was overtaken by his two companions of the preceding evening, who accosted him, and when they had proceeded to a very solitary place, seized and offered him his choice, whether he would be stabbed to death, or thrown into the river Loire. The merchant prayed them to spare his life, but in vain: the robbers were determined, and he at length preferred the latter alternative. The robbers bound him, and flung him into the river, where he soon disappeared, and the robbers carried off his horse and his money. In the mean time the merchant was not dead; he was borne along the current, but he contrived to keep his head above water; and at length, as day advanced, he was discovered and dragged to shore, when he warmed himself and dried his clothes. Not far off was an inn; the master of it was at the door, and seeing a stranger in tears he inquired the cause. On hearing the merchant's story, he doubted not that the robbers were two men who were at that moment drinking in his house. The merchant recognized them. The *gends d'armes* were summoned, and the robbers were seized at the very moment when, believing their victim at the bottom of the river, they were dividing their booty. Proceedings have been commenced against them.

To arrest horses in the act of running off.

A German writer, suggests a simple method of stopping horses from running away—the plan is, to have blinds so attached to the head stall of the bridle, that by drawing a rein, fixed for that purpose, the blinds will immediately close over the eyes, and by confounding the horse, compel him through fear, to stop immediately. If the plan be found to answer, it ought to be adopted, particularly in the case of all public stages. The line from the blind should be fixed to the front of the stage, so that any passenger might pull it, in case of accident

FROM THE UNITED

From the Plattsburgh Repub

Col. Finchney arrived at Wednesday last. Two com 2d U. S. infantry received o

COL. WILLINGT

Maj. Worth, and the offic at this post, have taken up Col. Willington, and a l his regiment, who were kil mentown, on the 6th of Sep deposited them in the bury this village, near the spot British and American offic on the 11th September of th were entombed.

The funeral ceremonies formed on Monday the 3 procession was formed at ment, and, escorted by m company of infantry with ar proceeded through the the burying ground, where the r deposited with the custom honors.

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MORE JACKSO

An order was recently iss da, by colonel King, to p death without delay or forc any deserter that was take consequence, a party under of lieutenant——, went in man of this description, who took; that they informed t of the nature of their order readiness to execute them expostulated with the office a trial, claiming his rights a an American citizen. But expostulations vain, he kn received the fatal bullet in

In another instance, it that, in the Alabama territ was condemned by his offic nishment for intoxication t which was executed on the ried to that excess that the terally drowned. This or issued without the form of t

At Greenbay, on the wes Lake Michigan, the military report states, have assumed control over the civil auth zens have been taken up fo tended offences, been tried fined, and the punishment w pocketing inflicted upon th by placing the culprit on pins, drove firmly in the the points exposed above t half or quarter of an inch, is suspended by cords fast thumbs, and when he can s him self in the air, he weight down on the pins.

VELOCIPED

The accelerator, or w tion, is a machine inven Charles de Drais, master and Ecuyer of the grand d its nature and properties a

1. That on a well mount it will travel up hill in fa walk.

to or absence of the driver. It is confidently affirmed, that the most ungovernable horse or mule may be subdued and made quite tractable, by stopping his ears with wool or cotton, *so as to prevent his hearing.*

Origin of Rivers.—A question has long existed among philosophers, and has never been settled by universal consent, whether the rivers depend solely for their supply upon the water which descends from the atmosphere, or whether there is a kind of *circulation* of water within the earth, like that of blood in the animal economy, or that of winds in the atmosphere, by means of which perennial springs are constantly supplied, by some mechanical process in nature, from "the fountains of the great deep." Ridiculous affirms upon calculation, that the Volga, or the St. Lawrence alone discharges annually a greater quantity of water than falls in rain, snow and dew, upon the whole surface of the globe. These and other known rivers are said, upon a very moderate calculation, to discharge more than five hundred times as much water into the sea as falls in rains, &c. It would seem, therefore, that there must exist subterraneous communications between the sea and the sources of fountains, rivers, and the larger springs by which these are supplied; and this opinion, is corroborated by the known existence of charybdes which swallow the sea for these purposes; and when these happen to be stopped, the largest rivers have been said to be dried up, and to have wholly ceased to run for a considerable time. It is stated in Ree's Cyclopedia, that there are accounts in history of this having happened to the Thames, the Medway, and the Trent in England; the Elve, the Motala, and Gulspang, in Sweden, and other rivers in other countries. On the contrary, if these Charybdes happen to be too open, fresh water springs depending upon them become salt. Pliny relates that this once happened in Caria, near Neptune's Temple. Various other instances have been stated by historians, ancient and modern.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

From the Plattsburgh Republican, May 8.

Col. Pinckney arrived at this place on Wednesday last. Two companies of the 2d U. S. infantry arrived on Thursday.

COL. WILLINGTON.

Maj. Worth, and the officers stationed at this post, have taken up the remains of Col. Willington, and a lieutenant of his regiment, who were killed in Beekmantown, on the 6th of Sept. 1814, and deposited them in the burying ground in this village, near the spot where the British and American officers, who fell on the 11th September of the same year, were entombed.

The funeral ceremonies were performed on Monday the 3d inst. The procession was formed at the cantonment, and, escorted by major Worth's company of infantry with arms reversed, proceeded through the village to the burying ground, where the remains were deposited with the customary military honors.

Col. Willington commanded the 33d Buffs, and led the advance of the British army through Beekmantown: he was killed about 6 miles west of this village.

MORE JACKSONS.

An order was recently issued in Florida, by colonel Kirk, to put to instant death without delay or form of a trial, any deserter that was taken. That, in consequence, a party under the command of lieutenant——, went in pursuit of a man of this description, whom they overtook; that they informed the prisoner of the nature of their orders, and their readiness to execute them. He firmly expostulated with the officer; demanded a trial, claiming his rights as a man and an American citizen. But finding his expostulations vain, he knelt down and received the fatal bullet in his breast.

In an another instance, it is reported, that, in the Alabama territory, a soldier was condemned by his officer as a punishment for intoxication to be ducked; which was executed on the spot, and carried to that excess that the man was literally drowned. This order was also issued without the form of trial.

At Greenbay, on the western side of Lake Michigan, the military, as the same report states, have assumed a complete control over the civil authority. Citizens have been taken up for real or pretended offences, been tried by court martial, and the punishment which is called *picketting* inflicted upon them. This is, by placing the culprit on four wooden pins, drove firmly in the ground, with the points exposed above the ground a half or quarter of an inch, over these he is suspended by cords fastened to the thumbs, and when he can no longer sustain himself in the air, he must let his weight down on the pins.

VELOCIPEDE.

The accelerator, or walking expedition, is a machine invented by Baron Charles de Drais, master of the woods and forests of the grand duke of Baden. Its nature and properties are as follows:

1. That on a well maintained post road it will travel up hill as fast as a man can walk.

2. On a plain, even after a heavy rain, it will go 6 or 7 miles an hour.

3. When roads are dry and firm it runs on a plain at the rate of 8 miles an hour.

4. On a descent it equals a horse at full speed.

As a horse draws in a well constructed carriage, both the carriage and its load much easier than he could carry the load on his back; so a man conducts, by means of the accelerator, his body easier than if he had its whole weight to support on his feet. A great portion of the muscular strength of a man in walking or running, is exerted in sustaining the weight of the body; but on the accelerator the body being upheld, the whole exertion is merely applied to the propulsion of the machine forward. It may be always directed on the best part of the way, and on a hard road the rapidity of its movement resembles that of an expert skater; the principles of the two motions are the same. In truth it runs a considerable distance while the rider is inactive, and with the same rapidity as when the feet are in motion; and in a descent it will beat the best horses in a great distance, without being exposed to the risk incidental to them—as it is guided by the same gradual motion of the fingers and may be instantly stopped by the feet.

The machine consists of two wheels, one behind the other—connected by a perch, on which a saddle is placed for a seat. The front wheel is made to turn in a pivot, and guided by a curved lever or rudder, which comes up to the hands; the fore arms rest upon a cushion in front, and in this position, both hands holding the rudder firmly, the machine and traveller are preserved in equilibrio.

The traveller having inclined his body a little forward, extended his elbows a little, and grasped the guide, must preserve his balance by pressing lightly on the side which appears to be rising.—The arms are as necessary to maintain the balance of the machine, as the hands are to the conducting of it. Place the feet lightly on the ground, long but very slow steps are to be taken in a right line at first, lest the heels should come in contact with the hind wheel. The attempt to increase the motion of the feet, or to keep them elevated while the accelerator is moving, is only to be ventured after practice in a slow movement shall have given dexterity. The saddle may be made high or low, according to the height of the traveller.

The impelling principles of the Draisina* are not derived from the body of the machine itself, but simply from the resistance of the feet upon the ground. The body is supported without exertion upon a carriage which a slight impulse will send forward, and the alternate motion of the legs upon the earth gives the power, so that velocity is obtained without much expense of force.

*From the name of the inventor.

Caterpillars are very numerous this season. It is hoped that the Farmers, and particularly those who are Members of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, will not incur the disgrace and loss of having their trees eaten up by such vermin, when it can be so easily prevented. A Correspondent assures us, that salted hogs-fat applied to the nest in the evening by means of a rag tied on the end of a pole, is an effectual remedy.

FROM LOWER CANADA.

From the Montreal Herald.

MONTREAL, June 5, 1819.

A report is prevalent, that there is a considerable reinforcement on their way out for the military and naval departments in the Canadas. In tracing the origin of this rumour we find it had its rise in private letters, received from high official characters in Britain, by their friends in this country. We are unable to say what numbers are expected; the most authentic accounts, mention eight regiments of Infantry, one of Cavalry, & a proportional addition to the marines and seamen on the Lakes. We are equally in the dark as to the cause of this proceeding, while some say it is solely owing to a change in the destinations of some regiments, whose services are not required at home or in other stations, others assert that it proceeds from the high toned replies of the United States Government in the explanation demanded by Great Britain on the Arbuthnot and Ambristie business.—*Mont. Herald.*

Estimated Revenue of the projected Lachine Canal, according to the rates of Toll fixed by the Legislature, the number of boats and their loading having been ascertained by accurate returns of the Trade of 1818, obtained from the Merchants of Montreal, viz.

650 Merchants boats per St. Lawrence, up & down a 25s	£812	10	0
248 King's do per do 25s	310	0	0
236 Durham do per do 50s	840	0	0
Loading upwards of the above boats, 1,0000 tons, at 5s	2500	0	0
55,000 barrels downwards at 6d.	1375	0	0
17,000 bbls. Ashes do at 1s3d	1093	15	0
1700 barrels Pork, do at 9d	63	15	0
2500 tons Wheat, Peas, Leather, Lard, Butter, &c. at 5s	626	0	0
450 boats per Ottawa River, Vaudreuil, Rigaud & other parishes contiguous to the head of the Island of Montreal, up and down at 25s	562	10	0
2250 tons of goods in do. at 5s	562	10	0
60 canoes per St. Lawrence & Ottawa up & down at 25s	75	0	0
3000 packs Furs from north & south trades, Mississipps, Detroit, &c. at 4d	50	0	0
300 tons Goods, upwards in canoes, at 5s	75	0	0
12,500 tons from the Cross to town, from vessels discharging there, Market boats, &c. at 1s 3d	781	5	0
11,338 cords Fire Wood a 2s	1133	16	0
910 Rafts, Timber, Staves, &c. which from the difficulty of at present reducing to tons, suppose the same as estimated to the Legislature, viz. at 80s.	3640	0	0
	£14,500	1	0

Suppose the Canal may cost £100,000 which sum exceeds any estimate we have yet heard of, the capital embarked in this undertaking would consequently produce an interest of 14½ per cent. to the Stockholders.

A part of the Staff Corps, under the command of Captain Mann, left this a few days ago, on their way up the Ottawa River. There are to be employed, in removing the obstruction in the navigation of that River, as far as necessary, to effect the transportation of government stores by that route. This undertaking, we consider one of the first importance to the country, whether it be viewed as a means of promoting its internal prosperity, or for its defence in the event of hostilities being pursued against it. By rendering the Ottawa navigable, we shall have a free course opened with an extensive tract of valuable territory, which will be soon settled, and where the want of a ready mode of conveyance has been hitherto severely felt. This measure will also enable us to maintain our connection with the upper province, should the route by the St. Lawrence be ever wrested from us, or interrupted by the presence of an enemy on its south bank. While we therefore readily concur in the propriety of the undertaking, we are happy to find the execution of it has been intrusted to good hands, Captain Moon is well qualified for the duty, from his extensive professional knowledge as an Engineer, and his intimate local acquaintance with the Country.

We are informed that the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor of Nova Scotia, is to pay a visit to His Grace the Duke of Richmond in the course of this summer.

Preparations are now making at William Henry, for the accommodation of the Governor in Chief, who intends spending part of the Summer there.

A Report is also in circulation, that His Excellency De Wit Clinton, contemplates a visit to Canada this season.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
York, 2d June, 1819.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has been pleased to appoint BENJAMIN GEALE, of York, Esquire, a Commissioner for Administering Affidavits to Militia Pensioners.

YORK, 17 JUNE, 1819.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major-General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Legislative Council of the Province of Upper Canada in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return our thanks for your Excellency's Speech at the opening of this Session.

We lament the continued indisposition of His Majesty, and condole with your Excellency on the death of his august Consort the Queen of the United Kingdom, whose long life was rendered illustrious by the exemplary discharge of every public and private duty.

We are gratified to learn, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in behalf of His Majesty, has authorised grants of Land to certain of the Provincial Navy and the Militia who served during the late war, and we feel the propriety of with-holding this mark of approbation from the individuals who composed the late Convention of Delegates.

A re-enactment of the Bill for the establishment of a Provincial Bank, will occupy our early attention.

The Road Law has undergone great consideration; any practical amendment which can benefit the remote Settlers in their access to Market will receive our particular attention, and we shall concur in any measure which will remove the present inequal pressure of its operation.

We will direct our attention to such Laws as are about to expire, and require to be continued.

We wish your Excellency every comfort whilst absent from the Seat of Government, with the laudable intention of visiting the more remote parts of the Province, and inspecting every part of the population committed to your care.

(Signed) Wm. DUMMER POWELL,
SPEAKER.

Legislative Council Chamber,
10th June, 1819.

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

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

I thank you for your condolence on His Majesty's continued indisposition, and on the death of our lamented Queen.

And I am well satisfied, that the result of your deliberations will prove advantageous to the interests of the Province.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer to your Excellency our most humble and hearty thanks, for your gracious Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the present Session.

We are persuaded, that under the circumstances which have rendered it necessary for your Excellency to call us together before the close of the year, you have chosen the most convenient period.

We feelingly lament the continuance of the indisposition, with which His Majesty has been so long afflicted; and in common with all his faithful Subjects deplore the recent calamity which in the Death of the Queen, has bereaved the Nation of so illustrious an example in the discharge of every public and private duty.

We are gratefully impressed with the gracious intentions of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in authorizing the Governors of both Canadas, to bestow Land on certain of the Provincial Navy and Militia, who served during the late war; and with your Excellency's considerate attention in setting apart adequate Tracts in the several Districts for the accommodation of such of their respective Inhabitants as are within the limit of the Royal instructions; and we lament, that any portion of His Majesty's subjects should have forfeited their claims upon the bounty of their Government.

We regret, that the Royal Assent to the Bill for the establishment of a Provincial Bank, did not reach this country in time for its being promulgated within the period limited by law; and will give every facility to the re-enacting of so salutary and useful a Bill.

Sensible of the necessity for good Roads, and of the expediency of amending the Road Law, we shall give to that subject all the consideration which its importance requires—We shall not fail to bestow our attention on that most serious evil to the actual Inhabitants of the Province, the neglected Grants of an early date, and shall endeavour to frame such regulations as will subject those Grants to the operation of the Assessment Law; in doing which, it will be our care to protect the Land from sale by distress, until due notice can be given to the Proprietor.

When the Public Accounts and Estimates are laid before us, we shall give them every attention.

We are fully sensible of your Excellency's anxiety to promote the wealth and population of the Province, and that all your measures have been adopted with that view. We shall give every consideration to the expediency of advancing to the new Settler, unavoidably situated more remote from the great Lakes and Rivers, an easy approach to Market.

Our attention will be given to such laws as are about to expire.

The intention expressed by your Excellency of visiting certain parts of the Province during the present season for navigation, that you may become personally acquainted with the population committed to your care, cannot fail to prove highly gratifying to all His Majesty's subjects in this Province.

(Signed) ALLAN McLEAN.
SPEAKER.

Commons House of Assembly,
9th June, 1819.

His Excellency was pleased to reply:

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I thank you for condoling in common with the rest of His Majesty's faithful subjects, in the afflictions which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent and the United Empire have experienced in the continuance of our Sovereign's indisposition, and in the death of our lamented Queen.

The attention you promise to bestow on the Road Law, and on other subjects connected with the interests of the loyal people you represent, will, I have no doubt, be productive of results advantageous to the Country.

At a meeting of the "Society of Friends to the Stranger in Distress," held on Saturday, the 12th inst. It was resolved, that every member of the Society be authorized to give Tickets to Emigrants for two bushels of Potatoes, either gratis, or for half a dollar per bushel, as they may judge fit; addressing the said tickets to Col. Allan, or Mr. Anderson.

(By Order)
R. C. HORNE, Sec'y.

UPPER CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

York, 12th June, 1819.

At a meeting of the officers of the Society, held this day, at the District School House.

Present, His Excellency Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Patron.

It was resolved, that the first annual show of Cattle as advertised, take place at the Market House of this town, on Thursday next, the 17th inst. at one o'clock, P. M.

Resolved, that two competent individuals be requested to assist the Directors in their respective awards.

Mr. Joseph Shepard and Mr. Martin Snyder, were unanimously proposed and approved of.

(By Order) R. C. HORNE,
Secy.

To the Emigrants who arrived at Quebec in the summer of 1818, and who came in the *Jane* of Greenock, and the *Carlow* of London, from the Parishes of Comrea, Belyhidder, Weems, and Killine, in Perthshire, North Britain.

When we parted with you at Montreal for this part of the Country, we promised to inform you of the advantages, which we might find it to possess. You are probably so scattered about now, that we cannot inform you in any other way than by addressing you a letter in a newspaper; and we earnestly hope, that the Editors of other papers, will be kind enough to give our letter one insertion, that you may all have the opportunity of hearing from us.

We have been of the party of Colonel Burwell, and assisted him to Survey about seventy thousand acres of Land, in the Township of London, which we have just completed, and Colonel Talbot has located us upon one hundred acres each. The Township of London is bounded in front by the River Thames, and is well watered by the north branch of it, and a great many smaller branches which intersect every Concession in the Township; some of which are very excellent for Mill seats. The Land is of the finest quality we ever saw. The Soil is generally very black and deep; and at the same time, intermixed with a small portion of white sand. The Timber is Sugar Maple, Elm, white Oak, Butternut, Cherry and Basswood. We have not passed through a lot, but that we have seen some Butternut trees, under which, the ground was frequently almost covered with Butternuts at this season of the year. The pack-men of our party have often gathered and brought quantities of them to where we have encamped at night, and cracked as many as we wished. Towards the last of April, and the first of this month, they have been as fine and dry amongst the leaves of last year, as though they had been kept in a house.

Several persons who have removed from the Eastern parts of this Province, and now live near this place, have informed us, that the wintering of Cattle and Horses does not cost more than half as much here as there.

When we left Scotland, the Ministers of our parishes begged us to settle near each other, which we sincerely wish and hope, that such of you as are not settled to your satisfaction, will come to this part of the Province. You will certainly like the country when you see it. We have had no trouble in getting our Lands. When we made choice of them, we applied to Colonel Talbot, and we have two years to perform the Settlement duties in, which is all to our own advantage. Several of our friends are now here, and every new Settler who has money, or is industrious, can buy provisions from our neighbours on Talbot Road, and in Westminster, on the opposite side of the River Thames, to last until they can grow them from their farms. We remain your friends

JAMES McFARLANE,
ARCHIBALD McFARLANE,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
JOHN CARMICHAELL.

London, (U.C.) 20th May, 1819.

Lands for Sale.

IN the Townships of *Nelson* and *Nassagaweya*, in the District of Gore, being composed of

Lots No.	4, in 1st	Concession.
- -	8, 5th	do
- -	3, 7, 14, 7th	do

of *Nelson*, 100 Acres, each.

Lots No.	17, in 2d	Concession.
- -	7, 11, 3d	do
- -	10, 16, 6th	do

of *Nassagaweya*, 100 Acres each.

An indisputable title will be given, and the Lands free from settlement duties, having been granted in remuneration for survey. Application to be made to WILLIAM CRIDDLE, Esqr. and CALEB HOPKINS, residing on Dundas Street, in the Township of Nelson, who will show the Lands, and Terms of Sale.

June 10th, 1819. .5.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sunday evening arrived at this place from Pittsburgh, the United States's steamboat Western Engineer, major Long, bound on a voyage of discovery up the Missouri and its tributary streams. She draws, with her machinery, freight, &c. on board, two feet, and six inches water. She seems to be well built, is bottomed with iron or copper, and has a serpent's head on her bow, through which the steam passes and produced a novel appearance.—She is so constructed that the hands on board can remain in the exercise of their duty, and be perfectly secure from the fire of musquetry. She is well supplied with arms and ammunition, and is said to weigh, with all her equipments, only 20 tons.—*St. Louis paper.*

Seed Corn.—It has been found, in some recent experiments, that there have been no failures in a given number of seeds sown after having been heated, while 12 out of a score of good seed that had not been heated, have failed to vegetate. In consequence, inquiry is on foot to ascertain whether heated grain might not be substituted, with advantage for common seed.

Singular Fact.—A gentleman now resides near Exeter, who has not washed his face or hands for forty years, and speaks of the circumstance with pleasure. He is about fourscore years of age, strong and in good health.—Though he does not apply water in cleaning his skin, he is however, in the daily habit of dry-rubbing himself.—*Plat. Rep.*

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York 13th April 1819.

WHEREAS no vacant Land being found in the District of Niagara, it is not expedient to appoint a Board to locate deserving Settlers therein, yet to facilitate applicants for Land, it is ordered that in future the personal attendance of applicants for Land (being natives of the Province) may be dispensed with, their Petitions being respectively accompanied by a Certificate from a Commissioner appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, that their Petitioner is deserving of encouragement as an industrious and Loyal subject, and has taken the Oath of Allegiance.

His Excellency is pleased to appoint Commissioners for the above purpose in the District of Niagara,

JOHN SYMINGTON ESQ.	*Niagara.*
THOMAS DICKSON ES .	*Queenston.*
HON. THOMAS CLARK.	*Stamford.*
JOHN WARREN ESQ.	*Fort Erie.*
ABRAHAM NELLES ESQ.	*Grimsby.*

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Government Contract,

SEALED Proposals will be received at the Commissariat Office, at this Post, to the 20th June, 1819, from persons willing to contract for

BAKING BREAD,

from Government Flour, for the Troops, &c. composing the Garrison of York, for six months, from the 25th June to 24th December, 1819.

The tenders to express how many pounds of Bread they will give for every hundred and twelve pounds of Flour, and give the names of two respectable persons to join them as Securities for the due performance of the Contract.

A quantity of empty Barrels and Casks will be sold by Auction, at the Commissariat Stores on the 24th June, 1819, at twelve o'clock precisely.

Commissariat Office,
27th May, 1819.

York, 7th June, 1819.

MISSING, about 3 weeks since, from the Common near the Garrison, a small *black Canadian Horse*, about 9 or 10 years old, has a star on the forehead, some white on the legs, thick short mane, thick coarse hair under the throat, and on the legs; and also has a kind of twist in the tail.—Whoever will bring the above Horse to Mr. Smith, Baker, shall receive 4 dollars reward.

FOR Sale at this Office, about 50lbs. *Printing Ink*, No. 1.

General Land Agency Office,
York, 24th May, 1819.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the undermentioned Lands, viz. Home District, Upper Canada.

WHITBY,
Lot No. 29, in 4th Concession } 700 Acres
——— 8, —5th do. }
——— 24, —7th do.
South ½ 25, —4th do.
SCARBORO',
Lot No. 16, in 1st Concession, } 400 do.
——— 19, —4th do. }

BENJAMIN GEALE,
JAMES FITZGIBBON.

General Land Agency Office,
York, 24th May, 1819.

THE Subscribers invite all those who want Servants, and Servants who want places, to apply at their Office, where their names will be recorded, and every information afforded for their mutual accommodation, without any charge being made therefor.

BENJAMIN GEALE.
JAMES FITZ GIBBON

Home District, } General Adjourned
York, } Quarter Session of the
to wit: } Peace, from the 13th April, held at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, 15th May, 1819.

ORDERED, that the Leases of the remainder of the Lots in the Market Square, be sold at Public Auction.—The Sale to commence at the Market House, on Saturday the 22d inst. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue every following Saturday, until the whole are disposed of

By Order of the Court,
S. HEWARD.
Clk of the Peace, H. D.

WANTED to purchase, A Farm within 20 miles of York, with at least, 40 acres of improvement, with a good Dwelling House and Barn; any person having such to dispose of, will hear of a purchaser on applying to Mr. FRANCIS LEYS, at the store of Alexander Wood, Esqr.

York, June 3d, 1819. 6w.

Bringing out Emigrants from Ireland.

Messrs. WM. BUCHANAN, & Co. of Londonderry,

HAVING two first class Ships, which they purpose to keep constantly employed in the Passenger Trade between Londonderry and Quebec, are desirous of affording every facility to those who may be desirous of paying the money at York or Montreal, to aid their relations in coming out, and with this view, they refer for terms to Mr. Charles Caldwell, at Messrs. Quetton St. George's, & Co. York, or to Messrs. Molson's Montreal.

York, 25th May, 1819.

ANY Person or Persons cutting, carrying away, or destroying the Timber on Lot No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of York, will be prosecuted with the utmost severity of the Law.

York, 23d May, 1819.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SEVERAL emigrants, are desirous of getting employment in digging wells, cellars, making roads, or other work of that nature. Enquire at this office.

York, 19th, May.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife MARY COPELEND, has left my bed and board without my consent and without having received any provocation. This is therefore to forbid all persons from harbouring her, or trusting her on my account, as I am fully determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

WILLIAM COPELEND.
Etobicoke, May 4th 1819.

A SERMON

DELIVERED IN
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, QUEBEC
By the late Rev. ALEX. SPARK, D. D
on the 7th March, 1819,
The day of his Death.
ALSO,
A Funeral Sermon,
PREACHED on that OCCASION,
The 14th March, 1819.
A small number of the above for sale at this Office.

The Church Catechism
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to IRA JONES, SADLER, are requested to make payment immediately to Mr. GEORGE PLAYTER, Junr. to save cost.

York, 12th May, 1819.—3w.

NOTICE.

CASH,

and the highest price, paid for hatting and shipping

FURS,

BY
ROGERS & STOCKINGS,
delivered at their Hat Manufactory, opposite J. Murchison's, Merchant Tailor, York.

A FARM FOR SALE,

BEING composed of the rear halves of Lots No. 10 & 11, in 2d Concession of Markham, with about 70 acres under improvement; it is well watered & excellent Land. Enquire of EZEK. BENSON.

York, 21st April. 1819.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29, in the Fourth Concession of the Town ship of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor. Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

Joseph Burton,
ORNAMENTAL
HOUSE PAINTER
AND
GLAZIER
FROM LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that all orders in the line of his profession will be strictly attended to, and neatly executed, on reasonable terms. Orders taken in by Mr. Mosly, Auctioneer.

Scarborough, April 6th, 1819.

TO BE LET,

THE house in which the Editor now lives. Enquire at the office

YORK, Jan. 21th 1819.

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. THOS. HAMILTON, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods
AND
Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES,
IN CASH,
will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American *Bank Notes*

exchanged, at a small discount. tf—12.

AN Englishman recently arrived in this Province, wants a Situation in the Town of York, as a Clerk, Book-keeper, or Schoolmaster to teach Writing, Arithmetic, the Mathematics, and French Language. The Advertiser for 12 years had the management as Book-keeper of an extensive mercantile concern in London, from which he can produce undeniable recommendations.

For particulars enquire at this Office.

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the following Lots of Land, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Elmsley, viz. 19, 20, 23, 24, 29, 30, most eligibly situated on the North side of the Rideau Lake, which forms their southern boundary. The great road to the Perth Settlement, leading through one of the Lots. They abound in excellent Timber, which from its being contiguous to water communication may be rafted to Montreal at a trifling expence. The quality of the soil and other advantages are such as to render this a desirable purchase of Farmers or persons engaged in the Lumber Trade. For terms of payment and other peculiars apply to William Marshall Esq. Perth Settlement, or the Subscriber in Woodhouse, London District.

ROBERT NICHOL.

York, Feb. 11 1819. 6m8.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of wild Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 } Whitchurch.
4th Concession.

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 5 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Gosfield Eastern Division, & Acres Western District, 200

The Northerly parts of No. 25 & 26 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Dereham, District of London, 200

North half of Lot No. 24 and the Southerly part of No. 21 in the said Township of Dereham, 200

Lot No. 21 in the 9th Concession do. do. 200

Lot No. 27 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Murray, in the District of Newcastle 200

1000

Part of Lot No. 7 South side of Hospital Street in the Township of York containing, 3-4 of an acre

ALSO,

A Good new two Story Dwelling HOUSE, Store House, Stable and other out Houses, situate opposite the Church in the said Town of York, the said House is well finished with four rooms on the lower floor, and seven on the upper floor, with a good Cellar under the kitchen, and a durable well of excellent water in the said Cellar, also a good two horse pleasure Waggon, and one do. one horse do. do.

EZEK. BENSON.

York, 30th March, 1819. tf—14.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the Public, that they have just received from Montreal, a very extensive assortment of Goods (too numerous to specify,) which will enable them to serve those who may be pleased to call at their store, on more reasonable Terms than the usual mode of doing business in the Country Establishments—this system they are determined to persevere in, and humbly hope it will meet with that approbation and support which it may merit.

FOWKE, WEBSTER & Co.

Smith's Creek, 15th March 1819. 2m 15.

General Land Agency Office,
YORK, UPPER-CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expence.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions with it, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be post-paid.

B. GEALE,
J. FITZGIBBON.

York, 20th March, 1819 tf—14.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate, if not previously disposed of, they will be sold by Auction on Tuesday the 15th day of June next.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—6

LANDS FOR SALE.

In the Township of Clarke.

Lots No. 16 17 & 18, Broken lots 600 Acres.
16 17 & 18, 1st Con. 600.
17 & 18 2d do 400.
17 & 18 3d do 400.

In the Township of Cramahe,

Lots No. 17 18 & 19 3d Con. 600.
14 & 15 4th do 400.

In the Township of Darlington,

Lots No. 15 3d Concession 200
8 4th do 200.

In the Township of York,

Lot No. 37 3d Concession 200.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 16th Dec. 1818.—tf—5L.

UPPER CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Agricultural Society offer the following premiums for the undermentioned breed animals, to be exhibited at the Market House, at York, on Thursday the 17th day of June next.

		Dollars.
For the best Bull,		30
second do.	-	20
third do.	-	10
best Cow,	-	15
second do.	-	10
third do.	-	5
best Ram,	-	15
second do.	-	10
third do.	-	5

(The above animals to be between three and five years of age.)

(By Order) R. C. HORNE.
Sec'y.

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.
In the York Market during the last week.

		Dollar at 5s.					
		From			To		
ARTICLES.	PER.	£.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	7 1-4
Mutton	——	0	0	6	0	0	7
Veal	——	0	0	6	0	0	7 1-2
Pork	——	0	0	6	0	0	8
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
Butter	——	0	0	9	0	1	0
Eggs	doz.	0	0	7½	0	1	0
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Oats	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Turnips	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flour	cwt.	0	15	0	0	18	9
Do.	bl.	1	5	0	1	12	6
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hay	ton	3	0	0	0	0	0
Wood	cord	0	12	6	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsequent.
6 lines & under,	2s. 6d.	7 1-2d.
6 to 10 lines,	5 -	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 6d. per line, the first insertion, and 3d every subsequent. No advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 5s. for the first insertion.—A great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - - *Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - - *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - - - - *New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq. - - - *Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - *Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - - *Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - - *Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq. - - - *Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - - *Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - - - *Amherstburg.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

Council Offi

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. III. YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1819. No. 26.

UPPER-CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :

To all to whom these presents shall come.

GREETING.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to us by a Petition from divers of our Justices of the Peace in and for the Eastern District of our Province of Upper Canada, and others our Loving Subjects within the same, that the establishment of a public Fair or mart in the Town of Cornwall, in the said Eastern District, would tend greatly to the welfare, convenience and prosperous advancement of the said District : NOW KNOW YE, that in furtherance of so desirable an object, WE have thought fit by our letters patent, bearing even date with these presents, to give and grant unto JOHN KERR, Esq. being our Sheriff in and for the Eastern District, and to his Successors respectively (Sheriffs) of the same, for the time being, to and for the use and benefit, and for the resort and intercourse of our liege subjects of this Province of Upper Canada, ALL and Singular, the public Fair and mart, and the right, privilege, advantage, and franchise of keeping and holding a public Fair and mart, as aforesaid, to be holden on the first Monday of the Month of May, and the first Monday in the Month of November, and to continue at each time, respectively, for and during the space of six successive days, and no longer. SUBJECT NEVERTHELESS to the conditions, provisoes for payment of picage and Stallage restrictions and limitations in our said Letters Patent contained, as reference being thereto had will more fully appear.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the Fifty-ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

UPPER-CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Our Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the fifty-second year of Our Reign, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor Lieutenant "Governor, or person administering the "Government of our said Province, "to appoint one or more additional "Port or Ports, place or places of Entry "within this Province, and to appoint "one or more Collector or Collectors of "the same respectively" revived and continued by An Act passed in the fifty sixth year of our reign, entitled "An Act "to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint "one or more additional Port or Ports, "place or places of Entry within this "Province, and to appoint one or more "Collectors of the same respectively" *It is provided* that it shall & may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion shall require, and as to him shall seem meet, to declare and appoint by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, place or places (other than ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into this Province from the United States of America, AND WHEREAS for the greater facility in collecting the said duties, and also for the convenience of trade, it is requisite that an additional Port or place of Entry should be established at PORT TALBOT, in the Township of Dunwich, in the County of Middlesex, in the District of London, of our said Province of Upper Canada, NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking the same into our Royal consideration, DO hereby under the authority of the said Act passed in the forty second year of our Reign, and revived and continued by the said Act, passed in the fifty sixth year of our Reign, and by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, DECLARE and APPOINT Port Talbot in the Township of Dunwich, in the County of Middlesex, in the District of London aforesaid, to be an additional Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America, in the same manner as other Ports of Entry and Clearance, heretofore established under and by virtue of the said Act.

IN TESTIMONY whereof WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the Fifty-ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office, York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Shear the Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Burford 1 and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office, York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land, which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table :

	Sterling.
Two hundred Acres, - -	£16 17 6
Three hundred Acres, - -	24 11 7
Four hundred Acres, - -	32 5 8
Five hundred Acres, - -	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres, - -	47 13 10
Seven hundred Acres, - -	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres, - - -	63 2 0
Nine hundred Acres, - -	70 16 1
One thousand Acres, - -	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres, - -	86 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres, - -	93 18 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £5 14 1

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office, York, 20th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)
On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency, The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office, York, Nov. 30th, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN FOSTER, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date ; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office, York, 10th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council ; that Lot No. 5, in the 12th Concession of Bertie, will be thrown open for Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto within Six Months from this date.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office, York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

NOTICE

A number of Lots of One hundred Acres each situated on Public Roads now laying out running through the School Townships of Southwold, Yarmouth and Houghton will be sold by Public Auction for actual settlement to the highest bidder at Ross's Tavern on Talbot Road, on the first of July next ; One fourth of the Purchase Money to be paid down, & the remainder by three equal annual Instalments with interest.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,
JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Coun.

York, 26th Feb. 1819.

Executive Council Office, York, 7th April, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Representative of HENRY GROAT, to take out the Lease of the Clergy Reserve, No. 31 in the 3d Concession of Whitby, within six months from this date ; or on failure thereof the Lot will be Leased to EDWARD STARR.

By Order of His Excellency, the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.
6m.—16.

Executive Council Office, York, 26th April, 1819.

IT being desirable to open the Road to Penetanguishene, which commences on the North Side of Kempenfelt Bay, in Lake Simcoe, His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, this day, has been pleased to Order, that to such persons qualified to receive Grants from the Crown, as are able and willing to perform Settlement Duty, Locations of Two Hundred Acres will be made, upon their undertaking to begin their Settlement Duty within One Month after receiving the Certificate of Location, and continuing the same, until a Dwelling House be erected, and Ten Acres cleared adjacent to the Road, and one half of the Road in front of the Location also cleared.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office, York 18th April 1819.

THE Period for Proffer to Lease the Privilege of taking Ore on the Crow River, is extended to Six Months from this date, in order to afford time to CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq. and others, to make Specific proposals, which are expected, rather to secure the advantage of Iron Works than to raise a Revenue.

By order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office, York, June 7, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Proposals will be received at this Office, on or before the 10th of July next, for the Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

Also, for the Survey of a Township in the District of Newcastle, situate on the north side of the Rice Lake and east of the Otannabee River, opposite the Township of Monaghan.

And, for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the Lands surveyed and performed, after the manner and on the Terms and Conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office of the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

THOS. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office, York 15th April 1819.

WHEREAS no vacant Land being found in the District of Niagara, it is not expedient to appoint a Board to locate deserving Settlers therein, yet to facilitate applicants for Land, it is ordered that in future the personal attendance of applicants for Land (being natives of the Province) may be dispensed with, their Petitions being respectively accompanied by a Certificate from a Commissioner appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, that their Petitioner is deserving of encouragement as an industrious and Loyal subject, and has taken the Oath of Allegiance.

His Excellency is pleased to appoint Commissioners for the above purpose in the District of Niagara,

JOHN SYNGTON ESQ.	*Niagara.*
THOMAS DICKSON ESQ.	*Queenston.*
HON. THOMAS CLARK.	*Stamford.*
JOHN WARREN ESQ.	*Fort Erie.*
ABRAHAM NELLES ESQ.	*Grimsby.*

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Government Contract.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the Commissariat Office, at this Post, to the 20th June, 1819, from persons willing to contract for

BAKING BREAD,

from Government Flour, for the Troops, &c. composing the Garrison of York, for six months, from the 25th June to 24th December, 1819.

The tenders to express how many pounds of Bread they will give for every hundred and twelve pounds of Flour, and give the names of two respectable persons to join them as Securities for the due performance of the Contract.

A quantity of empty Barrels and Casks will be sold by Auction, at the Commissariat Stores on the 24th June, 1819, at twelve o'clock precisely.

Commissariat Office, 27th May, 1819.

PRINTING INK.

SOME surplus PRINTING INK, No. 1, [illegible] at this Office.

transmitted by Post, are re- be post-paid,
B. GEALE,
J. FITZ-GIBBON.
20th March, 1819 tf—14.

and for Sale.

Hundred acres in the nship of Whitchurch, ng of Lots No. 13 and 14 3th concession, and No. e seventh concession, to old together or separate. previously disposed of, ll be sold by Auction on y the 15th day of June

easy terms of payment given. For particulars, e at this office.
, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

ANDS FOR SALE.

e Township of Clarke,
16 17 & 18, Broken fronts 600 Acres.
16 17 & 18, 1st Con. 600.
17 & 18 2d do 400.
17 & 18 3d do 400.
e Township of Cramahe,
17 18 & 19 3d Con. 600.
14 & 15 4th do 400.
Township of Darlington,
15 3d Concession 200
8 4th do 200.
the Township of York,
37 3d Concession 200.
GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
16th Dec. 1818—tf. 51.

CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
Agricultural Society offer the following premiums for the indermentioned animals, to be exhibited at the House, at York, on Thursday day of June next.

	Dollars.
best Bull,	30
second do. -	20
third do. -	10
best Cow, -	15
second do. -	10
third do. -	5
best Ram, -	15
second do. -	10
third do. -	5

he above animals to be between nd five years of age.)
y Order) R. C. HORNE.
Sec'y.

ICE OF PROVISION, &c.

York Market during the last week.

Dollar at 5s.

RS. PER.	From £. s. d.	To £. s. d.
lb.	0 0 4	0 0 7 1-2
——	0 0 6	0 0 7
——	0 0 6	0 0 7 1-2
——	0 0 6	0 0 8
pair	0 0 0	0 0 0
each	0 0 0	0 0 0
——	0 0 0	0 0 0
lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7 1-2
——	0 0 9	0 1 0
doz.	0 0 7½	0 1 0
bush.	0 0 0	0 3 9
——	0 0 0	0 3 9
——	0 0 0	0 3 9
——	0 0 0	0 3 9
——	0 0 0	0 0 0
ces head	0 0 0	0 0 0
cwt.	0 15 0	0 18 9
lb.	1 5 0	1 12 6
lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7 1-2
——	0 0 0	0 1 0
ton	3 0 0	0 0 0
cord	0 12 6	0 15 0

MS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Dollars per Annum i if sent by Mail, llars and a Half. The subscriptions to e advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of Subscribers who receive their papers st, are requested to give 2 or 3 months ould they wish to discontinue their ion.

ADVERTISEMENTS
first insertion. each subsch.
& under, 2s. 6d. 7 1-2d.
lines, 5 1 3
ceeding 10 lines, 4d. per line, the tion, and 2d every subsequent. No ment above 10 lines, will be charged 6s. for the first insertion.——A great e made for advertisements inserted nths or more, provided it is so stated advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

p, Esq. - - - -	*Glengarry.*
ood, Esq. - - -	*Cornwall.*
on, Esq. - - - -	*Perth.*
Esq. - - - -	*Brockville.*
ulay, Esq. -	*Kingston.*
abb, Esq. - -	*Belleville.*
Rogers, - - - -	*New-Castle.*
othune, Esq. - -	*Hamilton.*
ergill, Esq. - -	*Toronto.*
Esq. - - -	*Ancaster.*
ks, Esq. - - -	*Niagara*
ormick, Esq. - -	*Queenston*
, Esq. - - - -	*Long-Point*
well, Esq. - -	*Port Talbot*
ds, Esq. - - -	*Sandwich.*
n, Esq. - - -	*Amherstburg*

NTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, April 23.

Cash Payments.—The Liverpool Courier contains the following cheering intelligence, which we transcribe to gladden the hearts of those whose faith may be a little more lively than our own upon the subject.

"A fact of great public importance was stated on Wednesday by Lord Harrowby. It is this, that the Bank is at present in possession of treasure fully equal to the discharge of its engagements."

April 23.

It is with much regret that we communicate the following extract of a letter from the agents to Lloyd's at the Cape of Good Hope, dated 23d January :—

"Arrived the Frances Charlotte, Field, from Bengal and Madras, she brings accounts that a most violent hurricane was experienced at Madras, on the 24th of October, during which the Queen Charlotte was totally lost, with all on board; that the Ladies Castlereagh and Harriot had put into the Roads after the hurricane, completely disabled at sea, and had not been heard of.

LONDON, April 20.

Stocks.—We notice again to-day a still further decline of the funds, notwithstanding the depression which has continued for so considerable a length of time. Consols for the account at one time in the day, fell to 61 5-8 owing to the uncertainty as to the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer with respect to raising money, and the market closed at the following price :—

Red. an. 71 1-3 ; consols 72 ; do. for account 72 1-8.

Commerce continues in a most distressing state of stagnation. Two houses in the city connected with the Manchester trade, have stopped payment, one of which is stated to have paper out to the amount of £250,000.

We are sorry to state, that very unpleasant intelligence respecting the plague in Barbary was yesterday received. The letters dated the 17th of March, at which time the plague, which had been decreasing for some months, had returned with redoubled fury. The deaths were greater than had been experienced during the last fatal year. The inhabitants were neglecting all their usual avocations and were shutting themselves up in their houses.

April 16.

The first part of an expedition under Col. Eyre, & destined to join Sir George MacGregor, in South America, sailed on Friday from the port of Dublin. Vessels are now on their way from England to Galway, to receive another part of Col. Eyre's corps, ready to embark at that port, and another vessel will immediately be taken up at Dublin, for a similar purpose.

It is with much pleasure we learn from various parts of that country, that there is every appearance of an abundant harvest this year. The wheats in most places are well forward, and, generally speaking, too much advanced to be much injured by any of those sharp night frosts which may happen during this and the ensuing month.

Letters are received from Cadiz up to the 28th ult. If there be any truth in the report which was mentioned in a morning paper of yesterday as to a mutiny among the troops embarking for South America, the affair is kept very secret.

PARIS, April 16.

It appears that the petition of the merchants for removing the obstacles to the navigation of the Seine, and for establishing Paris as a *sea port*, which has now become a manufacturing city, has been most favorably received by the minister of the interior.

A frightful event signalised the day before yesterday.—Two individuals, animated with the most inveterate hatred to one another, went to the Boulevard, St. Hilaire, near the Barriere de L'ocrei. They were without witness.—(Would they ever have found any ?) Their swords were crossed—already both are wounded. One of them wishes to desist —the other refuses to break off. The weapons again crossed.—He who showed such a ferocious obstinacy falls dead on the spot. We do not wish to announce the names of these individuals, scarcely do we dare to say they were brothers !

Monsieur (Count D'Artois) went through the ceremony of washing the feet in the Hall of Diana, in presence of the King, of Messieurs the Dukes D'Angoulême and Berri, of Madame the Duchess D'Angouleme, the Duke of Bourbon and a great number of spectators. The ceremony lasted from ten to twelve !!! This is an imitation of our Saviour's act to the Apostles.

ROME, March 31.

A second earthquake was felt in this capital the 26th of last month. The shock which was from S. E. to N. E. was more sensible at Frascate and Albano. It did however no harm.

Ivory Paper.—The Society for the encouragement of Arts and Manufactures have given the sum of 30 guineas to Mr. Cowley, for the invention of ivory paper. This paper, or, possesses a surface having many of the valuable properties of ivory, and, at the same time, has the superior advantage of being obtained of a much greater size than ivory can possibly furnish, even nearly as large as the usual sheets of drawing paper.

PARIS, April 13.

"Yesterday, being the anniversary of the entrance of his royal highness, Monsieur, into Paris, the national guard superseded the body guard of this prince, in their service, and remained on duty until this morning. At noon, Marshal Oudinot, and the officers of the 13 legions of the Parisian guard presented to his royal highness their congratulations on that event. The prince received them with his usual affability. Amongst other kind expressions his royal highness observed, that he should always feel himself happy when surrounded by the national guard, and that the 12th of April would never fail to excite the most pleasing recollections, adding—'Gentlemen, I do not wear your uniform, but keep it by me and will wear it in the hour of danger; I know of none that is more splendid or more honorable.'

"His royal highness afterwards received the ministers, deputies, generals, &c. A repast had been prepared for the national guard on duty; at 4 o'clock the prince entered the banqueting hall, which, at his presence resounded with acclamations; and asking for a glass of wine, said—"Now my friends, to the health of the King;" which was received with shouts of Vive le Roi ! Vive Monsieur ! after an interval of a few moments, his royal highness said—My friends, to the health of the thirteen legions; I wish they should know that I drink to their glory and happiness.'

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, March 16.

Conflagration.—On the 11th inst. a dreadful conflagration nearly destroyed the large village of Azmoos, district of Sargans, Canton of St. Gall. Nearly the whole population of this village, and of the neighboring communes, were at work at the dykes on the bank of the Rhine, and before any help arrived, 113 houses were consumed by the flames, and 313 individuals forming 68 families were reduced to the most afflicting misery by the loss of their live stock, furniture and provisions. The church and 25 habitation escaped this disaster, which has been alleviated in some measure by prompt relief from the government of St. Gall. In 1716, this village experienced a similar fate. The misfortunes which the inhabitants of St. Gall have endured, during several years past, from the stagnation of trade, fire, and innundations, cannot be too much lamented.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

From the Democratic Press, May 13.

The meeting of Congress.—We expect soon to hear that petitions, from the commercial cities and many of the large towns, will have been presented to the President of the United States, praying him to call Congress together at an earlier day than the constitution prescribes for their meeting. From the information we have had communicated to us upon this subject, we are of opinion that the causes, which have combined to give birth to those petitions, are of so imperative and pressing a nature as to justify the measure, and demand the prompt interference of the Government.

Since the above has been in type, we have been furnished with a proof sheet copy of the petition to the President of the United States, which will be found in our paper of this afternoon.

To the President of the United States.

SIR—The subscribers, with all due respect, submit to your most serious consideration the full wing reasons on which they venture to suggest the propriety of convening an extra session of Congress.

Our Agricultural productions, the great staples of our country, on which we relied to pay for our extensive importations, and which, even at their reduced rates, would have been inadequate for that purpose, are either excluded from foreign markets, or reduced in price from 25 to 40 per cent. without the probability of a favorable change.

Our markets are deluged with merchandize from foreign nations, while thousands of our citizens, able and willing to work, and capable of furnishing similar articles, are unable to procure employment; our manufacturing establishments are generally in a languishing condition, and many of them, in which immense sums have been invested, wholly abandoned, whereby their proprietors, who placed reliance on the protection of government, are ruined.

Our commerce is almost equally prostrate, and the capital of the country encaged in that useful branch, reduced since the war at least one third, probably one half.

The balance of trade in consequence of excessive importations, has been, and continues, most ruinously against us, whereby, after having remitted an immense amount of our government and bank stock in payment which subjects the nation to a heavy annual permanent tax—we have been, and are alarmingly drained of our circulating medium, in consequence of which our monied institutions are impoverished and crippled in their operations; agriculture, manufactures, trade and commerce are paralized; and all classes of our citizens more or less injuriously affected in their pursuits.

Real estate has depreciated throughout the union from fifteen to thirty-five per cent; and in many cases from fifty to sixty.

The subscribers are impressed with a conviction, that for all those alarming evils there is no adequate remedy but a reduction of the amount of our imports within that of our exports; it being undeniably true, that nations, like individuals, which buy more than they sell, or, in other words, expend beyond their income, must be reduced to bankruptcy.

To depend on this salutary effect being produced by the restoration of that spirit of economy which results from general distress, or from the forbearance of our merchants to import, is to allow a violent fever to rage in the body politic, and exhaust itself or the national strength, without the application of any remedy to arrest its destructive career.

Even if our own merchants were to reduce their importations within those bounds which our means of payment would require, they would continue to be, as they have been, inundated with goods consigned by foreign merchants, which would perpetuate the calamitous situation into which our country is plunged.

A radical remedy to this evil can only be applied by the legislature of the U. States, in such a revision and regulation of the Tariff, as shall reduce our importations, and effectually protect national industry.

In England, France, Germany, Russia, and Prussia, and most other countries in Europe national industry is adequately protected by prohibitions and heavy duties, whereas, while many of our agricultural productions and almost all our manufactures are excluded from nearly all the markets of the world, our markets are open to those of all other nations, under duties, affording by no means sufficient protection; a case probably without example in the annals of mankind.

We therefore respectfully pray that you will be pleased to convene Congress, as early as circumstances will permit.

From the Practical American Gardener.

FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE.

Melons and Cucumbers.

All the melons and cucumbers that have hitherto been under the protection of glasses, or paper frames, may now have them removed, and fully exposed to the open air. Refreshment of water will be necessary occasionally, and particularly to cucumbers.

Keep them entirely free from weeds, and hoe the ground between the plants frequently; draw the ear gently to the stems of all, and lay the vines off in a regular and neat manner; prune luxuriances, by nipping off the runners; lay a shingle underneath fruit of the melons.

In the last week of this month, sow general crops of melons and cucumbers for pickling.

Water Melons, Squashes and Pumpkins.

These plants should be thinned now, if not done before, leaving but three of the best in each hill; draw the earth, with a hoe, up to the stems of the plants, as high as the seed leaves; keep the ground loose, and perfectly clear of weeds.

Sweet Potatoes.

Sweet potatoes must have earth drawn around the hills, to encourage the growth of the roots; try off the vines as regularly as well may be, and keep them free from weeds.

Cauliflowers.

The early cauliflowers will now produce their heads; care must be had to break down the leaves, to preserve the flowers from sun and rain.

Draw the earth round the plants, in the form of a basin, to retain the water, which should be frequently given them plentifully, which will greatly enlarge the size of the flowers; this is absolutely necessary in dry seasons.

The cauliflower plants, from late sowing, should now be planted out finally; if not done in rainy weather, give them water after planting, and lay a large leaf of cabbage, as a shade, over them.

Cabbages and Savoys

Take the opportunity of moist or cloudy whatever, to plant out a full crop of the late spring sowings of cabbages, savoys, and of the red pickling cabbage.

You may now sow seeds of any of the early heading kinds, as the Smyrna, York, sugar loaf, or battersea, for autumn.

Borecole, Brussels' Sprouts, Jerusalem Kale, Turnip Cabbage and Broccoli.

The early plants, of either of the above kinds, may now be planted out, as directed in May; the late sown crops should be thinned, and these pulled out, planted in a nursery bed, four inches asunder, giving them a good watering when planted, and afterwards occasionally, until well rooted.

Early in this month, sow some more broccoli seed, for a succession crop, to produce their heads in February.

Celery.

Celery plants may now be planted out in trenches; mark out the trenches by line, ten or twelve inches wide, and allow three feet between trench and trench; dig each trench a moderate spade deep, and spread the earth, dug out, equally on each side of the trench; put about three inches of very rotten dung into the trench, then pare the sides, and dig these with about two inches of the under mould, incorporating all together; then put in the plant, in the middle of the trench, in single rows, about six inches asunder; trim them before planting. When completed, give them a plentiful watering, and shade them, by placing sticks across the trenches, and over these put pine boards, until they strike root, and begin to grow, when the boards are to be taken off.

When the plants are grown to the height of eight or nine inches, they should have their first landing; this must be done by pulverizing the earth, and laying it gently around their sides, leaving the hearts and tops free; repeating it, every few days, until they are blanched of a sufficient height.

Peas.

A few pease may still be sown, and if the season prove moist, they may produce.

Asparagus.

The asparagus now running up to seed, should be cleared of weeds; also the seeding plants.

Transplanting Leaks.

Manure and dig the ground well, then draw from the seed beds the strongest plants, trim the roots, and cut off the tops of the leaves; plant them in rows a foot asunder, and six inches plant from plant, in the rows; insert their shanks into the earth up to their leaves.

Lettuces.

Sow and transplant lettuces. Let this be done in moist weather, or else water them plentifully.

Small Sallading.

Continue to sow cresses and other small sallading once a week. Water them often in dry weather.

Kidney Beans.

Sow successive crops of kidney-beans, in the beginning, middle, and latter end of this month. Land up the kidney-beans sown last month.

Carolina and Lima Beans.

Hoe and clean the ground between these beans; see that all are properly supported with sticks.

Radishes.

A few of the salmon and short top purple radishes may be sown; also some of the white and red turnip-rooted kinds. Towards the middle or end of the month, sow a good crop of the white and black winter radish, to draw early in autumn.

Carrots, Parsnips and Onions.

The crops of carrots, parsnips and onions, must now be kept clean of weeds, and if the onions incline more to tops than roots, lay the tops down.

Beets.

The crops of beets should be kept very clean from weeds, and the plants thinned to eight or nine inches plant from plant, if not done before.

Endive

Transplant endive that is now of a sufficient size. Sow another crop of curled endive, about the middle, and latter end of the month.

Okra, Tomatos, Egg-Plant.

Earth up the crops of okra; where too thick, thin them. Keep the ground clean from weeds.

In the early part of this month, plant out tomatos and egg-plants.

Capsicums.

In the early part of this month, plant out full crops of the capsicums from the seed-beds.

Cardoons.

Plant out cardoons in a bed of rich earth, at the distance of four feet, every way, from one another; one good plant is sufficient in a place, as they rise to the height of three or four feet, and require a considerable quantity of earth to blanch them.

Plant Pot-Herbs, &c.

Plant out from the seed-beds, for edgings of the borders, or in beds, plants of thyme, hyssop, sage, sweet marjoram, winter savory, &c. &c. Let this be done, if possible, in moist and cloudy weather.

Gathering Herbs.

All kinds of herbs, such as mint, balm, clary, lavender, sage, rosemary, &c. that are gathered for drying, or for distillation, should be cut off, when just beginning to come into full flower, and laid in the shade to dry gradually.

To destroy Weeds.

As the sun, at this season of the year, is powerful, give the ground a complete hoeing, where it can be done; the weeds will more easily be destroyed, and by stirring the earth around the plants, particularly after a shower of rain, it will refresh them.

The selectmen of Bedford, Mass. have posted up at the public houses in that town, a list of men notoriously addicted to intemperate drinking of ardent spirits; and have forbidden the sale of ardent spirits to such persons, on pain of the penalties contained in the laws.

100 *Dollars Reward !*—Run away from the subscriber within a few years, his whole estate, consisting of houses, land, &c.—They gradually and almost imperceptibly stole away, after being put in motion by the magic art of one Intemperance, who lived in the family. Any person who will put me in possession of said estate, shall be entitled to the above reward.

TOPER.

N. B. All persons are cautioned to beware of said Intemperance, who as I am told, has established one or two places of rendezvous, in this town, where numbers of the incautious are daily seduced.

Balt. Pat.

A person below the middle stature, observed, he could boast of two negative qualifications, viz. that he never wore a *great* coat, nor ever lay *long* in bed.

Lin. Mag. 1817.

REMARKABLE FISH.

A few days ago, a boy named Bryan, son of a fisherman of Carlow, hooked in the river Barrow a pike which, after a fatiguing exertion of five hours, he succeeded in landing near Bestfield. This monstrous fish measured five feet seven inches in length, and weighed fifty-three pounds. The owner was rather precipitate in disposing of his property, by cutting up the pike, which he sold in pieces at sixpence a pound. Had he taken off the skin carefully, and stuffed it, he might have commanded almost any price for it, as it certainly well worthy of being lodged in one of our museums. On opening the pike there were no less than fourteen hooks of different sizes found in his body, which he must have broken from their lines in former efforts to take him. We have heard and read much of extraordinary fishes without giving credit to the accounts, but having an opportunity, together with hundreds of persons in this town, of examining this pike we shall not be so unbelieving in future. The head of this monster weighed several pounds, and was in size as large as that of a yearling foal.—The boy did not receive above twenty six shillings for the fish from the manner in which he disposed of it: had he kept it entire for one day, a Reverend Gentleman of this town would have gladly given £5 for it.—*Carlow Paper.*

Botany Bay.—The British government has sent a commissioner to ascertain the present state of the colony of New-Holland; the situation of those sent there as convicts; the state of the trade, manufactures, commerce, &c. It is contended that the colony is becoming very flourishing, though some of the convicts were in a wretched state. It is well known, that many of the convicts have become opulent and respectable merchants, artizans and farmers; and their families highly respected. The settlement was formed in the year 1787, when the British first sent convicts there. The climate is one of the most temperate in the world, the soil fertile, and producing most luxuriant crops. Many persons in England, who have connexions at Botany bay, are said to commit larcenies in order to be sent there at the expense of the government.—*Bost. pap.*

Rapid Travelling.—It was suggested a few days since that strip might be possibly made to Philadelphia and back again in one day. Accordingly a party of gentlemen left this city yesterday morning, in the post chaise line across Staten Island, arrived at Philadelphia, partook of some refreshment at the mansion-house, and returned to supper, at Niblo's, before 9 o'clock, performing with ease a distance heretofore unknown in this or any other country.

The party consisted of five exclusive of the proprietor and left the quarantine ground precisely at 3 o'clock, arrived at Woodbridge, at 24 minutes after 4; at Brunswick, at half past 5; at Princeton at seven minutes past seven; at Trenton at 1 Pminutes past 8; at Bristol, at 10 minutes past 9; and in Philadelphia at 11, and the New-York morning papers were delivered in Philadelphia at that hour; the party in returning, reached the quarantine ground at 8—starting at dawn and getting back at dusk, and comprehending a distance of 160 miles, exclusive of 18 miles by water in one day.

This has never been equalled, and the horses went at a pleasant trot—no racin the reason why, if to come at a gallop, and very little fatigue was sustained.

This effort is highly honorable to the enterprise of the proprietors of the post chaise line, who merit encouragement for their despatch, and comfort and convenience of their stages. Twenty five minutes were allotted to dinner at Philadelphia.

From the New-York Spectator.

Have the goodness to insert in your widely circulating paper the following facts, to shew that our transatlantic brethren will not be so much astonished at the rapid travelling of the Post Chaise Line without a little extra exertion.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The Sheffield and London Stage Coach has travelled the distance over a mountainous country, say 162 miles, 15½ hours including stoppages.

The Bath Coaches run to and from London 10 to 12 miles an hour regularly.

The Manchester & Liverpool Stage Coaches have run the distance of 36 miles in 2½ hours.

The Liverpool and London Coaches have run the distance of 202 miles in 18½ hours.

The Leeds and London Coaches have run the distance of 184 miles in 16 hours.

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Balt. Pat.

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Lon. Mag. 1817.

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8, at half past 5; at Princeton
minutes past seven; at Tren
minutes past 8; at Bristol, at
past 9: and in Philadelphia
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the New-York Spectator.
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A SUBSCRIBER.

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The speed is what the Stage drivers call tipping the long text

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Capture of Porto Bello and defeat of McGregor.

Captain Fleetwood of the schooner Sam, arrived from Jeremie yesterday, in 25 days from Porto Bello, reports that General McGregor made his appearance off the harbour of Porto Bello on the 7th April. On the 8th he landed his forces, amounting to upwards of one thousand men, and on the day following, entered, and took possession of the place. He remained in possession twenty-one days without succeeding in gaining any of the inhabitants over to his standard. The depredations and robberies of his party on the private property, compelled the inhabitants to abandon their houses, and fly to the mountains for refuge. At the last of April, Gen. Hore (Royalist) entered Porto Bello at six in the morning; and surprised McGregor and his followers, who were asleep. McGregor and 8 or 6 men escaped with difficulty by leaping from a window twenty feet high, and swimming on board of one of his vessels.

Five hundred prisoners have been sent to Panama. There was sixty men killed and forty wounded; the greatest part of whom were officers. Stragglers were daily brought in from the neighboring mountains.—The Royalists lost two men killed and four wounded.—*Baltimore Amer.*

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From the Utica Sentinel, May, 25.

District Court.—The district court of the United States for the northern district of New-York, was to have been held in this village last week. The marshal, clerk, jurors, parties and witnesses attended, but as usual no judge appeared, and the court was adjourned by the marshal. This court was established for the purpose of justice and public convenience: yet, as it is conducted, it more than defeats both. It is worse than useless. But few courts have been held since its establishment. Notice is regularly given that they will be held "as the law directs." People are disappointed; suits are procrastinated, property wasted, expenses incurred, testimony lost by death and accident, the innocent are deprived of their rights, and the guilty go unpunished. What inducements have collectors to attempt to enforce the revenue laws or prevent their violation? If they seize property they cannot have a trial. Repeatedly are they subjected to the expenses of preparation for trial, and as often disappointed.—"Loss upon loss"—vexation upon vexation, and no remedy. The same is the fact with all other parties.—Truly, said Mr. Jefferson some officers will neither "die nor resign."

—

To purify Rancid Butter.—Melt it with a slow fire in a well glazed earthen vessel; which put to soft water working them well together, and when it is cold take away the curd and the whey at the bottom; do it a second and a third time in rose water, always working them very well together. The butter thus clarified will be of the sweetest delicious taste.

—

Important to Stone Masons.

Mortar.—It is well known that mortar is composed of quick lime and sand reduced to a paste with water. When dry it becomes as hard as a stone, and as durable; and adhering with great tenacity to the surfaces of the stones which it is employed to cement, a whole wall becomes nothing else than one solid stone. But this effect is produced very imperfectly unless the mortar is skilfully prepared, a circumstance too little understood or too little attended to by those who in general have charge of the preparation. The following directions may be useful to mechanics who work in mortar.

The lime should be pure, perfectly free from carbonic acid, and in the state of a very fine powder: the sand should be free from clay, and partly in the state of fine sand, partly in that of gravel: the water should be pure; and if previously saturated with lime, so much the better. The best proportions, according to the experiments of Dr. Higgins, are three parts of fine sand, four parts of coarse sand, one part of quick lime recently slacked, and as little water as possible.

The stony consistence which mortar acquires is owing partly to the absorption of carbonic acid, but principally to the combination of part of the water with the lime. This last circumstance explains the reason why, if to common mortar one fourth part of lime, reduced to powder without being slacked, is added, the mortar, when dry, acquires much greater solidity than it otherwise would. This was first proposed by Loriot; and a number of experiments were afterwards made by Morveau. The proportion which that philosopher found to answer best, are the following:

Fine sand,	0,3
Cement of well baked bricks,	0,3
Slack lime,	0,2
Unslacked lime,	0,2
	1,0

The same advantages may be attained by using as little water as possible in slacking the lime.

Higgins found that the addition of burnt bones improved mortar by giving it tenacity, and rendering it less apt to crack in drying; but they ought never to exceed one fourth part of the lime employed.

When a little manganese is added to mortar, it acquires the important property of hardening under water; so that it may be employed in constructing those edifices which are constantly exposed to the action of water. Lime stone is often combined with manganese; in that case it becomes brown by calcination.—*Philadelphia Union.*

—

A Coachmaker's experiments.—The inventor of some improvements in coaches in England—has found an advantage in hanging the carriage, and placing the baggage, low, and mentions the following experiments:

"The patentee suspended 24 lbs. to a line, which, passing over a pulley, moved a stage coach which weighed 12 cwt. Seven half hundred weights were then placed on the roof, when it required 25 lb. more to move it. The seven half hundred weights were then placed down in the boot, when it required only 14 lb; thereby proving, that to place the weight nearer on the level with the line of draft is a saving labour to the horses of 11 lb. in every 25 of draft.—If a person was to fix a pound weight at the top of a ten foot rod, and run with it at the rate of seven miles an the hour, this would show how much more labour it required than if brought down on a level with the hands."

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WILMINGTON, (Delaware) May 19.

By the brig American, Capt. Everell, arrived at New York, the Editor of the Watchman has received a letter from a friend in Monte Video, dated the 6th March, which is later than any date, thence, which we have noticed in the papers. It contains nothing very material in addition to what is now circulating in the papers. Some extracts, however, not unworthy of notice, are subjoined. The writer is in favor of Artegas, and opposed to the present administration of Buenos Ayres; and expresses his opinions very freely. With these we have nothing to do at present, but shall select the matter of fact part; on which the character of the writer justifies an entire reliance.

"The country (adjoining) is in a most deplorable condition, owing to the invasion of the Portuguese, and the want of a more enlightened policy on the part of Artegas; who, no doubt, is doing what he conceives to be the best for the country—still, the policy he is now pursuing must, in a short time, deprive him of all resources whatever. You well know the export of this country consists of jerked beef, hides and tallow. He has prohibited the curing of the former, allows no cattle to be killed but for the consumption of the inhabitants; what hides are in the country are brought to market with so much difficulty, and saddled with so much expense, that the owner gets but little (profit) for them, and for a long time! but few have come in. In fact, the distress of the country, if we may credit those who pass into the interior, is beyond description. His troops are without clothes or money; their only food is beef, generally without salt, and always without bread or other vegetables; he is in want of fire arms, more in want of powder, and, what I should suppose still worse, the population no doubt decreases.

"After all, the Portuguese make no impression on him; on the contrary, he is making head against them, and closely watching an army on the river Uruguay,* which he is fast reducing by skirmishing and protecting deserters, whom he allows to return with their arms, &c. to their own country, about Rio Grand. I have no doubt this will turn out a Burgoyne expedition; the Portuguese can never take this country from him, if the people are true to themselves."

The writer gives the following statement as the substance of late reports of rumors from Buenos Ayres:

"The people of Santiago are now up in arms against them, (the Buenos Ayreans,) joined by a large party from the interior, and have nearly or quite by this time, cut off all communication between Buenos Ayres and the country.

"I have seen some late letters from Buenos Ayres, which are on business—still they hint at something—and can see that all is not right there, and I think a change must be looked for in a short time. If a revolution should take place there, no doubt the city will be on union with Artegas; when the Portaguese will have to make their exit."

With due deference to the source of the above extracts, we have doubts whether Artegas, in separating his cause from that of Buenos Ayres, has been actuated merely by hostility to the persons administering that government. If we have not been very grossly misinformed, as to the character of that singular man, he is too tenacious of independent command to come willingly under the government of Buenos Ayres, whoever may administer it.—*Wilkesman.*

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*This army descended the Uruguay, and is now near the river St. Francisco, which empties into the former river.

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Extraordinary Cure.—A wealthy Swiss farmer, much affected with *hypochondria*, came to Langenau to consult the celebrated Michael Schuppach, better known by the appellation of the "Mountain Doctor." "I have seven devils in my belly," said he, "no fewer than seven." "There are more than seven," replied the doctor, with the utmost gravity, "if you count right you will find eight." After questioning the patient concerning his case, he promised to cure him in eight days, during which time he would every morning rid him of one of his troublesome inmates, at the rate of one louis d'or each. "But" added he, "as the last will be much more obstinate and difficult to expel than the others, I shall expect two louis d'or for him. The farmer agreed to these terms; the bargain was struck, and the doctor, imposing upon all present the necessity of secrecy, promised to give the nine louis d'or to the poor of the parish. Next morning the imaginary demoniac was brought to him and placed near a kind of machine which he had never seen before, by means of which he received an electric shock. The farmer roared out lustily "There goes one," said the doctor, with the utmost gravity. Next day the same operation was repeated; the farmer bellowed as before, and the doctor coolly remarked, "another is off!" In this manner he proceeded to the seventh.—When he was preparing to attack the last, Schuppach reminded his patient that he now had need of all his courage, for this was the captain of the gang, who would make a more obstinate resistance than any of the others. The shock was at this time so strong as to extend the demoniac on the floor. "Now they are all gone," said the doctor, and ordered the farmer to be put to bed. On recovering himself, the latter declared he was completely cured; he paid the nine louis d'or, with abundance of thanks, and returned in the best spirits to his village.

Credible witnesses attest this extraordinary cure, which proves the acuteness of the doctor, as well as the truth of Solomon's proverb, that with the fool we must sometimes talk like a fool.

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The vermin which infest fowls, it is said will leave them if their roosts, nest boxes, &c. are made of sassafras wood.

FROM LOWER CANADA.

MONTREAL, 12th June.

On Saturday last at four o'clock in the afternoon the mercury in the thermometer was as high as 90 in the shade. On Sunday at the same hour it was at the same height, and at two P. M. at 106 in the sun. Increased by a southerly wind the heat was truly oppressive, but the former having shifted on Sunday evening, and since not returned to South, the latter is much moderated. The thermometer from which we have taken the above degrees is at a house near the windmills, and therefore gives much better information than those of this city, which are affected by the heat imbibed by the stone buildings, and parchment.

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SUICIDE.

James Gordon, a private in the detachment of Royal Artillery stationed in this city was, about three weeks ago, admitted into hospital in consequence of febrile symptoms occasioned (as we have been informed) by an excess in liquor. Some time after, profiting by his attendant's absence from the ward in which he had been put, he descended softly to the kitchen—entered it unperceived, and grasping a fork stabbed himself several times in the stomach. Finding, however, the instrument too blunt, he seized a knife, and had inflicted on his throat a severe gash, when the cook turning round and seeing the attempt, sprung upon him, and wrested the weapon from his hand before he had completed his design. The wound not being mortal the usual assistance was given, and having recovered he was to have been discharged from the hospital on Saturday last; but on Friday he was found in the rear building with his throat cut in the most frightful manner. While the attendants were conducting him from the place through the yard, he fell down & was left there extended on the ground, it being supposed that his death must be instantaneous. Notwithstanding this, to the astonishment of every one, he soon after staggered all bloody into the ward where during his illness he had been.—The carotid artery having escaped incision, he had arisen from the spot where he had lain and crawling up stairs endeavoured to reach his bed.

Though the wound was of such a nature as to leave little hopes of his recovery, every thing that medical skill could effect was done, and a straight waistcoat put on him to prevent future attempts of the same kind. Determined, however, to effect his purpose, he again eluded the vigilance of his attendants—gained a gallery which projects from the upper story of the building—and precipitating himself to the ground was killed on the spot.

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FIRE.

On last Monday night a fire broke out in, and we regret to state entirely consumed the house of the Honorable Judge Foucher situated on the declivity of the mountain. The following particulars may be depended upon; as being derived from a source every way deserving of credit.

At about 9 o'clock the Judge feeling very much indisposed retired to bed. The irritation produced by his complaint rendered him restless, he sent one of the family to an upper story for an additional pillow. In about a quarter of an hour after, Mr. Heney (the Judge's son-in-law) noticing a smell of fire hastened upstairs, and opening the door of the chamber from whence the pillow had been taken was almost suffocated by a volume of smoke which issued from the apartment. Immediately closing it, he descended and alarmed the family who, aware (from the distance of aid and the inadequacy of their means) of the impending destruction which had already made so rapid a progress, zealously applied themselves to save the moveables. In this however, they but partially succeeded, for in a short time every thing was involved in a general conflagration, and before eleven o'clock the house was reduced to ashes. It was, indeed, insured for £1200 at the Phœnix Office, but the jewels, plate, bank notes, &c. lost amount to a far greater sum. It is supposed that the (cotton) curtains of the bed from whence the pillow was taken caught fire from the candle held by the person sent for it; and this appears probable, as the curtains were let down in expectation of the arrival of a relative who was to sleep at the house that night.

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We feel peculiar pleasure in announcing the appointment of Mr. Adams to the surveyor, and Mr. Price to be the engineer of the Chambly Canal. Without setting too great a value on our opinion, we confidently assert that two more eligible persons could not have been procured on the continent of America, both being men of natural ability improved by extensive experience. This choice reflects as much credit on the *chooser* as the chosen, and besides its advantages to be executed, will have the good effect of inducing persons of capacity to remain with us, and thus in a very important branch of domestic arrangement render our Province independent of exterior aid.
Can. Courant.

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YORK, 24 JUNE, 1819.

UPPER CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the first annual Cattle Show of the Upper Canada Agricultural Society, held at York on Thursday the 17th day of June 1819, the following premiums for Live Stock were awarded:

FOR BULLS:

No. 1. A premium of Thirty Dollars to Joshua Wixen of Pickering in the Home District, for his Bull named Buck.

No. 2. A premium of Twenty Dollars to the same, for his Bull named Bright.

Both the above Bulls were four years old, had been fed on pasture and common food only, and had been worked during the whole of the spring.

No. 3. A premium of Ten Dollars to John Knowles, of Scarborough in the Home District, for his Bull named Brindle, age and feed as above, but not worked.

The third premium was adjudged to this animal in preference to a larger Bull, belonging to Seth Howard of Etobicoke, from the superior symetry of shape and smallness of bone of the former.

FOR COWS:

Only one Cow being produced, it was decided that as there was no competition, no premium should be awarded, but as a remuneration to the owner, and to encourage competition in future, a gift of Ten Dollars was ordered to be paid to John Deary, of York, to whom the Cow belonged.

FOR RAMS:

No. 1. A premium of Fifteen Dollars for a Ram owned by John Small, Esq. of York.

No. 2. A premium of Ten Dollars for a Ram owned by George Dennison, of York.

No. 3. A premium of Five Dollars for a Ram owned by William Smith, of York.

As it is known that there are several much finer Cows in this Town than the one produced, it excited some surprize that no others were entered, and was accounted for, by the people of the town and country, each supposing that the other would bring forward a large number of these animals.

The exhibition was honored with the presence of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Patron of the Society, and most of the Members of both Houses of Parliament, besides a large number of the inhabitants of the Town, and farmers from the country; and considered as a first effort, appeared to give much satisfaction. It was very gratifying to observe that the farmers present appeared to be deeply impressed with the importance and general utility of the association, and expressed their determination to exhibit some fine cattle at the next Show; indeed an impulse is already given, that directed by the fostering care of the Society, and aided by the patronage of the country, cannot fail to produce the most beneficial effects.

(By Order) R. C. HORNE.
Secy.

At the General Annual Meeting of the Upper Canada Agricultural Society, held at the District School House, York, the 19th of June, for the purpose of appointing officers for the ensuing year, and for such other business as might be brought before it, it was unanimously

Resolved,

1.—That the officers of the Society of the past year be requested to continue in their respective offices during the present year.

2.—Resolved That no person shall at any future Shew of Cattle, compete for the prizes offered by this Society, unless a notification of the animal to be exhibited, be communicated to the Secretary, at least three weeks previous to the day of exhibition, and that in the property of the person proposing the same, and shall also pay to the Secretary, for the use of the Society, Five Shillings, unless the person so entering it be a member of the Society.

3.—Resolved that the successful candidate for any prize, shall be considered a Member of the Society for the ensuing year; and for the highest prize in each class, a Director for the same period; the amount of his admission to be deducted from the premium.

4.—Resolved that the first Resolution passed on the 16th day of Feb. 1819, be amended by substituting the words "Five Shillings" instead of "Ten Shillings" as the annual subscription for a Member of the Society.

5.—Resolved that those Members who do not attend at any future meeting, when duly notified, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Two Shillings and Six pence to the uses of the Society.

(By Order) R. C. HORNE,
Secy.

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We insert the following letter and Location Ticket for the information of such individuals as they may concern, and at the same time to shew some part of the exertions now making to promote the prosperity of the country.]

Copy of a letter to D. M'Gregor Rogers, Esq. Chairman of the Land Board, Newcastle District.

Lieutenant Governor's Office, April 26th, 1819.

SIR,

I AM directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to reply to your letter of the 15th inst. in explanation of those particular points on which you in the name of the Land Board of the Newcastle District, solicit more precise information than that contained in the instructions transmitted to you by the Clerk of the Executive Council.

In the first place—With regard to such other persons besides Emigrants, as the Board may be authorized to grant Locations to, I am to explain to you, that by such "other persons," are to be understood such able settlers as resided in the District before the War, and produce their certificates of having done their duty in its defence.

Secondly—With regard to Military claimants. No Military claimant, as such, is referred to the Board;—being to receive their Lands gratuitously in the Military Settlement, any dispensation of that sort must be approved on application to the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Thirdly—The Sons and Daughters of U. E. Loyalists being entitled to gratuitous Grants of 200 Acres, must apply to the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Fourthly—Persons arriving from the United States, and bringing due certificates of their being British born Subjects, are admissible by the Board.

Fifthly—A form of Ticket of Location, will be transmitted to the Chairman of the Board, in which will be specified the conditions of settlement.

Sixthly—His Excellency is of opinion that the presence of the Chairman is not necessary at every meeting of the Board: any three of the Members constitute a Board, and may proceed to act accordingly.

Seventhly.—The Settler should be thoroughly instructed that in the event of his finding any improvement on the Lot to which he may be located, he is immediately to return with his Ticket of Location to the Board, and report the circumstance for the information of the Government. Should he fail in this particular, he can expect no confirmation of the Grant to him. In this case the Board will appoint him another Location.

Eighthly.—With regard to the difficulty that may be experienced by the Settler in finding his particular Lot. His Excellency bids me observe, that in order to remunerate the person who might be employed to point it out to him, the Settler must be burthened with another Fee; and as in the case of persons let to by the Surveyor General's office, no such precaution is practised, His Excellency does not perceive the necessity of the regulation.

I am, &c.
(Signed) G. HILLIER.

Form of Location Ticket.

LAND BOARD, District.

A. B. born at [*place,*] in [*Country,*] of the age of years, having arrived in this Province [*date,*] and petitioned to become a Settler therein, has been examined by us, and we being satisfied with his character, and of the propriety of admitting him to become a Settler, and having administered to him the Oath of Allegiance, do assign to him One Hundred Acres of Land, being the half of Lot No. in the Concession of [*Township,*] in [*District,*] for which, upon due proof of having cleared and cropped Five Acres, and cleared half the Road in front or his Land, if having erected and inhabited a House thereon for One Year, he will be entitled to receive a Grant to him and his heirs, he paying the Patent Fee of £5-16-1 Sterling.

N. B. If the Settlement Duty is not performed within Two Years, the Location to be of no value, but assigned to another Settler.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Worthy of Notice.—At a saw mill one mile east of Chadd's ford across the Brandywine, and about the middle of last March, as a man was sawing a large poplar log, he was surprised at hearing the saw strike against something very unusual, that obliged him to stop the mill; upon examination it proved to be a cannon ball of four pounds weight, completely grown over so as to leave no mark. It appears evident from every circumstance, that this ball was discharged from the American battery on the day of the battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777, as the tree in which it was found grew just back of the ground where the British soldiers were encamped. From that time to the present is more than 41 years that it has lain perfectly harmless, though we cannot say what damage it may have done in its passage from the gun to the tree.

A Greek merchant, who resided at Algiers, was left executor to a friend, who among other pious legacies, bequeathed him a certain sum for charitable uses.—One day, the merchant passing by a Moor, who was sitting in the street, lame, and almost blind, asked charity of him.—The merchant dropt him his handful of aspers, which sight so transported the beggar, that he followed the merchant upon his crutches, calling out upon Heaven to shower down its blessings upon him. Nor did he leave following his benefactor till he discovered his house and afterwards took his post in a place where the merchant must daily pass by him. Next day the Moor begged his charity, and the Greek repeated it, which gained him great reputation, and a crowd of customers. At length the merchant had occasion to go to Egypt. The Beggar still kept his post, but missing his benefactor, had the mortification to hear that he was out of the kingdom. In about six months he returned. The Beggar was much overjoyed to see him again; but when the merchant was going to bestow his charity, declined it, saying it was better to pay him his arrears at once. The Greek told him he did not know what he meant by arrears; to which the other replied, that he had been absent near six months, and consequently that there was about 80 rials, due. The Greek did not know whether the fellow's impudence deserved most to be laughed or chastised but the Moor laid his complaint before the Dey, and the Greek merchant was sent for to make his defence. The Moor alleged, that the merchant had, for the continuance of a month, daily given him a rial, that upon such a daily income he was glad to leave *off working*; that the merchant went away without giving him the least notice that his pension was to cease; that he had still kept his post praying to God for his return; besides that, relying on his accustomed liberality he had contracted some debts for his support, but, upon demanding his *arrears* the merchant had laughed at him, and threatened him. After a debate by the Dey in Council, the merchant was condemned to pay the *arrears*, but released from any promise to relieve him in future!

Execution at Vienna.—Crimes, as well as punishments, are rare, owing to the vigilance and severity of the police. A murder is scarce ever committed, and robberies are by no means common. At almost every hour of the day or night, a stranger may walk the streets or travel the public roads in safety. Of course, executions happen very seldom; but when they take place, they are conducted with admired propriety and effect.—I had the curiosity, for the first time in my life, to be present at an execution, only a few days ago; which, from the circumstances that attended it, well merits a particular description. Many thousand spectators of all conditions assembled to witness it; and I never saw any public ceremony performed with so much solemnity and awful decorum. Four men convicted of robbery, aggravated by circumstances of cruelty and inhumanity, were sentenced to die; not by the halter, as with us, but by the sword of the executioner. They suffered on the Esplanade, without one of gates, upon a circular place or piece of ground walled in, raised twelve or fourteen feet above the level of the Esplanade. In order to have a better view of it, I got into a cart placed near the scaffold, where I could distinguish even the countenance and features of the criminals.

The first of the four malefactors having been seated in a chair screwed down into the ground, his arms and body were next tied with cords, in order to prevent him from moving, and his neck was laid quite bare to the shoulders. A bandage being drawn across his eyes, four Augustine monks with a crucifix approached, and after prayer confessed him. The executioner's assistant then collecting his hair, pulled up his head with a view to afford a fairer mark. Meanwhile the executioner, who was a very decent man in his figure and dress, arrived in a hackney coach. When all the requisite preparations were made, he threw off his coat, and being in his white waistcoat, he unsheathed the instrument of punishment. It was a stout two-edged sword, of an equal breadth quite to the point, prodigiously heavy, broad, and sharp as a razor. Coming in flank of the criminal, who was blindfolded, and ignorant of the moment, he took off the head at one stroke, with a dexterity and celerity exceeding imagination. The assistant held it up streaming with blood, and then laid it down on the ground; while the decapitated trunk was allowed to remain for some seconds in the chair, the blood spouting up at first to the heighth of three or four feet in the air. Two men next untied the corpse, and taking it by the legs and shoulders, bore it to a little distance. The head was carried with it, and the whole covered with a large mat.

Previous to beheading the second culprit, the chair was wiped clean from the blood with which it had been stained; the ropes were washed, and sand scattered over the place; so that when he was brought up to suffer, no trace of the preceding execution was visible. About half an hour elapsed between their respective deaths; the last three being beheaded with the same dexterity as the first, and the velocity with which the sword passed through the neck, and dissevered the head, was such, that the blade scarcely appeared bloody.

After inflicting each stroke, the executioner took out a white handkerchief, and wiped away the globules of blood which stood upon the sword; then sheathed, and laid it down at some paces from the chair, concealed by a cloke. The whole ceremony being ended, he advanced forward, and holding up the instrument of justice immediately after he had taken off the head of the last criminal, he addressed himself to the assembled multitude, demanding whether he had well performed his duty. They signified their approbation, and he then withdrew; while the people, before they dispersed, joined the monks in prayer for the souls of the departed. The four trunks and heads were exposed during some hours on wheels, to the view of every one, and afterwards interred.

To Farmers.—This is emphatically the time to destroy caterpillers in your orchards. On large trees blow them off with a gun charged with powder, or poke off their nests with a swab placed on the end of a stick, dipped in lime water. On young trees, place a clod of earth in the crotch, grass downwards, and they will soon leave the tree.—*Albany Argus.*

Lands for Sale.

IN the Townships of Nelson and Nassasagawiya, in the District of Gore, being composed of

Lots No.	4,	in 2d	Concession.
- -	8,	6th	do
- -	3, 7, 14,	7th	do

of *Nelson*, 100 Acres, each.

Lots No.	17,	in 2d	Concession.
- -	7, 11,	3d	do
- -	10, 16,	6th	do

of *Nassasagawiya*, 100 Acres each.

An indisputable title will be given, and the Lands free from settlement duties, having been granted in remuneration for survey. Application to be made to WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Esqr. and CALEB HOPKINS, residing on Dundas Street, in the Township of Nelson, who will show the Lands, and Terms of Sale,

June 10th, 1819. 25tf

General Land Agency Office,
York, 24th May, 1819.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the undermentioned Lands, viz.

Home District, Upper Canada.

WHITBY,

Lot No. 29, in 4th Concession } 200 Acres
——— 8, ——6th do. }
——— 24, ——8th do. } 200 Acres
South 1/2 28, ——8th do. }

SCARBOROUGH,

Lot No. 16, in 1st Concession } 100 do.
——— 15, ——4th do. }

BENJAMIN GEALE,
JAMES FITZGIBBON.

General Land Agency Office,
York, 24th May, 1819.

Home District, } General Adjourned
York, } Quarter Session of the
TO WIT: } Peace, from the 13th April, held at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, 15th May, 1819.

ORDERED, that the Leases of the remainder of the Lots in the Market Square, be sold at Public Auction.—The Sale to commence at the Market House, on Saturday the 22d inst. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue every following Saturday, until the whole are disposed of.

By Order of the Court,
S. HEWARD.
Clerk of the Peace, H. D.

NOTICE.

CASH,

and the highest price, paid for hatting and shipping

FURS,

BY

ROGERS & STOCKINGS,
delivered at their Hat Manufactory, opposite J. Murchison's, Merchant Tailor, York,

WANTED to purchase, A Farm within 20 miles of York, with at least, 40 acres of improvement, with a good Dwelling House and Barn; any person having such to dispose of, will hear of a purchaser on applying to Mr. FRANCIS LEYS, at the store of Alexander Wood, Esqr.

York, June 3d, 1819. 6w.

Bringing out Emigrants from Ireland.

Messrs. WM. BUCHANAN, & Co. of Londonderry,

HAVING two first class Ships, which they purpose to keep constantly employed in the Passenger Trade between Londonderry and Quebec, are desirous of affording every facility to those who may be desirous of paying the money at York or Montreal, to aid their relations in coming out, and with this view, they refer for terms to Mr. Charles Caldwell, at Messrs. Quetton St. George's, & Co. York, or to Messrs. Molson's Montreal.

York, 25th May, 1819.

ANY Person or Persons cutting, carrying away, or destroying the Timber on Lot No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of York, will be prosecuted with the utmost severity of the Law.

York, 23d May, 1819.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SEVERAL emigrants, are desirous of getting employment in digging wells, cellars, making roads, or other work of that nature. Enquire at this office.

York, 19th May.

A SERMON

DELIVERED IN
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, QUEBEC,
By the late Rev. ALEX. SPARK, D. D.
on the 7th March, 1819,
The day of his Death.
ALSO,
A Funeral Sermon,
PREACHED on that OCCASION,
the 14th March, 1819.
A small number of the above for sale at this Office.

A FARM FOR SALE,

BEING composed of the rear halves of Lots No. 10 & 11, in 2d Concession of Markham, with about 70 acres under improvement; it is well watered & excellent Land. Enquire of

EZEK. BENSON.

York, 21st April, 1819.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor, Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

Joseph Burton,
ORNAMENTAL
HOUSE PAINTER
AND
GLAZIER
FROM LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that all orders in the line of his profession will be strictly attended to, and neatly executed, on reasonable terms. Orders taken in by Mr. Mosly, Auctioneer.

Scarborough, April 6th, 1819.

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the following Lots of Land, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Ensley, viz. 19, 20, 22, 24, 29, 30, most eligibly situated on the North side of the Rideau Lake, which forms their southern boundary. The great road to the Perth Settlement leading throughout of the Lots. They abound in excellent Timber, which from its being contiguous to water communication may be rafted to Montreal at a trifling expence. The quality of the soil and other advantages are such as to render this a desirable purchase of Farmers or persons engaged in the Lumber Trade. For terms of payment and other particulars apply to William Marshall Esq. Perth Settlement, or the Subscriber in Woodhouse, London District.

ROBERT NICHOL.

York, Feb. 11 1819. 6mts.

The Church Catechism
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. THOS. HAMILTON, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods
AND
Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES,
IN CASH,
will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American *Bank Notes*

exchanged, at a small discount.

tf—12.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 11 west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of wild Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 } Whitchurch.
4th Concession. }

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 5 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Gosfield Eastern Division, & Acres Western District, 200

The Northerly parts of No. 25 & 26 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Dereham, District of London, 200

North half of Lot No. 24 and the Southerly part of No. 21 in the said Township of Dereham, 200

Lot No. 21 in the 9th Concession do. do. 200

Lot No. 27 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Murray, in the District of Newcastle 200

1000

Part of Lot No. 7 South side of Hospital Street in the Township of York containing, 3-4 of an acre

ALSO

A Good new two Story Dwelling HOUSE, Store House, Stable and other out Houses, situate opposite the Church in the said Town of York, the said House is well finished with four rooms on the lower floor, and seven on the upper floor, with a good Cellar under the kitchen, and a durable well of excellent water in the said Cellar, also a good two horse pleasure Waggon, and one do. one horse do. do.

EZEK. BENSON.

York, 30th March, 1819. tf—14.

General Land Agency Office,
YORK, UPPER-CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expense.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions with it, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be post-paid.

B. GEALE,
J. FITZGIBBON.

York, 29th March, 1819 tf—14.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the Public, that they have just received from Montreal, a very extensive assortment of Goods (too numerous to specify,) which will enable them to serve those who may be pleased to call at their store, on more reasonable Terms than the usual mode of doing business in the Country Establishments—this system they are determined to persevere in, and humbly hope it will meet with that approbation and support which it may merit.

FOWKE, WEBSTER & Co.

Smith's Creek, 15th March 1819. 2m 13.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14, in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

LANDS FOR SALE.

In the Township of Clarke,

Lots No. 16 17 & 18,	Broken fronts		
	600 Acres.		
16 17 & 18,	1st Con.	600.	
17 & 18	2d do	400	
17 & 18	3d do	400.	

In the Township of Cramahe,

Lots No. 17 18 & 19	3d Con.	600.
14 & 15	4th do	400.

In the Township of Darlington,

Lots No. 15	3d Concession	200
8	4th do	200.

In the Township of York,

Lot No. 37 3d Concession 200.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 16th Dec. 1818.—tf—51.

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.
In the York Market during the last week.

		Dollar at 5s.					
		From			To		
ARTICLES.	PER.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d
Beef	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	7 1-2
Mutton	——	0	0	6	0	0	7
Veal	——	0	0	6	0	0	7 1-2
Pork	——	0	0	6	0	0	8
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
Butter	——	0	0	9	0	1	0
Eggs	doz.	0	0	7½	0	1	0
Wheat	bush	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Oats	——	0	0	0	0	2	9
Turnips	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flour	cwt.	0	15	0	0	18	9
Tallow	lb.	0	0	5	0	0	7 1-2
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hay	ton	3	0	0	0	0	0
Wood	cord	0	12	6	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum, if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance: to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsq.
5 lines & under,	7s. 6d.	1 7½
6 to 10 lines,	3	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d. per line, the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. No advertisement above 10 lines, will be entered less than 5s. for the first insertion.—A great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - - *Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - *Belleville.*
Major Rogers, - - - - *New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq. - - *Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - *Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - *Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - *Queenston*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point*
M. Burwell, Esq. - - *Port Talbot*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - *Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - - *Amherstburg*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE,
YORK.

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ession given, the following
nd, in the 6th Concession of
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side of the Rideau Lake,
ns their southern boundary,
road to the Perth Settlement,
ough one of the Lots. They
excellent Timber, which
ing contiguous to water com-
may be raised to Montreal
expence. The quality of
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persons engaged in the Lum-
For terms of payment and
lars apply to William Mer-
Perth Settlement, or the Sub-
Woodhouse, London Dis-

ROBERT NICHOL.
eb. 11 1819. 6m8.

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Hundred acres in the
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, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

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600 Acres.
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17 & 18 2d. do 400.
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17 18 & 19 3d Con. 600.
14 & 15 4th do 400.
Township of Darlington,
15 3d Concession 200
8 4th do 200.
the Township of York,
37 3d Concession 200.
EORGE CROOKSHANK.
16th Dec, 1818 —*tf.* 51.

Church Catechism
SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CE OF PROVISION, &c.
York Market during the last
week.

	Dollar at 5s.				
S. PER.	FROM £. s. d.			TO £ s. d	
lb.	0	0	4	0	0 7 1-2
——	0	0	6	0	0 7
——	0	0	6	0	0 7 1-2
pair	0	0	0	0	0 8
each	0	0	0	0	0 0
——	0	0	0	0	0 0
lb.	0	0	0	0	0 7 1-2
——	0	1	0	0	1 3
doz.	0	0	7½	0	1 0
bush.	0	0	0	0	3 9
——	0	0	0	0	3 9
——	0	0	0	0	3 9
——	0	0	0	0	3 9
——	0	0	0	0	0 0
s hend	0	0	0	0	0 0
cwt.	0	15	0	0	18 9
bl.	1	5	0	1	12 6
lb.	0	0	0	0	0 7 1-2
——	0	0	0	0	1 0
ton	3	0	0	0	0 0
cord	0	12	6	0	15 0

MS OF THIS GAZETTE.
Dollars per Annum—if sent by Mail,
lars and a Half. The subscriptions to
advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of
Subscribers who receive their papers
ot are requested to give 2 or 3 months
ould they wish to discontinue their
ion.
ADVERTISEMENTS
first insertion. each subs.
& under, 2s 6d. 2 1-2d.
lines, 5 1 3
ceeding 10 lines, 4d. per line, 1st
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4s for the first insertion—A great
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nths or more, provided it is so stated
e advertisement is left at the office.
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ap, Esq. - - - - *Glengarry.*
rood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall.*
son, Esq. - - - - - *Perth.*
e, Esq. - - - - *Brockville.*
aulay, Esq. - - *Kingston.*
vabil, Esq. - - *Bellevill.*
Rogers, - - - - *Nea-Castle.*
Bethune, Esq. - - - *Hamilton.*
hergill, Esq. - - - *Toronto.*
tt, Esq. - - - - *Ancaster.*
ooks, Esq. - - - *Niagara.*
Cornick, Esq. - - - *Queenston*
ell, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point.*
rwell, Esq. - - - *Port Talbot*
ds, Esq. - - - - *Sandwich.*
on, Esq. - - - - *Amherstburg.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

Council Office

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. III. YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1819. No. 32.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :

To all to whom these presents shall come.

GREETING.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to us by a Petition from divers of our Justices of the Peace in and for the Eastern District of our Province of Upper Canada, and others our Loving Subjects within the same, that the establishment of a public Fair or mart in the Town of Cornwall, in the said Eastern District, would tend greatly to the welfare, convenience and prosperous advancement of the said District: NOW KNOW YE, that in furtherance of so desirable an object, WE have thought fit by our letters patent, bearing even date with these presents, to give and grant unto JOHN KERR, Esq. being our Sheriff in and for the Eastern District, and to his Successors respectively Sheriffs, of the same, for the time being, to and for the use and benefit, and for the resort and intercourse of our liege subjects of this Province of Upper Canada, ALL and Singular, the public Fair and mart, and the right, privilege, advantage, and franchise of keeping and holding a public Fair and mart, as stewards of the same respectively, at and within the Town of Cornwall, in the County of Stormont, in the Eastern District aforesaid, at two different times in each and every year ; that is to say, to begin and be holden on the first Monday of the Month of May, and the first Monday in the Month of November, and to continue at each time, respectively, for and during the space of six successive days, and no longer. SUBJECT NEVERTHELESS to the conditions, provisoes for payment of picage and Stallage restrictions and limitations in our said Letters Patent contained, as reference being thereto had will more fully appear.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our forces therein, at York, this thirteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen and in the fifty-ninth year of our reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Our Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the fifty-second year of Our Reign, entitled an "Act to enable the Governor Lieutenant "Governor, or person administering "the Government of this Province, "to appoint one or more additional "Port or Ports, place or places of Entry "within this Province, and to appoint "one or more Collector or Collectors of "the same respectively" revived and continued by an Act passed in the fifty sixth year of our reign, entitled "An Act "to revive and continue an Act passed "in the forty-second year of His "Majesty's Reign," entitled, "An Act "to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint "one or more additional Port or Ports, "place or places of Entry withinthis Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively" *It is provided* that it shall & may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province, by & with the advice & consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion shall require, and as to him shall seem meet, to declare and appoint by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, place or places (other than ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandise not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into our said Province from the United States of America, AND WHEREAS for the greater facility in collecting the said duties and also for the convenience of trade it is requisite that an additional Port & place of Entry should be established at the mouth of SMITH'S CREEK, in the Township of Hope, in the County of Durham, in the District of Newcastle, of our said Province of Upper Canada, NOW KNOW YE, that WE, taking the same into Our Royal consideration, DO hereby under the authority of the said Act passed in the forty second year of our Reign, and revived and continued by the said Act, passed in the fifty sixth year of our Reign, and by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council. DECLARE and APPOINT an additional Port of Entry and Clearance at the mouth of Smith's Creek, in the Township of Hope, in the County of Durham, in the District of Newcastle, aforesaid, to be called "PORT HOPE," for the Entry and Clearance of all Goods and Merchandise, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into our said Province from the United States of America, in the same manner as other Ports of Entry and Clearance, heretofore established under and by virtue of the said Act.

IN TESTIMONY whereof WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-first day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the Fifty-ninth year of our Reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Spear or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Burford : and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table :

	Sterling.
Two hundred Acres, - -	£16 17 6
Three hundred Acres, - -	24 11 7
Four hundred Acres, - -	32 5 8
Five hundred Acres, -	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres, -	47 13 10
Seven hundred Acres, -	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres, -	63 2 0
Nine hundred Acres, - -	70 16 1
One thousand Acres, - -	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres, - -	86 4 3
Twelve hundr d Acres, - -	93 18 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £5 14 1

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)
On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 30th 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to *JOHN FOSTER*, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date ; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council ; that Lot No. 5, in the 12th Concession of Bertie, will be thrown open for Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto within Six Months from this date.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th April, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Representative of HENRY GROAT, to take out the Lease of the Clergy Reserve, No. 31 in the 3d Concession of Whitby, within six months from this date ; or on failure thereof the Lot will be Leased to EDWARD STARR.

By Order of His Excellency, the Lieut. Gov. in Council
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.
6m.—16.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th April, 1819.

IT being desirable to open the Road to Penetanguishene, which commences on the North Side of Kempenfelt Bay, in Lake Simcoe, His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, this day, has been pleased to Order, that to such persons qualified to receive Grants from the Crown, as are able and willing to perform Settlement Duty, Locations of Two Hundred Acres will be made, upon their undertaking to begin their Settlement Duty within One Month after receiving the Certificate of Location, and continuing the same, until a Dwelling House be erected, and Ten Acres cleared adjacent to the Road, and one half of the Road in front of the Location also cleared.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York 18th April 1819.

THE Period for Proffer to Lease the Privilege of taking Ore on the Crow River, is extended to Six Months from this date, in order to afford time to CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq. and others, to make Specific proposals, which are expected, rather to secure the advantage of Iron Works than to raise a Revenue.

By order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York 13th April 1819.

WHEREAS no vacant Land being found in the District of Niagara, it is not expedient to appoint a Board to locate deserving Settlers therein, yet to facilitate applicants for Land, it is ordered that in future the personal attendance of applicants for Land (being natives of the Province) may be dispensed with, their Petitions being respectively accompanied by a Certificate from a Commissioner appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, that their Petitioner is deserving of encouragement as an industrious and Loyal subject, and has taken the Oath of Allegiance.

His Excellency is pleased to appoint Commissioners for the above purpose in the District of Niagara,

JOHN SMITHSTON Esq. *Niagara.*
THOMAS DICKSON Esq. *Queenston.*
HON. THOMAS CLARK. *Stamford.*
JOHN WARREN Esq. *Fort Erie.*
ABRAHAM NELLES Esq. *Grimsby.*

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 30 June, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Proposals will be received at this Office, on or before the ninth day of August next, for the Survey of six Townships, containing about 100,000 acres each, situate in the London and Western Districts, bounded southerly by the River Thames, and the Townships of Oxford, Camden, and Chatham, and northwesterly by a line extending from the north-west angle of the Township of London, to the north-east angle of the Shawanese Township.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the Lands surveyed, and to be performed after the manner and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this Office of the 14th December and 8th February last.

THOMAS RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 15th July, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office, on or before the 28th of August next, for completing in Survey the residue of the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester and Osgoode, also the 18th Concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts, to be paid for in Land by a per centage on the Lands Surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this office.

THO'S. RIDOUT, *Surv. Gen.*

MILL SEAT.

THE Lot No. 4, 3d Concession, in the Township of Chinguacousy containing 200 Acres of Land, and comprising a valuable Mill-Seat, will be granted for the purpose of affording to settlers the accommodation of a Grist and Saw Mill. Conditions of grant to be seen at the Surveyor General's Office in the Town of York. JOHN SMALL.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th July, 1819.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

A Bay horse six years old, some white on his face, a white ring round one of his hind feet supposed to be done with a cord, a scar from the hoof of one of his fore feet, a natural trotter, brought to this place by Mr. Bently from Markham at or about York ; any Person giving information where he may be had will receive four dollars reward. Apply at this Office.)

JOHN LITTLE.
Colchester, 12th June 1819.

CHURCH PEW.

A Single PEW in the Church to let. Enquire at this Office.

PRINTING INK.

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FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, May 27.

In some private letters from Paris, it is said that the king's health is considerably improved of late, and that the coronation will certainly take place on the 25th of August. The exiles whom it was lately proposed to recal from banishment, are, Marshal Soult, Gen. Grouchy, Gen. Pire, M. Real, and Colonel Millinet. The language in which their petitions were drawn up, was highly injudicious. They proceeded upon such grounds as were calculated rather to offend than conciliate his Majesty, who refused to comply with the prayer of the petitioners, though some of them were zealously supported by the duke d'Angoulême, and had the suffrage of ministers also.

We lament to state, that another great failure took place on Saturday. The house has been long established as German merchants, and was considered one of the most respectable in the city of London: it is reported to have stopt for a very considerable sum. Accounts have been received that the house of Theodorui and G. F. Gulcher and Co. of Amsterdam, has also stopped payment for a very considerable amount.

MAY, 28.

Letters have been received in the city this morning, dated Cape of Good Hope, March 20. All the troops, which could be mustered, amounting to near 3000 men, were embarking for the corn districts, which are about 600 miles distant from Cape town. The want of cavalry was severely felt.

The foreign mails of yesterday bring little news. Our prince Leopold has had an audience of the king of France, accompanied by the British Ambassador. M. Lafitte has circulated a paper among the chamber of deputies, defending himself from a charge which had been made upon him, of sharing in the foreign loan, which he afterwards attacked in his place as deputy, for its injurious effects upon the public interests of France.

A fact, well worthy the most serious attention of the public, was stated by Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt the other day at the meeting at the London tavern, in support of the Plymouth and Dartmoor railway, that in the course of last year, £1,800,000 were paid to Russia for 18,760 tons of dressed flax; and that £37,484 were paid to the United States of America for flaxseed, chiefly for Ireland; and that he was authorised to state, by those who presided over the linen board in that country, that even should all the forest of Dartmoor be turned to the culture of flax, Ireland was ready to take every grain of its seed.

It is with much pleasure we are enabled to state, upon the authority of private letters from Liverpool, that trade is once more reviving in that great commercial town. Cotton is on the advance, though the quantity imported is immense. It is supposed that our East India supply will ruin American market, although the raw material is not so good as that of the United States: it is, however, sufficiently good for the prices which the manufactured articles now fetch.

A debate of some length took place in the house of lords, May 21, on the subject of bank restriction. Before coming to the order of the day, the earl of Lauderdale moved for a paper which he said he understood has been presented to the earl of Liverpool by the governor & deputy governor of the bank. After some remarks from the latter, the paper was produced and read by the clerk, as follows:

At a court of directors at the bank, on Thursday, the 20th May, 1819.

The directors of the bank of England, having taken into their most serious consideration the reports of the several committees of the two houses of Parliament, appointed to inquire into the state of the bank of England, with reference to the expediency of the resumption of cash payments at the period now fixed, have thought it their duty to lay before his majesty's ministers, as early as possible, their sentiments with regard to the measures suggested by those committees, for the approbation of Parliament.

In the first place it appears, that in the view of the committees, the measure of the bank recommencing cash-payments on the 5th July next, the time prescribed by the existing law, is utterly impracticable, and "would be entirely insufficient, if not ruinous." Secondly, it appears, that the two committees have come to their conclusion at a period when the outstanding notes of the bank of England do not much exceed £25,000,000, when the price of gold is about £4 1s. per ounce, and when there is great distress from the stagnation of commerce, and the fall of prices of imported articles.

It must be obvious to his majesty's ministers, that as long as such a state of things shall last, or one in any degree similar, without either considerable improvement on one side, or growing worse on the other, the bank, acting as it does at present, and keeping its issues nearly at the present level, could not venture to return to cash payments with any probability of benefit to the public, or safety to the establishment.

The two committees of parliament, apparently actuated by this consideration, have advised that the bank shall not open payments in coin for the period of four years, but shall be obliged from 1st May, 1821, to discharge their notes in standard gold bullion at mint price, when demanded in sums not amounting to less than 30oz. And as it appeared to the committees expedient that this return to payments, at mint price, should be made gradually, they propose that on the 1st day of February next, the bank should pay their notes in bullion, if demanded, in sums not less than 60 oz. at the rate of £4 1s per oz; and from the 1st of October, 1820, to the 1st of May following, at £3 19s. 6d. per oz.

If the directors of the bank have a true comprehension of the views of the committees, in submitting this scheme to parliament, they are obliged to infer, that the object of the committees is to secure at every hazard, and under every possible variation of circumstances, the return of payment in gold, at mint price, for bank notes, at the expiration of two years; and that this measure is so to be managed, that the mint price denominations shall ever afterwards be preserved, leaving the market or exchange price of gold to be controlled by the bank, solely by the amount of their issue of notes.

It further appears to the directors, with regard to the final execution of this plan, and the payment of the bank notes in gold at mint price, that discretionary power is to be taken away from the bank, and that it is merely to regulate its issues, and make purchases of gold, so as to be enabled to answer all possible demands, whenever its treasury shall be again opened for the payment of its notes.

Under these impressions, the directors of the bank think it right to observe to his majesty's ministers, that being engaged to pay on demand, their notes in statutable coin, at the mint price of £3 17s. 10 1-2d. per ounce, they ought to be the last persons who should object to any measure calculated to effect that end; but as it is their duty to consider the effect of any measure adopted, as operating on the general issue of their notes, by which all the private banks are regulated, and of which the whole currency (exclusive of notes of private bankers) is composed, they feel themselves obliged by the new situation in which they have been placed by the restriction act of 1797, to bear in mind not less their duties to the establishment over which they preside, than their duties to the community at large, whose interests in a pecuniary and commercial relation have in a great degree been confided to their discretion.

The directors, being thus obliged to extend their views and embrace the interests of the whole community in their consideration of this measure, cannot but feel a repugnance, however involuntary, to pledge themselves in approbation of a system which in their opinion, in all its great tendencies & operations, concerns the country in general more than the immediate interests of the bank.

If is not certainly a part of the regular duty of the bank, under its original institution, to enter into the general views of policy by which this great empire is to be governed in all its commercial and pecuniary transactions, which exclusively belong to the administration, to parliament, and to the community at large; nor is it the province of the bank to expound the principles by which these views ought to be regulated—by a proper and appropriate duty in the management of the concerns of the banking establishment, of the interest of the national debt, the ludgments consigned to the care, and the ordinary advances it has been accustomed to make to government. But when the directors are now to be called upon, in the new situation in which they are placed by the restriction act, to procure a fund for supporting the whole national currency, either in bullion or in coin; and when it is proposed that they should effect this measure within a given period, by regulating the market price of gold, by a limitation of the amount of the issue of bank notes, with whatever distress such limitation may be attended to individuals, or the community at large, they feel it their bounden and imperious duty, to state their sentiments thus explicitly, in the first instance, to his majesty's ministers on this subject, that a tacit consent and concurrence in this measure may not at a future period be construed into previous implied sanction, on their part, of a system which they cannot but consider fraught with very great uncertainty and risk.

It is impossible for them to decide before hand what shall be the course of events for the next two years; they have no right to hazard a flattering conjecture for which they have not real grounds, in which they may be disappointed, and for which they may be considered responsible. They cannot venture to advise unrelenting continuance of pecuniary pressures upon the commercial world, of which it is impossible for them either to foresee or estimate the consequences.

The directors have already submitted to the house of lords the expediency of the bank's paying its notes in bullion at the market price of the day, with a view of seeing how far favourable commercial balances may operate in restoring the former order of things of which they might take advantage; and with a similar view they have proposed that the government should repay the bank a considerable part of the sums that have been advanced upon exchequer bills. These two measures would allow time for a correct judgment to be formed upon the state of the bullion market, and upon the real result of those changes which the late war may have produced in all its consequences of increased public debt, increased taxes, increased prices, and altered relations as to interest, capital, and commercial dealings with the continent; and how far the alterations thus produced are temporary or permanent, and to what extent, and in what degree they operate.

It was the design of the directors, in pursuance of the before mentioned two measures, to take advantage of every circumstance which could enable the bank to extend its purchases of bullion as far as a legitimate consideration of the ordinary wants of the nation for a sufficient currency could possibly warrant. Beyond this point they do not consider themselves justified in going, upon any opinion, conjecture, or speculation merely their own; and when a system is recommended it seems to take away from the bank any thing like a discretionary consideration of the necessities and the distresses of the commercial world. If the directors withheld their previous consent, it is not from a want of deference to his majesty's government, or to the opinions of the committees of the two houses of parliament, but solely from a serious feeling that they have no right whatever to invest themselves with their own accord, with the responsibility of countenancing a measure, in which the whole community is deeply involved, and possibly to compromise the universal interests of the empire, in all the relations of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and revenue, by a seeming acquiescence or declared approbation on the part of the directors of the bank of England.

The consideration of these great questions, and the degree in which all those leading and connecting interests may be affected by the measure proposed, rests with the legislature; and this for them, after solemn deliberation, and not for the bank, to determine and decide upon the course to be adopted.

Whatever reflections may have from time to time been cast upon the bank; whatever invidious representations of its conduct may have been made, the cautious conduct it adopted in so measuring the amount of currency as to make it adequate to the wants both of the nation and of the government, at the same time keeping it within reasonable bounds, when compared with what existed before the war, as is shown in the lords' report, page 10, 11, 12, and 13; the recent effort to return to a system of cash payments which commenced with the fairest prospects, (but which was afterwards frustrated by events that could not be foreseen nor controlled by the bank,) are of themselves a sufficient refutation of all the obloquy which has so undeservedly been heaped upon the establishment.

The directors of the bank of England, in submitting these considerations to his majesty's ministers, request that they may be allowed to assure them, that it is always their anxious desire, as far as it depends upon them, to aid, by every consistent means, the measures of the legislature for furthering the prosperity of the empire.

ROBERT BEST, Sec'y.

Order of the day, on the report of the secret committee and Earl Harcourt's resolution was then taken up, and after some remarks, the Earl of Lauderdale moved to amend them by striking out the whole after the two first words, and substituting seven other resolutions, which he read. After a debate in which the Earls of Liverpool and Lauderdale spoke at great length, the proposed amendment was negatived without a division, and the original resolutions were carried with only two or three dissentient voices.

LONDON, May 29.

The Committee of Merchants, who have undertaken to oppose the Bill now passing through the House of Commons, to prohibit Foreign enlistment, have put forth a sort of Manifesto upon the subject. They urge in this State document, that we ought not to prevent Buenos Ayres from warring against Spain, because, at a former period, when Spain was hostile to us, we had encouraged the insubordination of the colonists, and because, by the proposed measure, we may cripple the growing commercial relations between this country and South America. This is the whole scope of their arguments, though expanded over a wider space of words.

An attempt on the Duke of York.—On Tuesday last, a man of the name of Decey was examined at Bow street, he had been found in the Duke of York's house, near his bed chamber, after his royal highness had retired to rest. He was discovered by the page as he also was going to bed, and had he entered only a minute later, he would have got uninterrupted to the duke's chamber: he had entered over the garden wall from the Green Park, by means of a large stone tied to a rope, which he threw over the wall. His plea was that, he had written in vain to the duke, informing him of his distress, and having been denied admittance by the porter at the front door, he had recourse to the expedient described, in order to have an interview with his royal highness: he was committed to Bridewell as vagrant. The unfortunate man attempted some time since to drown himself in the canal in St. James' Park.

The loss occasioned by the fire which broke out in the timber yards of Christiana, is estimated at above £250,000 sterling.

Pedestrian Feat.—J. Bigmore, a lad, whose exertions in running by the side of stage-coaches has excited notice in Suffolk and Norfolk, accomplished an extraordinary feat on the 26th ult. He started from Sudbury with a coach at half past 12 at noon, and ran eleven miles in the first hour. On stopping at the different stages he took no rest, but assisted in putting in the horses, and again set off with alacrity. In this manner he kept up with the coach the whole way to Norwich, a distance of nearly 60 miles, where he arrived five minutes before seven; nor did he seem at all distressed, but walked about to view the city. He has a very sickly and emaciated appearance, is about 15 years of age, and of rather a short stature. In order to breath freely, he placed a piece of cane between his teeth, so as to keep his lips partly open. The only recompence he obtains for his labor, is the voluntary contribution of accidental admirers of his feats.

Law Promotions.—The following arrangement, it is confidently stated at Edinburgh, is about to take place in the Supreme Courts of Scotland.—It is the most extensive promotion that has occurred there for many years.

The Hon. Baron Norton, to be Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in the room of the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, who retires on a pension.

The Lord Chief Commissioner Adams, resigns his gown as a Baron of the Exchequer, and his salary is to be raised to a sum equal to the Chiefs of the other Courts, viz. £4,000 a year.

Sir Patrick Murray to be the new Baron of the Exchequer.

The Lord Advocate Macmoschy succeeds the late Lord Ilerton as one of the Judges of the Court of Session, and also as a Lord of Justiciary.

Sir William Rae, the present Sheriff of the County of Edinburgh, is to fill the important office of Lord Advocate.

Mr. Wedderburn, the Solicitor General, promoted to the Bench, in the room of Lord Balmatyne, who retires on the pension.

Mr. Home Drummond to be the new Solicitor General.

Mr. Borthwick to be Remembrancer of the Exchequer, vice Sir Peter Murray; and Mr. Allan Dall to be Sheriff of Edinburgh, in the room of Sir William Rae.

VELOCIPEDIMANIA.

The invasion of this ingenious and fashionable machine promises to give rise to an endless variety of pleasing and useful progressions. Before we saw the performance of Mr. Johnson, who exhibits at the manège hall, although we were well aware of the advantages of the velocipede when ridden under circumstances favorable to the progress of the machine, we had no conception of the graceful movements of which it is capable in skilful hands. Skating has always been considered as the most elegant recreation, but velocipeding (or whatever it may be called) is in our opinion, more pleasant, as performed by the gentleman we have mentioned.

We subjoin a few straggling paragraphs on the subject of the velocipede, which, promises in be as much the rage as the kaleidescope was of late. This we ventured to predict in the Mercury, of the 12th Feb. page 262, when we first gave a detailed description of the invention with an engraved illustration.

"Mr. Birch, the coachmaker, has constructed a vehicle, called the Velocimanipede, or Phaton in miniature, calculated to carry three persons. The centre, or body of the carriage, is supposed to be for a female; the fro "ls for a gentleman to sit on a narrow ridle, to guide it. At the back is a small Dicky to work the mind wheels by machinery; it goes over a distance of ground of one mile in three minutes, and can be kept up with ease at 8 miles an hour. It weighs only 100 pounds."

"Amongst other pieces of mechanical ingenuity, a pedestrian chariot has been invented which is calculated for the conveyance of ladies. The wheels are upwards of six feet in diameter, and run parallel to each other. The seat is below the centre of gravity, which prevents the rider from being thrown, or easily losing the equilibrium. It is called the Gymnasiodromist."

A substitute for walking has been already seen in this country. It has been entirely surpassed by an Italian, who has made a kind of Pegasus of the hobby horse, if we may believe the foreign papers, one of which says, "A Mr. Brisance, of Milan, has invented a new travelling machine, which is said to be far superior to that of Baron Drais, and with which the traveller may go backwards. In the front of this vehicle, the Milan papers say, there is a winged horse, by the wings of which the carriage is put in motion."

On Tuesday evening, while a gentleman was exercising on one of the Velocipedes of the assembly room in Conduit-street, he was thrown with such force from his seat that he had three of his teeth knocked out by the fall.—It is added that notwithstanding this unpleasant accident, the gentleman means to persevere "in spite of his teeth."

IRISH DIAMOND.—A circumstance of a singular nature, and likely to attract the notice of mineralogists, especially in Ireland, is at present the subject of conversation among the literati of Dublin. An exceedingly fine specimen of diamond crystallized has been found in the sand of a small stream in the north of Ireland. It is of the species called by lapidaries, the yellow diamond, of extreme beauty, and remarkable size. A discovery of this kind, should it lead to further similar results, will be enough to change the distinguishing title of The Emerald Isle.

The use of a dead Wife.—A German journal contains the following paragraph: "The wife of a labouring man, in the neighbourhood of Stockholm, died some time ago, and the husband made the necessary preparations for her interment; he, however, deposited a block of wood in the coffin, instead of the corpse, which he conveyed, during the night, into a forest, that it might serve as a bait for wild beasts. By this horrible expedient he succeeded in catching a wolf and two foxes. On the circumstance being made known, the man was arrested and carried before a Court of Justice; but far from being intimidated, he claimed the reward offered for destroying mischievous animals.

M. Valabregue, the husband of Madame Catalani, has arrived in Paris, for the purpose of engaging a residence for his Lady. Madame Catalani intends not only to retire from the stage, but never to sing in public, even at a concert.

To the Editor of the London Monthly Magazine.

SIR,—As many persons are prevented from using opera glasses by thinking it expensive, I beg to recommend, the following method as recommended from experience:—

Make the bed quite flat, five feet wide of goat's hair,—without any down, long or short; sow it with onions. There are two ways sown, (least one should fail,) about one inch deep, near each other, twelve inches each way sow two rows, and if the spring is cold and dry, let the weeds grow until rain comes. In October, cover the bed with manure, or rotten hot bed. The next spring remove the weakest of the two plants, and keep the bed free from weeds. Samples have been sent to the Horticultural Society, cut in third year, and very large.

To raise seed, select the thickest stems; after blossoming sufficiently, take off the tops, to make the seed strong. This is also the best way to raise double ten weeks and Brompton stocks. Six pods are sufficiently for any strong plant, setting them to flower near double ones is of no use. The exercise I have always found in cultivation & transplanting into rich soil; wild flowers are seldom double. Keep all small seeds in the pod until you sow them.

J. STAFFORD,

57, Wood-street.

In Russia, a general system of improvement has been introduced, with the most decided success, into all the scientific and military establishments; and the mind of the nation expands more and more under the wise and judicious direction of the ministers of public education. Doubtless, nothing contributed more immediately to this object, or has a more direct influence on the civilization of the lower classes than the public and gratuitous schools. Within these few years, upwards of two thousand of these schools have been established, several of which are governed by young Russians who have been sent to England in order to be instructed in the Lancasterian method.

The liberality of the Emperor and of the Dowager Empress towards these establishments, and, in general towards every thing that regards education, is almost unbounded; and their example is imitated by a great many rich individuals

SWEDEN.—We hear from Stockholm that the prince royal, in his quality of Chancellor of the University of Upsal, with the approbation of the king his father, has just installed sixty six doctors in theology, named at the time of the coronation.

The Academy of Sciences of Stockholm had granted to Professor Nilson, a sum of money for the purpose of undertaking a tour in Norway, the principal object of which was ornithology. Mr. Nilson has just made known to the Academy the result of his tour. This interesting narrative abounds with new observation and important discoveries.

Other sums have been assigned by the same academy for making in Sweden re-

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DENMARK.—The learned Brocastedt, professor of the University of Copenhagen, particularly known by his *Travels in Greece*, has just undertaken a tour to Italy. He has repaired to Rome, in quality of agent from the court of the king of Denmark.

GERMANY.—The three Bavarian Universities of Wurtzburg, Erlangen, and Landshut, have just obtained great advantages from the munificence of the government. The first has received a new organization, the number of its professors has been increased, and its library has been considerably enriched.

PRUSSIA.—The king has recently purchased the herbal and the library of the late professor Wildenow, in order to present them to the University of Berlin. M. Wildenow was one of the most celebrated botanists of the present period, and the author of several estimable works concerning that science.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—The *Literary Journal* of Vienna, which, after four year's duration, ceased to appear at the commencement of the year 1817, is continued, since 1818, under the title of *Literary Annals*, and enjoys the particular protection of the government. It is published quarterly.

CADIZ, May 3.

Every one here had supposed that all the ships intended for the expedition would have sailed together, for the subjugation of the revolted Colonies; this now does not appear to be the case, as orders have just reached this place from Madrid, directing the immediate departure of the following ships with troops for Lima:—The San Telmo and Alexandro men of war, carrying 70 guns each, and the Proeya frigate, of 50 guns. These, they say, will get away, if possible, by the 8th or 10th of this month. With regard to the other vessels, it is impossible to tell what is their destination, or when they will sail.

An account from Curacoa states that the Danes have consented to receive into their ports the vessels of war belonging to the Independents, and have permitted them to sell their cargoes there.

A letter has been addressed to the Secretary at Lloyds, by A. Andrade, Esq. the Vice Consul at Portugal, Brazil and Algarves, stating that a truce for two years having been signed, on the 12th April last, between the kingdom of Portugal and Regency of Tunis, hostilities between the two States had ceased, and their former relations were established for the above mentioned period.

A gentleman at Cottingham has in his garden an apricot tree, from which 320 apricots have been plucked this spring, but which retains, in a most promising state, three times that number.

A little volcano has recently made its appearance on a mountain near Morbio, at a village in the Swiss canton of Tessin. The explosion was preceded by an earthquake.——The flames ascended to a considerable height above the summit of the mountain, and masses of stones were hurled to a great distance. On the following day a large opening was observed in the mountain, from which the flames still issued with a strong smell of sulphur.—Great damage was sustained by some houses in the neighborhood, but no lives were lost. The date of this event corresponds with that of the late disasters in Sicily.

The electricity of the human body.—Dr. Hartman, of Frankfort on the Oder, has published in a German Medical Journal, a statement, according to which he is able to produce at pleasure an efflux of electrical matter from his body towards other persons.—You hear the crackling, see the sparks, and feel the electric shock. He has now acquired this faculty to so high a degree, that it depends solely on his own pleasure to make an electric spark issue from his fingers, or draw it from any other part of his body. Thus, in this electrical man, the will has an influence on the development of the electricity, which had not hither been observed, except in the electrical eel.

A boy of seven years of age, in the town of Weser, in Germany, playing one day with his sister of 4 years old, was alarmed by the cry of some men who were in pursuit of a mad dog. The child suddenly looking round him, saw the dog running towards him; but instead of making his escape, he took off his coat and wrapping it round his arm, he boldly faced the dog, and the animal attacked it, and worried the coat till the men came up, who being armed with clubs killed the dog. The men reproachfully asked the boy why he did not run and avoid the dog, which he could so easily have done. Yes, said the little hero, I could have run from the dog, but if I had he would have attacked my sister. To protect her, therefore, I thought of offering him my coat, which he might tear till you should come up and kill him. The men, as well they might, first admired his courage in facing the dog; but they were the more astonished at the prudence and firmness of mind discovered by this phenomenon. The conduct of this wonderful child furnishes a useful hint to persons of more mature age, in protecting themselves from the attacks of a mad dog.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

Wallace's Monument.—There have of late been several proposals for erecting a monument in the neighborhood of Glasgow, to the memory of Sir William Wallace. A correspondent in the "Glasgow Chronicle," proposes that this monument shall be a colossal statue of the Scottish hero. The statue to be of cast iron, one hundred and twenty feet in height; the whole containing a surface of nine thousand square feet; weighing one hundred and twenty-five tons; and the expense, including stairs, ballustrades, branches, screw bolts, and cement, necessary to join the pieces together, being estimated at £3000. As the legs would be nearly five feet in diameter inside, a spiral stair might be fixed in one of them, to lead to suites of tea, or other rooms, in the body, thighs, and arms of the figure. In some of these, the keeper and his family might reside, and his emoluments would perhaps amount to five or six thousand pounds a-year. There might also be flats let out either as dwelling houses or summer quarters. The other foot to contain a reservoir of water, or serve as stabling for visitors:—The head lighted with gas might be an observatory, a small rotunda theatre, or concert and assembly room. A clock might be placed in a spare corner of the figure; the hands on the warrior's target. His sword might serve as a thunder rod. Visitors might walk round his bonnet, as they do round the top of the monument in London.—This statue, if well painted and put together, and founded on a rock, might bid defiance to time, and outlive even the pyramids.

LONDON, June 2.

The foreign exchange improved yesterday; on Hamburgh above par; on Paris, 4 to 5 per cent below par. Gold finds no purchasers at 80s per oz.

Lord Liverpool has given notice that the new loan will be for only 12 millions—the plan and condition of the loan have produced a very good effect in the city. Three per cent stocks have risen this day to 70¾.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

CHARLESTON, June 15.

Juries enlightened by Starvation.

In a civil suit now pending in this city the Jury retired to make up their verdict on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock.—They are still confined, having remained already a period of near seventy hours. The problem is about to be solved, what connexion subsists between a man's stomach and his opinions. This process is certainly calculated to make the body lean, if not the understanding. We expect to see some of these gentlemen reduced to the circumference of Shakespear's Apothecary. Their diet is that of the Hermit in Goldsmith, so far as regulates to the "*water from the spring*," but without "*the herbs and fruits*." We cannot but admire such praise worthy abstemiousness. It reminds us of the fortitude and perseverance of the famous Capt. Riley, who saw himself gradually diminish from two hundred and fifty, to sixty pounds—and yet kept up his spirits until the sixty pounds grew up again to two hundred and fifty.

But, joking apart—should any of these Jurors die of famine, produced by an absurd requisition of the common law, what cognizance should be taken of this judicial murder? A sheriff would be hung who should starve even a felon!—But a poor juryman, it seems, if he is not *killed* may be *starved* to death at pleasure. Judges frequently hesitate in the formation of their opinions even for months after trial, but who ever heard of the proposal to imprison or starve a Judge until he decided a cause? Judges too are allowed to differ, and the majority governs with them. But jury-men are neither permitted to differ nor to hesitate. It is a mean, contemptible appeal to a man, to address his mind and his conscience through the medium of his stomach—it is one of the barbarous relics of antiquity and should be scouted from our jurisprudence. Which of us could be compelled through fear of starvation, to do even an indifferent act? And is it believed that independence of opinion and feelings on important subjects are to be thus sacrificed? What is the value of an opinion extorted from the fainting and exhausted energies of nature!—*Times.*)

HERCULANEUM MSS.

Sir Humphry Davy has recently discovered, that chemistry, among its other practical application, may be employed, to great advantage, in separating the MSS. of Herculaneum. His first experiment were made upon some broken pieces of manuscript, which had been presented to him; and, finding that his process would effectually separate the laminæ, without impairing the character, he communicated his success to the Prince Regent, and was enabled to proceed to Naples for the prosecution of that work. He has drawn up a report of his proceedings, which is inserted in the last Number of the Quarterly Journal; and he appears to have returned with a full conviction, that he has supplied the great desideratum for separating the leaves of these MSS. without mutilating their texture, or destroying their contents. What his process is, he thinks it prudent to conceal, lest the prospect of its advantages might be ruined, by the abortive attempts of unskilful operators.

The present mode of separating the leaves is this:—Pieces of gold-beaters skin are attached to the upper leaf, by an isinglass paste; small cords attach these pieces of skin to wooden screws above; and then, by turning the screws the upper leaf is gradually drawn from the mass. This is a slow operation; & consequently mutilates or destroys three fourths of the leaves.

The number of MSS. found, is 1696. Of these, 88 have been unrolled, and are legible; 316 have been operated upon, but are illegible: and the remaining 1265 are fragments, mutilated or crushed.—The greater part of the 88 are the works of the Greek philosophers and sophists; & consist chiefly of treatises upon natural and moral philosophy, medicine, criticism, the arts, manners, and life. There are 9 works of Epicurus; 32 of Philodemeus; 8 of Demetrius; 4 of Colotes; 1 of Polystratus; 1 of Carneades; and 1 of Chrysippus.

Philad. Union.

YORK, 5 AUGUST 1819.

A Meeting of the Pew Holders is requested at the Church in this Town on Monday next at 12 o'clock to consider of some proposed alterations therein.

H. J. BOULTON.
Church Warden.

STATUTES OF UPPER CANADA.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

(Assessment Act concluded.)

XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Collector may deduct at the rate of five pounds for every hundred pounds, and no more, as a full compensation for his service in collecting, any Law to the contrary notwithstanding, and that the Treasurer shall give a receipt for all money paid to him by any Collector, which receipt shall be to such Collector a sufficient acquittance.

XII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That His Majesty's Surveyor General of this Province, for the time being shall on or before the first day of July, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, transmit the Treasurer of each and every District thereof, with a list or schedule of the Lots in every Town, Township or reputed Township of his respective District, as the same are designated by numbers and concessions, or otherwise, upon the original plan thereof, in which list it shall be specified, in columns opposite to each lot respectively, to wit: in the said list, or any and which part thereof, his been described as granted by His Majesty, and whether the same, or any and what part thereof, be yet ungranted, and also what lots are reserved as Crown or Clergy Reserves, or for other public purposes, and to whom such reserves, or any and what part thereof have been leased by His Majesty, and shall on or before the first day of July in every year thereafter, transmit to the Treasurer of such District respectively, a schedule of all such lots or parcels of land, specifying the number of Acres or other less quantity of land in each, as have been granted or set to lease by His Majesty, since the last schedule by him furnished, as before directed.

XIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all Lands described in the said schedule as having been granted or let to lease by His Majesty, shall from the time they are returned in the said schedule, be assessed and charged to the payment of the rates or taxes imposed by this Act, in the respective Districts in which they are situated, and not elsewhere, whether the same be occupied at the time of Assessment or not, and the Treasurer of each and every District of this Province, is hereby authorised and empowered to receive from any person or persons paying the same, the rates or taxes for and in respect of all such lands as are not returned on the Assessment Roll of any Township or place, and that in case any lands charged to the said rates or taxes, shall be unoccupied and no distress can be found on the same at the time such rates or taxes shall be payable, it shall and may be lawful for the Collector for the time being for the Township or place in which such lands are situated, at any time thereafter, to enter upon the said lands, when there shall be any distress thereupon to be found, and having obtained a warrant for that purpose from any of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, to levy from the occupier of such tract or parcel of land, the amount of all rates and taxes in arrear, by distress and sale, as they might have done upon the same lands if in the occupation of such persons, at the time the rates and taxes became due, and after deducting the legal charges of distress and sale, as well as the amount of such taxes in arrear, such Collector shall pay the overplus, if any there be, to the person or persons occupying the premises on which such distress was made.

XIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Treasurer of each and every District of this Province, shall keep an account for every Parish, Town, Township, reputed Township or place within his District, according to the list or schedule furnished by the Surveyor General, as before mentioned, in which account he shall particularly enumerate every lot or parcel of land in the said Parish, Township or place, describing the same as in the said schedule, and shall charge the same with, or credit it for the amount of the taxes and rates payable or paid in respect thereof, for each and every year, and that the said books or accounts shall be produced by the said Treasurer, for the inspection of the Justices at the Court of General Quarter Sessions held in his District respectively, in each and every year, and shall be kept open for the inspection of all persons desiring to see the same, between the hours of ten and three, on every first and third Monday in each month, and the Treasurer is hereby authorised to demand for every such search and inspection, one shilling and three pence, and no more.

XV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when the Rates and Assessments upon any lot, piece or parcel of land, shall be suffered to remain in arrear and unpaid for the space of three years, the Rates and Assessments so in arrear, shall be increased in the proportion of one third, and if suffered to remain five years in arrear, the whole shall be increased in the proportion of one half, and if suffered to remain eight years in arrear, the amount of such arrears shall be doubled, and the said Rates and Assessments shall be charged thence forward in double the amount that would grow due according to the existing Rate of Assessment, and such Rates so increased respectively, shall be charged against the lands in the accounts of the Treasurer herein directed to be kept, and shall be levied in the manner herein before provided.

XVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That persons residing in Townships or places not authorised to hold Town meetings, shall be considered, for the purposes of this Act, as subscribers of the Township adjacent thereto in which shall contain the smallest number of inhabitants, and shall be Assessed accordingly.

XVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Clerk of the Peace in each and every District in the Province, shall and is hereby required to transmit before the end of the month of January in each and every year, to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government, an account of the said Assessment, in order that the same may be laid before the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, which shall contain a true and full statement of every species of property in respect of which such Assessment was made, and the Clerks of the Peace respectively, are hereby authorised to demand, and the Treasurer of each District is hereby respectively required to pay each of the said Clerks of the Peace, for their trouble in making up such aggregate account, the sum of thirty shillings.

XVIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Justices at their respective General Quarter Sessions assembled, or the greater part of them then and there assembled, to nominate and appoint a proper person, being resident within the District, to be Treasurer of the said District, which Treasurer shall give sufficient security in such sum as shall be approved of by the said Justices at their respective general Quarter Sessions then and there assembled, to be accountable for the several sums of money which shall be respectively paid to him in pursuance of this Act, and to pay such sum or sums of money as shall be ordered to be paid by the Justices in their General Quarter Sessions, and also for the true and faith ful execution of the trust reposed in him, and all and every such sum or sums of money as shall be paid into his hands, by virtue of and in pursuance of this Act, shall be deemed and taken to be a public stock of the District, and the said treasurer shall and is hereby required to pay so much of the money in his hands, to such person or persons as the said Justices at their respective General Quarter Sessions, or the greater part of them, then and there assembled, shall by their order direct and appoint, for the purposes therein recited, and for any other uses and purposes to which the public stock of the said District is or shall be applicable by Law, reserving at all and every time or times, to and for his own use, as a reward for his labour and expence, the sum of four pounds for every hundred pounds that shall or may be paid into his hands, under the authority of this Act, for the purposes aforesaid.

XIX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Treasurer shall and is hereby required to keep books of entries of the several sums respectively received and paid by him, in pursuance of this or any other Act now or hereafter in force in this Province, and also to deliver in a true and exact account, upon oath, which oath any one of the Justices at their respective General Quarter Sessions, is hereby authorised to administer, of all and every sum or sums of money respectively received and paid by him, distinguishing the particular uses to which such sum or sums of money have been applied, to the Justices at every General Quarter Sessions to be holden for the District, and shall lay before the Justices of such Sessions the proper vouchers for the same, and also to transmit once in each and every year, a certified copy thereof, on oath, to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or person administering the Government, in order that the same may be laid before the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and the Auditors of the said Justices of the Peace or the greater part of them, by their orders made at their General Quarter Sessions, to such Treasurer, shall be taken and allowed as a good and sufficient acquittance to them of the said amount thereof.

XX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Justices of the Peace at their General Quarter Sessions, or the greater part of them, from time to time, to continue such Treasurer in his office, so long as they shall see convenient, and to remove him at their pleasure and appoint any other proper person in his place.

XXI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the following fees, and no more, shall be taken for every distress levied under this Act,—for every warrant of distress, two shillings and six pence; for every sale—relling to execute the same four pence; and for every selling and making returns, two shillings.

XXII *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That for every schedule for each Township, furnished by the Surveyor General of this Province, according to the provisions of this Act, on or before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, he shall be entitled to receive from and out of the Rates and duties now or hereafter to be raised, levied and collected, to and for the uses of this Province, the sum of twenty shillings for each and every such schedule, and for every supplementary schedule thereafter, furnished as directed by this Act, the sum of two shillings and six pence, to be paid by the Receiver General of this Province, in discharge of such warrant or warrants, as the Governor Lieutenant Governor or person administering the Government of this Province shall issue, and shall be accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, for the time being, in such manner and form as it shall please His Majesty to direct.

XXIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this Act shall be and remain in force for the space of eight years, and from thence to the end of the then next ensuing session of Parliament.

TO BE LET,

THE House in which the Editor lately resided, nearly opposite the Steam Boat Wharf. Enquire at the Printing Office.

LOST,

ABOUT a month since, a COW and HEIFER; The Cow is rather old, of a reddish dun colour, white creepe down the back, white tail and some white on the forehead, ears pierced in the horns, and will both suspended round the neck by a leather belt. The Calf is about 15 months old, very like the Cow, only more white about the head and face. A liberal reward will be given for the recovery of the above animals, by applying at the Office.

YORK, 5th June, 1819.

A BARGAIN.

FOR Sale Lot No. 70, on the East side of Yonge-street, on which is an excellent price Log House erected, six acres cleared & fenced, and a fabulous spring of water; likewise, Lot No. 58 in the township of Vaughan, in the Home District. The above Land will be sold for less then could be imagined. Any person wishing to purchase the above, will get the necessary information by writing to the Subscriber in the Township of Hackimond, in the District of New Castle.

JOHN GROVER.

York, 5th June, 1819.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscribers have opened a Store in the Market Place, next door to Messrs. Wood & Anderson, and now offer for sale on very reasonable terms for ready money, an assortment of

Choice Dry Goods,

comprising nearly every article in the line;

Liquors and Groceries,

Sundry HARDWARE Articles.

Gentlemen's, Youths and Children's fine beaver Hats, a few Militia Officer's Hats, full mounted, a small collection of Jewellery, consisting of Silver Watches, Gold Seals, Brooches, Rings, Breast-pins, &c. A quantity of Glass Ware & Crockery, with a variety of other articles.

McGINNIS & MONT. GOMERIE.

York, 4th August 1819. tf—22.

Surveyor General's Office.
York 21st July 1819.

NOTICE.

TWENTY two lots from No. 1 to 11 inclusive, surveyed and laid out into lots containing about half an Acre, and quarter of an Acre each, alternately, on each side of the road leading from the town of York to the Don Bridge, will be sold by Public Auction to the highest bidder on Saturday the 21st day of August next, at noon: six per cent. or one yers's interest on the purchase money, to be paid in advance; the Principal to be secured on the Lot, subject to the regular payment of interest, annually, in advance; with the right of redemption, at the convenience of the Purchaser.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

THO'S. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

Scarborough Springs FARM.

For Sale, on liberal terms,

AN extensive and very valuable Farm, situate in the fourth Concession of the Township of Scarboro', within fifteen miles of the Seat of Government, and containing about three hundred acres of the very best timbered Land.

There are about forty acres of the premises in a high state of cultivation, fenced, and abundantly supplied with water. And the Farm, from its being contiguous to an important Salmon Fishery, and containing an extensive Maple Bush, must prove a most desirable purchase to any one wishing to settle in the vicinity of York.

The eligibility of the situation for a Farmer, within a few miles of a good and sure market, connected with the fertility of the soil, and various other local advantages are of themselves fully sufficient to recommend the above to the public; but the subscriber has it in his power further to state, that it is the seat of the much celebrated *Scarborough Springs*, the efficacy of whose waters in the cure of a variety of maladies is too notorious to need recapitulation: suffice it therefore to say, that if a commodious house were erected for the accommodation of strangers, and conducted by an attentive and enterprising person, the continual resort of the infirm and sickly to these Springs, to enjoy the salubrity of their waters, could not fail to secure most ample remuneration for any exertions which might be bestowed for their ease and comfort.

From the foregoing it may be inferred, and the proprietor is bold to say, that there is not a situation in the Province better adapted for the establishment and speedy growth of a Village, and that to any intelligent and industrious individual he offers a most tempting and lucrative speculation.

For Sale also—The unexpired term of a Lease of the Clergy Reserve adjoining the said Lands of which Lease three years only have expired. There are ten acres of improvement, well enclosed, thereon, with a fine stream of water passing through it, as well as the Springs Farm.

An indisputable Title with immediate possession will be given, and a liberal credit allowed for part of the purchase money, on approved security.

For further particulars application to be made to the proprietor.

GEO. HAMILTON.

York, 26th July, 1819. tf31

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

SEVERAL Building Lots, containing between 4th and 5th of an Acre each, situated west of Youge Street, between Hospital and Dundas Streets, with a Dwelling House, out Houses, &c. on one of the Lots. The Sale will commence at noon on Saturday the 7th of August; the conditions made known on the Premises.

THO'S. MOSLEY.

York, 29 July, 1819. 3w31.

WANTED TO RENT.

A Farm with some improvement in the vicinity of York. Apply at the Printing Office.

York, 29 July, 1819. tf—31.

THE Creditors of HERBERT MATTHEWS, late of York, Carpenter and Joiner, are requested to send their accounts with him, to the Land Agency office, any time during the ensuing eight days.

York, 29th July 1819. 31.

$25 REWARD.

ON the night of the 15th inst. the subscriber's shop was broken open and robbed of ten Silver Watches, marked on the inside as follows:

S. M. London, No. 3106.
Jos. Coleman, London, No. 638,
Perend & Forth, Liverpool, No. 192,
Broseant, London, No. 1344,
Batford, London, 1017.
D. Henden, London, 958.
Wm. Morgan, 36343.
Josh Sanders, Bristol, No. 4509.
Clayton, London, 38203.

One large English watch, without the cap belonging to it.

Whoever will give such information as may lead to the recovery of the Watches shall be entitled to the above reward; and if the robber is detected so that he may be brought to justice, a handsome reward will be given in addition to the above.

MOSES N. PRESTON.

Moscow, (Genn. Cy. N. Y. 17th June.

FOR SALE,

THAT delightful FARM, No. 14, in the first Concession of the Township of York, on the west side of flourishing Yonge-Street, containing 210 Acres, 40 of which are under cultivation and of an excellent quality. This valuable property needs no encomiums, as it is well known, being owned by the Subscriber. There is an excellent Dwelling-house, 30 by 50 feet, a Barn of the same dimensions, suitable Out-houses, a never failing Well, 200 bearing Apple Trees, and a valuable Mill Seat on this Lot—For further particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises, only EIGHT MILES from York, and one Mile from Arnold's Mill.

THOMAS HUMBERSTON.

July 1, 1819.

THE Subscriber still continues to act as agent for Applicants for Grants of Land from the Crown, as well as drawing Petitions, and also Conveyances of every description, on the most reasonable terms, from the hours of six o'clock in the morning until one, and from four o'clock in the afternoon until eight, during the summer, and from nine o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon, in winter.

S JARVIS.

Register Office. York,
20th June. 1819.

N. B. As he expects a supply of Parchment, those who may wish to do so, may have their Deeds executed on it at a very small additional expence.

General Land Agency Office,
York, 24th May, 1819.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the undermentioned Lands, viz.

Home District, Upper Canada.

WHITBY,
South ½ of 28 — 4th Concession — 29, — 4th do. } 500 Acres
——— 8, — 4th do.

SCARBORO',
Lot No. 16, in 1st Concession, } 400 do.
——— 13, — 4th do.

CLARKE,
Lot No. 20, & 4 in the 1st Con. } 200 do.
——— 3, & 4th — 2d
——— 3, & 4th — 3d

HAMILTON.
Lot. No. 25, in 4th Concession } 400
——— 26, do

BENJAMIN GEALE,
JAMES FITZGIBBON.

WANTED to purchase, A Farm within 20 miles of York, with at least, 40 acres of improvement, with a good Dwelling House and Barn; any person having such to dispose of, will hear of a purchaser on applying to Mr. Frazers Levs, at the store of Alexander Wood, Esqr.

York, June 3d, 1819. 6w

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

Near the Mansion House, Montreal.

MESSRS. FOSTER & TRY impressed with a grateful sense of past favours, beg respectfully to intimate to the public, that they have on hand, a general stock of modern and substantial family Furniture; which possesses the advantage of being manufactured by themselves, of the best materials, and from the most recent London patterns, at the lowest English prices. They have just received, an elegant variety of Brussels and common Carpet, Hearth Rugs, Paper hangings, North shore Feathers, a general assortment of Cabinet Brass Work, English curled Horse Hair & Hair seating, Mahogany, in Legs, Boards and Planks, Rose voile and Ebony Wood, Morseens of all colours, Table and Door Mats, with a small assortment of Tunbridge Ware, Painted floor Cloth for rooms and passages, Looking Glasses &c. &c. Messrs. F. & T. beg to assure those who may favour them with orders from Upper Canada or elsewhere that Floor Cloths, Carpets &c. will be cut exactly to the required dimensions, and all other Furniture carefully packed and forwarded by the best conveyances and on the most reasonable terms.

Montreal, July, 8th 1819. 30—3w.

To the Public.

J. P. THORNTON, late from London, having commenced business in Mr. Douglass' New House, on Dr Macaulay's land on the Yonge-Street Road; begs leave respectfully to inform the Gentlemen of York and its neighbourhood, that he makes all kinds of Gentlemen's Clothes, &c. in the neatest and newest fashions, and on the most moderate terms. The most respectable reference will be afforded as to his character, and as to his abilities as a workman; and, as he is determined to work upon moderate terms, and to spare no pains to give satisfaction to his customers, Families, he trusts, will find it their interest to employ him. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to.

York, 6th July, 1819.

Bringing out Emigrants from Ireland.

Messrs. WM. BUCHANAN, & Co. of Londonderry,

HAVING two first class Ships, which they purpose to keep constantly employed in the Passenger Trade between Londonderry and Quebec, are desirous of affording every facility to those who may be desirous of paying the money at York or Montreal, to aid their relations in coming out, and with this view they refer for terms to Mr. Charles Caldwell, at Messrs. Quetton St. George's, & Co. York, or to Messrs. Molson's Montreal.

York, 25th May, 1819.

ANY Person or Persons cutting, carrying away, or destroying the Timber on Lot No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of York, will be prosecuted with the utmost severity of the Law.

York, 23d May, 1819.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SEVERAL emigrants, are desirous of getting employment in digging wells, cellars, making roads, or other work of that nature. Enquire at this office.

York, 19th, May.

A SERMON

DELIVERED IN
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, QUEBEC;
By the late Rev. ALEX. SPARK, D. D.
on the 7th March, 1819,
The day of his Death.
ALSO,
A Funeral Sermon,
PREACHED that OCCASION,
the 9th March, 1819.
A small number of the above for sale at this Office.

A FARM FOR SALE,

BEING composed of the rear halves of Lots No. 10 & 11, in 2d Concession of Markham, with about 70 acres under improvement; it is well watered & excellent Land. Enquire of

EZEK. BENSON.

York, 21st April, 1819.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Youge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of wild Land

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the } Whitchurch.
3d Concession, 13, 15 }
4th Concession,

Under the Patronage of the Rt. Honorable Lady Sarah Maitland.

Mrs. GOODMAN respectfully informs her Friends, that her school will recommence after the present vacation on Monday the 9th of August.

York, July 13 1819.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

THOSE handsomely situated Premises at present occupied by Lieut. Col. Coffin, consisting of TWO ACRES of Land, on which there is a commodious Dwelling-House, containing 7 Rooms, besides a good Kitchen and an excellent Cellar; also, a good Well and Stabling on the front Lot, and a number of fine Fruit Trees. The whole well fenced.

As the two acres run from the street in front of the bay to Market-street, and have a street on their east side fronting Simcoe-square, they possess the advantage of having three fronts.

The Land will be sold in half acres, at the premises, on Saturday the 24th of July, at 11 o'clock.—One half of the purchase money will be required to be paid down, the remainder in one year.

York, July 3, 1819.

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. THOS. HAMILTON, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods
AND
Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES,
IN CASH,

will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American Bank Notes

exchanged, at a small discount.

tf—12.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor.

Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 5 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Cramahe, Eastern Division, & Acres
Western District, 200
The Northerly parts of No. 25 & 26 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Percham, District of London, 200
North half of Lot No. 24 and the Southerly part of No. 21 in the said Township of Dereham, 200
Lot No. 21 in the 9th Concession do. do. 200
Lot No. 27 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Murray, in the District of Newcastle 200
1000

Part of Lot No. 7 South side of Hospital Street in the Township of York containing, 3-4 of an acre

ALSO.

A Good new two Story Dwelling HOUSE, Store House, Stable and other out Houses, situate opposite the Church in the said Town of York, the said House is well finished with four rooms on the lower flow, and seven on the upper flow, with a good Cellar under the kitchen, and a durable well of excellent water in the said Cellar; also a good two horse pleasure Waggon, and one do. one horse do. do.

EZEK. BENSON.

York, 30th March, 1819. tf—14.

General Land Agency Office,
YORK, UPPER-CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expence.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions with it, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be post-paid.

B. GEALE,
J. FITZ-GIBBON.

York, 29th March, 1819 tf—14.

WRITING PAPER.

A FEW Reams of good Post and Foolscap Paper for sale, cheap, for Cash.

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the following Lots of Land, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Elmsley, viz. 19, 20, 22, 24, 29, 30, most eligibly situated on the North side of the Rideau Lake, which forms their southern boundary. The great road to the Perth Settlement, leading through one of the Lots. They abound in excellent Timber, which from its being contiguous to water communication may be rafted to Montreal at a trifling expence. The quality of the soil and other advantages are such as to render this a desirable purchase. Farmers or persons engaged in the Lumber Trade For terms of payment and other particulars apply to William Marshall Esq. Perth Settlement, or the subscriber in Woodhouse, London District.

ROBERT NICHOL.

York, Feb. 11 1819. 6m8.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

LANDS FOR SALE.

In the Township of Clarke,
Lots No. 16 17 & 18, Broken fronts 600 Acres.
16 17 & 18, 1st Con. 600.
17 & 18 2d. do 400.
17 & 18 3d. do 400.

In the Township of Cramahe,
Lots No. 17 18 & 19 3d Con. 600.
14 & 15 4th do 400.

In the Township of Darlington,
Lots No. 13 3d Concession 200
8 4th do 200.

In the Township of York,
Lot No. 27 3d Concession 200.

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 16th Dec. 1818 —tf. 52.

The Church Catechism
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS,
In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	Dollar at 5s. FROM £. s. d.	TO £. s. d.
Beef	lb.	0 0 4	0 0 7½
Mutton	——	0 0 6	0 0 7
Veal	——	0 0 6	0 0 7½
Pork	——	0 0 6	0 0 8
Fowls	pair	0 0 0	0 0 0
Turkeys	each	0 0 0	0 0 0
Geese	——	0 0 0	0 0 0
Cheese	lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7½
Butter	——	0 1 0	0 1 5
Eggs	doz.	0 0 7½	0 1 0
Wheat	bush	0 0 0	0 3 9
Peas	——	0 0 0	0 3 9
Potatoes	——	0 0 0	0 3 9
Oats	——	0 0 0	0 3 3
Turnips	——	0 0 0	0 0 0
Cabbages	head	0 0 0	0 0 0
Flour	cwt.	0 15 0	0 18 9
Do.	bl.	1 5 0	1 12 6
Tallow	lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7½
Lard	——	0 0 0	0 1 0
Hay	ton	2 0 0	0 0 0
Wood	cord	0 12 6	0 15 0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsequent.
5 lines & under,	2s. 6d.	7½d.
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 6d. per line, for first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. No advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 3s. for the first insertion.—A great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is no stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

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Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - - *Kingston.*
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UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. III. YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1819. No. 34.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the twentieth day of August inst. to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING :

WHEREAS, on the twelfth day of July last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament, to the twentieth day of August instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid ; hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Tuesday the twenty eighth day of September next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this sixteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :

To all to whom these presents shall come.

GREETING.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to us by a Petition from divers of our Justices of the Peace in and for the Eastern District of our Province of Upper Canada, and others our Loving Subjects within the same, that the establishment of a public Fair or mart in the Town of Cornwall, in the said Eastern District, would tend greatly to the welfare, convenience and prosperous advancement of the said District : NOW KNOW YE, that in furtherance of so desirable an object, WE have thought fit by our letters patent, bearing even date with these presents, to give and grant unto JOHN KERR, Esq. being our Sheriff in and for the Eastern District, and to his Successors respectively (Sheriffs,) of the same, for the time being, to and for the use and benefit, and for the resort and intercourse of our liege subjects of this Province of Upper Canada, ALL and Singular, the public Fair and mart, and the right, privilege, advantage, and franchise of keeping and holding a public Fair and mart, as stewards of the same respectively, at and within the Town of Cornwall, in the County of Stormont, in the Eastern District aforesaid, at two different times in each and every year ; that is to say, to begin and be holden on the first Monday of the Month of May, and the first Monday in the Month of November, and to continue at each time, respectively, for and during the space of six successive days, and no longer. SUBJECT NEVERTHELESS to the conditions, provisoes for payment of picage and Stallage restrictions and limitations in our said Letters Patent contained, as reference being thereto had will more fully appear.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our forces therein, at York, this thirteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen and in the fifty-ninth year of our reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Our Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the forty-second year of Our Reign, entitled "An "Act to enable the Governor Lieutenant "Governor, or person administering "the Government of this Province, "to appoint one or more additional "Port or Ports, place or places of Entry "within this Province, and to appoint "one or more Collector or Collectors of "the same respectively" revived and continued by an Act passed in the fifty sixth year of our reign, entitled "An Act "to revive and continue an Act passed "in the forty-second year of His "Majesty's Reign," entitled, "An Act "to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, place or places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively" *It is provided* that it shall & may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province, by & with the advice & consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion shall require, and as to him shall seem meet, to declare and appoint by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, place or places (other than ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into our said Province from the United States of America, AND WHEREAS for the greater facility in collecting the said duties, and also for the convenience of trade, it is requisite that an additional Port or place of Entry should be established in the mouth of SMITH'S CREEK, in the Township of Hope, in the County of Durham, in the District of Newcastle, of our said Province of Upper Canada, NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking the same into Our Royal consideration, DO hereby under the authority of the said Act passed in the forty second year of our Reign, and revived and continued by the said Act, passed in the fifty sixth year of our Reign, and by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, DECLARE and APPOINT an additional Port of Entry and Clearance at the mouth of Smith's Creek, in the Township of Hope, in the County of Durham, in the District of Newcastle, aforesaid, to be called "PORT HOPE," for the Entry and Clearance of all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into our said Province from the United States of America, in the same manner as other Ports of Entry and Clearance, heretofore established under and by virtue of the said Act.

IN TESTIMONY whereof WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-first day of June in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the Fifty-ninth year of our Reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Shear or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Burford : and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all Orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table :

	Sterling.
Two hundred Acres, -	£16 17 6
Three hundred Acres, -	24 11 7
Four hundred Acres, -	32 5 8
Five hundred Acres, -	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres, -	47 13 10
Seven hundred Acres, -	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres, -	63 2 0
Nine hundred Acres, -	70 16 1
One thousand Acres, -	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres, -	86 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres, -	93 18 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £3 14 1

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Com.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)
On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency, The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

PRINTING INK.

SOME surplus PRINTING INK, No 1, FOR Sale at this Office.

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 30th 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to *JOHN FOSTER*, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date ; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council ; that Lot No. 5, in the 12th Concession of Bertie, will be thrown open for Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto within Six Months from this date.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Com.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th April, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Representative of HENRY GROAT, to take out the Lease of the Clergy Reserve, No. 51 in the 3d Concession of Whitby, within six months from this date ; or on failure thereof the Lot will be Leased to EDWARD STARR.

By Order of His Excellency, the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.
Gen.—16.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th April, 1819.

IT being desirable to open the Road to Penetangushene, which commences on the North Side of Kempenfelt Bay, in Lake Simcoe, His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, this day, has been pleased to Order, that to such persons qualified to receive Grants from the Crown, as are able and willing to perform Settlement Duty, Locations of Two Hundred Acres will be made, upon their undertaking to begin their Settlement Duty within One Month after receiving the Certificate of Location, and continuing the same, until a Dwelling House be erected, and Ten Acres cleared adjacent to the Road, and one half of the Road in front of the Location also cleared.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Com.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York 13th April 1819.

THE Period for Proffer to Lease the Privilege of taking Ore on the Crow River, is extended to Six Months from this date, in order to afford time to CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq. and others, to make Specific proposals, which are expected, rather to secure the advantage of Iron Works than to raise a Revenue.

By order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Com.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York 13th April 1819.

WHEREAS no vacant Land being found in the District of Niagara, it is not expedient to appoint a Board to locate deserving Settlers therein, yet to facilitate applicants for Land, it is ordered that in future the personal attendance of applicants for Land (being natives of the Province) may be dispensed with, their Petitions being respectively accompanied by a Certificate from a Commissioner appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, that their Petitioner is deserving of encouragement as an industrious and Loyal subject, and has taken the Oath of Allegiance.

His Excellency is pleased to appoint Commissioners for the above purpose in the District of Niagara,

JOHN STRACHAN Esq.	*Niagara.*
THOMAS DICKSON Esq.	*Queenston.*
HON. THOMAS CLARK.	*Stamford.*
JOHN WARREN Esq.	*Fort Erie.*
ABRAHAM NELLES Esq.	*Grimsby.*

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 15th July, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office, on or before the 28th of August next, for completing in Survey the residue of the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester and Osgoode, also the 16th Concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts, to be paid for in Land by a per centage on the Lands Surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this office.

THO'S. RIDOUT. *Surv. Gen.*

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, June 12.

The latter part of April there were several bloody contests at Constantinople between the Janisaries and other troops in that capital—and tranquility was not perfectly restored at the last dates. Pacha Ogiou's head has been placed on one of the gate posts of the palace. A part of Scutary has been destroyed by fire.

The present Pacha of Egypt is incessant in his efforts to increase the prosperity of that inn country. A Bank and Insurance Company is established at Alexandria—the Great Canal is to be restored—and much encouragement is offered to Agriculture.

The Pope has erected Canada into an Archbishopric.

A Cadiz paper mentions the capture of the Spanish vessel the Tiger by the revolutionary corsair Constitution.

A letter from Irun, in Spain, dated the 14th May says, that a peasant has found in a field near Vittoria, a very valuable diamond.—There is every reason to believe that it belonged to Joseph Bonaparte, who lost all the riches and valuable effects which he was carrying away, in consequence of the total defeat of the French army, near that city. The value of the diamond is stated to be about 400,000 reals (100,000 franc.)

Letters from Lyons, of May 20, speak of the extraordinary success, in that town, of M. Fabre d'Olivel, who, by a peculiar method of his own, had developed the faculty of hearing in many deaf and dumb, of both sexes and different ages. The experiments made to prove the fact of hearing, were in the apartment of M. Mattel Degerated president of the Chamber of Commerce, in presence of more than 200 persons—among whom were baron Rambaud, the Mayor, the members of the municipal council, and many ecclesiastics and physicians.

A Paris paper of the 2d of June, states that counterfeits of Russian Bank Bills, to the amount of 1,400,000 rouble, had been discovered in London.

The importations of Grain into England, during the year 1818, amounted, in value, to the enormous sum of 13,271,029 pounds sterling; whilst those of 1815, were only, 2,192,685—difference 11,056,044 pounds sterling.

By a Royal Order issued the 13th May, all Wheat imported into Lisbon, is to pay a duty of 80 reis per alqueire, and Indian Corn, 100 reis, instead of 20 reis; to take place from the date of the edict.

The increase of population at Marseilles in three years, is stated in a Paris paper to be 40,000 souls, since the restoration of Louis the XVIII.

BEES.—The produce of bees is more profitable than the generality of persons may be inclined to imagine, and the time bestowed upon them is seldom useiessly employed.

A French Bishop being about to make his annual visitation, sent word to a certain curate whose ecclesiastical benefice was extremely trifling, that he meant to dine with him; at the same time requesting that he would not put himself to any extraordinary expence.——The curate promised to attend to the bishop's suggestion, but he did not keep his word for he provided a most sumptuous entertainment. His lordship was much surprised and could not help censuring the conduct of the curate, observing that it was highly ridiculous in a man whose circumstances were so narrow to launch out into such expense, nay, almost to dissipate his entire income in one single day.— Do not be uneasy on that score, my lord,' replied the curate, 'for I assure you that what you now see is not the produce of my curacy, which I bestow exclusively upon the poor.' 'Then you have a patrimony sir! said the bishop. 'No sir. 'You speak in riddles: how do you then do?' My lord, I have a convent!—I did not know that there was one in this neighborhood. This is all very strange, very unaccountable Mr. Curate, "You are jocular my lord.'—' But come sir, I entreat that you would solve the enigma: I would fain see the convent.' So you shall, my lord, after dinner; and I promise you that your lordship shall be satisfied with my conduct.

Accordingly when dinner was over, the curate conducted the prelate to a large enclosure, entirely occupied by bee-hives, and pointing to the latter, observed, 'this my lord, is the convent which gave us our dinner, it brings me in about 1,300 livres per annum, upon which I live very comfortably, and with which I contrive to entertain my guests genteelly.' The surprise and satisfaction of the bishop at this discovery may easily be conceived. The sequel of the story informs us that afterwards when a curate made application to his lordship for an improved living he would only reply, keep bees—keep bees.'

Extraordinary Theft.—On the first day of March a most extraordinary theft was committed in the conventual church of St. Francis d'Assisse, after the celebration of a solemn funeral service for the late Queen of Spain, Isabella de Braganza. The decorations of this occasion are estimated to have cost two millions of Real Teilon (about 100,000 dollars.) The concourse of people present was immense.—When the officiating bishop concluded the service, his pontifical robe and ornaments, according to the established custom of Spain, were laid on a massy platean of silver, and the whole placed on the table called *credentiel* by one of the prelate's pages. Immediately a person advanced and made a most profound reverence towards the altar, took the plateau, the rich ornaments of gold and embroidery, the mitre, ornamented with precious stones, and the black cope which had been expressly made for this occasion, and carried the whole off! Through the church, and for a considerable distance outside, he had to proceed through a double line of soldiers, who permitted him to pass without interruption, thanking him to be employed in carrying the episcopal robes, &c. to the bishop's house. The prelate's servants, not finding in the sacristy either the plateau or the ornaments, also believed that the man who took them off the table was a servitor of the convent, and that he had carried them to the bishop's. The illusion soon ceased; and nothing can equal people's astonishment at the cool, audacious, calculating habits of this sacrilegious thief, who completely escaped with his prize, and has not since been heard of.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

From the Baltimore American Farmer.

A method of taking the honey, without destroying the bees.

The common practice of killing the bees, in order to obtain the honey, few can witness without some little compunction; and as there is a very simple method of effecting the object, without any injury to this most interesting little animal, which, on the score of interest, as well as humanity, claims regard, I beg leave to communicate it through your paper, should you deem it worthy a place in it

In the evening, when the bees have retired, take the hive from its stand, spread a table cloth on the ground, set the hive on it, placing something under to raise it three or four inches—then draw up the corners of the cloth and fasten them tight around the middle of the hive, leaving it loose below, that the bees will have sufficient room to remain between it and the hive—then raise the lid of the hive a little and blow in the smoke from a segar, a few puffs of which, as it is very disagreeable, will drive them down; continue raising the lid, gradually blowing in the smoke all round, and in a few minutes you will find that they have all gone out of the hive. You may then take off the lid and cut away as much honey as you may think proper. If the operation be performed in the beginning of July, you may take nearly all, as there will be time enough to provide a sufficiency for their support during the winter. As soon as you have taken the honey, put on the lid, loosen the cloth and spread it out, and in an hour or two the bees will have returned into the hive. It may then be replaced on the stand and on the following day they will be found at work as usual.

This method is very simple, and preferable to that sometimes practiced of driving the bees into another hive, as you get all the honey, and moreover the new comb which is still empty, and the young bees, not yet out of the cells are preserved—there is also danger in driving, of their not liking their new habitation, and in that case sallying out and making war upon their neighbors. The above method has frequently been practised by myself and others, and have always found it to do well.

AMATOR MELLIS.

Washington, June 8, 1819.

A fine kind of Mackerel.—On Tuesday morning, June 15th the crew of the schr. Sally, 7 in number, caught 3935 mackerel, after 2 o'clock—and the night before, from 9 o'clock P. M. until daylight 26 barrels round mackerel. The schr. belongs to Mr. John Perley and others, of Salem.—*Salem Reg.*

Cedar roaches.—The root of the spotted dock will, it is said, effectually extirpate these vermin. Being laid over night in the places where they frequent, they eat of it voraciously, and are thereby destroyed.

As an evidence that patriotism is not wholly extinct even in England, we find the marquis of Camden has relinquished to government the income of his offices, from which he would have realised about 280,000 dollars; and has received the unanimous thanks of parliament for his disinteresedness.

The Hon. Geo. Tibbits, Esq.

I lately saw a communication to you as president of the agricultural society of the county of Rensselaer, recommending the use of meat or fish brine to destroy the Canada thistle.

I have no doubt, if a sufficient quantity of it were put on them, it would not only kill the thistle, but also every kind of vegetation so effectually that nothing would grow on the same ground for several years.

The Legislature of Vermont passed an act, about twenty-five years ago, obliging all owners & occupants of land which contained the thistle to mow them when in blossom.—this had the effect to destroy a part only; and the reason was no then known why a part only was killed. The project was generally given up as not being sure to answer the purpose. But it is now fully known, that if they are cut down just before, or in a rain, when they are in blossom, so that the hollow of each stock becomes filled with water, they will generally die; and many persons have profited by the discovery, and entirely cleared their farms of this very destructive nuisance.

I am, Dear Sir,

A friend to useful discoveries, E

Extreme heating of the Weather.—A Correspondent at Poughkeepsie, under date of Friday evening last says—"The heat of the weather here to-day, is extreme. The Thermometer, placed in an entry which is generally considered as very cool, is now (half past 5 o'clock, P. M.) standing at 89 degrees."

The weather in this city, for the last three or four days, has been unusually warm. At 3 o'clock on Friday, the Thermometer, in the large room of the Coffee House, stood at 92; on Saturday at the same hour, at 93; and on Sunday at two o'clock, at 95. A Correspondent in the Gazette, states that an excellent Thermometer, (placed in a piazza on the North side of a house in the upper part of the city,) stood on Saturday at 99; and on Sunday rose to 101.—*N. N. Spect.*

Extract of a Speech, delivered by Ld. Castlereagh in the British House of Commons on the 7th June, in answer to the remarks of Mr. Tierney in relation to the financial state of the kingdom.

"There would be a period (said Lord Castlereagh) when parliament must look at the interests of all parties, and perhaps put a stop to the accumulation of the Sinking Fund for the national benefit and security. His Lordship therefore protested against the misrepresentions which the right hon. gentleman [Mr. Tierney] had attempted, and from which his own better knowledge ought to have repelled him—(*Hear*)—the first question which the country ought to look at in a fearless and a manly way, was whether it ought not to be made to enable it to meet the burdens of a new war, should such a calamity unfortunately visit it; This was a subject of immense magnitude—a subject independent of all parties, and of all party interests; and "I conjure you (said his lordship with great warmth) not to suffer any fear, or any of respect for the government, if such exists, to divert you from the strict discharge of your duty. If you do so not in your conscience believe that the existing government can be trusted—if you think them incompetent in talent, or in prudence, or in honesty, you owe it to your own character, to the best interests of the state, to the great nation whose representatives you are, not to hesitate a moment in carrying that opinion to the foot of the throne, and to call for the dismissal of those individuals you hold unworthy of their stations.—(*Loud cheers.*)—I should hold that the government was indeed degraded; that it was indeed unworthy of the confidence of the prince who has so trusted it, of the people who has so long relied upon it, if, after the expression of such an opinion, it were base enough for a moment to continue in office; if the house refused ministers its support, if it denied them the means of conducting the affairs of the kingdom, they ought instantly to retire to make way for others, in whose favor the wishes and hopes of the country were united. (*Hear.*) I conjure you, gentlemen, not to trifle or tamper with this question; let them put government wholly out of their view, and let them decide upon the broad and substantial merits, not upon any consideration of who may or who may not be in power; the question is not between ministers and their antagonists, it is between parliament and the country—between the representatives and their constituents; and it would be disgraceful to the house, if at such a time as this it could at all contemplate party interests and political motives. I say, and I say it with all humility that as servants of the crown we should be unworthy of our stations, if while parliament withheld the means, we still persisted in the retaining the reins of government; we claim to be armed with weapons to meet the difficulties and dangers of the state, and if we are not to be intrusted with them, we are willing to resign to more favored, perhaps more able, but not more zealous champions."

[The above passages were delivered (says the Courier) with the utmost animation, and were received with shouts of approbation.]

SALEM, July 16.

Wonderful preservation!—A Black man, by the name of Peter Jackson, arrived here a few days since in the ship Malabar, from Bombay, after having long supposed to have been buried in the depths of the ocean, and administration taken out in consequence upon his estate and his worldly accounts settled in due and legal form. His story is this: Peter was cook on board the brig Ceres, of this port, Joseph Strout, jun. master, on her voyage to Calcutta. In coming down Calcutta River, when near the Sandheads, at the mouth of the river, the Ceres was overtaken by a violent storm of wind, accompanied with thunder and lightning, which threw the brig on her beam-ends, and at the same time she struck aground on the sand-bar; and after heading over into deep water, she righted and proceeded on her voyage. At the time when the Ceres was knocked down Peter fell overboard, and all exertions to recover him proved unavailing; he side was running rapidly out of the river, and Peter, having got hold of a steering-sail boom which was thrown to him among other things, was floated down the river about seven miles below the place where he fell overboard.—When the tide turned, he was carried by the river again, still supported by his little spar; and it having become dark he passed the vessel without seeing it or being seen by those on board.

After being in the water about 12 hours, exposed to the sharks and alligators, which are very numerous in that river, he was providentially cast on shore at Calpee, having drifted upwards of thirty miles. From Calpee, he took passage on board a country ship which was carrying soldiers to the Isle of France, and thence to Bombay; where, after waiting several months, he accidentally heard of a Salem ship being in port, on board of which he was received and brought home a few days since. Although the first person he met, after his landing, was one of his old shipmates, who shrunk from his proffered hand as from the ghost of one whom he had long since seen for the last time in the grasp of death; but he was at length coaxed to believe that he was not a mere shadow, but the real substantial Peter, risen again from his watery grave!

FROM LOWER CANADA.

QUEBEC, July 30.

ROBBERY.

On the night of the 29th, or the morning of the 30th June last, at Walker's Hotel, in Kingston, U. C. was stolen, from the trunk of George Ridout, Esq. a parcel directed to William Allan Esq. containing 16,000 five dollar notes of the Montreal Bank; for the detection of which £50 reward offered.—

Yesterday at the Union Hotel, of this city, was taken into custody, on suspicion, Dr. C———e, of Kingston, having in his possession from £750 to £1000, in five dollar bills of the Montreal Bank, of the numbers of those stolen from Mr. Ridout. He has given no account how he came by them. He is in consequence committed. It is supposed that the whole sum will be recovered.

With the Doctor was taken an American gentleman, who was found in his company. Nothing however, appearing against the latter, he was this morning discharged.

The Newcastle frigate sailed on Thursday last for Halifax.

H. M. S. Mersey intends to leave here on Monday, with His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, finally and suit.

On Friday the Quebec Bank declared a dividend of six per cent. for the last six months.

MONTREAL, July 12.

At a general meeting held on the 20th ult. at the Court House of Quebec, many resolutions were adopted, the object of which is to afford employment, information, and assistance to destitute Settlers in that city and its neighborhood. Our limits not permitting the insertion of the resolutions, we must content ourselves with mentioning that they were framed with much wisdom, and that the following officers have been nominated, and appointed, subject to their own consent—His Grace the Duke of Richmond &c. &c. &c. *President*—Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Quebec and the Hon. the Chief Justice. *Vice-Presidents*—Noah Freer Esq. *Treasurer*—and Chev. Robt. D'Estimauville, *Secretary.*

Two companies of the Royal Staff Corps arrived in this City on Monday evening last, from Quebec, in the steamboat Malsham, and the following morning marched for the Ottawa to relieve the party of the same corps employed there. They landed in Quebec from England on Friday last. The following is a list of their officers. *Captains*, Duvenette and Dumeresque; *Lieutenants*, Pierce, Longmore, Boyd and Pardy; *Ensigns*, Scott and Geddis. The party whom they are destined to relieve, are soon to return to Great Britain, being chiefly composed of seven-years-men, whose time of service is nearly expired, and who therefore go home to be discharged.

Melancholy Accident.—Last Monday evening, Mr. John Richardson, second son of the Honorable John Richardson, was unfortunately drowned in the Port of this City. He, with some other young gentlemen, went over to the small Island nearly opposite to Old Market to bathe. Unable to swim, he incautiously plunged into a part of the river beyond his depth, and was swept away by the rapidity of the current. A gallant but ineffectual attempt to save him was made by young Mr. Gerrard and a sailor, which nearly proved fatal to the latter. The deceased was about 17 years of age, and is the more to be regretted from the excellence promised by his character. After great diligence of search, the body was found, not far from the spot where he had sunk, at about 2 o'clock yesterday. This event has excited universal sympathy, and created in the public bosom a regret exceeded only by the grief of his disconsolate family.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

District of Quebec.

The weather from the 22d June till middle of this Month, was rainy, principally heavy showers and thunder; the temperature of the air frequently very warm. The last ten days have been dry and warm, the Thermometer frequently at 90.

Up to the middle of the month, vegetation was very rapid and luxuriant, and the barley, wheat and rye shooting out into full ear. Some wheat and oats were cuts in low rich grounds, however unhurted by the wet, and although they have revived during the last ten days, they will not probably produce a crop equal to the same grain, on high and light soils.

Spring Wheat, generally throughout the District, is in blossom; the early sorts beginning to change colour, and the whole promises a most abundant crop. They will, however, be late in all the parishes below St. Roch. The same is to be met with in the Island of Orleans, frequently visited by products from the Labrador. Wherever they are sown, they have however, resisted the last most unfavorable winter, and the early are now larger than those of Spring Wheat. It is now nearly ripe.

Barley, promises to be an abunding crop, and some fields will be ready to cut by the end of this month.

Oats, excepting in low grounds look well, and are generally short, the extent also greater than usual.

Rye, Since the misfortune by frost in August 1816, great quantities of this grain have been sown in the lower parishes. It begins to change colour, and promises an abundant crop.

Peas, are unusually luxuriant; the early sorts, many of which have been disseminated by the Agricultural Society, are now fit for the table.

Potatoes, This root, which was only introduced into Canada after the conquest in 1760, is now extensively cultivated on every farm. Since 1816, the quantity planted yearly has quadrupled, it having proved nearly the sole resource in that unfortunate year. The horse hoe begins now to be very generally used in this culture, but the drills are still not sufficiently apart, being frequently only eighteen inches, whereas they ought at least to be twenty eight or thirty, and the potatoes are set in the drills, at three or four inches instead of eight or twelve.

Buck Wheat, is also more extensively cultivated than usual, and has been found very useful for fattening poultry & hogs. The strength of its stalks, would permit its being advantageously cultivated as a drill or fallow crop.

Horse Beans, have been lately introduced, but have not had a fair trial. Their excellence, given in small quantities as food for work horses, is well known in Britain, and as they thrive on low rich lands and answer best in drills, their cultivation in such lands serves instead of a summer fallow.

Turnips, cultivated in drills as a fallow crop are hardly yet known in this district. Some patches of them are however occasionally met with and they look well, being of the second sowing, the first having generally been destroyed by the fly. In time we have no doubt their great value as a food for cattle, and a drill crop, will be fully appreciated; sufficient experiments have now been made to shew that they thrive well and can be preserved in this climate.

Hay, will be but a middling crop, it having suffered by the drought after the melting of the snow and the frost of the preceding winter. Till the lands are cleared of weeds by summer fallow or fallow crops with manure, and sown with grass seeds, Hay will be always scarce and Agriculture languish.

Flax, Great quantities of this article is now cultivated in this district and the produce is wrought up into coarse linen, for home wear. The farmer now finds himself compelled both to increase his stock of sheep and this article, in order to clothe himself during the present low prices of Agricultural produce of Great Britain. The crop this year is excellent.

Garden stuffs have recovered during the late rains, and still promise to furnish an ordinary supply.

Fruit, in this district will be abundant, considering the miserable state of the orchards, the trees of which are set too close, unpruned and suffered to be overrun with moss and devoured by caterpillars and lice.

Upon the whole the present year promises to be one of the most abundant in this District; but the season of accidents is not yet passed.——28th July, 1819.

From the Quebec Gazette.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

On Saturday last, the curiosity of the good people of this town, was gratified by an unexpected visit from one of the Red Indians—a native tribe, so called from the pigment of red earth with which they colour their bodies.—The interpre-

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Voyage, in a young woman about twenty; and she is one of her tribe which has been the Anglo-American people for the last half century worth recording, however little found of belief by us. Aren, that in Newfoundland cient of the British possessions, connected with the rest by stronger ties of blood than any other colony, identity of population, and almost uninterrupted intercourse, that there should, to this day, a race of men, less known to Britain than any other part of the surface of the discovered what cause this extraordinary formation is to be attributed, we stop to enquire, but hasten to useful task of calling the attention of the public to the interesting fact, that thus unexpectedly presented. It is well known that the Red Indians, an aboriginal race of men, were found along the coasts of Labrador at the time of its discovery by the Europeans, but from the ill usage they received at the hands, they have long been driven into the interior, and are now to be met with on the face of every part of the island, as their certain and most dreaded enemies—In the north of the Island they frequently visited by predatory bands of Esquimaux from the Labrador, who have rendered wherever they appear in the south, they are hunted like wild deer by the Micmacs, from the neighbouring provinces, and also by the whites in which they are clothed. They now form a probable estimate of the number they have been used to exist in, before our own people upon the coast, and in the face, that they fly the approach of with the utmost precipitation, and the knowledge does not appear to be, by, it was first generally known that this Island, to be a punishment to the Indian.

In consequence of this horrible extinction and cruelty, which has formed a person in this island, not exaggerated in the relation, but but believe that the Red Indians are the most ferocious and intractable savage tribe—impelled by the fear of those of hunger and hostility, they have with no less astonishment and regret that we find, in the young woman who has been brought among us, a docile being, sensibly alive to every impression and delicate propriety of act.

Extract from the report of the Agricultural Society, St. A

The meeting of St. Ma Beauce was attended by upwards of two thousand persons. The Horses and Cows was superior; the latter consisted of between two and three hundred persons, and was the best breed of Horses. The meeting consisted of about one hundred persons. The Cows were the show. The breed of Horses is the Canadian downwards, is of a large size, unusual in the country, but possessing fine proportion, symmetry and activity, which distinguishes the true Canadian breed. At River Ouelle about 300 persons present were at River du Loup about 300 persons present cattle exhibited at the latter was of a superior quality. Plowing matches were only held at La Beauce and River Ouelle, for a sufficient number of competitors in other places the work was done with two horses, or two oxen with two boys, instead of being each conducted by the horse. In some parts of the Canadian wheel plough was used, but more generally the swing plough is used in the country, of a light construction. Mr. Taschereau, of La Beauce, and one at River Ouelle drove their own horses. The latter, though inferior; the furrows tolerably straight and regular, but too broad and too much laid flat, leaving little shoulder to the bed, with large useless wedges at each ridge. The establishment of the furrow in Beauce is about two thirds of the breadth. The ploughs was too heavy for the proper furrow, and without a mould board ing lowered the purpose, unnecessarily increasing the resistance of the ploughs forwarded by the horses, soon got out of order, and the furrow was not all adapted to the narrow ridges in this country, on all sorts of soil. The present routine of cultivation requires the grass on the fallow to be broke, it being the sole dependance for pasture, the ensuing year. The introduction of grass seeds with grain, is however commenced, and is the first step to the extirpation of the present ill judged and improved tillage with its attendants.

QUICK TRAVEL

Mr. Wm. Fendlay of this city, ed here yesterday morning from N. B. in the short space of 36 hours.—Distance 135 miles.

SAINT JOHN, (N.

There is a report going about in town this morning that the Honorable Sir Robert Liston is to administer the Government of this Province in the expected absence of His Excellency the Lieutenant

his character. After gre
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the spot where he had sunk,
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CULTURAL REPORT.

STATIST OF QUEBEC.

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om the Quebec Gazette.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

rday last, the curiosity of the
e of this town, was gratified by
cted visit from one of the Red
native tribe, so called from
t of red earth with which they
ir bodies.—The interpre
ringer, is a young woman, apparently
about twenty; and she is only the second
of her tribe which has been seen amongst
the Anglo-American people of the island,
for the last half century. It is a fact
worth recording, however difficult it may
be found of belief by our English bre
thren, that in Newfoundland, the most an
cient of the British possessions in Amer
rica, connected with the parent country
by stronger ties of dependence than a
ny other colony, identified with her in
population, and almost united by daily in
tercourse, that there should be, at this
day, a race of men, less known in Great
Britain than any other people upon the
surface of the discovered globe. To
what cause this extraordinary want of in
formation is to be attributed, we shall not
stop to enquire, but hasten to the more
useful task of calling the attention of the
public to the interesting subject which
has thus unexpectedly presented itself.
It is well known that the Red Indians are
an aboriginal race of men, who were
found along the coasts of the Island, at
the time of its discovery by Europeans;
but from the ill usage they received on all
sides, they have long been compelled to
retire into the interior, and to fly from
the face of every animal in human form,
as their certain and most deadly enemy.
—In the north of the Island, they are fre
quently visited by predatory parties of
Esquimeaux from the Labrador, and mur
dered wherever they are met; in the
south, they are literally hunted like wild
deer by the Micmacs, from the neigh
bouring provinces, and slain for the skins
in which they are clothed; and we may
form a probable estimate of the treatment
they have been used to experience from
our own people upon the sea shores, from
the fact, that they fly their approach
with the utmost precipitation and horror,
and the knowledge that until very late
ly, it was not generally understood in
this Island, to be a punishable offence to
shoot an Indian.
In consequence of this habitual perse
cution and cruelty, which every well in
formed person in this island knows are
not exaggerated in the relation, we could
not but believe that the Red Indians were
the most ferocious and intractable of the
savage tribe—impelled by no motives but
those of hunger and hostility. And it is
with no less astonishment than pleasure,
that we find, in the young woman which
has been brought amongst us, a gentle
being, sensibly alive to every mild im
pression and delicate propriety of her
sex.

*Extract from the report of the Quebec A
gricultural Society, 2d August*, 1819.

The meeting at St. Mary's Nouvelle
Beauce was attended by little short of a
thousand persons. The show of Mares
and Cows was superior; that of St. Va
lier consisted of between two and three
hundred persons, and was remarked for
the best breed of Horses. At l'Islette
the meeting consisted of about three hun
dred persons. The Cows were a good
show. The breed of Horses from St.
Ignace downwards, is of a larger size than
usual in the country, but wanting in that
fine proportion, symetry and activity
which distinguishes the true Canadian
breed. At River Ouelle there were a
bout 500 persons present at the meeting;
at River du Loup about 300; the neat
cattle exhibited at the latter place, was
of a superior quality. Ploughing match
es were only held at La Beauce, St. Va
lier and River Ouelle, for want of a suffi
cient number of competitors. At all the
places the work was done with only two
horses, or two oxen with yokes or col
lars, instead of being tackled as former
ly by the horns. In some instances the
Canadian wheel plough was used, but
more generally the swing plough made in
the country, of a light but imperfect con
struction. Mr. Taschereau's ploughman
at La Beauce, and one at River Ouelle,
drove their own horses. The work was
inferior; the furrows tolerably straight
and regular, but too broad for the depth,
laid flat, leaving little shoulder and seed
bed, with large useless spaces between
each ridge. The established proportion
of the furrow in Britain is a depth two
thirds of the breadth. The stock of all
the ploughs was too broad to make a
proper furrow, and with the coulter
and mould board imperfectly an
swered the purpose, unnecessarily in
creasing the resistance or draught. The
ploughs forwarded by the Society were
found out of order, and the harrows not
at all adapted to the narrow ridges usual
in this country, on all sorts of land; or to
the present routine of cultivation, which
requires the grass on the sod not to be
broke, it being the sole dependance for
pasture, the ensuing year. The sowing
of grass seeds with grain, after potatoes,
is however commenced, and will be the
first step to the extirpation of weeds and
an improved tillage with better imple
ments.

QUICK TRAVELLING.

Mr. Wm. FINDLAY of this place, arriv
ed here yesterday morning from St. John,
N. B. in the short space of *twenty six
hours*.—Distance 185 miles.

SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) July 14.

There is a report generally circulat
ing in town this morning, that Colonel
the Honorable Sir Robert le Pore Trench
is to administer the Government of the
Province in the expected absence of His
Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, to
England.—We cannot vouch for the cor
rectness of this report—it may possibly
be true.—*N. B. Royal Gazette, 5th inst.*

Cumberland, Fort Lawrence, 3d July 1819.

I have lived on a farm in this Town
ship for 38 years, and never had any
wheat blasted except in one instance and
that accidentally. Allow me to give you
a receipt for preventing smut in wheat
which after a long experience has never
failed me. It is as follows: Take a cask
and to the first bushel of seed put two
quarts of unslacked lime and a sufficiency
of water to cover it—stir it well, then
take it out and spread it upon the plat
form. To the next and every other bu
shel add more water and one quart of
lime. Keep it in a heap and the grain
will soon dry up the water as well as a
little of the lime water to be thrown over
it every day or two. In this state let it
remain eight or ten days, by which time
it will have sprouted. In the mean while
the land is warming and the wheat will
appear above ground in four or five days
after sowing. On this plan I prepared
one spring four bushels and on the same
day for the sake of experiment sowed one
bushel prepared in the common way.
The result was that the one bushel was
struck with rust and never filled at all—
—in the north of the Island, they are fre
quently visited by predatory parties of
Esquimeaux from the Labrador, and mur
dered wherever they are met; in the
while the four bushels ripened well and
bright.

THOMAS CHAPMAN.

John Young, Esq. Secty. Agr. So.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Executive Council Office,
York 18th August, 1819.

It is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that all Locations of Land, subject to Settlement Duty, made prior to the first of this Month, be rescinded and the land otherwise disposed of, if within twelve months from this date, certificate of the Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, and the Patent sued out within one month thereafter: And that all locations subject to Settlement Duty made since the first of this month, or hereafter to be made, will be rescinded, and the land otherwise disposed of, if certificate of Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, within eighteen months of the date of the order for such Location, and the Patent sued out within one month thereafter.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Coun.
6m. 34.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 16th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office &, completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

YORK, 19th August 1819.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond, and His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and suite arrived on Sunday last, in the Steam Boat, from Niagara, having completed their tour through the Western parts of the Province within the very short space of one month.

STATUTES OF UPPER CANADA.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

An Act to repeal part of and amend the Laws now in force for laying out, amending and keeping in repair the Public Highways & Roads in this Province.

WHEREAS, it is expedient to amend the Laws now in force, for providing for the laying out, amending and keeping in repair the Public Highways & Roads within this Province. Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province" and by the authority of the same, that from and after the first Monday in the month of March, which will be in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, the thirtieth clause of an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the fifteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to provide for the laying out, amending and keeping in repair the public Highways and Roads within this Province, and to repeal the Laws now in force for that purpose," and so much of an Act passed in the fifty sixth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to repeal and amend part of an Act passed in the fifteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to provide for the laying out, amending and keeping in repair the Public Highways and Roads within this Province, and to repeal the laws now in force for that purpose," as enacts "that any person liable to perform the duty imposed by the before recited Act, may compound for such duty, if he or she may think fit, by paying to the Overseers the sum of ten shillings, for each cart, waggon, team and driver for each day, and every person liable to perform such labor, may compound for the same, if he or she shall think fit, by paying to the Overseers the sum of five shillings, for and in lieu of such day's duty or labor respectively, for the time and in the manner directed by the aforesaid Act, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the said first Monday in March, which will be in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, every person included or inserted in or upon the Assessment Roll of any Township, reputed township or place, shall, in proportion to the estimate of his real and personal property stated on the said Roll, be held liable to work on the Highways and Roads in each and every year as follows, (that is to say,) if his property be not rated at more than twenty five pounds, then his proportion of Statute labor on the Highways, shall be two days; if at more than twenty five pounds, and not more than fifty pounds, three days; if at more than fifty pounds and not more than seventy-five pounds, four days; if at more than seventy-five pounds, and not more than one hundred pounds, five days; if at more than one hundred pounds, and not more than one hundred and fifty pounds, six days; if at more than one hundred and fifty pounds and not more than two hundred pounds, seven days; if at more than two hundred pounds and not more than two hundred and fifty pounds, eight days; if at more than two hundred and fifty pounds and not more than three hundred pounds, nine days; if at more than three hundred pounds and not more than three hundred and fifty pounds, ten days; if at more than three hundred and fifty pounds and not more than four hundred pounds, eleven days; if at more than four hundred pounds and not more than five hundred pounds, twelve days; and for every hundred pounds above the sum of five hundred pounds, till it amount to one thousand pounds, one day; and for every two hundred pounds above the sum of one thousand pounds, till it amount to two thousand pounds, one day; and for every three hundred pounds above the sum of two thousand pounds, till it amounts to three thousand five hundred pounds, one day; & for every five hundred pounds above the sum of three thousand five hundred pounds, one day. *Provided always*, that every person possessed of a waggon, cart or team of horses, oxen or beasts of burthen or draft used to draw the same, shall be liable to work on the Highways not less than three days, any thing herein contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the first Monday in the month of March, which will be in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, every lot or parcel of land in this Province, subject to be Rated and Assessed, but which by reason of its remaining unoccupied or for other cause, may not be included in the Assessment Roll of the Township, reputed Township or place wherein the same is situated, shall nevertheless be Rated and Assessed at one eighth of a penny per acre annually towards defraying the expence of laying out amending and keeping in repair the public Highways & Roads in such Township, reputed township or place, to be levied by distress and sale in case of non payment as the same manner by the Collectors in the different Districts respectively, as the other Rates & Assessments shall and may be levied and collected by virtue of the Laws then in force for that purpose.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Treasurer of each and every District in this Province, is hereby authorised and impowered to receive from any person or persons paying the same, the Rates or Taxes by this Act imposed for or in respect of all such lands as are not returned on the Assessment Roll of any Township or place, and that in case any lands charged with such Rates and Taxes, shall be unoccupied and no distress can be found thereon, at the time such Rates and Taxes shall be payable, it shall and may be lawful for the Collector for the time being of the Township or place in which such lands are situated, at any time thereafter, to enter upon the said lands, when there shall be any distress thereupon to be found in the actual possession of the owner or occupier thereof, and having obtained a warrant for that purpose from a ny of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, to levy the amount of such Rates & Taxes in arrear by distress and sale as they might have done upon the same lands if in the occupation of such persons at the time the Rates & Taxes became due, and after deducting the legal charges of distress and sale, as well as the amount of such rates and taxes in arrear, such Collector shall pay the overplus if any there be to the person or persons occupying the premises on which such distress was made.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when the Rates and Assessments chargeable upon any lot, piece or parcel of land by virtue of this Act, shall be in arrear and unpaid for the space of three years, the said Rates and Assessments so in arrear shall be increased in the proportion of one third, and if suffered to remain five years in arrear the whole shall be increased in the proportion of one half, and if suffered to remain eight years in arrear, the amount of such arrears shall be doubled, and the said Rates and Assessments shall be charged thenceforwards in double the amount that would grow due according to the existing Rate and Assessment, and such Rates so increased respectively, shall be charged against the lands in the accounts of the Treasurer herein directed to be kept and shall be levied in the manner herein before provided.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That any person liable to perform the duty imposed by this or any other Law now in force, may compound for such duty, if he or she may think fit, by paying to the Overseer the sum of seven shillings and six pence for each cart, waggon, team and driver for each day, and every person liable to perform such labor may compound for the same, by paying to the Overseer the sum of three shillings and nine pence for and lieu of such days duty or labor respectively, at the time and in the manner directed by Law.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Treasurer of each and every District of this Province in the account which he is required to keep, for every Parish Town, Township, reputed Township or place, according to the provisions of a certain Act passed in the present Session of the Parliament of this Province, entitled "An Act to repeal the several Laws now in force relative to raising, levying and collecting Rates and Assessments in this Province, and further to provide for the more equal and general Assessment of lands and other rateable property throughout this Province," shall charge each lot or parcel of land with or credit it for the amount of the Taxes & Rates hereby imposed as well as of those accruing under the last mentioned Act, and that the said books or accounts shall be produced to the Justices, and shall be subject to public inspection in the same manner as is provided by the said Act, except that no more than one fee for search shall be exacted by the Treasurer for inspection of both heads of Rates or Assessments at the same time.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Collectors throughout this Province, shall pay over the monies by them received or levied at any time under this Act to the Treasurers of their respective Districts, in the manner provided by an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the fifty third year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to alter and amend an Act passed in the forty eighth year of His Majesty's reign entitled "An Act for the better regulation of Parish and Town Officers throughout this Province," and shall be entitled to deduct at the rate of five pounds for every hundred pounds, and no more, as a compensation for their services in collecting and paying over, and the Treasurer shall give a receipt for all money paid to him by any Collector.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That for every distress levied under this Act, the following fees and no more shall be taken: for the warrant of distress, two shillings and six pence; for every mile travelling to ——— the same, four pence; and for every selling and making return, two shillings.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Treasurer of each and every District in this Province, shall be entitled to deduct the sum of four pounds for every hundred pounds paid into his hands, under the provisions of this Act, and shall on the first day of June in every year pay over the remainder to the Overseer of the Highways for the division in which the lands are situated, in respect of which the Rates and Taxes in his hands, shall have been received, who shall apply the same to the use of the Highways within the year of his appointment, and the receipt of such Overseer, shall be a sufficient acquittance to the Treasurer.

XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Overseers of Highways shall in the accounts which they are required by the 3rd Act, passed in the fifteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act for laying out, amending and keeping in repair the public Highways and Roads in this Province, and to repeal the Laws now in force for that purpose," to keep, produce and verify, on oath, account for all sums of money received and expended by them under this Act, and shall be liable to be punished for misapplying or refusing or neglecting to apply or account for such monies in the same manner as is provided by the last mentioned Act, with respect to the monies therein appointed to be received and accounted for by the said Overseers, and that any Rates or Taxes paid to the said Overseers, and not applied by them during their year, shall be paid over by the Justices receiving the same to the Overseers for the next ensuing year to be by them applied in like manner as herein before directed.

XII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any Overseer in verifying his accounts shall swear falsely, he shall upon conviction thereof suffer all the pains and penalties to which persons convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury are liable, And whereas, it is provided by a certain Act passed in the fifty sixth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to repeal and amend part of an Act passed in the fifteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to provide for the laying out amending and keeping in repair the public Highways and Roads within this Province, and to repeal the Laws now in force for that purpose," that every male inhabitant from the age of twenty one years to fifty, not rated on the Assessment for any Town, Township or place within this Province, shall be compelled to work on the Highways three days in every year within the Township, Town or place he may reside in, under the same penalty as is imposed by any Act on persons rated on the Assessment list, and whereas, in some instances the operation of the said provision may be found too severe, Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the passing of this Act, persons gaining their livelihood by the wages of daily labour, and possessing no ratable property, or not being assessed at more than twenty five pounds, who by reason of age, sickness or numerous family or misfortune, may be in poor and indigent circumstances, and also persons emigrating to this Province with intent to become permanent Settlers and land holders therein, and not having resided six months in the Province, may apply to the Justices at any Special or Petty Sessions held for the District, wherein such person shall reside, and the said Justices having first given notice to the Overseer to appear on the part of the Township or place to which such person may belong, shall examine and enquire into the situation & circumstances of the person making such application and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of such Justices or the majority of them there assembled, that such person is really poor and indigent and a deserving object of such relief, or that he has emigrated to this Province with intent to become a permanent Settler and land holder therein, and has not resided six months in this Province, the said Justices may in their discretion exempt such person respectively from the performance of such Statute duty upon the Highways and from all composition money in lieu thereof.

XIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That nothing in this Act contained, shall be construed to vary, repeal or annul any clause, matter, or thing in the said Acts contained, further than is hereby expressly, declared and enacted.

XIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this Act shall continue and be in force for eight years, and from thence to the end of the then next ensuing Session of Parliament, & no longer.

MILL SEAT.

THE Lot No. 4. 3d Concession in the Township of Chinguacousy containing 200 Acres of Land, and comprising a valuable Mill-Seat, will be granted for the purpose of affording to settlers the accommodation of a Grist and Saw Mill. Conditions of grant to be seen at the Surveyor General's Office in the Town of York. JOHN SMALL.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th July, 1819.

Surveyor General's Office.
York 21st July 1819.

NOTICE.

TWENTY two lots from No. 1 to 11 inclusive, surveyed and laid out into lots containing about half an Acre, and quarter of an Acre each, alternately, on each side of the road leading from the town of York to the Don Bridge, will be sold by Public Auction to the highest bidder on Saturday the 21st day of August next, at noon: six per cent. or one year's interest on the purchase money, to be paid in advance; the Principal to be secured on the Lot, subject to the regular payment of interest, annually, in advance; with the right of redemption, at the convenience of the Purchaser.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

THO'S. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

To the Public.

J. P. THORNTON, Late from London, having commenced business in Mr. Douglass' New House, on Dr Macaulay's land on the Yonge Street Road; begs leave respectfully to inform the Gentlemen of York and its neighbourhood, that he makes all kinds of Gentlemen's Clothes, &c. in the neatest and newest fashions, and on the most moderate terms. The most respectable reference will be afforded as to his character, and as to his abilities as a workman; and, as he is determined to work upon moderate terms, and to spare no pains to give satisfaction to his customers, Families, he trusts, will find it their interest to employ him. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to.

York, 6th July, 1819.

CHURCH PEW.

A Single PEW in the Church to let. Enquire at this Office.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscribers have opened a Store in the Market Place, next door to Messrs. Wood & Anderson, and now offer for sale on very reasonable terms for ready money, an assortment of

Choice Dry Goods,

comprising nearly every article in the line;

Liquors and Groceries,

Sundry HARDWARE Articles.

Gentlemen's, Youths and Children's fine beaver Hats, a few Militia Officer's Hats, full mounted, a small collection of Jewellery, consisting of Silver Watches, Gold Seals, Broaches, Rings, Breast-pins, &c. A quantity of Glass Ware & Crockery, with a variety of other articles.

McGINNIS & MONTGOMERIE.
York, 4th August 1819. tf—32.

LOST,

ABOUT a month since, a COW and HEIFER; The Cow is rather old, of a reddish bay colour, white stripe down the back, white tail and some white on the forehead, holes pierced in the horns, and an old bell suspended round the neck by a leather belt. The Calf is about 13 months old, very like the Cow, only more white about the head and face. A liberal reward will be given for the recovery of the above animals, by applying at this Office.

YORK, 5th June, 1819.

TO BE LET,

THE House in which the Editor lately resided, nearly opposite the Steam Boat Wharf. Enquire at the Printing Office.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

SEVERAL Building Lots, containing between 4th and 5th of an Acre each, situated west of Yonge Street, between Hospital and Dundas Streets, with a Dwelling House, out Houses, &c. on one of the Lots. The Sale will commence at noon on Saturday the 7th of August; the conditions made known on the Premises.

THO'S. MOSLEY.
York, 29 July, 1819. 8w31.

Scarborough Springs FARM.

For Sale, on liberal terms,

AN extensive and very valuable Farm, situate in the fourth Concession of the Township of Scarboro' within fifteen miles of the Seat of Government, and containing about three hundred acres of the very best timbered Land.

There are about forty acres of the premises in a high state of cultivation, fenced, and abundantly supplied with water. And the Farm, from its being contiguous to an important Salmon Fishery, and containing an extensive Maple Bush, must prove a most desirable purchase to any one wishing to settle in the vicinity of York.

The eligibility of the situation for a Farmer, within a few miles of a good and sure market, connected with the fertility of the soil, and various other local advantages are of themselves fully sufficient to recommend the above to the public; but the subscriber has it in his power further to state, that it is the seat of the much celebrated *Scarborough Springs*, the efficacy of whose waters in the cure of a variety of maladies is too notorious to need recapitulation; suffice it therefore to say, that if a commodious house were erected for the accommodation of strangers, and conducted by an attentive and enterprising person, the continual resort of the infirm and sickly to these Springs, to enjoy the salubrity of their waters, could not fail to secure most ample remuneration for any exertions which might be bestowed for their ease and comfort.

From the foregoing it may be inferred, and the proprietor is bold to say, that there is not a situation in the Province better adapted for the establishment and speedy growth of a Village, and that to any intelligent and industrious individual he offers a most tempting and lucrative speculation.

For Sale also—The unexpired term of a Lease of the Clergy Reserve adjoining the said Lands, of which Lease three years only have expired. There are ten acres of improvement, well enclosed, thereon, with a fine stream of water passing through it, as well as the Springs Farm.

An indisputable Title with immediate possession will be given, and a liberal credit allowed for part of the purchase money, on approved security.

For further particulars application to be made to the proprietor.

GEO. HAMILTON.
York, 26th July, 1819. tf31

THE Subscriber still continues to act as agent for Applicants for Grants of Land from the Crown, — well as drawing Petitions, and also Conveyances of every description, on the most reasonable terms, from the hours of six o'clock in the morning until one, and from four o'clock in the afternoon until eight, during the summer, and from nine o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon, in winter.

S JARVIS.
Register Office, York,
26th June, 1819.

N. B. As he expects a supply of Parchment, those who may wish to do so, may have their Deeds executed on it at a very small additional expence.

FOR SALE,

THAT delightful FARM, No. 14, in the first Concession of the Township of York, on the west side of flourishing Yonge-Street, containing 210 Acres, 40 of which are under cultivation and of an excellent quality. This valuable property needs no encomiums, as it is well known, being owned by the Subscriber. There is an excellent Dwelling house, 30 by 50 feet, a Barn of the same dimensions, suitable Out-houses, a never failing Well, 200 bearing Apple Trees, and a valuable Mill Seat on this Lot — For further particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises, only EIGHT MILES from York, and one Mile from Arnold's Mills.

THOMAS HUMBERSTON.
July 1, 1819.

$25 REWARD.

ON the night of the 15th inst. the subscriber's shop was broken open and robbed of ten Silver Watches, marked on the inside as follows:

S. M. London, No. 3168.
Tos. Coleman, London, No. 638.
Pereud & Forth, Liverpool, No. 192.
Branscant, London, No. 1344.
Basford, London, 1017.
D. Henden, London, 958.
Wm. Morgan, 30343.
Jos'h Sanders, Bristol, No. 4509.
Clayton, London, 38203.

One large English watch, without the cap belonging to it.

Whoever will give such information as may lead to the recovery of the Watches shall be entitled to the above reward; and if the robber is detected so that he may be brought to justice, a handsome reward will be given in addition to the above.

MOSES N. PRESTON.
Moscow, (Genn. Cy. N. Y. 17th June.

ANY Person or Personscutting, carrying away, or destroying the Timber on Lot No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of York, will be prosecuted with the utmost severity of the Law.

York, 23d May, 1819.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SEVERAL emigrants, are desirous of getting employment in digging wells, cellars, making roads, or other work of that nature. Enquire at this office.

York, 19th, May.

A SERMON

DELIVERED IN
St. ANDREW'S CHURCH, QUEBEC:
By the late Rev. ALEX. SPARK, D. D.
on the 7th March, 1819,
The day of his Death.
ALSO,

A Funeral Sermon,

PREACHED on that OCCASION,
The 14th March, 1819.

A small number of the above for sale at this Office.

A FARM FOR SALE,

BEING composed of the rear halves of Lots No. 10 & 11, in 2d Concession of Markham, with about 70 acres under improvement; it is well watered & excellent Land. Enquire of EZEK. BENSON.

York, 21st April, 1819.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoea, about four or five miles from York, 240 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality; well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of wild Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

General Land Agency Office,
York, 24th May, 1819.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the undermentioned Lands, viz. Home District, Upper Canada.

WHITBY,

South ½ of 28 — 4th Concession — 29, — 4th do. — 2 — 6th do. } 500 Acres

SCARBORO'.

Lot No. 16, in 1st Concession, — 19, — 4th do. } 400 do.

CLARKE.

Lot No. 20, & 4 in the 1st Con. — 3, & 4th — 2d — 3, & 4th — 3d } 200 do.

HAMILTON.

Lot. No. 25. in 4th Concession — 26, do. } 400.

BENJAMIN GEALE.
JAMES FITZGIBBON.

THE Creditors of HERBERT MATTHEWS, late of York, Carpenter and Joiner, are requested to send their accounts with him, to the Land Agency office, any time during the ensuing eight days.

York, 29th July 1819. 31.

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

Near the Mansion House, Montreal.

MESSRS. FOSTER & TRY impressed with a grateful sense of past favours, beg respectfully to intimate to the public, that they have on hand, a general stock of modern and substantial family Furniture; which possesses the advantage of being manufactured by themselves, of the best materials, and from the most recent London patterns, at the lowest English prices. They have just received, an elegant variety of Brussels and common Carpet, Hearth Rugs, Paper hangings, North shore Feathers, a general assortment of Cabinet Brass Work, English curled Horse Hair & Hair seating, Mahogany, in Logs, Boards and Planks, Rose voile and Ebony Wood. Morreens of all colours, Table and Door Mats, with a small assortment of Tunbridge Ware, Painte floor Cloth for rooms and passages, Looking Glasses &c. &c. Messrs. F. & T. beg to assure those who may favour them with orders from Upper Canada or elsewhere that Foor Cloths, Carpets &c. will be cut exactly to the required dimensions, and all other Furniture carefully packed and forwarded by the best conveyances and on the most reasonable terms.

Montreal, July, 9th 1819. 30—3w.

WANTED TO RENT.

A Farm with some improvement in the vicinity of York. Apply at the Printing Office.

York, 29 July, 1819. tf—31.

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. THOS. HAMILTON, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods
AND
Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES,
IN CASH,

will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American
Bank Notes

exchanged, at a small discount. tf—12.

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 5 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Gosfield Eastern Division, & Western District, — Acres 200

The Northerly parts of No. 25 & 26 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Dereham, District of London, 200

North half of Lot No. 24 and the Southerly part of No. 21 in the said Township of Dereham, 200

Lot No. 21 in the 9th Concession do. do. 200

Lot No. 27 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Murray, in the District of Newcastle 200

1000

Part of Lot No. 7 South side of Hospital Street in the Township of York containing, 3-4 of an acre

ALSO.

A Good new two Story Dwelling HOUSE, Store House, Stable and other out Houses, situate opposite the Church in the said Town of York, the said House is well finished with four rooms on the lower floor, and seven on the upper floor, with a good Cellar under the kitchen, and a durable well of excellent water in the said Cellar, also a good two horse pleasure Waggon, and one do. one horse do. do.

EZEK. BENSON.
York, 30th March, 1819. tf—14.

General Land Agency Office,
YORK, UPPER-CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Land from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expense.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions with it, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be post-paid.

B. GEALE,
J. FITZ-GIBBON.

York, 29th March, 1819 tf—14.

WRITING PAPER.

A FEW Reams of good Post and Foolscap Paper for sale, cheap, for Cash.

Bringing out Emigrants from Ireland.

Messrs. WM. BUCHANAN, & Co. of Londonderry,

HAVING two first class Ships, that they purpose to keep constantly employed in the Passenger Trade between Londonderry and Quebec, are desirous of affording every facility to those who may be desirous of paying the money at York or Montreal, to aid their relations in coming out, and with this view, they refer for terms to Mr. Charles Caldwell, at Messrs. Quinn & Co's. & Co. York, or to Messrs. Molson's Montreal.

York, 25th May, 1819.

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the following Lots of Land, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Elmsley, viz. 19, 20, 22, 24, 29, 30, most eligibly situated on the North side of the Rideau Lake, which forms their southern boundary. The great road to the Perth Settlement, leading through one of the Lots. They abound in excellent Timber, which from its being contiguous to water communication may be rafted to Montreal at a trifling expence. The quality of the soil and other advantages are such as to render this a desirable purchase of Farmers or persons engaged in the Lumber Trade For terms of payment and other paculars apply to William Marshall Esq. Perth Settlement, or the Subscriber in Woodhouse, London District.

ROBERT NICHOL.
York, Feb. 11 1819. 6m8.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

A BARGAIN.

FOR Sale Lot No. 70, on the East side of Yonge Street, on which is an excellent pine Log House erected, six acres cleared & fenced, and a famous spring of water; likewise, Lot No. 35 in the township of Vaughan, in the Home District. The above *Land* will be sold for less then could be imagined, Any person wishing to purchase the above, will get the necessary information by writing to the Subscriber in the Township of Haldimand, in the District of New-Castle.

JOHN GROVER.
York, 5th June, 1819.

WANTED to purchase, A Farm within 20 miles of York, with at least, 40 acres of improvement, with a good Dwelling House and Barn; any person having such to dispose of, will hear of a purchaser on applying to Mr. FRANCIS LEVS, at the store of Alexander Wood, Esqr.

York, June 3d, 1819. 6w

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor.

Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance, on the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subs.
5 lines & under,	2s. 6d	7 1-2d.
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d. per line, the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. Sq. advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 8s for the first insertion — A great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - - *Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macauley, Esq. - - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - - *Bath.*
Major Rogers, - - - - *New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq. - - - *Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - *Thrent.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - - *Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - - *Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq. - - - *Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - *Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - - *Amherstburg.*

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UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

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UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the twentieth day of August inst. to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING :

WHEREAS, on the twelfth day of July last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament, to the twentieth day of August instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid ; hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Tuesday the twenty eighth day of September next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this sixteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.



UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Our Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the forty-second year of Our Reign, entitled "An "Act to enable the Governor Lieutenant "Governor, or person administering "the Government of this Province, "to appoint one or more additional "Port or Ports, place or places of Entry "within this Province, and to appoint "one or more Collector or Collectors of "the same respectively" revived and continued by an Act passed in the fifty sixth year of our reign, entitled "An Act "to revive and continue an Act passed "in the forty-second year of His "Majesty's Reign," entitled, "An Act "to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint "one or more additional Port or Ports, "place or places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively" *It is provided* that it shall & may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province, by & with the advice & consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion shall require, and as to him shall seem meet, to declare and appoint by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, place or places (other than ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandise not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into our said Province from the United States of America, AND WHEREAS for the greater facility in collecting the said duties, and also for the convenience of trade, it is requisite that an additional Port or place of Entry should be established in the mouth of SMITH'S CREEK, in the Township of Hope, in the County of Durham, in the District of Newcastle, of our said Province of Upper Canada, NOW KNOW YE, that WE, taking the same into Our Royal consideration, DO hereby under the authority of the said Act passed in the forty second year of our Reign, and revived and continued by the said Act, passed in the fifty sixth year of our Reign, and by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, DECLARE and APPOINT an additional Port of Entry and Clearance at the mouth of Smith's Creek, in the Township of Hope, in the County of Durham, in the District of Newcastle, aforesaid, to be called "PORT HOPE," for the Entry and Clearance of all Goods and Merchandise, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into our said Province from the United States of America, in the same manner as other Ports of Entry and Clearance, heretofore established under and by virtue of the said Act.

IN TESTIMONY whereof WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-first day of June in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the Fifty-ninth year of our Reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Shear or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession o Burford : and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 18.9.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table :

	Sterling
Two hundred Acres,	£16 17 6
Three hundred Acres,	26 11 7
Four hundred Acres,	32 6 8
Five hundred Acres,	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres,	47 13 10
Seven hundred Acres,	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres,	63 2 0
Nine hundred Acres,	70 16 1
One thousand Acres,	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres,	86 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres,	93 18 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £5 14 1

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)

On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency, The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 30th 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to *JOHN FOSTER*, or his Representatives, to make good any pretension to Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, within Six Months from this date ; otherwise the Lot will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council ; that Lot No. 5, in the 12th Concession of Bertie, will be thrown open for Location, unless the Person claiming the same or his Representative makes good his pretension thereto within Six Months from this date.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th April, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Representative of HENRY GROAT, to take out the Lease of the Clergy Reserve, No. 31 in the 3d Concession of Whitby, within six months from this date ; or on failure thereof the Lot will be Leased to EDWARD STARR.

By Order of His Excellency, the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.
6m.—16.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th April, 1819.

IT being desirable to open the Road to Penetanguishene, which commences on the North Side of Kempenfelt Bay, in Lake Simcoe, His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, this day, has been pleased to Order, that to such persons qualified to receive Grants from the Crown, as are able and willing to perform Settlement Duty, Locations of Two Hundred Acres will be made, upon their undertaking to begin their Settlement Duty within One Month after receiving the Certificate of Location, and continuing the same, until a Dwelling House be erected, and Ten Acres cleared adjacent to the Road, and one half of the Road in front of the Location also cleared.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15th April 1819.

THE Period for Proffer to Lease the Privilege of taking Ore on the Crow River, is extended to Six Months from this date, in order to afford time to CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq. and others, to make Specific proposals, which are expected, rather to secure the advantage of Iron Works than to raise a Revenue.

By order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York 13th April 1819.

WHEREAS no vacant Land being found in the District of Niagara, it is not expedient to appoint a Board to locate deserving Settlers therein, yet to facilitate applicants for Land, it is ordered that in future the personal attendance of applicants for Land (being natives of the Province) may be dispensed with, their Petitions being respectively accompanied by a Certificate from a Commissioner appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, that their Petitioner is deserving of encouragement as an industrious and Loyal subject, and has taken the Oath of Allegiance.

His Excellency is pleased to appoint Commissioners for the above purpose in the District of Niagara,

JOHN SYMINGTON Esq.	*Niagara.*
THOMAS DICKSON Esq.	*Queenston.*
HON. THOMAS CLARK.	*Stamford.*
JOHN WARREN Esq.	*Fort Erie.*
ABRAHAM NELLES Esq.	*Grimsby.*

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 15th July, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office, on or before the 28th of August next, for completing in Survey the residue of the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester and Osgoode, also the 16th Concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts, to be paid for in Land by a per centage on the Lands Surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this office.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor General.

MILL SEAT.

THE Lot No. 4, 3d Concession, in the Township of Chinguacousy containing 200 Acres of Land, and comprising a valuable Mill-Seat, will be granted for the purpose of affording to settlers the accommodation of a Grist and Saw Mill. Conditions of grant to be seen at the Surveyor General's Office in the Town of York. JOHN SMALL.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th July, 1819.

Surveyor General's Office.
York 21st July 1819.

NOTICE.

TWENTY two lots from No. 1 to 11 inclusive, surveyed and laid out into lots containing about half an Acre, and quarter of an Acre each, alternately, on each side of the road leading from the town of York to the Don Bridge, will be sold by Public Auction to the highest bidder on Saturday the 21st day of August next, at noon: six per cent. or one year's interest on the purchase money, to be paid in advance ; the Principal to be secured on the Lot, subject to the regular payment of interest, annually, in advance; with the right of redemption, at the convenience of the Purchaser.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.
THO'S. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

Executive Council Office,
York 18th August, 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that all Locations of Land, subject to Settlement Duty, made prior to the first of this Month, be rescinded and the land otherwise disposed of, if within twelve months from this date, certificate of the Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, and the Patent sued out within one month thereafter : And that all locations subject to Settlement Duty made since the first of this month, or hereafter to be made, will be rescinded, and the land otherwise disposed of, if certificate of Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, within eighteen months of the date of the order for such Location, and the Patent sued out within one month thereafter.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Coun.
6m. 34.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, June 15.

In the House of Commons on Monday the cash payment bill was read a third time and passed, almost without a word being said upon its general tendency Mr. Ellice proposed a clause, which was adopted; giving to the bank the option of paying their notes either in bullion or gold coin, after the first of May 1821, instead of being restricted, as it otherwise would have been, from making any payments in specie till 1823. Mr. Manning, also proposed an additional clause to the bill, specifying the precise period and the amount of the instalments to be paid to the bank, in liquidation of the debt due by the government; but it was subsequently withdrawn upon the assurance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that all the objects which it aimed to secure, would be more regularly provided for in a clause of the appropriation act.

The average price of wheat from the returns received in the week ended 5th June, is 63s per quarter.

Mr. Bagot and suite landed at Portsmouth on Thursday from the Forth Frigate, under appropriate salutes, & immediately set off for London. The commissioners for settling the boundary line, are going on in the most satisfactory manner, and expected to end their labours in October. In almost all cases of difference, the points in dispute are conceded in favour of this country. The conduct of the Americans, of all ranks, at Washington and Annapolis, to the officers and crew of the Forth, while she lay in the Chesapeake, discovered the most amicable and friendly disposition. It seemed to our officers as though a radical change had been effected in the feelings and views of the Americans. An interchange of civilities daily passed between the officers of the Essex and the Ontario, laying there, and the Forth.

MADRID, May 24.

The Minister of marine is still at Cadiz, to direct in person the grand armament, which in all appearance will be ready to sail by the end of July. A fine frigate of 36 guns fitted out at Corunna, lately arrived at Cadiz with 15 transports under its convoy. In their passage they met many insurgent privateers, who did not attempt to attack the convoy. They also expect at Cadiz a division from Carthagena, consisting of two frigates and several transports, and several more from Barcelona. 100,000 piastres have just been sent from this city to Cadiz, to accelerate the preparations which are carrying on with double activity, because the government feels the necessity of striking a great blow this year, the insurgents being more resolved than ever to defend their cause. All hopes of an arrangement with Buenos Ayres, and of its submission to the mother country, have vanished; nothing remains but to try the force of arms. All the accounts from South America give reason to presume that the struggle will be bloody & desperate.

Ludicrous effect of the appearance of a Comet, in 1712.

In the year 1712, Mr. Whiston having calculated the return of a comet, which was to make its appearance on Wednesday the 14th of October, at five minutes after five in the morning, gave notice to the public accordingly, with this terrifying addition that a total dissolution of the world by fire was to take place on the Friday following. The reputation Mr. W. had long maintained in England, both as a divine and a philosopher, left little or no doubt with the populace of the truth of his prediction. Several ludicrous events now took place. A number of persons in and about London seized all the barges and boats they could lay their hands on in the Thames, very rationaly concluding, that when the conflagration took place, there would be the most safety on water. A gentleman who had neglected family prayer for better than five years, informed his wife that it was his determination to resume that laudable practice the same evening; but his wife having engaged a ball at her house, persuaded her husband to put it off till they saw whether the comet appeared or not. The South Sea stock immediately fell to five per cent, and the India to 11; and the captain of a Dutch ship threw all his powder into the river, that the ship might not be endangered.

The next morning however, the comet appeared, according to the prediction, and before noon the belief was universal, that the day of judgement was at hand. About this time, one hundred and twenty three clergymen were ferried over to Lambeth, it was said, to petition that a short prayer might be penned and ordered, there being none in the church service on that occasion. Three maids of honor burnt their collection of novels and plays, and sent to the bookseller's, to buy each of them a bible, and Bishop Taylor's Holy Living and Dying. The run upon the bank was so prodigious, that night in handing out specie. On Thursday considerably more than seven thousand kept mistresses were legally married, in the face of several congregations. And to crown the whole farce, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, at that time the head director of the bank, issued orders to all the fire offices in London, requiring them "to keep a good look out, and have a particular eye on the Bank of England." *London Paper.*]

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

PYROLIGNEOUS ACID.

Extract of a letter from M. C. G. at Paris.

A discovery of the greatest importance engages at this moment the attention of the physicians, the chemists and the government. A person of the name of Mange has discovered that the pyroligneous acid, obtained by the distillation of wood, has the property of preventing the decomposition & putrefaction of animal substances. It is sufficient to plunge meat for a few moments into the acid, even slightly empyreumatic to preserve this meat as long as you may desire.—Cutlets, kidneys, liver, rabbits, which were prepared as far back as the month of July last, are now as fresh as if they had been just procured from the market. I have seen carcases washed three weeks ago with pyroligneous acid, in which there is yet no sign of decomposition. Putrefaction not only stops, but it even retrogrades. Jakes exhaling infection, cease to do so, as soon as you pour into them the purifying acid. You may judge how many important applications may be made of this process. Navigation, medicine, unwholesome manufactories, will derive incalculable advantage from it. This explains why meat, merely dried in a stove, does not keep, while that which is smoaked becomes unalterable. We have here an explanation of the theory of hams, of the beef of Hamburg, of smoked tongues, sausages, red herrings, of wood smoked to preserve it from worms, &c.

In one of the ships belonging to the Hudsons bay Company which recently left the river for their settlements, Lieut. Franklin, late commander of the Trent in the expedition to reach the North Pole has taken his passage for the purpose of exploring that part of America to the northward of Hudson's bay. The route this officer is to take will be nearly the same as that pursued by Mr. Hearne in 1770, who stated that he reached the sea at the entrance of copper mine river.—Lieutenant Franklin will be accompanied by about five Europeans, one of whom is a surgeon; and on their arrival at the Copper Mine river are to pursue such further course as may appear proper.

During the voyage of discovery last year to Baffin's bay, a bottle was thrown into the sea from the Alexander, Lieut. Parry, on the 24th of May, when that ship was off Cape Farewell. It contained the latitude and longitude the ship was then in. About two months since the bottle was found on the island of Bartragh, in Killala-bay and an account of it forwarded to the Admiralty. It is supposed it must have floated at about the rate of eight miles per day across the Atlantic.

PRAGUE, May 25.

Some foreign students recently arrived here with the intention of proceeding to Vienna; but not having passports for that capital, they resolved to remain in this town and continue their studies.—They obtained permission to this effect, under condition that they would conform to the regulations of the University and the police laws. It was soon remarked, that several of these students carried black canes, and others of them in addition, wore a black ribband under their waistcoats. These canes were secretly examined, and it was found that they contained stilettos, on the blade of which were engraved several mysterious words. Their meetings, moreover, were very turbulent, and songs were sung of a nature to inflame the passions. At one of these meetings, the whole were taken in custody, when six of them were detained and examined. The remainder were restored to liberty on their promise of appearing when summoned, and that in future they would not hold any meeting whatever. Amongst the persons who are in custody are three foreigners, said to be those who challenged M. de Stourza to fight a duel.

The fourth number of the Belgic Medical Journal contains an account of a chemical discovery, the result of which is that hydro sulphat of iron, (hydro sulfure de fer) made from iron, sulphur and water, take internally, will instantly cause salivation to cease; and when applied externally will cure the most inveterate itch.

The emperor of Russia is adding much to the interior splendor of the Royal Palace of St. Peterburgh. One of the state-rooms is now completely covering with highly polished *Tortoise-shell*, tastefully fixed on the walls with silver headed studs, and bordered with ornaments of solid silver moulding.

It is stated in the Continental Journals, that in Magdeburg more than three hundred families have entered into a reciprocal engagement, *as their word of honor*, not to take off their hats in saluting, but merely to imitate the military mode of raising the right hand to the head.—Another association in the same city, has invited, by a circular address, the whole world, and particularly the ladies, to renounce in future all articles of fashion & luxury.

Casts of the Elgin marbles, lately sent from this country, have reached St. Petersburg, where they excite great admiration.

Growth of Tea in France.—The Moniteur has the following:—"This precious shrub, first introduced into France by a Russian, in 1814, promises to become naturalised among us.—There are already three hundred stalks, which it is easy to multiply. This tea has received the approbation of the king's physicians, and the first naturalists of France. The plants are to be sold by subscription."

The third report of the Select Committee of the London and Holyhead Road, has been printed.—The committee adopt and strong recommend, Mr. Telford's plan of an iron hanging bridge across the Menai Strait. Each of the two principal piers is intended to be 60 by 40 feet at high water mark, having a foundation of rock. Upon the summit of each of these a pyramid of cast metal is to be erected for the purpose of raising the cables from which the bridge is to be suspended. The bridge which is to hang between these two points, will be 522 feet long and 30 feet wide; the entire length of the bridge is to be 500 feet. The expense is estimated at £70,000.—*Lon. Pap.*

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

TO HOUSE KEEPERS.

A writer in the American Farmer asserts from his personal knowledge, that the juice of the Elder will destroy skippers in meat, as well as prevent them from geting in. Take the leaves of elder and bruise them in a mortar; rub the leaves thus bruised over the meat (hams, smoked beef, &c.) and if there are any holes in the meat into which the skippers have found their way pour in a little of the juice, and they will roll out in a short time. The application of the elder juice does not communicate any bad taste to the meat.

From the Providence (R. I.) American.

From Africa.—Captain Hallowell, of brig Richard, recently arrived at this port, from the coast of Africa, informs, that he witnessed, while at Sierra Leone, one of those tornadoes to which the African Coast is exposed, for nearly six months in the year. Their violence and the frequency of their occurrence are determined by the state of the atmosphere Ten or twelve of them are generally experienced at Sierra Leone, in the course of a year.—The precursors and characteristics of these tornadoes are worthy of philosophic investigation. The sky is clear—a perfect calm has prevailed for several hours—and the air becomes oppressive; when suddenly in the most elevated region of the atmosphere appears as the indication of a tornado, a little round, white cloud—not exceeding 5 or 6 feet in diameter, and seems to be perfectly motionless. The air becomes gradually agitated and acquires a circular motion. The leaves and plants, with which the land is always covered, raised by the force of the air several feet from their bed, keep incessantly revolving around the same spot, to the infinite diversion of the natives, who amuse themselves with this rotatory motion. The little cloud, which portended the approach of the tornado, having increased in size, insensibly descends to the lower region of the visible horison. The whirlwind now increases in violence—and soon becomes terrifick. Vessels are obliged to double their moorings, they often port their cable, and are driven foul of each other. Many negro huts are swept away, trees are torn up by the roots, and wherever these whirlwinds exert their full force, they leave deplorable traces of their progress. These terrible agents of desolation happily continue for only 20 or 30 minutes, and terminate in a heavy rain.

MONTPELIER, (Vt.) July 14.

Severe Storm.—On the 30th June, a most severe storm of wind and rain, was experienced in the easterly part of this town. So strong was the wind that many barns were unroofed, and removed to a considerable distance. About 20 apple trees, in the orchards of Mr. Freeman Spoon and Timothy Davis, were turned up by the roots and broken down. A new school house partly finished, was blown down, and broken to pieces. A dwelling house the property of Mr. Freeman Tabor, a st[illegible]ame and well finished outside, wa[illegible]nearly demolished; and what must be attributed to the merciful interposition of Providence, a family, consisting of a woman and three children, were in the house, and preserved amid the surrounding destruction. The woman saw at a small distance the wind approaching and alarmed her children—one little boy ran out of the house—the woman took her youngest child in her arms, and made for the door; but has no further recollection till all was still, when she found herself, with her child in her arms, under the ruins She soon extricated herself though considerably bruised. Her oldest daughter was missing, but after repeatedly calling, the anxious mother discovered her daughter unhurt, under the mouth of the oven, literally surrounded with piles of brick and broken timber. Shingles were scattered in numbers for more than two miles, and bricks carried a distance of 15 rods.

Separation of Maine.—The votes from 66 towns in the District of Maine, on the question of separation, stand as follows:

Yeas	Nays
9,000	3,306

"It appears certain," says the Boston Centinel of Saturday, "that a majority far exceeding the 1500 required by law, in favor of that measure, has been obtained; and that the separation is inevitable. Though we regret the result, we most heartily bid the citizens of Maine, *God speed.*"

Translated for the New York Daily Advertiser.

Constitution of the United Provinces of South America.

Section I.——*Religion of the State.*

Art. 1. The Apostolic Roman Catholic Religion, is the Religion of the State. Government owes to it its most efficacious and powerful protection; and all the inhabitants of the territory must pay respect to it, whatever may be their private opinion.

2. The infraction of the anterior article will be looked upon as a violation of the fundamental laws of the country.

Section II.——*Legislative power.*

3. Legislative powers shall be exercised by a National Congress, composed of two chambers; one of Representatives, the other of Senators.

Chamber of Representatives.

4. The Chamber of Representatives will be composed of Deputies, elected, one by every 25,000 inhabitants, or by a fraction of that number equal to 15,000.

5. No one can be elected a Representative, unless he has been a citizen seven years before his nomination, is 26 years of age, and has an estate of D.4000 at least, or else an useful profession.—He must be a plebeian, and independent of the Executive as to income.

6. This representation may last four years, but must be renewed at the expiration of half of the above term. To this intent; the first representatives, as soon as they re-assemble, shall cast out those who are to leave their body at the first biennial term; their places being filled by their constituents with new representatives.

(To be continued in our next.)

Tobacco.—We have seen a specimen of some fine tobacco plants, raised within two miles of this town, which proves the soil of Upper Canada is adapted to the growth of that article. The gentleman from whom this specimen was obtained, has, we understand, several acres of luxuriant plants, which he purposes manufacturing. As tobacco, in this country, appears to be an indispensable article of luxury, for which a large sum of money is annually expended, it would be well if some attention was paid to its culture; although the entire disuse of it might perhaps be attended with more beneficial consequences. If our farmers and others must have tobacco, let them encourage the attempt made to produce it within the province, and not pay their money to a foreign market, when there is no necessity for doing so.—*U. C. Her.*

Last week, Commodore Bainbridge, accompanied by several officers of the navy and army of the United States, visited Kingston, in the Lady of the Lake; and during the visit, they dined with the commissioner of the navy and the officers of the 70th regiment. It affords pleasure to every liberal mind to see the naval and military officers of the two nations, in time of peace, interchanging civilities, and setting their fellow subjects, on both sides, an example of polite and friendly intercourse, while their governments maintain the relations of amity and commerce.—*Id.*

FROM LOWER CANADA.

QUEBEC August 10.

The Halifax paper of the 20th ult. states that the Naval Yard and Hospital at that place are no longer to be kept up, and that the Ships of War on the station are to be supplied at Bermuda. Commissioner Woodhouse was to return to England.

7th Aug. H. M. S. Cyrene, Capt. Tozer, 14 days from Halifax, with 600,000 Dollars.

The Dollars were taken up in the King's Carts yesterday. They are Spanish coin.

We "understand that the York Chasseurs, part of whom have arrived, and are now encamped on the Cape, are to be disbanded in this city.

HALIFAX, July 20.

Ar. H. M. Packet Grace, Capt. Vivian, from Falmouth, 30 days. 170 square rigged Vessels entered at the Custom-House in Mirimichie, from the 1st to the 2d July, inst.

Soult and four other exiled Generals have been recalled by Louis XVIII.

The *Newfoundland Fisheries Bill* and the *American Convention Bill* went through the Committee of the House of Commons on the 27th of May.

The London Gazette notifies the appointment of Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir Wm. Lumley, K. C. B. to be Governor of the Bermudas, in the room of Sir James Cockburn, resigned.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Executive Council Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to John Levy Jacobs or his representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number one hundred and forty five in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, otherwise it will be thrown open and granted to another applicant.

JOHN SMALL.
C'k Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 25th August, 1819.

THE Order in Council of the 18th instant, respecting locations subject to Settling Duties, being revised, it is ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that all Locations of Land, subject to Settlement Duty, made prior to this date be rescinded, & the land otherwise disposed of, if certificate of the Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, within the time limited in the Ticket of Location, and the Patent sued out within three months thereafter: And that all locations subject to Settlement Duty hereafter to be made will be rescinded and the land otherwise disposed of, if certificate of Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, within eighteen months of the date of the order for such Location, and the Patent sued out within three months thereafter.

JOHN SMALL.
C'k. Ex. Coun.
6m. 34.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying two Townships of Land, containing about 70,000 acres each, in the Western District, bounded on the East by the division line between the London and Western Districts, on the South by the Moravian Township and the Townships of Camden and Chatham, on the West by the Shawanese Township, and on the North by the Northern Boundary of the last mentioned Township, produced on an East course until it intersects the division line between the said Districts.

Also for the survey of the Shawanese Township above mentioned.

To be paid for in land by a per centage on the Land Surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this Office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

Likewise, a Townsh
on the South side of K
Bay, and bounded Ea
the Western shore of L
coe.

These Surveys to be
in land by a per centa
land Surveyed, & per
ter the manner, and on
and conditions expres
notices from this office
date the 14th Decembe
of February last.

THOS. RI
Survey

Government Co

FOR 1190 CORDS OF
NOTICE.

TENDERS will be rece
Commissariat Office at T
from any person or persons
furnish Eleven Hundred and N
of Wood, of the following d
viz.

MAPLE,
BLACK & YELLOW
and BEECH

to be delivered into His Maj
Yard at this Post, on or befo
day of March, 1820, to be
corded, at the expense of the
each cord four feet four
heights, eight feet long, four
and each stick, or piece o
measure four feet in length.

The Tender to be given in,
fore 12 o'clock on the 15th
next. Two securities in one
Pounds each, to be bound in the
for the due performance of the

Commissariat Off
York, 18th August 18

YORK, 26th August, 18

To His Excellency Sir Peregr
tine, Knight Commander of
Honorable Military Order of
Lieutenant Governor of the
of Upper Canada, and Majo
Commanding His Majesty's
therein, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excell

We, His Majesty's dutiful
subjects, the undersigned, Inha
Sandwich and its vicinity, with
feelings of affection and respect
Your Excellency to congratulat
your safe arrival at this place.
of the motives that have indu
Excellency to undertake the
journey, we cannot too highly
and respect them.

We have seen with unfeigne
tion the imperial and liber
which Your Excellency has p
the administration confided to
and, judging from what we hav
enced, We have the strongest
believe that so just a system w
the most happy results, and ca
every upright mind the least
to discontent.

We observe with pleasure
Province is rapidly increasing
dustrious population, whose
on government are congenial
own.

We are penetrated with a
of the obligations we are und
Majesty's Government for the
which, at the expense of so m
and treasure, it has constantly
us and for the innumerable
which it has freely bestowed
we trust that we shall always
our loyalty, obedience to the
peaceable conduct, the gra
fied.

We firmly believe that the
of His Majesty's Governmen
this Colony have no other obje
than its general welfare and
and we have every reason
satisfied that it is the sincere
Your Excellency supply in
effect the intention of His Maj
vernment.

In every human institution
ware that some imperfection
found, and the infant state and
ation of this Province, may
doubt are productive of some
tages, which time and an impr
of society will in many respe
but we are also convinced th

Likewise, a Township situate on the South side of Kempenfelt Bay, and bounded Easterly by the Western shore of Lake Simcoe.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract,

FOR 1190 CORDS OF FUEL.
NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at the Commissariat Office at York, U. C. from any person or persons, who will furnish Eleven Hundred and Ninety cords of Wood, of the following descriptions, viz.

MAPLE,
BLACK & YELLOW BIRCH,
and BEECH

to be delivered into His Majesty's Fuel Yard at this Post, on or before the 1st day of March, 1820, to be properly corded, at the expense of the Contractor, each cord four feet four inches in heighth, eight feet long, four feet wide, and each stick, or piece of wood, to measure four feet in length.

The Tender to be given in, on or before 12 o'clock on the 15th September next. Two respectable persons to be named in the Tender, as securities in One Hundred Pounds each.

Commissariat Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

Government Contract.

For FRESH BEEF.
NOTICE.

SEALED Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office at York, U. C. from any person or persons, willing to furnish such quantities of Fresh Beef as may be required by the Troops, Staff, and Departments composing the Garrison of York, from the 25th September, 1819, to the 24th December, 1820.

The Tender to be delivered on or before 12 o'clock on the 15th September next. Two securities in one hundred pounds each, to be named in the Tender, for the due performance of the Contract.

Commissariat Office.
York, 18th August 1819.

YORK, 26th August. 1819.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

May it, please Your Excellency,

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the undersigned, Inhabitants of Sandwich and its vicinity, with mingled feelings of affection and respect approach Your Excellency to congratulate you on your safe arrival at this place. Sensible of the motives that have induced Your Excellency to undertake the present journey, we cannot too highly estimate and respect them.

We have seen with unfeigned satisfaction the impartial and liberal policy which Your Excellency has pursued in the administration confided to your care, and, judging from what we have experienced, We have the strongest grounds to believe that so just a system will produce the most happy results, and eradicate from every upright mind the least tendency to discontent.

We observe with pleasure that the Province is rapidly increasing in an industrious population, whose principles on government are congenial with our own.

We are penetrated with a deep sense of the obligations we are under to His Majesty's Government for the protection which, at the expense of so much blood and treasure, it has constantly afforded us and for the innumerable advantages which it has freely bestowed on us; and we trust that we shall always evince, by our loyalty, obedience to the Laws, and peaceable conduct, the gratitude we feel.

We firmly believe that the measures of His Majesty's Government towards this Colony have no other object in view than its general welfare and prosperity and we have every reason to be fully satisfied that it is the sincere desire of Your Excellency amply to carry into effect the intention of His Majesty's Government.

To every human institution we are aware that some imperfections will be found, and the infant state and local situation of this Province, may be and no doubt are productive of some disadvantages, which time and an improved state of society will in many respects obviate but we are also convinced that in few parts of the World, can there be found a portion of its inhabitants who have fewer real causes of complaint than the cherished and happy inhabitants of this Province.

Impressed with the highest respect for the public & private virtues which your Excellency has displayed, and for the invaluable example of piety and morality which you have set to all classes of His Majesty's subjects, we humbly implore the Great Dispenser of all good that he may long preserve you in the situation in which his providence has placed you, and that you may long continue "a terror to evil doers and a praise to them that do well."

Sandwich, 8th August, 1819.

Marchand, Ptre.	Timothy Murphy,
F. Baby,	George Nelson,
B. McCord,	Wm. Sterling,
Wm. Merrill,	J. G. Watson.
J. Goff,	R. Pollard, Rector.
Thos. Smille,	Thomas Lewis,
Angus Mackintosh,	W Bodelington,
Wm. Hands,	John Ray,
John McGregor,	John Gentle,
James McIntosh,	Wm Forsith,
G. Jacob,	G. F. F. Ireland,
J. B. Baby,	A. Vincent,
J. Woods,	Hermann Bertry,
Wm. Jones,	John Dolsen,
James Askin,	J. F. Fox,
J. B. Barthe,	Louis Macon,
B. J. Lavallee,	J. Hands,
James McDougall,	Samuel Hands,
Jos. Parent,	Hugh Fraser,
Louis Barthy,	A. Unsworth,
Wm. Elliot,	J. Macrae,
J. Nelson,	Duncan McGregor,

To the Inhabitants of Sandwich and its vicinity.

Gentlemen,

The gratification I have experienced on observing the great natural advantages which this fine country exhibits, and the industry which is progressively spreading over it, an air of comfort and prosperity, has been much increased by this expression of your loyal and kind sentiments, which I thankfully accept, and I regret that many unexpected delays on my Journey have necessarily rendered my visit to you on the present occasion of such short duration.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major-General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,

WE, dutiful and loyal subjects of His His Majesty, residing in the Western District, congratulate ourselves on your Excellency's arrival in this distant part of the Province; and with gratitude behold in this evidence of your active superintendence, a happy presage of future benefit and watchful care.

We are happy to avail ourselves of the opportunity now afforded us, of assuring your Excellency, that we are truly sensible of the important advantages already derived from your upright and disinterested system of Government, and our prayer is, that the spirit of wisdom may, in all things, be merciful vouchsafed to guide and direct you for the good of those committed to your charge.

We will only add, that we are deeply impressed with sentiments of loyalty and attachment to His Majesty's sacred person and government; and beg to express our unbounded gratitude for the inestimable blessings we enjoy under the same.

With best wishes and fervent prayers for your Excellency's prosperity and happiness, and that of your family, and with sentiments of great respect,

We are, &c. &c. &c.

George Ironiwe,	E. Reynolds, J. P.
J. Wilson,	John Little.
A Maisonville,	Robert Thomson,
J. F. Swindell,	Charles Fortier,
C. Beecy,	Thomas Digue,
Lewis G. Gordon,	Richard Baldock,
Donald Pasterius,	Louis Baudin,
M. Elliot,	Michel Jolly,
Ant. Reliot,	David Kemp,
G. Rankin,	August Renean,
John McDonald,	Joseph Morin
John B. Askin.	John Cornwall,
Wm Richardson,	Wm Soarl,
Geo. F. Rapp,	James Price,
F. Totten,	John B. Laberty,
Francis Caldwell,	James B. Girty,
S. Jenking,	Baptiste Burneon,
Wm. Firman,	Angus McDonald,
Peter Young,	John Reynolds,
John Mickle,	Jeremiah Lockhart,
T. A. Clarke,	Antoine Beaune,
Denis Delisle,	Daniel Botsford,
Gusts. Aruson.	Pierre Gerard,
Barnard C. McNalley,	Jarys Rens,
Henry McNalley,	Michel Gerard,
R. Richardson, J. P.	John J. Roe,
Wm Duff, J. P.	Etienne Baudin,
R. Innes, J. P.	Jean B. Delisle.
C. Stuart, J. P.	Pierre Beneteau,
John askin, J. P.	P. H Davenport,
Wm. McCormick, J. P.	Piere Baron.
R. Reynolds, J. P.	Rhodrick Clark.
G. Benson Hall, J. P.	Francois Meloche,
Wm Caldwell, J. P.	J. C. Brush,

To the Inhabitants of the Western District.

Gentlemen,

I thankfully accept your loyal address, and I assure you, this kind expression of your sentiments has added much to the gratification I have experienced on remarking how the hand of industry is gradually combining the comfort and cheerfulness of civilization with the great natural resources of this magnificent country.

I regret that I am compelled by the delay which many unexpected accidents have occasioned on my journey to make my visit to you of such short duration.

His Grace the Governor in Chief, on his tour of observation, having visited the Talbot country, was waited upon by the Inhabitants at Port-Talbot, on Wednesday the 11th August, with the following Address.

To the Most Noble and Puissant Prince, Charles Duke of Richmond, Lenox, Aubigny, Earl of March and Darnley, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, General of His Majesty's Forces, Governor in Chief of the British North American Provinces, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Grace,

We His Majesty's loyal subjects, the Inhabitants of the Talbot Country, in the Province of Upper Canada, acknowledge with gratitude the notice which your Grace has been pleased to bestow on this infant but flourishing establishment.

Favoured by nature with a fertile soil, strengthened by an increasing population, supported by the wise and salutary regulations adopted by Colonel Talbot, the founder of this Settlement; we reflect with pleasure on the advantages which we have already experienced, and anticipate the comforts which may be yet awaiting us, and which industry never fails to produce amongst a loyal & virtuous people. Thus animated by past success, and encouraged by the protection of your Grace, we entertain the flattering hope, even in our own times, of rendering that part of this Province which we now inhabit, a valuable portion of the British Empire.

Truly sensible that the blessings which under Providence we enjoy, are ultimately to be derived from the Constitution under which we live, it shall be our ambition to support that Constitution, and by every means in our power transmit it unimpaired to the latest posterity.

Port-Talbot, 11th August 1819.

To which His Grace was pleased to make the following reply.

Gentlemen,

It is with great satisfaction that I have been enabled personally to witness the comfort and happiness of this rising settlement.

The loyal & patriotic sentiments contained in your address prove you deserving of those blessings which the Constitution under which we live is so well calculated to bestow.—I have no doubt that by perseverance, in the wise and judicious regulations established by my esteemed friend Colonel Talbot, you will continue rapidly to advance in importance and prosperity, and you may be assured that I shall ever feel anxious to second your wishes by every means in my power.

STATUTES OF UPPER CANADA.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

An Act to repeal part of and to amend the Laws now inforce for establishing Public Schools in the several Districts of this Province, and to extend the provisions of the same.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS, it hath been found expedient to repeal part of and to amend an Act passed in the forty seventh year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to establish Public Schools, in each & every District of this Province," and to extend the provisions of the same, Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provison for the Government of the said Province" and by the authority of the same, That provision be made Law for the establishing a Public School, in the District of Gore.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and out of the Rates and Duties raised, levied and collected or hereafter to be raised levied & collected, to and for the Public uses of this Province, and unappropriated, there be granted annually to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, the sum of one hundred pounds, which sum of one hundred pounds shall be appropriated and applied and disposed of in paying the salary of the Teacher of the said School, which said sum of one hundred pounds shall be paid by the Receiver General of this Province, in discharge of such warrant or warrants as shall for that purpose be issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or person administering the Government of this Province, and shall be accounted for to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as his Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, shall be pleased to direct.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint Trustees and a Teacher in the said District of Gore, under the like provisions as are contained in the said Act of the forty seventh year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to establish Public Schools in each and every District of this Province."

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Trustees of each and every District School within this Province, shall direct a public examination of their respective Schools to be held previous to the usual annual vacation at which they or a majority of them, shall assist, and it is hereby required, that such public examination shall be holden every year at the time aforesaid.

V. *And be it further enact by the authority aforesaid*, That the Trustees of the respective District Schools as aforesaid, in each and every District in this Province, shall and they are hereby required once in every year after the Public examination as aforesaid, to report to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, the state of the said Schools, the number of Scholars, the state of education, with the different branches taught in the said School, the number of Scholars who have completed their education, together with all other matters and things, that may tend to cherish the prosperity of the said Schools, or that may in any wise benefit the same, that the said report may be laid before the Legislature at its first meeting for their inspection.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in order to extend the benefit of a liberal education to promising children of the poorer inhabitants, the Trustees of each and every School have the power of sending Scholars not exceeding ten in number, to be taught gratis at the respective District Schools.

VII. *Provided always, and be it further enacted by thauthority aforesaid*, That the said Scholars, so to be taught as aforesaid, shall once in every four years, be drawn by lot, in manner following viz: the Trustees for the common Schools now or hereafter to be established by virtue of any Act of the Parliament of this Province, shall and they are hereby authorised to return the name or names of one or more, not exceeding four from each common School of the most promising scholars as aforesaid, of their respective Schools, to the Trustees of the District School, for the District in which they shall respectively reside, which Trustees shall and they are here by required at a special meeting to be openly held for that purpose, inscribe each and every name so returned to them on a separate distinct slip of paper, being all as nearly as possible of the same size, which slip of paper shall be put into a box or glass to be provided for that purpose, and at such meeting as aforesaid, the same shall in the presence of the said Trustees, be openly drawn by some disinterested person, and each and every Scholar so chosen as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive his education gratuitously at the said District School, and the Teacher thereof, shall and he is hereby required to educate such Scholar as aforesaid.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in case any vacancy shall ensue in consequence of the refusal or decease, or from any other cause whatever of any scholar or scholars drafted as aforesaid, to be taught in the District School, it shall and may be lawful for the Trustees of the common school from which such scholar or scholars shall have been drafted to make a second ballot to fill up the vacancy.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That so much of the third clause of the said Act, entitled, "An Act to establish Public Schools, in each and every District in this Province as relates to the Public Schools in the Districts of London, and Johnstown, be and the same is hereby repealed,

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the public School for the District of London, shall be opened and kept in the Town of Vittoria, in the Township of Charlotteville, and the Public School for the District of Johnstown, shall be opened and kept in the village of Brockville, in the Township of Elizabeth Town; that the Public School for the District of Gore, shall be opened and kept at the Town of Hamilton, in the District of Gore.

XI. *Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That to every Teacher hereafter to be appointed, there shall be only fifty pounds paid unless the average number of scholars shall exceed ten.

XII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the certificate required from the Trustees by the twelfth clause of the said Act, passed in the forty seventh year of His Majesty's Reign, shall declare that, "at a public meeting of the Trustees of the District School, upon due notice given for that purpose, a majority of the Trustees being present. we certify, &c.

An Act to repeal part of and amend an Act passed in the fifty ninth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to repeal an Act passed in the fifty fifth year of His Majesty's reign" entitled "An Act to Licence Practitioners in Physic and Surgery throughout this Province, and to make further provision for Licencing such Practitioners."

WHEREAS by the fifth clause of an Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the fifty ninth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to repeal an Act passed in the fifty fifth year of His Majesty's reign" entitled "An Act to Licence Practitioners in Physic and Surgery throughout this Province, and to make further provision for Licencing such Practitioners" the Board constituted and appointed by virtue of and under the authority thereof, is required to be held at York on the first Monday in January and July in each year, And whereas much delay and inconvenience may arise from a limitation of the sittings of the said Board to those periods, And whereas it is expedient to make further provision for the constitution and organization of the said Board, Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the consent of the Legislative Council & Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada; constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province" and by the authority of the same, that the fifth clause of the said recited Act of the fifty ninth year of His Majesty's reign, be and the same is hereby repealed.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Board or the majority of the members composing the same, to appoint from time to time a fit and proper person to be Secretary of the said Board, which Secretary shall attend the meetings of the said Board, and keep a Record of the proceedings of the same in a book or books to be by him provided for that purpose, together with all such matters and things as to the said Board shall appertain.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this Act the said Board shall be kept and held in the Town of York, in the Home District, four times in each year, viz: on the first Monday in January, April, July and October respectively, and may be continued by adjournment from day to day, until the business before the Board is finished, Provided, that no one quarterly sitting shall be so continued by adjournment, beyond the Saturday of the week, in which such sitting shall commence.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every person desirous of being examined by the said Board, touching his qualifications for the Practice of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery or either of them, shall and he is hereby required to give due notice thereof to the Secretary aforesaid in writing, setting forth the branch or branches of Medical practice, that he wishes to be examined in, and shall pay to the Secretary aforesaid the sum of ten shillings, as his fee for receiving and entering the same, and a further sum of ten shillings as his fee upon his receiving the certificate of the Board.

PROPOSAL
BY JOSEPH WILLIAMS,

FOR Building a THEATRE by Subscription, in the Town of York, Upper Canada. At £2 10 0 a Share; each Subscriber to receive lawful interest for their money until paid. The Building to be held as security, and a Treasurer appointed to receive and disburse the Subscriptions; the building to commence as soon as fifty shares are subscribed.

Subscriptions received at the General Land Agency Office.

YORK, 25th August, 1819. 3m.

GEORGE DAWSON returns his sincere thanks to the Gentlemen of this town and its vicinity, for that liberal encouragement he has hitherto met with, and continues to receive in his line of business, and begs leave to make known to them, that he intends, should a sufficient number of subscribers offer to support the same, to establish a Reading Room, he now receives the following News-Papers:

New York Spectator, twice a week;
Albany Gazette, do. do.
City Gazette, St. John's New Brunswick;
New Brunswick Courier; Montreal Herald; Canadian Courant; Upper Canada Herald; Niagara Spectator; Upper Canada Phœnix; Geneva Gazette. He has likewise ordered Philadelphia, Boston, Halifax, & Quebec papers. Spirit of the English Magazines and Reviews, published at Boston twice a month, and will always have the latest magazines and reviews. He will furnish a decent Room with fuel and candles.

York, August 23d. 1819. 3m.

A Bill has been read a first time in Parliament, for the regulation of persons intending to perform clerical duties in the colonies.

Some change in the ministry is hinted at. Reports state that the Noble Lord at the head of the Treasury is about to resign in favour of the Duke of Wellington. Earl Grey, Mr. Tierney and Mr. Peel are spoken of as intended to form a part of the New Cabinet.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 13th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

To the Public.

J. P. THORNTON, late from London, having commenced business in Mr. Douglass' New House, on Dr Macaulay's land on the Yonge-Street Road begs leave respectfully to inform the Gentlemen of York and its neighbourhood, that he makes all kinds of Gentlemen's Clothes, &c. in the neatest and newest fashions, and on the most moderate terms. The most respectable reference will be afforded as to his character, and as to his abilities as a workman; and, as he is determined to work upon moderate terms, and to spare no pains to give satisfaction to his customers, Families, he trusts, will find it their interest to employ him. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to.

York, 6th July, 1819.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscribers have opened a Store in the Market Place, next door to Messrs. Wood & Anderson, and now offer for sale on very reasonable terms for ready money, an assortment of

Choice Dry Goods,

comprising nearly every article in the line;

Liquors and Groceries,

Sundry HARDWARE Articles,

Gentlemen's, Youths and Childrens fine beaver Hats, a few Militia Officer's Hats, full mounted, a small collection of Jewellery, consisting of Silver Watches, Gold Seals, Broaches, Rings, Breast-pins, &c. A quantity of Glass Ware & Crockery, with a variety of other articles.

McGINNIS & MONTGOMERIE.
York, 4th August 1819. tf—32.

LOST,

ABOUT a month since, a COW and HEIFER; The Cow is rather old, of a reddish gay colour, white stripe down the back, white tail and some white on the forehead, holes pierced in the horns, and an old bell suspended round the neck by a leather belt. The Calf is about 13 months old, very like the Cow, only more white about the head and face. A liberal reward will be given for the recovery of the above animals, by applying at this Office.

YORK, 5th June, 1819.

TO BE LET,

THE House in which the Editor lately resided, nearly opposite the Steam Boat Wharf. Enquire at the Printing Office.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

SEVERAL Building Lots, containing between 1/4 and 1/3 of an Acre each, situated west of Yonge Street, between Hospital and Dundas Streets, with a Dwelling House, out Houses, &c. on one of the Lots. The Sale will commence at noon on Saturday the 7th of August; the conditions made known on the Premises.

THO'S. MOSLEY.
York, 29 July, 1819. 3w31.

Scarborough Springs FARM.

For Sale, on liberal terms,

AN extensive and very valuable Farm, situate in the fourth Concession of the Township of Scarboro', within fifteen miles of the Seat of Government, and containing about three hundred acres of the very best timbered Land.

There are about forty acres of the premises in a high state of cultivation, fenced, and abundantly supplied with water. And the Farm, from its being contiguous to an important Salmon Fishery, and containing an extensive Maple Bush, must prove a most desirable purchase to any one wishing to settle in the vicinity of York.

The eligibility of the situation for a Farmer, within a few miles of a good and sure market, connected with the fertility of the soil, and various other local advantages are of themselves sufficient to recommend the above to the public; but the subscriber has it in his power further to state, that it is the seat of the much celebrated *Scarborough Springs*, the efficacy of whose waters in the cure of a variety of maladies is too notorious to need recapitulation; suffice it therefore to say, that if a commodious house were erected for the accommodation of strangers, and conducted by an attentive and enterprising person, the continual resort of the infirm and sickly to these Springs, to enjoy the salubrity of their waters, could not fail to secure most ample remuneration for any exertions which might be bestowed for their ease and comfort.

From the foregoing it may be inferred, and the proprietor is bold to say, that there is not a situation in the Province better adapted for the establishment and speedy growth of a Village, and that to any intelligent and industrious individual he offers a most tempting and lucrative speculation.

For Sale also—The unexpired term of a Lease of the Clergy Reserve adjoining the said Lands, of which Lease three years only have expired. There are ten acres of improvement, well enclosed, thereon, with a fine stream of water passing through it, as well as the Springs Farm.

An indisputable Title with immediate possession will be given, and a liberal credit allowed for part of the purchase money, on approved security.

For further particulars application to be made to the proprietor.

GEO. HAMILTON.
York, 26th July, 1819. tf31

THE Subscriber still continues to act as agent for Applicants for Grants of Land from the Crown, as well as drawing Petitions, and also Conveyances of every description, on the most reasonable terms, from the hours of six o'clock in the morning until one, and from four o'clock in the afternoon until eight, during the summer, and from nine o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon, in winter.

S JARVIS.

Register Office, York,
26th June, 1819.

N. B. As he expects a supply of Parchment, those who may wish to do so, may have their Deeds executed on it at a very small additional expence.

FOR SALE,

THAT delightful FARM, No. 14, in the first Concession of the Township of York, on the west side of flourishing Yonge-Street, containing 210 Acres, 40 of which are under cultivation and of an excellent quality. This valuable property needs no encomium, as it is well known, being owned by the Subscriber. There is an excellent Dwelling-house, 30 by 50 feet, a Barn of the same dimensions, suitable Out-houses, a never failing Well, 200 bearing Apple Trees, and a valuable Mill Seat on this Lot—For further particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises, only EIGHT MILES from York, and one Mile from Arnold's Mills.

THOMAS HUMBERSTON.
July 1, 1819.

$25 REWARD.

ON the night of the 13th inst. the subscriber's shop was broken open and robbed of ten Silver Watches, marked on the inside as follows;

S. M. London, No. 3106.
Tos. Coleman, London, No. 636.
Perend & Forth, Liverpool, No. 192.
Branscant, London, No. 1344.
Barford, London, 1017.
D. Henden, London, 958.
Wm. Morgan, 36347.
Josh Sanders, Bristol, No. 4509.
Clayton, London, 38263.
One large English watch, without the cap belonging to it.

Whoever will give such information as may lead to the recovery of the Watches shall be entitled to the above reward; and if the robber is detected so that he may be brought to justice, a handsome reward will be given in addition to the above.

MOSES N. PRESTON.
Moscow, (Genn. Cy. N. Y. 17th June.

ANY Person or Persons cutting, carrying away, or destroying the Timber on Lot No. 31, in the 2d Concession of the Township of York, will be prosecuted with the utmost severity of the Law.

York, 23d May, 1819.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SEVERAL emigrants, are desirous of getting employment in digging wells, cellars, making roads, or other work of that nature. Enquire at this office.

York, 19th, May.

A SERMON

DELIVERED IN
St. ANDREW'S CHURCH, QUEBEC:
By the late Rev. ALEX. SPARK, D. D.
on the 7th March, 1819,
The day of his Death.
ALSO,
A Funeral Sermon,
PREACHED on that OCCASION,
The 14th March, 1819.

A small number of the above for sale at this Office.

A FARM FOR SALE,

BEING composed of the rear halves of Lots No. 10 & 11, in 2d Concession of Markham, with about 70 acres under improvement; it is well watered & excellent Land. Enquire of EZEK. BENSON.

York, 21st April, 1819.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Sreet, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of wild Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 } Whitchurch.
4th Concession.

General Land Agency Office,
York, 24th May, 1819.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the undermentioned Lands, viz.

Home District, Upper Canada.

WHITBY.

South 1/2 of 28 — 4th Concession—29,—4th do. } 500 Acres
—— 8,—6th do.
SCARBORO'.

Lot No. 16, in 1st Concession, } 400 do.
—— 19,— 4th do.
CLARKE.

Lot No. 20, & 4 in the 1st Con. } 200 do.
—— 3, & 4th— 2d
—— 3, & 4th— 3d
HAMILTON.

Lot. No. 25, in 4th Concession } 400.
—— 26, do
BENJAMIN GEALE,
JAMES FITZGIBBON.

THE Creditors of HERBERT MATTHEWS, late of York, Carpenter and Joiner, are requested to send their accounts with him, to the Land Agency office, any time during the ensuing eight days.

York, 29th July 1819. 31.

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

Near the Mansion House, Montreal.

MESSRS. FOSTER & TRY impressed with a grateful sense of past favours, beg respectfully to intimate to the public, that they have on hand, a general stock of modern and substantial family Furniture; which possesses the advantage of being manufactured by themselves, of the best materials, and from the most recent London patterns, at the lowest English prices. They have just received, an elegant variety of Brussels and common Carpet, Hearth Rugs, Paper-hangings, North shore Feathers, a general assortment of Cabinet Brass Work, English curled Horse Hair & Hair seating, Mahogany in Logs, Boards and Planks, Rose voile and Ebony Wood, Moreens of all colours, Table and Door Mats, with a small assortment of Tunbridge Ware, Painted floor Cloth for rooms and passages, Looking Glasses &c. &c. Messrs. F. & T. beg to assure those who may favour them with orders from Upper Canada or elsewhere that Four Cloths, Carpets &c. will be cut exactly to the required dimensions, and all other Furniture carefully packed and forwarded by the best conveyances and on the most reasonable terms.

Montreal, July, 9th 1819. 30—3w.

WANTED TO RENT.

A Farm with some improvement in the vicinity of York. Apply at the Printing Office.

York, 29 July, 1819. tf—31.

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. THOS. HAMILTON, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods AND Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES, IN CASH,

will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American *Bank Notes*

exchanged, at a small discount.

tf—12.

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 5 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Gosfield Eastern Division, & Acres
Western District, 200

The Southerly parts of No. 25 & 26 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Dereham, District of London, 200

North half of Lot No. 24 and the Southerly part of No. 21 in the said Township of Dereham, 200

Lot No. 21 in the 9th Concession do. do. 200

Lot No. 27 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Murray, in the District of Newcastle 200

1000

Part of Lot No. 7 South side of Hospital Street in the Township of York containing, 3-4 of an acre

ALSO.

A Good new two Story Dwelling HOUSE, Store House, Stable and other out Houses, situate opposite the Church in the said Town of York, the said House is well finished with four rooms on the lower floor, and seven on the upper floor, with a good Cellar under the kitchen, and a durable well of excellent water in the said Cellar, also a good two horse pleasure Waggon, and one do. one horse do. do.

EZEK. BENSON.
York, 30th March, 1819. tf—14.

General Land Agency Office,
YORK, UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expense.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions with it, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be post-paid.

B. GEALE,
J. FITZ-GIBBON.
York, 29th March, 1819 tf—14.

WRITING PAPER.

A FEW Reams of good Post and Foolscap Paper for sale, cheap.

Bringing out Emigrants from Ireland.

Messrs. WM. BUCHANAN, & Co. of Londonderry,

HAVING two first class Ships, which they purpose to keep constantly employed in the Passenger Trade between Londonderry and Quebec, are desirous of affording every facility to those who may be desirous of paying the money at York or Montreal, to aid their relations in coming out, and with this view, they refer for terms to Mr. Charles Caldwell, at Messrs. Quetton St. George's & Co. York, or to Messrs. Molson's Montreal.

York, 25th May, 1819.

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the following Lots of Land, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Elmsley, viz. 19, 20, 22, 24, 29, 30, most eligibly situated on the North side of the Rideau Lake, which forms their southern boundary. The great road to the Perth Settlement, leading through one of the Lots. They abound in excellent Timber, which from its being contiguous to water communication may be raised to Montreal at a trifling expence. The quality of the soil and other advantages are such as to render this a desirable purchase of Farmers or persons engaged in the Lumber Trade For terms of payment and other particulars apply to William Morris Esq. Perth Settlement, or the Subscriber in Woodhouse, London District.

ROBERT NICHOL.
York, Feb. 11 1819. Gms.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

A BARGAIN.

FOR Sale Lot No. 70, on the East side of Yonge Street, on which is an excellent pine Log House erected, 12 acres cleared & fenced, and a famous spring of water; likewise, Lot No. 39 in the township of Vaughan, in the Home District. The above *Land* will be sold for less then could be imagined. Any person wishing to purchase the above, will get the necessary information by writing to the Subscriber in the Township of Haldimand, in the District of New-Castle.

JOHN GROVER.
York, 5th June, 1819.

WANTED to purchase, A Farm within 20 miles of York, with at least, 40 acres of improvement, with a good Dwelling House and Barn; any person having such to dispose of, will hear of a purchaser on applying to Mr. FRANCIS LEYS, at the store of Alexander Wood, Esqr.

York, June 3d, 1819. 6w

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 23 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor, Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum: if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscription to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsequent.
5 lines & under,	2s. 6d.	7½d.
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d. per line, the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. No advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 5s. for the first insertion.—A genu allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - - *Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - - *Bellevile.*
Major Rogers, - - - - *New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq. - - - *Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - *Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - - *Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - - *Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq. - - - *Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - - *Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - - - *Amherstburg.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
E. C. HORNE.
YORK.

Council office

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. III. YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1819. No. 35.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the twentieth day of August inst. to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS, on the twelfth day of July last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament, to the twentieth day of August instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Tuesday the twenty eighth day of September next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this sixteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Our Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the forty-second year of Our Reign, entitled "An "Act to enable the Governor Lieutenant "Governor, or person administering "the Government of this Province, "to appoint one or more additional "Port or Ports, place or places of Entry "within this Province, and to appoint "one or more Collector or Collectors of "the same respectively" revived and continued by an Act passed in the fifty sixth year of our reign, entitled "An Act "to revive and continue an Act passed "in the forty-second year of His "Majesty's Reign," entitled, "An Act "to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion shall require, and as to him shall seem meet, to declare and appoint by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, place or places (other than ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandise not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into our said Province from the United States of America, AND WHEREAS for the greater facility in collecting the said duties, and also for the convenience of trade, it is requisite that an additional Port or place of Entry should be established in the mouth of SMITH'S CREEK, in the Township of Hope, in the County of Durham, in the District of Newcastle, of our said Province of Upper Canada, NOW KNOW YE, that WE, taking the same into Our Royal consideration, DO hereby under the authority of the said Act passed in the forty second year of our Reign, and revived and continued by the said Act, passed in the fifty sixth year of our Reign, and by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, DECLARE and APPOINT an additional Port of Entry and Clearance at the mouth of Smith's Creek, in the Township of Hope, in the County of Durham, in the District of Newcastle, aforesaid, to be called "PORT HOPE," for the Entry and Clearance of all Goods and Merchandise, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into our said Province from the United States of America, in the same manner as other Ports of Entry and Clearance, heretofore established under and by virtue of the said Act.

IN TESTIMONY whereof WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-first day of June in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the Fifty-ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Shear or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession o Burford: and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Tunes, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table:

	Sterling
Two hundred Acres,	£16 17 6
Three hundred Acres,	24 11 7
Four hundred Acres,	32 5 8
Five hundred Acres,	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres,	47 13 10
Seven hundred Acres,	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres,	63 2 0
Nine hundred Acres,	70 16 1
One thousand Acres,	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres,	86 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres,	93 18 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £5 14 1

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)

On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th April, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Representative of HENRY GROAT, to take out the Lease of the Clergy Reserve, No. 31 in the 3d Concession of Whitby, within six months from this date; or on failure thereof the Lot will be Leased to EDWARD STARR.

By Order of His Excellency, the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.
6m.—16.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th April, 1819.

IT being desirable to open the Road to Penetangushene, which commences on the North Side of Kempenfelt Bay, in Lake Simcoe, His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, this day, has been pleased to Order, that to such persons qualified to receive Grants from the Crown, as are able and willing to perform Settlement Duty, Locations of Two Hundred Acres will be made, upon their undertaking to begin their Settlement Duty within One Month after receiving the Certificate of Location, and continuing the same, until a Dwelling House be erected, and Ten Acres cleared adjacent to the Road, and one half of the Road in front of the Location also cleared.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York, 18th April 1819.

THE Period for Proffer to Lease the Privilege of taking Ore on the Crow River, is extended to Six Months from this date, in order to afford time to CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq. and others, to make Specific proposals, which are expected, rather to secure the advantage of Iron Works than to raise a Revenue.

By order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York 13th April 1819.

WHEREAS no vacant Land being found in the District of Niagara, it is not expedient to appoint a Board to locate deserving Settlers therein, yet to facilitate applicants for Land, it is ordered that in future the personal attendance of applicants for Land (being natives of the Province) may be dispensed with, their Petitions being respectively accompanied by a Certificate from a Commissioner appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, that their Petitioner is deserving of encouragement as an industrious and Loyal subject, and has taken the Oath of Allegiance.

His Excellency is pleased to appoint Commissioners for the above purpose in the District of Niagara,

JOHN SYMINGTON Esq.	*Niagara.*
THOMAS DICKSON Esq.	*Queenston.*
HON. THOMAS CLARK.	*Stamford.*
JOHN WARREN Esq.	*Port Erie.*
ABRAHAM NELLES Esq.	*Grimsby.*

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

MILL SEAT.

THE Lot No. 4, 3d Concession, in the Township of Chinguacousy containing 200 Acres of Land, and comprising a valuable Mill-Seat, will be granted for the purpose of affording to settlers the accommodation of a Grist and Saw Mill. Conditions of grant to be seen at the Surveyor General's Office in the Town of York. JOHN SMALL.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th July, 1819.

Executive Council Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to John Levy Jacobs or his representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number one hundred and forty five in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, otherwise it will be thrown open and granted to another applicant.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 25th August, 1819.

THE Order in Council of the 18th instant, respecting locations subject to Settling Duties, being revised, it is ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that all Locations of Land, subject to Settlement Duty, made prior to this date be rescinded, & the land otherwise disposed of, if certificate of the Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, within the time limited in the Ticket of Location, and the Patent sued out within three months thereafter: And that all locations subject to Settlement Duty hereafter to be made will be rescinded and the land otherwise disposed of, if certificate of Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, within eighteen months of the date of the order for such Location, and the Patent sued out within three months thereafter.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Coun.
6m. 34.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying two Townships of Land, containing about 70,000 acres each, in the Western District, bounded on the East by the division line between the London and Western Districts, on the South by the Moravian Township and the Townships of Camden and Chatham, on the West by the Shawanese Township, and on the North by the Northern Boundary of the last mentioned Township, produced on an East course until it intersects the division line between the said Districts.

Also for the survey of the Shawanese Township above mentioned.

To be paid for in land by a per centage on the Land Surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this Office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Government Contract,

FOR 1190 CORDS OF FUEL.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at the Commissariat Office at York, U. C. from any person or persons, who will furnish Eleven Hundred and Ninety cords of Wood, of the following descriptions, viz.

MAPLE,
BLACK & YELLOW BIRCH,
and BEECH

to be delivered into His Majesty's Fuel Yard at this Post, on or before the 1st day of March, 1820, to be properly corded, at the expense of the Contractor, each cord four feet four inches in heighth, eight feet long, four feet wide, and each stick, or piece of wood, to measure four feet in length.

The Tender to be given in, on or before 12 o'clock on the 15th September next. Two respectable persons to be named in the Tender, as securities in One Hundred Pounds each.

Commissariat Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

ut Emigrants from Ireland.
M. BUCHANAN, & Co. of ondonderry,

two first class Ships, which urpose to keep constantly the Passenger Trade beonderry and Quebec, are deding every facility to those desirous of paying the mor Montreal, to aid their coming out, and with this fer for terms to Mr. Charles Messrs. Quetton St. George's, x, or to Messrs. Molson's

York, 25th May, 1819.

e sold and immediate ession given, the following ni, in the 6th Concession of ip of Elmsley, viz. 19, 20, 20, most eligibly situated on side of the Rideau Lake, is their southern boundary, road to the Perth Settlement, oughone of the Lots. They excellent Timber, which ing contiguous to water comes may be rafted to Montreal e expence. The quality of d other advantages are such r this a desirable purchase of persons engaged in the Lum-

For terms of payment and lars apply to William Morse Perth Settlement, or the Sub-Woodhouse, London Dis-

ROBERT NICHOL.

eb. 11 1819. 6m8.

and for Sale.

Hundred acres in the nship of Whitchurch, ng of Lots No. 13 and 14 8th concession, and No. e seventh concession, to old together or separate. easy terms of payment given. For particulars, ply at this office.

, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

A BARGAIN.

Sale: Lot No. 70, on the East side onge Street, on which is an exne Log House erected, six acres k fenced, and a famous spring of likewise, Lot No. 35 in the p of Vaughan, in the Home Dis-The above *Land* will be sold for n could be imagined. Any perring to purchase the above, will necessary information by writing Subscriber in the Township of nd, in the District of New-Castle.

JOHN GROVER.

5th June, 1819.

NTED to purchase, A Farm within 20 miles of York, with at 0 acres of improvement, with a velling House and Barn; any having such to dispose of, will a purchaser on applying to Mr. LEES, at the store of Alexander Esqr.

June 3d, 1819. 6w

AND FOR SALE.

S. 28 and 29 in the ourth Concession of the Town DARLINGTON, containing ndred Acres of excellent Landarticulars, apply to the Editor. ton, 12th March. 17tf

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ion, and 2d every subsequent. No ment above 10 lines, will be charged 3s. for the first insertion.——A great e made for advertisements inserted nths or more, provided it is to stated advertisement is left at the office.		

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on, Esq.	*Perth.*
s, Esq.	*Brockville.*
sulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
abb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Rogers, Esq.	*New-Castle.*
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well, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
nds, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
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NTED AND PUBLISHED BY E. C. HORNE. YORK.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, June 10.

The National debt.—Although the facts contained in the following statement have been given over and over again in another and much more enlarged detail, we think they cannot be impressed too often on the public mind :—If in one pound bank of England notes, the national debt, taken at the round sum of £500,000,000, will be found to amount to the enormous weight of 619 tons, 2 qrs. and 9 lb. Allowing 2 cwt. 2 qrs. to each man, it requires upwards of 5500 able bodied porters to carry it away. Two hundred waggons, with four horses to each, would scarcely be sufficient for that purpose. This calculation is made at the rate of 512 bank of England notes to the pound."

LONDON, June 18.

The Regent's drawing room, in celebration of His Royal Highness's birth-day.

In consequence of the lamented death of the Queen, the Prince Regent, guided by the precedent of George II. who, after the death of Queen Caroline, held drawing rooms for the reception of Ladies, judiciously resolved, for the encouragement of trade and manufactures, to hold a similar court yesterday, on the occasion of the celebration of the natal day of his Royal Highness; and the Queen's house was prepared for the purpose in an appropriate style. The morning was ushered in with ringing of the bells, the Park and Tower guns were fired at one o'clock; and all the usual state forms and military display took place, to the infinite gratification of the most numerous concourse of spectators we ever beheld on a similar occasion. The Prince Regent proceeded from Carlton House to the Queen's house about one o'clock, escorted by a party of life guards, amidst the ardent plaudits and loud huzzas of the populace. His royal highness was soon followed by the Duchess of York, Duke and Duchess of Glocester, the Duke of Kent, the Princess Sophia of Glocester, and Prince Leopold, all in state—the Duke of York went in private. The company began to arrive soon after twelve, and were so unprecedentedly numerous, that the whole had not sat until near five, though many got out of their carriages and walked from a considerable distance to the palace.

The Regent having received the congratulations of those entitled to the *entre*, proceeded to the grand saloon, and took his station in front of the throne.—The Princess Augusta took her station on the Regent's left. The Duchess of Gloucester, Princess Sophia of Glocester, the Duke of Glocester, the Dukes of York & Kent, principally remained opposite the Regent.

It was one of the most brilliant and numerously attended Courts ever witnessed. Besides the members of the royal family, the ministers and officers of state, the speaker of the house of commons, the judges and crown lawyers, an unprecedented crowd of nobility and gentry, were present.

The Carlisle Weavers, amounting to 2000 persons, have returned to their employment, after diminishing their demands one shilling a cut.

The great Russian house of Kebacker & Kleen, have failed for two million of roubles.

The murderer of the celebrated German scholar, Kotzebue, is said to be still living, though every thing concerning him is kept a profound secret.

Singular simplicity prevails in the Parisian ladies dresses—long waists, bound with a Scotch ribband, plain muslin gown, straw hats or white bonnets—and this is *ton!*

The king of the Netherlands has interdicted all the Popish processions except two—the one to take place on the Sunday after Corpus Christi Day, and the other to be left to the choice of the Bishops. He also has interdicted all fantastical dresses, &c. on those occasions, as productive of scandal to religion, and disorder to the public peace.

From the Cork Mercantile Chronicle, June 17.

The Quotidienne asserts that all the English officers now at Paris have received orders to return to England. Different reasons are given for this order—some attribute it to the necessity of sending out troops to the Cape of Good Hope —others to the necessity of completing the regiments in Canada, owing to *serious disturbances which have arisen between the Colonists of St. James' and Washington.*—Among other rumours of trouble, probably quite as well founded, it is said that a marked coldness has arisen between the Cabinets of Berlin and St. Petersburgh, which promises to end in the formation of a close alliance between Austria, Prussia and England.

Several parts of France have been devastated by tremendous storms. In one place 85 house have been destroyed by lightning. On the 21st ult. a tempest, accompanied with hail, thunder and lightning, ravaged upwards of 50 communes. Yet still more dreadful scourges threatened to destroy the harvest of the whole department of Aries, which held forth the greatest promise. Hosts of locusts appeared on a sudden, and covered the land.—The inhabitants went out immediately to protect their fields, but though they collected as much as 57 quintals of these devourers every day, the number did not seem decreased. They were as yet small, but their devastations were most alarming, and it was apprehended the heat would enlarge both their size and numbers. They had only attacked the grass, but the corn was expected to fall next a prey to their rapacity.

BALFAST, June 17.

Since our last we have few changes to advise in merchandize. Business of every description dull, and, as we before stated, an improvement must first take place in England, before we can expect a revival here. However we feel confident in stating, that this town has suffered less from the pressure of the times than any other in the Empire, of the same extended trade.

Butter 100s per cwt and in good demand; and every prospect of a most abundant havest,

Grain looks up in Ireland, but a reduction in price may be daily looked for.

Teas in good demand, on account of the additional duty; and the article, by referring to our quotations, will be found very reasonable.

An auction sale took place last week of Pot Ashes and Alicant Barilla. A few lots only were sold, when the sale was stopped: the latter sold at 40s. 6d. the former at 47s. 6d.

In our next we expect to give a schedule of the new duties. The articles of taxation will be more numerous than generally expected. The addition on Coffee will be 4½ ; on Tobacco 10d ; Pepper 8d and Teas about ½d per lb.

A letter from Copenhagen says, that the Danish Captain SCHUMAKER has invented a kind of rockets far superior in force and precision to the Congreve rockets. They rise to a prodigious height, and form themselves into a globe of fire, which casts a light so brilliant, that it is visible at the distance of 17 or 18 German miles.

NATIONAL MEDALS.

A very fine Medal, illustrative of the glorious services of Admiral Earl St. VINCENT, has just been struck for the Grand Series of National Medals now executing under the superintendance of Mr. MUDIE, to commemorate the brilliant events of the late war, and the portraits of the illustrious men by whom these events were achieved. This Medal bears, on the "obverse," a fine profile of Earl St. VINCENT ; it is executed by MILLS, in a bold and spirited manner. The expressive countenance of the venerable Admiral gave the Artist an opportunity of portraying spirit and intelligence without departing from the fidelity of the original ; even where this Artist has not such an advantage in his model, he never violates truth in the Medals we have seen, but left the character and valour of his heroes to be preserved by a more permanent record than the fanciful theory of physiognomy was calculated to convey.—This series of Medals will, we believe, furnish to future times the only faithful record, as a whole, of the distinguished characters who have figured in our late history.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

On Wednesday se'night, the 45th Anniversary of this useful Institution was celebrated at the City of London Tavern J. BLACKBURN, Esq. in the Chair, in the absence of the Duke of SUSSEX, who was prevented from attending in consequence of the cold with which his Royal Highness was afflicted for several days.

The Meeting, which was tolerably numerous, was addressed in several eloquent speeches, and the objects of the Society strenuously recommended. From the statement made by the Chairman, it appears, that in the course of 45 years, no less than 4729 persons have been restored from apparent death by the use of the means recommended by this Institution ; during the last year, the cases of restoration amounted to 258, among which were 29 cases of attempted suicide : the kind attention of the Members of the Committee, aided by the care of the Chaplains, and the presentation of proper religious books, have been instrumental in restoring them to their friends, their country, and their God. All classes of persons are interested in the success of an Institution of this kind ; & we were gratified to learn that the subscriptions were of a considerable amount.

From the London Sun.

LITERARY REVIEW.

A voyage up the Persian Gulph, and a Journey over-land from India to England, in 1817 ; containing an account of Arabia Felix, Arabia Deserta, Persia, Mesopotamia, the Garden of Eden, Babylon, Bagdad, Koordistan, Armenia, Asia Minor, &c. &c. By Lieut. Wm. Heude, of the Madras Military Establishment.

The work before us comes forward at a very seasonable period, as we have now a Persian Ambassador in this country, and have entered into amicable connexions with his government. It is full of interesting information, and is apparently written with candor, liberality, and a strict regard to truth. But we shall at once proceed to notice its contents.—Of the pirates of the Persian Gulph, Captain Heude gives the following account.

"Their history reaches back to a very remote antiquity, as the Empire of the pirate King, seizing (as described in the Koran of Ebu Hankal,) on every valuable ship, is said to have been known prior to the deliverance from Egypt of the Children of Israel. The Wahabees, in particular, first mentioned by Nicbuhr, are also noticed as springing from the province of Nedsjed, where Mosellima, the great contemporary adversary of Mahomed, first propagated the doctrines of his faith.—These are probably the same with the Mobeyridites, or the sufid Jamehghians (as they are called by the Persians,) who were anciently followers of Aakem Ebu Hashem, sometimes called Al Mokanna, and Al Boksi (or the veiled) by the Arabs.—Of this sect it is related, that in the reign of Calif al Mohdi, of the race of Abbas, Hakem Ebu Hasem, their Prophet, gained a number of proselytes in Nakhshab and Kash, giving out that the divinity resided in his person, and had descended to him from Adam, though the Prophet had appeared. He acquired great power, but being at last besieged by the Calif's forces, he poisoned, and burnt his wives, children and concubines, and threw himself into the flames, in the 163d year of the Hezira, promising his followers he would again appear." It is from the history of this impostor our author informs us, Mr. Moore has taken the ground work of the part of his celebrated poem, which he styles "The veiled Propiet." His remarks on our *Trade up the Gulph*, which cannot be entered into at length, contain many useful hints, which our Free Traders, who go out *almost freightless*, might avail themselves of to advantage. The overland part of the journey commences from the author's departure from Bussora. Being now for three weeks amongst the Bedouins ; and writing from their camp, he says : " Shaik Hamood is the Chief of the Montifies, a principal tribe amongst the Bedouins of the Desert ; I had, therefore, a favorable opportunity of observing their manners, if the expression may be used, at the Court itself. Nothing can exceed the simplicity of living that may be observed in the tents of these eastern patriarchs. The pen cannot describe the unassuming courtesy, the open, generous hospitality of these lawless robbers of the Desert, to the confiding traveller who throws himself on the honor of their tribes.

" During the temporary absence of his father, the eldest son of Shaik Mahsmoud (a handsome youth of 16) was presiding in his stead. He was sitting on a carpet, in a large open tent, with a numerous retinue of venerable bearded Chiefs, sitting or standing (according to their rank and occupations) on either side. The furniture of the tent consisted of the carpets only, which they were reposing upon ; whilst their more favourite coursers were picketted in the vicinity ; and a few tents and large droves of camels filled up the surrounding scene. On our introduction, the youth gracefully rose, and kindly beckoned me with intuitive politeness, to his side. Secretaries were reading dispatches, messengers were receiving their orders whilst the pipe and coffee filled up the intervening time, until the expected arrival of their Chief ; the patient, hardy warriors of the desert, watching attentively, but not meanly obsequious, each nod or smile of their favourite hope, and offering their opinions and councils with perfect freedom whenever the occasion required.—At last a general buzz announced the long expected approach of the great personage ; the Council rose (the youth himself setting the example,) and went to meet the group that was advancing towards the tent."—He concludes this part with a curious description of his reception, and of *a public entertainment* in the Arab Camp.)

After entering at some length on the later History of the Montific Bedouins he introduces the reader at once to a remarkable tribe whom he became unexpectedly acquainted with. The meeting is truly characteristic of the incidents of an overland journey.—" Our course now lay through a perfect desert, Shatra being the northern boundary of the *little* cultivation that can be distinguished above the junction of the rivers. We proceeded for two hours in a melancholy silence. Suddenly, in a flat dreary tract, overgrown with furze and brush wood, we came to the bank of a River, that bears the name (amongst the Arabs) of the town we had left behind. We had scarcely descended the steep declivity that leads to this hidden stream by a narrow rugged path, before the hideous battle shout of the Bedouins assailed our ears ; and we found ourselves surrounded in a moment, by the most uncouth, savage, ruffian race we had yet encountered ; and who seemed to rise from the parent earth, with their bristling spears, and pointed guns, a dreadful, ruthless savage progeny. Our Sayid certainly behaved with the greatest coolness and intrepidity on this trying occasion. Urging his able courser forward, without the slightest hesitation, he sprang off it back in the midst of them, and trowing himself on the ground, in the prostrate attitude of devotion, placed a small brass amulet, inscribed with sentences from the Koran, under his head, beginning with the recital of his Creed in a loud, monotonous, yet impressive tone.—On the instant, every voice was hushed, the dreadful yell that had spread far and wide around us, subsided in the solemn sound ; and as the prayer was continued, the arm was unnerved that had raised the sword to strike ; the hand was withdrawn that had reached the fatal key of destruction, and all was peace ; their spears dropping on the ground, as they joined, with fervent zeal, in the sacred devotions of our holy guide. Not a man arose from the supplicating posture they had all gradually assumed, until the Sayid himself had set them the example : when exchanging compliments of gratulation with our late dreaded enemies, we joined in the extensive circle, and endeavored to improve the friendly understanding which the presiding spirit of religion had inspired, by presenting them with our pipes, and repeatedly with our Chubouks."

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

(Constitution of the United Provinces of South America, Concluded.)

7. All questions on matters of contributions, taxes, and imposts, belong exclusively to the Chamber of Representatives, leaving to the Senate the power of admitting, altering, or refusing them.

The Chamber of Representatives has the privative right, officially, or, at the suggestion of any citizen whatever ; the Ministers of State, the Envoys to foreign Courts, Archbishops and Bishops, Generals of the army, Governors and Superior Judges of the Province, and other Officers not inferior to those already named, for the crimes of treason, misdemeanor ; mal-appropriation of the public funds, infraction of the Constitution, and all other crimes which fall under the penalty of death or infamy according to the law.

9. The Representatives shall be compensated for their services by a provision, which the Legislature shall designate, making its distribution the exclusive right of the said Chamber.

II. Senate.

10. The Senate shall be formed by the Senators from the Provinces. Their number must be equ to that of the provinces ; also three Military Senators, whose grade is above that of a *Colonel Major* ; a Bishop and three Ecclesiastics ; a Senator from each University ; and the Director of the State, when the term of his office has expired.

11. No one can be nominated a Senator who is not thirty years old ; nine years a citizen before his election, with anestate of eight thousand dollars, or an equivalent income, or a respectable profession.

12. His charge shall last for 12 years, to be renewed every four years ; it shall be decided by lot who are to have their charge at the end of four and eight years.

13. The Ex-Director shall remain in the Senate until his successor in the Directorship be ready to succeed him in the Senate.

14. The Senators for the Provinces shall be elected in the following manner ; Each municipality shall nominate a capitalist, or proprietor, with an estate of at least ten thousand dollars, for electors. These shall assemble at some point in the centre of the Province designated by the Executive power, and, elect three persons from the civil class, of which at least one shall be a plebian of the Province. These returns shall pass to the Senate, (but firstly to the Congress) and testify to the act of election. The Senate, after the returns are received and printed, shall scrutinize them ; and those which contain the greatest number of suffrages in each Province, shall constitute the Senators. If a majority does not result, firstly Congress, and secondly the Senate, shall select from the proposed those whom they shall decide upon.

15. The Military Senators shal be nominated by the Director of State.

16. The Bishop of the Diocese where the Legislative body resides shall be a Senator for the first term. Thence forwards the Bishop shall be elected Senator by the Bishops of the Territory.—Their votes being committed to the Senate, printed and examined, which ever unites the greatest number of votes, shall constitute the Senator ; if a majority does not result, the Senate shall decide the election.

17. The Ecclesiastical Cabildoes being assembled, with the Diocesan Prelate, Rectors of the Cathedrals, and Rectors of the Colleges, (when these are Ecclesastics,) shall proceed to elect three individuals from the above class, of which one at least must be of another Diocese. The returns being remitted, and published, the three which unite the greatest number of suffrages, computed by the churches, will be Senators—in case of equal division, the Congress or Senate shall decide the election.

18. It belongs to the senate to judge by a public judgement, those accused by the House of Representatives.

19. The agreement of two thirds of the suffrages, shall pass sentence on the accused, as far as relates to depriving him of his office, or deciding his incapable of holding another.

20. After the sentence of the Congress, the accused is still liable to accusation, judgement and punishment by the law.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica,) June 5.

A report reached us last night just as we were going to press of an attack having been made by a band of Buccaniers under the command of the redoubted Hero of Porto Bello, upon the Town of Trinidad de Cuba. It is stated be advsiced to that place with eight hundred men, and as may be well imagined, (town not being capable of any great defence,) had carried off about half a million of dollars. That such may have been the fact is not impossible, but as to the amount of the force we believe it is much over rated. At all events whatever doubt we may entertain upon the subject, the thing is quite in character with the principles of Buccaniers.

From the Mercury Advertiser.

The Balloon.—We have the following particulars from Mr. GURNEY of his ascent on Monday.

He commenced inflating the balloon at 12 o'clock, the weather then appearing fine, and promising to be favorable. At about 4 o'clock the atmosphere became clouded, indicating a violent storm, the wind blowing fresh from S. S. W. in which direction it continued till near the moment of his ascending, the weather all the time threatening to frustrate his enterprise, and render it the more hazardous. At 6 o'clock the balloon was filled, and the Parachute attached. Mr. G. entered the car, determined to fulfil his promise, notwithstanding the terrific appearance of the horizon, filled with black clouds and whirlwinds of dust. He resolutely gave the order to let go the rope which held the balloon, when it instantly rose with astonishing rapidity. At the moment the wind changed North, West, and blew a gale, taking the balloon across the trees in the Garden, and entangling the car in the branches, some of which were carried off. The Balloon then ascended with astonishing rapidity to the height of 1500 fathoms, with inexpressible grandeur, and amid the shouts of the populace.

At this time it was necessary that Mr. G. should have perfect command of himself, and of the ropes by which his vehicle was attached to the balloon ; the branches of the trees had got amongst them, and caused some confusion. To get at them, and clear the ropes " became necessary to throw over the flags, which was performed when at about half the height he ascended. Every thing being then right, he continued his journey upwards till a new difficulty presented itself. The greatest interest of the scene was in separating the Parachute from the balloon ; as he ascended higher, the thick clouds he was about to encounter, he was apprehensive would hide him from view. Under these considerations he was induced to detach the Parachute rather sooner than originally intended.

On cutting the ropes, the Parachute fell rapidly about 300 feet before it expanded. This was the most trying moment to Mr. G. as well as to the spectators. But the cord then acting according to his intentions, the umbrella opened, and the car descended gradually, the wind taking it across the East River to the spot where he finally alighted.

So little confidence existed as to the success of the experiment, we are sorry to state, that Mr. G. has made a great sacrince in order to demonstrate its practicability, very few having contributed to the expense. But all are now pleased and satisfied, and it is believed that on a second performance, he will have no reason to complain of the want of liberality in the citizens of New York.

SOMETHING NEW.

" A considerable quantity of wheat has recently been imported at the eastward, from the Mediterranean—it is to be sure, not first quality, but will probably make fine flour—there are upwards of 5000 bushels in one parcel, a part of which has been sent here and sold at 50 cents. That wheat should be brought from Europe to this country is certainly surprising, and speaks a language that cannot be misunderstood."—*Alb. Gaz.*

New invented improvement in the use of Steam.

Dr. Jenks, of Colebrook in this state, has invented, and actually put in operation, a steamboat which is propelled without wheel, oar or paddle, or internal machinery. The boat used for experiment is on a small scale, calculated to demonstrate the principle only upon which it is propelled : it has been several times exhibited, and examined in operation by gentlemen of science and respectability, who have given their certificates to the above fact. This operation is performed by the reaction of the steam. The inventor has likewise, upon the same principle of reaction, put in operation a machine, by which a rotatory motion is produced direct from the boiler, at a trifling expense compared with that of producing it from the common engine.

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upon land, it is certain, that propelling a boat upon the water, without any kind of machinery, must be more so. When the enormous expense of the engine and other necessary machinery—its weight in loading the boat, and the loss of power by friction, are taken into consideration together with many other disadvantages attending complicated machinery, the utility of this discovery, it is thought, will place it among the most useful improvements of the present day.—Arrangements we understand, are making for putting this principle into operation immediately, upon a larger scale.—*Hartford Mercury.*

From a New-Orleans paper.

CANAL TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

MR. EDITOR—Seeing in your paper of yesterday some observations on the project of a passage to the Pacific ocean by means of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien, brings to the mind a proposition made to the king of Spain, by Sr. Don. Salvador, St. Martin, the bishop of Chiapa, who resides in Ciudad Real, which is the capital of the province.—West of this city, the river Goazacealcos, takes its rise, and running N. E. empties into the gulf of Mexico, about 30 leagues east of Vera Cruz; it has 10 and 12 feet water on its bar, and is navigable for craft of 4 or 5 feet up to the above city.—East of the said city, the river (or a stream which empties into the river,) Chimilapa takes its rise, and taking a westerly direction empties into the Pacific ocean, at the port of Mahuantipa, which is a good harbor for large ships, and the river is navigable for craft of 4 or 4 feet up to the above city of Ciudad Real; the two rivers passing each other at or near the city in nearly a parallel line at the distance of only seven miles from each other; neither of them have falls to impede their navigation, and the ground through which a canal would have to be cut to connect the two rivers is neither mountainous nor rocky.

I have seen a minute description of the rivers, and countries through which they pass, contained in a petition to the king of Spain, begging permission to cut the above canal; it was presented in 1816, and contained the most convincing evidence of the facility with which the two oceans might be connected,—the petition met with an utter denial from the king of Spain. Had it been granted, the intention of those concerned was to have steamboats employed between the two oceans, which would have made a voyage in much less time than it occupies between this and Louisville, and as the mouth of the Goazacealcos is not more than 8 or 10 days sail from the mouth of the Mississippi, may we not with propriety hope that Spanish America will soon shake off the European yoke, when she is in be at liberty to make improvements for her own benefit, without consulting those who have no rule of government but their own jealous fears.—Should such a communication be opened between the two oceans, what calculations can realize the future grandeur of New-Orleans?

Rumor of War in Europe.—The *Adriatic*, arrived at Boston, brings a rumor from Gibraltar, (which, however, we deem altogether improbable,) that "the Emperor of Russia has demanded that the King of Prussia should abdicate his throne, in favor of his own family." It is added, that there was strong talk of war; and that Prince Metternich, Prime Minister of Austria, who was at Naples with his Imperial Sovereign, was to proceed on the 2d June, to the Court of France.

ALBANY, July 30.

A new Steam Mill on a small scale, has been recently put in operation in this city, by Mr. Junia Curtis, on his improved plan of applying steam, which is much less complicated and far less expensive than the ordinary steam engine. The whole steam machinery consists of two boilers, of five hogsheads each, an iron box, a large tub of water, which serves as a condenser, pipes for conducting steam, and forcing pump. The buckets in the wheel are 5 inches by 14. The steam is thrown directly into these, by a two inch pipe, coming directly from the boiler, and after performing nearly a revolution, is let off through a valve, passes into the condenser, the water of which it heats, preparatory to the latter passing, by means of the forcing pump into the boilers. The power of this machinery is sufficient to turn two run of stones, each of which will grind a bushel in five minutes, as we are told. The expence of erecting a steam engine upon Mr. Curtis's model, is said to be only one fifth of the engines on the old model. If these data are correct, this improvement must offer important advantages for milling upon the St. Lawrence, Ohio, and Mississipi, where scites for water mills are scarce. The ingenious inventor has struggled with pecuniary difficulties for some time to carry his improvement into operation, and we hope he will now find suitable renumeration in the patronage of a liberal public.—*Argus.*

From the Democratic Press.

The prickly heat.—An Englishman arrived in this city a few weeks ago, and being very much troubled with the *prickly heat*, he went into his bed room, and sponged his body all over in some vinegar and cold water. The consequence was, he was a *corpse* within five hours!!!

Ice Punch.—A few days since, two brothers, Irishmen, feeling thirsty, yet being fearful to drink water, went into a tavern and drank a bowl of Ice Punch. They both expired in less than twelve hours.

These facts are mentioned in the hope that they may operate as *cautions*. To them we would add that a citizen died a few days since, in consequence of having eat heartily of *hot corn* and *water melons*. An indulgence of appetite, at this season, is peculiarly dangerous, unless it be under the government of moderation.

GALLIPOLIS, (Ohio,) June 23.

A new method of getting a Wife.—A few days since a man by the name of —— SANS, having made some advances to a young lady in the county of Meigs, which did not meet with the approbation of her father, the old gentleman forbid him his house. But my gentleman, intent upon his game, was not to be defeated this way,—He, with a few of his associates, went to a magistrate, procured a state's warrant for the old gentleman, had him arrested in the dead of the night, and put under keepers; then, by virtue of a summons, took the daughter, pretendedly as a witness against her father; but instead of taking her to the magistrate's where her father was confined, they took her to a neighboring house, where the same magistrate who had issued the warrant for the father and summons for the daughter, soon made his appearance, and where, through much persuasion, the girl was joined in wedlock, after which the father was suffered to depart in peace to his own house.

What a blessing is a free government!

The Charleston City Gazette states, that a *Shark*, 9 feet long, was caught in Charleston Harbor on the 25th ult. The day before he was caught, he snapped at an oar with which a boy was sculling a boat, and broke off one of his teeth. The fragment of the tooth, found sticking in the oar, was compared with the broken one in the monster's jaw.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, of July 27.

Important.—Why are not the guardians of our city providing, in time, some kind of relief for the thousands of journeymen mechanics and laboring poor, who are now wandering through the streets of our city, unable to procure employment, and their families almost reduced to starvation. It is said that not less than 10,000 able bodied men are now entirely destitute of employment and almost frantic with the gloomy prospects before them;—this is too serious a subject to be neglected—these persons must get work soon, or be driven to street-begging or robbing—for live they must and will, and their families also.—The winter is approaching, and we must not depend on the benevolent societies whose funds are nearly or quite exhausted, and cannot be replenished in the present state of trade and embarassment. Are not many more men wanted on the grand canal and public works and roads, or would it not be good policy for the corporation and wealthy citizens to unite and resist 4 or 5000 of these destitute persons to emigrate to Ohio or Illinois, where they are certain of getting employment and a comfortable maintenance. Something should be done immediately and effectually, or we may expect to be *compelled* to support thousands of persons next winter, or submit to be robbed, and that by men who are *now* willing and anxious to earn for themselves and their families an honest livelihood.

A MECHANIC.

A fleet of four French men of war appeared off Bermuda on the last of July. They were from the West Indies, where they had been cruising for pirates, and were bound to Newfoundland to remain during the hurricane months.—The fleet consisted of the frigates La Gloire and La Thais, and the brigs L'Oliver and L'Eveyale, under command of Admiral Duperre.

The British brigof war Fly, had captured two piratical vessels, which the commander intended to carry to Barbadoes. A Danish brig of war had also captured a piratical vessel.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass. July 8.

Tornado.—On Wednesday, the 30th ult. the inhabitants of the south part of the town of Lee, were greatly alarmed by the approach of a terrible tornado; which threatened instant destruction to all the buildings in its vicinity. A number of thunder showers had passed over in the fore part and middle of the day.—But about 5 o'clock in the afternoon this shower approached from the south with vivid flashes of lightning and heavy thunder. By the time it had reached the mountains, south of Lee, it became tremendously awful. The wind blew with such violence, as it came over the mountain, as to tear up by the roots and twist off the largest trees. It struck a piece of woods containing about three acres, and demolished every tree—and even removed a fence, built of heavy logs, to its foundation—some of which were half buried in the earth—these were actually moved, a number of them several rods. The inhabitants stood viewing its approach with horror, expecting the destruction of their houses, if not instant death; but its violence abated as it came upon the river, a few rods east of the mills, after throwing a thick cloud of water an hundred feet into the air—twenty rods further, and the whole village must inevitably be laid in ruins. Some of the trees twisted off were three feet in diameter. Happily no other damage was done.

From the Buffalo Journal of July 6.

We regret to learn, that the remnant of the six nations Indians, residing within this state, during the last week, in full council, solemnly resolved not to encourage the introduction of the christian religion among them. We understand that the debates on this subject, were long and violent.

On Wednesday last, about the commencement of the storm a herring weighing 9 ounces and measuring 13 inches in length, fell from the clouds and landed in main street in this village, near the Phœnix Coffee-House. At the moment it was supposed to have dropped from the talons of some bird of prey; but a close survey of the heavens, made with a particular view of ascertaining the fact satisfied the spectators that no such bird was in sight, nor did the fish bear any indications of having been grasped in the talons of a bird. It was seen more than 20 feet before it struck the ground, and lived for some minutes after its fall. If the incredulous should doubt the above statement it can be corroborated by several highly respectable eye-witnesses.

On Saturday last a non-descript animal was caught with a hook at Black Rock.—It has almost a rectangular or square head three gills on each side, four feet, with very short legs, or rather no legs at all—its tail shaped much like that of a lamprey eel, its skin perfectly smooth, and its length more than a foot. Its general appearance indicates it to be of the *Lizard* family.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all those persons who have orders for land, and who expect to procure locations in Chinguacousy, that the Southern half of that Township will be open for settlement on the month of September, consisting of 288 lots of 100 acres each, two of which it is believed are Mill Seats. The mill seats will be given, in addition to the other 100 acres, to the first applicant who gives security for erecting a Saw Mill immediately, and a Grist Mill in eighteen months. The residue of the Township will be thrown open as soon as the Survey shall be finished.

The Surveys of Albion, Caledon and the north part of Esquesing, are daily expected, and will be thrown open for all Settlers, those who have larger grants as well as others.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Con.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 25th August, 1819. }

YORK, September 2, 1819.

To the Most Noble and Puissant Prince, Charles Duke of Richmond, Lenox, Aubigny, Earl of March and Darnley, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, General of His Majesty's Forces, Governor in Chief of the British North American Provinces, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

WE, dutiful subjects of His Majesty, residing in the Western District of Upper Canada, beg leave to approach your Grace with sentiments of profound loyalty and respect.

We congratulate ourselves upon the personal acquaintance with our District, with which the present tour will supply you, and we humbly hope for and solicit the favorable countenance and protection of your Grace, towards this distant part of your Government. In all things, that the word and spirit of God may be from the same sources we trust to draw a perpetuation of the unfeigned sentiments of loyalty, with which we are animated. Unwilling as we are to trespass on your Grace's time, we however cannot refrain from expressing our grateful sense of the benevolent spirit which animates your Grace to encounter the fatigue, and suffer the privations attendant on so long a journey; permit us then to tender our heartfelt wishes, that your return to the seat of Government may be accomplished in health & safety; and participating too in that happiness which your Grace's presence can no where have failed to inspire among His Majesty's faithful subjects in these Provinces.

The Signatures are the same as appeared to the Address from Amherstburg, to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in last week's Gazette.)

To which His Grace was pleased to give the following answer.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to thank you for your loyal and flattering address.

I am most happy to have had it in my power to visit this part of His Majesty's North American Provinces, and can assure you that my best endeavours will never be wanting to promote its happiness and prosperity, and in so doing, I shall be fulfilling the commands and wishes of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and performing a duty most gratifying to my own feelings.

STATUTES OF UPPER CANADA.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

An Act to continue and amend an Act passed in the fifty sixth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to revive and continue an Act passed in the fifty second year of His Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to continue & amend an Act passed in the forty eighth year of His Majesty's reign" entitled "An Act to continue an Act passed in the forty fifth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to afford relief to those persons who may be entitled to claim Lands in this Province, as heirs or devizees of the nominees of the Crown in cases where no Patent hath issued for such Lands, and further to extend the benefit of the said Act, and to continue part of the same."

WHEREAS, an Act passed in the fifty sixth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to revive and continue an Act passed in the fifty second year of His Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to continue and amend an Act passed in the forty eighth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled. "An Act to continue an Act passed in the forty fifth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to afford relief to those persons who may be entitled to claim Lands in this Province as Heirs or Devizees of the nominees of the Crown, in cases where no Patent hath issued for such Lands, and further to extend the benefit of the said Act, and to continue part of the same" will shortly expire and whereas it is expedient to continue and amend the same, Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province" and by the authority of same, that the said Act of the fifty sixth year of his Majesty's reign, be and the same is hereby continued, and that the Assignee or Assignees of the Nominee or Nominees of the Crown to Lands in this Province, who is or are dead, or who have left this Province before the passing of this Act, may bring their claims for such Lands in the same manner that the Assignee or Assignees of the Nominee or Nominees of the Crown were authorised to do by the second clause of the before recited Act of the forty eighth year of the reign of his present Majesty.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the following fees shall be taken and received by the Clerk of the Commission, for filing each Petition, five shillings; on bearing the claim, five shillings; for each certificate of allowance thereof, five shillings.

An Act to repeal part of and amend an Act passed in the forty eighth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to explain, amend and reduce to one Act of Parliament, the several Laws now in being, for the raising and training the Militia of this Province.

WHEREAS, there is now no provision by Law, for assembling a Court Martial, unless when the Militia of this Province shall be called out on actual service, by reason whereof it may happen that persons against whom charges may have been preferred before a Court of Enquiry, may have no opportunity of making their defence against such charges, before a Court competent to receive such evidence upon oath in their behalf, for remedy whereof, Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province" and by the authority of the same, that the twenty fifth clause of an Act passed in the forty eighth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to explain, amend, and reduce to one Act of Parliament the several Laws now in being, for the raising and training the Militia of this Province, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing of this Act, in all cases when a General Court Martial shall be prayed for by any officer against whom any charges have been or may be preferred when any part of the Militia of this Province, shall not be called out on actual service, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government, may direct a General Court Martial to be held, to be assembled in the same manner, and under the same provisions and to proceed in the same manner as provided by Law in time of actual service. *Provided always nevertheless,* that if any such Officer shall be found guilty by any General Court Martial duly assembled, when any part of the Militia of the said province shall not be called on actual service, such Court Martial shall and may inflict on him such penalty proportioned to the offence as the said Court shall judge proper either by censure or suspension or depriving him of his Commission and degrading him from his rank, and no other.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend, to repeal or vary any of the provisions of the said recited Act, excepting so far as the same is expressly repealed in this Act, but that the said Act and every clause, matter and thing therein contained, except the said twenty fifth clause, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be in full force and effect.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were of the late Thomas Thomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allan, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thain, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 34, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon,

SAM'L. RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, }
York, 1st July, 1819. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

To be Sold or Let.

A FARM in the first Concession (East Side of Yonge Street,) in the Township of Markham, near Dye's Tavern, consisting of 90 Acres of Land, about the half of which is improved and under fence with a good square Log House, Barn, Stable and Shed, besides other out Houses thereon. It is well watered with springs, besides having the Mill Creek running through the same close by the House. The situation of this Farm as well as the quality of the land, is too well known to need any encomiums. Possession can be given immediately.

ALSO,

Lot No. 15 in the 4th Concession Township of York, consisting of 200 acres of excellent land with about 20 acres improved, on which there is a Log House and frame Stable, this land is well watered with Springs, besides having a large creek running across the lot, it is within about two miles of the River Humber, and about 10 miles from Town.

EDWARD HARTNEY.

Yonge Street, 25th August, 1819.

NOTICE.

BOOKS of Subscription for the Bank of Kingston are now open at the Store of Messrs Wood and Anderson.

York 1st Sept. 1819.

FOR SALE.

A small schooner of about 30 tons burthen, in good repair with a good cabin and fore castle anchor, cable, rigging, sails, &c. complete; which will be sold very cheap for cash or short approved credit. For particulars apply at this office, or of Mr. Mosley, auctioneer.

York, 1st Sept. 1819.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

Likewise, a Township situate on the South side of Kempenfelt Bay, and bounded Easterly by the Western shore of Lake Simcoe.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Government Contract.

For FRESH BEEF.

NOTICE.

SEALED Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office at York, U. C. from any person or persons, willing to furnish such quantities of Fresh Beef as may be required by the Troops, Staff, and Departments composing the Garrison of York, from the 25th September, 1819, to the 24th December, 1820.

The Tender to be delivered on or before 12 o'clock on the 15th September next. Two securities in one hundred pounds each, to be named in the Tender, for the due performance of the Contract.

Commissariat Office.
York, 18th August 1819.

SEVERAL emigrants, are desirous of getting employment in digging wells, cellars, making roads, or other work of that nature. Enquire at this office.

York, 19th, May.

PROPOSAL

BY JOSEPH WILLIAMS,

FOR Building a THEATRE by Subscription, in the Town of York, Upper Canada. At £2 10 0 a Share; each Subscriber to receive lawful interest for their money until paid. The Building to be held as security, and a Treasurer appointed to receive and disburse the Subscriptions; the building to commence as soon as fifty shares are subscribed.

Subscriptions received at the General Land Agency Office.

YORK, 25th August, 1819. 3s.

GEORGE DAWSON returns his sincere thanks to the Gentlemen of this town and its vicinity, for the liberal encouragement he has hitherto met with, and continues to receive in his line of business, and begs leave to make known to them, that he intends, should a sufficient number of subscribers offer to support the same, to establish a Reading Room, he now receives the following News-Papers:

New York Spectator, twice a week;
Albany Gazette, do. do.
City Gazette, St. John's New Brunswick;
New Brunswick Courier; Montreal Herald; Canadian Courant; Upper Canada Herald; Niagara Spectator; Upper Canada Phœnix; Geneva Gazette. He has likewise ordered Philadelphia, Boston, Halifax, & Quebec papers. Spirit of the English Magazines and Reviews, published at Boston twice a month, and will always have the latest magazines and reviews. He will furnish a decent Room with fuel and candles.

York, August 23d. 1819. 3s.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscribers have opened a Store in the Market Place, next door to Messrs. Wood & Anderson, and now offer for sale on very reasonable terms for ready money, an assortment of

Choice Dry Goods,

comprising nearly every article in the line;

Liquors and Groceries,

Sundry HARDWARE Articles.

Gentlemen's, Youths and Children's fine beaver Hats, a few Militia Officer's Hats, full mounted, a small collection of Jewellery, consisting of Silver Watches, Gold Seals, Broaches, Rings, Breast-pins, &c. A quantity of Glass Ware & Crockery, with a variety of other articles.

McGINNIS & MONT. GOMERIE.
York, 4th August 1819. tf—32.

TO BE LET,

THE House in which the Editor lately resided, nearly opposite the Steam Boat Wharf. Enquire at the Printing Office.

THE Subscriber still continues to act as agent for Applicants for Grants of Land from the Crown, as well as drawing Petitions, and also Conveyances of every description, on the most reasonable terms, from the hours of six o'clock in the morning until one, and from four o'clock in the afternoon until eight, during the summer, and from nine o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon, in winter.

S JARVIS.

Register Office, York,
26th June, 1819.

N. B. As he expects a supply of Parchment, those who may wish to do so, may have their Deeds executed on it at a very small additional expence.

FOR SALE,

THAT delightful FARM, No. 14, in the first Concession if the Township of York, on the west side of flourishing Yonge-Street, containing 210 Acres, 40 of which are under cultivation and of an excellent quality. This valuable property needs no encomiums, as it is well known, being owned by the Subscriber. There is an excellent Dwelling-house, 30 by 50 feet, a Barn of the same dimensions, suitable Out-houses, a never failing Well, 200 bearing Apple Trees, and a valuable Mill Seat on this Lot — For further particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises, only EIGHT MILES from York, and one Mile from Arnold's Mills.

THOMAS HUMBERSTON.
July 1, 1819.

General Land Agency Office,
York, 24th May, 1819.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the undermentioned Lands, viz.

Home District, Upper Canada.

WHITBY,

South ½ of 28 — 4th Concession — 29, — 4th do. } 500 Acres
—— 3, — 6th do. }

SCARBORO',

Lot No. 16, in 1st Concession, } 400 do.
—— 19, — 4th do. }

CLARKE,

Lot No. 20, & 4 in the 1st Con. } 200 do.
—— 3, & 4th — 2d }
—— 3, & 4th — 3d }

HAMILTON.

Lot. No. 25, in 4th Concession } 400.
—— 26, do }

BENJAMIN GEALE,
JAMES FITZGIBBON.

Scarborough Springs FARM.

For Sale, liberal terms,

AN extensive and very valuable Farm, situate in the fourth Concession of the Township of Scarboro', within fifteen miles of the Seat of Government, and containing about three hundred acres of the very best timbered Land.

There are about forty acres of the premises in a high state of cultivation, fenced, and abundantly supplied with water. And the Farm, from its being contiguous to an important Salmon Fishery, and containing an extensive Maple Bush, must prove a most desirable purchase to any one wishing to settle in the vicinity of York.

The eligibility of the situation for a Farmer, within a few miles of a good and sure market, connected with the fertility of the soil, and various other local advantages are of themselves fully sufficient to recommend the above to the public; but the subscriber has it in his power further to state, that it is the seat of the much celebrated *Scarborough Springs*, the efficacy of whose waters in the cure of a variety of maladies is too notorious to need recapitulation: suffice it therefore to say, that if a commodious house were erected for the accommodation of strangers, and conducted by an attentive and enterprising person, the continual resort of the infirm and sickly to these Springs, to enjoy the salubrity of their waters, could not fail to secure most ample remuneration for any exertions which might be bestowed for their ease and comfort.

From the foregoing it may be inferred, and the proprietor is bold to say, that there is not a situation in the Province better adapted for the establishment and speedy growth of a Village, and that to any intelligent and industrious individual he offers a most tempting and lucrative speculation.

For Sale also—The unexpired term of a Lease of the Clergy Reserve adjoining the said Lands, of which Lease three years only have expired. There are ten acres of improvement, well enclosed, thereon, with a fine stream of water passing through it, as well as the Springs Farm.

An indisputable Title with immediate possession will be given, and a liberal credit allowed for part of the purchase money, on approved security.

For further particulars application to be made to the proprietor.

GEO. HAMILTON.
York, 26th July, 1819. tf31

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

Near the Mansion House, Montreal.

MESSRS. FOSTER & TRY impressed with a grateful sense of past favours, beg respectfully to intimate to the public, that they have on hand, a general stock of modern and substantial family Furniture; which possesses the advantage of being manufactured by themselves, of the best materials, and from the most recent London patterns, at the lowest English prices. They have just received, an elegant variety of Brussels and common Carpet, Hearth Rugs, Paper-hangings, North shore Feathers, a general assortment of Cabinet Brass Work, English curled Horse Hair & Hair seating, Mahogany, in Logs, Boards and Planks, Rose voile and Ebony Wood, Morceens of all colours, Table and Door Mats, with a small assortment of Tunbridge Ware, Painted floor Cloth for rooms and passages, Looking Glasses &c. &c. Messrs. F. & T. beg to assure those who may favour them with orders from Upper Canada or elsewhere that Foor Cloths, Carpets &c. will be cut exactly to the required dimensions, and all other Furniture carefully packed and forwarded by the best conveyances and on the most reasonable terms.

Montreal, July, 9th 1819. 30—3w.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

A BARGAIN.

FOR Sale Lot No. 70, on the East side of Yonge Street, on which is an excellent pine Log House erected, six acres cleared & fenced, and a famous spring of water; likewise, Lot No. 35 in the township of Vaughan, in the Home District. The above *Land* will be sold for less then could be imagined. Any person wishing to purchase the above, will get the necessary information by writing to the Subscriber in the Township of Haldimand, in the District of New-Castle.

JOHN GROVER.
York, 5th June, 1819.

A SERMON

DELIVERED IN
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, QUEBEC,
By the late Rev. ALEX. SPARK, D. D.
on the 7th March, 1819,
The day of his Death.

ALSO,

A Funeral Sermon,

PREACHED on that OCCASION,
The 14th March, 1819.
A small number of the above for sale at this Office.

A FARM FOR SALE,

BEING composed of the rear halves of Lots No. 10 & 11, in 2d Concession of Markham, with about 70 acres under improvement; it is well watered & excellent Land. Enquire of

EZEK. BENSON.
York, 21st April, 1819.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Sreet, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of wild Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 } Whitchurch.
4th Concession. }

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the following Lots of Land, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Elmsley, viz. 19, 20, 22, 24, 29, 30, most eligibly situated on the North side of the Rideau Lake, which forms their southern boundary. The great road to the Perth Settlement, leading through one of the Lots. They abound in excellent Timber, which from its being contignous to water communication may be rafted to Montreal at a trifling expence. The quality of the soil and other advantages are such as to render this a desirable purchase to Farmers or persons engaged in the Lumber Trade For terms of payment and other peculars apply to William Marshall Esq. Perth Settlement, or the Subscriber in Woodhouse, London District.

ROBERT NICHOL.
York, Feb. 11 1819. 6m8.

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. THOS. HAMILTON, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods
AND
Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES,
IN CASH,

will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American *Bank Notes*

exchanged, at a small discount.
tf—12.

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 5 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Goulield Eastern Division, & Acres
Western District,

The Northerly parts of No. 25 & 26 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Dereham, District of London, 200

North half of Lot No. 24 and the Southerly part of No. 21 in the said Tonmencip of Dereham, 200

Lot No. 21 in the 9th Concession do. do. 200

Lot No. 27 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Murray, in the District of Newcastle 200

1000

Part of Lot No. 7 South side of Hospital Street in the Township of York containing, 3-4 of an acre

&

ALSO.

A Good new two Story Dwelling HOUSE, Store House, Stable and other out Houses, situate opposite the Church in the said Town of York, the said House is well finished with four rooms on the lower floor, and seven on the upper floor, with a good Cellar under the kitchen, and a durable well of excellent water in the said Cellar, also a good two horse pleasure Waggon, and one do. one horse do. do.

EZEK. BENSON.
York, 30th March, 1819. tf—14.

General Land Agency Office,
YORK, UPPER-CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expense.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions with it, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be post-paid.

B. GEALE,
J. FITZ-GIBBON.
York, 29th March, 1819 tf—14.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29, in the Fourth Concession of the Town ship of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor. Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.
In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	Dollar at 5s. FROM £	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	6 1-2
Mutton	——	0	0	6	0	0	7
Veal	——	0	0	6	0	0	7 1-2
Pork	——	0	0	6	0	0	7
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-4
Butter	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Eggs	doz.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Oats	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turnips	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flour	cwt.	0	15	0	0	18	9
Do.	bl.	1	5	0	1	12	6
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hay	ton.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Wood	cord	0	0	0	0	12	6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsequent.
5 lines & under,	2s. 6d	7 1-2d.
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d. per line, the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. No advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 5s. for the first insertion.—A great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - - *Glengary.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - - - - *New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq. - - *Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - *Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - - *Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - *Queenston*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq. - - - *Port Talbot*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - *Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - - *Amherstburg*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED ... ace
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

Council Office

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. III. YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1819. No. 37.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the twentieth day of August inst. to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING :

WHEREAS, on the twelfth day of July last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament, to the twentieth day of August instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid ; hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Tuesday the twenty eighth day of September next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this sixteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Our Province of Upper Canada, made and passed in the forty-second year of Our Reign, entitled "An "Act to enable the Governor Lieutenant "Governor, or person administering "the Government of this Province, "to appoint one or more additional "Port or Ports, place or places of Entry "within this Province, and to appoint "one or more Collector or Collectors of "the same respectively" revived and continued by an Act passed in the fifty sixth year of our reign, entitled "An Act "to revive and continue an Act passed "in the forty-second year of His "Majesty's Reign," entitled, "An Act "to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint "one or more additional Port or Ports, "place or places of Entry withinthis Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors of the same respectively" *It is provided* that it shall & may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of our said Province, by & with the advice & consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion shall require, and as to him shall seem meet, to declare and appoint by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, place or places (other than ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandise not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into our said Province from the United States of America, AND WHEREAS for the greater facility in collecting the said duties, and also for the convenience of trade, it is requisite that an additional Port or place of Entry should be established in the mouth of SMITH'S CREEK, in the Township of Hope, in the County of Durham, in the District of Newcastle, of our said Province of Upper Canada, NOW KNOW YE, that WE, taking the same into Our Royal consideration, DO hereby under the authority of the said Act passed in the forty second year of our Reign, and revived and continued by the said Act, passed in the fifty sixth year of our Reign, and by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, DECLARE and APPOINT an additional Port of Entry and Clearance at the mouth of Smith's Creek, in the Township of Hope, in the County of Durham, in the District of Newcastle, aforesaid, to be called "PORT HOPE," for the Entry and Clearance of all Goods and Merchandise, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandise brought into our said Province from the United States of America, in the same manner as other Ports of Entry and Clearance, heretofore established under and by virtue of the said Act.

IN TESTIMONY whereof WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-first day of June in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, and in the Fifty-ninth year of our Reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Shear or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Barford : and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thmes, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table :

	Sterling.
Two hundred Acres,	£36 17 6
Three hundred Acres,	54 11 7
Four hundred Acres,	72 5 8
Five hundred Acres,	89 19 9
Six hundred Acress,	107 13 10
Seven hundred Acres,	125 7 11
Eight hundred Acres,	143 2 0
Nine hundred Acres,	160 16 1
One thousand Acres,	178 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres,	196 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres,	213 18 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £5 14 1

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)
On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th April, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Representative of HENRY GROAT, to take out the Lease of the Clergy Reserve, No. 31 in the 3d Concession of Whitby, within six months from this date ; or on failure thereof the Lot will be Leased to EDWARD STARR.

By Order of His Excellency, the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.
6m.—16.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th April, 1819.

IT being desirable to open the Road to Penetangushene, which commences on the North Side of Kempenfelt Bay, in Lake Simcoe, His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, this day, has been pleased to Order, that to such persons qualified to receive Grants from the Crown, as are able and willing to perform Settlement Duty, Locations of Two Hundred Acres will be made, upon their undertaking to begin their Settlement Duty within One Month after receiving the Certificate of Location, and continuing the same, until a Dwelling House be erected, and Ten Acres cleared adjacent to the Road, and one half of the Road in front of the Location also cleared.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York, 18th April 1819.

THE Period for Profter to Lease the Privilege of taking Ore on the Crow River, is extended to Six Months from this date, in order to afford time to CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq. and others, to make Specific proposals, which are expected, rather to secure the advantage of Iron Works than to raise a Revenue.

By order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York 13th April 1819.

WHEREAS no vacant Land being found in the District of Niagara, it is not expedient to appoint a Board to locate deserving Settlers therein, yet to facilitate applicants for Land, it is ordered that in future the personal attendance of applicants for Land (being natives of the Province) may be dispensed with, their Petitions being respectively accompanied by a Certificate from a Commissioner appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, that their Petitioner is deserving of encouragement as an industrious and Loyal subject, and has taken the Oath of Allegiance.

His Excellency is pleased to appoint Commissioners for the above purpose in the District of Niagara,

JOHN SYMINGTON Esq.	*Niagara.*
THOMAS DICKSON Esq.	*Queenston.*
HON. THOMAS CLARK.	*Stamford.*
JOHN WARREN Esq.	*Fort Erie.*
ABRAHAM NELLES Esq.	*Grimsby.*

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

MILL SEAT.

THE Lot No. 4, 3d Concession, in the Township of Chingnacony containing 200 Acres of Land, and comprising a valuable Mill-Seat, will be granted for the purpose of affording to settlers the accommodation of a Grist and Saw Mill. Conditions of grant to be seen at the Surveyor General's Office in the Town of York. JOHN SMALL.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th July, 1819.

Executive Council Office,
York, 16th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to John Levy Jacobs or his representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number one hundred and forty five in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, otherwise it will be thrown open and granted to another applicant.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 25th August, 1819.

THE Order in Council of the 18th instant, respecting locations subject to Settling Duties, being revised, it is ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that all Locations of Land, subject to Settlement Duty, made prior to this date be rescinded, & the land otherwise disposed of, if certificate of the Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, within the time limited in the Ticket of Location, and the Patent sued out within three months thereafter : And that all locations subject to Settlement Duty hereafter to be made will be rescinded and the land otherwise disposed of, if certificate of Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, within eighteen months of the date of the order for such Location, and the Patent sued out within three months thereafter.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Coun.
6m. 34.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying two Townships of Land, containing about 70,000 acres each, in the Western District, bounded on the East by the division line between the London and Western Districts, on the South by the Moravian Township and the Townships of Camden and Chatham, on the West by the Shawanese Township, and on the North by the Northern Boundary of the last mentioned Township, produced on an East course until it intersects the division line between the said Districts.

Also for the survey of the Shawanese Township above mentioned.

To be paid for in land by a per centage on the Land Surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the theterms and conditions expressed in the notices from this Office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Government Contract,

FOR 1190 CORDS OF FUEL.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at the Commissariat Office at York, U. C. from any person or persons, who will furnish Eleven Hundred and Ninety cords of Wood, of the following descriptions, viz.

MAPLE,
BLACK & YELLOW BIRCH,
and BEECH

to be delivered into His Majesty's Fuel Yard at this Post, on or before the 1st day of March, 1820, to be properly corded, at the expense of the Contractor, each cord four feet four inches in heighth, eight feet long, four feet wide, and each stick, or piece of wood, to measure four feet in length.

The Tender to be given in, on or before 12 o'clock on the 15th September next. Two respectible persons to be named in the Tender, as securities in One Hundred Pounds each.

Commissariat Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

No. 7 South
pital Street in
ship of York

3-4 of an acre

ALSO.

new two Story Dwelling
Store House, Stable and o-
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EZEK. BENSON.
9th March, 1819. tf—14.

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9th March, 1819 tf—14.

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h, 12th March. 17tf

E OF PROVISION, &c.
York Market during the last
week.

Dollar at 5s.

PER.	FROM £. s. d.	TO £. s. d.
lb.	0 0 4	0 0 6 1-2
——	0 0 6	0 0 7
——	0 0 6	0 0 7 1-2
——	0 0 6	0 0 7
pair	0 0 0	0 0 0
each	0 0 0	0 0 0
——	0 0 0	0 0 0
lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7 1-4
——	0 0 0	0 1 3
loz.	0 0 0	0 1 0
bush.	0 0 0	0 3 9
——	0 0 0	0 3 9
——	0 0 0	0 2 6
——	0 0 0	0 0 0
——	0 0 0	0 0 0
head	0 0 0	0 0 0
wt.	0 15 0	0 18 9
bl.	1 5 0	1 12 6
lb.	0 0 0	0 1 0
——	0 0 0	0 1 0
ton.	3 0 0	0 0 0
ord	0 0 0	0 12 6

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sq. - - - *Long-Point.*
, Esq. - - *Port Talbot*
Esq. - - *Sandwich.*
Esq. - - - *Amherstburg*

D AND PUBLISHED ..uce
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

FROM EUROPE.

LIVERPOOL, July 1.

On Monday night, the 21st inst, a serious disturbance took place near the Old Dock, ascribed to the Irish volunteers for South America, but which actually originated in an attempt on the part of some lumpers, as they are called, to rescue two women from the custody of the Dock watchmen. The mob increased, and proceeded from one violence to another, until at last the door of the Bridewell near the Custom House was broken open, and a number of prisoners liberated. Several of the Dock Police were severely handled, and attempts were made, it is said, to throw some of them into the dock, which, fortunately, was not accomplished. The military and police were called out, who apprehended a great number, several of whom were Irishmen of General Deveraux's corps, but of eight committed for trial, only one is of that description.

GLASGOW, June 17.

Yesterday a meeting of weavers took place on the Green. The 40th regiment, some troops of cavalry, and the police, were in readiness to act. The crowd was very large, and supposed to amount to 35,000. Several speakers addressed them, and among other means of relief, proposed a petition to the Regent, to grant such as wished it the means of reaching the colonies of N. America, with the means of support for one year after their arrival, which sums they propose to repay by remittances of produce.

The Steam-Ship *Savannah*, Captain Rogers, arrived at Liverpool on the 21st of June, after a passage of 25 days. Her arrival is thus noticed in a Liverpool paper of the 23th.—"Among the arrivals at this port, on the 21st we were particularly gratified and surprised by the novel sight of a fine steam-ship, which came round at half after seven; P. M. without the assistance of a single sheet, in a style which displayed the powerful advantage of the application of steam to vessels of the largest size, being 350 tons burthen. She is called the Savannah, Capt. Rogers. and sailed from Savannah 26th May, and arrived in the Channel five days since. During her passage, she worked the engine 18 days. Her model is beautiful, and the accommodation for passengers elegant and complete. This is the first ship on this construction that has undertaken a voyage across the Atlantic."

The Foreign Enlistment Bill, after a powerful opposition, passed the House of Commons, on the 21st of June by a majority of 81, and was ordered to the House of Lords for concurrence.

An instance of the unparalleled distresses of the times, is evinced in the fact of the celebrated London Museum the property of Mr. Bullock of Piccadilly, and the result of 30 years assiduous exertions, being lately sold under the hammer. The same has occurred to the grand library at Blenheim House, and the late Queen's Library is to be disposed of in a similar manner.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor of Halifax has published by a proclamation a dispatch from Lord Bathurst refusing to permit the annexation of Prince Edward's Island to that Province. This is an answer to an application which was made to the Prince Regent praying for this junction some time ago.

Accounts from Germany, state a strong probability of a rupture between the Russian and Turkish governments.

A very extensive printing establishment in London, belonging to Messrs Bensley and Son, was lately destroyed by fire. The whole loss is estimated at £130,000 of which only 30,000 was insured.

The infant daughter of the Duke of Kent was baptized on the 25th June, and received the name of *Alexandria Victoria.*

Price of Stock in London, on the 26th June.

3 per cent red. 67 3-8—Cons. for Acc. 68¼—Omnium for payment 1¼.

French Funds June 26.—Bank Stock 15 10l. 2 per cent.

Mr Oliver Cromwell, whose descent from that illustrious family was first noticed in this miscellany, will shortly publish Memoirs of the Protector Oliver Cromwell, and of his sons Richard and Henry, illustrated by original letters, and other family papers.

In a few weeks will be published, with a portrait, an Account of the Life of James Crichton, of Cluny, commonly called the Admirable Crichton; with notes, and an appendix of original papers; by Mr. Patrick Frazer Tytler.

In the first week of June will be published, in 4 vol. 12mo. a Third Series of Tales of My Landlord: collected and arranged by Jedediah Cleishbotham, schoolmaster and parish-clerk of Gandercleugh; containing "The Bride of Lammermuir" and "A Legend of the Wars of Montrose."

Lord John Russell has nearly ready for publication, in 1 vol. 4to. the Life of William Lord Russell, with some Account of the Times in which he lived.

A new quarterly publication, of great promise, is announced by Drs. Brewster and Jameson, of Edinburgh, under the title of the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal; exhibiting a view of the progress of discovery in natural philosophy, chemistry, natural history, practical mechanics, geography, acoustics, and the fine and useful arts.

Professor Jameson announces a Manual of Mineralogy; and also Elements of Geology, with illustrative plates.

Captain Manby has invented and completed a light fire-cart, which was lately exhibited at the Royal Barracks at Yarmouth. It is provided with every necessary apparatus for extinguishing fires, to be applied by one man only on the first alarm.

The Tenants of Mr. Morton Pitt, one of the members for the county of Dorset, were agreably surprised at their last audit, by finding that that gentleman had ordered a material reduction in all their rents, so that each had about one-quarter of his half yearly payment to return home with in his pocket. At the late sale of some of the Duke of Dorset's freehold land at Brighton, one lot, not exceeding three quarters of an acre, was knocked down at fifteen hundred pounds.

A five hundred pounds share of Covent Garden Theatre sold last week for 475 guineas, being within £17 5s. of par.

A poor man begging food at a nobleman's house, one of the servants gave him a bason of vermicelli soup. He ladled it about for some time with the spoon, and then returned it, saying, "I am poor, it is true, and I am very hungry, but yet I can't eat broth with maggots in it."

The distress at Leeds is so great, that it is under consideration to afford from the parish funds means of conveying one hundred and fifty cloth manufacturers and their families, amounting to five hundred and seventy-seven persons, to the Cape of Good Hope or Canada!

It appears, by the first report of the Parliamentary Finance Committee, that the total amount of the revenue of Great Britain and Ireland, in the year 1818, £53,563,937, and that the probable expenditure of the United Kingdom for the current year is estimated at £67,779,382.

By a second report, it appears, that the number of the non-commissioned officers and privates ordered to be discharged in October last amounted 26,533 men; but, when the regimental reductions now in progress shall be completed, the total reduction will ultimately amount to 31,916 rank and file, and 4,593 horses The intended peace establishment of the army, exclusive of the regiments of cavalry and infantry serving in the East Indies, will then amount to—

Cavalry . . .	8,954
Foot guards . .	5,760
Infantry . . .	55,090
Making a total of	69,794 men.

Warwickshire.—Two petitions were lately forwarded from Coventry to Mr. Peter Moore, to be presented to the House of Commons, one from the mayor and corporation, and the other from the master-weavers. The petitioners stated, that they were obliged to pay in poor-rates 49s. per acre on their landed property, and 19s. in the pound upon the rent of every house of which they are occupiers; and that, unless some relief were granted them, they should perish in one common ruin. There are now five classes of manufacturers in Coventry, each working ninety six hours in the week, or sixteen hours in the day. The first of the classes gain 10s. a-week, or a penny-farthing an hour. The second gain 5s. 6d. a-week. The third 2s. 9d. The two remaining classes receive 2s. and 1s. 6d. a-week. The men have been obliged to resort to the funds of their friendly societies; and not only have these funds been exhausted, but the funds of their saving banks, which are now a mere mockery!

OLD BAILEY.

Mock Bail.—The King v. Milner; this prosecution arose out of the nefarious practices which are in such frequent practice in our courts of law, of putting in persons as bail for large sums, who are, in point of fact, mere "men of straw;" that is to say, persons utterly destitute of property, and who have been termed "men of straw," from the fact of their being known in former times to ply up and down in Westminster-hall with a straw in their shoe, in order to indicate their calling. The defendant in the present case was employed to justify bail in an action for a large amount, and swore himself to be possessed of property, both free-hold and personal, to more than twice the sum sought to be recovered. Upon the plaintiff recovering however, neither the bail nor the defendant were to be found; and thus the plaintiff was deprived of the fruits of his verdict. For this perjury the defendant was indicted, and was found guilty.

The Common Serjeant, in passing the sentence of the law, commented with great force upon the dreadful and too prevailing crime of which the defendant had been so properly convicted; and directed that he should stand for one hour in the pillory, and be transported for seven years. It is to be hoped that the severity of this punishment will operate as a warning to deter others from similar pursuits.

PARIS, June 9.

Marshal Soult is expected to morrow, not at Paris, but at his country house of Vellenenve l'Etang, near St. Cloud.

The duke of Hamilton, one of the greatest lords of Scotland, has been in Paris some days. It is said that in virtue of ancient rights and of ancient possessions in France, he is taking measures to obtain a seat in the house of peers, but our constitutional provisions appear not very favorable to his pretensions.

Gen. Van Damme, comprised in the ordinance of 24th July, has arrived at Havre; as he was not provided with any authorization, he was placed at the disposition of the local authorities, who have given him the city for his prison.

June 11.

At Hamburg, Altona, and their environs, there are more than 800 German emigrants waiting an opportunity of embarking for Brazil; their numbers are daily increasing—the greater part are from the country of Wittgenstein, and the grand duchy of Darmstadt. The others mostly from the Palatinate.

BREMEN, June 3.

Accounts from Russia say, that the deficit of the great house of Zur Kebacker & Kleen is estimated at two millions of rubles, and it was feared would produce many others failures at Petersburgh and Holland. The chief partner in the house has put an end to his existence.

MENTZ, June 6.

From the 17th April to the end of May, the number of emigrants to America, who have passed by our city, down the Rhine, is 1162, viz 315 men, 262 women, and 585 children; 685 of whom were from Wirtemburgh, called separatists. There was one man of 64 years of age, with his wife and 14 children.

LONDON, June 18.

Consols closed yesterday, (or acct. at 63 4-8; omnium 1-2 discount.

A mischievous meeting took place on Monday on Hunslet Moor, near Leeds, when after several tedious harangues, it was agreed that an inflammatory declaration should be signed for the information of all whom it may concern. Another meeting of the same mischievous characters is to take place on Monday next.

June 16.

A very highly respectable house in the Dutch trade, stopped payment yesterday morning.—From the high credit the house holds, and the surprise it has evidently caused, it is impossible to anticipate the result. The letters from Hamburg also notice the failure of the house of Elliot & Co.

Accounts were received yesterday that the Carlisle weavers, amounting to not less than 2000, have diminished their demands to 18s a cut.

Yesterday the Hon. C. Bagot, was introduced to the regent, upon his arrival from America.

The third reading of the foreign enlistment bill is further postponed to Monday next.

The king of Netherland appears likely to give new offence to his subjects. He has interdicted all the numerous popish processions except two, and all the fantastical dresses, which he remarks, were only productive of scandal to religion and disorder to the public peace.

June 17.

The Persian ambassador opened his residence in Charles-street on Tuesday evening with a grand assembly. The interior was brilliantly illuminated, particularly in those parts where the whole length portraits of the royal family of Persia appeared. The sovereign in his robes of office, occupies the principal situation in a leading drawing room, enriched by a canopy of rich cashmire shawls. In the banqueting room was a similar picture of their apparent.—The apartments displayed all the costly luxury of eastern splendor. The king's throne was enriched with the most precious gems in diamonds and pearls The fair Circassian retired to rest at 10 o'clock, before the arrival of the company. The ambassador received the guests with the most polished demeanor, and accommodated them with sherbet and liquors peculiar to the Persian court.

The last "TALES of MY LANDLORD."

The following *farewell address* from the author of those highly popular tales will no doubt be read with regret by the numerous admirers of *Jedediah Cleishbotham*, in this country.

It is copied from the "Legend of Montrose" the last tale of the third series—published this day.

Reader! *The Tales of my Landlord* are now finally closed; and it was my purpose to have addressed thee in the vein of Jedediah Cleisbotham; but, like Horam the son of Asmar, and all other imaginary story tellers, Jedediah has melted into thin air.

Mr. Cleisbotham bore the same resemblance to Ariel as he at whose voice he rose doth to the sage Prospero; and yet, so fond are we of the fictions of our imagination, that I part with him, and all other imaginary localities, with childish reluctance.

I am aware this is a feeling in which the reader will little sympathise; but he cannot be more sensible than I am, that sufficient varieties have been exhibited of the Scottish character, to exhaust one individual's powers of observation, and that to persist would be useless and tedious.

I have the vanity to suppose that the popularity of these Novels have shown my countrymen, and their peculiarities, in lights which were new to the Southern readers; and that many, hitherto indifferent upon the subject, have been induced to read Scottish History, from the allusions in these works of fiction.

I retire from the field, conscious there remains behind, not only a large harvest, but labourers capable of gathering it. More than one writer has of late displayed talents of this description; and if the present author, himself a phantom, may be permitted to distinguish a brother or perhaps a sister's shadow, he would mention, in particular, the author of the very lively work entitled "Marriage."

Waterloo Trophies.—On Friday week a numerous & fashionable party attended at the late museum in Piccadilly, to witness the sale of the carriage and other things which belonged to Napoleon Bonaparte, which were captured at Waterloo. The articles were all eagerly bought up, and some of them at most extravagant prices. The following statement of the prices given for some of the things, will serve to show in what estimation these relics are held: The carriage sold for 268l.; small opera glass, 5l. 5s.; tooth brush, 3l. 13s. 6d.; snuff box, 166l. 19s. 6d. military stock, or collar, 1l. 17s.; old slippers, 1l.; razor, (common) 4l. 4s.; piece of sponge, 17s. 6d. shaving brush, 3l. 14s.; shirt 21. 5s.; comb, 1l.; shaving box, 7l. 7s.; pair of gloves 1l.; old pocket handkerchief, 1l. 11s. 6d. Many other articles sold equally high.

It appears from a late London paper that a cargo of Timber had arrived in England from Sierra Leone. It is said to be of an excellent quality, some of the logs weighing from 3 to 5 tons each. It is the first cargo of the kind ever brought from Africa to England.

A London paper remarks, that the famous edition of Boccacio, for which the present duke of Marlborough gave £2,260, was lately purchased by Messrs Longman for 874 guineas.

The important question between the earl of Fife and sir James Duff and others, (the trustees of the late lord Fife) has been decided by the second division of the court of session, in Scotland, which unanimously reduced and set aside the trust deed and deed of entail, executed by the late James earl of Fife. By this decision the present earl succeeds to an estate of nearly £20,000 sterling per annum.

American stocks in London, June 23d.—New 6 per cents, 98 to 100, with dividend from 1st of April.—U. S. Bank shares, 23l. to 23l 10s. with dividend from 1st of January.

Norbury Park, Surrey, which contains 527 acres, has been sold at public auction for 19,000 guineas. F. Robinson, Esq. is the purchaser. Belmont, late the residence of T. Harris, Esq. of Covent Garden Theatre, was sold at the same time for 10,400 guineas.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

HAMOUDA PACHA.

This extraordinary man governed Tunis as bey, upwards of thirty-two years, and with perfect tranquility. He was distinguished for bravery, vigilance, shrewdness and sagacity; and was deservedly popular among his countrymen.—From a habit of administering justice for many years, says Mr. Noah "Hamouda Pacha had accustomed himself to a promptness and decision which never admitted of quibble or delay. If a crime was committed, the culprit was immediately brought before him, the evidence adduced, the defence heard, the sentence given, and the execution immediately followed. He spoke little, and never without reflection, and always to the purpose. He accustomed himself to read the looks of men with a keen scrutiny, which seldom or never deceived him in his idea of character; and this species of investigation had become so familiar to him, that he was accounted a physiognomist of the first order. One fact alone will serve to illustrate.

A Bedouin had a horse, which he valued highly, and which he was in danger of losing by sickness. In the fervor of his zeal, and conformable to the superstitious customs of the country, he vowed that if his horse recovered he would present his favorite saint with 100 piasters. The horse was pronounced out of danger, and the Bedouin, on serious reflection, regretted the extravagant vow which he had made. Consoling himself with the assurance, that it was unknown to any but himself, he deliberated on the best means of getting rid of the claim; and accordingly, after a long struggle between his conscience and his avarice, he decided to pay the saint 50 piasters being one half of the original promise. The bey is trustee for all sums offered to the numerous saints in the kingdom, to whom he is accountable, and doubtless is prepared for settlement when called upon by them.—The Bedouin repaired to the palace with his 50 piasters and told his story. The bey, struck with the hesitating manner of the man, suspected all was not right; and during the recapitulation of the story, he fixed his eyes on him with remarkable keenness, and on his conclusion he said to him—Wretch, tell me quickly, did you not promise to the saint 100 piasters? The affrighted Bedouin fell on his knees and confessed the fact. Caitiff, said the bey do you think any thing is concealed from me who am myself a saint! Begone, bring the 100 piasters; and, as a punishment for your sacrilege, you shall receive 100 blows on the feet, which sentence was faithfully executed.

From the West Indies.

Accounts from Hayti state, that the President Boyer had caused his senate to pass an act enabling foreign merchants to recover, by legal process, debts contracted by the natives. Heretofore strangers were compelled to receive produce in payment of their demands, at an exhorbitant price, or wait the pleasure of their debtors. The wise regulation, it is justly expected, will greatly augment the trade of Hayti.

FROM LOWER CANADA.

From the Quebec Gazette.

QUEBEC, 19th August, 1819.

A Paragraph extracted from the London papers, having appeared in our last Gazette, which, as we find from good authority, gives a very erroneous account of the objects of a Bill brought into the Imperial Parliament by Lord Bathurst, relating to the Bishops and Clergy of the Colonies, we now correct the errors of that Paragraph.

The objects of the measure were these: the Bishops could not regularly ordain for the Colonies; even for those, where no Bishop is established: on the other hand, the Colonial Bishops could ordain in England. The Bill, therefore, gives permission to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London, to ordain for His Majesty's Foreign Possessions; and takes from every Clergyman who shall be ordained by a Colonial Bishop, *out of the limits of his own Diocese*, all capacity of holding preferment in England.

The Bishops at home very generally require in candidates for orders, that they shall have been educated at one of the Universities: the colonial Bishops find it necessary occasionally to ordain persons who have not had that advantage: the Bill therefore (at the suggestion of the University of Oxford,) makes the consent of the Archbishop of the Province, and the Bishop of the Diocese necessary to persons ordained in the Colonies, in order to their holding preferment, or being employed, at home: and the consent of one of the Archbishops, and of the Bishop of the Diocese, is, in like manner, required, in the case of persons ordained for the Colonies by one of the Archbishops, or the Bishop of London.

And thus, the Bill withholds only from the Colonial Bishops and Clergy, such privileges as would in effect go beyond those of the Bishops and Clergy at home.

The farmers in the vicinity of this city are now busily employed in their harvest. We are sorry to find that it does not prove so good as was generally expected. In some fields, where the grain was not exposed to the free action of the winds, it is rusted; in other places, particularly on high light grounds, the ears have been scorched and dried up before they were ripe, by the late intense heats. The result will be, that although the quantity of wheat will be great, the quality will, in general, be rather inferior. The weather continues to be uncommonly favorable for getting in the crops. The hay has generally proved deficient in quantity.

MONTREAL, August 1819.

SAVINGS BANK.

As there is a proposal for establishing a Savings Bank in Montreal, and a General Meeting is called for this purpose on Monday next, it may be of service to so good a cause to submit to the Public some account of the nature and tendency of such an institution.

The object of this Institution is to open to the lower orders a place of deposit for their small savings with the allowance of a reasonable monthly interest, and with full liberty of withdrawing their money at any time, in whole or in part. Without entering into a detailed account of the plan of the institution, suffice it to say that it is very simple and easy in practice. One hour's attendance during the week will be sufficient for transacting the whole of the business, and as persons of a benevolent turn of mind will not be wanting to discharge gratuitously this office, almost the only expence incurred by the Establishment will be that of books and stationary. The contributor who places a weekly deposit of five shillings in the bank, and continues to do so regularly for twenty years, will find it, at the end of that time, to amount, without interest, to 240—and at the rate of 5 per cent *interest alone* will come to £165 16—so that, altogether he will find himself in possession of a sum exceeding £400. And let it be observed, that in this process of accumulating money, there is no risque and uncertainty—there is no additional care or labour required—nor any disarrangement of the comforts and conveniences of life.

The only effectual method of assisting the poor, is to encourage industry, economy and sobriety among them—to excite and animate their exertions—and aid them in securing the full advantages of their success. The great source of Poverty will be found in the want of economical and provident habits. Nor are habits of thoughtlessness and improvidence, among the poor, always the offspring of idleness and vice: they are as often the effect of ignorance and accident. The want of a place of deposit for the small savings which the poor man can lay up, prevents him from doing so and from acquiring a habit which is the foundation of so many virtues. Many would gladly adopt the plan, if the facilities were brought within their reach. But, while there is no means of placing their small savings beyond the reach of temptation by withdrawing them from their immediate control, the slightest invitation to squander them is too seldom resisted—they are pilfered by thieves—they are lost by being entrusted to improper hands —or (worse that last) at the alehouse and gin-shop. If the small savings, which are misspent or lost from the mere want of a convenient mode of depositing them with safety, were carefully secured & properly taken care of, it may be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that with the usual portion of health with which Providence blesses them, *there would be very few who could not lay up a provision for old age adequate to all their wants—who might not have the means of supporting themselves comfortably during occasional intermissions of employment, during seasons of scarcity and dearth*, and, (what is not less pleasing) *of bestowing on their families the inestimable blessing of good education, and setting them happy in the world.*

Such are the effects of Savings Banks, in improving the condition of the poor.—At the same time, their general effect on Society cannot be too highly estimated. They tend to promote industry, economy, sobriety and foresight among the labouring class, thereby affording them an effectual security against the most formidable of human evils *want and dependence* while they add to the good order and prosperity of Society in the highest degree. They check, more powerfully than any other means, the growth of pauperism, by suppressing the very seeds of it.—Whatever causes are most actively powerful in spreading corruption and misery among the lower orders, are hereby counteracted in the most direct manner. By opening a certain prospect of independence and even of wealth to a class of men who have no such excitement to exertion, *and who are apt*, for that reason, to be careless and improvident *they extend to them also* the influence of that honest ambition and laudable emulation to better their circumstances and increase their respectability and consequence, which actuate the classes above them, and are the great cause of the prosperity and improvement of mankind. In a word, such institutions, are calculated to render this class more intelligent as well as more independent, easy and comfortable in their circumstances.

In this country, where high wages are earned by the Labourer during summer, while very little can be done by him during the course of a very long and severe winter, the utility, I might almost say the necessity, of Savings Banks will appear in the clearest light. The temptations to spend, arising from the greatness of wages during the season of employment —from the want of constant occupation during winter—from the facility of obtaining spirituous liquors, and above all, from the unhappy influence of those examples of idleness, extravagance and dissipation which are so lamentably numerous, loudly call for the adoption of some means like the present, to counteract their tendency and operation. All therefore who feel an interest in the welfare of this society, or a wish to promote the virtue and happiness of their fellow-men, as they cannot but approve of the proposed institution, ought heartily to co-operate in giving it effect and extending its usefulness. There are few who, in this way, may not do some good. Heads of families can recommend it to their servants—all who employ labourers or mechanics may persude them to avail themselves of this institution and rest assured that they will greatly advance their own interests by engaging them in a practice so favorable & all those whose professional duties lead them to frequent intercourse with the lower orders, and give them naturally an influence among them, cannot render them a greater service than by pointing out and recommending to them this new path to Independance and Comfort which the ingenuity and benevolence of this improving age have opened to them.

The citizens of Montreal, ever prompt to adopt and carry into effect schemes of public utility or general beneficence, will deserve the gratitude of these provinces by introducing an institution of such peculiar & pre-eminent importance as the Savings Bank, while they will deliver themselves in no inconsiderable degree from the heavy burdens which the numerous benevolent establishments now formed in our city threaten to impose; and, what is more, counteract that tendency which most of them (even under the best management) are admitted to have, namely, to increase the very causes of the evils for which they furnish only a partial and temporary remedy.—*Canadian Cour.*

From the Quebec Gazette.

New invented Patent Arch Bridge, Mr. JOHN BRAGG, *of the City of Montreal, Carpenter*, INVENTOR *and* PATENTEE.

This day was completed, near the Parish Church of St. Henry, (12 miles from the City of Quebec,) by Mr. John Bragg, a most elegant and beautiful Toll Bridge, over the River Etchemin, agreeably to the model deposited in the House of Assembly.

This Bridge consists of one entire Arch of 200 feet chord, 24 feet broad, and 28 feet altitude; without a single mortise, tenon, bolt, bands, post, pier, tressel, or even any abutments, that ministers to its support. It was commenced in the latter part of the month of May last, and built by 15 men in about two months, (under circumstances peculiarly disadvantageous, which greatly retarded the progress of the work,) and is the first Bridge that ever was erected on this excellent construction, in America, Europe or in any part of the known world. And the public are assured that for strength and solidity, as well as beauty, it has not been excelled by any Bridge constructed upon any other plan whatever.

It is now fully ascertained by this experiment that Arches may be extended to a much greater distance, upon this simple, though valuable plan, than was heretofore generally believed; and that no other impediment but the immense altitude, will even prevent Bridges being thrown over almost any of the largest Rivers in the Country, and for less than one half the expence which would necessarily be incurred in erecting Bridges upon any other plan heretofore known; and for Military purposes it will prove an invaluable acquisition, for, upon sudden emergencies, rivers of ordinary dimensions may be bridged with rough materials as they are taken from the Forest, without the aid of any implement except an Axe, and with a facility and dispatch unexampled.

It is worthy of observation, that although the most important and valuable discoveries and improvements have been made within a Century past, in the mechanic Arts, and almost every other Art & Science, yet no very important or valuable improvement has been made in the art of Bridge building, since the erection of London Bridge, in the year A. D. 1173, a period of upwards of six hundred and fifty years, until the present system of arching was invented by Mr. Bragg, the builder of this bridge, who obtained an Act of the Parliament of this Province last winter, granting to him the exclusive privilege of building Bridges and Arches throughout the Province of Lower Canada, upon this most valuable and important plan.

It is much to be hoped that every advocate for useful and valuable improvements in mechanism, will feel gratified at the success of inventive genius, and that when the excellence in principle, and utility in practice, of any new discovery or great improvement, so fully tested by actual experiment, as in the present instance, they will come forward with alacrity, and afford their aid and influence in its encouragement and support, especially when the enormous expences of erecting Arch Bridges upon any other system heretofore exhibited, is taken into consideration, in comparison with the one now proffered to the public; every person possessed of a spark of public spirit ought to feel it their duty to patronize an invention where ingenuity and public utility are blended, and so conspicuously preeminent. St. Henry, 3d August, 1819.

Something to do in dull times.

A HOAX.—On Wednesday afternoon one of the most perfect jokes of this description was played off on the good citizens of Montreal we have ever witnessed. Some days previous a few young men circulated a report of a match on Velocipedes being about to be run on the Champ de Mars at 5 o'clock in the Evening. The story took very well & obtained so general credit, that it appeared as an article in one of the public papers. This gave to it the desired publicity, and excited the proper degree of curiosity. Before the appointed hour, a large concourse of people had assembled on the appointed spot to witness this unusual spectacle. The windows of the surrounding buildings and the gardens which commanded a view of the ground, were crowded with the beauties of our City. Men, women, and children, of all ranks and ages, served to encrease the crowd. Nay, some of the votaries of Epicurus tho' at the time of their usual sacrifice, deserting their favorite orgies, had sw allowed their dinners with an unusual degree of celerity to obtain a sight of this expected match. The hour passed, anxious expectation was strained to the utmost pitch but no velocipedes made their appearance. After some time spent in doubtful delay, busy rumor whisper'd the whole was a hoax !! and the hopes of the expected treat vanished with a celerity, greater than the speed of the machines that had excited the idea. We were happy to observe, that on this occasion, there was none of that turbulent spirit we have been sorry to disappointment on similar occasions. The crowd separated, after a few hours, and returned quietly to their homes, each enjoying the laugh against his neighbour and pleased that it they had not had their hopes realized, they had contributed to their health, by the enjoyment of a pleasant walk in an agreeable Evening.

HALIFAX, July 12.
SUPREME COURT.

Trinity Term.

On Thursday last, Captain Pechell, commanding H. M. Sloop Bellettre, and P. G. Phanton, Esq. the 1st Lieutenant, were brought before the Court under a Writ of Attachment, issued against them for contempt of its authority, in opposing the Sheriff's Officer in the execution of his duty, after having served a Capias on the sailing-master of the said ship. It appeared that the sailing-master was desirous of going on shore with the Officer in a peaceable manner, and to settle the demand against him, but Lieut. Phanton rescued the prisoner, ordered the Officer over the side of the vessel at the point of the bayonet, and threw the writ after him, as appeared by the Affidavit of Thomas Hardy, the officer who served the writ; upon this affidavit and that of Lewis Demoliter, Esq. (the under Sheriff) the Court issued out writs of attachment against the Captain and the 1st Lieutenant for the contempt of Court and the King's Writ, directing Mr. Demoliter to perform his duty forthwith. Mr. Demoliter however, returned without being able to accomplish it, and tendered into Court his affidavit, of having been opposed in its execution, by Lieut. Phanton ordering the marines to fire upon the boat if she attempted to approach the ship.

Capt. Pechell and Lieut. Phanton, came on shore on Thursday morning, and delivered themselves up to the Court.

Decision of the Court.

"You now stand before the Court, for improperly interfering in the execution of a King's Writ, and you must be aware that it is an offence of a most heinous nature.—It was your duty as H. M.'s officer to enforce, and not prevent the execution of the Laws. You may probably be unacquainted with the circumstances about to be related to you, but it is well known to the gentlemen of the Bar—that in England the King's Courts are so jealous of their Writs, that an instance is on record, of the Captain of a King's ship having been brought up by a Writ of Habeas Corpus, for contempt, and compelled in the face of the Public to go down on his knees and beg the pardon of the Court. The Officer had taken the person duly authorized, and must under any Court, whether Civil or Military be protected—you turned the Sheriff's Officer out of the ship, and therefore treated him with disobedience, and your own declaration on this subject is conclusive—could you both have answered, that you had no knowledge such an officer was coming, the case would have been different; but you have admitted, you entertained suspicions. The order given by the Captain, to prevent all boats coming alongside the ship, was doubtless very proper, yet it cannot be enforced so as to resist a King's Writ. The conduct, however, of Capt. Pechell, in coming on shore after being informed there was a complaint against him, does him much credit, and is certainly an alleviating circumstance. As to Lieut. Phanton, he is charged with one of the most contemptuous acts that could possibly be offered to His Majesty's Court, throwing the Writ overboard; and his own Captain has confessed that he rescued the prisoner. It is but proper to tell you, that if a ship is bound upon the most urgent business—if an enemy's fleet was at the mouth of the harbour and threatened to destroy the town, and a King's Writ to come on board, you are even in that case bound to obey it. During a long and tedious war we know what your services were, but they are now no longer wanted—when the heat of war was raging, it is true indulgences were sometimes shown to the Officers of H. M. ships; but in the midst of serenity and peace, no reason can be advanced to palliate your conduct. The debt, for which the sailing-master was arrested, was due to a poor man, therefore, instead of preventing it being paid, it was your duty to have rendered all the assistance in your power to enforce the ends of Justice. Had the Sheriff been one of those determined men whic we often see, and had notwithstanding, proceeded to execute writ, and the marines had fired and killed him, you would have been guilty of the crime of murder. And on the other hand, had they got on board and in the conflict had killed one of your men, the Sheriff would not have been guilty of murder, but would have been acquitted by the Laws of the Country.

Your station in life is high—your rank may be high, but however high it be, you must yield and be subservient to the Laws of this Country, which you are bound to respect here equally as much as at home.—The sentence of the Court is, that you pay the sum of £10 each.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

At eight o'clock on the morning of the 26th of last month, expired at Richmond, Charles, Duke of Richmond, Lenox, and D'Aubigny, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and their several dependencies, Vice Admiral of the same, General and Commander of all His Majesty's Forces therein, and in the Islands of New-Foundland, Prince Edward, Cape Breton, and Bermuda, &c. &c. &c.

YORK, 9 September, 1819.

The melancholy event which our readers will find announced in our official column, seems to have been brought on by the intense heat of the weather, and the great exertion made by His Grace to visit the new settlements, and Survey the works which he had ordered to be carried on for the improvement of the navigation of the Ottawa.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, it is said, received an account of this lamented event, by express on Lake Simcoe, returning from a visit to the Machadash, and other rivers on the North East shore of that Lake.

The report that the symptoms of hydrophobia, which preceded the dissolution of His Grace, were in consequence of the bite of a dog, we find to be altogether erroneous. It seems, indeed, to have arisen from a mistaken idea that such symptoms can have no other origin; whereas it is well known to all professional men, that they were likely to result from the sort of exertion his Grace was actually making; in wading through swamps under an intense heat.

STATUTES OF UPPER CANADA.
[BY AUTHORITY.]

An Act to give effect and validity to deeds executed by Married Women in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any of His Majesty's Colonies, and to repeal part of and amend an Act passed in the forty third year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to enable Married Women, having real estate to alien and convey the same."

WHEREAS, there is by Law no Provision enabling Married Women resident abroad, and owning real estate in this Province to alien the same, Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province" and by the authority of same, that from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful to and for any Married Women, having real estate in this Province, and being above the age of twenty one years, (if desired,) an old established DISTILLERY, with all the necessary apparatus for carrying on an extensive business, together, with a new BREWERY and MALT KILN, DWELLING HOUSE, Stabling, Stores, &c. &c. and upwards of two acres of land in Town Lots, well watered and most advantageously situated in the flourishing little village of Port Hope, in the Newcastle District. This purchase is particularly deserving the attention of those who may wish to carry on a very lucrative branch of business with a moderate capital. For further particulars, apply to the Editor, or to Charles Fothergill Esq. at Port Hope.

York, 9th Sept. 1819.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE
OR
WATERLOO HOUSE,
BY
STILWELL WILSON;

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly Mr. Brown's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that no expense shall be spared to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. W. pledges himself that no exertion shall be wanting to promote the comfort and convenience of those who favor him with their custom: his HOUSE and STABLING shall be well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best quality that the Country affords: and he hopes that upon trial, his accommodation and terms will give general satisfaction.

York, September 8th, 1819.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Subscriber, are requested to prevent their Bills for immediate payment: and every person or persons indebted to him by notes of hand or book account, who do not immediately come forward and pay the same, the accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

G. BROWN.

York, 9th Sept. 1819.

MR. GEORGE O'BRYAN.

STUCCO WORKER & PLAISTERER.

Late of the County of Tipperary, Ireland

SHOULD this advertisement meet the eye of the above named young man, he is hereby informed, that agreeable to his invitation contained in a letter dated, York, U. C. in October last, his sister has arrived in this country; but, to her inexpressible mortification, every enquiry for him at York, has proved ineffectual, but in the hope that he may still reside in this Province, or in a situation where this advertisement may come under his notice, his sister takes this method of acquainting him, that she is now residing at Messrs. Piggot & Gurnetts, Ancaster, U. C. where she trust he will instantly repair & relieve her mind from the excessive grief which the disappointment alluded to has occasioned.

Should any person be able to give Miss O'Bryan any information respecting her brother, they would confer on her an invaluable favor, if they would do so, by means of a letter to her as above.

LUCRATIVE CONCERN.

TO be Sold on the most liberal terms, (and immediate possession given,) with a credit of four years, if desired, an old established DISTILLERY, with all the necessary apparatus for carrying on an extensive business, together, with a new BREWERY and MALT KILN, DWELLING HOUSE, Stabling, Stores, &c. &c. and upwards of two acres of land in Town Lots, well watered and most advantageously situated in the flourishing little village of Port Hope, in the Newcastle District. This purchase is particularly deserving the attention of those who may wish to carry on a very lucrative branch of business with a moderate capital. For further particulars, apply to the Editor, or to Charles Fothergill Esq. at Port Hope.

York, 9th Sept. 1819.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE
OR
WATERLOO HOUSE,
BY
STILWELL WILSON;

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly Mr. Brown's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that no expense shall be spared to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. W. pledges himself that no exertion shall be wanting to promote the comfort and convenience of those who favor him with their custom: his HOUSE and STABLING shall be well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best quality that the Country affords: and he hopes that upon trial, his accommodation and terms will give general satisfaction.

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G. BROWN.

York, 9th Sept. 1819.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

Likewise, a Township situate on the South side of Kempenfelt Bay, and bounded Easterly by the Western shore of Lake Simcoe.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No office will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Government Contract.

For FRESH BEEF.

NOTICE.

SEALED Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office at York, U. C. from any person or persons, willing to furnish such quantities of Fresh Beef as may be required by the Troops, Staff, and Departments composing the Garrison of York, from the 25th September, 1819, to the 24th December, 1820.

The Tender to be delivered on or before 12 o'clock on the 15th September next. Two securities in one hundred pounds each, to be named in the Tender, for the due performance of the Contract.

Commissariat Office,
York, 28th August 1819.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all those persons who have orders for lands, and who expect to procure locations in Oshawacosny, that the Southern half of that Township will be open for settlement on the ninth of September, consisting of 288 lots of 100 acres each, two of which it is believed are Mill Seats. Where mill seats will be given, in addition to the other 100 acres, to the first applicant who gives security for erecting a Saw Mill immediately, and a Grist Mill in eighteen months. The residue of the Township will be thrown open as soon as the Survey shall be finished.

The Surveys of Albion, Caledon and the north part of Esquesing, are daily expected, and will be thrown open for all Settlers, those who have larger grants as well as others.

JOHN SMALL.
Cl'k. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office, York, 25th August, 1819.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were of the late Thoma s Thomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allan, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thom, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 61, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAM'L. RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, York, 1st July, 1819.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

NOTICE.

BOOKS of Subscription for the Bank of Kingston are now open at the Store of Messrs Wood and Anderson.

York 1st Sept. 1819.

FOR SALE.

A small schooner of about 30 tons burthen, in good repair with a good cabin and forecastle anchor, cable, rigging, sails, &c. complete; which will be sold very cheap for cash or short approved credit. For particulars apply to this office, or of Mr. Mosley, auctioneer.

York. 1st. Sept. 1819.

TO BE LET,

THE House in which the Editor lately resided, nearly opposite the Steam Boat Wharf. Enquire at the Printing Office.

THE Subscriber still continues to act as agent for Applicants for Grants of Land from the Crown, as well as drawing Petitions, and also Conveyances of every description, on the most reasonable terms, from the hours of six o'clock in the morning until one, and from four o'clock in the afternoon until eight, during the summer, and from nine o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon, in winter.

S JARVIS.

Register Office, York, 26th June, 1819.

N. B. As he expects a supply of Parchment, those who may wish to do so, may have their Deeds executed on it at a very small additional expence.

FOR SALE,

THAT delightful FARM, No. 14, in the first Concession of the Township of York, on the west side of flourishing Yonge-Street, containing 210 Acres, 40 of which are under cultivation and of an excellent quality. This valuable property needs no encomiums, as it is well known, being owned by the Subscriber. There is an excellent Dwelling-house, 30 by 50 feet, a Barn of the same dimensions, suitable Out-houses, a never failing Well, 200 bearing Apple Trees, and a valuable Mill Seat on this Lot.—For further particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises, only EIGHT MILES from York, and one Mile from Arnold's Mills.

THOMAS HUMBERSTON.
July 1, 1819.

General Land Agency Office, York, 24th May, 1819.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the undermentioned Lands, viz.

Home District, Upper Canada.

WHITBY,

South ½ of 28 — 4th Concession — 29 — 8th do. — 8 — 6th do. } 500 Acres

SCARBORO',

Lot No. 16, in 1st Concession, — 19 — 4th do. } 400 do.

CLARKE,

Lot No. 20, & 4 in the 1st Con. — 3, & 4th — 24 — 3, & 4th — 3d } 200 do.

HAMILTON.

Lot. No. 25, in 4th Concession — 26, do. } 400.

BENJAMIN GEALE,
JAMES FITZGIBBON.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscribers have opened a Store in the Market Place, next door to Messrs. Wood & Anderson, and now offer for sale on very reasonable terms for ready money, an assortment of

Choice Dry Goods,

comprising nearly every article in the line;

Liquors and Groceries,

Sundry HARDWARE Articles.

Gentlemen's, Youths and Children's fine beaver Hats, a few Militia Officer's Hats, full mounted, a small collection of Jewellery, consisting of Silver Watches, Gold Seals, Brooches, Rings, Breast-pins, &c. A quantity of Glass Ware & Crockery, with a variety of other articles.

McGINNIS & MONTGOMERIE.
York, 4th August 1819. tf—12.

Scarborough Springs FARM.

For Sale, on liberal terms,

AN extensive and very valuable Farm, situate in the fourth Concession of the Township of Scarboro', within fifteen miles of the Seat of Government, and containing about three hundred acres of the very best timbered Land.

There are about forty acres of the premises in a high state of cultivation, fenced, and abundantly supplied with water. And the Farm, from its being contiguous to an important Salmon Fishery, and containing an extensive Maple Bush, must prove a most desirable purchase to any one wishing to settle in the vicinity of York.

The eligibility of the situation for a Farmer, within a few miles of a good and sure market, connected with the fertility of the soil, and various other local advantages are of themselves fully sufficient to recommend the above to the public; but the subscriber has it in his power further to state, that it is the seat of the much celebrated *Scarborough Springs*, the efficacy of whose waters in the cure of a variety of maladies is too notorious to need recapitulation: suffice it therefore to say, that if a commodious house were erected for the accommodation of strangers, and conducted by an attentive and enterprising person, the continual resort of the infirm and sickly to these Springs, to enjoy the salubrity of their waters, could not fail to secure most ample remuneration for any exertions which might be bestowed for their ease and comfort.

From the foregoing it may be inferred, and the proprietor is bold to say, that there is not a situation in the Province better adapted for the establishment and speedy growth of a Village, and that to any intelligent and industrious individual he offers a most tempting and lucrative speculation.

For Sale also—The unexpired term of a Lease of the Clergy Reserve adjoining the said Lands of which Lease three years only have expired. There are ten acres of improvement, well enclosed, thereon, with a fine stream of water passing through it, as well as the Springs Farm.

An indisputable Title with immediate possession will be given, and a liberal credit allowed for part of the purchase money, on approved security.

For further particulars application to be made to the proprietor.

G. O. HAMILTON.
York, 26th July, 1819. tf31

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

A BARGAIN.

FOR Sale Lot No. 70, on the East side of Yonge Street, on which is an excellent pine Log House erected, six acres cleared & fenced, and a famous spring of water; likewise, Lot No. 35 in the township of Vaughan, in the Home District. The above *Land* will be sold for less then could be imagined. Any person wishing to purchase the above, will get the necessary information by writing to the Subscriber in the Township of Haldimand, in the District of Newcastle.

JOHN GROVER.
York, 5th June, 1819.

SEVERAL emigrants, are desirous of getting employment in digging wells, cellars, making roads, or other work of that nature. Enquire at this office.

York, 19th, May.

GEORGE DAWSON returns his sincere thanks to the Gentlemen of this town and its vicinity, for the liberal encouragement he has hitherto met with, and continues to receive in his line of business, and begs leave to make known to them, that he intends, should a sufficient number of subscribers offer to support the same, to establish a Reading Room, he now receives the following News-Papers:

New York Spectator, twice a week; Albany Gazette, do. do. City Gazette, St. John's New Brunswick; New Brunswick Courier; Montreal Herald; Canadian Courant; Upper Canada Herald; Niagara Spectator; Upper Canada Phœnix; Geneva Gazette. He has likewise ordered Philadelphia, Boston, Halifax, & Quebec papers. Spirit of the English Magazines and Reviews, published at Boston twice a month, and will always have the latest magazines and reviews. He will furnish a decent Room with fuel and candles.

York, August 23d. 1819. 35.

A FARM FOR SALE,

BEING composed of the rear halves of Lots No. 10 & 11, in 2d Concession of Markham, with about 70 acres under improvement; it is well watered & excellent Land. Enquire of

EZEK. BENSON.
York, 21st April, 1819.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Sreet, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 240 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water. Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of wild Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 10, 15 } Whitchurch. 4th Concession.

TO be sold and immediate possession given, the following Lots of Land, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Elmsley, viz. 19, 20, 22, 24, 29, 30, most eligibly situated on the North side of the Rideau Lake, which forms their southern boundary. The great road to the Perth Settlement, leading through one of the Lots. They abound in excellent Timber, which from its being contiguous to water communication may be rafted to Montreal at a trifling expence. The quality of the soil and other advantages are such as to render this a desirable purchase of Farmers or persons engaged in the Lumber Trade. For terms of payment and other particulars apply to William Marshall Esq. Perth Settlement, or the Subscriber in Woodhouse, London District.

ROBERT NICHOL.
York, Feb. 14 1819. 6m8.

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Thos. Hamilton, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods
AND
Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES, IN CASH,

will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American *Bank Notes*

exchanged, at a small discount. tf—12.

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 5 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Gosfield Eastern Division, & Western District, — Acres

The Northerly parts of No. 25 & 26 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Dereham, District of London, —

North half of Lot No. 24 and the Southe y part of No. 21 in the said Township of Dereham, —

Lot No. 21 in the 9th Concession do. do. —

Lot No. 27 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Murray, in the District of Newcastle —

Part of Lot No. 7 South side of Hospital Street in the Township of York containing, 3-4 of an acre

ALSO,

A Good new two Story Dwelling HOUSE, Store House, Stable and other out Houses, situate opposite the Church in the said Town of York, the said House is well finished with five rooms on the lower floor, and seven in the upper floor, with a good Cellar under the kitchen, and a durable well of excellent water in the said Cellar, also a good two horse pleasure Waggon, and one do. one horse do. do.

EZEK. BENSON.
York, 30th March, 1819. tf—14.

General Land Agency Office,
YORK, UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expence.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions with it, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be post-paid.

B. GEALE,
J. FITZ-GIBBON.
York, 29th March, 1819 tf—14.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor. Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

PRICE OF PROVISIONS.

In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	Dollar at 5s. From £. s. d.	To £. s. d.
Beef	lb.	0 0 4	0 0 6 1-2
Mutton,	——	0 0 6	0 0 7
Veal	——	0 0 6	0 0 7 1-2
Pork	——	0 0 6	0 0 7
Fowls	pair	0 0 0	0 0 0
Turkeys	each	0 0 0	0 0 0
Geese	——	0 0 0	0 0 0
Cheese	lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7 1-2
Butter	——	0 0 0	0 1 3
Eggs	doz.	0 0 0	0 1 0
Wheat	bush.	0 0 0	0 3 9
Peas	——	0 0 0	0 3 9
Potatoes	——	0 0 0	0 2 6
Oats	——	0 0 0	0 0 0
Turnips	——	0 0 0	0 0 0
Cabbages	head	0 0 0	0 0 0
Flour	cwt.	0 15 0	0 18 9
Do.	bl.	1 5 0	1 12 6
Tallow	lb.	0 0 0	0 1 0
Lard	——	0 0 0	0 1 0
Hay	ton	3 0 0	0 0 0
Wood	cord	0 0 0	0 12 6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their paper by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsequent.
5 lines & under,	2s. 6d.	7 1-2d.
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 3

All exceding 10 lines, 6d. per line for first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. An advertisement above 10 lines will be charged less than 5s. for the first insertion.—A liberal allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is not altered when the advertisement is left at the office.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE,
YORK.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. III. YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1819. No. 39.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the twentieth day of August inst. to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS, on the twelfth day of July last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament, to the twentieth day of August instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Tuesday the twenty eighth day of September next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this sixteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number seven in the eighth Concession of Dunford: and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the granting of Land which it has hitherto contained, the Fee on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table:

	Sterling.
Two hundred Acres,	£16 17 6
Three hundred Acres,	24 11 7
Four hundred Acres,	32 5 8
Five hundred Acres,	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres,	47 13 10
Seven hundred Acres,	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres,	63 2 0
Nine hundred Acres,	70 16 1
One thousand Acres,	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres,	86 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres,	93 18 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £5 14 1

J. SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)

On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency, The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.
Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th April, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Representative of HENRY GROAT, to take out the Lease of the Clergy Reserve, No. 31 in the 3d Concession of Whitby, within six months from this date; or on failure thereof the Lot will be Leased to EDWARD STARR.

By Order of His Excellency, the Lieut. Gov. in Council,
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.
6m.—16.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th April, 1819.

IT being desirable to open the Road to Penetangushene, which commences on the North Side of Kempenfelt Bay, in Lake Simcoe, His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, this day, has been pleased to Order, that to such persons qualified to receive Grants from the Crown, as are able and willing to perform Settlement Duty, Locations of Two Hundred Acres will be made, upon their undertaking to begin their Settlement Duty within One Month after receiving the Certificate of Location, and continuing the same, until a Dwelling House be erected, and Ten Acres cleared adjacent to the Road, and one half of the Road in front of the Location also cleared.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York, 18th April 1819.

THE Period for Proffer to Lease the Privilege of taking Ore on the Crow River, is extended to Six Months from this date, in order to afford time to CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq. and others, to make Specific proposals, which are expected, rather to secure the advantage of Iron Works than to raise a Revenue.

By order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York 13th April 1819.

WHEREAS no vacant Land being found in the District of Niagara, it is not expedient to appoint a Board to locate deserving Settlers therein, yet to facilitate applicants for Land, it is ordered that in future the personal attendance of applicants for Land (being natives of the Province) may be dispensed with, their Petitions being respectively accompanied by a Certificate from a Commissioner appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, that their Petitioner is deserving of encouragement as an industrious and Loyal subject, and has taken the Oath of Allegiance.

His Excellency is pleased to appoint Commissioners for the above purpose in the District of Niagara,

JOHN SYMINGTON Esq.	*Niagara.*
THOMAS DICKSON Esq.	*Queenston.*
HON. THOMAS CLARK.	*Stamford.*
JOHN WARREN Esq.	*Fort Erie.*
ABRAHAM NELLES Esq.	*Grimsby.*

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

MILL SEAT.

THE Lot No. 4, 3d Concession, in the Township of Chinguacousy containing 200 Acres of Land, and comprising a valuable Mill-Seat, will be granted for the purpose of affording to settlers the accommodation of a Grist and Saw Mill. Conditions of grant to be seen at the Surveyor General's Office in the Town of York. JOHN SMALL.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th July, 1819.

Executive Council Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to John Levy Jacobs or his representative to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number one hundred and forty five in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, otherwise it will be thrown open and granted to another applicant.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 25th August, 1819.

THE Order in Council of the 18th instant, respecting locations subject to Settling Duties, being revised, it is ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that all Locations of Land, subject to Settlement Duty, made prior to this date be rescinded, & the land otherwise disposed of, if certificate of the Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, within the time limited in the Ticket of Location, and the Patent sued out within three months thereafter: And that all locations subject to Settlement Duty hereafter to be made will be rescinded and the land otherwise disposed of, if certificate of Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, within eighteen months of the date of the order for such Location, and the Patent sued out within three months thereafter.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Coun.
6m. 34.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying two Townships of Land, containing about 70,000 acres each, in the Western District, bounded on the East by the division line between the London and Western Districts, on the South by the Moravian Township and the Townships of Camden and Chatham, on the West by the Shawanese Township, and on the North by the Northern Boundary of the last mentioned Township, produced on an East course until it intersects the division line between the said Districts.

Also for the survey of the Shawanese Township above mentioned.

To be paid for in land by a per centage on the Land Surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this Office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

Likewise, a Township situate on the South side of Kempenfelt Bay, and bounded Easterly by the Western shore of Lake Simcoe.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all those persons who have orders for land, and who expect to procure locations in Chinguacousy, that the Southern half of that Township will be open for settlement on the ninth of September, consisting of 288 lots of 100 acres each, two of which it is believed are Mill Seats. The mill seats will be given, in addition to the other 100 acres, to the first applicant who gives security for erecting a Saw Mill immediately, and a Grist Mill in eighteen months. The residue of the Township will be thrown open as soon as the Survey shall be finished.

The Surveys of Albion, Caledon and the north part of Esquesing, are daily expected, and will be thrown open for all Settlers, those who have larger grants as well as others.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Coun.
Executive Council Office,
York, 25th August, 1819.

TO BE LET,

THE House in which the Editor lately resided, nearly opposite the Steam Boat Wharf. Enquire at the Printing Office.

M FOR SALE,

composed of the
ves of Lots No. 10 & 11,
n of Markham, with abou
r improvement; it is wel
cellent Land. Enquire o
EZEK. BENSON.
April, 1819.

d for Sale.

5 in the 3d Con-
the Township of
stern Division & Acres
rict, 200
erly parts of No. 25
12th Concession of
p of Dereham, Dis-
on, 200
f of Lot No. 24 and
y part of No. 21 in
nship of Dereham, 200
t in the 9th Concess-
. 200
7 in the 9th Conces-
Township of Murray,
ct of Newcastle 200
1000

No. 7 South
pital Street in
hip of York
3-4 of an acre

ALSO.

new two Story Dwelling
tore House, Stable and o-
ouses, situate opposite the
he said Town of York, the
is well finished with four
e lower floor, and seven on
loor, with a good Cellar un
hen, and a durable well of
ater in the said Cellar, also a
orse pleasure Waggon, and
horse do. do.

EZEK. BENSON.
th March, 1819. tf—14.

Land Agency Office,
K, UPPER-CANADA.

Subscribers have esta-
d an Office at the Seat of the
t of Upper-Canada, for the
transacting *Land Agency Bu-*
ery description.
ANTS, and all others apply
ds from the Crown, can ob
requisite assistance and infor-
enable them to transact their
th the least possible loss of
rouble. One of the subscri-
g been appointed a Commis-
administer the Oath of Alle
ditional facility is thereby af
expediting the business of
for grants of the Crown
fice will afford the easiest and
able means of enabling Per-
rchase or sell Lands in any
Province. A regular Regis-
nds offered for sale will be
Persons wishing to purchase,
access to it free of expense.
will be spared to make this
ent of great utility to the
o, in their transactions with
pend upon meeting with the
attention.
transmitted by Post, are re-
e post-paid
B. GEALE,
J. FITZ-GIBBON.
9th March, 1819 tf—14.

ND FOR SALE.

23 and 29, in the
th Concession of the Town
ARLINGTON, containing
red Acres of excellent Land
iculars, apply to the Editor
, 12th March. 17tf

S OF THIS GAZETTE.

rs per Annum; if sent by Mail
and a Half. The subscriptions to
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scribers who receive their papers
re requested to give 2 or 3 months
l they wish to discontinue their

DVERTISEMENTS
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t above 10 lines, will be charge
for the first insertion.—A gen
ade for advertisements inserted
or more, provided it is so stated
ertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

Esq. - - - - *Glengarry.*
Esq. - - - - *Cornwall.*
- - - - - *Perth.*
sq. - - - - *Brockville.*
y, Esq. - - *Kingston.*
, Esq. - - *Bellville.*
- - - - *New-Castle.*
me, Esq. - - *Hamilton.*
ill, Esq. - - *Toronto.*
sq. - - - *Ancaster.*
Esq. - - - *Niagara.*
nick, Esq. - - *Queenston.*
sq. - - - *Long-Point.*
l, Esq. - - *Port Talbot.*
Esq. - - - *Sandwich.*
Esq. - - - *Amherstburg.*

ED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, July 12.

Preparations were begun on Saturday at the House of Lords to receive the Prince Regent, who is expected to go in State to-morrow to prorogue parliament.

Wooler, the Black Dwarf, was soundly thrashed on Saturday last in his own room, for some impudent remarks respecting the York Hussars. This wholesome discipline was inflicted, it is said by the commander of that regiment. The particulars are not worth relating.—*Courier.*

A number of respectable inhabitants of the city mean to be sworn in as Special Constables to assist the civil power in quelling any disturbance that may take place at Smithfield on the 21st of this month.

The new duty on malt was laid for the first time on the stock in hand, on Friday.

At the corn market to-day, wheat went heavy at a reduction of 2s from last Monday's prices.

Nothing ever exceeded the abundance of the crops of corn of every kind in the northern provinces of France; though it has been feared they have been laid by the late heavy storms of rain and hail which have taken place in that country.

A serious calamity has befallen Mr. Moore, the poet, in consequence of the conduct of a deputy whom he had employed some years at Bermuda, and who has embezzled a considerable sum of money, for which Mr. M is of course responsible. An attachment is decreed against his person.

At a seditious meeting of reformers, held at Blackburn last Monday, a deputation from the Blackburn *Female* Reform Society mounted the stage to present a Cap of Liberty and an address to the meeting. The latter was read, and in it the women composing the society "pledged themselves to instil into the minds of their children a hatred of civil and religious tyranny."

The Prince Regent has appointed Adam Duff Esq. Sheriff of the Shire of Edinburgh, in the place of Sir Wm. Rae, resigned.

At the Doctor's Commons, on the 10th of July, a suit was brought by a Mrs Turner against her husband F. M. Turner, Esq. for a separation on the ground of adultery. The fact of adultery was proved, and the Court pronounced sentence of separation. The husband, who was present, was so much affected at the sentence, that he burst into a flood of tears.

The funeral of Madam Blanchard was attended by seven mourning coaches, and several family coaches were in the mournful train. She was 45 years of age.

A respectable Leeds paper says—"A Sunday School has been established for some time at Manchester, for the purpose of teaching children '*To hate Kings and Priests:*' it is conducted by reformers. Thus they hope to increase their ranks, by alienating children from the worship of Almighty God on a Sunday, and imbuing their minds with the principles of infidelity and jacobinism; a sufficient comment upon their schemes, when they cannot accomplish them except by destroying the obligations of religion and the foundation of morality."

During the last week a Reforming Female visited Leigh and the neighbourhood, to disseminate revolutionary principles in the families of the work people to whom she expatiated on the necessity of altering things, and descanted fluently on the usual topics of reform. But perhaps the most singular, as it was certainly the most degrading part of her mission, was to instruct them in the manufacture of the *Revolutionary pike*: a formidable weapon which has been introduced into various parts of this neighbourhood, and the existence of which now remains no longer a matter of doubt.—She was very precise in her directions. *Chesters Manchester Chr.*

From the London Star of June 22.

The Chamber of Deputies were on Saturday occupied with the subordinate regulations attached to the budget of expenses. The question as to allowing capt. Pource, the grenadier who claims the merit of having saved the life of Bonaparte, in the affair of St. Cloud, to draw the pension awarded him for that service, along with his half pay as a retired officer, came again under discussion, and took a turn equally curious and unexpected.

M. Dupont (de L'Eure) addressed the Chamber:—"What," he said, "is the title which Sieur Pource produces? The brevet of pension gives him in the year 5 makes no mention of the faculty of cumulation; but I see there a gross imposture averred. The Sieur Pource—it is there said, 'covered with his body and his arms General Bonaparte, on the day of the 18th Brumaire, year 8, at the affair of St. Cloud.' Gentlemen, I was at that epoch a member of the Council of Five Hundred; I was present at what was called the affair of St. Cloud; all the facts passed before my own eyes; I declare upon my honour, before all France, that no attempt at assination was made on the person of Bonaparte; that there was neither dagger nor pistol-shot; and, nor any arm whatever raised against him! and that it is altogether false that Sieur Pource covered, or that he had any occasion to cover him with his body. My colleagues, Daunou, Chaubaud-Latours, and Jard Panvillers, who were, like myself Members of the Council of Five Hundred, can bear witness to the fact. I call upon them to say it the assassination of General Bonaparte was not a falsehood invented to justify the violence committed, by force of arms upon the National Representation.—Bonaparte, who never loved liberty, and from the 18th Brumaire, year 8, meditated the subjugation of France, knew well, in order the better to rule the nation, it was necessary to exhibit its Representatives assassinating. Hence the execrable denomination of *Representatives of the Poignard*, given to the deputies by Lucien Bonaparte, when haranguing the soldiers in the Court of of St Cloud, and encouraging them to the dissolution of the Council of Five Hundred—hence the fable of the poignard directed against Bonaparte.

[Here the orator spoke with so much warmth and gesticulation, that he began to scatter the leaves of his speech about him; one of the messengers having gathered them together, he resumed.]

"And hence in short, the brevet of pension granted to grenadier Pource who had consented to attest an assassination which never existed.

"Gentlemen, I have a horror at assassination, and I do not wish to justify one, whatever may have been the object or whoever the authors of it; as little have I any intention of extolling the sort of encouragement given to a General who dissolves an Assembly because he is pleased to consider it factious. All that I propose at this moment is to protest against a political lie invented by an ambitious man who wished to enslave his country, and to justify the act by which he seized the sovereign power. I conclude with moving the previous question."

After some farther discussion, the amendment was put to the vote, and negatived by a large majority.

The East India Company have declared a dividend for the last half year of five and a half per cent.

July 17.

The Grand Ball at Carlton House.

At the special request of the prince regent, the ladies and gentlemen wore fancy dresses at the ball on Thursday night. The inventive faculties of hairdressers and mantua-makers, have accordingly been in full exercise, and the customs of all nations, ancient and modern, real and ideal, were put in requisition.—Turks, Indians, Persians, Swedes, Danes, Germans, old French, old English, Hungarians, Spanish, Neapolitan, Parisians, Grecians, Romans, besides an immense number of personifications, for which even manners have no name, glittered through the magnificient apartments of Carlton-house, as dazzling and various as the fictions of a poetic imagination. The most splendid preparations were made in order to make the beauty of the external decorations harmonize with the gorgeous appearance of the guests. On each side of the grand hall were evergreens, plants, &c. brought from the royal gardens. On the side were placed for refreshments, tables, on which were two large silver candelabras, containing 12 uncommon large wax candles! In the octagon-hall was a chandelier in which were twelve patent lamps. On the stair-case, leading to the lower suit of rooms, were placed trees, plants flowers, &c. In this suite of apartments, rooms were set apart for refreshments & supper. The principal dining room, and the temporary room in the garden, which was used for refreshments at the late juvenile ball, were set apart for supper. Refreshments were served also from the octagon room and council chamber in the state rooms.

Admiral Sir James Saumarez is appointed rear admiral of England, in the room of admiral Sir William Young, created vice admiral of England on death of the hon. admiral Cornwallis.——It is hinted by the Censeur Europeen, that marchal Soult, expects to be chosen a deputy for the department of the Tarn, at the ensuing election, as a preparatory step towards his return to the office of minister at war! This is indeed to "forget and forgive."

Colonel M'Dermot, notwithstanding the many disadvantages that have operated against him, nearly compleated his regiment in the space of five weeks; and that too, without noise or parade. The first division will sail on Wednesday next, the 20th inst. and the second on the 27th.—*Dublin paper.*

A great number of the inhabitants of Manchester have offered to form an armed association for the protection of the towns of Manchester, Salford, and their neighbourhood, and their offer has been accepted by government.

LONDON, July 20.

Counterfeit pepper.—Since the act of July 5, authorising the excise officers to inflict penalties where fabricated pepper may be found, barrels of this spurious article have been rolled into his majesty's warehouses, One officer seized 18 cwt. another 15 cwt. and the utmost confusion has been caused amongst the ingenious fabricators, who have been making fortunes by this manufacture. The new whole pepper is made up of the balls of mustard seed, glue and chalk, and a certain quantity of stuff called P. D. The profit derived by the manufacturer, upon each pound, is 2s 4d, and the sale has been most extensive; the proprietors, who are now in jeopardy, having all of them respectable characters, and being men of active, industrious, and, as would appear from the speculations in which they were detected, enterprising habits. The prosecutions are to come on in Nov. Pepper is sold at 2s 6d per lb. The P. D. which composes the principal material of the spurious pepper, is sold at 4d a pound.

The British government have consented that American ships may take from British ports one passenger for every five tons burthen of each ship, and not be restricted to the tons of the vessel not laden with merchandize as heretofore. A number of promotions of officers in the British navy took place on the 1st of July.

The list of the navy contains—admirals, 181—in commission 12, post captains, 860—in commission 53, commanders, 775—in commission 53, lieutenants, 3867—in commission 339; masters, 617: surgeons, 596; assistant-surgeons, pursers, 663.

A mechanic of Offenbourg, in Brisgau, named Xavier Miclot, has invented a portative machine, by which a person shipwrecked may support himself on the water, and carry provisions, for several days. This machine is five feet in diameter, and three inches high. By the use of it rivers can be passed. Two experiments were made with it on the Rhine on the 20th and 21st of May, and perfectly succeeded.

Carrier Pigeons.—A letter from Brussels, dated July 17, says—"thirty-two pigeons, with the word Antwerp marked on their wings, have been sent to London, where they were let loose on the 11th of this month, at 7 o'clock in the morning, after having their wings contermarked London. The same day towards noon, one of these faithful animals arrived at and obtained the first prize; a quarter of an hour later a second arrived, and obtained the next prize. The following day twelve others arrived, making fourteen in all. The prizes, which are very considerable, will be distributed to-morrow (Sunday) at Antwerp. It is not with any intention of establishing a correspondence between London and Antwerp (as the Paris journals pretend) that those pigeons were sent to London, but merely for the pleasure of seeing them return.

MADRID, July 3.

The king, before his departure for the baths of Sacedon, presided in the council of state which lasted three hours. The subject of discussion was the treaty with the United States, which is what most engages our attention at present. It is believed that nothing was decided in the conference; but it is certain that the king heard with the greatest attention the opinions of his counsellors, and the arguments by which they supported them.

DRESDEN, June 15.

The want of rain throughout Saxony is so great that the farmers are compelled to fodder their cattle on straw.

PARIS, July 11.

The duke de Bassano, inscribed upon the list of the thirty-eight, has obtained permission from the French government to take up his residence at Genoa.

Accounts from Marseilles state, that one hundred and fifty Cachemere goats have arrived there. The harvest promises well in the south of France, but Marseilles is "incumbered" with wheat sent from Odessa and Genoa.

BRUSSELS, July 12.

Much has been said, particularly in the foreign journals, respecting the recall of our ambassadors from the courts of France, London, and Madrid. It is reported here, that in future we are only to have charge d'affaires at those courts.

A London paper of the 23d of July gives an account of the proceedings of the Court of Common Council, held at Guildhall the preceding day, in the course of which it was declared by the Lord Mayor, that information had been laid before him, *on oath*, of the existence of a conspiracy, the object of which was to excite the assemblage in Smithfield to acts of open violence, and even bloodshed, had it not been checked by the measures of precaution adopted by the government and magistracy.

Circular letters have been addressed by Lord Sidmouth to the lords lieutenants of the manufacturing counties, directing them to give orders to the yeomen cavalry to hold themselves in readiness to assist the magistrates in the preservation of the public peace. It is stated that upwards of 120,000 men are enrolled in the Reform Societies in Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire.

An order of council of the 12th of July, prohibits the exportation of gunpowder, saltpetre, or any sort of arms and ammunition to the ports within the dominions of Spain

Parliament has granted 50,000*l.* to aid emigrants to the Cape of Good Hope.

Intelligence from Berlin, of the 3d July, states, that recent investigations in Prussia and other countries, have proved the existence of secret democratical societies, whose proceedings are of a reasonable nature. A complete plan of a republican constitution had been seized in Germany.

One of Gen. Devereaux's transports, the Laforey, had put into Waterford & landed 50 of her men, who had manifested a mutinous disposition. The Laforey left Waterford on the 16th. Gen. Devereaux, remained at Dublin.

The latest Madrid papers say, that it is confirmed that Don Onis is to be Prime Minister of Spain.

King Ferdinand, it is rumoured, intends to accompany the Grand Expedition to South America, under a hope that his presence may do what the force of arms could not effect. It is said, he is privately to embark for Lisbon.

The thermometer at Berlin on the 16th July, stood at 29 degrees of Reaumer (94 1-4 Fahrenheit) in the shade and 33 in the sun.

From a Paris paper, July 1.

Cornelius Sakayouta, the Ossedan chief, and his court, arrived at Niort on the 26th of June, and gave to the inhabitants of that town a specimen of their talents. The prince chanted some fifty couplets, beat a drum, and danced with a grace quite singular. His Majesty levied a contribution on those who witnessed his exertions of 2fr. 60c. each.

The last number of the Military Journal, printed in Austria, communicates some interesting particulars respecting the past and present military state of Prussia. The author of this work states the expenses of the Prussian army at 12,000,000 of crowns. The official Gazette of Berlin states the revenue of Prussia at 35,000,000 of crowns. Is thence appears that the Prussian army consumes more than three-fifths of the entire revenues of the state. In France the army absorbs a little less than a fifth, and in Bavaria almost a third of the taxes. The chamber of deputies of France has reduced the budget of the minister of war by 8,000,000 of francs; and the deputies of Bavaria have expressed the most lively complaints on the subject of this prodigality.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

FROM NILES' REGISTER.

In this country, there is no necessity for any one to be idle on account of a superfluity of laborers. We receive commodities from abroad, which ought to be made at home, because it is that though a superfluity of laborers does not exist, there is at this time a severe want of employment.

It is estimated, that there are 20,000 persons daily seeking work, in Philadelphia. In New York 10,000 able bodied men are said to be wandering the streets looking for it, and if we add to them the women, who desire something to do, the amount cannot be less than 20,000.

In Baltimore there may be about 10,000 persons in unsteady employment, or actually suffering because they cannot get into business. We know several decent men lately "good livers" who now subsist on such victuals as two years ago they would not have given to their servants in the kitchen. Here are 90,000 persons in three cities wholly or partially idle. Admit that they obtain half employment, just enough to keep them from becoming incumbrance to others, & average the value of what they might earn, at only fifty cents per day, and the amount of loss is D12,500 per day, 75,000 per week, 300,000 per month, &c. Here we see how it is, that the want of employment strikes at national wealth. Thousands who are best disposed to support themselves decently by labour, are in a state of positive suffering because they have not any thing to do.

The distress of the people has reached an alarming extent, and there is no considerate man in our large cities and towns that looks to the approaching winter without anticipating scenes of misery, such as he never witnessed.

Most Melancholy Accident.

It is now ascertained; it is with pain we announce it, that the steam boat Phœnix on Lake Champlain was destroyed by fire, 3 miles off Plattsburgh, on the morning of Monday last about 2 o'clock. This accident was occasioned by a lighted candle left in the pantry by some of the passengers. So far had the flames advanced when they were discovered, and so dry was every thing on board that in ten minutes after the vessel was on fire from stem to steem.

The boat or boats belonging to the Phœnix were sufficient to have rescued & carried off all on board, but such confusion ensued that five men and one woman perished.

Rumor of War.—The Franklin Gazette of yesterday, says—"We understand, from credible authority, that orders have been issued by the navy department, to double the number of work men engaged in various ports in building ships of the line, for the purpose of hastening the completion of these vessels."

It has information is correct, the cause of these orders may no doubt be traced to the delay on the part of the King of Spain in ratifying the late treaty.

FROM LOWER CANADA.

FROM THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.

By Authority.

On Monday evening, the 30th August, Major Bowles, Military Secretary to His Grace the Duke of Richmond, K. G. Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces in and over the British possessions in North America, arrived at Montreal, bringing the melancholy intelligence of the Duke's decease, on the morning of Saturday the 28th August, at the new Military Settlement of Richmond, after a short but severe illness, during which he was attended by a Medical Officer of that place, and that His Grace's remains attended by Lieut. Col. Cockburn and himself, had arrived at La Chine. Arrangements were immediately made for the removal of His Grace's remains to the Government House at Montreal, where they accordingly arrived, escorted by a Captain's Guard of the 37th Regt. (and having been met some miles from Town, by the Officers of His Grace's Personal and of the General Staff) at day break on Tuesday morning the 31st. Having lain in state (privately) during part of this day, and having been placed in a strong leaden coffin, with an outer one of mahogany, and all necessary arrangements being completed for its removal to Quebec, the Corpse was conveyed from the Government House to the Malsham Steam-Boat, passing through a considerable part of the City of Montreal, attended by the Officers of His Grace's Personal and General Staff, and by the Clergy and Principal Inhabitants of Montreal, in procession, as well as by an immense concourse of people.

A Guard of Grenadiers of the 37th Regt. was embarked with the Corpse, and the following Officers attended His Grace's remains to Quebec: Lieut. Col. Ready, Private Secretary, Major Bowles, Military Secretary, Major M'Leod, Extra Aid-de-Camp, Lieut. Col. Harvey, Deputy Adjt. Gen. of the Forces, Lieut. Col. Cockburn, Dep. Qr. Mr. Gen. &c. Commissary Gen. Wood, Capt. Montr-sor, Royal Navy.

At ten o'clock on Wednesday morning the 1st September, His Grace's remains were removed from the Steam-Boat, and placed upon a Hearse upon the King's Wharf at Quebec, from whence they were conveyed to the Chateau St. Louis, attended by the Honourable the Members of the Legislative and Executive Councils, the Chief Justice, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Quebec, and the Clergy, and by the whole of the Officers of the Staff and Departments, in procession, escorted by six Field Pieces, a Guard of Honour of the 60th Rifle Battalion with the Band of that corps playing a Dead March, the Flags of the Garrison, and of all Ships in the Harbour, being hoisted half-mast, and minute guns being fired during the procession.

The corpse was received at the Chateau by a Guard of Grenadiers of the 76th Regt. with Regimental Colours, and the band of that Regiment playing a Dead March.

His Grace's Remains were placed in a lower room in the Chateau, where they lay in state until 4 o'clock of Saturday the 5th of Sept. when they were removed to the place of Interment in the Cathedral Church at Quebec, in the following order:—

The whole of the troops composing the Garrison of Quebec, consisting of a large detachment of Royal Artillery with 15 Field Pieces with lighted Matches, the whole of the Rifle Battalion 60th & 76th Regiment, composed the Funeral and firing party, and formed a lane extending from the door of the Chateau, passing the French Church, through the Market Place, up Garden Street, to the great west entrance of the Cathedral.

On the Corpse being brought out, (the Collar and Insignia of the Order of the Garter, with His Grace's Military Appointments, being placed on the Coffin), the whole of the troops Presented Arms. On its being placed on the Hearse, the Troops rested on their Arms Reversed.

The procession then moved on in the following order:

Persons of the Public Military Departments under the rank of Deputy Assistants.

Officers of the Staff and Departments. Militia and unattached Officers, according to their respective ranks, and that of their Departments, the juniors of each rank preceding—this part of the procession was closed by the Heads of the several Departments, (and the Adjutant General of Militia,) the whole walking two and two.

Then followed the Civil Procession, consisting of the Law and other principal Officers of the Crown, Courts and Public Offices.

The Honourable the Judges.

The Honourable the Members of the Legislative and Executive Councils.

The Honourable Mr. Chief Justice Sewell.

A Military Band playing a Dead March

THE BODY.

On a Hearse drawn by four Horses, The Horses covered with Crape.)

Attended by

The Hon. A. L. J. Duchesnay,	Lieut. Col. Harvey, C. B. D. A. G. of the Forces,
Hon. M. H. Percheval.	Lt. Col. Cockburn, D. Q. M. G. of Ditto. and
Hon. Mr. Justice Perrault,	Col. Wilson, Commandant of the Garrison,

AS PALL BEARERS,

AND FOLLOWED BY

Major M'Leod, (His Grace's relative.)
Sir Charles Saxton, Baronet,
Lieut. Col. Ready, Private Secretary.
Major Bowles, Military Secretary.

AS MOURNERS.

The Officers of the Private and Military Secretary's Office, and of His Grace's Household, followed by His Grace's led Horses, Grooms, and Servants, and by a Company of Grenadiers of the 76th Regiment, with their Arms reversed, and Pikes trailed, closed the procession.

The Drums of the different Corps ceased with Crape, rolled as the Corpse passed. The Military Band filed off at the Door of the Cathedral, and ceased playing as the Body entered the Church.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Quebec, preceded by the Clergy, met the Corpse at the Gates of the Cathedral Church-Yard, and conducted it up the Centre Aisle, where it was placed on a platform, the Mourners and Pall Bearers remaining near the Body.

After the Anthem, and the part of the service before the interment, had been performed, the Body was deposited in a Vault opened for the purpose, betwixt the Pulpit and the Communion Table, and the Service was concluded by the Lord Bishop.

A signal was then given, when one gun from 15 Field Pieces was fired, slowly and distinctly, followed by a volley of musquetry from the whole of the Infantry; then a second and a third round in like manner.

After which, the troops moved off in slow time and perfect silence, no band playing or drum beating.

Thus were Interred the Remains of the Most Noble and Puissant Prince CHARLES, Duke of RICHMOND, LENNOX and AUBIGNY, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, Governor in Chief & Commander of the Forces and over the British Possessions in North America.

From the Quebec Mercury.

His Grace's family name, titles and style, were Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond, Lennox, and Aubigny, Earl of Darnley and Baron of Settrington and Torbolton, Knight of the Garter; Grand Master of the Order of St. Patrick; a General in the Army; and Colonel of the 33th regiment of foot. To which were superadded, his local appointments of Governor General and Commander in Chief in British America. He was the son of Lord George Lennox, by Lady Louisa Ker, daughter to the Marquis of Lothian; he was born in 1764, and succeeded his uncle, the late Duke of Richmond, in 1806. He married in 1783, Lady Charlotte eldest daughter of the Duke of Gordon, by whom he has had fourteen children, of which nine sons and seven daughters are now alive. He had been Lord Lieut. of Ireland. His eldest son, the Earl of March, succeeds to his titles. His Grace was in the 55th year of his age.

Extract from the General Order of 3d Sept. 1819.

"It is confidently expected that all Officers throughout British North-America will evince their respect for the memory of their late illustrious Commander by continuing to wear mourning for six weeks."

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia, at its last Session, appointed a Joint Committee, to enquire into the present state of the trade of that Province generally, to encourage their prosperity, and provide for the future security, and encouragement to ambitious projects of the United States.

This Committee consisted, on the part of the Council, of the Honbles. Michael Wallace, Richard J. Uniacke, and James Fraser; on the part of the Assembly, Messrs. Thomas Higgins, Edward Mortimer, Charles R. Prescott, Joseph Freeman, Henry H. Cogswell, Thomas Ronch, and John Bingay. They forwarded Queries on the subjects committed to them, to the best informed Merchants, and others acquainted with the trade and situation of the North American Colonies, and agreed upon a report, which was signed by both bodies, and an Address, voted upon the same occasion, to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, which was forwarded by the Earl of Bathurst.

The Report and Address was also ordered to be printed, and copies thereof were requested to be transmitted to the Governors of each of the North American Colonies, and to the Presidents and Speakers of the Legislative bodies therein.

Having the honor to bring the subject matter of this said Report under the consideration of their respective Houses, with a view "to every necessary and respectful course of proceeding, to obtain objects of such vast importance to the true interests of British North America."

We cannot undertake, in this paper, to give the voluminous documents which the report contains; but we think it our duty to inform our readers, briefly, of the objects which the Nova Scotia Legislature has in view.

1st. A Line of Fortifications on the Frontiers.

2d. Roads and inland Navigations. In counteracting the like measures on the part of the United States. The inland Navigations particularly mentioned, are Canals by the Shubenacadie Lakes from Halifax, to the Bay of Fundy, and by the Bay of Fundy to the *Baye Verte*, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence; from Montreal, by the Ottawas and Rideau, to Kingston, and by the Ottawas, by the *Riviere des Francois*, to Lake Huron. The only Military Road mentioned, is from the Fredericton Road, by the mouth of the Nashwack, Meramichie, and Ristigouche, to the Saint Lawrence, at Bic.

3d. The same freedom of trade with all the world, that the United States have acquired.

3d. Laying out lands in all parts, on which Settlers may be immediately and advantageously located, without wandering as they do now, in search of Farms.

4th. By prohibiting passengers from embarking in foreign vessels, and making off unnecessary restrictions on British Ships carrying passengers.

5th. A duty to be imposed on British Salt shipped in foreign vessels.

6th. Excluding foreign vessels from taking salt from Turks Island.

7th. Prohibiting the export of the produce of the British Westindies, to or from either the domestic or foreign free ports, in the West Indies, and American vessels from entering the domestic Free Ports and also their entry there, from foreign ports.

8th Allowing and encouraging American Merchants and Fishermen employed in the whale and cod fisheries, to settle in Nova Scotia, naturalizing the vessels they bring with them, while employed in the Fisheries.

9th Establishing two British Governments, on the Labradore Shore, and Straits of Belisle, to secure British interests there, from encroachment.

10th. Regulations to prevent the abuse by the Americans, of the right of fishing on the British American coast, by the late convention, limiting their entering the Bays and Harbours except in cases of real necessity.

11th. The navigation of Prince Edward and Cape Breton Islands to Nova Scotia.

The Committee concludes by stating that "if "the remedies pointed out are liable to objec- "tions, they feel confident, from the concur- "rent testimony of the witnesses before them, "that there can be but one opinion as to the ne- "cessity for the most speedy and efficient mea- "sures being adopted, for the relief and securi- "ty of British America, which if any longer neglected, will produce the most serious and fa- "tal injury to the commercial, marine, and fi- "nancial interests of Great Britain."

We give from the Report, the 53d question, put by the Committee, and the answer thereto, as in some measure explanatory of the whole subject.

Quest 53.—Turn your attention generally to the subject matter of this enquiry, and state any matter relative thereto, which may not have been set forth, and particularly explained in your answers to the foregoing questions; and state your opinion as to the consequences to be apprehended, if some measures are not speedily adopted, to place the North American Colonies upon such a footing, as will enable them to prepare, during peace, to resist the attack which the hostile preparations of the United States so manifestly prove is meditated against them?

Ans. 53.—Whatever efforts the Government of the United States may have in their present exertions to acquire the dominion of British North America, the Colonies can derive no possible advantage from them, regarding a spirit of hostility between the two countries. If they are not pleased with the system of Government they enjoy, so are we with ours; our habits, our inclinations, and every feeling which it is laudable to cherish in the mind, bind us to the Mother Country; and we have proved, that interest could not influence us on this point. When the United States suddenly declared war against Great Britain, the temptation was held out to induce the Colonists to depart from their allegiance: we were offered liberty to form ourselves whatever Government we the right people, and a free commercial intercourse with the whole world was to be established to us if we would incorporate ourselves in the Union of the American States. This event took place during the most dark and gloomy days that our Mother Country experienced; under such circumstances every honest heart flew to its arms, with a fixed determination to stand or fall with our Government, and in this trying time we finally waited the attack. Traitors and treachery were outlawed of amongst us; and such of our brethren as came in immediate contact with the enemy, made him know, that the people of British North America are not cowards, and that they are attached to their Government by principles which a mere token can be changed by any regard for private interests. With these feelings, however, the duty we owe to ourselves and the nations to which it is our pride to belong, requires that we should, while now in peace more fully attend to the Mother Country to our situation; and it is a duty she owes to allow us to enjoy to the full extent, the advantages of our natural situation, by giving us equal freedom of commerce with the people of the United States—by strengthening our extended frontier with Fortifications, such as will correspond with those erecting in opposition to us—by opening Military Roads from one Province to the other, thereby enabling us with rapidity to unite our forces for mutual defence, by opening the Navigations which nature has so strongly marked out and almost effected, so as to make it practicable to transport our heaviest articles (which may be done) from the harbor of Halifax to Lake Superior with half the expence that it cost to carry warlike stores and provisions during the late war into the Canadas. By such steps as these, British power in North America will soon be placed beyond the reach of any combination of force, the sources of whose revenue would be opened up in a scale that would increase in a rapid progression from year to year, and no jarring interests could ever exist in such a system, as British North America has but one common interest, which can never clash with the interests of the Mother Country. Nature has so arranged the Provinces, that it must be forever the interest of the one to support the other. Thus, with comparatively a small expence, during peace, the cause of future wars may be materially diminished. Indeed nothing but the apparent weakness of the North American Colonies could ever tempt the United States to hope to acquire them by conquest; and while the Mother Country permits that want of physical strength to exist, she holds out encouragement for future wars, that must be supported by millions of expence, every prospect of which would be extinguished, if, on our part, we followed the system of the United States, who make it their study, by increasing fortifications, roads and inland navigations, and by opening to their subjects every advantage which nature gives them, whether in commerce or otherwise, they draw to their own dominions a population from the United Kingdom, which if turned to British America, would render the possessions of the Mother Country in North America safe and secure; besides which, the increasing wealth of such an immense territory would continually open new resources for the unbounded consumption of British commodities, rendering at the same time a revenue proportionably increasing with their prosperity. These are not exaggerated or fanciful opinions; for if the natural advantages of British North America have been well known and understood in Great Britain, this country would never have remained as it does at present, a tempting object to the United States; who are already putting all their exertions to the one great object, that is our conquest; which our present neglected state renders almost certain. If Great Britain is determined not to counteract such measures by a corresponding exertion, it is but the justice which is due to faithful and loyal people, to give them timely notice of her intentions to abandon them, that they may prepare in such forlorn state for their last struggle, to avoid being incorporated into a government they detest. At present the United States are making every exertion by fortifications, Military Roads, and extensive Inland Navigation and extending their population every where to our lines, to prepare a way for the easy conquest of British North America; at the same time, she is also, by Navigation Laws and hostile Custom House Regulations, endeavouring to crush British commerce and industry, and by the same means to increase her own.—To such measures Great Britain can offer no just objections; but we have the same right to resort to the same means; and, fortunately for us, the power rests with us; and, if Great Britain thinks proper to use it, she will soon make the United States feel more than their superiority in every respect. If, in addition to the measures before pointed out, Great Britain shapes her Navigation Laws and Custom House Regulations more favourable every New System adopted in the United States; so to turn the advantages in favour of her own Colonies, and by adopting the only remedy left, to counteract the extensive field which the Fisheries conceded by the late Convention have opened, for the increase and extension of American Navigation, the United States would soon discover that all her efforts to become the successful Maritime Rival of Great Britain, would be in vain: she would soon see that it was her interest to lay aside that intolerable spirit of Republican ambition, which, at present she so zealously cherishes and promotes, by every possible means in the power of her Government, to wean the dependencies from the neglected state of British America. The system pursued in carrying on the Cod and Whale Fishery in the United States, is far superior to any that is established in the British dominions; and we would call your attention to reduce their strength, by adding to our own, one of the most powerful supports of their extensive Navigation "

"If Great Britain would hold out to the Merchants and Fishermen of that country, engaged in the Whale and Cod-Fishery, the enjoyment of the same Commercial Advantages in North America, which they now enjoy in the United States, and lay aside all the commercial and other advantages which belong exclusively to British subjects; and would also allow them to remove with their vessels and effects into the British dominions, naturalizing the Merchants and Fishermen, and continuing the vessels they bring with them into a special and particular branch of British Navigation, so calculated as to naturalize their vessels as British built ships, (paying the same duties on the Whale and Cod Fishery from British America to Great Britain, as upon the produce of the Fishery carried in their own vessels) and thereby encouraging

A remarkable presence of mind displayed by a child of three years of age.

A Mrs. Sargent, living on the banks of Chateogy Lake, went to visit her father in law, on Sunday the 2d of May, leaving this child at home alone. During his mother's absence the child took a pipe and went to the fire and light it; in effecting this his frock, (a calico one) took fire, which, together with his shirt, were nearly burnt off of him, and his body burnt severely. He extinguished the flames by dipping a towel in a pail of water and flapping it about him, and after dressing himself with a candle all over the parts affected, went to bed. He is now well.

Dairy secret.—Have ready two pans in boiling water; and on the new milk's coming to the dairy, take the hot pans out of the water, put the milk into one of them, and cover it with the other. This will occasion, in the usual time, great augmentation of the thickness and quality of the cream.

NOTICE.

MILL SEAT.

AS the Mill Seat to be for grant in the Township of Chinguacousy was erroneously described in this Paper of the 15th of July last, it is hereby notified that the grant for a Mill Seat will be of the East halves of Nos. 3 & 4 in the 4th Concession West of the Centre Road in that Township,

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

ALL Pensioners whose residence is at or near the undermentioned Stations, are required to appear, or by writing to report themselves in future, at the periods specified, to the respective Officers of the Commissariat, in order that the proper forms of Documents relative to pensions for each individual, may be forwarded for their use—

Amherstburg, Fort George, Chippewa, Queenston, York, Kingston, Brockville, Bath, Richmond, Glengarry,	on or about the 24th Aug. Nov. Feb. May, of each year
Montreal, Chambly, St. Johns Drummondville, William Henry, Three Rivers, Kamouraska, and on the line of communication to New Brunswick & other places nearest Quebec.	on or about the 10th Sept. Dec. Mar. June, of each year.

Commissary General's Office,
Quebec, Aug. 18, 1819.

Government Contract.

For FRESH BEEF.

NOTICE.

SEALED Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office at York, U. C. from any person or persons, willing to furnish such quantities of Fresh Beef as may be required by the Troops, Staff, and Departments composing the Garrison of York, from the 25th September, 1819, to the 24th December, 1820.

The Tender to be delivered on or before 12 o'clock on the 15th September next. Two securities in one hundred pounds each, to be named in the Tender, for the due performance of the Contract.

Commissariat Office.
York, 18th August 1819.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Tohomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allen, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thain, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 31, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAM'L. RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office,
York, 1st July, 1819.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

A FARM FOR SALE,

BEING composed of the rear halves of Lots No. 10 & 11, in 2d Concession of Markham, with about 70 acres under improvement; it is well watered & excellent land. Enquire of

EZEK. BENSON.
York, 21st April, 1819.

Mr. GEORGE O'BRYAN.

STUCCO WORKER & PLASTERER.

Late of the County of Tipperary, I. eland.

SHOULD this advertisement meet the eye of the above named young man, he is hereby informed, that agreeable to his invitation contained in a letter dated, York, U. C. in October last, his sister has arrived in this country; but, to her inexpressible mortification, every enquiry for him at York, has proved ineffectual, but in the hope that he may still reside in this Province, or in a situation where this advertisement may come under his notice, his sister takes this method of acquainting him, that she is now residing at Messrs. Piggot & Garnetts, Ancaster, U. C. where she trust he will instantly repair & relieve her mind from the excessive grief, which the disappointment alluded to has occasioned.

Should any person be able to give Miss O'Bryan any information respecting her brother, they would confer on her an invaluable favor, if they would do so, by means of a letter to her as above.

LUCRATIVE CONCERN.

TO be Sold on the most liberal terms, (and immediate possession given,) with a credit of four years, if desired, an old established DISTILLERY, with all the necessary apparatus for carrying on an extensive business, together, with a new BREWERY and MALT KILN, DWELLING HOUSE, Stabling Stores, &c. &c. and upwards of two acres of land in Town Lots, well watered and most advantageously situated in the flourishing little village of Port Hope, in the Newcastle District. This purchase is particularly deserving the attention of those who may wish to carry on a very lucrative branch of business with a moderate capital. For further particulars, apply to the Editor, or to Charles Fothergill Esq. at Port Hope.

York, 9th Sept. 1819.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE
OR
WATERLOO HOUSE,

BY

STILWELL WILSON;

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly Mr. Brown's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that no expense shall be spared to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. W. pledges himself that no exertion shall be wanting to promote the comfort and convenience of those who favor him with their custom: his HOUSE and STABLING shall be well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best quality that the Country affords: and he hopes that upon trial, his accommodation and terms will give general satisfaction.

York, September 8th, 1819.

THE Subscriber still continues to act as agent for Applicants for Grants of Land from the Crown, as well as drawing Petitions, and also Conveyances of every description, on the most reasonable terms, from the hours of six o'clock in the morning until one, and from four o'clock in the afternoon until eight, during the summer, and from nine o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon, in winter. S JARVIS.

Register Office, York,
26th June, 1819.

N. B. As he expects a supply of Parchment, those who may wish to do so, may have their Deeds executed on it at a very small additional expence.

General Land Agency Office,
YORK, UPPER-CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expense.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions with it, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be post-paid.

B. GEALE,
J. FITZGIBBON.

York, 29th March, 1819 tf—14.

THE Subscriber requests all persons having accounts against him to present them for payment: and those indebted to him are desired to pay the amount without delay.

J. POST, Junr.

York 15th Sept. 1819.

Scarborough Springs FARM.

For Sale, on liberal terms,

AN extensive and very valuable Farm, situate in the fourth Concession of the Township of Scarboro', within fifteen miles of the Seat of Government, and containing about three hundred acres of the very best timbered Land.

There are about forty acres of the premises in a high state of cultivation, fenced, and abundantly supplied with water. And the Farm, from its being contiguous to an important Salmon Fishery, and containing an extensive Maple Bush, must prove a most desirable purchase to any one wishing to settle in the vicinity of York.

The eligibility of the situation for a Farmer, within a few miles of a good and sure market, connected with the fertility of the soil, and various other local advantages are of themselves fully sufficient to recommend the above to the public; but the subscriber has it in his power further to state, that it is the seat of the much celebrated *Scarborough Springs*, the efficacy of whose waters in the cure of a variety of maladies is too notorious to need recapitulation: suffice it therefore to say, that if a commodious house were erected for the accommodation of strangers, and conducted by an attentive and enterprising person, the continual resort of the infirm and sickly to these Springs, to enjoy the salubrity of their waters, could not fail to secure most ample remuneration for any exertions which might be bestowed for their ease and comfort.

From the foregoing it may be inferred, and the proprietor is bold to say, that there is not a situation in the Province better adapted for the establishment and speedy growth of a Village, and that to any intelligent and industrious individual he offers a most tempting and lucrative speculation.

For Sale also—The unexpired term of a Lease of the Clergy Reserve adjoining the said Lands, of which Lease three years only have expired. There are ten acres of improvement, well enclosed, thereon, with a fine stream of water passing through it, as well as the Springs Farm.

An indisputable Title with immediate possession will be given, and a liberal credit allowed for part of the purchase money, on approved security.

For further particulars application to be made to the proprietor.

GEO. HAMILTON.

York, 26th July, 1819. tf31

FOR SALE,

THAT delightful FARM, No. 14, in the first Concession of the Township of York, on the west side of flourishing Yonge-Street, containing 210 Acres. 40 of which are under cultivation and of an excellent quality. This valuable property needs no encomiums, as it is well known, being owned by the Subscriber. There is an excellent Dwelling-house, 30 by 50 feet, a Barn of the same dimensions, suitable Out-houses, a never failing Well, 200 bearing Apple Trees, and a valuable Mill Seat on this Lot—For further particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises, only EIGHT MILES from York, and one Mile from Arnold's Mills.

THOMAS HUMBERSTON.

July 1, 1819.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscribers have opened a Store in the Market Place, next door to Messrs. Wood & Anderson, and now offer for sale on very reasonable terms for ready money, an assortment of

Choice Dry Goods,

comprising nearly every article in the line;

Liquors and Groceries,

Sundry HARDWARE Articles.

Gentlemen's, Youths and Children's fine beaver Hats, a few Militia Officer's Hats, full mounted, a small collection of Jewellery, consisting of Silver Watches, Gold Seals, Breastlets, Rings, Breast-pins, &c. A quantity of Glass Ware & Crockery, with a variety of other articles.

McGINNIS & MONT. GOMERIE.

York, 4th August 1819. tf—32.

General Land Agency Office,
York, 24th May, 1819.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the undermentioned Lands, viz.

Home District, Upper Canada.

WHITBY,

South ½ of 26 —4th Concession — 29 —4th do. — 8 —6th do. } 500 Acres

SCARBORO'.

Lot No. 16, in 1st Concession, — 19, — 4th do. } 400 do.

CLARKE.

Lot No. 20, & 4 in the 1st Con. — 3, & 4th — 22 — 3, & 4th — 34 } 200 do.

HAMILTON.

Lot. No. 25, in 4th Concession — 26, do. } 400.

BENJAMIN GEALE.
JAMES FITZGIBBON.

NOTICE.

BOOKS of Subscription for the Bank of Kingston are now open at the Store of Messrs Wood and Anderson.

York 1st Sept. 1819.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

A BARGAIN.

FOR Sale Lot No. 70, on the East side of Yonge Street, on which is an excellent pine Log House erected, six acres cleared & fenced, and a famous spring of water; likewise, Lot No. 35 in the township of Vaughan, in the Home District. The above *Land* will be sold for less then could be imagined. Any person wishing to purchase the above, will get the necessary information by writing to the Subscriber in the Township of Haldimand, in the District of New-Castle.

JOHN GROVER.

York, 5th June, 1819.

GEORGE DAWSON returns his sincere thanks to the Gentlemen of this town and its vicinity, for the liberal encouragement he has hitherto met with, and continues to receive in his line of business, and begs leave to make known to them, that he intends, should a sufficient number of subscribers offer to support the same, to establish a Reading Room, he now receives the following News-Papers:

New York Spectator, twice a week; Albany Gazette, do. do. City Gazette, St. John's New Brunswick; New Brunswick Courier; Montreal Herald; Canadian Courant; Upper Canada Herald; Niagara Spectator; Upper Canada Phœnix; Geneva Gazette. He has likewise ordered Philadelphia, Boston, Halifax, & Quebec papers. Spirit of the English Magazines and Reviews, published at Boston twice a month, and will always have the latest magazines and reviews. He will furnish a decent Room with fuel and candles.

York, August 23d, 1819. 35.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of wild Land,

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. THOS. HAMILTON, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods
AND
Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES,
IN CASH,

will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American *Bank Notes*

exchanged, at a small discount.

tf—12.

WRITING PAPER.

A FEW Reams of good Post and Foolscap Paper for sale, cheap.

FOR SALE.

A small schooner of about 30 tons burthen, in good repair, with a good cabin and forecastle, anchor, cable, rigging, sails, &c. complete, which will be sold very cheap for cash or short approved credit. For particulars apply to this office, or of Mr. Mosley, auctioneer.

York, 1st Sept. 1819.

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 5 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Gosfield Eastern Division & Acres, Western District, 200

The Northerly parts of No. 25 & 26 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Dereham, District of London, 200

North half of Lot No. 24 and the Southerly part of No. 24 in the said Township of Dereham, 200

Lot No. 21 in the 9th Concession do. do. 200

Lot No. 27 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Murray, in the District of Newcastle 200

Part of Lot No. 7 South side of Hospital Street in the Township of York containing, 5-4 of an acre

ALSO.

A Good new two Story Dwelling HOUSE, Store House, Stable and other out Houses, situate opposite the Church in the said Town of York, the said House is well finished with four rooms on the lower floor, and seven on the upper floor, with a good Cellar under the kitchen, and a durable well of excellent water in the said Cellar, also a good two horse pleasure Waggon, and one do. one horse do. do.

EZEK. BENSON.

York, 30th March, 1819. tf—4.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.
In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	Dollar at 5s. From £. s. d.	To £. s. d.
Beef	lb.	0 0 4	0 0 5
Mutton	——	0 0 3	0 0 5
Veal	——	0 0 6	0 0 7½
Pork	——	0 0 6	0 0 7
Fowls	pair	0 0 0	0 0 0
Turkeys	each	0 0 0	0 0 0
Geese	——	0 0 0	0 0 0
Cheese	lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7½
Butter	——	0 0 1	0 1 3
Eggs	doz.	0 0 0	0 1 0
Wheat	bush.	0 0 0	0 3 9
Peas	——	0 0 0	0 3 9
Potatoes	——	0 0 0	0 2 0
Oats	——	0 0 0	0 2 6
Turnips	——	0 0 0	0 0 0
Cabbages	head	0 0 0	0 0 3
Flour	cwt.	0 15 0	0 18 9
Do.	bl.	1 5 0	1 12 6
Tallow	lb.	0 0 0	0 1 6
Lard	——	0 0 0	0 1 0
Hay	ton	3 0 0	0 0 0
Wood	cord	0 0 0	0 12 6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail Four Dollars and a Half. The subscription to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each other
5 lines & under,	2s. 6d	7½d.
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 3

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AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. — *Glengarry*
Guy Wood, Esq. — *Cornwall*
J. Watson, Esq. — *Perth*
C. Jones, Esq. — *Brockville*
J. Macaulay, Esq. — *Kingston*
S. McNabb, Esq. — *Bath*
Major Rogers, — *New-Castle*
J. G. Bethune, Esq. — *Hamilton*
C. Fothergill, Esq. — *Toronto*
R. Hatt, Esq. — *Amherst*
J. Crooks, Esq. — *Niagara*
T. McCormick, Esq. — *Queenston*
D. Ross, Esq. — *Long-Point*
M. Burwell, Esq. — *Port-Talbot*
W. Hands, Esq. — *Sandwich*
J. Wilson, Esq. — *Amherstburg*

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YORK.

Council office

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. III. YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1819. No. 41.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the twenty eighth day of September instant to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the sixteenth day of August last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament, to the twenty eighth day of September instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the said Council, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the first day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Shear or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Burford: and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table:

	Sterling.
Two hundred Acres,	£16 17 6
Three hundred Acres,	24 11 7
Four hundred Acres,	32 5 8
Five hundred Acres,	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres,	47 13 10
Seven hundred Acres,	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres,	63 2 0
Nine hundred Acres,	70 16 1
One thousand Acres,	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres,	86 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres,	93 18 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £5 14 1

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)

On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Counal.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Ares, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th April, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Representative of HENRY GROAT, to take out the Lease of the Clergy Reserve, No. 31 in the 3d Concession of Whitby, within six months from this date; or on failure thereof the Lot will be Leased to EDWARD STARR.

By Order of His Excellency, the
Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.
6m.—16.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th April, 1819.

IT being desirable to open the Road to Penetanguishene, which commences on the North Side of Kempenfelt Bay, in Lake Simcoe, His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, this day, has been pleased to Order, that to such persons qualified to receive Grants from the Crown, as are able and willing to perform Settlement Duty, Locations of Two Hundred Acres will be made, upon their undertaking to begin their Settlement Duty within One Month after receiving the Certificate of Location, and continuing the same, until a Dwelling House be erected, and Ten Acres cleared adjacent to the Road, and one half of the Road in front of the Location also cleared.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York, 18th April 1819.

THE Period for Proffer to Lease the Privilege of taking Ore on the Crow River, is extended to Six Months from this date, in order to afford time to CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq. and others, to make Specific proposals, which are expected, rather to secure the advantage of Iron Works than to raise a Revenue.

By order of His Excellency
the Lieut. Gov. in Council
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York 13th April 1819.

WHEREAS no vacant Land being found in the District of Niagara, it is not expedient to appoint a Board to locate deserving Settlers therein, yet to facilitate applicants for Land, it is ordered that in future the personal attendance of applicants for Land (being natives of the Province) may be dispensed with, their Petitions being respectively accompanied by a Certificate from a Commissioner appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, that their Petitioner is deserving of encouragement as an industrious and Loyal subject, and has taken the Oath of Allegiance.

His Excellency is pleased to appoint Commissioners for the above purpose in the District of Niagara,

JOHN SYMINGTON Esq.	*Niagara.*
THOMAS DICKSON Esq.	*Queenston*
HON. THOMAS CLARK.	*Stamford.*
JOHN WARREN Esq.	*Fort Erie.*
ABRAHAM NELLES Esq.	*Grimsby.*

By Order of His Excellency the
Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

MILL SEAT.

THE Lot No. 4, 3d Concession, in the Township of Chinguacousy containing 200 Acres of Land, and comprising a valuable Mill-Seat, will be granted for the purpose of affording to settlers the accommodation of a Grist and Saw Mill. Conditions of grant to be seen at the Surveyor General's Office in the Town of York, JOHN SMALL.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th July, 1819.

Executive Council Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to John Levy Jacobs or his representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number one hundred and forty five in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, otherwise it will be thrown open and granted to another applicant.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 25th August, 1819.

THE Order in Council of the 18th instant, respecting locations subject to Settling Duties, being revised, it is ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that all Locations of Land, subject to Settlement Duty, made prior to this date be rescinded, & the land otherwise disposed of, if certificate of the Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, within the time limited in the Ticket of Location, and the Patent sued out within three months thereafter: And that all locations subject to Settlement Duty hereafter to be made will be rescinded and the land otherwise disposed of, if certificate of Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, within eighteen months of the date of the order for such Location, and the Patent sued out within three months thereafter.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Coun.
6m. 34.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying two Townships of Land, containing about 70,000 acres each, in the Western District, bounded on the East by the division line between the London and Western Districts, on the South by the Moravian Township and the Townships of Camden and Chatham, on the West by the Shawanese Township, and on the North by the Northern Boundary of the last mentioned Township, produced on an East course until it intersects the division line between the said Districts.

Also for the survey of the Shawanese Township above mentioned.

To be paid for in land by a per centage on the Land Surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this Office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

Likewise, a Township situate on the South side of Kempenfelt Bay, and bounded Easterly by the Western shore of Lake Simcoe.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Mississaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all those persons who have orders for land, and who expect to procure locations in Chinguacousy, that the Southern half of that Township will be open for settlement on the ninth of September, consisting of 258 lots of 100 acres each, two of which it is believed are Mill Seats. The mill seats will be given, in addition to the other 100 acres, to the first applicant who gives security for erecting a Saw Mill immediately, and a Grist Mill in eighteen months. The residue of the Township will be thrown open as soon as the Survey shall be finished.

The Surveys of Albion, Caledon and the north part of Esquesing, are daily expected, and will be thrown open for all Settlers, those who have large grants as well as others.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 23th August, 1819.

TO BE LET,

THE House in which the Editor lately resided, nearly opposite the Steam Boat Wharf. Enquire at the Printing Office

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, July 31.

From the London Gazette.

By his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty.

A PROCLAMATION.

George, P. R.

Whereas, in divers parts of Great Britain, meetings of large numbers of his Majesty's subjects have been held upon the requisition of persons who, or some of whom, have, together with others, by seditious and treasonable speeches addressed to the persons assembled, endeavoured to bring into hatred and contempt the Government and constitution established in this realm, and particularly the Commons House of Parliament, & to excite disobedience to the laws, and insurrection against his Majesty's authority.

And whereas it has been represented unto us, that at one of such meetings the persons there assembled, in gross violation of the law, did attempt to constitute and appoint, and did as much as in them lay, constitute and appoint a person then nominated, to sit in their name and on their behalf in the Commons House of Parliament; & there is reason to believe that other meetings are about to be held for the like unlawful purpose.

And whereas many wicked and seditious writings have been printed, published and industriously circulated, tending to promote the several purposes aforesaid, and to raise groundless jealousies and discontents in the minds of His Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects.

And whereas we have been further given to understand, that with a view of the better enabling themselves to carry into effect the wicked purposes aforesaid, in some parts of the kingdom, men clandestinely and unlawfully assembled, have practised military training and exercises.

And whereas the welfare & happiness of this kingdom do, under Divine Providence, chiefly depend upon a due submission to the laws, just reliance on the integrity and wisdom of Parliament, and a steady perseverance in that attachment to the Government and Constitution of the realm, which has ever prevailed in the minds of the people thereof: and whereas there is nothing which we so earnestly wish as to preserve the public peace and prosperity, and to secure to all his Majesty's liege subjects the entire enjoyment of their rights and liberties.

We, therefore, being resolved to repress the wicked, seditious, and treasonable practices aforesaid, have thought fit, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, to issue this our royal proclamation, solemnly warning all his Majesty's liege subjects to guard against every attempt to overthrow the laws, and to subvert the government so happily established within this realm; & to abstain from every measure inconsistent with the peace and good order of society, and earnestly exhorting them, at all times and to the utmost of their power, to avoid and discountenance all proceedings tending to produce the evil effect above described.

And we do strictly enjoin all his Majesty's loving subjects to forbear from the practice of all such military training and exercise as aforesaid, as they shall answer the contrary thereof at their peril.

And we do charge and command all Sheriffs, Justices of peace, Chief Magistrates of Cities, Boroughs and Corporations, and all other Magistrates throughout Great Britain, that they do, within their respective jurisdictions, make diligent inquiry in order to discover and bring to justice the authors and printers of such wicked and seditious writings as aforesaid, and all who shall circulate the same: and that they do use their best endeavors to bring to justice all persons who have been or may be guilty of offering seditious speeches and harangues, and all persons concerned in any riots or unlawful assemblies, which, on whatever pretext they may be grounded, are not only contrary to law, but dangerous to the most important interests of the kingdom.

Given at the Court of Carlton-house, this 30th day of July, 1819, and in the 59th year of his Majesty's reign. GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON, July 22.

Stuart Papers.—Erroneous accounts having been published by several of the newspapers, respecting this valuable acquisition, we think it may be interesting to the public to be accurately informed. It is now about 2 years since those important documents were discovered at Rome, by Mr. Watson, a Scotchgentleman, then resident in that city, in a situation which must have produced their description, from the joint operation of vermin and the elements. Mr. Cousins, the auditor of the Pope, was the executor of Cardinal York, the last male descendant of James II. The Pope did not long survive the cardinal; and his successor, M. Tassoni, became his representative as executor of the Cardinal York. To M. Tassoni, then, application was made for leave to examine the papers. It was granted, together with permission to copy or abstract. This last indulgence was soon discovered, from the number and importance of the documents, to present labor almost without end, and led to the acquisition of the originals by purchase, from M. Tassoni. Though the sum which he received for them was inconsiderable, yet so little value did M. Tassoni set upon them, that he actually considered himself much overpaid. As they were perused, however, their immense worth became known; and Mr. Watson, unfortunately considered himself under no necessity of concealing the value of private property, which he had legally bought from a competent vender. But, under an absolute or despotic government, right is no protection. The archives of the Stewarts were seized, by an order of the Papal government, in the apartments of the proprietor; and Cardinal Consalvi justified this despotic act by a brief avowal, that the Stewart papers were too great a prize for any subject to possess. With his eminence Cardinal Consalvi, the proprietor in vain remonstrated against this injustice, and at length notified his determination to appeal to his own government, the British consul having pusillanimously declined to interfere. The Roman government under further reflection, saw the measures which it adopted, could neither be justified nor tolerated; and, in this dilemma, it sought refuge from a curious expedient—it offered to the prince regent, as a present, that property which had been taken by force from one of his subjects. In Great Britain, the "rights of kings" are better understood. The British government never denied the right of Mr. Watson to properly which he had fairly bought—though it wisely entered into a negociation with him for the purpose of rendering objects of such peculiar national interest, the property of the nation. A respectable commission has lately been appointed, under the royal warrant of the prince regent, to inquire into their nature and their value, and will report them accordingly.

LONDON, July 24.

M. Rey, of Grenoble, has been struck off the list of Advocates by a decision of the Council of Discipline of the Faculty of Advocates of Paris, for certain expressions injurious to the Government & the Charter, contained in two complaints signed by him as Advocate, against Gen. Donadieu & other individuals, "accused of assassination."

The discussion between the Bavarian Government and Legislature on the subject of the army expenses, has taken an extraordinary and rather unpleasant turn. The Minister has caused to be published in the Journals a letter written by the king to prince Wrede, in which his Majesty expresses, in strong terms, how much he is hurt by the opposition which he has experienced from the Chamber of Deputies. It is in these terms—"I owe it to my army and my kingdom not to allow the former to be weakened. I have, therefore, my dear Marshal, made known to the Minister of War, that, from the 1st. of October next, there will be paid out of my Cabinet Fund 75,000 florins per month to the military chest. Unfortunately many poor people will be the sufferers; let those answer for it who wish to prevent me from supporting the dignity of my crown and fulfilling my duties as a member of the Confederation.

(Signed) "MAXIMILIEN.

"Nymbeubourg, June 26."

This publication has not produced the effect which was probably anticipated from it. In a public sitting of the 9th inst. deputy Seyffert, insisted that the retrenchment of 300,000 florins on the War Budget, should not fall on his Majesty's private funds, but that the Minister of War should be of new invited to shape his expenditure to the diminished sum allotted to his department; & another deputy, M. Dietrich, added, that if the present Minister could not do this, another might be got who would find no difficulty in the matter. Next day a proposition was sent from the Chamber of Senators, for an augmentation of imposts for *the army and gendarmerie*, but it was rejected by a large majority. A vote was however passed for an augmentation of 15,000 florins to the grant for the widows and orphans of Protestant Ecclesiastics.

The Wirtemberg Diet have unanimously elected M. Weishaar as their president, and appointed a committee to draw up an address of thanks to the King. The Members are described as animated with a spirit of conciliation, which promises the happiest results.—The great object which the government has had in view in calling them together, is to obtain their aggregate acceptance of an amended edition of the project of Constitution, proposed of the king two years ago, but then rejected in consequence of what is termed "a singular coalition between the High Noblesse & the Burgeois." The king appealed to the Nation, and we are told, that the payers of taxes, convoked in their respective bailwicks, have adopted by a great majority the Constitutional project. Negociations have been also entered into with the High Noblesse, and it is hoped the greater part will be gained over. The general opinion is said to have distinctly declared itself in favor of the Royal Project, which in fact accords stronger guarantees to public liberty than many of the new Constitutions introduced into neighbouring countries.

An article from Carlsruhe gives the following account of the result of the precognition instituted at Manheim, in consequence of the assassination of Kotzebue. If correct, it is of really momentous interest to the people of Germany:

"It appears daily more and more evident, from the proceedings instituted at Manheim against the assassin of M. Kotzebue, that what the friends of good principles said the country have dreaded is but too true, and that Sand has had accomplices. M. de Elohen Horck, who has the direction of the procedure, has, as we are assured from good authority, discovered the traces of a conspiracy which extends thro' all Germany, and probably even further.—The principles of this conspiracy are equally revolutionary in religion & in politics. It aims at amalgamating all the different faiths in Germany into one religion, which shall recognize no other authority than the Bible, and no duty or moral principle but what is the result of self-conviction. The chief political end of this conspiracy is the unity of Germany; to effect which, all the existing governments are to be overturned, and a general assembly convoked in the centre of Germany, under the name of a Senate, which shall elect a prince for the whole German nation. Such are the facts, so far as they have yet been suffered to transpire, arising out of this procedure, which will soon be published, in order to make known to all Germany the foolish hopes of a faction whose ramifications are daily extending. Many arrests have already taken place in different parts of Germany, and very recently at Berlin, where on the 7th, the great seal was put on the papers of several students and of a professor. In the mean time *Sand* bears up very well, and will probably survive his imitator, *Leising*, at Wisbaden, who after having vainly tried to open an artery, has swallowed some pieces of glass, which have put his life in great danger."

A very fine frigate, named the Fingard, to mount upwards of 50 guns, was launched from the new Dock-Yard, Pembroke, a few days since; she went off the stocks in very fine style, amidst the acclamations of thousands of visitors; amongst whom were Lord Cawdor, Admiral Trollope, and all the neighbouring Gentry. The ceremony of naming the ship was performed by lord Cawdor.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

A Flanders mail arrived this morning, bringing Brussels papers to the 4th inst. It is stated, that the whole Russian Army is to be divided into colonies. The Regiments will be distributed over the whole extent of the Russian Empire, and divided into colonies or settlements. In time of peace, they will cultivate the ground along with the peasants. Measures, however, will be adopted, that they may be speedily assembled in time of war, and ready to go wherever circumstances may require. By the accounts from Spain in the French papers, it appears that the Ex-Minister Pizaro and Casa-Yrujo have been brot to Valverde, a small Village near Madrid, where they have been lodged in a convent, and strictly guarded. This has been done to facilitate the precognition of the proceedings which have been instituted against them. The Councellor of Castile, Orellana, has put himself to death at a village near Avast, to which he had gone on a visit to his brother, who is Bishop of the Diocese. It is supposed that chagrin, on account of his disgrace at Court, led him to commit that act of despair. It is said that difficulties unforeseen by, and foreign to the Spanish Government, delay the ratification of the transfer of the Floridas, which the United States Envoy continues to press: but the Gazette says nothing on the subject; and individuals know nothing of the details.

According to advices from Madrid, 3000 men sailed from Cadiz on the 18th ult. in 12 heavy transports escorted by the Sabina frigate, of 40 guns, and the armed brig Ligero. They are under the orders of Gen. Cagigal, who had a high command in Carracas, previously to about the time the revolution broke out there. It is therefore presumed this expedition is bound to that quarter; but it is not known whether Cagigal supersedes Morrillo.

July 6.

Extract of a letter, dated Gibraltar, July 22.

The famous armada is completely dissolved: above 30 millions of dollars have been expended, but it would now take 30 millions more to repair the disaster which has recently occurred.

I have ascertained, since I wrote you on the 19th, some curious facts about the Cadiz expedition. O'Donnel has acted a cunning, and many think a dishonourable game in this affair. He knew that dissaffection existed very generally among his officers as well as soldiers, not merely against the expedition to South America, but against the government of Ferdinand. O'Donnel appeared to favor the views of the dissaffected, and entered into their views with warmth. On the day he called a general review, the dissaffected officers believed that it was for the purpose of openly manifesting his sentiments in favor of a constitution. He formed his army into a square, called all the officers to the centre; he informed them that, with the exception of a very few, all the rest were his prisoners. He then turned round to the troops, and said, "All who do not wish to go to South America, lay down your arms.' At this moment the troops discovered that the cartridges they had received that morning were all blank, except to one regiment and a battalion, to whom O'Donnell had issued ball. The whole of the troops, with the exception of those who had ball cartridges, threw down their arms with indignation, crying out, "we are betrayed."

They immediately began to scamper in all directions—O'Donnel, either from fear, or from some motive not yet explained, permitted them to disperse without making the least effort to stop them. All the country round Cadiz is full of them. Their expressions against O'Donnel and Ferdinand are bitter and loud. Among the officers arrested are eighteen very distinguished individuals, whom the soldiers are said to be much attached to. Several officers have arrived here, from whom I shall get some correct information on the subject, and will by next mail transmit you further particulars.

A pretty scene of confusion reigns at Cadiz. O'Donnel appears to have some new grounds of dread from the portion even of the troops who have been so very loyal, as all of them openly declare they never will embark. The sailors are likewise in a great ferment, and swear they will not go. The owners of vessels, agents, and government creditors are all running about Cadiz like maniacs.

Aug. 7.

Dispatches have been received at Kensington Palace from her royal highness the princess of Wales, announcing her immediate return to England, and directing that her apartments in the palace shall be forthwith prepared for her reception. Her royal highness has also desired Miss Garth to meet her at Dover. The sudden resolution of the princess gives countenance to the rumour that steps are to be taken towards a prosecution of some sort, which her royal highness is determined to meet here in person. Her return was totally unexpected at Carlton House.

DUBLIN, July 27

The 1st division of the rifle corps now raising in this city for the service of New Grenada, is to embark to-morrow, under the command of Colonel Gore, and proceeds direct to St. Domingo, to act under the orders of general count Macerone, who proceeds from London in a few days to take the command of the troops assembled there.

In the court of King's Bench, on Friday, Mr. Rhodes, a midshipman in the navy, but who had been a voyage to the East Indies, in the Orwell, as gunner's mate, obtained a verdict of *five hundred pounds* damages against captain Leeches, commander, for an assault under aggravating circumstances. It seems, on the vessel arriving in May, Rhodes was ordered to draw the guns, but the crew having been on short allowance, he was not able to do it. On this the captain commanded him to be flogged. To avoid the flogging he jumped overboard, and it was in evidence that the captain would not allow the boat to be lowered for him, but said—"Never mind him—damn him, let him swim." He was however taken up by a Deal boat, and on his being brought on board the Orwell, the captain had him stripped, tied up, and flogged. For this conduct a jury has made him pay pretty smartly.

Last week some miscreants at Henley upon Arden having rubbed a little rot over with spirits of turpentine, set it on fire, and let it loose in a barn over-run with those vermin, thinking it would drive the rest out. Their plan succeeded, but in a different way from what they intended, the barn being burnt to the ground!

A student of Vienna, a native of Prussia, lately blew out his brains in a tavern at Leopoldstadt, under the following extraordinary circumstances. This young man arrived at Vienna, accompanied by an intimate friend, and fell in love with a young lady, who also engaged the affection of his friend. It was therefore agreed to decide the affair by a party at picquet on an undertaking that the party who lost should blow out his brains. The game was accordingly played, and the loser, a youth of 19, instantly paid the forfeit by shooting himself through the head.

A discovery has taken place which has disappointed the fond wishes of two lovers in high life, and totally deranged the hopes and expectations of the family of one of the parties. A young Nobleman, heir apparent to a Marquis, was lately on the eve of marriage with the interesting and accomplished daughter of an English Earl. Every preparation was made, and the day fixed for the completition of their mutual happiness, when a fatal defect was discovered in the pedigree of the Noble suitor, which has cheated him of his fondest hopes. He was found to be the offspring of an illegal marriage.

A letter from Constantinople dated the 26th April mentions that serious affrays had taken place between the Janissaries and other Turkish troops, in which many lives had been lost, and eastern ferocity displayed in all its savage glory. Of these combats, the most sanguinary had occurred between the Janissaries & the workmen in the Arsenal, in which each was alternately victorious. The former first stormed the Arsenal, but were shortly after driven out. The latter then stormed their opponent's barracks, although besieged, and defended by cannon. The Aga of the Janissaries, in endeavouring to restore order, was fired at and escaped with difficulty. The captain Pacha (who commanded the arsenal) succeeded in restoring order; but the conflict was renewed the next morning, and was continued, at the date of the accounts, with fresh fury, notwithstanding the interposition of the highest military authorities. Great apprehensions were entertained lest the battle should be followed by a conflagration.

Artists in England.—It appears from a list of each class inserted in a late number of the annals of the fine arts, the modern patronage has created in England not less that 931 professional artists of various descriptions, in and near the metropolis; of whom there are 324 painters, 45 sculptors, 491 architects, 93 engravers in line, 30 in mixed styles, 16 in mezzotinto, 85 in aquatints, 27 on wood; and it deserves to be especially noticed among the painters, that there are no less than 42 ladies.

CORFU, June 10.

General Maitland, lord high commissioner of his Britannic majesty in the Ionian Isles, embarked on the 8th inst. on board the Ganymede frigate, and set sail for Ancona. He is to proceed to Rome to negociate a species of Concordat, relative to the Latin Clergy of the Ionian Isles. The Earl of Guilford, by command of the Prince Regent, associated with his excellency in this negociation.

The day before the departure of general Maitland, the deputies of the Piedmontese emigrants were introduced to him at the palace. They claimed the distribution of 656,000 piastres, which were due to them from Ali Pacha, as the price of their property according to valuation. The lord commissioner consented to the reduction from this sum 33,000 piastres, in order that payment might be received in available money, instead of the Turkish coins, which the Pacha wished them to accept. General Maitland promised the deputies also, that he would not depart without adopting satisfactory measures, and the same day he issued the following proclamation:—

"His excellency the lord commissioner general has appointed Robert Fereday, Esq. the Count Antonio Lando, and Edward S. Foresti, Esq. to superintend the arrangement and final distribution of the sum of 656,000 talleris (piastres), which his excellency has received from the highness the Vizir Ali Pacha, and which is now in the treasury-general for the indemnities due to the inhabitants of the town and district of Parga, for their property, valued previous to the emigration, and their arrival in this state.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope dated May 10, communicate information of another irruption of the Caffres (who, by the last accounts, were supposed to be completely repulsed,) to the number of 30,000 men. They had crossed the river which divides their territory from that of the Cape, and were committing the most extensive depredations. Orders had been issued to compel the military service of the inhabitants of the adjoining district, and all the horses had been put into requisition, in order to equip a portion of them as cavalry, the only species of force best calculated to repel the attacks of these dastardly but mischief-contriving invaders.

CALCUTTA, March 24.

A treaty has been concluded by the Hon. Sir Stamford Raffles on the part of the most noble the Governor General with the Sooltaun of Johore, and Tumongong of Sincapoore, establishing a British Residency under Major Farquhar with a settlement on the ruins of the ancient capital of that country, over which we may congratulate our readers that the British flag is now flying; Sir Stamford Raffles having returned from the expedition to Penang on the 19th of last month. The grant of this island, which is situated at the southern extremity of the Peninsula of Malacca, may from local circumstances, become valuable to the British government, especially when accompanied, as we understand that it is with the privilege of establishing further settlements along the extensive coasts of Johore; which must afford considerable protection to our commerce in that quarter, particularly to ships passing through the straits, and enable us to watch the progress and proceedings of our Batavian competitors. Whether any preponderance in our favor which some have imagined, may induce the natives of those parts to frequent a British settlement rather than carry their merchandize for sale to a Dutch Market, be ideal or founded on truth, we confess ourselves wholly incompetent to decide. We apprehend that the Batavian government will feel mighty indignant at our proceedings, and be perhaps indeed so

Riots at Manchester.—On the 16th of August the Reform meeting held at Manchester. The meeting was held at this meeting from 10 to 15 thousand collected from all the villages and towns within 15 miles. Order Hunt was then called, and on the approach of the different bodies of the deluded populace, of which they constituted, was made with much ostentatious display, in order to intimidate by the appearance on the civil authorities, the banners and bands of music added to the different divisions of the procession, which was conducted with as much order & military precision. Among the mottos were several bearing the following inscriptions and devices. "Equal representation and no corn laws—Annual parliaments and universal suffrage—Major Cartwright—The Rose, supported on the right by the Shamrock and Thistle, with hands united, and the words "Unity" Them. Three different figures bearing the cap of liberty, on the first of which was written "Equal representation or death," on the second "With false representation," and on the third "Tyranical."

Women, in considerable numbers, were united in these processions, and were graced with them to the great annoyance of Peter's square. The business of preliminary arrangement being concluded, Hunt, with his usual effrontery, mounted a platform prepared for the occasion, from whence he addressed the multitude.

Hunt continued to go on for one hour and a half, but not had been read in the meeting when he was interrupted by a most violent storm of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, which rendered it impossible for the speakers to proceed. The multitude, however, remained for some time, but at length dispersed, and the streets were filled with their wretched and miserable looking inhabitants, who, with their sticks, and all on the stage prisoners, presented a most strange appearance, and made a second charge to the people, in which hundreds were driven and rode over. Fifteen lives, it is said, were sacrificed, and 500 were wounded.—All continued confusion

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LONDON, July 30.

John Playfair Esq.—Letters from Edinburgh bring us the melancholy intelligence of the death of Mr. Playfair, which took place there on the 20th inst. His health had been on the decline during the whole winter, and since the middle of June his complaints have returned with a violence which left little hope of recovery. There are few men whose death will be more regretted by the friends of science, both here and on the continent. Mr. Playfair was the author of several papers, printed in the transactions of the royal society of Edinburgh, and elsewhere, which have deservedly gained his name high in every country in Europe. He was also the author of illustrations of the Huttonian theory, a life of professor Robinson, and a preface to the second part of the supplement to the Encyclopedia Britanica. All these prove him to be no less a pure and eloquent writer than he was a profound and comprehensive thinker. Those who knew him will at the same time regret the loss of a man whose mild and generous virtues, whose unaffected simplicity and modest candor, whilst they formed an unexpected relief to extensive and abstract knowledge, made him the most
Executors of companions, and the most
each of you, &c. &c. &c. will be
time to read by those who have attained
mathematical knowledge sufficient to
comprehend them; his opinions, free
without intolerance, and liberal without
extravagance, will ever be held in veneration by the lovers of truth; but the
warmth and generosity of his heart, the
kindness and equality of his temper, the
benevolence of his manner, the cheerfulness and the variety of his conversation
—though "all perishable"—will sink
deeper in the hearts of those who had
the good fortune of his acquaintance, or
the proud distinction of his friendship.

Riots at Manchester.—On Monday the 16th of August the Reform meeting was held at Manchester. There was not less at this meeting than 100,000 people collected from all the villages for 20 miles. Orator Hunt was the leader. The approach of the different bodies of the deluded populace, of which it was constituted, was made with all manner of outward display, in order to impose forbearance on the civil authorities. Banners and bands of music added their effect to the different divisions of the reformers, which was conducted with something like military precision. Among the former were several bearing the following inscriptions and devices. "Let us die like men and not be sold as slaves!"—No corn laws—Annual parliaments, and universal suffrage—Major Cartwright's bill.—The Rose, supported on each side by the Shamrock and Thistle, with two hands united, and the word union among them. Three different flags, bearing the cap of liberty, on the flag staff.—Equal representation or death.—Taxation, with false representation, is unjust and tyranical."

Women, in considerable numbers, were united in these processions, and advanced with them to the general place of meeting in Peter's square. When every thing of preliminary arrangement had concluded, Hunt, with his immediate party, mounted a platform prepared for their reception, from whence he proceeded to address the multitude. His harangue was suffered to go on one hour, until the riot act had been read in due form, and then he was interrupted by a body of cavalry, acting under the orders of the civil magistrates. They made a charge in full gallop, amongst the crowd to the platform on which he was placed, cut it down with their swords, and took Hunt and all on the stage prisoners. They then made a second charge to disperse the people, in which hundreds were thrown down and rode over. Five lost their lives, & about 100 were severely wounded.—All continued confusion till evening when the mob broke some windows in the *New Cross.*—The 68th foot then fired on them and killed four men; they were assailed by the mob with stones & bricks-bats, and one dragoon was knocked down from his horse senseless by a blow, and has since died. On the 17th all was alarm, and steets crowded with militia. Orders were issued for all the shops to be closed, and it was reported that some thousands were coming to Manchester with pikes and arms. Cannon was placed in the streets, but the mob seemed desperate, and determined to have revenge [Our accounts are no later than the 17th.] Hunt, Johnson, Knight, Morehouse, Saxon, and the other leaders of the reformers, were imprisoned in separate cells.

A second edition of the same paper mentions;

Excepting the riot at the New Cross before mentioned, at which two men were shot, and taken to the infirmary, where one of them had a leg taken off, the night was passed in comparative peace. Indeed in the centre of the town, there was almost an uncommon silence, only broken by the distant trampling of the patroling cavalry.

The report of numbers killed at that unusually riotous place, the New Cross, in the tumult last night, are so vague and contradictory, that we refrain to repeat them.

In our first edition, we had trusted to what we deemed a correct authority, and stated that six persons had died in the Infirmary yesterday of their wounds, we are happy to learn this morning, that only one has died; and that the gentleman belonging to the Manchester yeomanry corps, who was thought dying at four o'clock yesterday, and whose actual death was mentioned with confidence last night, has passed a comparative good night.

In surrounding the hustings, and in dispersing the meeting yesterday, the spirit and promptitude of action so admirably displayed by the yeomanry cavalry, was accompanied by a temper and forbearance, which has been spoken of by persons of all parties in terms of approbation.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

From the Norfolk Herald, Sept. 13.

From Spain—Important ! !—From our correspondent in Gibraltar we have received the following interesting communication.

GIBRALTAR, July 19.

"You will have heard so much about the banishment of the Marquis Yrujo from Madrid, before this can get to hand that it is useless to trouble you with the story now. A matter of more importance is before me: the grand expedition at Cadiz is gone to the *devil.*—Just at the moment that 20,000 troops were in the highest state of equipment for foreign service, 15,000 laid down their arms and scampered off in all directions!!!

"Several fugitive officers have arrived here, who state that O'Donnell, their Governor in Chief, from the first had projected a plan that when the expedition was complete, instead of embarking the troops for South America, he would march them to Madrid, and demand the Constitution and Cortes; that in the progress of this plot he had enlisted the General and subaltern officers, and three-fourths of the army, and found out that the rest were loyal and devoted to the king. That he called a grand review of the whole (preparatory to divulging publicly the scheme that they thought was about to be consummated) at St. Mary's over the bay of Cadiz. That he secretly gave orders that the disaffected regiments should be provided with blank cartridges, and the loyal (3000) with ball, the latter of which he took command of in person, formed them into a square, and under pretence of having some orders to communicate, called all the officers of other regiments to the centre, when he informed them *they were prisoners*: then riding up to their division ordered it to ground arms.—Seeing they were betrayed, and panic struck at the capture of all their officers, the troops, 14,000 in number, laid down their arms and fled in the greatest consternation in every direction, nor was any effort made to stop them. The officers were put in confinement, consisting of eighteen general and eight hundred subalterns. O'Donnel himself has gone to Madrid to know what is to be done with them, and what measures are necessary to be taken in such an extremity.

"Such is the history of the business, as we get it from the officers who have fled to this place, and from travellers coming over. No one dare trust an account of it upon paper, through the Post Office. This is however sufficient to show that the expedition is destroyed, which these officers say no power of the King can restore! It is not to be supposed that so great a rebellion is over at once—more may be looked for.

"The treaty is in statu quo, and the whole of our squadron is in the harbor—part of it, however, moves in a few days up the Mediterranean."

P. S. Many of the merchants of Cadiz, it appears were concerned in the conspiracy—three of them fled and have just now arrived here, one of whom had subscribed some thousands of dollars to raise the ways and means.

"Capt. Sebia Sears, who has been long a captive of the Spaniards, and was fined on the island of Mellillo, on the coast of Barbary, had made his escape and got amongst the Moors. It is expected he is now at Tangiers."

20th—New troubles have broken out in Valencia—Elio, the Governor, is said to have been assassinated!"

"—A letter from Cadiz this morning, says—"Twenty five hundred troops have been embarked under a strong convoy, believed for Caraccas."

FROM LOWER CANADA.

From the Montreal Herald.

The Editor of the National Advocate, with his usual foresight, has begun to draw inferences and establish conclusions from the military operations recently commenced on our Frontiers. But as has frequently happened before, he has in this case swelled his hypothesis to an unreasonable extent, to allow him to indulge in imaginary suppositions. An instance of the former is seen in the bold assertion, "that several fortifications are erecting in different points to put the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada in a very strong posture of defence." That "the Isle aux Noix is strongly garrisoned, and new works are
owing up in every direction; it is said 600 Dollars per diem are spent on these works," and above all, the unblushing story "of 12000 Tons of ordnance stores" having arrived this season from England. From all this fine spun story he adds, that Great Britain *may* be pledged to stand by Spain in any contest growing out of the Florida question, or *may* make that question an excuse for interrupting the peace." While we do not ask him to conceal aught, we would also recommend him to "set down nought in malice." The fact is we have a working party at Isle aux Noix; a detachment of the 37th Regt. is now there, employed in making some repairs on the works; which had fallen into a state of ruin. But nothing equal to the above sum is expended in this case. We have every reason to think our late lamented Governor in Chief had directed his attention to the formidable plans now carrying on in the United States, in their cutting Canals and making roads, which are obviously designed to facilitate the conveyance of military stores to these provinces in the event of another war and for the accomplishment of their often avowed design, namely to get possession of the Canadas. With this view there is no doubt His Grace the Duke of Richmond had it in contemplation to encrease the means of defence of the country, to counteract those measures pursued by the United States. But the Duke was too sound a politician to blaze out his designs prematurely; and we have seen nothing commenced to excite the least cause of alarm, or to induce a suspicion of a rupture with the United States. His plans, were more immediately directed to the internal improvement of the country; and to meliorate the condition of its inhabitants; at the same time, without taking an opportunity of Gasconading, as this writer has done, we will not impeach his judgement by the supposition that he was regardless of the defence of the country, or that he was blind to the dispositions of those he might expect to contend with in the event of a war; his judicious plans in peace or war, would have been cordially promoted by a willing and loyal population. But to return to the subject of the operations this writer asserts we are carrying on. We have already mentioned what is doing at Isle aux Noix, is of trivial importance; and the truth is, little more is required in that point. The strong Forts the United States government have built on the Rouse's Point, which now belong to Canada, will give us the complete command of Lake Champlain, and supersede the necessity of fortifying the Island further than as an out post. The accounts of the arrival of such a quantity of ordnance stores, is now published for the first time, and we beg leave to state had its origin entirely in the writer's brain. This would have been equally superfluous. There is no inconsiderable quantity of stores of this description already in the country, and if required, more will no doubt be procured. Should the question respecting the cession of the Floridas, call for the interposition of Great Britain, be it known to the National Advocate, that she will interfere, and no doubt effectually. There are however other parts of the British empire, where warlike preparations will be made for such an event besides the Canadas. If they are to be fortified it is solely from a principle of prudent foresight, called into action by the necessity there exists for being watchful over a dangerous enemy in their vicinity, whose plans and proceedings require to be carefully guarded against, as their object is too obvious to admit of doubt. The complaints against such a measure, coming from that quarter, puts us in the mind of the depredators mixing in the croud and calling loudest, *stop the thief.*"

HALIFAX, Aug. 27th, 1819.

We observe that the *Proceedings of the General Assembly of this Province*, during the present session, have been published in pamphlet form, and that the session was concluded between His Majesty & the United States of America," had reached England; and we hope that it may have a tendency to open the eyes of Government to the true interests of the North American Colonies, connected with those of the Parent State.

We understand that the annexation of the Colony of Cape Breton to the Province of Nova Scotia, has been determined on by Government.

July 19.

Major General Sir J. Kempt, is appointed to command the 81st Regt. of Foot.

HALIFAX, Sept. 2.

A most horrible act of parricide has been committed at Picton, by one Donald Campbell, who set fire to the house and cottage in which his aged father and step-mother had retired to rest.

It appears that this wretch left his own dwelling on the 23d inst. with a determination to set fire to that of his father; he wandered about during the day, considering how he might most effectually accomplish his diabolical purpose. In the evening he went to the house, and listned to the conversation of its aged inmates, until they retired to rest. He then secured the door on the outside, by passing a stick across and putting twisted withs through the latch and round the stick. His object was to prevent the escape of these unhappy people, when they should discover that their house was on fire, the cottage being destitute of windows. He then placed a fire on the roof, and retired a short distance, that he might witness the immolation of his intended victims.

Contrary to his expectations, however, the aged people forced the door, and he beheld them endeavouring to save their little all. Nature now became too powerful; those feelings which accompanied him into existence prompted him to fly to their assistance,—but the old man charged him with the crime he had committed, and drove him away. He again retired, and beheld his father enter his dwelling never to return.—He was now satisfied that if the woman survived he would be punished, and knocked her down with a stick; and at her's quest, as he says, conducted her to the door of the house, where she also perished.

The perpetrator of this unnatural and inhuman crime was shortly after apprehended, and confessed every thing; a desire of obtaining his father's property urged him to commit the unnatural deed, and nothing now remains to terminate this shocking catastrophe, but his ignominious and shameful death.

SAINT JOHN, Aug. 31.

TIMBER DUTY.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London, to a Mercantile House in this City, dated the 18th July.

"The Customs Consolidation Act passed, a copy of which I will send you as soon as 'tis published. By it a Duty of 2s. 6d. per load, is to be paid on the import of Timber from our American Colonies. From this, however, we are exempted by former Acts till March, 1820; and by great exertions a promise has been obtained that the benefit of such exemption shall be extended to the period of March, 1821. Little or no opposition has been made to this Duty, from its apparent insignificance. The ship owners are silent, insisting only that the Importers, not they, must pay it: and to my great astonishment, the Liverpool Gentlemen say they can afford to pay it, and absolutely instructed their Members accordingly.

"The Foreigners, however, have been foiled; they had the assurance to demand a deduction of 10s. from *their* Duty, and an addition of 10s. to *ours*; but, in consequence of some successful representations on the increasing trade and importance of our Colonies, whatever might have been the former intentions of Government, the result has been the Duty of 2s. 6d. only."

Extract of another Letter.

"A Duty of 2s. 6d. per *load*, (40 ft.) which is agreed to be laid on Timbers from the Colonies, with the expectation that this is only a beginning, and that it is intended to be increased, will tend to discourage the importation.

"There is no expectation of any reduction of the Duty on Foreign Timber."

The family of His Grace the Duke of Richmond, our lamented Governor in Chief, consisting of Ladies MARY, LOUISA and SOPHIA LENOX, Lord WILLIAM LENOX, and suites, embarked yesterday on board the Ocean Transport, which sailed immediately for England.

Major M'Leod, and Lieut. Fitzroy, Aides-de-Camp, also went passengers in the Ocean.—*Quebec Gaz.*

LACHINE CANAL.

Last Monday was the day appointed for the meeting of the stockholders, for the purpose of proceeding to the election of the necessary officers. None, however, took place, in consequence, (we have been informed) of there appearing no person to represent the government; the power of attorney given to a gentleman concerned in the canal, having expired.

To be sold by Auction.

ON the nineteenth day of March next unless previously disposed of by private Contract, the House and premises of WILLIAM FIRTH Esq. situate in York, Upper Canada, consisting of two acres bounded on the north by King street, on the south by market street and on the east by York street, at the centre part of the town; for several years past the house has been occupied by Per Diem fare during its session. The dimensions and number of its apartments, with the cellars, stables &c. render it a very desirable purchase either for a private gentleman's family, or for an inn of the first class. The title Deeds can be seen and terms agreed on at the office of the subscriber, in York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

York 1st October 1819. 41tf

NOTICE.

HOME DISTRICT } IS hereby given, that a
TO WIT. } Court of Over and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District, at the Court House in the town of York, on the eighteenth day of October instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Magistrates, Coroner, Constables and Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take notice, that they do respectively then and there present to do those things which to them severally belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 3d October, 1819.

NOTICE.

HOME DISTRICT } IS hereby given, that a
TO WIT. } Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Home District Court, will be holden for this District at the Court House, in the town of York, on the twelfth day of October instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Magistrates, Coroners, Constables and Bailiffs, are desired to take notice that they be then and there present to do and perform those things which to their respective offices appertain to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office
York, 3d. October, 1819.

Lieut. Varnhagen, a German, has discovered, that saw dust, particularly of soft wood, mixed with gun powder, in equal parts, has thrice the strength of powder alone, when used in blasting rocks.

ANECDOTES.

In many country churches, it is the custom to place the men on one side, and the women on the other. One day, in the middle of the sermon, a Monk, heard some talking; and, on this interruption disturbing him, he complained of it. A woman starts up immediately in hopes of vindicating her sex, and said "*However reverend father, it is not on our side.*" "So much the better, my good woman, so much the better, answered the Monk,) it will be sooner at an end."

A famous Doctor being very busy in his study a little girl came in to ask him for some fire.—"But, (says the Doctor) you have nothing to take it in;" and, as he was going to fetch something for that purpose, the little girl stooped down at the fire place, and taking some cold ashes in one hand, she put five embers on them with the other. The astonished Doctor threw down his books, saying, "With all my learning, I should never have found out that expedient."

Buttered Sovereigns.—A Sunday paper says:—The following singular circumstance took place on Friday last. A Mr. J. of Pentonville, called on Thursday at the whole-sale butter merchant's in the neighborhood of Thames street, and begged to be favored with a firkin of butter for his private use. After tasting several he bought one, and requested the seller to send it home.—This was done, and on Friday Mr. J. sawed the firkin in half; but finding he met with some obstruction, he was induced immediately to examine the cause, when to his utter astonishment, he found the impediment arose from several sovereigns sticking indiscriminately in the butter; of course, he made a closer investigation, and actually picked out two hundred and twenty of the same coin. He doubted their being genuine, but on carrying them to a bullion broker in the city, he offered him two hundred and twenty seven pounds ten shillings for them.—*Lon. paper.*

NOTICE.

MILL SEAT.

AS the Mill Seat to be for grant in the Township of Chinguacousy was erroneously described in this Paper of the 15th of July last, it is hereby notified that the grant for a Mill seat will be of the East halves of Nos. 3 & 4 in the 4th Concession West of the Centre Road in that Township.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

ALL Pensioners whose residence is at or near the undermentioned Stations, are required to appear, or by writing to report themselves in future, at the periods specified, to the respective Officers of the Commissariat, in order that the proper forms of Documents relative to pensions for each individual, may be forwarded for their use—

Amherstburg, Fort George, Chippewa, Queenston, York, Kingston, Brockville, Bath, Richmond, Glengarry,	on or about the 24th Aug. Nov. Feb. May, of each year
Montreal, Chambly, St. Johns Drummondville, William Henry, Three Rivers, Kamouraska, and on the line of communication to New Brunswick & other places nearest Quebec.	on or about the 10th Sept. Dec. Mar. June, of each year.

Commissary General's Office,
Quebec, Aug. 18, 1819.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of MOSES DEWER late of the Township of Etobicoke, Deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; And those who have any demands against said Estate are requested to present their Accounts properly attested for settlement.

CHARLES CAMERON. }
SAMUEL MERCER. } Executors.
MARY DEWER. } Executrix.

Sept. 25th 1819.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

ON the 9th Instant, a middle sized Mare, 4 years old, color bright Sorrel, mane and tail rather light-er, short tail, two hind feet white, and a small star in her forehead.

Whoever will give such information as that she may be found, shall receive four dollars reward from

THOS. MOSELEY.

Said Mare is supposed to be somewhere on the Road between York and the Head of the Lake.

York, 24. 1819.

BOARDING HOUSE.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accomodated with BOARD and LODGING. Enquire at this office.

THE Subscriber still continues to act as agent for Applicants for Grants of Land from the Crown, as well as drawing Petitions, and also Conveyances of every description, on the most reasonable terms, from the hours of six o'clock in the morning until one, and from four o'clock in the afternoon until eight, during the summer, and from nine o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon, in winter. S JARVIS.

Register Office, York,
26th June, 1819.

N. B. As he expects a supply of Parchment, those who may wish to do so, may have their Deeds executed no it at a very small additional expence.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore subsisting under the firm of OATES & STOTESBURY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said concern, are requested to pay off their accounts, and those persons having claims against them, are requested to furnish the same to Mr. Edward Oates, who will settle them, and by whom the business will be carried on in future.

EDWARD OATES,
CHARLES STOTESBURY.

York. 7th Sept. 1819.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Tobonson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allan, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thoin, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 34, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAM'L. RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
York, 1st July. 1819.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE
OR
WATERLOO HOUSE,
BY
STILWELL WILSON;

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly Mr. Brown's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that no expense shall be spared to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. W. pledges himself that no exertion shall be wanting to promote the comfort and convenience of those who favor him with their custom: his HOUSE and STABLING shall be well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best quality that the Country affords: and he hopes that upon trial, his accommodation and terms will give general satisfaction.

York, September 8th, 1819.

General Land Agency Office,
YORK, UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expense.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions with it, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be post-paid.

B. GEALE.
J. FITZ-GIBBON.

York, 29th March, 1819 tf—14.

THE Subscriber requests all persons having accounts against him to present them for payment; and those indebted to him are desired to pay the amount without delay.

J. POST. Junr.

York 15th Sept. 1819.

A FARM FOR SALE,

BEING composed of the rear halves of Lots No. 10 & 11, in 2d Concession of Markham, with about 70 acres under improvement; it is well watered & excellent Land. Enquire of

EZEK. BENSON.

York, 21st April, 1819.

LUCRATIVE CONCERN.

TO be Sold on the most liberal terms, (and immediate possession given,) with a credit of four years, if desired, an old established DISTILLERY, with all the necessary apparatus for carrying on an extensive business, together, with a new BREWERY and MALT KILN, DWELLING HOUSE, Stabling Stores, &c. &c. and upwards of two acres of land in Town Lots, well watered and most advantageously situated in the flourishing little village of Port Hope, in the Newcastle District. This purchase is particularly deserving the attention of those who may wish to carry on a very lucrative branch of business with a moderate capital. For further particulars, apply to the Editor, or to Charles Fothergill Esq. at Port Hope.

York, 9th Sept. 1819.

MR. GEORGE O'BRYAN,

STUCCO WORKER & PLAISTERER,
Late of the County of Tipperary, Ireland,

SHOULD this advertisement meet the eye of the above named young man, he is hereby informed, that agreeable to his invitation contained in a letter dated, York, U. C. in October last, his sister has arrived in this country; but, to her inexpressible mortification, every enquiry for him at York, has proved ineffectual, but in the hope that he may still reside in this Province, or in a situation where this advertisement may come under his notice, his sister takes this method of acquainting him, that she is now residing at Messrs. Piggot & Gurnetts, Ancaster, U. C. where she trust he will instantly repair & relieve her mind from the excessive grief, which the disappointment alluded to has occasioned.

Should any person be able to give Miss O'Bryan any information respecting her brother, they would confer on her an invaluable favor, if they would do so, by means of a letter to her as above.

FOR SALE,

THAT delightful FARM, No. 14, in the first Concession of the Township of York, on the west side of flourishing Yonge-Street, containing 210 Acres, 40 of which are under cultivation and of an excellent quality. This valuable property needs no encomiums, as it is well known, being owned by the Subscriber. There is an excellent Dwelling-house, 30 by 50 feet, a Barn of the same dimensions, suitable Out-houses, a never failing Well, 200 bearing Apple Trees, and a valuable Mill Seat on this Lot.—For further particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises, only EIGHT MILES from York, and one Mile from Arnold's Mills.

THOMAS HUMBERSTON.

July 1, 1819.

THE price of the Farm advertised by the subscriber, in the fourth page of this paper, is three thousand dollars; one half to be paid down, the remainder in twelve months.

THOMAS HUMBERSTONE.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscribers have opened a Store in the Market Place, next door to Messrs. Wood & Anderson, and now offer for sale on very reasonable terms for ready money, an assortment of

Choice Dry Goods,

comprising nearly every article in the line;

Liquors and Groceries,

Sundry HARDWARE Articles.

Gentlemen's, Youths and Children's fine beaver Hats, a few Militia Officer's Hats, full mounted, a small collection of Jewellery, consisting of Silver Watches, Gold Seals, Brooches, Rings, Breast-pins, &c. A quantity of Glass Ware & Crockery, with a variety of other articles.

McGINNIS & MONT. GOMERIE.

York, 4th August 1819. tf—32.

General Land Agency Office,
York, 24th May, 1819.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the undermentioned Lands, viz.

Home District, Upper Canada.

WHITBY.

South ½ of 28 — 4th Concession — 28, — 4th do. } 500 Acres
— — 5, — 6th do.

SCARBORO'.

Lot No. 16, in 1st Concession, — 19, — 4th do. } 400 do.

CLARKE.

Lot No. 20, & 4 in the 1st Con. — 3, & 4th — 2d — 3, & 4th — 3d } 200 do.

HAMILTON.

Lot. No. 25, in 4th Concession — 26, do. } 400.

BENJAMIN GEALE,
JAMES FITZGIBBON.

NOTICE.

BOOKS of Subscription for the Bank of Kingston are now open at the Store of Messrs Wood and Anderson.

York 1st Sept. 1819.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

A BARGAIN.

FOR Sale Lot No. 70, on the East side of Yonge Street, on which is an excellent pine Log House erected, six acres cleared & fenced, and a famous spring of water; likewise, Lot No. 35 in the township of Vaughan, in the Home District. The above *Land* will be sold for less then could be imagined. Any person wishing to purchase the above, will get the necessary information by writing to the Subscriber in the Township of Haldimand, in the District of New-Castle.

JOHN GROVER.

York, 5th June, 1819.

GEORGE DAWSON returns his sincere thanks to the Gentlemen of this town and its vicinity, for the liberal ~~encouragement~~ he has hitherto met with, and continues to receive in his line of business, and begs leave to make known to them, that he intends, should a sufficient number of subscribers offer to support the same, to establish a Reading Room, he now receives the following News-Papers:

New York Spectator, twice a week; Albany Gazette, do. do. City Gazette, St. John's New Brunswick; New Brunswick Courier; Montreal Herald; Canadian Conrant; Upper Canada Herald; Niagara Spectator; Upper Canada Phœnix; Geneva Gazette. He has likewise ordered Philadelphia, Boston, Halifax, & Quebec papers. Spirit of the English Magazines and Reviews, published at Boston twice a month, and will always have the latest magazines and reviews. He will furnish a decent Room with fuel and candles.

York, August 23d. 1819. 35.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of wild Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. THOS. HAMILTON, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods
AND
Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES, IN CASH,

will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American *Bank Notes*

exchanged, at a small discount.

tf—12.

WRITING PAPER.

A FEW Reams of good Post and Foolscap Paper for sale, cheap.

FOR SALE.

A small schooner of about 30 tons burthen, in good repair, with a good cabin and forecastle, anchor, cable, rigging, sails, &c. complete: which will be sold very cheap for cash or short approved credit. For particulars apply to this office, or of Mr. Mosley auctioneer.

York, 1st. Sept. 1819.

Land for Sale.

LOT No. 5 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Gosfield Eastern Division & Acres
Western District, 200
The Northerly parts of No. 25 & 26 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Dereham, District of London, 200
North half of Lot No. 24 and the Southerly part of No. 24 in the said Township of Dereham, 200
Lot No. 21 in the 9th Concession do. do. 200
Lot No. 27 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Murray, in the District of Newcastle 200
1000

Part of Lot No. 7 South side of Hospital Street in the Township of York containing, 3-4 of an acre

ALSO.

A Good new two Story Dwelling HOUSE, Store House, Stable and other out Houses, situate opposite the Church in the said Town of York, the said House is well finished with four rooms on the lower floor, and seven on the upper floor, with a good Cellar under the kitchen, and a durable well of excellent water in the said Cellar, also a good two horse pleasure Waggon, and one do. one horse do. do.

EZEK. BENSON.

York, 30th March, 1819. tf—14.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

PRICE OF PROVISIONS
In the York Market during the week, ending the 4th day of September, 1819.

ARTICLES.	PER.	Dollar 5/ 6d					
		From £.	s.	d.	To £.	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	6
Mutton	——	0	0	3	0	0	7
Veal	——	0	0	6	0	0	7
Pork	——	0	0	6	0	0	7
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geese	do.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7
Butter	——	0	0	1	0	1	3
Eggs	doz.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes	——	0	0	0	0	2	0
Oats	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Turnips	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	3
Flour	cwt.	0	0	0	0	15	0
Do.	bl.	0	0	0	1	5	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hay	ton	3	0	0	0	0	0
Wood	cord	0	0	0	0	12	6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail Four Dollars and a Half. The subscription to be paid in *advance*, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 3 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsequent.
5 lines & under,	2s. 6d	7½d.
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d per line, the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. An advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 5s. for the first insertion.—A reasonable allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is to stand when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - - *Glengarry*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - *Brockville*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville*
J. Macauley, Esq. - - *Kingston*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - *Belleville*
Major Rogers, - - - - *Newcastle*
J. G. Bethune, Esq. - - *Hamilton*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - *Toronto*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - *Ancaster*
Jr. Crooks, Esq. - - - *Niagara*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - *Queenston*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point*
M. Burwell, Esq. - - - *Port Talbot*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - *Sandwich*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - - *Amherstburg*

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R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. III. YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1819. No. 42.



UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the twenty eighth day of September instant, and to all others whom it may concern,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the sixteenth day of August last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament, to the twenty eighth day of September instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the first day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Shear or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Burford: and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all Orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table:

	Sterling.
Two hundred Acres,	£16 17 6
Three hundred Acres,	24 11 7
Four hundred Acres,	32 5 8
Five hundred Acres,	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres,	47 13 10
Seven hundred Acres,	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres,	63 2 0
Nine hundred Acres,	70 16 1
One thousand Acres,	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres,	86 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres,	93 18 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £5 14 1

J. SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)
On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency, The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 8th April, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Representative of HENRY GROAT, to take out the Lease of the Clergy Reserve, No. 31 in the 3d Concession of Whitby, within six months from this date; or on failure thereof the Lot will be Leased to EDWARD STARR.

By Order of His Excellency, the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.
6m.—16.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th April, 1819.

IT being desirable to open the Road to Penetangushene, which commences on the North Side of Kempenfelt Bay, in Lake Simcoe, His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, this day, has been pleased to Order, that to such persons qualified to receive Grants from the Crown, as are able and willing to perform Settlement Duty, Locations of Two Hundred Acres will be made, upon their undertaking to begin their Settlement Duty within One Month after receiving the Certificate of Location, and continuing the same, until a Dwelling House be erected, and Ten Acres cleared adjacent to the Road, and one half of the Road in front of the Location also cleared.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York, 18th April 1819.

THE Period for Proffer to Lease the Privilege of taking Ore on the Crow River, is extended to Six Months from this date, in order to afford time to CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq. and others, to make Specific proposals, which are expected, rather to secure the advantage of Iron Works than to raise a Revenue.

By order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York 15th April 1819.

WHEREAS no vacant Land being found in the District of Niagara, it is not expedient to appoint a Board to locate deserving Settlers therein, yet to facilitate applicants for Land, it is ordered that in future the personal attendance of applicants for Land (being natives of the Province) may be dispensed with, their Petitions being respectively accompanied by a Certificate from a Commissioner appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, that their Petitioner is deserving of encouragement as an industrious and Loyal subject, and has taken the Oath of Allegiance.

His Excellency is pleased to appoint Commissioners for the above purpose in the District of Niagara,

JOHN SYMINGTON Esq.	*Niagara.*
THOMAS DICKSON Esq.	*Queenston.*
HON. THOMAS CLARK.	*Stamford.*
JOHN WARREN Esq.	*Fort Erie.*
ABRAHAM NELLES Esq.	*Grimsby.*

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

MILL SEAT.

THE Lot No. 4, 3d Concession in the Township of Chinguacousy containing 200 Acres of Land, and comprising a valuable Mill-Seat, will be granted for the purpose of affording to settlers the accommodation of a Grist and Saw Mill. Conditions of grant to be seen at the Surveyor General's Office in the Town of York. JOHN SMALL.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th July, 1819.

Executive Council Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to John Levy Jacobs or his representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number one hundred and forty five in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, otherwise it will be thrown open and granted to another applicant.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 25th August, 1819.

THE Order in Council of the 18th instant, respecting locations subject to Settling Duties, being revised, it is ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that all Locations of Land, subject to Settlement Duty, made prior to this date be rescinded, & the land otherwise disposed of, if certificate of the Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, within the time limited in the Ticket of Location, and the Patent sued out within three months thereafter: And that all locations subject to Settlement Duty hereafter to be made will be rescinded and the land otherwise disposed of, if certificate of Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, within eighteen months of the date of the order for such Location, and the Patent sued out within three months thereafter.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Coun.
6m. 34.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying two Townships of Land, containing about 70,000 acres each, in the Western District, bounded on the East by the division line between the London and Western Districts, on the South by the Moravian Township and the Townships of Camden and Chatham, on the West by the Shawanese Township, and on the North by the Northern Boundary of the last mentioned Township, produced on an East course until it intersects the division line between the said Districts.

Also for the survey of the Shawanese Township above mentioned.

To be paid for in land by a per centage on the Land Surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this Office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

Likewise, a Township situate on the South side of Kempenfelt Bay, and bounded Easterly by the Western shore of Lake Simcoe.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

TO BE LET,

THE House in which the Editor lately resided, nearly opposite the Steam Boat Wharf. Enquire at the Printing Office.

MR. GEORGE O'BRYAN.
STUCCO WORKER & PLASTERER.
Late of the County of Tipperary, Ireland.

SHOULD this advertisement meet the Eye of the above named young man, he is hereby informed, that agreeable to his invitation contained in a letter dated York, U. C. in October last, his sister has arrived in this country; but, to her inexpressible mortification, every enquiry for him at York, has proved ineffectual, but in the hope that he may still reside in that Province, or in a situation where this advertisement may come under his notice, his sister takes this method of acquainting him, that she is now residing at Messrs. Pigg & Garnetts, Ancaster, U. C. where she trust he will instantly repair & relieve her mind from the excessive grief, which the disappointment alluded to has occasioned.

Should any person be able to give Miss O'Bryan any information respecting her brother, they would confer on her an invaluable favor, if they would do so, by means of a letter to her as above.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Savannah Steam Packet.—This fine vessel sailed from Tranmere, on the Cheshire side of the Mersey, on Friday last—the whole strength of her steam was applied (between seventy and eighty horse power) but she was completely beat round the Rock Perch, by the Waterloo steam-packet, between Liverpool and Belfast. The latter vessel has two engines of thirty horse power each, and is completely rigged with sails, and is calculated to carry nearly 150 tons. We had an opportunity last week of viewing the Savannah, and we may safely take upon ourselves to say, that a more handsome specimen of naval architecture never entered a British port. She is calculated to carry about 340 tons, of which nearly 200 tons are occupied by her machinery.—The paddle wheels on each side are about 14 feet in diameter—each wheel has eight paddles of wood, nearly three inches thick, and four feet in length by two feet in breadth, connected by strong double chains, working in the midway, between stem and stern. The state cabin, which is entirely wainscotted with mahogany, tastefully inlaid, is 24 feet long, and perhaps 12 feet in width—on the sides are the cots, twenty in number, and admirably calculated for comfort and accommodation.—The floor is painted to imitate a tesselated pavement, looking glasses are let into the mast which divides the cabin, and this arrangement gives a pleasing effect to the *tout ensemble*. —The approach to the cabin, from the deck, is by a convenient staircase. There are a great number of other accommodations for passengers, and the whole is highly creditable to American mechanism and ingenuity. We had some conversation with the Captain (Rogers) who is not remarkable for being communicative —and from the purport of his answers, we are inclined to believe, that the rumour of the vessel being a *present* to the Emperor Alexander is totally groundless —but we are nevertheless of opinion that the Czar *may purchase it*—if he likes it. The fact is, the Savannah is sent to Europe merely as a specimen of Transatlantic ship architecture, and will become the property of the "highest bidder."—A silent civility pervades the whole of the crew, from the Captain to the cabin cook, for which the whole inclusive may have private reasons, which it is no business of ours to enquire into.—*Chester Chronicle.*

Recent Martyrdom.—The following particulars of an event, which occurred in Smyrna last April, have been transmitted by an English gentleman in that quarter:—

Athanasius, a Greek Christian, 24 years of age, was the son of a boatman, who carried on a small trade in the Archipelago. The gains of the father being unable to support the son, or the business sufficiently great to require his assistance, he was obliged to look out for employment in some other way. He engaged in the service of a Turk, who, being pleased with his conduct, considered him as a proper object for exercising his influence in converting him to the Mahometan faith. After holding out great offers, he ultimately prevailed on him to renounce Christianity, in the presence of the Meccamay, who is the Turkish Judge and Bishop. He continued in the service for a year after, when he quitted it, and having experienced severe reproofs of conscience for his apostacy he made a pilgrimage to Mount Achos, where there are many convents, from which he returned some months after.

On his arrival at Smyrna, in the costume of a Greek monk, he proceeded immediately to the Meccamay, expressed his repentance at renouncing the Christian faith, and his resolution to abjure the tenets of the Mahometan. On this he was confined in a dungeon, and endured the torture with the greatest fortitude, persisting in his resolution to die a Christian. A day was then appointed for his execution in the most public part of Smyrna, & opposite one of the principal mosques: and he was led to the scaffold bound, attended by the Turk sh guards. Here he was offered his life, nay, houses, money, in short riches, if he would still continue in the Mahometan creed; but no temptation could induce Athanasius again to apostatize.

On this occasion a Turkish blacksmith was employed to decapitate him. As a last attempt, however, to effect, if practicable, a change of opinion, the executioner was directed to cut part of the skin of his neck, that he might feel the edge of the sword. Even this, however, failed of success. He was then ordered to kneel on the ground, when he declared, with a calm and resigned countenance, that "he was born with Jesus, and would die with Jesus!" At one blow the head was struck off. The guards then instantly threw buckets of water on the neck & head of the corpse, to prevent the multitude of surrounding Greek spectators from dipping their handkerchiefs in his blood, to keep as a memorial of the event so remarkable. The body was publicly exposed for three days, the head placed between the legs, and afterwards given up to the Greeks, by whom it was decently interred, in the principal church yard of Smyrna. This is the third instance of the kind which has occured at Smyrna during the last twenty years.

At the Derby Assizes, Nathaniel Hulton, of New Mills, in that county, was indicted for a most ferocious assault upon a game keeper, whose nose Hulton actually bit off, besides other ill treatment of so severe a kind as nearly to cause his death. Hulton was one of the *worthies* who *suffered* under the Suspension Act, and being confined in Reading gaol, attracted the notice and care of Lord Folkestone who indicted the gaoler for not permitting his Lordship to visit Hulton and his fellow prisoner. Hulton feeling so great an interest to be excited in his welfare, upon his release returned to his calling as a most active Radical Reformer, and successful speech-maker. He has attended many of the public meetings lately held in Cheshire and Lancashire. He also came to Smithfield meeting, and on his return from thence was arrested upon a magistrate's warrant for killing game on a Sunday. The Reformer, fresh from the lectures on liberty which had heard in Smithfield, could not brook this restraint on his personal liberty, and committed the assault above stated, of which he was convicted. He behaved, during his trial, with great insolence, and made a vehement speech in defence. He was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, and to be kept at hard labor.

PARIS, Aug. 4.

"His Majesty, desirous of recompensing the services rendered to the State by the Marshal Duke de Feltre, who, after officiating ten years as Minister of War, died without fortune, has, on the report of Mr. Dessoles, President of the Council of Ministers, granted to his widow a pension of 15,000 francs."

Extract of a private letter.

BILBOA, July 22.

The principal object of these proceedings against Don Onis, M. Pizarro, and M. Casa d'Irujo, is connected with the treaty of cession of the Floridas, in which these Diplomatists, it is said, have exceeded the king's intentions. The enemies of these ministers endeavor to give to this fault the colour of treason. By the cession of the Floridas, say they, the party secretly favorable to the insurgents, was desirous of exasperating England, and thus inducing her to acknowledge the Governments of Buenos Ayres and Chili. This accusation is doubtless too severe; but if the king's ministers have acted against his orders, or even without orders, no astonishment can be entertained at the rigorous measures adopted against them by a Monarch, who finds himself, on all sides, perplexed by concealed obstacles, and secret intrigue.

At the residence of a merchant, arrested at Cadiz, have been found letters from London, which anticipate the movement which was on the point of execution amongst the troops. It had been ascertained, that the English at Gibraltar received expresses from Cadiz, which contained an exaggerated account of the symptoms of the insurrection; already, they stated, the troops were in march for Madrid. At the same time, England works at the grand armament of General Devereux and the proceedings of Colonel Macirone. It appears that General O'Donnel has discovered evident traces of some foreign intrigues.

BRUSSELS, July 24.

Accounts from Lille, say, that in the great plain round that city, in which there are several large houses, such as Roubaix, Tarcoing, and Mouscron, many thousand workmen live, who gain a good livelihood by working in the manufactories. Whilst acts year many Netherland and some English manufacturers have settled here, and from time to time furnished it with work. The jealousy thus excited, and also a diminution of the demand, by which some master manufacturers have been obliged to discharge some workmen, or to lower their wages, have caused first discontent, and then a kind of insurrection. Numerous bands of workmen, armed with sticks, forks, and bars, have assembled in these towns, and demanded that the foreign workmen shall be sent away, threatening if their demand is not complied with, to set fire to the manufactories. The gendarmerie assembled immediately from all quarters, and were supported by some detachments of the garrison of Lille. In several places they have come to blows, and some of the workmen have been wounded, and put under strict confinement. Meantime the spirit of discontent is not allayed in this populous plain, but the magistrates have adopted the best measures to preserve tranquility.

On the 22d ult. several reapers, in the Department of the Rhone, took shelter under an oak, during a violent thunderstorm. The tree was struck with lightning, which, at the same instant, killed a young man 18 years of age, and two children were also struck with it, and they are hardly expected to survive.

In the early part of last month, a dreadful storm burst upon Fontainiere, in the *arrondissement* of Coignac. A person was seated on a stone bench, amidst his family and domestics, when the lightning fell amongst them, and they were all more or less, wounded. After four days suffering, the wife of the farmer died. None of the persons assembled received any electric shock; but it appeared that the ball of fire, which fell amongst them, and then dissipated. None of their cloaths were singed on the outside, but all interiorly.

While the extreme heat has been complained of at Paris, letters from Pau, seven degrees farther south, mention, that the weather lately has been there so stormy and cold, that they have been obliged to resume their winter garments, and to light fires in their apartments. The wheat crop has suffered much from the cold in that quarter.

The mountain which lately moved from its ancient position near Namur has come quite close to the citadel, & blocked up a new road leading to France. The space which it has deserted presents a curious and interesting appearance; its mould being easily crumbled, and impregnated with a mineral substance.

A very curious piece of mechanism, of the nature of a pendulum clock, the completion of which has cost the artist, M. Rovez, 25 years labor, is now exhibiting at Paris. It offers to the eye 13 dial plates, great or small, which indicate, 1st. the age of the mood, the phases of that luminary, her rising, setting, and passage to the meridian; the epacts, and the golden number, for which the indices make their revolution in 19 years. 2d. The diurnal horary circle, subdivided into minutes and seconds of time; the rising and setting of the sun in regard to the inequality of every day in the year; the dominical letters; the solar cyle; for which purposes the indices make their revolution in 22 years. 3d. The annual motion of the earth round the sun; that of the moon round the earth; and the revolution of the celestial signs in their natural order.—4th. The difference of longitude for 42 cities, expressed by the diurnal movement of a circle of copper gilt, in the centre of which is a dial-plate divided into 24 hours, with a pointing of the minutes from 5 to 5, and carrying the sun in the middle in such a manner, that on reading the name of these cities, you see at a look the hour that is in each of them at the moment you make the examination.—This ingenious piece of machinery is put in motion by a counterbalancing weight of only 6lb. For ordinary usage it sounds the quarters and hours, but that can be stopped at will; and in case the pendulum were forgotten to be wound up, it suffices, after having repaired the omission, to bring the minute hand to its place. This simple operation rectifies all the other dials. It is said that a foreign prince is in treaty with M. Rovez to acquire this splendid specimen of mechanical skill.

A correspondent has handed us the following anecdote:—"The late Jame Sutherland, whose death you announced last week, was some time an inmate and lodger in the house of another pauper of eccentric character, Jamie Fairweather, who was attacked with a dangerous distemper, and was attended by a distinguished member of the faculty, who had prescribed some pills to be taken at night.

In the morning, Jamie Sutherland called upon the Doctor, to report the state of his patient. As soon as the Doctor saw Sutherland, he rather rapidly interrogated the messenger—How is he? has he taken his pills? No, replied Sutherland, he had no time—What, not time! No—you ordered the pills to be taken at eight o'clock, but he died at seven!"

Montrose Review.]

Evacuation of Parga.—Letters have been received from the Ionian Islands, dated in the beginning of June, detailing the events which took place on the cession of Parga to the Turks. We collect from them the following particulars:—By Sir T. Maitland's orders, the officer commanding the British garrison at Parga, made known to the inhabitants, that in conformity to arrangements with Ali Pacha, a Turkish force was to enter their territory without delay, but that the English troops would remain for their protection, along with the Turks, until they were able to arrange all their affairs, and complete the emigration.—On receiving this intimation, which was confirmed by the approach of an Ottoman force, the Parganiotes held a consultation, and sent to inform the commandant, that as such was the determination of the British government, they had unanimously resolved, that should one single Turk enter their territory before all of them should have had a fair opportunity of leaving it, they would put to death all their wives & children, and afterwards defend themselves against any force, Turkish or Christian, that should violate the pledge made to them; and that they would fight until only one should survive to tell the story.—The English commandant, perceiving by their preparations that this resolution was irrevocable, instantly despatched information to Sir Thomas Maitland, at Corfu, who sent Gen. Sir Fred. Adam to expostulate with them.—That officer, on his arrival at Parga, observed a large fire in the public square, where the inhabitants had heaped together the bones of their ancestors, collected from the churches and cemeteries. All the male population stood armed at the doors of their respective dwellings; the women and children were within, awaiting their fate; a gloomy and awful silence prevailed. A few of the Primates, with the Protopapa at their head, received Gen. Adam on his landing, and assured him that the meditated sacrifice would be immediately executed, unless he could stop the entrance of the Turks, who had already arrived near the frontier, and effectually protect their embarkation and departure. Fortunately Sir F. Adam found means to prevail on the Ottoman Commandant to halt his force. The Glasgow frigate, Capt. Maitland, which had been sent from Corfu, having arrived, the embarkation commenced, and all the Parganiotes proceeded, under her protection, to Corfu. The Turks, on their entrance, found Parga a desert; and the only signal that marked their reception, was the smoke of the funeral pyle, in which its late inhabitants had consumed the bones of their forefathers. The unfortunate emigrants are now principally at Corfu, waiting, as houseless wanderers, the distribution of the miserable pittance of £48 per head, obtained for them by their protectors, which is to be called a compensation for the loss of their property, their native soil, and social existence. Thus has closed the memorable negociation in a scene of calamity which the most lively imagination could not have anticipated.

The Airthrie Whale.—No circumstance has occurred for many years so highly interesting in natural history as the discovery of the skeleton of the whale, which was found the other day at Airthrie. This gigantic animal, which must have been one of the largest of its tribe, was buried in the soft mud of the Forth, and covered over with a thin coating of muggy soil, which, by means of draining, and other agricultural improvement, is now in the process of being converted into valuable arable land. It is to this improvement we are indebted for the discovery of the skeleton, as it was in deepening a ditch that the workmen of Sir R. Abercrombie, discovered the bones. The deposition of so large a body would have led us to expect that some slight protuberance would have marked the spot where it was laid. This was not the case, however, an uniform flat surface extended all round, and, if ever its grave was marked by an undulation at all, time, that almighty leveller, has completely worn it out.

Since the discovery of the mammoth bones on the Ohio, we know of nothing in natural history at all to compare with this, and to us it is rendered more interesting, as it proves that an animal, the species of which we presume we are still unacquainted with, lived in a situation which could not have been accessible to it at any period since the commencement of the Christianera.

The situation where it lay was within a very short distance of Dunmyat, that hill which forms so prominent a feature in the landscape as viewed from Queenstreet, about sun-set. It is about a mile from the Forth, and that many miles above the point at which it becomes a firth; indeed in its nearest neighborhood the river is so shallow as to be fordable at low water, and to the circumstance the direction of a Roman road is to be attributed, which crossed the river at this spot, and was protected by a camp or fortress which was established on the north bank of the Forth.—These well known circumstances are valuable data upon the occasion, as they afford us indisputable proof of the Forth having flowed at that time in the same channel it does now, and also that the banks of it must have been of solid consistence, ere they would attempt to lead a road across that part of the country, or establish a fortress in the midst of a swamp. This conclusion we know to be a process of time; and, at a period when the industry or ingenuity of mankind had not yet suggested the advantages of draining, we may readily believe that the Romans found them, in respect to firmness, much in the same state they now are; consequently it is to some period, much beyond that of history to which the mind must wander, in the vain pursuit of forming a conjecture as to the time when the base of the Ochil Hills was washed by the tide, & accessible to the inroads of this monarch of the ocean. The discovery of this skeleton sets all question upon the fact beyond a doubt.—The finding of a few oyster shells in this kind of mud, a circumstance of very common occurrence, afforded room for speculation, but now no question can be entertained as to the fact of the sea having covered the whole of this district long after the creation of living animals.

We learn that some single bones of the same species have been occasionally found in the district of the Carse of Falkirk, and we hope to have more information on the subject shortly; meantime we may observe, that the only other skeleton of the whale tribe, found under similar circumstances, that we know of, is one which was discovered in the alluvial soil of Po, at Castel Arquato, near Piacentino, where the remains of two whales lay up. They are both deposited in the museum of the Council of Mines at Milan, and were sent there by Bonaharnois, when Viceroy of Italy. One only is in any thing like a state of preservation; the head and right jaw are entire, several of the ribs remain, and 42 articulations or vertebra, but the length is not one third of the Airthrie skeleton, as it measures only 21 feet. Two other skeletons of the Delphinus tribe are exhibited in the same place—all found in the alluvial soil of the Po.

From the appearance of that country no doubt can be entertained of the sea having once stood at a much higher level. The enormous quantity and variety of shells which occur in various places now removed far inland and far above the present level of the Mediterranean, will not permit of a doubt on this head; but, that the level extended somewhat beyond the limits of that sea, seems to be somewhat confirmed by this recent discovery.

Last summer a swallow built her nest about six feet towards the paddles of the stern, under the projecting part of the deck of the Marion steam-boat, plying to Loch Lomond, Scotland, and had laid several eggs, when unfortunately one windy day the water was thrown so high as to wash the nest completely away. This summer another one has been formed, and now contains four eggs. The bird sits very close when the boat is at anchor opposite Balloch Ferry, and goes up every morning to the mouth of the Loch with the boat, and meets it at the same place in the afternoon on her return; but it is doubted whether any brood will be produced, as the boat is absent every week day on her passage about seven hours.

During the very severe storm of thunder and lighning last week, at Bristol, a mass of caterpillars fell as if from the clouds into a garden there, and were shovelled away by bushels.

A MOVING MOUNTAIN.

A singular and recent event excites the astonishment of the inhabitants of Namur and Dinant. Behind one part of the castle of Namur there is a pretty high mountain (perhaps hill) at the foot of which there was a spring of water, of considerable magnitude, which never dried up. Since the time of the new fortifications of Namur and of its citadel, has been executed, this spring has been choaked up, & has disappeared. The proprietors of all the parts of the mountain perceived that a revolution of some kind was preparing in the interior of their property, nothing could equal their surprise when they became convinced that the powerful action of the waters of the choked up spring was undermining a great part of this mountain, and continued to make it move in a mass, without any sinking or cracks which might assist the observers in their calculations respecting it. he news of this event soon spread; and in a short time the whole part of the road which leads to Dinant has been occupied by one of the points of this mountain; and it has been necessary in consequence to remedy this inconvenience by throwing a bridge over the Meuse, towards the bank which leads to Ivor, the actual residence of count Depatin, formerly commander of Tournay. The people have now given to this mountain the name of the walking mountain; and in fact its motions are perceptible, as well as the direction that the weight of the waters, which daily increases more and more, makes it take towards the bank of the Meuse.

The London Gazette of Aug. 10, contains a long list of Naval and Military Promotion, of which the following is an outline:

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

To be Generals in the Army, commencing with Lieut. General the Hon. Robert Taylor, and ending with Lieut. General Sir C. Green, Bart.

To be Lieut. Generals in the Army, commencing with Major-General John Crocker, and ending with Major-General John Dorrien.

To be Major-Generals in the Army, commencing with Colonel Sir John Elley, K. C. B. of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, and ending with Sir Andrew F. Barnard, K. C. B. of the Rifle Brigade.

To be Colonels in the Army, commencing with Lieut. Colonel Henry Ludlus, of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards, and ending with Alex. MacKenzie, on the half pay of the York Light Infantry Volunteers.

To be Lieut. Colonels in the Army, commencing with Major Edward Sheerman, of the 26th Foot, and ending with Major John W. O'Donoghue, of the 47th Foot.

To be Majors in the Army, commencing with Capt. Donald Macpherson, of the 39th Foot, and ending with Captain Lawrence O'Hara, of the 56th Foot.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Admirals of the Red, commencing with Wm. Swiney, Esq. and ending with George Wilson, Esq.

To be Admirals of the White, commencing with Edward Tyrrel Smith, Esq. and ending with Sir J. Saumarez, Bart. and G. C. B.

To be Admirals of the Blue, commencing with John Child Purvis, Esq. and ending with Sir Edmund Nagle, K. C. B.

To be Vice Admirals of the Red, commencing with Francis Pender, Esq. and ending with Sir Thomas Foley, K. C. B.

To be Vice Admirals of the White, commencing with Rowley Bulcell, Esq. and ending with the Hon. Sir Arthur Kaye Legge, K. C. B.

To be Vice Admirals of the Blue, commencing with Francis Fayerman, Esq. and ending with Matthew Henry Scott, Esq.

To be Rear Admirals of the Red, commencing with Joseph Hanwell, Esq. and ending with Sir Edward Codrington, K. C. B.

To be Rear Admirals of the White, commencing with George Parker, Esq. and ending with Edward Fellows, Esq.

And the undermentioned Captains were also appointed Flag Officers of his Majesty's Fleet:

To be Rear Admiral of the White, Willoughby Thomas Lake, Esq. C. B.

To be Rear Admirals of the Blue, commencing with Sir Charles Ogle, Bart. and ending with Thomas Alexander, Esq.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Mary and Susan, Capt. Curtis, has arrived at this place, with London papers to the 23d, and Liverpool, to the 25th ult. Excepting on the subject of Manchester riots, their contents are uninteresting; but on this fruitful theme of political speculation, they are literally overburthened; and present as many aspects of the present, and anticipations of the future, as peace and safety of the country, as there are hues in the rainbow. On one side, the meeting of the populace though multifarious, is described as in the highest degree orderly, and decorous, and the attack upon them to have been wanton and unnecessary. The people received the different military corps with cheering, until their sabres informed them, that their visit was hostile. On the other hand the marching in regiments under regular leaders, the numerous banners with their inscriptions, the call of several persons to the people to lock their arms fast together round the husting—and other circumstances indicated any thing but a peaceable meeting. And the riot act having according to the ministerial papers, been *hurice read*,—the Magistrates consulted together, and issued a warrant to arrest Hunt. The officers and cavalry who were appointed to execute it, were assailed by heavy vollies of stones and shouts, and they did not use their sabres, but compelled to do it for self defence. Not a single shot was fired by the military. There were 100,000 *persons within view*.

On Wednesday, 18th, there was not the least disturbance in Manchester or Salford. Every thing resumed its wonted appearance. Cheerfulness and confidence were restored, and seemed the happy harbingers of general satisfaction. No precaution was relaxed, the utmost vigilance prevailed on the part of the police, and the military patrolled the streets during the night; but the day and the night were one continued period of quietness. The following notice, in large types, was plentifully posted through the streets, and the attention that has been paid to it by the inhabitants is highly praise-worthy. From its effect proceeded the tranquility above described.

CAUTION.—The Inhabitants of Manchester and Salford are requested not to be out of their own houses after nine at night, during the present disturbed state of these towns."

On Thursday, 19th, the town of Manchester was quiet; but not so in the neighborhood, for large parties were assembled at Middleton, Hayton, and all the adjacent parts, committing the most outrageous depredations on every well dressed individual that passed them. A person who came from Middleton this morning states, that there were at least three thousand assembled there: a portion of the Cheshire Cavalry have been sent to disperse them.

The number of persons present at the Manchester meeting on the 16th was probably little short of 100,000; but the latest accounts show that but three men had been killed, on whose bodies a jury had returned a verdict of *accidental death*; the wounded were about 70, most of them slightly; and when it is considered, what confusion must have arisen, when the cavalry was ordered to disperse the mob, the number is surprisingly small, and shews the forbearance which the armed force must have used, in discharging their duty; had a wanton or vindictive disposition prevailed among them, hundreds, if not thousands of victims must have fallen.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Seditious placards continue to be stuck up, in and about London, calling upon the people—"*To arms! and revenge the murders of your fellow citizens, butchered by the military at Manchester.*"

One of the hand-bills announced a public meeting to be held in Kennington the 23d August, but this meeting was postponed; or rather transferred to Smithfield, and to be held on the 28th instead of the 23d. The printed placard, announcing this meeting, bears the following motto.

"*Universal, Civil, and Religious Liberty.*"

"A public Meeting of the British Metropolis is to be held on the people of the whole Empire. It will be held in Smithfield, on the 25th of August, *six* o'clock, to the afternoon." [An important hour for the peace and safety of London.]

Sir C. Wolseley is invited to the Chair; and the Card closes with the memorable telegraphic despatch of Lord Nelson:

"*England expects every man to do his duty.*"

To guard against the mischievous tendency of this meeting, the civil and military authority have organized every necessary arrangement; but should any riotous proceeding break out, as the night fall must close its proceedings, fears are to be apprehended that the most bloody and horrible crimes will be committed; of which the acts of the authorities will not be the least.

The following, among other regulations, adopted in Manchester, must have a salutary tendency in preserving the public peace.

"The Watch and Ward Act is now put into full operation. This will be a great security to every one. Its powers are very summary, especially against night walkers & skulkers.—The unlawful training of men in the neighbourhood to the use of arms will be put down by force. The following salutary Rules have been put forth by Civil Authorities:

"PUBLIC CAUTION.—To prevent as much as possible any fatal results under the present circumstances, the Boroughreeve and constables of Manchester feel it their duty to issue the following friendly caution:

"When stones are thrown from a crowd, (a practice by which the lives of the Peace Officers and military, on duty, are continually endangered,) the persons offending must be immediately seized, and given up by those about them, or such as did not actually throw a stone may suffer from the firing of the military.

"In the event of stones being thrown, the persons concerned, who are flying from the pursuit of the civil or military authorities should be refused admittance into houses or cellars, which may otherwise be offered into. The occupiers of houses, from the windows or roofs of which stones are thrown, must consider themselves respon sible for all the consequences.

"It is earnestly requested that individuals will avoid collecting in groups or parties in the streets."

Every engine is at work, which falsehood can invent and baseness employ, to interpose the shield of public opinion between the disaffected and their just punishment. We have no fears, however, as to the final result. When the alarm and irritation of the moment have subsided misguided minds will admit the influence of candor and honesty; and then, too, the wilful propagators of delusion will find it their interest to desist.

The present political situation of England is a very serious one. This is, however the constituted authorities are vigilant and efficient, in the discharge of their duty, nothing can save the country from the horrors of an insurrection, which, if not producing a complete revolution, must be attended with incalculable loss of blood and treasure to the country.

The London *Courier* remarks, "It is evident, by our accounts from the disturbed districts, the disaffected, thought checked, are not subdued and it will require a long and steady perseverance in the course which has accomplished the former, finally to produce the latter."

Previous to the meeting at Manchester a large body of men met in the neighborhood of Royton and Middleton, about nine miles distant from the city, for drilling service; they were assembled by the sound of a bugle, and bodies of them marched in military order, with pikes, not unlike the ancient battle axe used by the British infantry, though smaller. Five of these persons, who acted as drill serjeants, were arrested by the magistrates. This meeting smacks very much of rebellion.

The Duke of Wellington was expected to repair to Carlsbad, to join the expected conference of ministers there.

It is said that the Emperor of Russia has ordered four frigates to be fitted out for the purpose of exploring the Polar regions. It is expected that they will arrive in this country, and remain here till the proper period for proceeding on their expedition.

Count Charles de Damas is appointed first Gentleman of the Chamber to the French King, in the room of the Duke of Richelieu.

The Madrid advices state that several detachments of the Royal Guards, and of the *Gardes du Corps*, were marching towards the frontiers of France, for the purpose of escorting the Princess of Saxony, Ferdinand's intended consort, who travels through France. The Duke de l'Infantado is sent to receive her Royal Highness and the marriage is to be solemnized by proxy, the moment the Princess arrives on the Spanish territory.

From Stockholm it is asserted that the good understanding between the Swedish Government and the Court of Petersburgh is more perfect than ever. The Swedish Charge d'Affaires in Russia is said to have received from M. de Nesselrode new assurances of esteem and personal friendship on the part of the Emperor for the King of Sweden.

Numerous arrests have lately been made in the "discontented districts;" at Rochdale, seven men were apprehended, & convey ed to the new Bailey in Manchester under a charge of training bodies of men in military discipline, contrary to the laws.

Letters from Madrid state, that the British Minister at that Court, in announcing the act forbidding British subjects from affording aid or relief to the insurgents of South America, had declared, that this act would not only be rigorously enforced, but that a squadron of ships of war, would be sent to the American seas, to restrain the pirates who sail under the flags of the independent States.—It is certain that the Vengeur and Superb, are now repairing; and that it is reported, they are intended for the service.

NEW-BEDFORD, Sept. 10.

Earthquake.—On Sunday night last, a few minutes before two o'clock, a shock of an earthquake was experienced in this town and vicinity. It commenced with an explosion like that of a heavy cannon, and was immediately succeeded by a loud rumbling noise, which lasted from one to two minutes, during which time the buildings continued to tremble, so that some persons were much alarmed. Its effect on the water was more extraordinary than on the land. We learn from persons who were on watch on board a ship in the harbor, that previous to the shock the water was perfectly calm, but was suddenly agitated as if it had been a violent storm.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-Orleans, to a friend in this city.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 17.

In this place at present, we view nothing but scenes of misery, the hearse for the dead almost constantly going—the sickness proves most fatal amongst the shipping. Twenty ship masters have died within these last three weeks, and scarcely an hour in the day but we see the colors half mast throughout the shipping. The moschettoes were never known to be so numerous or troublesome as they are here this season.

Extract to the Editor, dated,

St. THOMAS, Sept. 2.

You will no doubt have heard ere this reaches you, of the unfortunate result of Admiral Brion's late attack on Cumana—various causes have been assigned for its failure, and the Admiral himself seems to feel that he is entitled to a full participation in the censure that we cannot avoid attaching to the defeat. From a personal knowledge of and conversation with several of the officers attached to the British troops which composed the greater number of the expedition, I find that the forces disembarked, were fully competent to carry the place with ease had the attack been properly conducted, but it unfortunately happened that the leaders were wholly destitute of military abilities, though the principal, Gen. Ourdinatich attained some celebrity for his enterprise and courage. The second in command General English, who had the immediate superintendence of the British troops, had never attained any higher rank than that of a clerk in the commissariat of the army, during the peninsular war. Until some better organization of the troops takes place, we cannot but anticipate a succession of disasters. The whole of the Admiral's squadron are out cruising separate; from which he expects to replenish his coffers, which are at a low ebb. The troops proceeded to form a junction with Bolver, in the interior.

At Marguerita a large transport has arrived from England, with 400 troops, forming the advance of a division, raised by General Devereux, in Ireland; he is himself daily expected with the remainder, who, I am informed, are in an excellent state of discipline, and as he is an officer of talents and experience, much may be expected from him.

From the Richmond Compiler.

Mammoth Peach.—The largest Peach I remember ever to have seen was purchased at the Market-House, by a gentleman of this city, on Wednesday morning last. It measures *eleven* inches round, and weighs *ten ounces*. This one was selected from a number of others, very little inferior to it in size. It grew upon the *Meadow Bridges* plantation, formerly the property of Mr. *Lewis Tuckwant*, now of *Jarvis Storrs*, Esq. within six miles of this city. It is certainly a very uncommon production of the kind.

Extract dated La Guira, 17th August.

The English Expedition from the Island Margaritta to the Main.

This Expedition consisting of 24 vessels, left Margaritta, on the 13th July, and landed at Barcelona, on the 15th, 16th and 17th.—They did not attempt to penetrate into the interior, in consequence of a division, which was prepared to resist them. They directed their course towards Cumana, and on the 3d of August, they attacked Berdones, by land and sea, but they were repulsed. On the 5th they made four assaults upon the Castle of Aqua Santa, but were driven back with great loss, at the same time they experienced the same fate in their attempts upon the batteries of the town, on which occasion they lost a schooner. On the same day the fleet made sail leaving the troops in a state of desperation on shore, where they are now suffering all the miseries of hunger, and those incident to the climate, and where they find lead and lances instead of gold and silver.

Our maritime forces were not collected, and although we had but 5 vessels, the enemy did not dare to attack them. On the 17th, 18th and 19th, our fleet was re-united for the purpose of carrying supplies to Porto Carello.—To facilitate this operation an embargo was laid, and in the mean time a division of troops was operating in the plains of Barcelona. Bermudez, with 800 men arrived to reinforce his friends, but it was too late, they had left the coast, and were flying before the troops. Pereyra who was marching to oppose the enemy, met a convoy of cattle under charge of Tarage—the escort was dispersed and the convoy taken. Pereyra, subsequently attacked Bermudez, who after making a great resistance was defeated, and pursued by our cavalry a distance of six leagues, leaving the field covered with dead bodies, muskets and mules, together with all his materials, the commander only escaping with 20 men. The 13th and 14th were memorable days for the plains of Barcelona, as the enemy was entirely destroyed. Pereyra having completed the destruction of Bermudez, marched against Marino, who, with 200 men was in Angua—he was compelled to fly to the Banks of the Orononko, and our troops who followed him, have extended their operations even to Guyana.

Our maritime forces arrived at Cumana on the 24th. Some of the enemy's vessels were dispersed, and others fled to Margaritta where they have been followed by our squadron for the purpose of destroying them.

Such is the result of the Quixotic expedition of the English from Margaritta, in which they were joined by Hollanders, French and Germans, and in which they have all reaped the reward of their maritime piracy, losing the greater part of their foreign troops, and more than six hundred natives of the corps of Bermudez.

On the west a powerful diversion was attempted. The vanguard of Bolivar, commanded by Santander, penetrated into the kingdom of Santa Fe. The first division under command of Lancis Semmyoth arrived in the valley of Tensa, was attacked and he surrendered at discretion. The common soldiers entered into the royal service, and Semyoth with eight officers were executed.—At the same time Santander was beaten at Salazador in the mountains, and was compelled to fall back upon Bolivar at Cansandre, where with water up to their middle, they wait for the month of October to recommence the campaign.

Paez, who with so much pomp, passed the Apur, with 900 horse, and 200 infantry, arrived at the town of the Cross, when he surrounded 200 of the king's troops. The latter defended themselves with determination, disputing possession of the streets and the houses, with the loss of almost all their officers. Twenty assaults, filled the entrance of their entrenchments with dead bodies, of men and horses. All the Royal officers were killed or wounded; a soldier took the command, and Paez persuing in his attempts was driven back with the loss of 400 killed and 200 wounded, and leaving behind him 400 horses, he was compelled to seek his safety in flight, while the remains of our victorious Locedemonians, placing their wounded brothers on the enemy's horse, fell back on their principal fort at Nutrias. There does not exist a parallel to the intrepidity displayed on this occasion. The soldier that took the command has been rewarded with the Cross of Honor and a pension of 800 dollars. Such is the result of the plans of our enemies, and which has secured the quiet repose of our troops, until the opening of the next campaign."

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 21.

"Our city continues generally healthy; there have occured some new cases of malignant fever among the shipping, steam boats, and strangers. We have had much rain, and the coolest summer thus far that has been experienced for many years.

"You have no doubt, heard of our late hurricane; the force of the wind & sea must have been very terrific; in about two hours the water rose 20 feet perpendicularly, swe pung every thing before it. All human skill and knowledge availed nothing. A hurricane so early in the season, and with such violence and duration, is not recollected by the oldest inhabitant: houses and trees, which had withstood storms for many years, were totally destroyed and swept away. Upwards of 100 human bodies have already been interred in a space of only 30 miles along the coast.—Carcases of animals of various descriptions, sea-fowl and fish, line the shore; it appears literally to have been a war of elements, for the feathered and finny tribes appear to have suffered as much as man and beast.

"Not a vessel that I have heard of has survived the sale between the lake Borgne and Mobile Bay."

FREDONIA, (N. Y.) Aug. 29.

Migration.—Mr. Damon and his wife, with two children, came into this town on Thursday last direct from Boston, (Mass) the whole distance of about 500 miles, they travelled on foot, conveying their little all, together with their youngest child, on their backs; while the little boy, but three of age, faithfully trudged along keeping even pace with them. And what renders this adventure still more singular, is that they traversed a new and heretofore considered impracticable route, through the counties of Cattaraugus and Allegany, a distance of 100 miles of almost a couple wilderness. Mr. Damon is a house joiner, and emigrated to this country with the laudable intention of fixing his residence among us for life.

Ad. Brion has published an official account of the capture of Barcelona:—It state that 1300 of the royal troops were taken, or destroyed; and that consider able magazines of provisions and military stores fell into the hands of the victors, as well as some vessels in the harbor, one or two of which were loaded.

An American paper states that the river Ohio is at present at so low an ebb that steam boats are entirely out of the water, or will scarcely enough to float them. This, it remarks, is astonishing, as it rained three months ago, presented a compass of 1500 miles in length—from one to two miles in breadth—and with a depth almost unfathomable. Now it continues the same article, it is "a small stream, fordable in many places and seeking its way over pebbles like the great Father of waters the Mississippi."

Boundary Line.—It is confirmed, that the commissioners under the treaty of Ghent for running the boundary line between the United States & Lower Canada, have agreed to report, that the 45th degree of north latitude runs about one mile & a half to the southward of *Rouse's Point*; and consequently that this fortified post falls within the British province. It is probable this was anticipated, as the works on that point have long since been discontinued.—In a national point of view this result is of small importance, as, in the event of another war between the United States and England, and the possession of Canada should become a national object, it needs no second sight to foretel, that the former need rely as no other point than that of the bayonet to make a safe lodging in the citadel of Quebec in two months after the declaration!!!—*Boston Centinel.*

On Tuesday of last week, while several men were engaged in ditching, in the town of Wilton, they discovered at a short distance from them, a rattlesnake's mate, (or cousin, as they are denominated) of an enormous size. In the true spirit of *heroism*, they determined to secure the prize, and finally succeeded in killing it. On opening it, they found *eighty-two live young ones, of from nine inches to one foot in length.*

Extract of a letter, received at Baltimore, dated Hamburgh, July 27th, 1819.

"The accounts from Prussia continue to wear a gloomy aspect. The unfortunate division between the king and his subjects threatens some serious consequences. It is said that Field Marshall Blucher is watched closely—Gneisenau next to Blucher in rank, and Governor of Berlin, is under actual arrest. The Prince, Army & people form on one party, while the King with his Ministry and the nobility form the other. Time only can tell what the consequence will be."

YORK, OCTOBER 14, 1819.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor Lady Sarah Maitland, and His Excellency's suite arrived yesterday by the steam boat from Lower Canada.

We understand Messrs. Foster and Troy of this city have nearly finished one of these celebrated —— lines upon an elegant new construction embracing all the advantages of the use of the improved plan, in England. It will be ready for working early in the present week, and may be seen at their Chair Ware Room near the Mansion House St. Paul Street.

We are also authorised to state, that an ingenious gentleman of this city is now employed in constructing a Velocipede on a new plan. How soon the machine is completed, it will be opened for the inspection of the curious of which due notice will be given hereafter.—*Mon. Herald.*

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Our readers, we are sure, will be glad to find that those distinguished eminence the *seditious placards*, are likely to be suppressed by the active and judicious measures of the police both in London Westminster, and Surrey.

The following placard was stuck up in some parts of the metropolis during Wednesday night; among other places, it was stuck up on the door of Lord Sidmouth house:—"To arms——Revenge——The Manchester Murders."—Another placard was also stuck up, enforcing the necessity of a strong attendance on Monday, Kennington-common.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23.

It is rumoured that the office of Comptroller of the Customs, throughout the kingdom, is about to be abolished. The present occupants to have their salaries for life.

A placard was posted up in London on Saturday, deferring the Kennington meeting to a future day, and calling a public meeting of the metropolis in Smithfield on Wednesday. Sir C. Wolseley is invited to take the chair.

Extract of a letter dated Aix-La-Chapelle, August 18—"Since the coolness between the Emperor Alexander and Bernadotte has increased to so great a degree as to leave scarcely any hope of reconciliation, we are not a little curious to ascertain the policy England will observe, should the party among the Swedish nobility who meditate the overthrow of Bernadotte, receive support and encouragement from Russia. The light in which the Swedish monarch is regarded by the other powers of Europe, is best shewn by the fact, that he has already addressed himself to three different courts in order to obtain the hand of a Princess for his son Oscar, and has received a refusal from them all. These three courts are Prussia, Hesse-Cassel, & Mecklenburgh-Schwerin."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mons. Chabert, the celebrated fire eater, exhibited his wonderful capability of resisting the effects of heat, at the theatre, Penzance, on the night of Monday last. After going through the various feats of standing in melting lead, eating burning torches, &c. he concluded by getting into a frame-work, on which was hung a number of rockets, and to which he was to set fire, whilst he remained exposed to the flame, until his clothes were literally burnt from his body. On exhibiting this experiment, the house became filled with smoke, and the sulphurous smell became so intolerable, that the auditory were quickly forced to seek for a purer atmosphere.—But as the means of egress did not allow of their doing this as quickly as was necessary, several persons fainted, and a scene of general confusion ensued. The screams for assistance became loud and piercing ; a cry of fire was raised, and the crowd that quickly assembled, lost no time in breaking through the roof, in order to extricate those imprisoned within, who, by tumbling over each other, had nearly blocked up the ordinary passages. Happily this expedient, by allowing the smoke to evaporate, and giving an opportunity of removing to the open air those who had become insensible, prevented a fatal termination of the disaster, which in all probability, would have otherwise occurred.

The British frigate Orlando has been condemned in India as unseaworthy.

The Phaeton frigate, from England, with a large amount in specie, has arrived at Calcutta.

The ship Mysore, of Calcutta, from Canton for Suez, foundered off Pulo Sapata, in a severe gale, and the capt. (Dobie,) 1st, 3d, and 4th officers, and about 90 lascars, of her crew, perished. She was laden with the produce of China, by an Italian.

A new ship of 1111 tons, pierced for 50 guns, and built for the Imaum of Muscat, was launched at Bombay, in Feb. last. She was named the Shaw Alum.

FROM THE NASHVILLE CLARION.

Passage across the Isthmus of Darien.

Baron Humbolt offers nine points which have each been suggested as suitable points from which a canal across from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean could be made. Gen. Abercrombie made some minute surveys on the same subject some years ago, and laid his calculation and estimate of the labor before the British ministry ; but nothing has been done. It is now supposed that in case an independent government should be established in Mexico, the project will be revived. The waters of the gulf are said to be considerably higher than those in the Pacific ocean ; owing to the trade winds, which, blowing from the east, heap them up and force them to escape through the streights of Florida, thereby occasioning what we call the gulf stream.

By cutting a passage across the Isthmus of Darien, or rather through a flat country, " between the head of Nicuragua in 12 degrees north latitude, says Dampier, and the coast Nicoga, where there are no mountains, would make only 20 miles across a savanna country covered with trees, then the waters would rush through the opening, and by degrees wear a fine and wide channel, till the two oceans would become nearly on the same level."

The navigation to the East Indies would be shortened near ten thousand miles. The waters would recede from the coasts all round the gulf, and increase the territories of the bordering countries.

NOTICE.

MILL SEAT.

AS the Mill Seat to be for grant in the Township of Chinguacousy was erroneously described in this Paper of the 15th of July last, it is hereby notified that the grant for a Mill seat will be of the East halves of Nos. 3 & 4 in the 4th Concession West of the Centre Road in that Township.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.—

ALL Pensioners whose residence is at or near the undermentioned Stations, are required to appear, or by writing to report themselves in future, at the periods specified, to the respective Officers of the Commissariat, in order that the proper forms of Documents relative to pensions for each individual, may be forwarded for their use—

Amherstburg, Fort George, Chippewa, Queenston, York, - - - - - Kingston, Brockville, Bath, Richmond, Glengary,	on or about the 24th Aug. Nov. Feb. May, of each year
Montreal, Chambly, St. Johns Dunmondville, - - - - Williston Henry, - - - - Three Rivers, Kaumaraska, and on the line of communication to New Brunswick & other places nearest Quebec.	on or about the 10th Sept. Dec. Mar. June, of each year.

Commissary General's Office,
Quebec, Aug. 18, 1819.

NOTICE,

HOME-DISTRICT, TO WIT. } IS hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Home District Court, will be holden for this District at the Court House, in the town of York, on the twelfth day of October instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Magistrates, Coroners, Constables and Bailiffs, are desired to take notice that they be then and there present to do and perform those things, which to their respective offices appertain to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office
York, 3d. October, 1819.

NOTICE,

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } IS hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District, at the Court House in the town of York, on the eighteenth day of October instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Magistrates, Coroners, Constables and Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take notice, that they be respectively then and there present to do those things which to them severally belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
York, 3d October, 1819.

To be sold by Auction.

ON the sixteenth day of March next unless previously disposed of by private Contract, the House and premises of WILLIAM FIRTH Esq. situate in York, Upper Canada, consisting of two acres bounded on the north by king-street, on the south by market street and on the east by York street, at the genteel end of the town ; for several years past the house has been occupied by the Legislature during its session. The dimensions and number of its apartments, with the cellars, stables &c. render it a very desirable purchase either for a private gentleman's family, or for an Inn of the first class. The title Deeds can be seen and terms agreed on at the office of the subscriber, in York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

York 1st October 1819. 41tf

BOARDING HOUSE.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accomodated with BOARD and LODGING. Enquire at this office.

General Land Agency Office,
YORK, UPPER-CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expense.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions with it, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be post-paid.

P. GEALE,
J. FITZGIBBON.

York, 29th March, 1819. tf—14.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE
OR
WATERLOO HOUSE,
BY
STILWELL WILSON;

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly Mr. Brown's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that no expense shall be spared to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. W. pledges himself that no exertion shall be wanting to promote the comfort and convenience of those who favor him with their custom : his HOUSE and STABLING shall be well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best quality that the Country affords ; and he hopes that upon trial, his accommodation and terms will give general satisfaction.

York, September 8th, 1819.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscribers have opened a Store in the Market Place, next door to Messrs. Wood & Anderson, and now offer for sale on very reasonable terms for ready money, an assortment of

Choice Dry Goods,

comprising nearly every article in the line ;

Liquors and Groceries,

Sundry HARDWARE Articles.

Gentlemen's, Youths and Children's fine beaver Hats, a few Militia Officer's Hats, full mounted, a small collection of Jewellery, consisting of Silver Watches, Gold Seals, Brooches, Rings, Breast-pins, &c. A quantity of Glass Ware & Crockery, with a variety of other articles.

McGINNIS & MONT. GOMERIE.

York, 4th August 1819. tf—32.

General Land Agency Office,
York, 24th May, 1819.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the undermentioned Lands, viz.

Home District, Upper Canada.

WHITBY,

South ½ of 28 —4th Concession—29,—4th do. —— 8,—6th do. } 500 Acres

SCARBORO',

Lot No. 16, in 1st Concession, —— 19,—4th do. } 400 do.

CLARKE,

Lot No. 20, & 4 in the 1st Con. —— 3, & 4th— 2d —— 3, & 4th— 3d } 200 do.

HAMILTON.

Lot. No. 25, in 4th Concession —— 26, do. } 400.

BENJAMIN GEALE,
JAMES FITZGIBBON.

THE Subscriber requests all persons having accounts against him to present them for payment ; and those indebted to him are desired to pay the amount without delay.

J. POST, Junr.

York 15th Sept. 1819.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore subsisting under the firm of OATES & STOTESBURY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said concern, are requested to pay off their accounts, and those persons having claims against them, are requested to furnish the same to Mr. Edward Oates, who will settle them, and by whom the business will be carried on in future.

EDWARD OATES,
CHARLES STOTESBURY.

York, 7th Sept. 1819.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Tomonson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allan, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thain, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 31, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereto erected, all of which property will be sold and subjected to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAM'L. RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office.
York, 1st July, 1819.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of MOSES DEWER late of the Township of Etobicoke, Deceased, are requested to make immediate payment ; And those who have any demands against said Estate are requested to present their Accounts properly attested for settlement.

CHARLES CAMERON, SAMUEL MERCER, MARY DEWER, } Executors. } Executrix.

Sept. 25th 1819.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

ON the 9th Instant, a middle sized Mare, 4 years old, color bright Sorrel, mane and tail rather lighter, short tail, two hind feet white, and a small star on her forehead.

Whoever will give such information as that she may be found, shall receive four dollars reward from

THOS. MOSELEY.

Said Mare is supposed to be somewhere on the Road between York and the Head of the Lake.

York, 2d. 1819.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

A BARGAIN.

FOR Sale Lot No. 70, on the East side of Yonge Street, on which is an excellent pine Log House erected, six acres cleared & fenced, and a famous spring of water ; likewise, Lot No. 35 in the township of Vaughan, in the Home District. The above *Land* will be sold for less then could be imagined. Any person wishing to purchase the above, will get the necessary information by writing to the Subscriber in the Township of Haldimand, in the District of New-Castle.

JOHN GROVER.

York, 5th June, 1819.

GEORGE DAWSON returns his sincere thanks to the Gentlemen of this town and its vicinity, for the liberal encouragement he has hitherto met with, and continues to receive in his line of business, and begs leave to make known to them, that he intends, should a sufficient number of subscribers offer, to support the same, to establish a Reading Room, he now receives the following News-Papers ;

New York Spectator, twice a week ; Albany Gazette, do. do. City Gazette, St. John's New Brunswick ; New Brunswick Courier ; Montreal Herald ; Canadian Courant ; Upper Canada Herald ; Niagara Spectator ; Upper Canada Phœnix ; Geneva Gazette. He has likewise ordered Philadelphia, Boston, Halifax, & Quebec papers. Spirit of the English Magazines and Reviews, published at Boston twice a month, and will always have the latest magazines and reviews. He will furnish a decent Room with fuel and candles.

York, August 23d. 1819. 35.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Sreet, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of wild Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 } Whitchurch. 4th Concession. }

LUCRATIVE CONCERN.

TO be Sold on the most liberal terms, and immediate possession given, with a credit of four years, if desired, an old established DISTILLERY, with all the necessary apparatus for carrying on an extensive business, together, with a new BREWERY and MALT KILN, DWELLING HOUSE, Stabling Stores, &c. &c. and upwards of two acres of land in Town Lots, well watered and most advantageously situated in the flourishing little village of Port Hope, in the Newcastle District. This purchase is particularly deserving the attention of those who may wish to carry on a very lucrative branch of business with a moderate capital. For further particulars, apply to the Editor, or to Charles Fothergill Esq. at Port Hope.

York, 9th Sept. 1819.

FOR SALE,

THAT delightful FARM, No. 14, in the first Concession of the Township of York, on the west side of flourishing Yonge-Street, containing 210 Acres, 40 of which are under cultivation and of an excellent quality. This valuable property needs no encomiums, as it is well known, being owned by the Subscriber. There is an excellent Dwelling-house, 30 by 50 feet, a Barn of the same dimensions, suitable Out-houses, a never failing Well, 200 bearing Apple Trees, and a valuable Mill Seat on this Lot—For further particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises, only EIGHT MILES from York, and one Mile from Arnold's Mills.

THOMAS HUMBERSTON.

July 1, 1819.

THE price of the above Farm is three thousand dollars ; one half to be paid down, the remainder in twelve months.

T. H.

WRITING PAPER.

A FEW Reams of good Post and Foolscap Paper for sale, cheap.

NOTICE.

BOOKS of Subscription for the Bank of Kingston are now open at the Store of Messrs. Wood and Anderson.

York 1st Sept. 1819.

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. THOS. HAMILTON, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods
AND
Groceries,

will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES,
IN CASH,

will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American *Bank Notes*

exchanged, at a small discount.

tf—12.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor, Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.
In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	Dollars & Sc. From £. s. d.	To £. s. d.
Beef	lb.	0 0 3	0 0 5 1-2
Mutton	——	0 0 5	0 0 7
Veal	——	0 0 6	0 0 7 1-2
Pork	——	0 0 5	0 0 6
Fowls	pair	0 0 0	0 2 0
Turkeys	each	0 0 0	0 7 6
Geese	——	0 0 0	0 3 9
Cheese	lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7 1-2
Butter	——	0 1 0	0 1 3
Eggs	doz.	0 0 0	0 1 0
Wheat	bush.	0 0 0	0 3 9
Peas	——	0 0 0	0 3 9
Potatoes	——	0 0 0	0 2 0
Oats	——	0 0 0	0 2 6
Turnips	——	0 0 0	0 1 3
Cabbages	head	0 0 0	0 0 3
Flour	cwt.	0 0 0	0 15 0
Do.	bl.	0 0 0	1 5 0
Tallow	lb.	0 0 0	0 1 0
Lard	——	0 0 0	0 1 0
Hay	ton	0 0 0	3 0 0
Wood	cord	0 0 0	0 12 6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum ; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance, viz. the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsequent.
5 lines & under,	2s. 6d.	7 1-2d.
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 6d. per line, the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. No advertisement above 10 lines will be charged less than 3s. for the first insertion.—A great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is evident when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

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Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - *Kingston*
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J. G. Bethune, Esq. - - *Hamilton*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - *Toronto*
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UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. III. YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1819. No. 43.



UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the twenty eighth day of September instant to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the sixteenth day of August last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament, to the twenty eighth day of September instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the first day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Shear or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Burford: and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Otford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table:

	Sterling.
Two hundred Acres,	£16 17 6
Three hundred Acres,	24 11 7
Four hundred Acres,	32 5 6
Five hundred Acres,	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres,	47 13 10
Seven hundred Acres,	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres,	63 2 0
Nine hundred Acres,	70 16 1
One thousand Acres,	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres,	86 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres,	93 19 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £3 14 1

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)
On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th April, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Representative of HENRY GROAT, to take out the Lease of the Clergy Reserve, No. 31 in the 3d Concession of Whitby, within six months from this date; or on failure thereof the Lot will be Leased to EDWARD STARR.

By Order of His Excellency, the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.
Gov.—16.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th April, 1819.

IT being desirable to open the Road to Penetanguishene, which commences on the North Side of Kempenfelt Bay, in Lake Simcoe, His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, this day, has been pleased to Order, that to such persons qualified to receive Grants from the Crown, as are able and willing to perform Settlement Duty, Locations of Two Hundred Acres will be made, upon their undertaking to begin their Settlement Duty within One Month after receiving the Certificate of Location, and continuing the same, until a Dwelling House be erected, and Ten Acres cleared adjacent to the Road, and one half of the Road in front of the Location also cleared.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York, 13th April 1819.

THE Period for Profter to Lease the Privilege of taking Ore on the Crow River, is extended to Six Months from this date, in order to afford time to CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq. and others, to make Specific proposals, which are expected, rather to secure the advantage of Iron Works than to raise a Revenue.

By order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York 13th April 1819.

WHEREAS no vacant Land being found in the District of Niagara, it is not expedient to appoint a Board to locate deserving Settlers therein, yet to facilitate applicants for Land, it is ordered that in future the personal attendance of applicants for Land (being natives of the Province) may be dispensed with, their Petitions being respectively accompanied by a Certificate from a Commissioner appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, that their Petitioner is deserving of encouragement as an industrious and Loyal subject, and has taken the Oath of Allegiance.

His Excellency is pleased to appoint Commissioners for the above purpose in the District of Niagara,

JOHN SYMINGTON Esq.	*Niagara.*
THOMAS DICKSON Esq.	*Queenston.*
HON. THOMAS CLARK.	*Stamford.*
JOHN WARREN Esq.	*Fort Erie.*
ABRAHAM NELLES Esq.	*Grimsby.*

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

MILL SEAT.

THE Lot No. 4, 3d Concession, in the Township of Chinguacony containing 200 Acres of Land, and comprising a valuable Mill-Seat, will be granted for the purpose of affording to settlers the accommodation of a Grist and Saw Mill. Conditions of grant to be seen at the Surveyor General's Office in the Town of York. JOHN SMALL.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th July, 1819.

Executive Council Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to John Levy Jacobs or his representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number one hundred and forty five in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, otherwise it will be thrown open and granted to another applicant.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 25th August, 1819.

THE Order in Council of the 18th instant, respecting locations subject to Settling Duties, being revised, it is ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that all Locations of Land, subject to Settlement Duty, made prior to this date be rescinded, & the land otherwise disposed of, if certificate of the Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, within the time limited in the Ticket of Location, and the Patent sued out within three months thereafter: And that all locations subject to Settlement Duty hereafter to be made will be rescinded and the land otherwise disposed of, if certificate of Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, within eighteen months of the date of the order for such Location, and the Patent sued out within three months thereafter.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Coun.
6m. 34.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying two Townships of Land, containing about 70,000 acres each, in the Western District, bounded on the East by the division line between the London and Western Districts, on the South by the Moravian Township and the Townships of Camden and Chatham, on the West by the Shawanese Township, and on the North by the Northern Boundary of the last mentioned Township, produced on an East course until it intersects the division line between the said Districts.

Also for the survey of the Shawanese Township above mentioned.

To be paid for in land by a per centage on the Land Surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this Office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

Likewise, a Township situate on the South side of Kempenfelt Bay, and bounded Easterly by the Western shore of Lake Simcoe.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 19th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Shefield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

MR. GEORGE O'BRYAN.

STUCCO WORKER & PLAISTERER.

Late of the County of Tipperary, Ireland.

SHOULD this advertisement meet the Eye of the above named young man, he is hereby informed, that agreeable to his invitation contained in a letter dated, York, U. C. in October last, his sister has arrived in this country; but, to her inexpressible mortification, every enquiry for him at York, has proved ineffectual, but in the hope that he may still reside in this Province, or in a situation where this advertisement may come under his notice, his sister takes this method of acquainting him, that she is now residing at Messrs. Piggot & Garnette, Ancaster, U. C. where she trust he will instantly repair & relieve her mind from the excessive grief, which the disappointment alluded to has occasioned.

Should any person be able to give Miss O'Bryan any information respecting her brother, they would confer on her an invaluable favor, if they would do so, by means of a letter to her as above.

BOARDING HOUSE.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accomodated with BOARD and LODGING. Enquire at his office.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The City, one o'clock.—There has been little or no business doing at the stock exchange for the last four or five days; the varintion has not been 4-8 or 1-4 per cent. Yesterday a failure of some consequence was announced; and this morning another, but the latter is for a small account. We are sorry to state several more are expected previous to settling day, which is the 26th inst.—*Courier.*

A letter from Portsmouth, dated Aug. 23, says—"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been cruising about Spithead and St. Helen's all day, attended by his squadron, and is now steering for Cowes Roads, where moorings are laid down for the yatch." His cruise being now ended, his royal highness is expected to return immediately to London or Brighton.

Prince Leopold left Edinburgh on Friday last on his way to Perth, where he was to remain one night, and we understand it is his intention to proceed to Dunkeld, where he will visit his grace the duke of Atliol. On his way to Inverness, he will visit also the duke of Gordon and the marquis of Huntley.

Globe Office, Tuesday, 24th, 1-2 past four o'clock.

The lords commissioners met in the house of lords at four o'clock, when parliament was further prorogued to the 2d November. The commissioners were—the lord chancellor, the duke of Wellington, and the earl of Liverpool.

We understand the reformers do not intend to hold their meeting at Smithfield, as announced for to-morrow.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26.

A letter received from our correspondent at Manchester, informs us, that the rumors in circulation yesterday, respecting the liberation, and likewise the final committal of Hunt and his accomplices, on the charge of high treason, are totally without foundation, no further examination since last Friday having taken place, the particulars of which are given below.

It is very probable, that on to-morrow, the case will undergo a thorough investigation.

Our readers are already apprised, that at the late assizes for the county of Warwick, a bill of indictment was found by the grand jury against major Cartwright, M. Wooler, George Edmonds, Charles Maddocks, and Wm. G. Lewis, " for conspiring to elect and return, without lawful authority, Sir Charles Wolseley, bart. as a member to represent the inhabitants of Birmingham in the commons house of Parliament." The indictment has since been removed by *certiorari* into the court of King's Bench, and will come on for trial at the next Warwick assizes, in the *nisi prius* court. The defendants have all given bail to appear and plead to the charge in the King's Bench next term.

General D'Everenx, accompanied by major Young and Captain Smith, arrived here on Tuesday in the Waterloo steam packet from Dublin.

On Sunday last, the Tribune frigate sailed for the Irish station.

It is said there have been no fewer than fifty thousand applications made to the colonial office to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.

An establishment on Mr. Owen's plan will, it is affirmed, be tried on a small scale in the vicinity of Leads.

The strongest proof of the health of the metropolis was given in the weekly bill of mortality, ending 26th July, in which it was stated, that in the 97 parishes within the walls, there was *not one burial!*

We have heard that a pension of £100 per annum, is to be granted to Birch during his life; and if his death takes place now, which is not expected, the reversion is to be given to his wife. A hand some subscription is commenced for him in Stockport, which is expected in a few days to amount to £200.

A few days ago a dreadful accident occurred to the Holyhead Mail, within a mile of St. Albans, on its way from town. The accident was solely occasioned by the driver of the Chester Mail, who, in attempting to pass the Holyhead Mail on the wrong side of the road, crossed the leaders of the latter, and turning them up a bank, upset the coach. Several of the passengers were severely hurt; they were conveyed to the Wool-pack inn, St. Albans, where one of them, an iron-master of the neighborhood of Dudley, died soon after from the injury he had sustained; the other passengers received immediate medical aid, and it is hoped they are doing well. The coachman & guard were both hurt, but not so much as to prevent their coming forward to the extent of their ground.

The Duke of Wellington arrived in town on Friday evening, after having inspected the frontier fortresses of the Netherlands. It will be recollected that we stated this to be precisely the object of his grace's journey, when our contemporaries were sending him to Carlsbad, to Warsaw, and upon a mission expedient of reconciliation between Sweden and Russia.

Corn Exchange, Aug. 23.—The ports are now shut against the importation of every description, of foreign grain for home consumption, for the next three months, yet the wheat trade was very heavy this morning, and 2s. per quarter cheaper than on this day week, having a large supply of new wheat from Essex, and the quality much finer than was expected. The arrival of oats (particularly foreign) since last Monday, have been large, which were taken off slowly, and in small quantities, at a decline of 1s per quarter. In barley, peas and beans there is but little doing; prices nominally the same as last week.

Wheat (English) 80s to 76s; wheat (foreign) 60s to 74s; rye 32s to 36s, barley 34s to 38s.

Loss of Ten Davies' Straits Fishery Ships.

HULL, Aug. 21.

A letter has been received here which states the loss of the following Davies' Straits ships, viz:—Ocean, Samuels, and Equestris, of Hull; Sisters, of Kirkaldy; Majestic, of London; Ruth, Royal Bounty, and Thomas and Ann, of Leith; Mary Ann and Tay, of Dundee. The crews are all saved. The above news was brought by the Dexterity, of Leith, which passed Peterhead on the 17th inst. with three fish. She also mentions the additional success of the under mentioned Hull ships, viz.:—Ærial, seven fish; Eclipse and Truelove, four each.

We continue to lay before our readers, from every quarter whence authentic information can be derived, additional details respecting the recent transactions at Manchester. We do this, from two motives; first, because the country is interested in knowing the facts; and secondly, because it is of importance to counteract the malicious misrepresentations which have been made, and still continue to be made, upon the subject. It is only by a comparison of statements, that the real truth can be approached.—Every engine is at work, which falsehood can invent and baseness employ, to interpose the shield of public opinion between the disaffected and their just punishment. We have no fears, however, as to the final result. When the alarm and irritation of the moment have subsided, misguided minds will admit the influence of candor and honesty; and then, too, the wilful propagators of delusion will find it their interest to desist.

We have not room to-day, for any remarks upon the contents of our preceding columns; but we earnestly recommend them to the attentive perusal of our readers. In particular, we would urge this recommendation with respect to a statement of the names and condition of those persons who are in the Manchester infirmary.—Let it never be forgotten that the *Times* declared, that the yeomanry "*cut* their way to the platform," and that nearly a *hundred* of his majesty's subjects had been *sabred* by the cavalry! How is this monstrous and wicked assertion borne out by facts? Look at the official statement of the infirmary, which gives the names of all the persons now there, and the nature of their wounds. Only *two* out of thirty persons, received any injury *from the sabre* of the cavalry! Among the forty out-patients also, there are very few instances of sabre wounds. But there must have been ten-fold ten times this number, had the cavalry indeed "cut their way,"—odious and malignant expression—through fifty thousand persons.

Hunt, it will be seen, with nine of his associates, have been remanded on charges of high treason.

A warrant was issued on Saturday against Harrison, the preacher, at Stockport, for seditious language, used by him in a sermon on the preceding Sunday. He was taken into custody, and not being able to find bail, was committed to Chester castle for trial.

There were some reform meetings in the North last week, notwithstanding the events of Monday at Manchester. But they were of a very moderate and quiet character.

Accounts from Madrid to the 10th of August state, that the King of Spain has dismissed Count L'Abisbal from the command of the expedition army, and appointed Gen. Don. Felix Calleja. A council of war has been appointed to investigate the conduct of the officers concerned in the late revolt of the troops at Cadiz.

A communication has been issued from the office of Lord Sidmouth, desiring the magistrates and all the officers to remain in attendance during the night of the adjourned meeting (25th Aug.) of the reformists at Smithfield. Dr. Watson has addressed a letter to Lord Sidmouth and the Lord Mayor, enquiring "whether it is the intention of his majesty's ministers to interrupt the peaceable assembling of the people on that day (the 25th.)

From the result of Mr. Telford's experiments, there is reason to conclude that, by means of malleable iron, properly combined, a substantial *Hanging bridge*, with a clear water-way of one thousand feet, may be constructed.

The iron *hanging-bridge* to be constructed over the Menai Strait, is to consist of one opening of 560 feet between the points of suspension, and 100 feet in height between the high water line and the lower side of the road-way; and the road way being horizontal, this height is uninterrupted for the whole 560 feet, except where the natural rock, which forms the western abutment, now interposes. But, in addition to these 560 feet, there are to be four arches on the western, and three on the eastern side of the main opening, each fifty feet span, that is, making in all 820 feet opening.

The road-way will consist of two carriage-ways, each twelve feet in breadth, with a foot-path of four feet between them, so that the platform will be about thirty feet broad. The whole is to be suspended from four lines of strong iron cables by perpendicular iron rods placed five feet apart, and these rods will support the road-way framing. The suspending power is calculated at 2016 tons, and the weight to be suspended, exclusive of the cables, is 342 tons, leaving a disposable power of 1674 tons. The four sides of the road-ways will be made of framed iron work, firmly bounded together for seven feet in height, and there will be similar work, for five feet in depth below the cables. The weight of the whole bridge between the points of suspension will be 489 tons.

"The length or distance between the piers of the Menai Bridge is proposed to be 500 feet and the greatest deflection 30 feet, which will require the length of the cable or bar to be 505 feet, and the weight of 505 of a square inch rod will be about 17041bs. which will produce a strain on each point of suspension of 3,632lbs. The strain necessary to produce a fracture on the same rod, is 27 tons, or 60,48lbs. Such a bar would therefore, bear a load (including its own weight) of 28,372lbs to be uniformly distributed over it, before a fracture would take place. This weight, multiply by the number of square inches in the section of all the bars, will give the extreme weight the bridge would support, or rather the least weight that would break it.

"I believe it is intended to have four cables, each of 15 inches area, or 60 inches section in four; therefore 28,382×60 —17,023,200lbs. or 760 tons, is the whole weight the bridge would be just able to support.

"Mr. Telford estimating the whole weight of the Runcorn Bridge (independent of any passing load) at 574 tons, there will remain a surplus strength of 475 tons; but this may be increased *ad libitum*, by increasing either the number of bars, or the section of each.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

Professor Playfair read a paper in December, on the Side of Alpnech, erected by M. Rupp, in 1812, for the purpose of bringing down to the Lake of Lucerne the fine pine trees which grow upon Mount Pilatus. The wood was purchased by a company for 3000l; and 9000l. were expended in forming the slide. The length of the slide is about 44,000 English feet, or about eight miles and two furlongs; and the difference of its two extremities is about 2600 feet. It is a wooden trough, about five feet broad and four feet deep the bottom of which consists of three trees, the middle one being a little hollowed; and small rills of water are conducted into it, for the purpose of diminishing the friction. The declivity, at its commencement, is about 22½, and Mr. Playfair calculated, that a heavy body, not retarded by friction, would describe the whole length of the trough in 66." The large pines, with their branches and boughs cut off, are placed in the slide, and descending by their own gravity they acquire such an impetus by their descent through the first part of the slide, that they perform their journey of 8 miles and a quarter in the short space of six minutes; and, under favourable circumstances, that is, in wet weather, in three minutes. Only one tree descends at a time, but, by means of signals placed along the slide, another tree is launched as soon as its predecessor has plunged into the lake. Sometimes the moving trees spring or bolt out of the trough, and when this happens they have been known to cut through trees in the neighbourhood as if it had been done by an axe. When the trees reach the lake, they are formed into rafts, and floated down the the Reuss into the Rhine. The very singular phenomena described in Mr. Playfair's paper, arise from the diminution of friction, in consequence of an increase of velocity; and may be regarded as an experimental confirmation, on a large scale, of the ingenious views of Coulomb, who had the merit of discovering this remarkable property of friction.

The British Government have fitted out two new expeditions for the arctic regions; the one has sailed for Baffin's Bay, and the other, by land, for Hudson's Bay, and the coasts of the arctic ocean. The party to be employed in the land expedition, consist of Lieut. Franklin, the commanding officer; Dr. Richardson, of Leith, medical officer and naturalist; two midshipmen, and two servants: in all, six Europeans. They sailed about the 20th of May, and expected to reach York Factory about the middle of July. The primary object is to co-operate, if necessary, with the nautical expedition; to ascertain the north-eastern boundary of the American continent; and endeavour to trace the Copper mine River to its termination in the ocean. There is a probability, then, by tracing this river to its termination, the expedition may reach nearly to the north eastern point of the continent. The expedition expect to embark in canoes eight or ten days after their arrival at York Factory, proceed by Cumberland House Isle a la Crosse, &c. to Fort Chepewa, or, if possible, by Slave Lake.

We rejoice in being able to state, from good authority, that a material and flattering re-action has occurred in our commercial system—and particularly at the great port of Liverpool. Cotton Wool has risen 2d, per lb. and is in demand; Sugars are much higher, and Coffees and almost all other Colonial produce, are considerably advancing. Combining this intelligence, with the prospect of a most favorable and abundant Harvest, we may hope, that the present temporary distress, will speedily give way to the genial influence of revived trade and national prosperity.

It is calculated that 200 hands by machines will spin as much Cotton, as *twenty millions* could have done forty years ago with the common spinning wheel. The work now done in Great-Britain in this way would require sixty millions of hands in the old way. It is further calculated that the manufacturing machinery of all kinds, in England, does the work of four hunded millions of artizans, without machinery.

Accounts from Spain state, that Ferdinand has offered to Portugal, payment of the amount claimed for the delivery of Monte Video, one half to be paid when the royal troops reach La Plata, and the other half when the Eastern bank is evacuated by the Portuguese. The expedition, was actively preparing; large sums of money had arrived at Cadiz; and it was expected the whole armada would sail about the middle of September.

It is now said that the Spanish Ministers, though dismissed from Court, were untrammelled by any other restriction, and that Don Onis, was not arrested, or interrupted on his way to Madrid.

Sir Thomas Hardy was preparing to assume the command in the Rio de la Plata. He will go out with several ships of the line, which are nearly ready for sea.

A serious misunderstanding exists between Bernadotte & the Russian Court; which, it is thought will hazard his imperial reign.—Every overture of this sans-culotte monarch, for the marriage of his son, to some continental Princess, has failed.

The Duke of Wellington, has returned to England after having inspected the frontier fortresses of the Netherlands.

Colonial Etiquette.—The Lady of a gentleman in a high judicial station in Demerary, in consequence of asserting certain claims to rank and precedence in the assemblies of George Town, has produced a sort of civil war among the ladies there. The Lady's claims were backed by her husband, who appealed to the Governor, stating the law of precedence in England. The Governor, it seems, did not coincide with the Judge in his view of the case, and some unpleasant correspondence took place between them, which ended in a reference to Lord Bathurst. This important business is therefore to be decided by the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department! Gen. Elliot when Governor of Gibraltar, very happily settled a similar dispute among the Ladies of the Garrison under his command, by ordering in all cases respecting precedence in the Ball Room, the ladies were to take rank according to their ages. It is needless to add, that after this order, the top of the dance was readily yielded to the first candidate for the distinction!

Mr. Johnson, the ingenious inventor of the patent Velocipede, has completed a machine upon entirely new principles; examining its merits we find it may be conducted or rode by either gentlemen or ladies, or by a gentleman and lady at the same time. The rage for inventions of this sort appears to be travelling from one end of Europe to the other; but whether any practical benefit will result from it remains to be proved. For our own part, we are not yet prepared to pronounce an opinion, and still less are we inclined to negative these velocepedian attempts, being confident that if no advantage can be derived from them in travelling, they at least afford most delightful and salutary exercise.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

Denmark.—The Lancasterian system of education has been established at Copenhagen by order of the king.

Gymnastics form an important feature of Danish education. Several pupils have been taught to plunge to a depth of twenty feet in the water; to swim under the surface for 100 yards; and even to swim with their clothes on, armed, & with a man on their shoulders.—About 2000 persons have been taught to swim in this way, at Copenhagen, during the last year.

A Danish captain has invented a new rocket, which ascends a prodigious height and may be seen at sea from a distance of 100 miles.

Gunnery.—A new iron rail-way has been invented in Bavaria. On the exactly horizontal surface of this improvement, a woman, or even a child, may, with apparent ease draw a cart loaded with more than sixteen quintals. On another kind of railway, by the same inventor, in which there is an insensible descent of six inches and a quarter in 100 feet, a loaded waggon will run alone, without any external impulse. It is proved that these iron railways are two-thirds better than the English, and that they cost only half as much. A single horse is equal to twenty-two on the best common road.

Public buildings for the instruction of the blind, similar to that of Dr. Guille at Paris, are preparing in Munchen, and in the principal towns of Bavaria.

M. Demoor has announced the important practical discovery, that fruit may be preserved by means of carbonic acid gas. They were placed in glass vessels, filled with carbonic acid gas obtained from carbonate of lime by sulphuric acid and were in the colour nor taste of cherries was altered at the end of fifteen days; and, at the end of six weeks, they were in the same state as if they had been preserved in brandy.

Extract of a letter from the cape of Good Hope, dated Upper Town, May 5.

"The Caffrees have broken out and a very serious war is carried on at present on the borders. It is said that the savages are to the amount of 50,000; & a detachment of 6000 attacked Graham's Town on Saturday week, about 12, o'clock in the day, but were repulsed and 150 left dead on the field. They carried off 300 wounded. Orders have been issued in every district in the colony, for the young boors to enrol themselves to to oppose the enemy. The settlers are in a bad state, as the Caffrees have stolen all their cattle.

May 10.

The 13th Regiment, commanded by Col. Wiltshire, have come up with the main body of the Caffrees near Graham's town, and have defeated them with great loss. Since then they have with drawn from the British territory.

Edinburgh University.—Nothing can more strikingly display the rising eminence of the University of Edinburgh, than the following account of the number of students who, during the present session, have attended the different branches of instruction which are taught in this seminary of learning: 1909 have entered their names in the book of matriculation, and it to this we add those who have attended the Divinity-hall including about 30 who have not matriculated, we shall find that upwards of 2150 students have been present at the College during the winter session. Such a number exceeds all parallel in the annals of Edinburg University, and is not equalled either by Oxford or Cambridge.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

From the New-York American.

GLANCE AT EUROPE.

Our attention has been for some time past occupied by the singular state of things which appears to have grown up among some of the nations of Europe since the general peace. Though all is quiet and smooth without, there are occasional indications of a deep seated spirit of discontent, particularly in the north of Germany and in England; which would seem well calculated to arrest the attention even of the transatlantic politician. As to France, though still somewhat distracted by parties, by her ultras, and her liberals, her constitutionalists and her democrats, she is, at this moment, after all her humiliations, her costly triumphs & most signal defeat, the richest, the happiest, the least oppressed, and if need were, the most efficient nation of Europe. At the cost, indeed, of torrents of blood, and of unspeakable misery and crime, she has attained to a degree of freedom unknown to her before. Her people are infinitely improved in knowledge, the property of the nation is more equally distributed, the oppression of feudal rights is completely abolished; and if the present king survive, as for the interest of the world as well as of France it is most desirable he should, for some years longer, the constitutional liberty of French-men, and the compact and mighty power of France will be established upon the most solid foundations. In Germany, and particularly in Prussia, the scene is far different. The great diffusion of taste for knowledge, which distinguish the people of the north of Germany, their habits of deep reflection, and love of metaphysical abstraction; while they tend to keep them distinct from the ordinary political struggles of monarchs and statesmen, (in which for the most part, the interests of the people are not at all considered, or unhesitatingly sacrificed,) eminently qualified them to act a distinguished part in any struggle where their feelings and prejudices shall once be fairly enlisted. Such a struggle was

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

French Courts.—Brief account [illegible] organization of the principal Courts.

We have occasionally copied French papers, reports of trials in the courts of France, partly with a view of exhibiting the course of judiciary proceedings there. The practice is so different from that which prevails in this country and in England, that it is often difficult to understand the course of proceedings.

The highest judiciary tribunal in France, is the court of appeals [illegible] Cassation. It adjudges in the last resort in cases of appeal from decrees and judgments of the other courts. It exercises a variety of ways, a jurisdiction over the other courts, and decides on applications for the transfer of causes from one court to another. It consists of a president, three presidents of sections, eight councellors or judges, all of whom are appointed by the king for life. The presidents and judges are divided into three sections of chambers, and there is for all ordinary purposes three distinct courts, to each of which a specific class of duties is assigned.—Four of the members of each chamber are sometimes referred, and divided equally between the other two. This court has also a procurator general of the king, six advocates general, a register in chief, four or eight others.

The court next in rank is the court of accounts [*Cour des Comptes.*] It has no jurisdiction principally in matters relating to the treasury and the revenue.

The tribunal next in rank are the courts royal, of which there are twenty-seven in the kingdom. The most distinguished is the royal court of Paris, which has a jurisdiction over the seven contiguous departments. It is composed of a first and five presidents, forty-four councellors or judges and twelve auditors, [illegible]

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that, in which, after having seen their country overrun by the licentious hordes of a foreign invader, and its inhabitants made to drink the bitterest dregs of the cup of humiliation, they were invited by their sovereign to take part in 1812 and 13, with an assurance from their prince that the overthrow of the enemy should be the signal of their own more complete emancipation, and that on their return from the field of victory, they should return to the rights of freemen at home; they rushed to the contest with the most enthusiastic ardour; liberty, so long the idol of their secret worship, a worship nourished and confirmed by the deep lessons of classic lore, liberty was held forth, as the reward of battle; and the despoilers of their country, the insolent oppressors who had degraded and scoffed at their station, and insulted their high minded and lovely queen, were the foes whom they were called upon to encounter. In such a contest, so solicited, they could not, as they did not, fail—but they are yet the subjects of a despotic military government—cheated in their hopes, betrayed in their dearest interests, looked upon with suspicion, if not with hatred, can it be wondered at, by those who understand the highly excitable and enthusiastic character of the German, that a most portentous ferment should exist among them, or that existing, it should occasionally vent itself in such feelings as led to the assassination of Kotzebue, by the fanatic Sandt. We shall indeed be surprised, if much more serious scenes are not yet to follow.

In England the causes of dissatisfaction have none of this depth of moral feeling—They are there, the mere ebullitions of ignorance, poverty, & vice: and consequently threaten much less serious consequences. The immense debt, and consequent expenditure of Great Britain, require the continuation of enormous taxes, when the monopoly of commerce and manufactures which mainly support them, can no longer be maintained. The competition of foreigners, in diminishing the extent of English manufactures, must necessarily deprive those, whom the excess of these branches of industry formerly employed, of occupation and support; and these outcasts, together with the numberless seamen and soldiers, whom the return of peace has thrown without means of support or habits of industry, upon an already surcharged community, constitutes, together with a few profligate and designing leaders, the chief actors in the scenes of riot and confusion, which have recently disturbed, and still seem to menace, the peace of England. That these threatening appearances, however, are little regarded either by the government, or the people at large, is to be inferred from the unconcern with which the former beheld the late numerous assemblage in Smithfield (in the centre of London,) and the unopposed arrest by a few peace officers, from the midst of this multitudinous people, of one of their ringleaders—and as to the latter, it is clearly evinced by the progressive improvement in the stocks, and by recent large investment of money in the various public funds, than which there can be no surer criterion, of the confidence of the people at large in the stability of the government, and of the very slight impression, which the popular tumults occasion among those, who are ever the most sensitive to approaching changes, the monied interest.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

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The court next in rank is the court of accounts [*Cour des Comptes.*] This court has jurisdiction principally in matters relating to the treasury and the revenue.

The tribunal next in rank are the courts royal, of which there are twenty-seven in the kingdom. The most important is the royal court of Paris, which has jurisdiction over the seven central departments. It is composed of a first president, five presidents, forty-four counsellors or judges and twelve auditors, [*conseillers—auditeurs.*] It has also an attorney general of the king, four advocates general, nine deputies, and a register in chief. It is divided into five chambers, viz. three civil, one of correctional police, and one of preliminary inquiry [*de mise en accusation.*] Besides these chambers, courts of assize are formed from members of the court royal. The keeper of the seals or the first president, appoints five counsellors or auditers of the court royal, to hold the courts of assize of each session, designating one of the counsellors for president.

From the Boston Intelligencer.

English Ministry.—Some alterations having taken place in the several *offices*, composing what is called the ministry of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as certain changes among the persons of the ministers themselves, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise, it may perhaps be a satisfaction to our readers of European intelligence to receive a few explanations relating to this subject.

Formerly the cabinet ministers, consisted of *thirteen* members, and the ministers not of the cabinet composed also the same number. The cabinet now contains *fourteen* persons—and the other ministers are only twelve, whilst the offices which they fill, are variously modified and changed.

Until lately, neither the treasurer of the navy, nor the president of the board of trade, were of the cabinet;—the offices are now both united in *one person*, who is a cabinet minister. Of the offices lately filled by ministers, *not of the cabinet*, four are taken away; two secretaries of the treasury, the master of the rolls, and one of the paymasters of the forces. To the same body are added the five offices, of lord steward, lord chamberlain, master of the horse, lieut. gen. of the ordnance, and first commissioner of land revenue.

The following is the list as it stood at the opening of the present parliament.

Cabinet Ministers.

Earl of Liverpool, first lord of the treasury.
Lord Eldon, lord chancellor.
Earl of Westmoreland, lord privy seal.
Earl of Arrowby, president of the council.
Viscount Sidmouth, secretary of state for the home department.
Viscount Castlereagh, foreign affairs.
Earl Bathurst, colonies and war.
Rt. Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, chancellor of the exchequer.
Viscount Melville, first lord of the admiralty.
Earl of Mulgrave, master general of the ordnance.
Rt. Hon. George Canning, president of the board of control.
Rt. Hon. Charles Bathurst, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.
Rt. Hon. Wellesley Pole, master of the mint.
Rt. Hon. Frederick John Robinson,* treasurer of the navy and president of the board of trade.

Ministers not of the Cabinet.

Marquis of Cholmondeley, lord steward.
Marquis of Hertford, lord chamberlain.
Duke of Montrose, master of the horse.
Viscount Palmerston, secretary of war.
Rt. Hon. Charles Long, paymaster of the forces.†
Rt. Hon. Thomas Wallace,‡ vice president of the board of trade.
Sir Samuel Shepherd, knight,¶ attorney general.
Sir Robert Gifford, knight, solicitor general.
Earl of Chichester and marquis of Salisbury,§ paymaster general.
Sir Hildebrand Oakes, bart. lieut. gen. of the ordnance.
Rt. Hon. William Huskisson, first commissioner of land revenue.

*These offices were formerly held, by the late Rt. Hon. George Rose, and the Earl of Clancarty—respectively.
† The other paymaster of the forces, was lord Charles Somerset.
‡ The successor to the Rt. Hon. F. J. Robinson, promoted to the cabinet.
¶ Late solicitor general.
§ Instead of the earl of Sandwich.

BUFFALO, (N. Y.) Sept. 14.

Wheat.—Considerable quantities of Wheat of the first quality, were sold at Fredonia, Chautauque county, during the past week, at thirty seven & a half cents per bushel; and the Gazette states, that it did not meet a ready sale, even at that price.

TO FARMERS.

Useful Invention.—There is now in operation at Mr. Peter Schuyler's in Watervliet opposite Troy, a newly invented threshing machine. It is worked by one horse, and puts into operation twenty flails, which thresh about one hundred sheaves in an hour. A fanning mill may be attached to the machine and worked by the same horse. By adding power the number of flails may be increased. A machine of the above description may be built for thirty or forty dollars, as to the price of labor and timber. Several gentlemen from Troy have seen this machine in operation and recommend it as preferable to any other they have seen. The patentee, Mr. Thomas Cohoon, now resides in Troy, who will dispose of the rights for counties, or for single machines. Mr. Cohoon will exhibit a machine at the Rensselaer County Cattle Show, with which one may thresh a sheaf in a minute. Such a machine may be built for ten dollars.

☞ Gentlemen may see the machine in operation at Schuyler's at any time. *Troy post.*

Letter from Washington city mention, that most of the vegetation in that quarter had been burnt up by the dry weather, or devoured by worms and grasshoppers. Potatoes were stated to be from 150 to 200 cents the bushel; and hay 30 dollars the ton, and would probably be 40. "Brother Jonathan," adds the writers, "must help us this fall and winter, or we shall starve [☞ Brother Jonathan has abundance of all the good things of life, and will not fail to dispense to his hungry brethren, a full supply of his notions."—*Bost. Cent.*

FROM LOWER CANADA.

QUEBEC, Oc. 1st.

An order was received by the last mail from the Prince Regent, for the Hon. Justice Fouchier forthwith to resume his functions; and we understand that in consequence, he, this day recommences his judical duties on the bench.

October 5.

Yesterday arrived the Brig Geo. Symes, from Liverpool. She was the vessel in which Monseigneur the Catholic Bishop took his passage for England. She sailed from that Port on the 30th July last, thus performing a voyage to England and back in three months.

HALIFAX, Sept. 20.—"We are very much alarmed at the progress of the fever at Bermuda. Already have the principal medical officers & chief engineer fallen victims, with other officers, and about 100 out of a garrison of 4 or 500 soldiers. The inhabitants have suffered in a greater proportion, and all is dismay and confusion there."

KINGSTON, 12th Oct.

The Assizes closed on Friday last, when the following persons received the sentence of the Court:—

THE KING, vs. *Jacques St. Ives.* } Convicted of Petit Larceny for stealing a Shirt, sentenced to one month's imprisonment, &to receive twenty-five lashes in the Market Place during the Session.

THE KING, vs. *Jacques St. Ives.* } Convinced of Petit Larceny for stealing two Iron Chains,&c. sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

THE KING, vs. *Charles Perrault* and *Joseph Perrault.* } Indicted for Burglary, and convicted of Larceny; sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment, & to receive forty lashes each, twenty during the Sessions, and the remainder previous to their discharge.

THE KING, vs. *Peter Howlet.* } Indicted for an Assault, with intent to murder, convicted of an assault, sentenced to two month's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of three pounds.

THE KING, vs. *Mary Lowe* } Convicted of keeping a disorderly house, sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of three pounds,

THE KING, vs. *Abraham Quackenbush.* } Convicted of misdemeanor in passing Counterfeit Bills—knowing the same to be counterfeit; sentenced to three months imprisonment.

THE KING, vs. *Patrick Magee.* } Convicted of having knowingly uttered a forged receipt, sentenced to be hanged on Thursday, 11th Nov. next.

THE KING, vs. *Rich'd Keating,* } Convicted of stealing a Cow; sentenced to be hanged on Thursday, 11th Nov. next.

THE KING, vs. *Thos. Coleman.* } Convicted of sedition, sentenced to pay a fine of 20l to His Majesty.

THE KING, vs. *John Vincent.* } Convicted of sedition, sentenced to pay a fine of 50l to His Majesty, and remain in prison for the space of two months.

THE KING, vs. *David Edgar.* } Convicted of an assault, sentenced to pay a fine of 10l.

THE KING, vs. *Robert Coles.* } Convicted of Manslaughter, sentenced to pay a fine of 40 shillings.

Francis Carlisle, confined on suspicion of having stolen bank notes, and William Mercer, confined on suspicion of burglary, were discharged by proclamation.

DIED.—At Amhersburgh, on the 28th Sept. Col. Oglevy, one of the commissioners for ascertaining the boundary line between Canada & the United States, aged, about 55 years. His remains were interred with military honors, in the new church yard at Amhersburgh, on the 30th Sept. *U. C. Herald.*

Commissioner Barry returned from a visit to the several naval establishments on the Upper Lakes, on Friday the 8th inst.—*U. C. Her.*

It has this moment come to our knowledge that a Savings Bank was established last month in the 70th Regiment, quartered at this place, and upwards of 400 dollars were instantly deposited by the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Regiment.—*Kings. Chr.*

Upper Canada Gazette.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 20th Oct. 1819.

NOTICE.

TWENTY eight lots from No. 12 to 25 inclusive, surveyed and laid out into lots containing about half an Acre, and quarter of an Acre each, alternately, on each side of the road leading from the town of York to the Don Bridge, will be sold by Public Auction to the highest bidder on Saturday the 30th of October inst. at noon; six per cent. or one year's interest on the purchase money, to be paid in advance; the principal to be secured on the Lot, subject to the regular payment of interest, annually, in advance; with the right of redemption, at the convenience of the Purchaser.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

THO'S RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

YORK, OCTOBER 21, 1819.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Grand Jury for the Midland District, in the town of Kingston assembled, beg leave, with feelings of the deepest sorrow, to approach your Excellency and offer our sincere condolence upon the late afflicting event which has deprived your Excellency of an affectionate relative, and His Majesty's Canadian subjects of their Illustrious Governor in Chief.

Although it is impossible that we can feel this heavy calamity so acutely as your Excellency, and the august family of Richmond, yet, of this, we are convinced, that no public misfortune could more deeply affect, not only us, but all classes of the community to which we belong.

If any thing can console your Excellency, and the distinguished persons to whom you are allied, under this dispensation of Providence, it must be the soothing reflection that, while alive, His Grace possessed the love and respect of all those who venerate real worth, and that his memory will be cherished in this District, in proportion to the grief which his death has occasioned.

We take this opportunity of expressing our attachment to your Excellency, praying that a life so valuable may long be preserved, and that His Majesty's subjects, in this Province, may enjoy a continuance of the happiness they have already experienced under your Excellency's administration.

B. Whitney	H. C. Thomson,
Thos. Sparham,	Thos Shaw,
Matthew Clark,	Law. Herchmer
Thos. Deland,	John Kirby,
Smith Bartlet	Henry Mussey,
John Church,	Benj. Fairfield,
James Cotter,	John Embury,
John Cumming,	W. Mitchell.
J. Ferguson, Foreman.	

To the Grand Jury of the Midland District.

GENTLEMEN,

Be assured, that both myself and my family, will long entertain a grateful remembrance of the genuine and honorable feeling which you have been pleased to manifest on this afflicting and memorable occasion.

To His Excellency, Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, the Magistrates, Clergy and Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston, beg leave to approach your Excellency, to express our unfeigned sorrow and grief at the melancholy event which has bereaved your illustrious family of a Father, and this Province of a most kind and affectionate Governor.

Although we, it is true, cannot compare our feelings upon this occasion, with those of His Grace's more immediate connections, and although the voice of gratitude is never so strong as that of natural affection; yet without pain we cannot but recollect how recently we saw the Noble Duke passing through this place, exposing himself to toil & fatigue beyond his strength, for the benefit of these Provinces, then so happily under his government. Nor can our hearts be so cold & thankless as not to feel and acknowledge that one so inclined to him for the adoption of many most important measures, tending rapidly to increase our happiness and prosperity; nor, above all can we ever forget, that it was to the very act of visiting the new settlers in the wilderness, (adding thereby fresh energy to their illustrious labours,) and planning improvements for the internal communications of the country, that the fatal summons overtook him, to resign a life evidently so zealously devoted to the public good.

These reflections as they increase our regret at the loss of so much excellence, must, we would fondly hope, sooth the sorrows of his beloved children and relatives. In offering our condolence to your Excellency, we cannot omit to express our unfeigned thanks to our most gracious Sovereign, for the additional mark of his favor in having placed over us so illustrious a character as our late Governor; and although we deplore his loss, we feel also, that it is our bounden duty to submit with patient acquiescence to this or any other affliction with which the wisdom of Providence may be pleased to visit us.

G. Okill Stuart,	James McKenzie,
John Wilson,	Thos. Markland J. P.
C. A. Hagerman,	A. G. Macleod,
D. Hagerman,	John McLean,
P. Smith,	W. Mitchell, J P.
A. Pringle,	A. Marshall,
J. Macaulay,	L. Herchmer, J.P.
Arch. Richmond,	John Cumming, J.P.
Charles Tolkien,	H. C. Thomson,
John Harkes,	Thos. Shaw,
Robert Tolbert.	John Kirby, J.P.
James Atkinson,	Henry Mussey,
Benj. Fairfield, Asst.	R. Whitney,
Wefter McCamlis,	John Ferguson,
John Watkins,	Smith Bartlet,
Robert Stanton,	Alex. McLeod,
Peter McDonald,	Robert Richardson,
D. Norton,	Thos. Shaw,
J. T. de Misenie	John McLeod,
G. Macaulay,	N. McLeod,

To the Magistrates, Clergy, and other Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston.

GENTLEMEN,

I thank you most sincerely, on my own account, and on behalf of my family, for this kind expression of true and genuine feeling which offers to us perhaps the best consolation humanity has it in its power to bestow.

The following is an account of the number and exact weight of pumpkins raised from *one seed*, this season, on the farm of Mr. Wm. Cornell, of the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District.

No. 1—	170	11—	76
2—	120	12—	96
3—	102	13—	77
4—	104	14—	80
5—	102	15—	60
6—	102	16—	85
7—	102	17—	82
8—	102	18—	50
9—	76	19—	43
10—	63	Total	1507

Witnesses present DANL. MOLLOY, GERSON CORNELL, LUPERA ROLLEIN, OCTAVIA DOOLITTE.

MESSRS. TREDGER & DARKER, RESPECTFULLY inform the Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that they have the following Winter Vegetables for sale, of the best kinds.

		$
Red & White Celery,	-	5 per bund.
Drumhead & Savoy Cabbage,	}	5 ditto.
Red Beets,	- -	1 per bu'l.
Carrots,	- -	1 ditto.
Parsnips,	- -	1 ditto.
Turnips,	- -	1-4 ditto.

With a choice assortment of Apples at $1 per Bushel.

York, 21th Oct. 1819. 43—tf.

FOR SALE,

PART of Lots No. 13 & 14, in the 1st Concession of Hope, District of Newcastle, containing 160 Acres (100 acres cleared) well watered, with 500 bearing Apple-trees, a good Frame House, two Frame Barns, a Distillery and Garden, &c. &c. The Premises are well fenced, in good repair, & situated on the shore of Lake Ontario, about two miles west of the flourishing village of Port Hope, (late Toronto) on Smith's Creek.

For further particulars apply to the Proprietor, who will also dispose of his stock and farming utensils.

BENJAMIN MARSH.

Hope, 19th Oct. 1819. 43—tf.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of EDWARD HARTNEY, late of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, Merchant, deceased, are requested to pay the amount of their respective debts to the Subscriber who will acquit the same, and all persons having claims on the said estate, are also requested to exhibit the same without delay.

THOS. STOYELL.

York, 6th October, 1819.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to Henry Drean, either by note or book account are hereby notified to make payment on or before the first of November next, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney, as no longer indulgence can be given.

HENRY DREAN.

York, Oct. 20th 1819. 43—6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINES TO THE MEMORY OF PROFESSOR PLAYFAIR.

Weep, weep, Edina, for thy classic town
Has lost the jewel that adorn'd its crown:
The glorious likeness of the' Athenian sage,
Undimm'd by years, and nasilov'd by age;
Whose gentle wit, and wisdom not severe,
Could charm his country, and his name endear:
The star of science, whose delightful blaze
Shone in the zenith, at the height of fame,
Ennobling life through all its useful years,
And, falling, follow'd by a flood of tears.
Such years and honors both, our favorite bore,
That fame nor nature had demand for more.

A MEMORY. July 24, 1819.

From the Alexandria Gazette, August 20.

The drought of the present year exceeds any since that of 1803, and is even more universal. In Kentucky, from which our seaports were beginning to procure corn by the way of New-Orleans, many have to drive their cattle ten miles to water; in the western parts of Virginia it is worse. In that great corn country on the Rappahannoc and James river, whose abundant crop filled our granaries, reduced the price of that article, and fed the poor of our cities, farmers are stopping the sales of their last year's crop of corn. Although rains have partially fallen in the last ten days no gladdening change has taken place; such is the fired and shrivelled state of our corn fields that nothing can renovate them, neither the bounteous rains from heaven, nor the skill of the farmer.—Three years ago, corn, the staff of life, in Virginia, was 8 and 10 dollars per barrel: in the present absence of money, 5 dollars is more than 10 dollars was in 1816, as money has not only appreciated in value, but in face has disappeared almost from the fact of the earth: still at that period crops were doubly as abundant as we can now venture to anticipate.

Description of a kind of Dropsy in the Crops of young Turkies. By M. Ligneau.

Among the different kinds of domestic animals there is one, to the diseases of which little attention is given; and yet it is one of the greatest delicacies of our tables; I mean the birds of our poultry-yard. Few authors, even to this day, have employed themselves in writing of their diseases; they are, however, subject to the most cruel of them, which destroy, in a short time, the most healthy. We have seen an example of this in a kind of dropsy of the crop, which has attacked the young turkies of Picardy.

Symptoms.—This kind of dropsy is announced by a dull look, paleness of the head, loss of appetite, and aversion to food. The birds allow themselves to be approached and seized with facility, and they are without strength. Very soon, a slight swelling of the crop is added to these symptoms, which in ten days becomes very considerable. I have taken nearly a pint of water from one. By pressing upon the crops of some of them a certain quantity of matter is discharged by the bill, but never enough entirely to ease the crop. All these symptoms increase, and the bird dies at the end of fifteen or eighteen days' illness. These slight symptoms must have announced the disease: but the little attention paid to them by those who are in the habit of taking care of these animals renders it not so easy to observe it.

Appearances on dissection.—The inside of the crop contained a quantity of black liquid, of a strong smell, mixed with gravel. The membrane viscous, and having a tendency to gangrene; the gizzard did not contain any thing but the small stones necessary to digest the food: but the intestines were inflamed, and on them were to be seen the same spots as on the crop. All the animals who were attacked were extremely lean.

Causes.—I then sought after the cause of this disorder, and it was easy to find that it was occasioned by the stagnant water of which these animals had drunk. In the course of the year, the heat had been great, and there was little rain.—The heat had hatched a vast swarm of small red worms resembling ascarides. It is quite certain that these insects must have been swallowed by the turkies; and from this cause, and the bad quality of the water which they drunk, a great degree of inflammation in the crop would ensue, with a stoppage of the passage which conducts to the gizzard. The water would thus be detained and decomposed in the first vacancies, and would produce the consequences which we have just been examining. The effects, as might be expected, would be gradual and imperceptible at first. It is only by the frequent use of the water that they become in a high degree painful.

Treatment.—I divided the turkies into two classes:—for those who were still sound I ordered grain and good water. With all that were diseased I practised the operation of tapping with a lancet in the lower part of the crop. I injected at the opening, by means of a small syringe, a slight decoction of *quinquina* (Jesuit's bark,) mixed with a little brandy —which was repeated twice in the course of the day. Next day the wound was better marked. I made again the same injection; and two hours after, I forced them to eat a little of the yolk of an egg, mixed with some crumbs of bread. At the end of three days the wound in the crop was closed—which I might have prevented—but finding a natural opening in the bill, I made them take, during eight days, in their drink, the same substances which had been injected; and they were, by degrees, put upon their usual diet. I need not add that clear water was given them instead of that of the standing pools. Ten of these animals had died before my arrival: two perished during the treatment, and the rest of the flock, which might be about forty, either escaped the disease or were cured.—*Agric. Mag.*

September 8.

Georgia Sugar.—We find in a paper of Darien, Geo. some remarks on the cultivation of the sugar cane. A river swamp plantation in sight of that city has produced a crop of cane equal to any raised in the more fertile parts of Jamaica. Four hundred gallons of juice were got from each acre, which brought 30 cents per gallon at the land. It is found on a comparative estimate, that the cultivation of the cane is almost thrice as profitable as rice or cotton, and it is represented as a crop not liable to casualties.

Sugar from grain.—We have stated the discovery that good sugar had been made from grain, and we now observe the business is successfully prosecuted in Virginia, by the patentee and others. The process of the manufactory is said to be as follows:—The grain is ground and mashed, as if for distilling—as soon as the mash arrives at the highest state of saccharine fermentation, it is strained and the beer (as it is called) boiled down to molasses.

A person lately in New-York, in a paroxysm of melancholy or hypochondria, attempted to cut his throat, and was found extended on a bed, his sleeves rolled up, collar open, a razor in his hand, and head thrown back as if dead. No blood being discovered, it was supposed he had made the fatal attempt with the back of the razor, and it was a long time before he could be convinced that he was still in existence: A good lesson to people afflicted with the *blue devils.*

NOTICE.

MILL SEAT.

AS the Mill Seat to be for grant in the Township of Chinguacousy was erroneously described in this Paper of the 15th of July last, it is hereby notified that the grant for a Mill seat will be of the East halves of Nos. 3 & 4 in the 4th Concession West of the Centre Road in that Township.

TO BE LET,

THE House in which the Editor lately resided, nearly opposite the Steam Boat Wharf. Enquire at the Printing Office

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

ALL Pensioners whose residence is at or near the undermentioned Stations, are required to appear, or by writing to report themselves in future, at the periods specified, to the respective Officers of the Commissariat, in order that the proper forms of Documents relative to pensions for each individual, may be forwarded for their use—

Amherstburg, Port George, Chippewa, Queenston, York, Kingston, Brockville, Bath, Richmond, Glengarry,	on or about the 24th Aug. Nov. Feb. May. of each year
Montreal, Chambly, St. Johns Drummondville, William Henry, Three Rivers, Kamouraska, and on the line of communication to New Brunswick & other places nearest Quebec.	on or about the 10th Sept. Dec. Mar. June, of each year.

Commissary General's Office,
Quebec, Aug. 18, 1819.

To be sold by Auction.

ON the sixteenth day of March next unless previously disposed of by private Contract, the House and premises of WILLIAM FIRTH Esq. situate in York, Upper Canada, consisting of two acres bounded on the north by king street, on the south by market street and on the east by York street, at the genteel end of the town; for several years past the house has been occupied by the Legislature during its session. The dimensions and number of its apartments, with the cellars, stables &c. render it a very desirable purchase either for a private gentleman's family, or for an Inn of the first class. The title Deeds can be seen and terms agreed on at the office of the subscriber, in York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

York 1st October 1819. 41tf

General Lands Agency Office,
YORK, UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expense.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions with it, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be post-paid.

S. GEALE,
J. FITZ-GIBBON.

York, 29th March, 1819 tf—14.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE
OR
WATERLOO HOUSE,
BY
STILWELL WILSON;

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly Mr. Brown's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that no expense shall be spared to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. W. pledges himself that no exertion shall be wanting to promote the comfort and convenience of those who favor him with their custom: his HOUSE and STABLING shall be well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best quality that the Country affords: and he hopes that upon trial, his accommodation and terms will give general satisfaction.

York, September 7th, 1819.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscribers have opened a Store in the Market Place, next door to Messrs. Wood & Anderson, and now offer for sale on very reasonable terms for ready money, an assortment of

Choice Dry Goods,

comprising nearly every article in the line;

Liquors and Groceries,

Sundry HARDWARE Articles.

Gentlemen's, Youths and Children's fine beaver Hots, a few Militia Officer's Hats, full mounted, a small collection of Jewellery, consisting of Silver Watches, Gold Seals, Broaches, Rings, Breast-pins, &c. A quantity of Glass Ware & Crockery, with a variety of other articles.

McGINNIS & MONT. GOMERIE.

York, 4th August 1819. tf—32.

General Land Agency Office,
York, 24th May, 1819.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the undermentioned Lands, viz.
Home District, Upper Canada.

WHITBY,

South ½ of 28 — 4th Concession — 29, — 4th do. } 500 Acres
——— 8, — 6th do. }

SCARBORO',

Lot No. 16, in 1st Concession, } 400 do.
——— 19, — 4th do. }

CLARKE,

Lot No. 20, & 4 in the 1st Con. } 200 do.
——— 3, & 4th — 2d }
——— 3, & 4th — 3d }

HAMILTON.

Lot. No. 25, in 4th Concession } 400.
——— 26, do. }

BENJAMIN GEALE.
" JAMES FITZGIBBON.

THE Subscriber requests all persons having accounts against him to present them for payment; and those indebted to him are desired to pay the amount without delay.

J. POST, Junr.

York 15th Sept. 1819.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore subsisting under the firm of OATES & TOTESBURY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said concern, are requested to pay off their accounts, and those persons having claims against them, are requested to furnish the same to Mr. Edward Oates, who will settle them, and by whom the business will be carried on in future.

EDWARD OATES,
CHARLES STOTESBURY.

York, 7th Sept. 1819.

WRITING PAPER.

A FEW Reams of good Post and Foolscap Paper for sale, cheap.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Tohomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allan, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thoin, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 31, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAM'L. RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
York, 1st July, 1819.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

NOTICE

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of MOSES DEWER late of the Township of Etobicoke, Deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; And those who have any demands against said Estate are requested to present their Accounts properly attested for settlement.

CHARLES CAMERON, } Executors.
SAMUEL MERCER, }
MARY DEWER, } Executrix.

Sept. 25th 1819.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

GEORGE DAWSON returns his sincere thanks to the Gentlemen of this town and its vicinity, for the liberal encouragement he has hitherto met with and continues to receive in his line of business, and begs leave to make known to them, that he intends, should a sufficient number of subscribers offer to support the same, to establish a Reading Room, he now receives the following News-Papers:

New York Spectator, twice a week;
Albany Gazette, do. do.
City Gazette, St. John's New Brunswick;
New Brunswick Courier; Montreal Herald; Canadian Courant; Upper Canada Herald; Niagara Spectator; Upper Canada Phœnix; Geneva Gazette. He has likewise ordered Philadelphia, Boston, Halifax, & Quebec papers. Spirit of the English Magazines and Reviews, published at Boston twice a month, and will always have the latest magazines and reviews. He will furnish a decent Room with fuel and candles.

York, August 23d. 1819. 35.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Sreet, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of wild Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

LUCRATIVE CONCERN.

TO be Sold on the most liberal terms, (and immediate possession given,) with a credit of four years, if desired, an old established DISTILLERY, with all the necessary apparatus for carrying on an extensive business, together, with a new BREWERY and MALT KILN, DWELLING HOUSE, Stabling Stores, &c. &c. and upwards of two acres of land in Town Lots, well watered and most advantageously situated in the flourishing little village of Port Hope, in the Newcastle District. This purchase is particularly deserving the attention of those who may wish to carry on a very lucrative branch of business with a moderate capital. For further particulars, apply to the Editor, or to Charles Fothergill Esq. at Port Hope.

York, 9th Sept. 1819.

NOTICE.

BOOKS of Subscription for the Bank of Kingston are now open at the Store of Messrs Wood and Anderson.

York 1st Sept. 1819.

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Thos. Hamilton, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods
AND
Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES
IN CASH,
will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American
Bank Notes

exchanged, at a small discount.

tf—12.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor, Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.
In the York Market during the last week.

		Dollars & Ct.					
		From			To		
ARTICLES.	PER.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	0	5	0	0	5½
Mutton	———	0	0	5	0	0	7
Veal	———	0	0	6	0	0	7½
Pork	———	0	0	5	0	0	6
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	2	0
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
Geese	———	0	0	0	0	3	9
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7½
Butter	———	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs	doz.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	5	9
Peas	———	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes	———	0	0	0	0	2	0
Oats	———	0	0	0	0	2	6
Turnips	———	0	0	0	0	1	3
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	3
Flour	cwt.	0	0	0	0	15	0
Do.	bl.	0	0	0	1	5	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	6
Lard	———	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hay	ton	0	0	0	5	0	0
Wood	cord	0	0	0	0	12	6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsequent.
5 lines & under,	2s. 6d	7½d.
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d. per line, the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. No advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 5s. for the first insertion.——A great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengarry*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq.	*Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburg.*

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R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

Council Office

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. III. YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1819. No. 44.

UPPER-CANADA.

* MAITLAND, —
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday the first day of November next ensuing, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-fourth September WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament, to the first day of November next ensuing, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the aforesaid; hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday the ninth day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the sixtieth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Shear or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Barford: and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all Orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table:

	Sterling.
Two hundred Acres,	£16 17 6
One hundred Acres,	94 11 7
Four hundred Acres,	32 5 6
Five hundred Acres,	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres,	47 13 10
Seven hundred Acres,	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres,	63 2 0
Nine hundred Acres,	70 16 1
One thousand Acres,	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres,	86 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres,	93 18 4

The Fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £3 14 1

J. SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)
On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency, The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th April, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Representative of HENRY GROAT, to take out the Lease of the Clergy Reserve, No. 31 in the 3d Concession of Whitby, within six months from this date; or on failure thereof the Lot will be Leased to EDWARD STARR.

By Order of His Excellency, the Lieut. Gov. in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.
6——16.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th April, 1819.

IT being desirable to open the Road to Penetanguishene, which commences on the North Side of Kempenfelt Bay, in Lake Simcoe, His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, this day, has been pleased to Order, that to such persons qualified to receive Grants from the Crown, as are able and willing to perform Settlement Duty, Locations of Two Hundred Acres will be made, upon their undertaking to begin their Settlement Duty within One Month after receiving the Certificate of Location, and continuing the same, until a Dwelling House be erected, and Ten Acres cleared adjacent to the Road, and one half of the Road in front of the Location also cleared.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York, 18th April 1819.

THE Period for Proffer to Lease the Privilege of taking Ore on the Crow River, is extended to Six Months from this date, in order to afford time to CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq. and others, to make Specific proposals, which are expected, rather to secure the advantage of Iron Works than to raise a Revenue.

By order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York 13th April 1819.

WHEREAS no vacant Land being found in the District of Niagara, it is not expedient to appoint a Board to locate deserving Settlers therein, yet to facilitate applicants for Land, it is ordered that in future the personal attendance of applicants for Land (being natives of the Province) may be dispensed with, their Petitions being respectively accompanied by a Certificate from a Commissioner appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, that their Petitioner is deserving of encouragement as an industrious and Loyal subject, and has taken the Oath of Allegiance.

His Excellency is pleased to appoint Commissioners for the above purpose in the District of Niagara,

JOHN SYMINGTON Esq.	*Niagara.*
THOMAS DICKSON Esq.	*Queenston.*
HON. THOMAS CLARK.	*Stamford.*
JOHN WARREN Esq.	*Fort Erie.*
ABRAHAM NELLES Esq.	*Grimsby.*

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

MILL SEAT.

THE Lot No. 3d Concession, in the Township of Chinguacousy containing 200 Acres of Land, and comprising a valuable Mill-Seat, will be granted for the purpose of affording to settlers the accommodation of a Grist and Saw Mill. Conditions of grant to be seen at the Surveyor General's Office in the Town of York. JOHN SMALL.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th July, 1819.

Executive Council Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to John Levy Jacobs, or his representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number one hundred and forty five in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, otherwise it will be thrown open and granted to another applicant.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 25th August, 1819.

THE Order in Council of the 18th instant, respecting locations subject to Settling Duties, being revised, it is ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that all Locations of Land, subject to Settlement Duty, made prior to this date be rescinded, & the land otherwise disposed of, if certificate of the Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, within the time limited in the Ticket of Location, and the Patent sued out within three months thereafter: And that all locations subject to Settlement Duty hereafter to be made will be rescinded and the land otherwise disposed of, if certificate of Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, within eighteen months of the date of the order for such Location, and the Patent sued out within three months thereafter.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Coun.
6m. 34.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying two Townships of Land, containing about 70,000 acres each, in the Western District, bounded on the East by the division line between the London and Western Districts, on the South by the Moravian Township and the Townships of Camden and Chatham, on the West by the Shawanese Township, and on the North by the Northern Boundary of the last mentioned Township, produced on an East course until it intersects the division line between the said Districts.

Also for the survey of the Shawanese Township above mentioned.

To be paid for in land by a per centage on the Land Surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this Office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

Likewise, a Township situate on the South side of Kempenfelt Bay, and bounded Easterly by the Western shore of Lake Simcoe.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 20th Oct. 1819.

NOTICE.

TWENTY eight lots from No. 12 to 25 inclusive, surveyed and laid out into lots containing about half an Acre, and quarter of an Acre each, alternately, on each side of the road leading from the town of York to the Don Bridge, will be sold by Public Auction to the highest bidder on Saturday the 30th of October inst. at noon; six per cent. or one year's interest on the purchase money, to be paid in advance; the principal to be secured on the Lot, subject to the regular payment of interest, annually, in advance; with the right of redemption at the convenience of the Purchaser.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,
THO'S RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

NOTICE.

OKS of Subscription for e Bank of Kingston are en at the Store of Messrs and Anderson.
1st Sept. 1819.

NRY. DREAN

ans his sincere thanks his Friends and the Pub- the very liberal encou- ent he has met with since mmencing business in and begs leave to inform that he has moved his to the house formerly oc- by Mr. THOS. HAMILTON, he intends to conduct the ss himself, and now of- r sale a large and general ment of

ry Goods AND roceries,

will be sold Wholesale or , at the most reduced

E HIGHEST PRICES, IN CASH, given for POT & PEARL ES, good Merchantable LOUR and PORK.

American nk Notes

nged, at a small discount. tf—12.

AND FOR SALE.

S. 28 and 29, in the ourth Concession of the Town DARLINGTON, containing undred Acres of excellent Land- articulars, apply to the Editor. 12th March. 17tf

CE OF PROVISION, &c. York Market during the last week.

DOLLAR is 5s.

	From £. s. d.	To £. s. d.
lb.	0 0 3	0 0 5 1-2
——	0 0 5	0 0 7
——	0 0 6	0 0 7 1-2
——	0 0 5	0 0 6
pair	0 0 1	0 0 2 0
each	0 0 5	0 0 7 6
——	0 0 0	0 0 3 9
lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7 1-2
——	0 1 0	0 1 3
doz.	0 0 0	0 0 1 9
bush.	0 0 0	0 0 3 9
——	0 0 0	0 0 3 9
——	0 0 0	0 0 2 6
——	0 0 0	0 0 2 6
——	0 0 0	0 1 3
s head	0 0 0	0 0 3
cwt.	0 0 0	0 15 0
bl.	0 0 0	1 5 0
lb.	0 0 0	0 1 0
——	0 0 0	0 1 0
ton	0 0 0	3 0 0
cord	0 0 0	0 12 6

MS OF THIS GAZETTE.

ollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, ars and a Half. The subscriptions to advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of Subscribers who receive their papers s are requested to give 2 or 3 months paid they will to discontinue their on.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsequent.
under,	2s. 6d	7 1-2d.
lines,	5	1 3

ceeding 10 lines, 4d. per line, the and 3d every subsequent. Ne- ent above 10 lines, will be charged 5d. for the first insertion.——A great made for advertisements inserted ths or more, provided it is so stated advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

p, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
od, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
n, Esq.	*Perth.*
Esq.	*Brockville.*
ulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
bb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
ogers, Esq.	*New-Castle.*
ttiune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
ergill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
Esq.	*Ancaster.*
ks, Esq.	*Niagara*
rmick, Esq.	*Queenston*
Esq.	*Long-Point.*
ell, Esq.	*Port Talbot*
ls, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
Esq.	*Amherstburg.*

TED AND PUBLISHED BY R. C. HORNE, YORK.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

From the Liverpool Courier, Aug. 25.

MANCHESTER MEETING.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

As the account of the proceedings and fatal results of the above meeting inserted in our last was necessarily brief, we this week copy the following narrative from Wheeler's Manchester Chronicle, the materials of which appear to have been gleaned with great care:

"On the previous Saturday it was observed that strangers, of a low description, began to drop into the town. This was more particularly the case in the evening. On Sunday morning an occurrence took place which gave a shock to the feelings of all who heard of it. Two residents had gone very early in the morning to a common called the White Moss, not far from Middleton, to see what they had so often been told of, the radical reformers going through their military movements. Unfortunately they were recognised; and underwent the most barbarous treatment. A number of those ruffians detached themselves from the rest, beat those persons inhumanly with large sticks, threw them down, jumped upon them, kicked them over the head and face, made them beg their lives upon their knees, forced them to abjure their king, and withdrew their allegiance, and finally threw one of them into a ditch bottom in a state of lifelessness, and left the other insensible, with a horrid remark, 'that they were done for.' One of the miserable men was also cut desperately in the face by them with a sharp instrument.

"At length Monday arrived. Early in the morning the various responsible Authorities were on the alert. The Magistrates the Boroughreeves and Constables of Manchester, Salford, an immense body of Special Constables, many of them men of the first consideration, and the various forces of the military and artillery, were in motion for their appointed duties. The latter consisted of our own Yeomanry Cavalry, under Lieut. Col. Townsend; the 15th Hussars, from the Barracks, under Lt. Col. Dalrymple; a detachment of the 88th foot, now stationed in the King Street Barracks, under Col. M'Gregor, some pieces of Royal Horse Artillery, under Major Frankey; and a detachment of the 31st foot, under Lt. Col. L'Estrange, the able, intelligent, and active officer who commanded the whole, and made all the necessary arrangements for the occasion.

"At eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the following magistrates assembled at a Gentleman's house in Mount-St. which commanded an immediate and uninterrupted view of the whole extent of ground near St. Peter's Church, in which the meeting was to take place, viz. the Revd Mr. Hay, the Revd. Mr Ethelston, Mr. Wright, Mr. Marcott, Mr. Norris, Mr Tatton, Mr Fletcher, Mr. Silvester, and Mr. Fielden. The Special Constables assembled on the ground soon after; the military were halted in various suitable stations, retired from the public ground.

"The Radical Reformers now began to make their formidable appearance. They marched in regiments, under regular leaders, and all the appalling insignia, Caps of Liberty, &c which had been long preparing for what they considered a most glorious day. As they progressively advanced to the hustings, they were received with the loudest acclamations, with huzzas, and the clapping of hands by those who came to see the appearance of *military army*, and were totally unlike that of a body of people met for *deliberation*.

"Amongst the numerous flags were the Stockport, Oldham, Middleton, Royton, Rochdale, Ashton, and Saddleworth Union flags, which from the last mentioned place was of a shocking description. It was black with large tassels of the same colour; the inscription in white characters, was, 'Taxation without Representation is unjust and tyrannical.' Smith Dyers. and Mossley Union' on the reverse.] 'Unite and be free! equal Representation or DEATH!' Several persons had already addressed the assemblage at different times from the partly formed hustings, desiring them to form in close and compact order to the hustings, and to *lock their arms fast together*, in order to prevent their enemies from penetrating amongst them. After this another cart arrived with planks of timber, and more regular hustings were formed. A woman exhibited a white deal board, with the words, '*Order! Order!*' painted upon it. When HUNT mounted the hustings, he commanded the different musical instruments which were piled upon them to be removed and in a very peremptory tone also commanded all persons to leave the hustings who did not intend to address the meeting. He was immediately called to the chair, and was proceeding to make some indecent references to the Magistrates, when the Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry suddenly appeared on the ground, and formed in line before the house in which the magistrates were placed. HUNT turned to JOHNSON and said, 'There's a treat for you.' He then said to the people, 'Stand firm, my friends: you see they are in disorder already: give them three cheers;' at the same time taking off his hat and waving it above his head. The cheers were instantly returned by the Cavalry and the whole of the people. Of course, the former brandishing their sabres whilst huzzaing.

"A short consultation now took place amongst the Justices, and they immediately issued a Warrant against HUNT, Johnson, Knight and Moorhouse. Mr. Nadin, the Deputy Constable of Manchester, was appointed to execute it. The Riot Act had been twice read; once by the Revd. Mr. Ethelston, and once by John Silvester, Esq. The rebellious nature of the meeting, its numbers and threatening aspect, the warlike insignia displayed, the order of march and military arrangement, many of the reformers having shouldered large sticks and bludgeons as representatives of markets, compelled the Magistrates on oath of very many respectable inhabitants as to the consequences that must, in their opinion, unavoidably flow to lives and property from such an immense meeting, assembled under such influences, and the Magistrates on view of the whole of this tremendous scene, rendered it imperative to interfere. To have attempted it by the common means would have been preposterous, and could only have caused the loss a great number of lives, without the chance of completing the object. Mr Nadin therefore took the warrant attended by a host of special Constables. Mr Trafford, a highly respectable Cheshire Magistrate, headed the Manchester and Stalford Yeomanry, and an order was given for the whole to advance & take their prisoners. This was done in a steady and masterly style; but the Cavalry had not advanced many yards before they were assailed with two Pennanry man used his sword, each man having confined himself to waving it over his head. Now the duty of self preservation obliged them to strike, but in very few instances to cut. The Manchester and Stalford troops in a moment surrounded the whole hustings, and the Civil Officers proceeded to seize their prisoners. Immediately the Cheshire Yeomanry galloped on the ground; to them succeeded the 15th Hussars and the Royal Artillery Train, whilst all the various detachments of Infantry also advanced. On every side the soldiery were attacked with the most determined resolution; many of the Cavalry were struck to the ground and the reformers attempted to knock out their brains with large stones, (previously provided) and sticks whilst lying on the ground. One gallant youth, Mr. John Hulme, was struck in the face with a brick. It took away his senses, and he clenched his horse so suddenly that they both fell together. A man had also stabbed him in the back with a sharp instrument, and, whilst in this deplorable state, a fellow with a club was about to finish him, when a foot soldier bayonetted the villain, who sprang high from the earth, and fell down dead. Another Yeomanry man was unhorsed at the same moment, and his life with great difficulty rescued. The Manchester Yeomanry's meeting house, where a furious battle raged. In the burying ground, there many persons committed murderous work from the inclosed walls, till the gates were burst open by a private soldier with the bayonet of his musket. Many innocent spectators had also been there during the whole of the day, as a place of security. At length it was necessarily cleared by force; and one of our Yeomanry leaped his horse over the wall and pursued the rioters. The multitude perceived active. The man it is believed, paid a severe penalty for his desperate conduct. To the front of these premises a considerable quantity of timber was laid which unfortunately sheltered the reformers from the bayonets

xchange continues. Two
ters were declared at a late
nt. The total numbers of
compositions are now stated
forty. There is the same
certainty as to the prices of
oned by the want of confi-
ngst the jobbers and brokers
. Consols for account being
7-8 and 72 1-4, according to
the parties. There is little
ss doing. One Stock Broker
ed with a large sum"—Lon-
ng.

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from Hamburgh, dated Aug.
The Brunswick post has not
day, and it is affirmed that its
casioned by a terrible riot
roken out there against the
it is reported, are all mas
, in consequence of that o-
rn gates are closed. It is;
considered, that the delay
arise from some less fear-
nces, or that, if there have
isturbance, the report is at
xaggerated.

—

in his 54th year J. Watt,
son of Bolton and Watt, of
Birmingham, well known for
e improvements in steam en-

—

ton Ferry Estate, in Glamor-
consisting of 40,000 acres, ex-
miles in length and worth at
le £900,000, is now the sub-
tion between the Lords Van-
sey.

mouth Telegraph says:—A
season than the present is
he recollection of our oldest

The hay harvest, a super-
ne, is nearly completed; the
kerned and waits only for
he orchards, except in a few
, teem with apples, and the
try is a perfect garden, where
ative production vies with
nest fertility. The promise of
most auspicious, and some
sh have been already caught
nets."

D'Evereaux, says a Dublin
onsideration of his great ser-
obtained a grant of territory in
equal to fifty square leagues,
roposes speedily to parcel out
antageous circumstances, to
n Ireland.

from St. Petersburgh says.—
, just arrived from Pesth, has
ne interesting accounts of Sir
Porter, who is again at Tab-
n happy to say, on his return
n one of the most exc-ss-ve
t part of the world ha-ve
completed by an European.
versed the ancient empire of
and Persians, in every direc-
pring runs which have baffled
research, and visiting tracks
tiquity, on which no modern
ll then, had set his foot. He
iews of the most celebrated
ahan, Esbatana, Persepolis,
, (not excepting the plains of
ith all its interesting objects)
w and useful geographical ob-

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PARIS, Aug. 21.

erp, on his majesty's birth
t 24, the "order of the day"
among other rejoicings the
of 3000 loaves of bread and
s (9 pence) among the poor.
ptor Canova is building a
native town in the Veneti-
t his own expence. The
antique, and the cost of the
be more than a hundred
astres.

an, France, had been receiv-
nals from whose fleece the
shawls, so called, are made.
in bad condition when they
it were fast recovering, and
ragraph, lour moral a beau-
!

Rheumatism.—At Niort, a
d suffered a violent rheuma-
eral years in one of his arms
t an open window during a
t—An electric explosion
own; and on rising his pain
removed and has never re-

pis announced a total eclipse
to take place at noon, on the
ber, 1820, and which will be
ting than any eclipse visible
ny years.

ia, Prussia, it is said they
ded the distillation of bran-
the province, as the impost
process.

man set fire to a settle-
department of Oise, France,
oyed 325 buildings.

s the report from Germany,
; he is very calm, and bears
ith patience.

lightning played about his

der storm which lately took
zen, Germany, was attend-
e singular effects. The elec-
ered the apartment of Dr.
, melted louis d'ors on his
ed the goose quill he was
, struck the doctor in the
d off half his wig, and 33
is right ear!

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 10.

The dissentions which had prevailed among the Janissaries of different corps has eventuated in some bloody rencoun ters.

HUDDERSFIELD, Aug. 20.

A meeting of the reformers and others, took place in consequence of a very short and indefinite notice, at seven o'clock, when several thousands were addressed by a person unknown, supposed to have come from Lancashire. *His object apparently was to induce the populace to acts of riot, and to obtain by physical force what they could not by entreaty.* He desired those who wished to assist their brethren in Lancashire, to signify the same by holding up their right hand, and concluded by informing them, that another meeting would take place this evening, to which he hoped they would come prepared for any emergency. At this the multitude cried out, "What, with fire arms?" but the orator left his meaning to be understood. It is expected that another meeting will take place this evening in Fixby Pastures, and the most serious apprehension is entertained. This morning a placard has been stuck on our walls, calling on the inhabitants to come forward as special constables, and to be sworn into office at twelve o'clock. The soldiers were and are now in readiness. The people are all in great anxiety—the Magistrates are assembled and on the alert.

The Mayor having refused to call a Reform meeting in this town, the requisitionists had themselves advertised one to be held on Monday next (this day). We learn this morning, that in consequence of the proceedings which took place on Monday, the design of holding the meeting has been abandoned.—*Preston Chr.*

We have with pain observed a requisition posted up, calling a meeting, for similar purposes to those, under pretence of which the one at Manchester was convened, at Wakefield, to be held on Monday next. We should certainly intreat the requisitionists, most earnestly, in the name of humanity, religion and their country, to countermand their notice; did we not imagine, from our knowledge of some of the characters whose names appear there, that an appeal made to them under such sacred titles must be made in vain.—*Wakefield Jour.*

Union Hall—About 7 o'clock on Monday evening a man went into the watch-house near the toll gate at the Surrey Theatre, and enquired for the night constable, to whom he said he had something very important to communicate. Mr. Ascott, the watch-house keeper, was the only person there, and he informed him that the constable had not yet arrived, but was every moment expected; the stranger (apparently somewhat disappointed) again pressed the importance of his communication, which induced Ascott to question him. At first he seemed much affected, but laboured vainly to conceal his emotion, and after a few minutes pause, he suddenly exclaimed, "I am a murderer—I have committed a great crime, and deserve to suffer!" and then he sank motionless into a chair. Ascott endeavored to compose him, and when he had revived a little, desired him to state explicitly the business that had brought him thither; when the stranger said his name was *Wood*, that he was a native of Leicestershire, and had in his youth formed a very strong attachment towards a young woman of his own age, named ——, but for many reasons they broke off the courtship, and he was soon after married to another woman. He did not see the first object of his love during the time of his marriage, nor till after the death of his wife, which happened near two years ago, and then he was induced to enquire after her, and found she was still living and single. His first flame returned with increased force; he visited her, a reconciliation was easily effected, and he had intended to marry her when a decent time had elapsed.—This intention he communicated to her friends, who had no objection to the match, and, with the consent of all parties, a day was fixed for the celebration of their nuptials, when a circumstance unexpected and dreadful, at once ended the negociations, rendering him an object of horror and reproach to himself, and of execration to society. A soldier, who was quartered in the town, had, it seemed, succeeded in gaining the affections of the young woman; he took her to public places, walked with her and seemed professedly her admirer. These attentions of the soldier roused his jealousy, and inspired him with an utter contempt of the woman, whom in the first emballitions of his passion he determined to sacrifice! With this dreadful intention he repaired to the shop of a shoemaker, and borrowed a large working knife, which he sharpened to a very keen edge, and then placed himself in ambush near the residence of his destined victim, whom he soon saw, and after upbraiding her with ingratitude, plunged the knife into her body, just under her left breast, and gave her several other wounds in the neck and arms till she was quite dead, he then threw the body into the river, near the stone-quarry.—After the perpetration of the deed he fled to Hodmister, but could obtain no rest; his imagination perpetually brought the murder before his eyes, and even in sleep the bleeding figure of his victim stood before him. Having wandered about a year through different parts of the country, during which he experienced the greatest tortures, he arrived in this town for the very purpose of giving himself up to the ministers of justice.

The unfortunate man was put into close custody by Ascott, who took care that he should not have any means by which he could make any attempt on his life, and yesterday morning he was brought to this office and examined before the presiding Magistrate, B. Allen Esq. He appeared perfectly firm and resigned, and his confession was taken down in writing.

Mr. Allen asked him if the body of the young woman was ever found? to which he replied, that he had heard it was, but was afraid to be inquisitive, as it might betray him

He was committed to the custody of the Keeper of the House of Correction, Horsemonger-lane, till a message can be sent to Leicester to make inquiries. The Prisoner is about 30 years old; the deceased was at the time of her death 28.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The Texas Expedition.—We would be led to suppose, from the pompous letters from the adventurers in this enterprise, that their numbers at least were respectable, and their prospects brilliant. We have authentic accounts from that quarter, which represent them to be directly the reverse. They have not the least prospect of succeeding in obtaining possession of the territory they are so liberal in offering to dispose of to recruits and proselytes. Their actual numbers, as late as the middle of August, did not exceed one hundred, and they were said to be without funds, and ill supplied with provisions. The province in which they have raised the standard of liberty, with the exception of Labahie and St. Antonio, contains not many more than a score of families, and they are chiefly Americans, who migrated thither about a year ago. The very persons who have issued a proclamation of independence, from which one would suppose that they, with thousands of others were groaning under the lash of Spanish tyranny, whilst the U. States had failed in its duty to protect them, have themselves just renounced all the advantages of American citizenship, and engaged in a revolutionary project, the principal object of which is personal aggrandizement, though some may possibly have embarked in it under the influence of higher motives. We warn the young men of the United States against being seduced into this scheme by such highly colored statements as those which the above may in some degree serve to expose and correct. It is not by hostile invasion, nor yet by conquest of foreign countries, that the principles of free government are disseminated.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

—

From the Norfolk Herald, Sept. 22.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

From a source that may be relied on, we have received the following statement of facts relative to the late unhappy misunderstanding among the principal officers of our Mediterranean squadron:—

"By virtue of a warrant issued by commodore Stewart, Commander in chief, &c, a Court Martial, composed of the following officers, viz.

Capt. M'Donough, President,
—— Ballard
—— Nicholson
Lt. Gallagher,
—— Page,
} Members.

Benj. F. Bourne, Judge Advocate

convened on board the frigate Guerriere, on the——day of——, for the trial of —, a marine, charged with having stabbed a man belonging to the Franklin.

"The Court, pursuant to order, continued its proceedings on board the Guerriere, until the evidence was closed and sentence passed, when it adjourned to meet on *Shore at Naples*, the next day in consequence of the indisposition of the Judge Advocate, where having revised and signed the record, the Court then adjourned, "without a day."

"The proceedings and sentence being sent to the commander in chief for his approbation (as the law requires) were by him declared illegal and of no effect —*first*, because the court had been held on shore, in disobedience of his order requiring it to be held on board the Guerriere; and *secondly*, that it had been held where the United States had no jurisdiction—consequently having no jurisdiction there over the offence charged against the prisoner, he was ordered to be discharged from arrest, and the proceedings against him annulled.

"The Commander in chief revived the court by signal to receive this communication, to which by way of remark he added, that, "satisfied these irregularities on the part of the court had proceeded from inadvertence, he should not further notice them at that time, but trusting that in any future proceeding they would be more observant of the laws and regulations provided in such cases, that culprits deserving punishment should not escape to the prejudice of the service"—or words to that effect.

"The Commodore considers the Court to have been dissolved, although he made no order to that effect, as is customary.

"The court were of opinion that this communication of the Commodore should form part of the record, and as he had not returned it to them, they requested it of him for that purpose, which was complied with; and the Court were further of opinion, that the language used by the Commodore in his communication, was a censure upon their proceedings—an unjustifiable interference with the solemn deliberations of the Court, who, *as a body*, were perfectly independent of his control, and without the pale of his reproof. Not having been dissolved by the Commodore's order, the Court still considered itself in existence, and resolved to convene again to vindicate its honor and dignity against the imputations of the Commander in Chief. The Court did meet, and a resolution was unanimously passed to that effect, but the squadron being ordered to sail, nothing further was done in it until its arrival at Gibraltar, when the Court was convened by signal from the *President*, to act upon the resolution, which was accordingly done, when it was sent to the commodore.

"It is (the commodore) considers the act of the members of the court as declared in language highly disrespectful to him as their superior officer—insulting to his rank and authority, and subversive of his power—that the court was no longer in being, he having, as he had an undoubted right to do, annulled its proceedings and discharged the prisoner.

That a signal made (while he was present) ordering the court to meet, was a contempt of his power, and the meeting of the officers for that object, an usurpation of authority to erect themselves into a tribunal contrary to the law, and for no other purpose than to bring him into contempt and to violate the fundamental rules enacted for the subordination and discipline of the service."

"The members of the court disavow such an intention, and offer their tribute of respect to the person and character of the commander in chief, but sustain the opinion of their *corporated* rights and the resolution founded thereon. The commander in chief declares the meaning to have been unlawful, the language disrespectful and insulting, suspends the officers from command, and prefers his charges, &c."

—

From the Baltimore Patriot, Oct. 4.

By Capt. Denny, of the schooner James H. McCulloh, from St. Thomas, we are put in possession of the following memorandum. He received it from Capt. Joseph King, commander of the regular republican brig of war General Gudanata, who boarded him off St. Thomas on the 30th Aug.

"On the 11th of July the squadron left Margaretta, after having embarked the British and German legion, amounting to about 1800 men. On the 15th the troops were landed a few miles to windward of the Moro, for the purpose of taking the city of Barcelona; on the morning of the 16th they marched for that purpose, and the same day about 11 A. M. the fleet weighed anchor, and sent in boats about 150 seamen to land on the shore to attack the heights of the Moro, who were attacked and fired upon while landing by about 60 infantry of the enemy, who immediately retreated as we rose the height. The place was taken by us, consisting of about 6 regular batteries, with 2 or 4 of temporary defence, mounting a number of 18's 24's, and small brass pieces Our loss, two wounded (not mortally) and a number of the enemy killed, 40 prisoners, and 150 deserters. The city of Barcelona was taken without loss.

On the 18th the forts of the Moro were blown up, guns destroyed and troops embarked; 30th sailed for Cumana—on the 2d August landed the troops a short distance from Cumana in the evening; & on the 3d A. M. the fleet got under way and shortly after commenced a cannonading on the flecheras and batteries, which was continued 3 days by the most part of the squadron, destroyed three of the flecheras and silenced some of their battery guns. The upper fort at Cumana was attacked by part of the troops who, after a warm action for an hour retreated, not being able to take possession of the same; the rest of the troops fell in with a party of Spaniards who intended to join the enemy, and out of about 300, 40 escaped to tell the news. Our loss in killed or wounded on shore, were about 40, in the fleet about 3 wounded, not dangerously. The place was evacuated in consequence of the difficulties attached to mounting battery guns on the heights, and the troops are marched.

On the 14th August, arrived at Margaretta, a part of Gen. Deversaux's command, consisting of about 5000 men. There are several men of war on their way out from England to join the squadron. A 74 named the General Devereaux, a 44, 2 frigates, 4 corvettes and 2 brigs, which are this in all probability have arrived.—The subscriptions have been made to a great amount in Liverpool and Dublin, supposed about two millions sterling."

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The Ohio papers contain accounts of many deaths by bilious typhus fevers.

The mills of Brandywine Creek are stopped for want of water. Such a circumstance is not recollected for 30 years.

There are vessels in this port waiting for corn meal & cannot be supplied. There is plenty of corn in the mills, but it cannot be ground for want of water. This complaint is very general throughout the country.—*Bost. Press.*

The yellow fever had broken out among the British troops, at Kingston, Jamaica, and one regiment has lost above 80 officers and 170 privates.

Dreadful.—We just announced the arrival of 3000 troops at the Havana. They paraded in great pomp for about seven hours in the heat of the sun, and we are told that 400 of them were on the evening of that day sent to the hospital, to die of the yellow fever. It was thought that a majority of the persons composing this expedition would cease to be in less than a month!—*Niles Reg.*

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BUENOS-AYRES, Aug. 6.

Under the above date, the following intelligence from Buenos-Ayres is received.

A new director, ad interim, went into office in Buenos Ayres, on the 10th of June, in the person of Don Jose Rondeau, Puerrydon not being able, on account of ill health, to remain in the situation until the apointment of a new director according to the forms of the constitution.

The American ship Horatio, Skinner, sailed June 14th, without a clearance; a brig, commanded by Capt. Galvis, was despatched to bring her back, but did not overtake her.

The Chili privateer Congress, laying in the port of Ensenada, was ran away with by her crew, it is supposed provided with an Artigas commission.

A Portuguese trader between Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, on her voyage to the latter place, having considerable money on board, was taken by an armed boat in the night, and the passengers landed on the beach.

Lord Cochrane having made an excursion along the coast of Peru to the northward, left the greater part of the squadron at Callao, under the command of admiral Blanco, who before his return left the station, but put into Valparaiso in want of provisions. The utmost activity prevailed to supply the fleet and make them renew the blockade, while Blanco was arrested to be tried by a court martial.

Lord Cochrane had made several captures, and taken several sums of money out of neutral vessels, after having ascertained them to be Spanish property.

We have much talk here of the war accounts from Gibraltar, respecting the Spanish expedition from Cadiz. God forbid we should have any fear of them.

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Died, on the 23d August, on board the U. S. schooner Nonsuch, at the moment of her arrival at Port Spain, in the island of Trinidad, Commodore OLIVER H. PERRY. He was taken with the yellow fever on his passage from the town of Augustura, and although he was attended by two able physicians, he was reduced to the greatest extremity on the fourth day of his illness. Sensible of his approaching dissolution, he called his officers together, and communicated his last wishes.

He retained his faculties to the last, was perfectly collected and resigned, & submitted to his fate with great resolution and fortitude.

His remains were interred at Port Spain on the 24th of August, with naval and military honors. The troops of the Island, a great concourse of citizens together with the officers and crews of the John Adams and Nonsuch, formed the procession.

The funeral was splendid and imposing, and there appeared to be but one sentiment of mournful regret among all who assembled to witness this melancholy spectacle. The conduct of the governor, Sir Ralph Woodford, on this occasion was marked with distinguished respect towards the deceased, and every American should feel grateful to him for the honors which he paid to the remains of their gallant countryman.

It was the wish of the officers of the squadron, that the body should be immediately conveyed to the United States; but the surgeons were of opinion that it would be utterly impracticable.

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NEW-YORK, Sept. 28.

The ships *Ann*, Capt. Crocker, and *Hector*, Capt. Gillender, went down the Bay yesterday, and put to sea this morning for Liverpool. The former we understand, has about 100 passengers most of whom are foreigners who had recently arrived here, and who are returning for want of employment; and the latter has, it is said, Mr. Wm. Cobbet and family on board. Mr. Cobbet will return to his native country in troublesome times; perhaps in season to lend a helping hand to the cause of reformation, and share with his friend Hunt in the honors and comforts of a prison.

FROM LOWER CANADA.

QUEBEC, Oct. 12th.

On Sunday morning, in the Cathedral Church, the Rev. W. Macaulay, was ordained Priest; and Mr. R. Ralph and Mr. J. Stoughton, were ordained Deacons by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. The service of the day was performed by the Rev. Official Mountain, the Rev. J. L. Mills, the Rev. E. Leg[illegible], and the Rev. R. Knagg.

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It may be remarked as a proof of the growing prosperity of our country, the great number of Steam Boats and the consequent facility for travelling they now afford on the River St. Lawrence. There are at present seven Steam Vessels, employed in navigating between Quebec and Montreal including those belonging to Messrs. Molson and Sons, to whose active exertions we are indebted for their first appearance in the Canadas. These vessels are all constructed on the most approved principles and several of them are fitted up in a style of neatness and comfort not inferior to any in America. Among others we observe the Steam Boat Caledonia, has again commenced running. She has undergone a thorough repair and can now vie with any boat in the river in point of accommodation for Passengers or swiftness of sailing. Though against a strong head-wind we understand she performed her last trip from Quebec to Montreal in the space of 35 hours, including a stop of two hours, at William Henry and the usual detention at Three Rivers.—*Mont. Herald.*

Upper Canada Gazette.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 20th Oct. 1819.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has been pleased to grant Licences to the undermentioned Gentlemen, at the recommendation of the Medical Board, appointed under the authority of the Provincial Statute.

John Gilchrist, of Hamilton.
Nathaniel Bell, of Nelson.
Edmond W. Armstrong, of Halowell.
Peleg Grose, of Murray.
Augustus Miller, of Gainsboro'.
Charles Dunscomb, of Delaware,
Anthony Morton, of Prescott,

Gentlemen, to practise Physic, Surgery & Midwifery.

Hermanus Smith, of Burton,
Gentleman to practise Physic and Midwifery only.

—

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 25th Oct. 1819.

It having from divers parts of the Province been conveyed to his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, that the Magistrates have not received the Acts of Parliament after publication; and His Excellency having ascertained that the said Acts have been duly delivered at the Post Office, and forwarded according to their address; Notice is hereby given, that in future, whenever the Acts shall be delivered to the Post, it will be notified in the Gazette; and it is desired that if the said Acts shall not be duly received after a proper interval subsequent to such notification, the Magistrates not receiving them, will report the same to His Excellency's Private Secretary, for His Excellency's information.

YORK, October 28, 1819.

The first snow that we have had this season, fell on Friday last, and on Saturday and Sunday in considerable quantity; the weather very severe. At Montreal the weather was very cold and snow fell two weeks since.

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Total number of vessels arrived at Quebec on the 10th inst. 612—Total of Settlers 12434.

Ruta Baga.

THE Upper Canada Agricultural Society has received some good seed of the Yellow Swedish Turnip or Ruta Baga. The quantity being small, the members of the Society will have the preference in the purchase of it (a cost price.)

This valuable root is peculiarly useful as a late spring food for cattle and other stock, at a time when generally all other succulent food is exhausted. Purchasers of the seed are requested to communicate to the Society their observations on the culture, produce and employment of the product. The seed to be had by applying to R. C. HORNE

Sec. Ag. Soc. U. C.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber intends to commence collecting the rates for the present year, ending the first day of January next; also, the Police tax for the present year, on or about the 20th day of November next: and he requests all persons concerned to be prepared to pay when called on, and save costs.

JOHN ENTICOTT.
Collector.
York, 21st Oct. 1819. 44—3.

Land for Sale.

TWO lots, No. 10 and 12 in the 5th concession of East Gwillambury, containing 200 acres each, 16 miles from Holland-Landing, and 5 miles from New-Market. On No. 10 is an excellent Mill Seat, with abundance of water, and plenty of fine pine timber, close to the road. To be sold very low for Cash. Apply to the Subscriber, at Burlington Heights.

DAVID ASHBOUGH. 44—3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The folly of anticipating trouble.

Afflictions seen in prospective are more appalling than which they actually arrive. For there are few but are attended by some alleviating circumstances that deaden their force. Why then should we sour the present cup of happiness by anticipating trouble, that may never reach us, and in probabilities dependant only on a thousand contingent circumstances never likely to occur at once. The folly of doing so will be placed in a stronger light by the following anecdote:

A countrywoman set her daughter, a girl of fifteen, to bake, while she went to neighbour. After some stay she returned and found the oven sparkling hot, and her daughter in another apartment in the greatest agony and in tears. A sight so unexpected excited the tenderest sympathy in the maternal bosom, and solicitude for the cause. After much entreaty the daughter complied: "I was thinking, (said she,) *if* I was married, and *should* have a dear little child, *and it should* live to run about, and *I should* be baking as I am now, *and I should* go out for fuel, *and should* leave it alone, *and it should* take a chair, *and should* get up to the mouth of the oven, *and should* crawl in, *and should* burn itself to death, all to crisp, what a terrible thing it would be—Oh! oh! oh! dear; *what* should I do?"

From the Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture.

On the duration of Posts, when their natural position is reversed.

On removing the old fence of my garden, to set a new one, about five years since, I found that the old fence was supported by a few posts that were forked, and the fork down, and that they were quite sound, while the rest were rotten and broken off.——The yard fence, (only five pannel) three parts of which were strong and sound, and likely to last for ten years more, were not forked, but from their being knotty, it was easy to see that they were top in the ground. I have made enquiry of the carpenter who built the fence, and he says the fence stood 20 or 21 years, and that it was the design of my predecessor to turn all posts top down, that would admit of it, the fact being known to him that they would last longer.

JOHN R. EENS.

Another specimen of the perfection to which the cutlery trade has been brought to in England, was given in July last, by Rodgers and sons, of Sheffield—an elegant knife in miniature, containing fifty instruments, moving on twenty springs and twenty-five joints, of the most exquisite workmanship, mounted in gold and mother of pearl. It employed the workman thirt. days of close application, is only five eighths of an inch in lengt , and does not weigh five penny weights. The following articles are contained in it:— 6 penknife blades, 2 stick knife blades, 1 grafting blade, 1 budding blade, 1 gold fruit blade, 2 pruning blades, 1 bow saw, 1 silver fruit blade, 1 double toothed saw, 1 button hook, 1 wood saw, 1 1 nail blade, 1 nail cleaner, 1 nail file, 1 gum lancet, 5 fleams, 1 double joint widdener, 1 double joint auger, 1 double joint timber scribe, 1 double joint punch, 1 horse picker, studded with gold, 2 gimblets, 1 awl, 1 chisel, 2 gouges, 1 gold six inch rule, 1 pair gold compasses, 1 gum picker, 1 pair tweezers, 1 pair scissors, 2 lancets, 1 gun screw, 1 leather punch, 1 gold tooth pick, 1 needle; 1 double joint cork-screw.

ALEXANDRIA IN EGYPT.

The vice roy, Mohammed Ali Pacha, conceived the design of digging a navigable canal from the Nile to Alexandria, by means of which large boats might be enabled to convey merchandize directly to Cairo, indepeudent of the changeableness of the weather which often impeded their progress to Rosetta and rendered the entrance of the Nile impassible.

The works commenced in October last—and their superintendence is committed to Mohamed Bey, who had the command of 300 troops destined to preserve order amongst the workmen, collected from the country, who are changed once a month. The waters of the Nile having increased more than had been expected, the labors were suspended and recommenced in the month of December. The workmen were augmented to 30,000; at present, the whole number employed amounts to 270,000 persons. The genius and activity of Ali Pacha promises to conduct this enterprize, so useful to commerce, in a short time to a glorious issue. The workmen are divided into eight divisions at the head of each is a bey with a certain number of troops. Besides these Ismail Pacha, with a corps of cavalry, patroles incessantly the whole line of divisions, to inspect the workmen and animate them in the performance of their labors. The length of the canal is to be 45 miles, its breadth 90 feet; but its depth has not been yet decided. Besides the Turkish engineers, several foreigners are also employed, amongst whom is Don Carlo Bilioti, a Neapolitan.

From the Baltimore American.

We should feel a strong repugnance to publish the following disgraceful circumstance, had it not come from a source whose veracity we cannot doubt. A stranger travelling to the westward about was taken ill on the Frederick road, near the Monocracy.—He applied at several places, but was denied admittance—he lay under a tree for some days, and on Friday last expired, probably from having been denied the rights of hospitality. His corpse remained from Friday till Tuesday last without interment—was not even enclosed in a coffin—and on that day a person in the neighborhood nailed some rough planks together, in which the remains were placed, and a few black persons offered to dig a grave for it, when the owner of the land refused its burial on his ground! The corpse was above ground when our informant left the place.

A letter from New-Orleans of the 23th ult. states that it had rained for the last three weeks almost incessantly. Business was extremely dull, and freights not to be had at any rate. The steam boat business was so much overdone, that the stock was "as bad as it could be."

Messrs. TREDGER & DARKER,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that they have the following Winter Vegetables for sale, of the best kinds.

		$
Red & White Celery,	-	5 per hund.
Drumhead & Savoy Cabbage,	}	5 ditto.
Red Beets,	-	1 per bus'l.
Carrots,	-	1 ditto.
Parsnips,	-	1 ditto.
Turnips,	-	1-4 ditto.

With a choice assortment of Apples at $1 per Bushel.

York, 21th Oct. 1819. 43—tf.

FOR SALE,

PART of Lots No. 13 & 14, in the 1st Concession of Hope, District of Newcastle, containing 160 Acres (100 acres cleared) well watered, with 500 bearing Apple-trees, a good Frame House, two frame Barns, a Distillery and Garden, &c. &c. The Premises are well fenced, in good repair, & situated on the shore of Lake Ontario, about two miles west of the flourishing village of Port Hope, (late Toronto) on Smith's Creek.

For further particulars apply to the Proprietor, who will also dispose of his stock and farming utensils.

BENJAMIN MARSH.

Hope, 19th Oct. 1819. 43—tf.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of EDWARD HARTNEY, late of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, Merchant, deceased, are requested to pay the amount of their respective debts to the Subscriber who will acquit the same, and all persons having claims on the said estate, are also requested to exhibit the same without delay.

THOS. STOYELL.

York, 6th October, 1819.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to Henry Dream, either by note or book account are hereby notified to make payment on or before the first of November next, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney, as no longer indulgence can be given.

HENRY DREAN.

York, Oct. 20th 1819. 43—4.

MR. GEORGE O'BRYAN.

STUCCO WORKER & PLAISTERER.

Late of the County of Tipperary, Ireland.

SHOULD this advertisement meet the Eye of the above named young man, he is hereby informed, that agreeable to his invitation contained in a letter dated, York, U. C. in October last, his sister has arrived in this country; but, to her inexpressible mortification, every enquiry for him at York, has proved ineffectual, but in the hope that he may still reside in this Province, or in a situation where this advertisement may come under his notice, his sister takes this method of acquainting him, that she is now residing at Messrs. Piggot & Gurnetts, Ancaster, U. C. where she trust he will instantly repair & relieve her mind from the excessive grief which the disappointment alluded to has occasioned.

Should any person be able to give Miss O'Bryan any information respecting her brother, they would confer on her an invaluable favor, if they would do so, by means of a letter to her as above.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore subsisting under the firm of OATES & TOTESBURY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said concern, are requested to pay off their accounts, and those persons having claims against them, are requested to furnish the same to Mr. Edward Oates, who will settle them, and by whom the business will be carried on in future.

EDWARD OATES,
CHARLES STOTESBURY.

York, 7th Sept. 1819.

WRITING PAPER.

A FEW Reams of good Post and Foolscap Paper for sale, cheap.

To be sold by Auction.

ON the sixteenth day of March next unless previously disposed of by private Contract, the House and premises of WILLIAM FIRTH Esq. situate in York, Upper Canada, consisting of two acres bounded on the north by King-street, on the south by market street and on the east by York street, at the genteel end of the town; for several years past the house has been occupied by the Legislature during its session. The dimensions and number of its apartments, with the cellars, stables &c render it a very desirable purchase, either for a private gentleman's family, or for an inn of the first class. The title Deeds can be seen and terms agreed on at the office of the subscriber, in York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

York 1st October 1819. 41tf

BOARDING HOUSE.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accomodated with BOARD and LODGING. Enquire at his office.

TO BE LET,

THE House in which the Editor lately resided, nearly opposite the Steam Boat Wharf. Enquire at the Printing Office.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

ALL Pensioners whose residence is at or near the undermentioned Stations, are required to appear, or by writing to report themselves in future, at the periods specified, to the respective Officers of the Commissariat, in order that the proper forms of Documents relative to pensions for each individual, may be forwarded for their use—

Amherstburg, Fort George, Chippewa, Queenston, York,	on or about the 24th Aug. Nov.
Kingston, Brockville, Bath, Richmond, Glengary,	Feb. May, of each year
Montreal, Chambly, St. Johns Drummondville,	on or about the 10th
William Henry, Three Rivers, Kamouraska, and on the line of communication to New Brunswick & other places nearest Quebec.	Sept. Dec. Mar. June, of each year.

Commissary General's Office,
Quebec, Aug. 18, 1819.

General Land Agency Office,
YORK, UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expense.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions with it, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be post-paid.

B. GEALE,
J. FITZ-GIBBON.

York, 29th March, 1819 tf—14.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE
OR
WATERLOO HOUSE,
BY
STILWELL WILSON;

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly Mr. Brown's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that no expense shall be spared to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. W. pledges himself that no exertion shall be wanting to promote the comfort and convenience of those who favor him with their custom: his HOUSE and STABLING shall be well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best quality that the Country affords: and he hopes that upon trial, his accommodation and terms will give general satisfaction.

York, September th, 18819.

THE Subscriber requests all persons having accounts against him to present them for payment; and those indebted to him are desired to pay the amount without delay.

J. POST. Junr.

York 15th Sept. 1819.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscribers have opened a Store in the Market Place, next door to Messrs. Wood & Anderson, and now offer for sale on very reasonable terms for ready money, an assortment of

Choice Dry Goods,

comprising nearly every article in the line;

Liquors and Groceries,

Sundry HARDWARE Articles.

Gentlemen's, Youths and Children's fine beaver Hats, a few Militia Officer's Hats, full mounted, a small collection of Jewellery, consisting of Silver Watches, Gold Seals, Brooches, Rings, Breast-pins, &c. A quantity of Glass Ware & Crockery, with a variety of other articles.

McGINNIS & MONT. GOMERIE.

York, 4th August 1819. tf—32.

General Land Agency Office,
York, 24th May, 1819.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the undermentioned Lands, viz.

Home District, Upper Canada.

WHITBY,

South ½ of 23 — 4th Concession — 29, — 4th do. — 6 — 6th do. } 500 Acres

SCARBORO',

Lot No. 16, in 1st Concession, — 19, — 4th do. } 400 do.

CLARKE,

Lot No. 20, E 4 in the 1st Con. — 3, & 4th — 2d — 3, & 4th — 3d } 200 do.

HAMILTON.

Lot. No. 25, in 4th Concession — 26, do. } 400.

BENJAMIN GEALE,
JAMES FITZGIBBON

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Tobomsoo, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allan, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thom, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 31, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAM'L. RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
York, 1st July, 1819.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

NOTICE

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of MOSES DEWER late of the Township of Etobicoke, Deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; And those who have any demands against said Estate are requested to present their Accounts properly attested for settlement.

CHARLES CAMERON, SAMUEL MERCER, MARY DEWER. } Executors. } Executrix.

Sept. 25th 1819.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of wild Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

NOTICE.

BOOKS of Subscription for the Bank of Kingston are now open at the Store of Messrs Wood and Anderson.

York 1st Sept. 1819.

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. THOS. HAMILTON, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods
AND
Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES IN CASH,

will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American Bank Notes

exchanged, at a small discount.

tf—12.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor. Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	Dollar at 5s. From £. s. d.	To £. s. d.
Beef	lb.	0 0 3	0 0 4½
Mutton	——	0 0 4	0 0 7
Veal	——	0 0 4	0 0 7½
Pork	——	0 0 5	0 0 6
Fowls	pair	0 0 0	0 2 0
Turkeys	each	0 0 0	0 7 6
Geese	——	0 0 0	0 3 9
Cheese	lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7½
Butter	——	0 1 0	0 1 3
Eggs	doz.	0 0 0	0 1 0
Wheat	bush.	0 0 0	0 3 9
Peas	——	0 0 0	0 3 9
Potatoes	——	0 0 0	0 2 0
Oats	——	0 0 0	0 2 6
Turnips	——	0 0 0	0 1 3
Cabbages	head	0 0 0	0 0 3
Flour	cwt.	0 0 0	0 15 0
Do.	bl.	0 0 0	1 5 0
Tallow	lb.	0 0 0	0 1 0
Lard	——	0 0 0	0 1 0
Hay	ton	0 0 0	3 0 0
Wood	cord	0 0 0	0 12 6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July, or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion,	each subsequent
5 lines & under,	2s. 6d	7 1-2d.
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d per line, the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. No advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 6s. for the first insertion——A great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - - *Glengary.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macauley, Esq. - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - - *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - - - - *New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq. - - *Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - *Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - *Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - *Niagara*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - *Queenston*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point*
M. Burwell, Esq. - - - *Port Talbot*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - *Sandwich*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - - *Amherstburg.*

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Council Office

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. III. YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1819. No. 46.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday the first day of November next ensuing, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-fourth September WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament, to the first day of November next ensuing, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relive you and each of you, of your attendance at the aforesaid; hereby convoking and by these presents convoking you and each of you, that on Thursday the ninth day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do all may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the sixtieth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Shear or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Barford: and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table:

	Sterling.
Two hundred Acres,	£16 17 6
Three hundred Acres,	24 11 7
Four hundred Acres,	32 5 8
Five hundred Acres,	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres,	47 13 10
Seven hundred Acres,	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres,	63 2 0
Nine hundred Acres,	70 16 1
One thousand Acres,	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres,	86 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres,	93 18 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £5 14

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)

On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th April, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Representative of HENRY GROAT, to take out the Lease of the Clergy Reserve, No. 51 in the 3d Concession of Whitby, within six months from this date; or on failure thereof the Lot will be Leased to EDWARD STARR.

By Order of His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.
6m.—16.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th April, 1819.

IT being desirable to open the Road to Penetanguishene, which commences on the North Side of Kempenfelt Bay, in Lake Simcoe, His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, this day, has been pleased to Order, that to such persons qualified to receive Grants from the Crown, as are able and willing to perform Settlement Duty, Locations of Two Hundred Acres will be made, upon their undertaking to begin their Settlement Duty within One Month after receiving the Certificate of Location, and continuing the same, until a Dwelling House be erected, and Ten Acres cleared adjacent to the Road, and one half of the Road in front of the Location also cleared.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York, 8th April 1819.

THE Period for Proffer to Lease the Privilege of taking Ore on the Crow River, is extended to Six Months from this date, in order to afford time to CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq. and others, to make Specific proposals, which are expected, rather to secure the advantage of Iron Works than to raise a Revenue.

By order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York 13th April 1819.

WHEREAS no vacant Land being found in the District of Niagara, it is not expedient to appoint a Board to locate deserving Settlers therein, yet to facilitate applicants for Land, it is ordered that in future the personal attendance of applicants for Land (being natives of the Province) may be dispensed with, their Petitions being respectively accompanied by a Certificate from a Commissioner appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, that their Petitioner is deserving of encouragement as an industrious and Loyal subject, and has taken the Oath of Allegiance.

His Excellency is pleased to appoint Commissioners for the above purpose in the District of Niagara,

JOHN SYMINGTON Esq.	*Niagara.*
THOMAS DICKSON Esq.	*Queenston.*
HON. THOMAS CLARK.	*Stamford.*
JOHN WARREN Esq.	*Fort Erie.*
ABRAHAM NELLES Esq.	*Grimsby.*

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

MILL SEAT.

THE Lot No. 4, 3d Concession, in the Township of Chinguacousy containing 200 Acres of Land, and comprising a valuable Mill-Seat, will be granted for the purpose of affording to settlers the accommodation of a Grist and Saw Mill. Conditions of grant to be seen at the Surveyor General's Office in the Town of York. JOHN SMALL.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th July, 1819.

Executive Council Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to John Levy Jacobs or his representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number one hundred and forty five in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, otherwise it will be thrown open and granted to another applicant.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 25th August, 1819.

THE Order in Council of the 18th instant, respecting locations subject to Settling Duties, being revised, it is ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that all Locations of Land, subject to Settlement Duty, made prior to this date be rescinded, & the land otherwise disposed of, if certificate of the Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, within the time limited in the Ticket of Location, and the Patent sued out within three months thereafter: And that all locations subject to Settlement Duty hereafter to be made will be rescinded and the land otherwise disposed of, if certificate of Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, within eighteen months of the date of the order for such Location, and the Patent sued out within three months thereafter.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.
6m. 34.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying two Townships of Land, containing about 70,000 acres each, in the Western District, bounded on the East by the division line between the London and Western Districts, on the South by the Moravian Township and the Townships of Camden and Chatham, on the West by the Shawanese Township, and on the North by the Northern Boundary of the last mentioned Township, produced on an East course until it intersects the division line between the said Districts.

Also for the survey of the Shawanese Township above mentioned.

To be paid for in land by a per centage on the Land Surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this Office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

Likewise, a Township situate on the South side of Kempenfelt Bay, and bounded Easterly by the Western shore of Lake Simcoe.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 26th Oct. 1819.

NOTICE.

TWENTY eight lots from No. 12 to 25 inclusive, surveyed and laid out into lots containing about half an Acre, and quarter of an Acre each, alternately, on each side of the road leading from the town of York to the Don Bridge, will be sold by Public Auction to the highest bidder on Saturday the 30th of October inst. at noon; six per cent. of one year's interest on the purchase money, to be paid in advance; the principal to be secured on the Lot, subject to the regular payment of interest, annually, in advance; with the right of redemption at the convenience of the Purchaser.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.
THO'S RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

At an advanced hour this morning, we received by a Flanders Mail, Brussels papers to Tuesday last, which state, that on the evening of the 18th numerous arrests took place in the city of Ghent, caused by the want or the irregularity of passports, and that among the persons so arrested were captains of recruiting parties, and a Saxon Baron, who were recruiting for the South American cause. Accounts from Brussels of the 21st inst. add, that a letter has been written by the Emperor of Russia, the address of which is not known, in which his Imperial Majesty, recognising the danger of Secret Societies, offers the assistance of 300,000 troops, if necessary, to guarantee the safety and independence of all the Sovereigns of Germany.

It is also said that a new Congress of Sovereigns is about to be held at Warsaw, on the invitation of the Emperor Alexander. The accounts from Carlsbad, by this conveyance, add nothing to what is already known.

August 27.

Three more defaulters, were announced this morning on Change, one of them, it is understood, on an extensive scale. Twenty have now been declared as, defaulters on this account, and many more are expected.

This morning Consols commenced at 71 3-4 went to 72, and fluctuated to 71 15 and 28 at noon. Upwards of £400 000 Stock was posted just before the defalcation we mentioned. This gentleman, who was a Bear for above £1,000 000 in stock, and whose differences are estimated at £50,000, is well known in public life, respected in private circles and is understood to have offered ten shillings in the pound.

Ministers, it seems, have announced their determination to make the letter from Sir Fras. Burdett to the Electors of Westminster the subject of a prosecution.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

It appears by letters to the 20th of May from the Cape of Good Hope, that the Caffres have been so completely discomfited in every situation to which they directed their attacks, that it is confidently expected they will be long prevented from making new aggressions on the British territory. We regret to state, that the scarcity not only of grain, but of all kinds of provision, was so great, that the governor had thought it prudent to restrict all the inhabitants, as well as the troops, to certain short allowances, until the arrival of supplies from England.

In consequence of this intelligence, government have dispatched 1000 barrels of flour to St. Helena, which has hitherto derived its provisions almost exclusively from the Cape of Good Hope.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

A Mail from Hamburgh arrived this morning, bringing papers to the 24th ult. They contain no intelligence of any interest. An article dated Copenhagen, Aug. 21, says, "The further deterioration of the Course of Exchange excites here general alarm and despondency. We are not able to explain the reason of it."

We understand that the affairs of the respectable Broker, alluded to in our paper of Friday last, and which caused so great a sensation in the city, were satisfactorily arranged at the Stock Exchange yesterday.

Mr. Keon has entered into a treaty with Mr. Harris, to perf-rm 20 nights at Covent Garden Theatre, after which he embarks for America.

Mr Phillipps the singer, has been engaged by the proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 19.

The desire of insulting the Jews seems as if it was spreading all over Germany. Beginning at Wurtzburg, it has extended not only to Bamberg and Frankfort, but also to Darmstadt, Mentz, and even Prague where the Jews are very numerous. Our Senate, by way of precaution, still continues the measures of prevention that have been adopted at Wurtzburg.

HAMBURG, Aug. 17.

A rich banker of this city, M. Heck, who for some time occasionally manifested symptoms of derangement, has given a new proof of madness. His stealing a gold watch at the baths of Pyrmont can be explained upon no other ground. This is become a subject of general conversation. The possessor of thousands a pick pocket! This is a combination we do not often meet with.

The inclination against the Jews is very great here, and there is no doubt but it will manifest itself in acts of violence if government continues to favour them to the injury of the Christian inhabitants. Already many branches of commerce are exclusively in their hands, and there are no bounds to their usury. They are no longer confined to certain quarters but spread themselves every where, so that there is reason to apprehend they will soon be in possession of the best houses in the city, as they are this in the country.—For the moment they seem terrified, and endeavour to conceal a little the unsupportable arrogance by which they are characterised almost as much as by their insatiable avarice.

LIVERPOOL, Sept 4.

Extract of a letter from Lancaster, dated 3d Sept. received here yesterday morning.

"Mr. Hunt is here; and this morning moved the Judge on the Crown side (Bacon Wood) for an order to remove such of the Grand Jury as were related to the Manchester magistrates, against whom he meant to prefer bills of indictment for cutting and stabbing, &c. The Judge said he could not dismiss any of the Grand Jury, but had no doubt that when such bills were presented, such of the Grand Jury as were so situated would retire; and Mr. Bootle Wilbraham said, he, for one, should. The Judge, in his charge, told the Grand Jury, that if any such bills were so presented, and supported even by doubtful evidence, it was their duty to find the bills."

Mr. Nadin, the police officer of Manchester, has received a letter, dated London, 18th August, and signed "A Radical Reformer," wherein the writer says, "Your conduct for a length of time, but more especially last Monday, has outraged the feelings of every real friend to radical reform; therefore, it has been decided, at a meeting of the friends of reform, that it is highly expedient to rid the world of such a miscreant, and it is hoped that it will prove a salutary lesson to others. I can confidently assure you that you have but a few days to live."

The partiality of the Emperor of Hayti to England has been evinced on many occasions, but perhaps never more markedly that in the following incident:—A dispute arising at Cape Francois between a few English merchants and some others, respecting the settlement of some property, both parties appealed to the law, and the case was decided against our countrymen. These, however, instead of yielding submission to the constituted authorities, repaired to Christophe, and obtained a promise that the affair should be reconsidered. On the day appointed for the merchants to meet him, they were introduced into his presence, where they found the judges from whose decision they had made the appeal. The merchants were requested to sit down, while the judges were ordered to take their stands in certain parts of the room which he allotted them. The places which they thus occupied were immediately under some cocks, through which water occasionally issued to cool the apartment. The cocks were then instantly turned, and in this degraded situation the judges were compelled to remain with water streaming on their heads, and running over their bodies, until his majesty was pleased to liberate them. Having detained them in this condition for some time, they were dismissed with these observations; "I hope gentlemen, that by this time your heads are somewhat cool. When you gave your decision against these English merchants, they were rather too warm. But as they are now reduced to a more moderate temperature, you must reconsider this business and give your judgement accordingly." The affair was immediately re-examined; and the claims of the English, as might naturally be expected, were soon discovered to be just.—*Bell's Mes.*

On the 30th of Aug. a meeting was held at Clayton-square in Liverpool, which was attended by more than 10,000 persons. Col. Williams was called to the chair, and having stated the object of the meeting, Messrs. Shepherd, Wood, E. Smith, Bushton, and Crompton, severally addressed the people. An address was voted to the Prince Regent on the subject of reform; and a resolution adopted reprobating the measures pursued by the magistrates at the Manchester Meeting. The Chairman then mentioned that another meeting would be held in the same place for the express purpose of consideringut ne Manchester business; and the crowd dispersed without any riot.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

It is now ascertained, that as soon as the Spanish Cabinet had been made acquainted with the decided and angry language of the American Secretary, Mr. Adams, and had taken an opportunity to deliberate on the reports of Mr. Onis, in which the king was told the Americans insisted on the payment of their long out standing debt, that possibly they would enforce it, and besides aid the South Americans, it was resolved to act upon the advice given, and at once to make a transfer of the Floridas, whilst yet something could be had for them, and before they were seized by force; for Mr. Onis assured them that no further forbearance could be expected from the Washington Government, as it was then constituted. No sooner was this point settled than the king was informed that the transfer, besides paying the debt and stopping the mouths of the boisterous and clamorous Americans, might also be used as a medium through which he could display his royal munificence to some of his own most faithful and deserving subjects. The hint was taken, and in consequence there of three special grants were made, of which a short outline may not be unacceptable.

First Grant.—The king granted to the duke D'Alagon (a great favorite, & here considered as one of those obsequious appendages necessary at the court of a young monarch fond of the fair sex) a tract of land with boundaries clearly defined, in East Florida, of which, though no regular survey had been made, it was thought that ready and advantageous sales would be easily made.

Second.—The king graciously bestowed on Count Punon Rostre a tract nearly of the same dimensions as the above. This grant was at the time considered as the safest, because the Count had rendered some essential services to the crown, but that of the Duke was very much scoffed at by all those high minded Castilians, who were aware of the sacrifices by which it had been obtained.

Third.—The king also gave to Vargas, his private treasurer, a grant "comprising all the lands in either of the Floridas belonging to the crown of Spain, and which had not been included in the preceding grants." This broad and sweeping grant was received by the grandees with surprise and jealous indignation, but Vargas and his friends endeavoured to convince them that the royal donation was not so much intended to make the fortune of himself and his associates, as it was that it should operate as a grand political coup de main against the executive of the United States, because in the event of Spain being obliged to cede the sovereignty of the Floridas, the king was determined the Washington government should have no soil in the Floridas to dispose of.

In the month of June last year, Ferdinand had the satisfaction to learn that the American Cabinet were apprised of these tokens of royal munificence, and by the diplomatic intercourse that immediately took place, he also discovered that matters were assuming a serious aspect.—He therefore found himself constrained to issue a royal order, in which he laconically states, that "for imperious political reasons he revokes the cession made to the three individuals above mentioned, and commands them immediately to give back their grants"

The Count Punon Rostre and the treasurer Vargas promptly acquiesced in the decree, and returned to the king their grants, but the duke d'Alagon, who in Madrid is considered as a cunning old fox, ventured to remonstrate with his lord and master, and stated, that as an agent had been sent to America for the purpose of selling these lands, and as bona fide sales had actually been effected of part thereof, it was not possible to revoke them without a breach of good faith, that might affect the national character; adding however, that he would suspend further sales.

Ferdinand who is not in the habit of allowing any of his courtiers, even those who have most witnessed his foibles, to disobey him with impunity, intimated to the duke, that if he did not conform to the literal tenor of the Royal Decree, he might calculate on incurring his utmost displeasure.

Thus, for the present has terminated the most curious affair that ever disgraced the Spanish Court. A splendid fortune would have been overturned by the royal decree, but the objects of the King's intended munificence are now viewed with contempt by all parties.—*Some other strange transactions in this mysterious affair, of which we are yet to see the denouement shall form the subject of another communication.*

Literary.—According to the latest accounts from the literary circles it appears that Professor Leslie who, it was expected, would succeed the illustrious Playfair, in the chair of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, will, in all probability, fail of that object; the celebrated Chalmers, of the Tron Church, Glasgow, having offered himself as a candidate to the town council for that station. Mr. Chalmers is perhaps not less remarkable for his acquirements as a mathematician & natural philosopher than as a preacher.

A third volume of the MSS. of Herculaneum is in the press, and will be soon published. Sir H. Davy is expected in September to make his experiments with the chemical compositions which he has invented to unroll and decypher the ancient Latin MSS. of this collection. It has been observed that the Latin MSS. on papyrus are covered with a certain varnish, which increases the difficulty of unrolling them, and which the Greek MSS. have not.

DUBLIN, Sept. 3.

The Duke of Wellington Packet proceeded on her voyage from Liverpool to this port, on Saturday last in the afternoon, full of passengers, and between three and four hundred of the lower orders of working laborers on the deck and in the hold. On Monday night last, when off the Kish Light, a sudden squall came on which threw her on her beam ends, when a scene of confusion ensued, which baffles all description, the skylights and hatchway being off, the water rushed in torrents to the cabin and hold in the latter of which were two horses, who became unmanageable, one of which the people in the hold were obliged to put to death in their own defence, and the other was so cut and hacked, that he is past recovery. Many people were washed off the deck, some of whom were unfortunately drowned, and a few smothered in the hold, and the boat, which hung at the stern containing a few of those unfortunate people, was washed away with all it contained—luckily the greater part were saved, but two fine children sunk to rise no more, whose mother, with an infant in her arms, was along with them in the boat when she was washed away, was saved by the presence of mind of some of the passengers, and now survives to mourn her loss. After undergoing unparalleled hardships, the vessel (not being able to make Dublin, the wind being so adverse) bore away for Holyhead, where she arrived on Tuesday. It is supposed there were twelve or fifteen lives altogether lost, but the exact number cannot be ascertained.

The Sultan Katte Ghery.

Friday week, a meeting was held in the Trades Hall, Glasgow, for the purpose of hearing the Sultan Katte Ghery, of Caucasus and Crimea, give an account of the religious state of his countrymen, and of the plan which he proposed to carry into effect for their instruction, under the patronage of the Emperor Alexander and of the Scottish Missionary Society. The Hall not being able to contain the crowds of highly respectable people who pressed for admittance, the meeting adjourned to the College Church, which was soon crowded to excess. James Mackenzie, Esq having been called to the chair, Mr. Liddle, Assistant Secretary of the Scotish Missionary Society, opened the business by reading some extracts of correspondence, and a minute of the above mentioned Society relating to the proposed mission to the Crimea. The Sultan then addressed the meeting in very good English, considering the short time he has resided in the country; he gave a most interesting account of the state of the Tartar and Caucasian nations, containing at least 80 millions of people, mostly Mahomedans, speaking several different languages and in a state of gross ignorance, some of them without a written language, or characters to express words in writing. He proposes establishing a mission in the Crimea, and the Scotish Missionary Society have promised him four suitable persons to go out with him, to instruct the people in the principles of Christianity, the art of reading, and other useful arts. He proposes also to take with him a printing press and types, with the view of printing the necessary elementary books for the education of the people, and ultimately the Holy Scriptures in their own languages. We do not recollect ever to have witnessed greater interest excited by any speaker, than the vast assembly seemed to feel in the pathetic address of this interesting stranger. The meeting was then addressed in animated speeches by the Rev. Dr. Burns, the Rev. Mr. Craig of Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, and the Rev. Mr. Lapslie, at the close of whose speech we left the meeting, but we understand the Sultan rose to address them again. A committee was named for the purpose of taking measures to assist the Scotish Missionary Society in relation to this particular object.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

On Wednesday last, a bull, cow and calf of the breed of Purneah, a district of Bengal, were brought to Dumfries from Carnitta. They are very small, not larger than a Leicester sheep, but extremely handsome, and very gentle. The calf is about ten weeks old, and was produced at sea. While in the King's Arms stables, they excited considerable interest amongst the curious and those concerned in agriculture, and were much admired for the symetry of their shape. The grass upon which they were fed during their voyage, resembled fiorin, but appeared to be of finer texture, and was perfectly fresh and sweet flavoured. They were also supplied with grass, a sort of grain not unlike our pease. The animals, notwithstanding the length of the voyage, were in high condition, and we hope they will thrive in their new country.—They were sent over by Robert Cutler Fergusson, Esq. and have since been taken to Craigdarrock, the seat of his brother.—*Dumfries Journal.*

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Guildhall.—The justice room was yesterday crowded to excess, through the anxiety of the public to witness the examination of Henry Stent, a butcher, residing at No. 4. Arabella-row, Pimlico, who was taken into custody the evening before, at the Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, for an attempt to murder his wife, as reported in our paper of yesterday. The woman had eloped from him in the month of March, 1813, with a fellow of the name of Seaton, a broker in that neighborhood, who had been the intimate friend of the husband, and nearly supported by him and his family.—The guilty pair left the country for America, and shortly after their arrival at Philadelphia, Seaton deserted her, leaving her in great distress in a foreign land; with much difficulty she procured a passage to England, and, after encountering great perils at sea, arrived at Liverpool, from whence she proceeded to London, and wrote to her husband from the Saracen's Head; the circumstances that followed are fully detailed by the witnesses produced against the prisoner.

Previous to the arrival of the Magistrate (Mr. Alderman Heygate,) a message was despatched from the office to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to learn the state of the wife, and whether she was able to make her deposition; to this inquiry the following note was returned:—

"This is to certify, that Mrs. Stent has passed a good night, and is better this morning, but cannot be considered out of danger at present; as rest is a principal object in the treatment of her case, it would be better to defer her examination.

"There is no immediate danger to be apprehended.

"H. BENWELL, House Surgeon."

Bartholomew's Hospital, Aug. 6. 1 o'clock

The prisoner was then placed at the bar; he is a young man, about 28 years old, was respectably dressed in black, with a white waistcoat, and appeared perfectly cool and collected.

The first witness called was Thomas Pithouse, waiter at the Saracen's Head, who stated that the woman came to the Inn by their Liverpool coach, between 10 and 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, had breakfasted and desired to be furnished with paper, &c. to write a letter, she wrote one, which was sent by a porter to Pimlico; she staid within doors the remainder of the day, and about half past six in the afternoon, after she had had her tea, the prisoner arrived, and on inquiring for Mrs. Stent, was shewn into the room to her; there were no other persons in the room but themselves; shortly after, he (the witness) being in the passage leading to the back-yard, heard a violent shriek, and immediately a second, and before he and his fellow servant could get to the room door, a third; they both rushed into the room, his fellow servant was first, who immediately called out, "The man has got a knife!" the woman at the same time cried out, "Oh he will kill me!" His companion made a snatch to get the knife, but missing his hold, the man altered the direction of the knife, and grasping it full in his hand, stabbed the woman with great violence in the throat; he then said, "I have accomplished my purpose; I wish for nothing but to suffer; I know I shall suffer." The wife replied, "Yes you have Henry, and I freely forgive you, come and kiss me;" the prisoner then knelt down, and kissed her twice, when she returned again, "I hope the law will not take all of you, you are the best of husbands and I am the very worst of wives and I hope my fate will be a warning to all bad wives." She was then taken on a shutter to the hospital; on her way thither she was calling on her dear Henry, wishing him to kiss her, and begging him to give her his hand, one of the persons attending took hold of her extended hand, which she then closed most affectionately, saying, "God bless you, I shall now die happy;" mistaking the stranger's hand for that of her husband.

At this part of the evidence, which was given with much feeling on the part of the witness, the prisoner's fortitude seemed to be quitting him, his lips quivered, tears stood in his eyes, and his whole countenance evinced he was greatly agitated and affected; but after a short interval, he recovered his composure.

Thomas Turner, the porter, said he was the first person in the room; he saw the wife on her back on the floor and the man kneeling on her stomach. On his coming in, the man rose up, and perceiving he had a knife, he (the witness) drew back, and before he could get to the prisoner to seize him, he stabbed the woman in the neck, as described by Pithouse. He then said, "don't be alarmed; I will not hurt any of you; I have accomplished my purpose;" he then let the knife drop from his hand—on the witness observing to him what a rash man he was to commit such a deed and that he signed his own death warrant, the prisoner replied, he was perfectly satisfied; she had been a bad woman; on which his wife said, "indeed I have; I freely forgive you, and hope no harm will come to you." This witness also corroborated Pithouse's account of the affecting scene which subsequently took place between the husband and wife, and the expressions of penitence and affection used by the latter while being conveyed to the hospital.

Hodson, an assistant at Giltspur-street Compter, was sent for to take the prisoner. On his entering the room, Stent immediately said, "I am the man," and surrendered himself without making the smallest resistance. On searching him there were found only a few shillings, part of a razor case, which he had used as a sheathe for the knife while in his pocket, and the letter he had received from his wife in the morning, which was in these words:—

"August 5, 1813.

"HENRY—You no doubt will be offended at my writing to you—one that I

have used so ill; but bad considered of my crimes, pent it possible. Oh, Hesered more than I can tell ing the days; there wastorms and trouble and the But you, perhaps, already have put my trust in God crossing them again, and to England once more to at your feet and implore cannot pardon me. But moment consider before ned. Indeed, I am penitent my sins, and you will be for mercy, as well as the have offended. But if told by any other than see what a villain he was. you cannot forgive—thought makes me tremble my dear father and mothe have heard of me, for the their trouble afresh to thei is, if their lives are spared I have not got that to ass I wish is, to pass the rem days in obscurity or in th if you think, proper, or insc Do not desert me, for God I have come from Americ Tuesday morning, and Liverpool, and this morni Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, await your answer with distress. If you please to some of the clothes I left, a a gown to wear. Oh! well before you say what fate—only ask your own h tell any body that you knowing in England; but think ney for a lone woman to not know when you will g if you can let me know to to be my lot—Indeed, I wi on bread and water if I can forgiveness. Oh! Henry, I to my prayers. I know it i have often heard you say would forgive—only write will pardon me, and do wh after; but do not let any o know that I have wrote to me that request if you cannot more—let me know, for I ha pounds five shillings to bring don.

"One o'clock." "MARIA

Hodson also produced the which the bloody deed was it was one of the comm knives for killing calves, and ed with blood up to the hilt and edge appeared turned, a struck against a bone, the s stabbed in the side much before the witness en room.

On the prisoner being ta Compter, he asked for pen and wrote a note to his sister to be by Hodson, but it right to bring the note back he read it. The note was read, and read as follows:—

"DEAR ELIZA—I have been ...rden's Head, and seen Maria what has passed between us in Giltspur-street Compter. I it to you to break the sad ter way you can to our dear father.

"HENRY S

On the other side was w have stabbed her, but would on the other side for fear o you too suddenly. It is no to-night, as you cannot be ad I shall be glad to see some o morning."

This being the whole of th at present to be produced, er was asked if he wished thing for himself? on which respectfully to the alderman, replied, "No Sir." He was ta ed till Monday next, and wa back to the Compter in a co panied by his brother and

Mrs. Stent has been visi sisters and other members o who feel it a duty, whatever her failings, to offer her the c of affection in her present s situation. It seems that she ed five stabs, one on her st on her hand, a third on he fourth in the right side, an the neck. That in the right most to be apprehended; but tion can be prevented, there danger. Mr. Stent remains his fate. He says he anticip and, indeed, shall welcome her from the misery in which ever since his wife's desertion surprised on hearing that more than one wound, and only conscious of having giv His friends have endeavoure him; but he says he nee solation, as his mind is perf he still seems to feel an affe wife, and hopes that if she is may not linger in pain. T which she had been guilty, one which he could not the love he bore her readers agonizing to his feelings. ...y man seems painfully alive horror, and to the ingrat... he has been treated; and, if of which he has been guilty

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wrote to her husband from
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Alderman Heygate,) a mes-
spatched from the office to
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WELL, House Surgeon."
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that the woman came to the
Liverpool coach, between
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paper, &c. to write a letter,
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Mrs. Stent, was shewn into
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was in these words:—

"August 5, 1819.
—You no doubt will be of-
y writing to you—one that I
have need so ill; but believe me, I have considered of my crimes, and I will repent if possible. Oh, Henry, I have suffered more than I can tell you in crossing the seas; there was nothing but storms and trouble, and the ship was lost. But you, perhaps, already know that I have put my trust in God for safety in crossing them again, and have got safe to England once more to throw myself at your feet and implore your pity, if you cannot pardon me. But oh! for one moment consider before my doom is fixed. Indeed, I am penitent and sorry for my sins, and you will hear my prayer for mercy, as well as the God which I have offended. But if my story was told by any other than me, you would see what a villain he was. If you find you cannot forgive—but oh! that thought makes me tremble; do not let my dear father and mother know you have heard of me, for that would bring their trouble afresh to their mind (that is, if their lives are spared,) and I hope I have not got that to answer for. All I wish is, to pass the remainder of my days in obscurity or in the workhouse, if you think proper, or in any other place. Do not desert me, for God's sake do not. I have come from America, landed on Tuesday morning, and at night left Liverpool, and this morning got to the Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, where I shall await your answer with the greatest distress. If you please to let me have some of the clothes I left, as I have not a gown to wear. Oh! Henry, think well before you say what shall be my fate—only ask your own heart—do not tell any body that you know of my being in England; but think what a journey for a lone woman to take. I do not know when you will get this; but if you can let me know to night what is to be my lot—Indeed, I will be content on bread and water if I can obtain your forgiveness. Oh! Henry, be not deaf to my prayers. I know it is a crime I have often heard you say you never would forgive—only write to say you will pardon me, and do what you like after; but do not let any of my friends know that I have wrote to you—grant me that request if you cannot grant any more—let me know, for I had only two pounds five shillings to bring me to London.

"One o'clock." "MARIA STENT."

Hodson also produced the knife with which the bloody deed was committed; it was one of the common sticking knives for killing calves, and was covered with blood up to the hilt; the point and edge appeared turned, as if it had struck against a bone, the woman having been stabbed in the side and stomach before the witness entered the room.

On the prisoner being taken to the Compter, he asked for pen and paper, and wrote a note to his sister; this was taken to her by Hodson, but he thought it right to bring the note back after she had read it. The note was then produced, and read as follows:—

"DEAR ELIZA—I have been to the Saracen's Head, and seen Maria, and from what has passed between us I am now in Giltspur-street Compter. I must leave it to you to break the matter in the best way you can to our dear father and mother.

"HENRY STENT."

On the other side was written—"I have stabbed her, but would not put that on the other side for fear of shocking you too suddenly. It is no use to come to-night, as you cannot be admitted, but I shall be glad to see some of you in the morning."

This being the whole of the evidence at present to be produced, the prisoner was asked if he wished to say any thing for himself? on which he bowed respectfully to the alderman, and simply replied, "No Sir." He was then remanded till Monday next, and was conveyed back to the Compter in a coach, accompanied by his brother and his cousin.

Mrs. Stent has been visited by her sisters and other members of her family who feel it a duty, whatever have been her failings, to offer her the consolations of affection in her present melancholy situation. It seems that she had received five stabs, one on her arm, another on her hand, a third on her breast, a fourth in the right side, and a fifth in the neck. That in the right side is the most to be apprehended; but inflammation can be prevented, there is no serious danger. Mr. Stent remains resigned to his fate. He says he anticipates death; and, indeed, shall welcome it as a relief from the misery in which he has felt ever since his wife's desertion. He was surprised on hearing that he inflicted more than one wound, and said he was only conscious of having given one stab. His friends have endeavoured to console him; but he says he needs no consolation, as his mind is perfectly easy; he still seems to feel an affection for his wife, and hopes that if she is to die she may not linger in pain. The crime of which she had been guilty, he says, was one which he could not forgive; and the love he bore her rendered it more agonizing to his feelings. The unhappy man seems painfully alive to his dishonor, and to the ingratitude with which he has been treated; and, if the crime of which he has been guilty can be excused under any circumstances, perhaps his case possess the strongest claims to that excuse. We can imagine no affliction so great as the infidelity of a wife, in whose bosom a husband may have deposited his dearest affections and his honor, and who, brutalized by the suggestions of illicit passion, forgets the sacredness of her duty, and plunges herself into infamy and her husband into a state of wretchedness and despair, which in a sensitive mind, can admit of no mitigation.

Mrs. Stent, we understand, is about six and twenty years of age—her husband eight and twenty. She is a woman of agreeable person and pleasing manners.

He was tempted to a disclosure of the particulars of his life in the course of a conversation with one who was much interested in every thing that concerned his family. From his wifes' infancy he had known her; they were play-fellows from the time that she was four years old; he was then six; and there grew up between them, at least upon his side, an attachment incapable of being broken. Upon her side, we apprehend, that though the interruption took place, and under circumstances the most dreadful, it is now beyond the power of human effort to dissolve or to diminish the strength of her love. It is impossible to read the letter of the poor wretched penitent without feeling a conviction that she hates the destroyer of her happiness, as well as the crime that separated her from the bosom of her husband.

(To be continued.)

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

From the Charleston Courier, of Sept. 27.

Summary process.—It frequently happens in this community, that men of influence in commercial affairs complain in a low tone of voice, not to be heard afar, of the hardships they experience from the arbitrary measures of the officers of government, without seeking redress from the proper source, where a remedy would no doubt, be applied, in most if not in all cases. By such conduct, they betray a passive supineness very culpable, if not criminal, in yielding without resistance to such rigorous measures as are calculated to oppress and distress those who possess less influence, and fewer resources.

On Saturday last, there were several custom house bonds payable at the branch bank of the United States—a considerable number went out; whether from negligence, or want of means at the time, it matters not. The principals to these bonds rested their hopes on the prevailing custom, of paying only for protest, in the event of receiving a letter on the succeeding day, (Monday, in this instance) which is paying liberally for an indulgence until the following Thursday, when writs would be issued; but in lieu of the letter on Monday, or the writs on the succeeding Thursday, what was the process? Immediately after the bonds were sent, bail writs were issued against principals and sureties. The deputy marshal was busily employed until a late hour on Saturday night. Some of the parties were taken prisoner (in the name of the United States) when about retiring to rest with their families. One of the victims of this despotic measure was surety on a bond—a resident here, with a regular establishment—he was obliged to abandon his motherless offspring, and run about town for an hour and a half to seek a security, and pay five fees, or go to gaol. To aggravate the evils still further, when 10 o'clock on Monday morning arrives, an order is obtained for judgment, and the parties are saddled with about 70 dollars expenses, besides the fees of the deputy, amounting to about 10 dollars more.

BATON-ROUGE. Sept. 4.

We have been informed that distressing circumstance occurred a few days since on the plantation of Mr Sherburne, late American consul in France, now a resident of West Baton-Rouge, about 18 miles above this place.

It is reported, that whilst that gentleman and family were sitting in the house, the bank suddenly gave way and the house was precipitated into the river, and it was with the greatest difficulty the family escaped from the the jeopardy to which they were exposed; no lives, however, we are happy learn, have been lost. One of the children of that gentleman was thrown into a chasm of the ground, from which he was happily rescued by means of a rope let down to him, when the cavity was immediately filled by other ground falling in; another young man, also one of the family, was taken into a boat from a piece of ground on which he stood in the middle of the water; all the furniture is said to be lost.

Important News From Spain.

The brig Joseph, arrived at this port last evening from Bordeaux, having left there on the 8th of September. F. Columbus Fenwick, Esq. came passenger, and is bearer of despatches from the American minister at the court of Madrid, which place he left the 23 of August.—The grand council of Castile had assembled and decided NOT TO RATIFY THE TREATY WITH AMERICA, and a courier was immediately dispatched to the Spanish ambassador in London. The courier passed through Bordeaux on the 29th of August with the official tidings of the nonratification. Mr. Fenwick is bearer of despatches to our government to the same effect.

From the National Intelligencer, Oct 7.

The question respecting the Spanish treaty appears to be at length settled; information has reached Philadelphia that the king of Spain has definitively refused to ratify the treaty for the cession of the Floridas, and has determined to send a special agent to assign his reasons for not doing it.

From the complexion of this information, though we have heard nothing officially on the subject, we incline to think it may be relied on. We shall however reserve further remarks on the subject until it is made certain.

Should such be the result as is reported, we have already expressed our opinion of the course the United States would be justified in taking; and we have seen no reason to change it. On the contrary, there is the most unequivocal evidence that the sense of the country as far as expressed, is in favor of that course.

FROM LOWER CANADA.

QUEBEC, October 18.

We have been favoured with Bermuda papers brought by the Mersey, to the 3d inst.—by them we are sorry to learn that a very alarming fever was raging at St. George's; several Officers of the Army and Navy, and gentlemen of the town had fallen victims to it—as also from 40 to 50 soldiers of the garrison, and several seamen from vessels in the harbour.

In the list of deaths we notice the following:—Doctor C. Ryan, Staff Surgeon; Mr. Joseph Burges; Mr. Hogan, first Clerk in the Ordnance Office; Capt. Mercer, Commanding Royal Engineers; Lieut. O'Mara, R. N.; Mr. T. Poole; Mr. Jameson; Mr. J. Wrighley Lewes, of the Custom House; Mr. G. Ollerhead, of the Commissariat; Mr. C. R. Humble; Mr. H. A. Black, Master of St. George's Academy, M. J. L. Millar; Mrs. Phillips, wife of T. Phillips, Ordnance Storekeeper.

Laudable Spirit.—A very handsome subscription, amounting to nearly £250 currency, has been raised at Fredericton, New Brunswick, for the purpose of assisting a number of Welch Families in forming a settlement between the Madame Keswick and the Nashwack, to be called the Cardigan Settlement.

A person acquainted with the construction of Log-Houses, has been employed to assist them—a quantity of bark has been procured, and other preparations made to commence building immediately.

Saint John's (N. F.) Aug. 10.

Extract of a letter from a Merchant in Liverpool, to his correspondent in this place, dated 22d June, 1819 —

"I am happy to inform you the duties on Oil, Blubber, and Seal Skins, imported from Newfoundland, and the tonnage duty on vessels to and from the said Island, are suspended until the 5th July, 1824, which I have no doubt you will be pleased to hear."

We learn by a Schooner arrived this morning from Forte Bay, Labrador, that some time last month H. M. Ship Turner, was set ashore by the current, during a thick fog, at Barge Point, on that coast, and was obliged to cut away her main and mizen masts, and throw her guns overboard, before she could be got off again. She afterwards obtained two spars, and having refitted, proceeded to the eastward.

August 19.

Accounts from the Labrador, and from the northward, southwards and westward of that coast, all agree that the catch of fish is at present very fair.

We have learn that Col Arnold, and two other officers of the Engineer Department have arrived at St. John, in the armed brig Chebucto, from whence they will proceed to Grand Manan, with an intention of fixing upon some position on the island to fortify: We are happy that Government has, at length, turned their attention to this important island, as from its situation, it must necessarily command the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, and in the result of a war give the party possessing it a decided advantage in this quarter.—*N. Brunsw. Cour.*

YORK, NOVEMBER 4, 1819.

We have been obligingly favored with the following copy of an official circular to Half Pay Officers.

(CIRCULAR.)

War Office,
23d July, 1819.

SIR,

It having been determined, that Officers entitled to Half Pay, may in certain cases receive an allowance equal thereto, together with emoluments of places or employments of a civil nature; I am directed by the Secretary at War, to acquaint you for the information of Half Pay Officers to whom you are agent, that any such Officer holding any place or employment of profit under the Crown, the net annual emoluments, of which do not exceed three times the amount of the highest rate of Half Pay attached by regulation to the rank, in virtue of which, he is entitled to Half Pay, may, upon application to the Secretary at War, be permitted to receive a Military allowance equal to and instead of his Half Pay, upon making an affidavit in the following form viz:

I, A. B. do swear, that I had not between the day of and the day of any Military place, or any employment of profit, in any Military Department under His Majesty, besides (here specify the Military Commission or employment on the Staff, or in the Garrison, or in the Colonies, inor any civil place or employment of profit under His Majesty, except (here specify the civil place or employment,) and that the net annual emoluments of (here repeat the net civil place or employment,) do not exceed (here state the annual amount of three times the highest rate of Half Pay attached to the rank, in virtue of which, the Officer receives Half Pay.)

You will further apprize them, that if they hold any such civil place or employment, the net annual emoluments of which exceed three times, but fall short of four times the amount of Half Pay, they may, upon application to the Secretary at War, at the end of the year, receive so much of their Military allowance as, together with those net annual emoluments, may be equal to four times the amount of such Half Pay, upon making affidavit in the following form:

I, A. B. do swear, that I had not between the day of and the day of any Military place, or any employment of profit, or any Military Department under His Majesty, besides, (here specify the Military Commission or employment in the Staff, or in the Garrisons, or in the Colonies,) nor any civil place or employment of profit under His Majesty, except, (here specify the civil place or employment,) and that the net emoluments received or to be received by me in respect of (here repeat the civil place or employment,) from the day of to the day of together with the portion of my Military allowance now claimed by me, do not exceed (here state 4 times, the amount of the highest rate of Half Pay attached to the rank, in virtue of which, the Half Pay is claimed.)

I am directed to add, that the arrangement is not to have a retrospective operation beyond the 25th December 1818.

(Signed) W. MURRAY.

On Saturday, the 6th inst. a daughter of Mr. William Ketchieson, Junior, aged six years, left the dwelling of her father, who is a respectable farmer in the township of Sidney, and went to a neighbouring house. As she did not return home the family became alarmed, and summoned the people of the neighborhood to their assistance early next morning. A search was immediately set on foot and prosecuted with unremitting assiduity during the six following days by the relatives, & the inhabitants of Thurlow, Sidney and Ameliasburgh—but these exertions were unsuccessful, and all hopes of discovering the child were nearly abandoned—A party, however, assembled on Sunday the 17th, with a determination to make another and a final effort to ascertain the fate of the unfortunate girl, and towards the close of the day, after a diligent search, a young man named Cummins found her leaning against a tree, about two miles from the place where it appears she had entered the wood; she was alive, but in a very weak and exhausted state.—He took her in his arms, and quickly restored her to her despairing and afflicted parents. She said that on returning homewards from the neighbour's house she had insensibly strayed into the woods, and had in vain attempted to regain the beaten path—that while in the woods, she supported life by means of the berries and acorns, which she found in her way, and that on the approach of night she lay down under logs.—When the coldness of the nine days & nights during which she was exposed to the wind and frequent rains, is considered, her preservation may well be accounted extraordinary and providential. The humane conduct of the inhabitants of the above named townships is above all praise. Many came upwards of 15 miles to render their assistance in rescuing the little innocent from the grasp of death, and from 150 to 250 persons attended daily.

Kingston Chron.]

The following statement of premiums bestowed by the Johnstown Agricultural Society at their late meeting, reflects much credit on the spirit of the District. We hope it will have a good effect in exciting the emulation of our farmers at the meeting to be held pursuant to notice, at Adolphus Town on Monday next.

AGRICULTURAL.

At a cattle show, held at Brockville, on the first Monday (4th inst.) of October, by the Johnstown District Agricultural Society, the following premiums were adjudged:—

FARMS.	*Dollars.*
1st best cultivated Farm.—Chas. Jones, of Brockville, President	15
2d do. do. Daniel Burrett, of Rideau, Vice President,	10
3d do. do. Mr. Richd. Cortman, of Elizabethtown,	5
WHEAT.	
1st best field of old land, Winter Wheat, not less than 2 acres, Mr. Benedict McCallam of Bastard,	40
2d best field, do. do. Chas. Jones,	30
3d best field of old land, do. do. Geo. Haliday Ireland, of Augusta,	20
INDIAN CORN.	
1st best field of Indian Corn, not less than 2 acres, Dl. Burritt, jr.	20
2d best field, do. do. Danl. Shipman, jr. of Elizabethtown,	20
3d best field, do. do. Justus Merwin. of Augusta,	10
BARLEY.	
1st best field of Barley, not less than 2 acres, Wm. Jones, of Bastard,	20
2d best, do. do. Geo. Haliday Ireland,	15
3d best, do. do. Charles Jones,	10
BULLS.	
1st For the best Bull, Gardner Lee, of Elizabethtown,	20
2d best Bull reared in the District, Benjamin Hamblin, of Yonge,	15
2d best Bull, do. do. Stephen Collins, of Augusta,	10
COWS.	
1st best Cow, Stephen Collins,	10
2d do. do. Solomon Easton, of Elizabethtown,	8
RAMS.	
1. For best Ram, Solomon Easton,	8
EWES.	
1. For best Ewe, Solomon Easton,	6
BOARS.	
1. For the best Boar, Hugh Murray, of Augusta,	8
SOWS.	
1. For the best breed Sow, Stephen Collins,	6
STALLIONS.	
1. For the best Stallion kept for Mares in the District this season, Isaac Hurd, of Augusta,	5

Several premiums were withheld for want of sufficient merit in the articles offered for premiums.

P. S. Most of the above persons, to whom premiums have been adjudged, have subscribed the amount as part of the next year's fund.—*Ib.*

DIED;

On Thursday the 14th inst. after a short illness, Lawrence Hagerman, Esq. aged 52 years. The character of this gentleman through life was marked by rectitude of principle and propriety of conduct. He was scrupulously exact, and honorable in his private business, unassuming in his manners, and distinguished by a pious discharge of the duties enjoined by our Holy Religion.—His unexpected death, while in the apparent possession of a robust frame, and unbroken constitution, is a heavy lot to the domestic circle wherein his heartly happiness was centered, and leaves a melancholy blank in the community of which he was a valuable and unobtrusive member.—*Ib.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Executors
JAMES HAMILTON, } Trust.
Ancaster, 23d Oct. 1819. 45—tf.

WILLIAM BOWKETT

MOST respectfully informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has commenced the BAKING Business, next door to Mrs. Hunt, where he will always have a good supply of fresh bread and Cakes for those that may oblige him with their custom.

York, 1st Nov. 1819. 3w.45.

15 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or strayed from the Subscriber's premises, on the 16th of October, a *Bay Horse*, eight years old, 15 hands high, shod all round, tail squared docked, star on the forehead, raises in Whitchurch. Any person who will give information where the said horse may be found, if astray, or detect the thief, shall receive the above reward.

SAMUEL RID 1st.

York, 24 Nov. 1819. 45-tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Eastport Sentinel.

An improvement, in curing fish, having lately come to my knowledge, I beg leave to communicate it to the public through your paper:—that improvement depends on the judicious use of alum on salted fish; when duly prepared, and salted, put one quarter of a pound of alum at the time of salting; prepare the alum by pulverizing and dissolving it in water, and then pour the solution into the tubs, among the fish, whether intended for drying, smoking or sending off in barrels. The alum thus used on fish for drying, will prevent the salt from deliquescing (or giving) in damp weather; will render them firm, and preserve their weight and flavour; pickled and smoked herrings will be equally benefited.

JOHN FAXON.

Lubeck, Aug. 1819.

From the Edwardsville Spectator, Aug. 28.

MISSOURI TOLERATION.

Mob at Boon's Lick.—A most shameful outrage was committed about the middle of July last, on the person of Mr. Humphrey Smith, and his wife, living near Franklin, Missouri Territory. Mr. Smith is opposed to slavery, and amidst the turbulence which manifested itself at that place, had the hardihood to declare his intention to support the cause of freedom, and that he would do all in his power to prevent the admission of slavery into that territory when it should be admitted into the union as a state. In consequence of which, his house was beset in the night by a mob of slave holders, who dragged him out of his bed, beat him with clubs, and inflicted from twenty to thirty lashes on his body with a green withe. Mrs. Smith, springing from her bed to assist her husband, was knocked down with a club, and otherwise abused in a shocking manner.

Mr. Smith is a native of New Jersey. He moved to Boon's Lick three years ago, and settled on the public lands. At the late sales he was outbid by a slaveholder, and lost his improvements.

The mob declared their intention "to kill, or drive out of the country," any man who should open his mouth against slavery. It is in this way the Missourians intend to show their *unanimity* of sentiment; and it is from the fear of such proceedings that the public sentiment of that territory has heretofore had so much the appearance of that character.

Indiana.—A letter from the neighborhood of the famous seat of the Harmonists, under charge of Mr. Rapp, says—"This society goes on with great success, and manufactures almost every thing—*children excepted.* It is said that a restriction has been had, and though numbers of married men & women sleep in the same house, it is greatly to the credit of this people, that, (believing it right to refrain,) only one or two children have been born in their settlement in the last five years.—*Duchess Observer.*

It is now contemplated to open a Canal between New-York and Philadelphia, by way of the Raritan and Delaware Rivers. We have long wondered why this enterprize, as well as a Canal from Barnstaple to Bizzard's bay, and another from the Delaware to the Chesapeake Bay, have not been opened. A moment's reflection, it has appeared to us, would not only point out their practicability, but by and the public good, the immense profits that would accrue to such individuals as should embark their property in the undertaking. Patriotism, as well as private interest, would seem to stimulate the accomplishment of these important objects.—*Boston Commercial Gazette.*

Wonderful Boy.—Mr. Christopher Bartlett, of this town, has a son now three years of age, who at thirty-two months old, was sent to school for the first time. Without any previous instruction, he acquired a competent knowledge of the alphabet in two hours; and so rapid did he learn the combination of letters and syllables into words, that at the end of two or three days he surpassed in spelling the best scholars in the school, and maintained his place for five successive days at the head of the first class; and until his father, alarmed at the visible declension of his health, took him thence, and forbade him the use of his book. Immediately on learning the alphabet, he could readily spell without mistake the longest word, no matter of how many syllables it was composed, provided there were no silent letters in it.—*Elizabethtown, Essex co. Patriot.*

The population of Bombay has increased since 1801, from 160 to 180 thousand; of which 1-8 are Mussulmen, 1-6 of the east of Parsis, 1-32 christians, and the rest Hindoos. The number of men exceeds that of women, except of the christians, who are the only class in which polygamy is not allowed.

R. Pryce, a young man who was clerk to Martin, Son and Hughes London, is accused of committing forgeries in his employers to the amount of upwards of 80,000 dollars. He had absconded, and it was reported to America.

Remarkable Death.—On the 25th September, a young man at Burlington, N. J. ate a piece of honey-comb, in which a bee was concealed. While in the act of swallowing it, the bee stung him in the throat, which swelled so as to occasion, within half an hour, his death by suffocation.

Lentils.—The first experiment that we have heard of being made with this crop in our neighborhood, has been by Mr. Charles H. Hern, of Bern; and the result is flattering. He sowed 3 quarts on an eighth of an acre of ordinary soil in May, & has gathered 3 and a half bushels of seed, weighing 65 lbs. per bushel, more than 37 for 1. Lentils answer all the purposes of pease, and are an ameliorating crop.—*Alb. Argus.*

Ruta Baga.

THE Upper Canada Agricultural Society has received some good seed of the Yellow Swedish Turnip or Ruta Baga. The quantity being small, the members of the Society will have the preference in the purchase of it (at cost price.)

This valuable root is peculiarly useful as a late spring food for cattle and other stock, at a time when generally all other succulent food is exhausted. Purchasers of the seed are requested to communicate to the Society their observations on the culture, produce and employment of the product. The seed to be had by applying to R. C. HORNE

Sec. Ag. Soc. U. C.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber intends to commence collecting the rates for the present year, ending the first day of January next; also, the "police tax for the present year, on or about the 20th day of November next: and he requests all persons concerned to be prepared to pay when called on, and save costs.

JOHN ENTICOTT.
Collector.

York, 21st Oct. 1819. 44—3.

Land for Sale.

TWO lots, No. 10 and 12 in the 5th concession of East Gwillambury, containing 240 acres each, about 6 miles from Holland-Landing, and 5 miles from New-Market. On No. 10 is an excellent Mill Seat, with abundance of water, and plenty of pine timber close to the road. To be sold very low for Cash. Apply to the Subscriber, at Burlington Heights.

DAVID ASHBOUGH. 44—3.

MESSRS. TREDGER & DARKER, RESPECTFULLY inform the Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that they have the following Winter Vegetables for sale, of the best kinds.

		$
Red & White Celery,	-	5 per hund.
Drumhead & Savoy Cabbage,	}	5 ditto.
Red Beets,	- -	1 per bush.
Carrots,	- -	1 ditto.
Parsnips,	- -	1 ditto.
Turnips,	- -	1 1 ditto.

With a choice assortment of Apples at $1 per Bushel.

York, 27th Oct. 1819. 43—tf.

FOR SALE,

PART of Lots No. 13 & 14, in the 1st Concession from Hope, District of Newcastle, containing 140 Acres (100 acres cleared) well watered, with two bearing Apple-trees, a good Frame House, two frame Barns, a Distillery and Garden, &c. &c. The Premises are well fenced, in good repair, & situated on the shore of Lake Ontario, about two miles west of the flourishing village of Port Hope, (late Toronto) on Smith's Creek.

For further particulars apply to the Proprietor, who will also dispose of his stock and farming utensils.

BENJAMIN MARSH.

Hope, 12th Oct. 1819. 43—tf.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of EDWARD HARTNEY, Late of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, Merchant, deceased, are requested to pay the amount of their respective debts to the Subscriber who will accept the same, and all persons having claims on the said estate, are also requested to exhibit the same without delay.

THOS. STOYELL.

York, 6th October, 1819.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoge, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber, York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of wild Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 } Whitchurch.
4th Concession. }

To be sold by Auction.

ON the sixteenth day of March next unless previously disposed of by private Contract, the House and premises of WILLIAM FIRTH Esq. situate in York, Upper Canada, consisting of two acres bounded on the north by king street, on the south by market street and on the east by York street, at the centeel end of the town; for several years past the house has been occupied by the Legislature during its session. The dimensions and number of its apartments, with the cellars, stables &c. render it a very desirable purchase either for a private gentleman's family, or for an Inn of the first class. The title Deeds can be seen and terms agreed on at the office of the subscriber, in York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

York 1st October 1819. 41tf.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to Henry Dream, either by note or book account are hereby notified to make payment on or before the first of November next, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney, as no longer indulgence can be given.

HENRY DREAN.

York, Oct. 20th 1819. 42—4.

MR. GEORGE O'BRYAN,

STUCCO WORKER & PLAISTERER,

Late of the County of Tipperary, Ireland,

SHOULD this advertisement meet the eye of the above named young man, he is hereby informed, that agreeable to his invitation contained in a letter dated, York, U. C. in October last, his sister has arrived in this country, but, to her inexpressible mortification, every enquiry for him at York, has proved ineffectual, but in the hope that he may still reside in this Province, or in a situation where this advertisement may come under his notice, his sister takes this method of acquainting him, that she is now residing at Messrs. Piggot & Gurnett's, Ancaster, U. C. where she trust he will instantly repair & relieve their mind from the excessive grief, which the disappointment alluded to has occasioned.

Should any person be able to give Miss O'Bryan any information respecting her brother, they would confer on her an invaluable favor, if they would do so, by means of a letter to her as above.

BOARDING HOUSE.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accomodated with BOARD and LODGING. Enquire at his office.

TO BE LET,

THE House in which the Editor lately resided, nearly opposite the Steam Boat Wharf. Enquire at the Printing Office

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

ALL Pensioners whose residence is at or near the undermentioned Stations, are required to appear, or by writing to report themselves in future, at the periods specified, to the respective Officers of the Commissariat, in order that the proper forms of Documents relative to pensions for each individual, may be forwarded for their use—

Amherstburg, Port George, Toppenal, Queenston, York, Kingston, Brockville, Bath, Richmond, Glengarry,	}	on or about the 24th Aug. Nov. Feb. May, of each year
Montreal, Chambly, St. Johns Drummondville, William Henry, Three Rivers, Sorel, Point au Chambault, Quebec, and at the line of communication to New Brunswick & other places not enumerated Quebec,	}	on or about the 10th Sept. Dec. Mar. June, of each year.

Commissary General's Office,
Quebec, Aug. 19, 1819.

General Land Agency Office,
YORK, UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expense.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions with it, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be post-paid.

B. GEALE,
J. FITZGIBBON.

York, 29th March, 1819. tf—14.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE
OR
WATERLOO HOUSE,
BY
STILWELL WILSON;

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly Mr. Brown's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that no expense shall be spared to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. W. pledges himself that no exertion shall be wanting to promote the comfort and convenience of those who favor him with their custom: his HOUSE and STABLING shall be well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best quality that the Country affords: and he hopes that upon trial, his accommodation and terms will give general satisfaction.

York, September th. 18 1819.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscribers have opened a Store in the Market Place, next door to Messrs. Wood & Anderson, and now offer for sale on very reasonable terms for ready money, an assortment of

Choice Dry Goods,

comprising nearly every article in the line;

Liquors and Groceries,

Sundry HARDWARE Articles.

Gentlemen's, Youths and Children's fine beaver Hats, a few Militia Officer's Hats, full mounted, a small collection of Jewellery, consisting of Silver Watches, Gold Seals, Brooches, Rings, Breast pins, &c. A quantity of Glass Ware & Crockery, with a variety of other articles.

McGINNIS & MONTGOMERIE.

York, 4th August 1819. tf—32.

General Land Agency Office,
York, 24th May, 1819.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the undermentioned Lands, viz.

Home District, Upper Canada.

WHITBY,

South ½ of 28 —4th Concession — 29 — 4th do. — 3, north do. } 500 Acres

SCARBORO'.

Lot No. 16, in 1st Concession, 9 — 4th do. } 400 do.

CLARKE.

Lot No. 20, & 4 in the 1st Con. — 3, & 4th — 2d } 200 do.
— 3, & 4th — 3d

HAMILTON.

Lot. No. 25, in 4th Concession — 26, do. } 400.

BENJAMIN GEALE,
JAMES FITZGIBBON

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Tohomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allan, Esq. to be administered of the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Wood, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 31, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
York, 1st July, 1819.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

WRITING PAPER.

A FEW Reams of good Post and Foolscap Paper for sale, cheap.

NOTICE.

BOOKS of Subscription for the Bank of Kingston are now open at the Store of Messrs. Wood and Anderson.

York 1st Sept. 1819.

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. THOS. HAMILTON, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods
AND
Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES,
IN CASH,

will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American *Bank Notes*

exchanged, at a small discount.

tf—12.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor.

Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.

In the York Market during the week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	Dollar at 5s.					
		From			To		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beef	1 lb.	0	0	5	0	0	4 1-2
Mutton	——	0	0	4	0	0	7
Veal	——	0	0	4	0	0	7 1-2
Pork	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Fowls	1 pair	0	0	0	0	2	0
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
Butter	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs	doz.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes	——	0	0	0	0	2	0
Oats	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Turnips	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	3
Flour	cwt.	0	0	0	0	15	0
Do.	c. lb.	0	0	0	1	5	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hay	ton	0	0	0	3	0	0
Wood	cord	0	0	0	0	12	6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsequent.
5 lines & under,	2s. 6d	7 1-2d.
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 4s. per line, the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. No advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 5s. for the first insertion. A great advantage made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq.	*Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburg.*

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R. C. HORNE.
YORK

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. III. YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1819. No. 46.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Mondaythe first day of November next ensuing, to becommenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-fourth September WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament, to the first day of November next ensuing, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOWYE that WE takingmto our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the same aforesaid; hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday the ninth day of December next ensuing, you meet in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein todo as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the sixtieth year ofour reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Shear or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Surford: and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table:

	Sterling.
Two hundred Acres,	£16 17 6
Three hundred Acres,	26 11 7
Four hundred Acres,	32 5 8
Five hundred Acres,	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres,	47 13 10
Seven hundred Acres,	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres,	63 2 0
Nine hundred Acres,	70 16 1
One thousand Acres,	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres,	86 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres,	93 18 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £5 14 1

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)

On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, to Thomas Cattis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th April, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Representative of HENRY GROAT, to take out the Lease of the Clergy Reserve, No. 31 in the 3d Concession of Whitby, within six months from this date; or on failure thereof the Lot will be Leased to EDWARD STARR.

By Order of His Excellency, the Lieut. Gov. in Council,
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.
6m.—16.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th April, 1819.

IT being desirable to open the Road to Penetanguishene, which commences on the North Side of Kempenfelt Bay, in Lake Simcoe, His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, this day, has been pleased to Order, that to such persons qualified to receive Grants from the Crown, as are able and willing to perform Settlement Duty, Locations of Two Hundred Acres will be made,upon their undertaking to begin their Settlement Duty within One Month after receiving the Certificate of Location, and continuing the same, until a Dwelling House be erected, and Ten Acres cleared adjacent to the Road, and one half of the Road in front of the Location also cleared.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15th April 1819.

THE Period for Proffer to Lease the Privilege of taking Ore on the Crow River, is extended to Six Months from this date, in order to afford time to CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq. and others, to make Specific proposals, which are expected, rather to secure the advantage of Iron Works than to raise a Revenue.

By order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York 13th April 1819.

WHEREAS no vacant Land being found in the District of Niagara, it is not expedient to appoint a Board to locate deserving Settlers therein, yet to facilitate applicants for Land, it is ordered that in future the personal attendance of applicants for Land (being natives of the Province) may bedispensed with, their Petitions being respectively accompanied by a Certificate from a Commissioner appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, that their Petitioner is deserving of encouragement as an industrious and Loyal subject, and has taken the Oath of Allegiance.

His Excellency is pleased to appoint Commissioners for the above purpose in the District of Niagara,

JOHN SYMINGTON Esq.	*Niagara.*
THOMAS DICKSON Esq.	*Queenston.*
HON. THOMAS CLARK.	*Stamford.*
JOHN WARREN Esq.	*Fort Erie.*
ABRAHAM NELLES Esq.	*Grimsby.*

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

MILL SEAT.

THE Lot No. 4, 3d Concession in the Township of Chinguacousy containing 200 Acres of Land, and comprising a valuable Mill-Seat, will be granted for the purpose of affording to settlers the accommodation of a Grist and Saw Mill. Conditions of grant to be seen at the Surveyor General's Office in the Town of York. JOHN SMALL.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th July, 1819.

Executive Council Office,
York, 13th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to John Levy Jacobs or his representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number one hundred and forty five in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, otherwise it will be thrown open and granted to another applicant.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 25th August, 1819.

THE Order in Council of the 13th instant. respecting locations subject to Settling Duties, being revised, it is ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that all Locations of Land, subject to Settlement Duty, made prior to this date be rescinded, & the land otherwise disposed of. if certificate of the Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, within the time limited in the Ticket of Location, and the Patent sued out within three months thereafter; And that all locations subject to Settlement Duty hereafter to be made will be rescinded and the land otherwise disposed of, if certificate of Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, within eighteen months of the date of the order for such Location, and the Patent sued out within three months thereafter.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Coun.
6m. 34.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying two Townships of Land, containing about 70,000 acres each, in the Western District, bounded on the East by the division line between the London and Western Districts, on the South by the Moravian Township and the Townships of Camden and Chatham, on the West by the Shawanese Township, and on the North by the Northern Boundary of the last mentioned Township, produced on an East course until it intersects the division line between the said Districts.

Also for the survey of the Shawanese Township above mentioned.

To be paid for in land by a per centage on the Land Surveyed, and performed after the manner and on thetems and conditions expressed in the notices from this Office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

Likewise, a Township situate on the South side of Kempenfelt Bay, and bounded Easterly by the Western shore of Lake Simcoe.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

"THO'S. RIDOUT."
Surv. Gen.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 20th Oct. 1819.

NOTICE.

TWENTY eight lots from No. 12 to 23 inclusive, surveyed and laid out into lots containing about half an Acre, and quarter of an Acre each, alternately, on each side of the road leading from the town of York to the Don Bridge, will be sold by Public Auction to the highest bidder on Saturday the 30th of October inst. at noon; six per cent. or one year's interest on the purchase money, to be paid in advance; the principal to be secured on the Lot, subject to the regular payment of interest, annually, in advance; with the right of redemption, at the convenience of the Purchaser.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.
THO'S RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, August 24.

Melancholy Event.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 7, six boatmen from Hoylake took a boat and went on Hoylake bank, at low water to dig for copper, supposed to have been left from a wreck. Two of the party, Joseph Little and Samuel Sincock, by some mischance separated, it is supposed five miles from their companions, who, at night, on the return of the tide, got into their boat, but exerted themselves for a considerable period, by repeated shouting, and by sailing round the bank in different directions to endeavour to discover them.—When the party first separated they agreed to meet at a certain place, which it is supposed some of them had mistaken.

As they could not swim, and the tide was gradually surrounding them, they had to endure, for a considerable time, the horrible feelings that must have been excited by the certainty of their miserable fate. It was midnight, which must have increased their despondency.

In this dreadful situation it would appear that they were anxious their bodies should be found, for they fixed shovels in the sand, to which they tied themselves with their shirts, their handkerchiefs, and their hathands. The strength of the tide, or their own struggling, must have loosened the shovels from the sand as the poor men were found dead next few morning tied to their shovels, within a few yards of the spot, where, from appearances, they had in all probability fastened themselves.

Such quantities of that delicate fish, the Red Mullet, have been caught in Weymouth Bay, that they sell at one penny each, which formerly were sold there at half a crown; 5000 were taken in one night—an instance never known before.

It may be curious to remark the in roads which the sea is constantly making on various parts of the eastern coast of this country, particularly in Holderness. In 1786, the Church of Mapleton was distant from the cliff, 28 chains 71 links. In 1801, 26 chains 95 links; so that within the above period, the land has lost 311 yards.

Christianity in India.—The daily increase of pious officers in the army in India, and the truly laudable manner in which some of them employ their talents and influence, are things calculated to afford pleasure of the most refined nature to the lovers of truth. The cold sneer of infidelity is now seldom, if ever met with, and not a few in the army are the warm and judicious friends of the Gospel. Many of them being persons of liberal education, and well acquainted with the languages of India, are capable of rendering great service to the cause of Christianity. By letters from various quarters, it appears that some engage in translating parts of the Holy Scriptures; some assist in superintending the education of native children; others liberally contribute to their support: some illustrate the history and customs of the countries around them by their writings, and thus furnish a collateral auxiliary to the spread of Divine knowledge; others encourage the instruction of the children of European soldiers.—Some take the lead in Bible Associations; others have several schools, taught under their own personal inspection, and their families. There is one instance in which three schools, consisting of 300 children, are superintended by an English officer. We cannot but observe with delight, pious ladies also, the wives of these officers, employing their talents in writing useful tracts and books for children—engaging in the superintendence of native schools, and schools of industry, as well as visiting the cottages of the poor, and endeavoring to conduct them to the knowledge of Jesus Christ.

To persons who are anxiously observing the progress of Christianity in India, these circumstances are of no ordinary interest; and the Minister or Missionary, who has such useful coadjutors planted around him in the scene of his labours, may truly say—The lines are fallen to me in pleasant places.—*The Indo-Chinese Gleaner.*

The accounts of the diabolical conduct of lord Byron to his wife, floating on a general tide of scandal, were not generally in this country considered worthy of credit; but the worst of them has recently been mentioned on an authority that cannot well be distrusted.—After the marriage ceremony, and when the parties were seated in the carriage, lord Byron, observed the tears usually shed on leaving the paternal mansion filling his lady's eyes, said "Spare your tears, lady Byron, you shall soon have better cause to cry. I married you not out of love, but hatred. You once dared to resist me; and I have linked myself with you for the sake of revenge." And yet this man, whose love was turned into hatred because of a refusal, seeks refuge among the mountains of Switzerland, to avoid the wretchedness of his fellow creatures!—*Glasgow paper.*

Antiquities.—Among the many reliques of antiquities with which this country abounds, one has lately been discovered at Newbaldu, in the parish of Dolphinton, Lanarkshire. At the head of the avenue which leads to the house, upon a cut being made through a little eminence, there was observed a regular row of stones, and on removing the earth, there appeared a most entire and well formed stone coffin. Contrary to the general mode of construction, it was narrow, and made in exact conformity to the shape of the body. The stones were closely and regularly set around. The upper edge was as smoothly levelled as if it had been hewn. The bottom was laid with stones, and they who had paid the last tribute to the mortal remains had kindly placed a stone for a pillow. Notwithstanding the lapse of ages since the body must have been deposited in its dreary abode, the bones were found very entire. The skull was almost whole, and to the eye seemed uncommonly large between the occiput and sinciput. Most of the teeth were sound. The arms, bones, back, thighs, and legs, were all recognized. The inside of the coffin was fully six feet long, and it appears as if the body had been pressed into it. These sad reliques were examined with reverence, and again deposited in the place which they had occupied for so many centuries.

Dunshire, Aug. 18.

On the morning of Friday se'nnight, the brig Margarets of Arbroath, William Spinks, jun. master, arrived at that port, having in tow a large whale of the finner species, which the crew picked up at sea off Ely Ness, on the coast of Fife, having been dead apparently six or eight hours. In consequence of the excessive heat, the stench it emitted was too powerful for the tender olfactory nerves of the worthy citizens of Aberbrothwick; it was, therefore, early on Saturday morning towed round to Montrose, where it was exposed to the gaze of wondering thousands till the afternoon, when the operation of flenching was performed upon him by some of the hands belonging to the ships just arrived from Greenland fishery. The dimensions of this aquatic monster were found to be as follow:—Extreme length, 47 feet; greatest circumference, 20 feet 8 inches: breadth of tail, 10 ft.; and the distance from wick to wick of the mouth, 15 ft. 6 inches. His belly, from about 15 feet from the tail to the beginning of the head, presented a beautiful set of regular lines, about an inch broad, and raised from the intervening surface about the eighth part of an inch; the space betwe n each bar or line being exactly in proportion to the breadth of the latter. This fish (numbers of which in several particulars from the whales caught in Greenland and Davis's Straits; and in none so much as the quantum of blubber that it yields, which bears no proportion to the deep and solid masses of the Greenlanders." No external marks of violence appeared on any part of his body.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 4.

About ten o'clock in the evening of this day, another of those barbarities occurred which have of late shewn the fruits of Radical Reform tenets. Thomas Nowland, one of the pensioners who is acting as a Constable attached to the Police, was attacked near New-Town by a set of men who designated him as "a Nadin's man," and treated him so inhumanly, that he was conveyed to the Infirmary in a shocking state, much injured on the head. The men who bore him thither, said they should probably share the same fate for doing this humane office.—The constable whom we mentioned, a fortnight ago as having been so cruelly handled at the New Cross, Mr. Campbell, is dead of his wounds at the Infirmary. This respectable man had served his king and country in the army for twenty years, and at last fell a victim to the fury of the times. Two men connected with this crime are in the New Bayley, awaiting the issue of the Coroner's Jury, which has entered upon the inquiry; but it has been postponed for a few days on account of the absence of some material witnesses at the Assizes. Private threats and intimations are held out against those who do the important duty of the civil office.

Extract of a letter, dated Carlsbad, August 24.

"The conferences here among other subjects, have turned upon the extra executed on the Jews at Frankfort, Wurtzburg, and different free towns of Germany. They have excited the most lively indignation, both towards the immediate actors in them, and on account of the imperfect protection afforded to those against whom the tumultuous proceedings were directed. I understand that a notification has in consequence been despatched from this place, signed by the envoys of different powers assembled in Congress, and addressed to the resident Minsters at the towns where the excesses have been committed; wherein they are directed to remonstrate with the magistracy and local authorities, and to demand for the Jews that equal protection which every government is bound to afford all those who live under it, without distinction of persons or classes. They are to be informed, that a repetition of the offence, unless visited with due punishment, will render them accessories to the transaction, and subject them to a deprivation of rank and office. Nor will the punishment end there; the degradation of the magistracy will be followed by a military occupation of the place, either by Austria or Prussia, and perhaps, an eventual cession to some neighbouring state, possessing both the will and the power to protect all its subjects equally."

In the highest point of a field, on the farm of Craignarthro', a mile south from Forfar, there was a Druid's place of worship, consisting of a circle of large stones, with one (the largest) in the middle. The field was fallowed last year, and this temple trenched, from which a very great quantity of stones were turned up. Nothing particular, however, appeared, except a few bones that went to dust. The field this year was sown with barley, and this trenched part with the rest; now, so far as this space extended, there are considerable quantities of oats, of various kinds, sprung up among the barley, the seeds of which must have remained there more than 1000 years. Without the trenched ground there is not a head of oats to be seen. Orders have been given to preserve these oat plants.—*Montrose paper.*

LONDON, Sept. 6.

The last advice from the Cape of Good Hope were dated in the middle of May; but we have now letters bringing down the intelligence to as late a date as the 10th of June. In the interval it appears that the Caffres have been again collecting their scattered forces.—The governor had received despatches from the corn districts, giving the unfavorable information. The chief force of the savages was concentrated on the bank of the river which is opposite to Graham's town, and both in numbers and boldness they were extremely formidable. If forthey were extremely formidable. tunately happened that five hundred troops shortly before these details arrived had been landed at Cape town, and they were immediately sent off to reinforce the military in the interior. This force the military in the interior. renewed incursion was wholly unexpected, but it had been ascertained that the Caffres had been instigated to further hostilities by a number of deserters from the British forces, who had directed their operations against Graham town. Hence, the able manner in which they were carried on is in some degree accounted for. The principal deserter, who had been of most assistance to the enemy, was named Patrick Moore, who seems to be high in authority among the Caffres.

Sept. 10.

Yesterday a Court of Common Council assembled at Guildhall, to take into consideration the transactions at Manchester on the 10th ult. pursuant to the lord mayor's summons, issued upon a requisition signed by 31 members of the court. Seven resolutions condemning the conduct of the Magistrates and Yeomanry of Manchester, were carried by a majority of 71 to 45.

The Grand Jury of the county of Lancaster, have rejected all the bills of indictment offered to them by Mr. Hunt and his colleagues, charging the Magistrates and volunteers of Manchester with murder and the capital offence of cutting and stabbing, in the unfortunate affair of the 16th ult.

A report of the death of the Emperor Alexander is proved to be wholly unfounded. The death of the Russian minister of the interior, which lately occurred, probably give rise to the rumor

The sailing of the Cadiz expedition is definitively fixed for the 15th inst.

A very large quantity of ommium and consols were yesterday morning thrown upon the market—a respectable broker sold £100,000 Ommium at 3 1-8 premium, and £100,000 consols of 70 1-8; £10 were given to receive £100 if Press warrants were issued once within the next 14 days.

The Dutch squadron in the Mediterranean has paid a visit to Malta.

The 10th Regt. has embarked at Cork for Ceylon.

Sir Arthur Piggott died on Monday last, aged 65.

Parliament is prorogued to the 3d November.

"Negotiations," says one of the letters received in the city, "are still carried on between the British government and that of Spain, for the supply of a quantity of specie, probably in contemplation of the expiration of the act restricting the Bank of England for Cash Payments. The proposal was in the first instance, that nine, and subsequently, ten millions should be conveyed from Havana or Vera Cruz, in British ships of war. Hitherto nothing has been definitely determined; but it seems from the progress which has been made in the negociation, that Spain is herself, at the present moment, so much in want of gold and silver, that none can be spared by her for the use of the country, until next year, at the earliest."

Princess of Wales.—It is now believed that the Princess of Wales is not about to revisit England, and the reason is that her highness has sent orders to various tradesmen for goods, to be forwarded to Italy; particularly for a full set of state harness, for ten horses, which was completed last Saturday, and will speedily be shipped for Italy.

Two mails from London to Gibraltar, had fallen into the hands of the Guerillas, who are stated to be in force in the southern province of Spain. These circumstances had occasioned much commercial inconvenience.

LONDON, Sep. 9.

Corn harvest is finished in this country except on some lands in bad aspects, and scarcely ever were the crops housed in so short a time, and in such good condition. Wheat is a variable crop; the ears are said to be generally short, and the grains in them below an average number; but very thick upon the ground & remarkably clean and wholesome. The barley crops are great, but samples are not so good for malting as last years' New wheat and barley were produced in our market on Saturday.—*Shrewsbury Chr.*

Private accounts from Italy represent the roads between Rome and Naples as highly dangerous on account of the number of banditti. The robbers have agents in Rome and Naples, and indeed several other largetowns; and the chiefs are said to have been formerly officers in the French army. Their system is regular, and, where no resistance is offered, unaccompanied with violence. The traveler is conveyed to their residence, and there detained until his letter of credit has been converted into cash by one of their agents.—The baggage of the traveller is frequently spared, and instances have been known in which the robbers have shared the spoil with the victim. Persons travelling in Italy should be very circumspect at the coffee houses and billiard rooms, which are frequented by the agents of the different bands, who under the disguise and manners of gentlemen, ascertain the course and connexions of the traveller.

On the 23d ult. a peasant, who resides near Leighterton, in this county, at four o'clock in the morning entered a field of oats, with the intent to mow *four acres* of a short crop before eight in the evening hoping to win a wager of ten guineas. Upon measuring the quantity cut, it was found to be *five acres and a quarter!* The age of this workman is about sixty years; his name is Hervomb. It was performed on Bowldown farm, in the possession of Mr. Emerson.—*Gloucester Journal.*

By the average prices of grain published in the Gazette, it appears, that the ports of the united kingdom are wholly shut against the importation of foreign grain, of every description, and flour for three months certain, from all quarters except the British Colonies in America.

In letters from Buenos Ayres, of the 3d of June it is stated, that intelligence had been received there of the total destruction of the town of Copiapo, in Chili, by an earthquake. No date is assigned, nor are any particulars given of this deplorable event. Copiapo is a considerable town in the northern part of Chili, and gives the name to a jurisdiction.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Letters from Cadiz state the return of the Alexander, man of war, of 74 guns, to that port on the 19th of August. This ship it will be recollected formed part of a squadron despatched from Cadiz on the 11th May last consisting of two 74 gun ships and a frigate and whose destination, from the circumstance of its having sailed immediately on intelligence being received of Lord Cochrane' blockade of Callao was generally understood to be Lima. The Alexander was the best of the line of battle ships sold to Spain by the Emperor of Russia; yet she bore her voyage extremely ill. During near the line, on the 21st day of her departure from Cadiz she sprung her bowsprit, and made so much water, that her officers, together with those of the San Telmo and Pravia, held a council of war, which determined that she could not perform the voyage with the other, and must put back; she was 79 days from that time in returning to Cadiz. The other two vessels are considered to have reached Lima within 70 days from their separation, as they were in the best state, and sailed well. The letters from Cadiz further state, that some disease of a suspicious nature has broken out in the island of St. Leon, and that a cordon had in consequence been drawn round it to prevent the infection being communicated.

BONAPARTE.—Extract of a letter from an officer of the 20th Regt, dated St. Helena, April 11:—"We sailed from Cork on the 27th of January, with a fair wind. We anchored off St. Helena on the 6th April, and disembarked on the 8th. I am afraid that I have little chance of ever seeing Bonaparte, as he very seldom stirs out, and it is against orders to go near Longwood, where he is. When he goes abroad, he is always accompanied by a Captain, who gets a guinea a day; and, if he should happen to be absent when he calls for him, he makes sad complaints to the Governor, who is very much liked on the island. Every thing is very dear here; you cannot buy a horse under £150, and every thing else is in proportion. The Governor is not near so strict as you imagine. If you have on your cap and sash, it is quite sufficient. We (the 20th) have established a good character already. Invitations coming every day, but it rains so much on this mountain that it is impossible to walk a quarter of a mile. Our pay is very liberal; an ensign gets 12s. a day, £50 lodging money, rations, and cloth for two coats. There is a government store, where we can get every thing to buy for a lot of cash.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The following is an extract of a letter received from the county of Tyrone, respecting the awful visitation by storm, at Lisahelly House, near Omagh, the seat of the late A. Galbraith, Esq.

"I must endeavor to give you some idea of the shock we received on Monday evening, by hearing of the awful death of poor Mr. Galbraith; but, indeed language can hardly pain the horrors of the scene I From his infancy Mr. Galbraith had the utmost fear of thunder and lightning; and when this fatal storm began to grow very violent, he had the window-shutters closed, got candles, and sat down to his bible. The servant came in to lay the cloth for dinner, and he instantly dismissed him, desiring him to take the knives and forks out of the room, and entreated every person in the house would go to their devotion, until (as he emphatically said) this awful visitation passed.—He was sitting on a sofa, at a table, his lady opposite to him, his two daughters and their governess at their work, when he got up, after reading for some time, and unfortunately sat down in a corner, and leaned his head back against the wall. He had not been there two minutes when he was struck dead instantaneously. Mrs. Galbraith was thrown on the floor, where she lay quite insensible—one of the children's faces severely scorched, the other burned in the neck, as if three bars of red hot iron had been laid on the place—the window curtains burned to cinders, and scattered all over the room—the marble chimney pieces in three rooms shattered in a thousand pieces—the locks twisted off the doors, and 700 panes of glass broke—a dog in the kitchen killed and every being in the house (except the governess) either more or less injured. You may judge of the size of the house by the number of panes of glass I have mentioned to be broken; and every room except one, is left almost in ruins."

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Unexampled Mortality.—The National Intelligencer of Tuesday says—"A letter to the editors, under the date of September 12th, from the new Spa-brook on Mobile, (Alabama) affords very distressing account of a mortality at the place. The Yellow Fever, in its most malignant form, prevails at Mobile.—The whole population of the town does not exceed eight or one hundred. But there died in the week preceding the date of the letter, on Monday 7; Tuesday 9; Wednesday 6; Thursday 11; Friday 7; Saturday 12; Sunday, before one o'clock 4. Making an average of nearly eight per day, or one per day out of every hundred souls! The plague cannot be worse than this; and, what is most extraordinary, the Mobile paper of the 15th is silent on the subject; as silent as the New-Orleans papers are, whilst disease is peopling their cemeteries with scores a day. Our informant adds that the men of Blakely is entirely evacuated, as he is told, in consequence of the sickness. It is unpleasant to communicate such news; but it would be treacherous to withhold it."

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.

Several letters are received by this arrival of the same purport as the following, which is addressed to a very respectable house in this city.

Liverpool, Sept. 11.

"My principal reason for addressing you by this opportunity, is the report prevailing here this day, of some war on the part of this country, being in contemplation, and most probably with the United States, which I trust, for your sake, will prove quite false. Improbable as such an event may at first appear, it becomes less so when coolly considered, with all the concurrent circumstances of the times. This country cannot permit Spain to ratify the treaty of cession of the Floridas to the United States; this must involve Spain in a war with the nation; she cannot defend her still remaining transatlantic possessions against America; therefore England must do it for her. Moreover it is argued, and plausibly so I think, by many among us, that not only England, but many continental powers are bound upon supporting Spain, if necessary against America; besides which, they deem it politic to check in time, the rapidly growing Colossus of Northern America, shewing plainly an unlimited ambition after extension of territory, such as, if crowned with success, may prove dangerous to other European powers besides England. Another reason in support of the probability of the said event rumoured, is the present situation of public and private credit in the United States, which is said to be at its lowest ebb, and the conclusion is that the government could not therefore make

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LONDON, Aug. 20.

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government cannot for any length of time
avert a breach with them; unless Great
Britain wishes to see, besides the Flori-
das, also Cuba, Mexico and other Spa-
nish colonies under the dominion of the
United States—and all the British pos-
sessions in the West Indies worth having
in jeopardy, at the very opening of any fu-
ture war with her jealous and threatening
rival, then, an early rupture with the
United States assumes, indeed, much
probability.

"Two days ago 10 & 12 guineas were
given at Lloyds, London, to receive
£100—if press warrants were issued in
10 or 12 days or a fortnight; 20 guineas
to return £100, if war between Spain &
America was declared in 6 weeks or 2
months, &c. I give you the report as it
prevails here, with the reasoning sug-
gested on the occasion, and which, cer-
tainly, makes the dreadful event much
less improbable that it appears at first—
You will, of course, draw your own con-
clusions from all I have stated, & consider
my communication in its proper light;
my wish is to be useful to you on all oc-
casions. It is ascertained that all the
packets at Falmouth preparing for ser-
vice have been suddenly ordered to sea;
this argues at least that something of mo-
ment is on the *tapis* with government."

The Governor at Gibraltar, in conse-
quence of a proclamation issued by Lieut.
Gen. O'Donnell, commanding in the
neighboring district, stating that the Yel-
low Fever or Epidemia prevailed to an a-
larming degree in the Isle de Leon, in or-
der to insure the safety of the garrison,
has prohibited all communication by sea
or land; no person coming from the ter-
ritory of Spain is permitted to enter the
garrison, under certain restrictions. A
cordon of troops had been established,
and an inspector of strangers placed at the
entrance of the village—any person en-
tering except where the inspector is sta-
tioned, the sentries are directed to fire
upon him. Dated at Gibraltar, 29th Aug.
1819.

On the 2d of September, the Gover-
nor of Gibraltar learning that the Epide-
mic Fever was extending itself to town
beyond the limits of the cordons, and
being apprehensive that no measure of
precaution would answer short of closing
the communication entirely with Spain,
except thro' the customary process of
quarantine, had given notice by procla-
mation that the communication would be
closed the next evening (Sept. 3) at gun-
fire. Tents have been erected on the
Neutral Ground for the encampment of
the poor, who are permitted to pursue
their several callings in town during the
day, and to return to their encampment
at night.

It is asserted that Lord Cathcart is em-
ployed in negociating a treaty with the
Emperor of Russia for the mutual admis-
sion of the produce and goods of the two
countries.—*Daily Adv.*

SQUALLY!

Orders were received in Philadelphia
on Saturday last to ship *Twenty Thousand*
Stand of Arms, with a corresponding
quantity of Ordnance and Ammunition, to
Savannah, for which the commanding of-
ficer on that station has made the neces-
sary preparations. It was announced a
few days ago in the Democratic Press, that
that Capt. Morris was appointed to suc-
ceed Commodore Perry in the command
of the squadron on the West Indian sta-
tion. This is correct, but in addition to
the above intelligence, orders have been
issued to suspend the sailing of that squa-
dron, as its destination may be changed.
Nat. Advocate.

Steam Batteries.—The commissioners
of the navy will receive proposals for sup-
plying live oak frames for three steam
batteries to be got out to moulds which
will be furnished the contractors.—Per-
sons disposed to offer, will be pleased to
state their prices per cubic foot; the tim-
ber to be delivered at such navy yards as
may hereafter be designated.—*National*
Advocate.

The question about Don Louis de O-
nis' disgrace, so long in suspense, is set-
tled by the arrival of Mr. Fenwick. M.
de Onis was at Madrid, and was in high
favor with the government.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.

HURRICANE IN THE WEST INDIES.

Extract of a letter from Cape Bourn, of
the Brig James and Isabella, to S. Tip-
liff dated "WELLS, (Maine) 17th
Oct. 1819.

I arrived at Kennebunk yesterday
from Moran Bay, (Martinico) from which
place I sailed on the 23d Sept. On the
26th I touched at St. Bartholomews,
where I obtained a list of American ves-
sels which went on shore during the hur-
ricane of the 20th Sept. but, unfortu-
nately, I left it on board. At Morn the
gale was not severe, but as I passed St.
Pierre, I saw four or five vessels on shore
At St. Barts it must have been dreadful
beyond the conception of any person,
who never saw the place before; and
since the gale it is said to have been more
destructive than any that ever preceded
it in the memory of its oldest inhabitants.
Every vessel in port without a single ex-
ception, went on shore, most of which
will be totally lost. A great many of
the houses and stores were blown down
—a number of lives were lost. It came
on so suddenly and violently, that a great
many persons saved nothing from their
houses, and with difficulty escaped with
their lives. The streets were filled with
ruins of buildings, broken furniture, masts
and spars of vessels which went on shore;
hencoops, binnacles and boats—and so
very impetuous was the wind that it ac-
tually blew over one of the keys of rocks
situated off the harbor, which had been
standing perhaps ever since the creation
of the world. St. Martins has suffered
equally with St. Barts. Six boiling houses
were all that were left standing, and it
was said that one hundred and forty se-
ven lives were lost there; and a few at
Augnilla, which suffered more, in com-
parison, than either St. Barts or St. Mar-
tin. St. Kitts received a great deal of
damage—Antigua had not been heard
of.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Barns, of
schr. Oscar, dated

"St. BARTS, Sept. 27.

"We obtained a new anchor & cable
sufficient for a vessel of 150 tons (the
Oscar is only 65) but before 12 o'clock
on the 21st we went on shore, as many
vessels had done before, and the re-
mainder soon followed.—We saved some
of the cargo and had it stored, but such
was the violence of the gale that the
store together with the merchant's house
were washed away. I have lost the ves-
sel's papers, &c. and in fact every thing
except what I stood in. To describe
the horrors of the 21st is beyond my
power—an eye witness could only judge
of them. Ships from 300 to 400 tons are
now on dry land—hundreds of buildings
are blown to atoms, and the sea is now
flowing where many stores stood before
the gale. Fortunately there were only
twenty one lives lost, but many much
injured, myself among the number, by
the failing of a house—I lay under the
ruins some minutes before I obtained as-
sistance. I am now on the recovery.

"By accounts received from the neigh-
bouring Islands, they have suffered as
much as at this. Every estate in St.
Martin's, except two are in ruins; and
returns are received of one hundred and
forty-six persons having been lost, and
many missing."

ALBANY, Oct. 22.

Our foreign relations excite at present
much of the public attention. The non-
ratification of the Spanish treaty; the
arrival of a Spanish military force in our
vicinity; the angry tone of the British
journals and reviews, towards this coun-
try; the influence which is ascribed to
the British cabinet over that of Madrid;
the notes of precaution, if not of prepa-
ration, which are heard upon our north-
ern borders; and indeed some recent
measures of our own government, are
each a fruitful source of speculation, and
have drawn forth many conjectures as to
the probable result.

The National Intelligencer gives a
more pacific aspect to the Madrid news
than it has heretofore worn. It says the
time for the ratification of the treaty
passed by without its being ratified; and
it intimates, probably on the authority
of Mr. Fenwick, the messenger, that
nothing had transpired at Madrid which
would warrant an inference, that the
council of Castile had had any thing to
do with the treaty. In addition to this
it may be mentioned, that, according to
report, Mr. Forsyth, our Minister, was
preparing for a permanent residence at
Madrid; that, according to another re-
port, the negociation was to be *transferred to Washington*, and that a distin-
guished nobleman had been designated
to repair forthwith to the United States
as the Spanish negociator.

A rational conclusion, from all the
facts and reports, seems to be, that Spain
dared not ratify the treaty, for fear of
off-ending England; and that an equal
repugnance to provoke hostilities with
the United States, induce her to seek a
procrastination, until some fortuitous e-
vent shall occur to relieve her from her
present dilemma. How far she will sur-
cede in these views, a short time will
probably determine.

It seems evidently to have been the in-
tention of our government, to close the
negotiation at all hazards! and it has
been published that the instructions sent
to Mr. Forsyth by the Hornet, were pe-
remptory, that he should demand pass-
ports if the treaty was not ratified in the
time stipulated.—The Hornet had not
reached Cadiz at the last dates. It will
devolve upon Congress to decide upon
the ultimate course which is to be pur-
sued upon our part, in the mean time, if
reports are to be relied upon, the execu-
tive branch are actively engaged in pre-
paring for the worst. A peculiar activi-
ty is especially manifested in the navy
department. It is a prevailing opinion,
that the military occupation of the Flo-
ridas will be one of the first subjects that
will engage the deliberations of Con-
gress.

KINGSTON, Jam. Aug. 25.

Private letters received from Panama
state, that about three weeks since, a
plot was discovered to have been formed
by the British prisoners, made at the re-
capture of Porto Bello; the object of
which was to obtain possession of a bat-
tery and powder magazine, near the ci-
ty, and then to bombard the place. In
the mean time, part of them were to take
possession of the Spanish brig Venturo-
sa, lying in the harbor of Panama, and
it was intended that the whole of them
should proceed in her, and join Lord
Cochrane in the south sea. Two of the
ringleaders were shot by order of Gen.
Havie, who shortly afterwards issued
an order for all foreigners to depart from
Panama within ten days.

It was reported at Panama, that Lord
Cochrane had taken Petit Callao, in the
harbor of which port a vessel was at an-
chor, having on board 100,000 dollars.
It was further stated, that his Lordship
had actually passed Guayquil on his way
to Chili.

Advices from Lima to the 8th June,
have reached this city. By them we
learn, that Lord Cochrane had captur-
ed the American schooner Montezuma,
belonging to Baltimore, on her way to
the roadstead of Callao; she had on
board a cargo valued at 80,000 dollars.
His Lordship had also taken from a port
in Peru, 70,000 dollars.

The report of a rich prize with two
millions said to have been captured by
Lord Cochrane, is ascertained to be with-
out foundation.

The government of Lima had despatch-
ed a fast sailing schooner to cruize off
Valdivia, to apprize any Spanish squa-
dron of the movements of Lord Coch-
rane, and she had passed in safety his
fleet—Subsequent to this, his Lordship
had raised the blockade of Callao. His
reception at Valparaiso, it was suppos-
ed, would not be very flattering, as pre-
vious to his leaving Callao, he declared
he would destroy the marine force at
that place.

Six Field Officers and thirty-seven of
inferior rank, who had been made prison-
ers by the insurgent Chief St. Martin,
where put to death by his orders, in the
village of St. Louis.

A letter from New Orleans, dated the
18th September, which has been hand-
ed us by one of our friends, contains a
distressing account of the condition of
that city by reason of the sickness which
prevails there—" The fever, within a
few days, has abated more from the
want of subjects than from any other
cause—most that were able having fled.
All strangers have rendered their ac-
counts; and are buried, not under the
clods of the valley, but, shocking fact,
under a promiscuous mass of half decay-
ed bodies, winding sheets, &c. So nu-
merous have been the interments, that
in preparing a new grave, th y come in
contact with bodies in the most dreadful
state. The Mayor has been advised on
the state of the burying ground, and re-
quested to order it strewed with lime, of
which there is abundance.—Whether
or not he will deem it expedient to com-
ply with this request, is not yet ascer-
tained. The inhabitants panic struck at
the great mortality, more especially as
the disease has attacked the Creoles.
The city, without any exception, is the
filthiest in the world, dead cats, rats and
dogs laying in every direction, to say
nothing of the gutters, &c.

It has been very sickly in Natchez,
St. Francisville, and all along the river.
They have adopted the most efficient
measures to arrest its progress by vacat-
ing the towns, and providing the lower
classes with houses."

The letter states the interment's in two
weeks to have been, in one 110, and the
other 137. This, in a population of
perhaps 25, or 30,000 is terrible.

FROM LOWER CANADA.

MONTREAL Oct. 30.

Destructive Fires.—Between the hours
of 12 and 1 o'clock on the night of Tues-
day last, our Citizens were raised with
the appalling cry of fire resounding
through the streets. The cause of the
alarm was found to proceed from a House
near the Seminary in Notre Dame Street
occupied by Mr. Girard, confectioner,
which was discovered to be on fire, It was
first seen by two young men of Messrs.
Gibbs and Kolmyer, who slept in a build-
ing, in rear of the adjoining premises, and
notwithstanding the alarm was instantly
given, the destructive element had attain-
ed such height, that three houses fell a
prey to its merciless ravages, before it
could be checked. The silent hour in
which it occurred; the length of time
which unavoidably elasped, before assis-
tance could be got, and the extent the
flames had reached before they were
discovered, gave it an appearance threat-
ning and awful in the extreme. From the
same causes, the adjoining buildings
were in the most imminent danger. The
Cloth Stores belonging to Messrs Gibbs
& Kolmyer, which joined the house
where the fire broke out, was saved by
by the indefatigable exertions of the citi-
zens, and the Printing Office & book store
belonging to Mr. Brown run the utmost
risk, being on fire in several places at
different times; it was to the prompt and
vigorous efforts of all who were present,
aided by the calmness of the evening,
and the fall of snow, which had happen-
ed the afternoon before, that we are in-
debted for getting the flames so rapidly
subdued. Among others we were in-
formed the gentlemen of the Seminary
were particularly conspicuous for their
exertions and kindly furnished a supply
of water from the pump in their garden.
It is reported that the greater part of the
property was covered in the insurance
Offices; but the loss must be very con-
siderable, for the progress of the confla-
gration was so rapid, that some of those
occupying the houses barely escaped
with their lives without saving any of
their effects. Among the chief sufferers,
is Mr. Girard Confectioner, and
Mr. Kauntz, both of whose houses were
entirely consumed, and hardly any thing
saved. Messrs. W. & J. Spagg, whose
Auction stores are partly burnt, and the
Book Store belonging to Messrs. Bos-
sange & Paniueau, the roof of which
was entirely consumed, and the proper-
ty much injured in the attempt to rescue
it.

There has been no certain accounts
of the way in which the fire originated;
the most probable, is that it arose from
the negligence of a maid servant, who
had been sent an errand to the Garret
with a lighted candle the preceding
evening.

On Thursday last, the fire which had
not been completely extinguished in the
ruins of Bossage & Paniueau's, broke out
again about 10 o'clock A. M. It was
fortunately got under without doing any
further injury.

On Thursday evening about 7 o'clock,
another fire broke out in a house in St.
Paul Street occupied by Messrs. Stewart,
Holroyd & Co. and Mr. Leveque's Dry
Good Stores, adjoining to Messrs. Ger-
ard and Co. The violence of the fire
was so great, that although early discov-
ered, the whole premises, with almost
their whole contents, were entirely con-
sumed. The great exertions on the
part of the citizens and firemen, favour-
ed by the calmness of the evening, pre-
vented its communicating to the adjoining
houses.

We have been informed that a con-
siderable part of the property destroyed
by the late Fires particularly that of
Thursday evening, was insured in the
Montreal Fire Insurance Company. The
extent of the loss is not yet accurately
known. Insurance had been effected
for £3600 in the above office

Upper Canada Gazette.

Lieut. Governor's Office,
York, 6th Nov. 1819.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Go-
vernor, has been pleased to make the fol-
lowing appointments, viz.

THE REVEREND R. LEMING
MATTHEW CROOKS and
JAMES RACEY, Esqrs.
Members of the Board of Education for
the District of Gore.

JAMES CROOKS
WILLIAM ELLIS
JAMES RACEY
JOHN WILSON and
MATTHEW CROOKS, Esqrs.
Trustees of the District School for the
said District: and
MARIUS F. WHITEHEAD,
Collector at Port Hope.

Lieut. Governor's Office,
York, 8th Nov. 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
acts of the late Session of the Pro-
vincial parliament, passed on the 12th
July last, have been transmitted this day
through the Post-office to the Magistrates,
and the several District Officers through-
out the Province.

YORK, NOVEMBER 11, 1819.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

THE attention and emulation already
excited by the establishment of Agri-
cultural Societies in Canada, affords a ve-
ry pleasing anticipation of the benefits to
be derived from the truly patriotic en-
deavours of those individuals, who have
thus devoted their attention to the en-
couragement of those arts by which
mankind advance from barbarism to civi-
lization; from poverty to plenty; from
discord to peace! It has, however, with
too much truth been observed, that it has
hitherto been one of the misfortunes of
mankind, that in consequence of a false
taste, they have bestowed more attention
and applause upon great talents or
ingenuity, when exerted in the arts of
destruction, than when employed in de-
vising the means of giving plenty and feli-
city to nations. One instance of this cru-
el neglect, is recorded in the fate of Ga-
briel Plattes, that original genius in hus-
bandry, during the reign of Queen Eliza-
beth, who, notwithstanding his great me-
rit as a writer and the essential service
he had rendered his country, was un-
gratefully suffered to starve and perish in
the streets of London.

The Chinese, however, have long
stood foremost among those whose expe-
rience has taught them the great impor-
tance of Agriculture, and the estimation
in which it ought to be held. And to ren-
der it honorable, the emperor annually
assists at the plough, in the presence of
the princes of the blood royal, of the of-
ficers of state, and the first mandarins of
the empire. With a similar view it was
also a custom among the ancient Persians,
that once a month their king sat down to
table with a party of practical husband-
men. Indeed, it is only in proportion to
the degree in which this important art of
agriculture has flourished, that nations,
or provinces, have been or ever can be,
permanently prosperous

Perhaps no place in the known world
affords a nobler opportunity to the emu-
lous in Agriculture than America, and as
that department in husbandry which in-
cludes the breeding of animals is so well
known in Europe, it is the more surpris-
ing that so little attention has been paid
to it on this side the Atlantic; it is evi-
dent that the length and severity of a Ca-
nadian winter is in very few instances
sufficiently provided for, hence that di-
minutive and diseased stock, which emi-
grants so often notice; and could a cor-
rect return of the mortality of cattle, be
annually made, the account would excite
astonishment, particularly with respect
to sheep and lambs, which perish in great
numbers for want of an early bite of green
food.

Our resources are here abundant, and
nature denies nothing to industry. The
value of root crops for the subsistence of
animals are not yet sufficiently known,
and perhaps indolence is the only obstacle
in adopting the practice in winter of giv-
ing *hay tea*, by which it is asserted, that
a stock of timothy, will last eight or ten
times longer than in the dry or uninfused
state, and the cattle kept in better health.
I have myself experienced the benefits
on my own stock during the last winter,
by simply pouring on a good handful of
hay, two or three gallons of boiling wa-
ter at night, and the next morning giving
both hay and tea just warm. But though
our crops of timothy are in general very
good, there are several other grasses, the
introduction of which would be of the
highest importance to the interests of Up-
per Canada; among these may be reck-
oned more particularly *Lucerne*, (Medi-
ca, or Medich Clover.) It is gratifying
to observe in the circular letter of the
Agricultural Society of Upper Canada,
that one of their leading objects, is "that
of importing and distributing such rare
and valuable *seeds*, as are not in common
use, or easily attainable in this country,"
among these we have no doubt but that
Lucerne, Burnet (the Pimpinella of Linnæ-
us,) &c. will be found with those of their
first distribution, especially among infant
settlements, where the difficulty of sup-
porting or rearing live stock is often so
afflictingly felt. I was much pleased to
find by the valuable essays of C. F. Greece,
that the hardy *Lucern* had found its way
into the lower province, where, says he,
in favourable years, it is cut four or five
times, and affords an early feed for pigs,
lambs, calves, &c. producing four times
the quantity of other grasses. It will be
nine inches high, when other grasses
but just make their appearance. Colo-
nel Cullen calls it the choicest of all fodder;
it will last ten years; it enriches the land,
as well as fattens cattle. About an acre,
(some says three quarters,) is considered
abundantly sufficient for three horses
during the whole year! Cold will not
injure it, and it will thrive in dry sum-
mers, when other grasses are burnt up.
The famous Arthur Young, asserts that
the culture of Lucern is an object of
such consequence, that it does not admit
of doubt or question." He recommends
the drilling of it at nine inches, though it
may be sown broad cast, with barley or
oats, on clean land, of a dry sandy kind.
In drilling, 15lbs of seed is sufficient for
an acre. It must be sowed and hoed in
dry weather: when transplanted the tap
roots are to be shortened, and the top of
the plant cut off. It is generally cut green
as wanted, for animals if allowed to graze
long on it will eat off the head of the
plant. It should be given with straw.
The hay made of Lucern is to be manag-
ed as clover.

J. M. FLINDALL.

Murray, April 20th, 1819.

STRAYED.

ONE Yoke of Steers came into the
pasture of the Subscriber about
two weeks since. The owner is desired to
prove property, pay the charges and take
them away.

L. TOUGHTENBOROUGH.

York, 8th Nov. 1819. 3w46

TO JOURNEYMEN
Boot and Shoemakers.

WANTED, Six professed workmen,
who will get full wages and con-
stant employment.

Likewise a stout lad as an Apprentice,

Apply to J. Evans, next door to Mr.
Forest's, York.

York, 10th Nov. 1819.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

At T. Mosley's Auction Room, on Saturday, Nov. 13, 1819.

HOUSEHOLD Furniture; Feather
Beds Bolsters and Pillows; Mat-
trasses; Bedstead and Curtains; Tables;
Chairs and all kinds of Kitchen furniture.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

T. MOSLEY.

Auctioneer.

York, 10th Nov. 1819. 3w46

(*Case of Henry Stent continued.*)

Seaton, the miscreant to whose overtures she became the willing victim, lived next door to her husband, and was treated by him with kindness. He was a married man, and at the time of his elopement with Mrs. S. had four children, and his wife pregnant of a fifth.—The elopement took place on the 21st August last, and on the preceding evening Mrs. Stent and her husband drank tea with Seaton. After tea Seaton engaged the husband at a game of cards, while his wife returned home, packed up all the moveables on which she could lay her hands—clothes, plate, and money—and removed them to another place.—After she had accomplished this object, she returned and finished the evening in a most convivial manner. The next morning she set off, and was not seen again by her husband till Thursday. About three weeks after the elopement, Seaton returned to his wife in the dead hour of the night, and demanded what money she had in her possession. She denied that she had any; but he persisted that she had, and insisted upon having it. The poor woman then urged the proximity of her confinement, and the calls of her other children. He was, however, deaf to these arguments; he shut the door, and with dreadful threats, forced her to strip herself, and from her stays ripped £60 with which he went off. His unhappy wife was soon afterwards seized with the pains of child birth. The agonies of her mind on this occasion exceeded those of her body; she gave way to the full tide of misery which had burst upon her, and becoming raging mad. She died—and was soon followed by her helpless infant. Thus did vice triumph over the happiness of an innocent family!—The death of the mother and infant was succeeded by the death of another child. Whatever property remained was soon dissipated in the necessary expenditures of the funeral, and the support of the surviving children, who were subsequently removed to the workhouse, where they now remain a burthen to their parish.—What may be the sensations of the guilty father when this heart-rending tale reaches his ears, it is impossible to anticipate; but if a shadow of feeling remain in his bosom, his misery cannot be less than his crimes; nor can Mrs. Stent, who was the partner in his flight and the participator in his infamy, be less exposed to the horrors of remorse. Of the three individuals—the adulterer, who is in America—the wife, who is in Bartholomew's Hospital—and the husband, who is in Giltspur-street Compter—we think the feelings of the latter, are by far the most enviable. We have only to add, from the testimony of all who know Stent, that he was a fond and indulgent husband, a sincere friend, and an honest and humane man.

September 7.

The public have already been made acquainted with the fact, that some liberal and humane individuals, "commiserating the melancholy situation into which the unfortunate *Stent* has plunged himself, by attempting the life of his unfaithful and hypocritical wife, have undertaken to secure for him the best defence possible on the day of his approaching trial.—The arrangements for this purpose, up to the present period have been eminently successful; and we learn from those philanthropic individuals, among whom Mr. Bryant, of Grocer's-hall-court, Poultry, is still the most active, that a very favourable result is anticipated.

Stent, agreeably to his request, still remains in the Giltspur-street Compter, where he conducts himself with the greatest propriety, and devotes nearly the whole of his time to reading and devotional exercises. He is, however, occasionally engaged in imparting instruction to his less informed companions in prison. Upon the whole, although his firmness has never forsaken him, he maintains a dejected spirit. Hitherto he has been constantly visited by his wife, who is now in a perfect state of convalescence; but he has, on no occasion whatever, since the period of the melancholy transaction which has placed him in such an awful jeopardy, evinced the slightest desire to renew his confidence with, or unbosom his feelings to her; in fact, he has for some days past directed that Mrs. Stent should not be admitted to his apartment. There is, however, another cause, which seems to actuate the mind of Stent; and he desponds under it the more, as one of those dreadful results of his wife's infidelity: His father who is an aged but independent man, it appears, immediately after the lamentable transaction at the Saracen's Head, undertook the management of his son's affairs. In performing these duties, a few days since, the old man had the misfortune to fall from his chaise and dislocated his hip so dangerously, that mortification, it is apprehended will ensue. The misfortune has produced a kind of agony of mind of his son.

The Fisheries.—It is stated in a Halifax paper of the 24th ult. that the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, has issued a Proclamation, relating to the late Convention between Great Britain and America, declaring—"That, if any vessels or subjects of the United States, be found fishing, or preparing to fish, within three marine miles of any part of the coasts of the Island; or shall attempt to use any part of the coasts of the Colony, for drying or curing fish, or for other purposes, connected with the fisheries—that the most prompt measures will be taken for enforcing a due adherence, on their part, to the stipulations contained in the said convention."

WILLIAM BOWKETT

MOST respectfully informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has commenced the BAKING Business, next door to Mrs. Hunt, where he will always have a good supply of fresh Bread and Cakes for those that may oblige him with their custom.

York, 1st Nov. 1819. 3w.45.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exe'rs in
JAMES HAMILTON. } Trust.

Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 4—tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber intends to commence collecting the rates for the present year, ending the first day of January next; also, the Police tax for the present year, on or about the 20th day of November next: and he requests all persons concerned to be prepared to pay when called on, and save costs.

JOHN ENTICOTT.
Collector.

York, 21st Oct. 1819. 4—3.

Land for Sale.

TWO lots, No. 10 and 12 in the 5th concession of East Gwillambury, containing 200 acres each, about 6 miles from Holland-Landing, and 5 miles from New-Market. On No. 10 is an excellent Mill Seat, with abundance of water, and plenty of fine pine timber, close to the road. To be sold very low for Cash. Apply to the Subscriber, at Burlington Heights.

DAVID ASHBOUGH. 44—3.

MESSRS. TREDGER & DARKER, RESPECTFULLY inform the Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that they have the following Winter Vegetables for sale, of the best kinds.

Red & White Celery,	-	5 per hund.
Drumhead & Savoy Cabbage,	}	5 ditto.
Red Beets,	- -	1 per bush.
Carrots,	- -	1 ditto.
Parsnips,	- -	1 ditto.
Turnips,	- -	1-4 ditto.

With a choice assortment of Apples at $1 per Bushel.

York, 21th Oct. 1819. 43—tf.

FOR SALE,

PART of Lots No. 13 & 14, in the 1st Concession of Hope, District of Newcastle, containing 160 Acres (100 acres cleared) well watered, with 300 bearing Apple-trees, a good Frame House, two frame Barns, a Distillery and Garden, &c. &c. The Premises are well fenced, in good repair, & situated on the shore of Lake Ontario, about two miles west of the flourishing village of Port Hope, (late Toronto) on South's Creek.

For further particulars apply to the Proprietor, who will also dispose of his stock and farming utensils.

BENJAMIN MARSH.

Hope, 19th Oct. 1819. 43—tf.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of EDWARD HARTNEY, late of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, Merchant, deceased, are requested to pay the amount of their respective debts to the Subscriber who will acquit the same, and all persons having claims on the said estate, are also requested to exhibit the same without delay.

THOS. STOYELL.

York, 6th October, 1819.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 240 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of wild Land,

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the } Whitchurch.
3d Concession, 12, 13 }
4th Concession. }

Ruta Baga.

THE Upper Canada Agricultural Society has received some good seed of the Yellow Swedish Turnip or Ruta Baga. The quantity being small, the members of the Society will have the preference in the purchase of it (at cost price.)

This valuable root is peculiarly useful as a late spring food for cattle and other stock, at a time when generally all other succulent food is exhausted. Purchasers of the seed are requested to communicate to the Society their observations on the culture, produce and employment of the product. The seed to be had by applying to

R. C. HORNE
Sec. Ag. Soc. U. C.

To be sold by Auction.

ON the sixteenth day of March next unless previously disposed of by private Contract, the House and premises of WILLIAM FIRTH Esq. situate in York, Upper Canada, consisting of two acres bounded on the north by king street, on the south by market street and on the east by York street, at the genteel end of the town; for several years past the house has been occupied by the Legislature during its session. The dimensions and number of its apartments, with the cellars, stables &c. render it a very desirable purchase either for a private gentleman's family, or for an Inn of the first class. The title Deeds can be seen and terms agreed on at the office of the subscriber, in York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

York 1st October 1819. 41tf.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to Henry Dread, either by note or book account are hereby notified to make payment on or before the first of November next, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney, as no longer indulgence can be given.

HENRY DREAN.

York, Oct. 20th 1819. 43—4.

MR. GEORGE O'BRYAN.

STUCCO WORKER & PLAISTERER.

Late of the County of Tipperary, Ireland.

SHOULD this advertisement meet the eye of the above named young man, he is hereby informed, that agreeable to his invitation contained in a letter dated, York, U. C. in October last, his sister has arrived in this country; but, to her inexpressible mortification, every enquiry for him at York, has proved ineffectual, but in the hope that he may still reside in this Province, or in a situation where this advertisement may come under his notice, his sister takes this method of acquainting him, that she is now residing at Messrs. Piggot & Gurnetts, Ancaster, U. C. where she trust he will instantly repair & relieve her mind from the excessive grief, which the disappointment alluded to has occasioned.

Should any person be able to give Miss O'Bryan any information respecting her brother, they would confer on her an invaluable favor if they would do so, by means of a letter to her as above.

BOARDING HOUSE.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accomodated with BOARD and LODGING. Enquire at this office.

TO BE LET,

THE House in which the Editor lately resided, nearly opposite the Steam Boat Wharf. Enquire at the Printing Office.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

ALL Pensioners whose residence is at or near the undermentioned Stations, are required to appear, or by writing to report themselves in future, at the periods specified, to the respective Officers of the Commissariat, in order that the proper forms of Documents relative to pension for each individual, may be forwarded for their use—

Amherstburg, Fort George, Chippewa, Queenston, York, Kingston, Brockville, Bath, Richmond, Glengarry,	on or about the 24th Aug. Nov. Feb. May, of each year
Montreal, Chambly, St. Johns Drummondville, William Henry, Three Rivers, Kamouraska, and on the line of communication to New-Brunswick & other places nearest Quebec,	on or about the 10th Sept. Dec. Mar. June, of each year.

Commissary General's Office,
Quebec, Aug. 18, 1819.

General Land Agency Office,
YORK, UPPER-CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expense.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions with it, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be post-paid.

B. GEALE,
J. FITZ-GIBBON.

York, 29th March, 1819 tf—14.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE
OR
WATERLOO HOUSE,
BY
STILWELL WILSON;

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly Mr. Brown's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that no expense shall be spared to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. W. pledges himself that no exertion shall be wanting to promote the comfort and convenience of those who favor him with their custom: his HOUSE and STABLING shall be well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best quality that the Country affords: and he hopes that upon trial, his accommodation and terms will give general satisfaction.

York, September th, 1819.

General Land Agency Office,
York, 24th May, 1819.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the undermentioned Lands, viz.

Home District, Upper Canada.

WHITBY,

South ½ of 26 — 4th Concession — 200 Acres
——— 27.—5th do. }

SCARBORO',

Lot No. 16, in 1st Concession, } 400 do.
——— 8, — 4th do. }

CLARKE.

Lot No. 20, & ½ the 1st Con. } 200 do.
——— 3, & 4th— 2d }
——— 3, & 4th— 3d }

HAMILTON.

Lot. No. 27, in 4th Concession } 400.
——— 26, do }

BENJAMIN GEALE,
JAMES FITZ-GIBBON

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Tobomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allan, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thoin, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 31, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
York, 1st July, 1819.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the pay of sale.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

WRITING PAPER.

A FEW Reams of good Post and Foolscap Paper for sale, cheap.

NOTICE.

BOOKS of Subscription for the Bank of Kingston are now open at the Store of Messrs. Wood and Anderson.

York 1st Sept. 1819.

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. THOS. HAMILTON, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods
AND
Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES,
IN CASH,
will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American *Bank Notes*

exchanged, at a small discount.

tf—12.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor, Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.
In the York Market during the last week.

Dollar at 5s.

ARTICLES.	PER.	From £.	s.	d.	To £.	s.	d.
Beef	lb.	0	0	3	0	0	4 1-2
Mutton	——	0	0	4	0	0	7
Veal	——	0	0	4	0	0	7 1-2
Pork	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Fowls	pair	0	0	0	0	2	0
Turkeys	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
Geese	——	0	0	0	0	5	0
Cheese	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	7 1-2
Butter	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs	doz.	0	0	0	0	3	0
Wheat	bush.	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes	——	0	0	0	0	2	0
Oats	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Turnips	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	3
Flour	cwt.	0	0	0	0	15	0
Do.	bl.	0	0	0	1	5	0
Tallow	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lard	——	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hay	ton	0	0	0	3	0	0
Wood	cord	0	0	0	0	12	6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance, the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion,	each subsequent
5 lines & under,	2s. 6d	7 1-2d
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d. per line, the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. No advertisement above 10 lines will be charged less than 4s. for the first insertion.—A great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Danlap, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq.	*Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
M. Borwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburg.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

Council Office

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. III. YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1819. No. 47.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Mondaythe first day of November next ensuing, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-fourth September WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament, to the first day of November next ensuing, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday the ninth day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the sixtieth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON,
Sec. & Clerk.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Shear or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Burford: and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table:

	Sterling.
Two hundred Acres,	£16 17 6
Three hundred Acres,	24 11 7
Four hundred Acres,	32 5 8
Five hundred Acres,	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres,	47 12 10
Seven hundred Acres,	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres,	63 2 0
Nine hundred Acres,	70 16 1
One thousand Acres,	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres,	86 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres,	93 18 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £5 14 1

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)
On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency, The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th April, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Representative of HENRY GROAT, to take out the Lease of the Clergy Reserve, No. 21 in the 2d Concession of Whitby, within six months from this date; or on failure thereof the Lot will be Leased to EDWARD STARR.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. in Council,
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th April 1819.

IT being desirable to open the Road to Penetangushene, which commences on the North Side of Kempenfelt Bay, in Lake Simcoe, His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, this day, has been pleased to Order, that to such persons qualified to receive Grants from the Crown, as are able and willing to perform Settlement Duty, Locations of Two Hundred Acres will be made, upon their undertaking to begin their Settlement Duty within One Month after receiving the Certificate of Location, and continuing the same, until a Dwelling House be erected, and Ten Acres cleared adjacent to the Road, and one half of the Road in front of the Location also cleared.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York 13th April 1819.

WHEREAS no vacant Land being found in the District of Niagara, it is not expedient to appoint a Board to locate deserving Settlers therein, yet to facilitate applicants for Land, it is ordered that in future the personal attendance of applicants for Land (being natives of the Province) may be dispensed with, their Petitions being respectively accompanied by a Certificate from a Commissioner appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, that their Petitioner is deserving of encouragement as an industrious and Loyal subject, and has taken the Oath of Allegiance.

His Excellency is pleased to appoint Commissioners for the above purpose in the District of Niagara,

JOHN SYMINGTON Esq. *Niagara.*
THOMAS DICKSON Esq. *Queenston*
HON. THOMAS CLARK. *Stamford.*
JOHN WARREN Esq. *Fort Erie.*
ABRAHAM NELLES Esq. *Grimsby.*

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

MILL SEAT.

THE Lot No. 4, 3d Concession in the Township of Chinguacousy containing 2.0 Acres of Land, and comprising a valuable Mill-Seat, will be granted for the purpose of affording to settlers the accommodation of a Grist and Saw Mill. Conditions of grant to be seen at the Surveyor General's Office in the Town of York.

JOHN SMALL.
Executive Council Office,
York, 14th July, 1819.

Executive Council Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to John Levy Jacobs or his representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number one hundred and forty five in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, otherwise it will be thrown open and granted to another applicant.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 25th August, 1819.

THE Order in Council of the 13th instant, respecting locations subject to Settling Duties, being revised, it is ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that all Locations of Land, subject to Settlement Duty, made prior to this date be rescinded, & the land otherwise disposed of, if certificate of the Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, within the time limited in the Ticket of Location, and the Patent sued out within three months thereafter: And that all locations subject to Settlement Duty hereafter to be made will be rescinded and the land otherwise disposed of, if certificate of Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, within eighteen months of the date of the order for such Location, and the Patent sued out within three months thereafter.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Coun.
6m. 34.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying two Townships of Land, containing about 70,000 acres each, in the Western District, bounded on the East by the division line between the London and Western Districts, on the South by the Moravian Township and the Townships of Camden and Chatham, on the West by the Shawanese Township, and on the North by the Northern Boundary of the last mentioned Township, produced on an East course until it intersects the division line between the said Districts.

Also for the survey of the Shawanese Township above mentioned.

To be paid for in land by a per centage on the Land Surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this Office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

Likewise, a Township situate on the South side of Kempenfelt Bay, and bounded Easterly by the Western shore of Lake Simcoe.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. THOS. HAMILTON, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods
AND
Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES,
IN CASH,

will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American
Bank Notes

exchanged, at a small discount.

tf—12.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor. Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

NOTICE.

BOOKS of Subscription for the Bank of Kingston are now open at the Store of Messrs. Wood and Anderson.

York 1st Sept. 1819.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Mansion House.—Saturday J. Ellis, aged about 20, was fully committed on a charge of having robbed the dwelling house of Mr. Samuel Gale, Solicitor, Bedford-street, of a quantity of plate. The Lord Mayor said, that the prisoner was well known at that office as having, for a long time, infested the City for a considerable time. His mode of depredation was, by watching a favorable opportunity of gaining into a house, and secreting himself until every thing was at rest, when he would emerge from his hiding place, and plunder the house with security. His Lordship mentioned a singular instance of female resolution and courage within his knowledge which had taken place upon one of these occasions. Some months since, the wife of a person of great respectability was retiring to rest, when she saw the feet of a man under the curtains of her bed. Instead of falling into hysterics, as some would have done under circumstances of this nature, she resolutely seized the fellow by the feet, and dragged him from under the bed, and held him, in spite of a powerful endeavor which was made by him to escape, until an officer was procured to take him into custody. The prisoner was the identical man, and had been repeatedly brought up on similar charges, but had hitherto escaped with impunity, on account of a very reprehensible reluctance on the parties to prosecute.—Mr. Gale assured his Lordship that that would not be the case with him. The prisoner had nothing to say in his defence.

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Fashions for September.

From Ackerman's Repository of Arts, Fashions, Manufactures, &c.

Morning and Walking Dress—A second muslin round dress; the skirt is moderately full, and trimmed round the bottom with four flounces of the same materials; these are of different widths, the bottom one is the broadest, the top one the narrowest; these flounces are each finished by a double tuck, and set on full: their effect is extremely pretty. The body is high, the front is tight to the shape, the back is full; a double fall of rich work goes round the throat. Long sleeves finished with epaulettes of rich work, and trimmed at the bottom to correspond. Head dress, a morning cornette, composed of British net, and trimmed with lace; the caul is low; it is ornamented with full puffs of net on the crown of the head; these puffs are formed by satin, and edged with lace; the border is set on full; the ears do not reach above half way under the chin, where the cap fastens with a large bow of ribbon. The bonnet worn over this cornette, for walking is composed of white *gros de Naples*; it is large and of a novel shape; there is a mixture of net lace in one side of the crown, in a very neat and tasteful manner, and the trimming of the edge of the brim, is at once singular and tasteful. A superb plume of feathers is placed on one side, and it has with white ribbon under the brim. A white lace scarf, lined with rose coloured sarsnet. White shoes, Limerick gloves.

Evening Dress.—A plain white transparent gauze frock over a white satin slip; the trimming of the skirt consists of a rich fall of blond lace at the bottom, which is surmounted by two rows of the most novel and tasteful trimming we have seen for a considerable time; it is a mixture of white satin and transparent gauze; there are two rows of it. It is surrounded by a row of pearls ten roukaux; these are composed of white satin. The corsage is cut very low round the bust, which is finished by a double row of blond. The sleeve is short and full; it corresponds with the trimming of the skirt.—The hair is dressed very full on each side of the forehead; the hind hair is brought up in a full tuft on the crown of the head; a bunch of flowers, intermingled with grass, is placed on the left side. Necklace and ear-rings, cubics.—White satin shoes, and white kid gloves.

Spanish Dress, Costume.—Madrid robe of white *gros de Naples*, fringed with gold; the fringe surmounted by points of ethereal blue satin, the corsage of the same colour, with short sleeves, finished by a full fringe. Castilian scarf of fine white net, finished by open points of ethereal blue. Small dress hat to answer the scarf, placed backward, & discovering a wreath of blue flowers, with pistils of pearls.—Negligee necklace and ear-rings of pearls.—Bracelet glove tops of hair fastened with pearls, or cameo medallions. Satin shoes, with pale blue rosettes; carved ivory fan.

Public Promenade, or Summer Visiting Dress—Summer rose colored sarsnet slip, under an India muslin robe, with a demi train, trimmed round the border with fine persian in large full plaits. Spencer of *gros de Naples*, of summer rose colour. Narrow double ruff of fine lace. White transparent bonnet, finished round the brim with fine blond, and surmounted by a full bouquet of different flowers. Lemon colored kid gloves, and white half boots.—*La Belle Assemblée.*

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Petersburgh, Aug. 6.

An imperial ukase of the 16th July grants the rights and privileges of a free port to the city of Odessa, upon the Black sea; the regulation was to commence from the 15th August last.

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Bow-Street.—W. Brown alias Lintot, only twelve years of age, was brought up on the extraordinary charge of stealing a hackney coach and horses. A charge of fraud was also made against him. R. W. Hebbard, driver of a hackney coach, stated, that on Sunday morning he took a party to Richmond, and on stopping at Putney-bridge to pay the toll, he found the prisoner riding behind his coach.—He spoke to him, and as the boy pretended to be known to several hackney-coachmen, he permitted him to ride on to Richmond. On his arrival there, some of the party agreed to return with him at a certain hour, and he went to dinner, leaving the boy to take care of his horses, and giving him 6d. to procure refreshment. On his return, some hours after, he learned, to his surprise, that the boy having procured five passengers at two shillings a head, had driven off with the coach for a head, had driven off with the coach for London, and told the ostler that he was authorised to do so by the witness. The latter came to town, and having got scent of his coach, he traced it from one stand to another, until he found it in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, and the young Jehu on the box. Anxious to see how the boy would behave, the witness called "Coach!"; and the urchin, with all the skill of an old whip, cried out, "Yes, your honor!" and drew up to the pavement to let his passenger in, little dreaming who it was. He drove him to Bedford street Covent Garden, where he got out and asked the boy his fare? and was told 1s. 6d. He then gave him in charge. On searching him 7s. 3d. were found in his pocket. The boy said, the prosecutor, when he saw him at Putney-bridge, hired him for the day to look after the coach while he staid at Richmond; and when he went to dinner, he desired him (the prisoner) to endeavor to procure four passengers in addition to those who had promised to return with him—that having done so, and waited long after the appointed hour, for the prosecutor's return, the gentlemen became impatient, and at their request he consented to drive them to London, knowing that the prosecutor would follow. Hebbard denied having promised to return with him—that having given him money merely from compassion, as he seemed hungry. The boy declared that Hebbard did drive him, and had done so before, and knew him very well.—Hebbard declared on oath, that he never saw the boy until Sunday. When questioned by the magistrate, the boy acknowledged receiving ten shillings from the passengers, and said he treated himself with a pint of beer, and bought half a bushel of beans for the horses. This accounted for the deficiency of 2s. 9d.—Remanded.

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The *Gazette de France* gives the following as an extract of a letter from Altona of the 31st of August:—"The recruits in our Dutchies and in Denmark, have suddenly received orders to join their respective regiments, which excites conjectures so much the more important, as it is reported that revolutionary and bloody scenes have taken place in Sweden."

Letters from Madrid to the 29th of August, received in London, mention, that there is a schism in the Spanish Cabinet in relation to the Florida Treaty. The majority of the ministers, it is stated, are in favor of the ratification; but two or three individuals possessing the most influence with the King, are opposed to it, and have persuaded him not to give to the treaty his ultimate approbation. Some of the letters state, that Mr. Forsyth had quitted Madrid, and was on his way to Cadiz to embark for America.—Other letters state, that the Duke de San Carlos will return to the Ministry of the state, or, more probable, that it will be M. Lazaro de Torres, whose successor in the Ministry of Justice is already designed. It is also said that Don Onis will replace Gen. Alava at the Hague.

Another letter mentions, that the departure of the fleet from Cadiz for South America was fixed for the 15th of September; that the preparations were pushed forward with surprising rapidity; and that it was the expectation that every thing would be ready by that period.

Advices from Marseilles state, that 8000 English are expected at Genoa, to keep the garrison of that town. By this it appears, that all the maritime powers, even of various Governments, are disposed against the Barbary Powers.

The fact of the retirement of M. Roverella Rard from the Presidency of the Council of Public Instruction is confirmed. He was to take his leave of the Council on Wednesday. It is said that M. Frayssinous will be his successor.

It is understood that the fortifications of Mentz and Coblentz are to be augmented; a places spoken of formed by the Duke of Wellington, for establishing new points of defence on the Rhine.

An article under the head of Turin, the 26th of August mentions, that the three commercial houses here, those of Henry Bolmida, Farcasca and Vasco, and Raimondo Vigliano, have stopped payment. The house of Guiseppi, Vinatier & Co. had previously failed.

A *Dresden* paragraph, of the 31st of August, announces that, on the 28th of that month, the marriage of the Princess Josephine, to the King of Spain, was celebrated by procuration. She was soon to set out for Spain; and expected to arrive at Strasburgh on the 10th of September, at Bayonne on the 24th and at Madrid on the 28th. The Spanish Ambassador at Paris was to meet the new Queen at Strasburg and accompany her to the Spanish Capital.

The Russian Gen. Wolkow, Commandant of Moscow, passed through Strasburg, on the 4th of Sept. with dispatches for Spain.

The Emperor of Russia, it is said, is to visit Warsaw about the last of October; and is then to visit Cuban and Mount Caucasus.

An article from Rastadt of the 1st of September, says, that all the letters from the interior of Germany, speak of the importance of the armaments which are actively going forward in the Austrian Monarchy; 80,000 recruits have been distributed amongst the different corps, and a second levy is talked of. The battalions of the Landwehr are all armed & ready to join the regiments of the line; 4000 horses have been purchased in Holstein, to remount the heavy cavalry.

Hunt, the celebrated *Radical Reformer*, made his triumphant entry into London, on the 15th of September. No mischief was done by the immense mob which was drawn together on the occasion.

Price of Stocks in London—3 per cent Consols 70 1-2 5-8—5 per cent Navy Ann. 104 3 8 1-8 1-4—Omnium 3 1-8 1-4 pr.

Plymouth Dock, Thursday—Mr. Thornton, our new Minister to the Court of Brazils, arrived at Wembley's hotel late last night, where he had been expected for some days.—This morning he embarked on board the Superb, Commodore Sir Thomas Hardy, under a salute, and immediately got under weigh, accompanied by the Vengeur, Capt. Maitland, and the Hyperion, Capt. Seale. The latter ship is to make the best of her way to Madeira, for the purpose of taking in a supply of wine for the whole of this squadron, whose destination and object are involved in mystery. Sir Thos. Hardy, it is stated, sails with sealed orders, which are not to be opened till he reaches a certain Latitude.—Each ship is in fine fighting trim, being just upon the full war establishment, both as to seamen and marines, with an extra supply of stores. This, at a period of profound peace, bespeaks not only a long and active service, but a distant station. The Dutch brig of war Gier, sailed yesterday, and a British frigate from the eastward, said to be the Spartan, came to an anchor this afternoon, in the sound, having first saluted the Admiral's flag. The Prince Regent, it is rumored, is to embark at Brighton on the 12th, when it is confidently said that he will visit this port.

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FRANKFORT, Aug. 31.

Accounts from Wurtzburg state, that on the night of the 18th the windows of the houses inhabited by Jews were broken at Somerack and Kimpon. In this last town the populace, not content with breaking the windows of the Synagogue, penetrated into the interior, and destroyed every thing that served for the exercise of the Jewish worship.

The king of Bavaria has decided that the town of Wurtzburg must indemnify the Jews for the losses they have suffered in the late tumults there, and that the amount of the indemnity shall be imposed on such of the inhabitants as have excited these troubles.—The general animosity against the Jews is quite inconceivable. From every quarter we have accounts of the same scandalous scenes. At Rimbach, a village near Wurtzburg, the peasants not only plundered the houses of the Jews, but demolished the Synagogue, trampled on the Thosa or Ark, in which were the books of Moses, threw the whole into the street, broke the chandeliers, and committed the most reprehensible excess. In some little towns in Franconia there have been very serious tumults, occasioned by the same hatred of the Jews. At Bechta a Jew is supposed by a mistake to have been killed in the act of eating himself; but he gain in the cry of "help! help!" which is become so terrible to the Jews in Germany.

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HEIDELBERG, Aug. 26.

After the words Hep! Hep! which may be considered as a rallying cry, had been heard for several weeks in the streets of this city, a Jewish girl was personally insulted by a mob, who were arrested; the larger crowd which marched through the city yesterday morning with music playing, on occasion of the fete of St. Louis, set him at liberty by its own authority; during all the rest of the day, a report was spread that excesses would be committed in the night against the Jews; part of them looked upon this report as quite unworthy of attention; but between 7 and 8 in the evening, bodies of men crying "Hep!" proceeded to the houses of the Jews, armed with hatchets, crowbars, and other similar instruments; they broke to pieces the doors, the windows, and shutters, and entered several houses, where they pillaged and destroyed all they could find; they then broke open the bureaus, in which there were money and papers; and took the first and tore the latter; lastly they cut the beds to pieces, and committed such ravages that almost a whole street was filled with feathers from the beds, fragments of furniture, &c.—This operation continued for some hours, without meeting with any obstacle; not the smallest step was observed to be taken by the police, or the armed citizens, to check the disorders, even after it was terminated: three houses were already pillaged, a fourth was on the point of experiencing the same fate, which would infallibly have been shared by all the Jewish houses, when all at once an unlooked for assistance appeared, which changed the face of things. It was the students of our university, who, armed with sabres, swords, &c. fell upon the plunderers immediately, put them to flight, and delivered those whom they could seize into the hands of the municipal authorities. Thus they preserved the Jews from further outrages, the citizens from greater disgrace, and the magistrates from a still greater responsibility.

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BRUSSELS, Sept. 16.

Accounts from Irun, say, that several divisions of seamen have sailed from the ports of the Atlantic and Mediterranean, to join the fleet at Cadiz, where they would arrive by the end of August. The garrisons of Seville, Granada and Cordova, are ready to proceed to the coast for embarkation, at the first signal. Many transports from Bayonne and Bordeaux, furnished by private persons on terms very advantageous to themselves, have arrived at Cadiz. The fleet will consist of 200 sail and it seems certain that it departs in September. There is no foundation whatever for the report of the yellow fever having broken out at Cadiz.

GHENT, Sept. 5.

The persons, to the number of 11, arrested in this city, suspected, we believe, of enlisting men for the Independent of South America, are still in confinement, and have been interrogated several times.—Only one of them, M. de Gerville, a lawyer and householder of Cassel, who it seems was here on his private business, has been released after 10 days confinement.

MANHEIM, Aug. 20.

The Hanoverian Minister to the Diet has made, in the name of his Court, an important declaration that the Hanoverian Government does not consider the Diet as competent to lay down principles on such a subject; that, on the contrary, it is of opinion that each state is authorised to act according to the system which it shall judge the best to adopt. That the elector of Hesse has adopted a principle recognized by the law of nations, and according to which the conqueror, or temporary holder (*detenteur*) of a country, cannot exercise any other rights than those which he derives from military occupation; consequently, that he cannot alienate domains or other property.

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NAPOLEON.

On returning from his facultless expedition to China, in 1817, Lord Amherst called at St. Helena, and with his suite paid a visit to Bonaparte. Mr. Abel, who was one of those attached to the Legation, thus describes him in the account of his journey, which he has published:

"Bonaparte's person had nothing of that morbid fullness which I had been led to look for; on the contrary, I scarcely recollect to have seen a form more expressive of strength, and even of vigor. It is true that he was very large, considering his height, which is about five feet seven inches; but his largeness had nothing of unwieldiness.—The fine proportion of his limbs, which has been often noticed, was still preserved. His legs, although very muscular, had the exactest symmetry. His whole form, indeed, was so closely knit, that firmness might be said to be its striking characteristic. His standing posture most attracted my attention. Dressed in a remarkable plain white frockcoat, which seemed scarcely to belong to the graceful ease of his step. The most remarkable character of his countenance, in this state, especially when viewed in profile, might be called settled design. But the instant that he enters into conversation, his features express any force or kind of emotion with suddenness and ease. His eye especially, seems not only to alter its expression, but its color. I am sure, had I only noticed it while the muscles of the face, and particularly of the forehead, were in play, I should have called it a very dark eye; on the contrary, when at rest, I had remarked its light colour and peculiar glary lustre. Nothing, indeed, could better prove its changeable character than the difference of opinion which occurred amongst us respecting its color. Although each person of the embassy naturally fixed his attention on Napoleon's countenance, all did not agree on the color of his eyes.

"There was nothing in the appearance of Buonaparte which led us to think that his health had at all suffered by his captivity. On the contrary, his complexion seemed to be the consequence of active nourishment. His form had all that tone, and his movement all that elasticy, which indicate and spring from powerful health. Indeed whatever sympathy we felt for the situation of any of the prisoners, received no increase from any commiseration of their bodily suffering; they were all in excellent health."—p. 316,317.

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Mansion-house.—A poor bewildered creature named Elizabeth Dunham, was brought up, on charge of having stolen the keys of the bank on Saturday se'night. An officer stated that in consequence of information, he went to the prisoner's lodgings, and asked her for the keys of the bank. She at first denied that she knew anything of them, but the officer having found them under the bed, she readily admitted that she had taken them. In her apartment were found about a thousand keys, amongst which were those of the court of chancery, Christ's Church, Bartholomew's hospital, &c.. She told the officer that she had the best right to them, as they contained her property. "Why, (said he) you may go over the herring brook for this." "Very well, (she replied) I shall see a little more of the world—that's all." Two chests of keys were produced, to each key a piece of paper was affixed, stating from what place it had been taken. The officer said he found no more. "Oh! (said the woman) there is another chest full which had escaped your notice." The porter of Lothbury gate stated, that he met the prisoner coming out of the lodge. She had a small basket, and he suspected she had stolen something, and ran back to ascertain, but missed nothing. He afterwards missed the keys. He identified the keys produced by the officer. The poor manage called for Justice.—The country wanted reform, and she hoped the lord mayor would grant it. She had lost her husband, but she would not sell her flesh and blood for support though it satisfied to do so. Lord Castlereagh was her enemy, and she had robbed the House of Commons and the House of Lords, but she defied them to touch her. She hoped that the lord Mayor would allow her to go in his gilt coach to trial. It wanted painting and gilding, and could not be put to a better use. The lord mayor ordered that great care should be taken of her until her son who supports her should attend.

Mansion-house.—Elizabeth Dunham, the poor maniac, was examined a second time on Friday upon the charge of stealing the bank keys.

The officers brought from her apartment another chest of keys, which were most of them ticketed. Amongst them were the keys of the Houses of Lords and Commons, Carlton house, and the Treasury. But the most valuable in her opinion, were the keys of lord Sidmouth's wine cellars, and those of the duke of York. The number in all was about 3000.

Her son is in law attended. He said she was a woman of good education, and had married to great advantage.—About five years ago her husband died and left her a competency. She took a house and had lodgers amongst whom was one man, who by a series of villanies, deprived her of the means of living, placed her herself and children three or four months in confinement, and reduced her low, but she fell into the hands of persons in that situation who made her worse. The excess and variety of her misfortunes were greater than she could bear and her senses were lost amidst the accumulated miseries by which she was surrounded. A good humored levity succeeded to the tears, which used to flow at the prospect of her children's ruined expectations; and from that moment she became possessed of a sort of happiness which was only interrupted by the schemes and terrors of a wild imagination. She frequented the Courts of Law and upon one occasion lost the twelve Judges in the Exchequer Chamber, where they were deliberating upon a question of life and death. This extraordinary act she performed for its purpose, she said, of "keeping justice under lock and key," that the thousands who had been looking for it in vain might find it at last and be supplied with it for nothing. Soon after it occurred to her, that her own case demanded some of the powerful interference of her learned prisoners, but on going back she found that even they violated principles which they were bound to protect, by breaking prison, and that they had not left an atom of justice behind them except their wigs. She had among other strange fancies supposed that every place of which she had obtained possession of the keys became from that moment her own property, and had determined to leave them as an inheritance to her relatives. She was to be seen at all places of public resort. Her powers of memory are great. A number of keys were not ticketed. Upon glancing at them she mentioned from what particular rooms or houses she had taken them, and at what time of getting hold of the dressing room or trunk, of preventing the owner, had at one time one lace, from sell another. Upon one stole the keys of Hos Gaol, and caused the mos ry sensation among thos much interested, for it was another Jack Shepherd and all the ingenuity of set at work to prevent an cape. Notwithstanding tentions to this system o was never known to ne dren. In superintending she seemed to have reco her reason, for she perfo of a mistress with great a a power of discrimina would be well to see i

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FROM THE UNITE

From the Boston C

THE WHALE F

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In the grand agricultur has been run this fall, the t ties have come out first, Oneida—Wheat, 71 bush do oats, 93 bushels t do. domestic manufact Otsego—corn, 125 bushe the acre. Saratoga—potatoes, 714 acre. Schenectady—ruta bags, acre. Schoharie—in the best ing, and also in the mo merlike style of their Hampshire—in their use Hartford—for the most most useful display, an bundance of excellent fectures, must be pr the triumphant flag of

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The Lord Mayor said, the poor creature must not be set at large. Her unfortunate propensity was likely to cause much mischief—Servants were liable to be suspected, and those who were deprived of the keys were put to great expense in supplying their losses, as well as put to serious apprehensions that the keys were taken for felonious purposes. She was remanded for a week, that some provision may be made for her, and a security provided to prevent any more frantic depredations.—She was committed.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

From the Boston Centinel.

THE WHALE FISHERY.

"What nation given to make war, and sitteth not down first, and counteth the cost."

Some of the newspapers speak as lightly of *going to war with Spain*, even if o ther nations should join her, as if war was a mere race show, which could be waged and closed like a *sham fight*; and be as expenseless and bloodless. But have those who thus speak, ever set down and counted the cost to their country and fellow citizens, of a war, to be waged to obtain compensation for damages? If they have not, what are their opinions worth? If they wish to make the calculation, they need not search for a multitud of documents. Our present object is to call their attention to one item of the losses which must occur to their Commercial Friends, in the annihilation of the *Whale Fishery*. To help them, we refer to a publication lately made in the *New-Bedford Mercury*; which we persuade ourselves must make a deep and lasting impression on their minds. In this publication, the following statement of the extent of the Whale Fishery of *New Belford, Nantucket* and *Martha's Vineyard*, is as authentic as it is interesting:

FROM NEW-BEDFORD.

There are round Cape Horn, or on their passages, 48 ships and 1 brig, (tonnage 5884) and whose outfits cost	$455,000
Return cargoes estimated at	890,000
From the *Vineyard*, there are two ships, which cost	50,000
Their return cargoes would probably amount to - - -	93,000
From *Nantucket*, 50 ships, which probably cost - -	1,330,000
Their return cargoes will probably amount to - - -	2,212,000
From *New-Bedford*, on this side Cape Horn, there are 11 ships and 8 brigs, which probably cost - - - -	277,000
Their return cargoes will probably amount to - - - -	363,000
From *Nantucket*, 10 ships probably cost - - - -	140,000
And their return cargoes will probably amount to - - -	227,000
Amounting in all to - - -	$6,20[illegible],000

An amount exceeding that to be paid for the *Floridas*; and this too the property of only three ports of Massachusetts! Most of this immense property—from the nature and extent of the voyages in which it is embarked—must be in immediate jeopardy on the declaration of war with Spain; as, independant of the facility of annoyance which Spain possesses, all the freebooters of the world, not excluding those of our own country, will be prowling the ocean in pursuit of it, under the Spanish flag.

In the grand agricultural race which has been run this fall, the following counties have come out first, viz:

Oneida—Wheat, 71 bushels to the acre.
do oats, 93 bushels to the acre.
do. domestic manufactures.
Otsego—corn, 125 bushels 26 quarts to the acre.
Saratoga—potatoes, 714 bushels to the acre.
Schenectady—ruta baga, 1250 bu. to the acre.
Schoharie—in the best style of ploughing, and also in the novelties and fur-nerlike style of their procession.
Hampshire—in their oxen for the stall.
Hartford—for the most splendid—the most useful display, and the greatest abundance of excellent domestic manufactures, must be permitted to wave the triumphant flag of patriotism.

We shall readily correct errors and mistakes, and continue the review as we are furnished with materials.—*Albany Gazette.*

By a London packet we have received a small print, entitled *The Medusa, or Penny Politician*. It is one of the most violent opposition papers of the present day, and if Mr. Davison, the publisher, escape Newgate, the liberty of the press in England may be considered as unbounded.

The Franklin Gazette of Monday says "We learn with regret that Mr. Lea's Flour Mill, lately built at Brandywine, was last night consumed. It cost about $50,000—18,000 insured.

INDIAN CORN.

Great Field.—The Fredonia, Chautauque paper of September 23, says, there was harvested on the 18th inst. by Messrs. Abells of this village, from one acre of ground, one hundred and fourteen bushels of corn.

And the Cayuga Patriot says, we understand that Mr. Samuel Chitsey, of Scipio, has raised from one acre of land, this season, *one hundred and thirty three bushels, and ten quarts of corn.*

NASHVILLE, Oct. 2.

A gentleman immediately from New-Orleans states, that previous to its leaving that city, the agent of a Swiss merchants arrived there from Europe, bearing the official transfer from the Spanish monarch of the whole province of Texas, to his employers. The Swiss purchasers are required to settle the country immediately, to acknowledge to his Catholic Majesty; but to be in every respect at liberty to form their own government, laws, &c.

The agent had expressed a wish to employ a small force to occupy the country until the settlers on the way arrived; but no one seemed to think it probable that General Long would respect his transit, unless he had power to compel it.

Capture of Santa Fee, Capital of New Grenada, by the army of General Bolivar.

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

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

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

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

Bolivar has dispatched a division of his army against Carthagena.

Resurrection of Specie.—On Wednesday last, as some labourers were employed in removing the rubbish of an old building, and digging a new foundation, in Baker's Alley, on a lot belonging to Martin Hartley, Esq. they discovered, about two feet below the surface of the ground, a copper chest, and on raising it from its sepulchral bed, where it had slumbered in peaceful security probably twenty-five years, and opening it, to their great astonishment they found it filled with Spanish milled dollars, to the number of one thousand and upwards. The sudden and unexpected acquisition of such an immense and invaluable treasure, threw the poor fellows into such a transport of joy, as to make them overlook all arithmetical modes of calculation in the division of their prize, and each grasped eagerly for his share under the rule of the old maxim, "*best fellow who gets the most*"

The transition from under the "*iron curse*" of hard times, to the blessings of "*silver age*," proved however, of short duration—The rusty old Carolus's, just raised from the dead, on assaying were found to be all spurious—rascally copper—slenderly covered with a light silver wash, but in such a state of preservation as to give them the appearance of genuine, sterling silver money—they are dated 1793, and so exceedingly well executed as to leave no doubt of the proficiency of the artist in the work of counterfeiting.—*Phil. Am. Cent.*

NEW-YORK, Oct. 12.

It is worthy of remark, that the steam boat Manhattan, of nearly 500 tons burthen, is at this moment taking in freight and passengers for New Orleans. The superior power of her machinery has been satisfactorily proved and no anxiety is entertained as to her progress in ascending the Mississippi to New-Orleans, Louisville, &c. This novel and yet splendid undertaking cannot fail to excite the attention of those who have commercial operations in that rich and growing country.

FROM LOWER-CANADA.

MONTREAL, Nov. 6.

We are happy to understand the waters have been surveyed from La Chine to the foot of the Vaudreuil Rapids, and found practicable for navigation by steam with very little exception. The chief obstacles have been met with in these Rapids opposite to the Seignory of the Hon. Chartier De Lotbinier, and we are glad to hear these are of such a nature as to be overcome with little expense of labour or time. In the event of an inland navigation being established here, it will open a free and easy intercourse with one of the richest districts of our country; and also save a very great expense in the transport of goods to the Upper Province.

New Steam-Boat.—On the 7th ult. was launched at Boucherville the steam-boat Catherine, of which C. D. Decelles, Esq. of the same place, is the proprietor. It is said to be of an handsome construction —to be intended to ply between the New-Market and Longueil, and that it will commence its trips next Spring. Its size is pretty much the same as that of the steam-boat Edmond—*Can. Courant.*

HALIFAX, Oct. 9.

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

We congratulate the good people of *Miramichi* upon the growing importance of their place. There has been no less than *forty seven* arrivals at that place from July 8, to September 29;—And those cleared from July 2, to September 10th *ninety*. We are told that the cargoes of those that cleared, chiefly consisted of square timber.

We observe with much pleasure that our fellow-subjects in New-Brunswick not content with the increase of trade, resulting from the natural advantages which that Province possesses, are now employed in ascertaining the probability of connecting the waters of the Bay of Fundy with the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by means of a canal, to be cut from Chegnecto Bay, through to the Bay of Verte.

Upper Canada Gazette.

Executive Council Office,
York, 12th Nov. 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN SCOUTE, of his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to the west half of lot number six, in the sixth concession of the Township of Ernest Town, within six months from this date, otherwise the same will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

YORK, NOVEMBER 13, 1819.

The following are some of the gratifications paid out of the private funds of the Quebec Agricultural Society, at a late Cattle Show, &c. to persons who it was thought deserved encouragement.

To Richard Rudd, for exhibiting two machines for weeding, 1 ditto for winnowing, 1 ditto for cutting straw, and a double harrow for one horse. 10

To Rupt. Giroux, of Charlesbourg, for three Pumpkins. 1

To Jos. Morisset, for 1 cabbage of 19lbs weight, 2 pumpkins, 2 winter cabbages, turnips and beetroot, and a quantity of autumn wheat of a superior quality. 4

To James Okers, farmer to Anthony Anderson, Esquire, for exhibiting 34 Pumpkins, weighing 1535lbs, two of which weighed 93lbs. each, and the produce of three seeds, carrots, turnips, cabbages, beet roots, &c. 6

To Nicholas Berneches, for 4 red beet roots, weighing altogether 25lbs. 4

To Mrs. Abigal Paine White, of Valcartier, for 40lbs. of white turnips seed, and exhibiting beet roots, . 8

To Jos. Langlais, Gardener, to Thos. Wilson, Esq for superior vegetables viz. two swedish turnips, one weighing 16, the other 13lbs. for peas of different kinds, all of superior qualities, also for exhibiting a bushel of Autumn wheat, weighing 60lbs. 6

To William Church, for exhibiting 2 cabbages, and potatoes of a superior quality, ... 4

To David Cameron, farmer to A. Campbell, Esq. St. Foi, for exhibiting Swedish Turnips, and black winter radishes, of a superior quality, ... 2

To John Ferguson, for exhibiting Swedish, white and red turnips, all of a superior quality, ... 2

To Calway & Barnes, Manufacturers of Agricultural implements, Sault-au Matelot Street, for exhibiting,

1 English Plough, } The iron work
1 Scotch ditto, } being by
2 Harrows, } Cooper & Young

} 8

The thanks of the Committee was given as follows:—

To the Revd. Mr. Parant of the Seminary, for fourteen dollars, the amount of the prize relinquished by him in favor of the Subscription Fund of the Society.

To the Hon. Chief Justice Sewell, for a fine Cow, imported from England, with her Bull Calf, exhibited at the Shew.

To J. W. Woolsey, Esquire, for a sample of ground Plaister of Paris, of which he has sold 20 tons at 5s. per minot, and distributed, on trial 5 tons; and also for Twenty Barrels of the same, presented to the Committee for distribution.

To Claude Denechau, Esquire, of Bertier, for a remarkable fine sample of Wheat of this year's crop.

To Mr. A. Anderson, for a Stallion and a Mare of the genuine Canadian breed, purchased by him for the Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie for the Nova Scotia Agricultural Society, and exhibited at the Shew.

To Joseph Plante', Esq. for a sample of Onions from his farm, & to the Gentlemen in the vicinity of the City who contributed to the Shew of Vegetables.

To the Judges of the Ploughing Match, for the readiness with which they accepted the Office and discharged the duties; and to W. F. Scott, Esquire, for the use of his Field, and the zeal which he has otherwise shewn for accommodating the Committee, and promoting the views of the Society.

A notice lately appeared in the Quebec Gazette of an intention to apply to the Legislature at its next Session for the exclusive privilege of erecting a Bridge over the St. Lawrence, at that city. In the next Gazette, the following Notice was given:

The Subscribers give notice that they will apply to the Legislature during its next Session, for obtaining the exclusive privilege of LIGHTING and WATCHING BY STEAM, Mr. Baptiste Caillouet's *New Bridge over the River Saint Laurence.*

VINCENT VAPEUR, & Co.
Quebec, 15th Oct. 1819.

We copy in this and the next number, an Essay on Roads; distributed by order of the Board of Agriculture, in Great Britain.

Although some parts of the Essay may be considered inapplicable in this country, yet the whole is interesting, and all its many valuable hints that may be found highly useful in the construction and repair of our Roads; and any information tending to lessen the annual expence in forming good and durable Highways, must be truly acceptable to every member of the community. We would particularly call the attention of Overseers of Roads to the paragraph respecting the rise from sides to centre. The sides of the Roads, in this part of the Province, rise so very slightly to the centre, that every carriage move as much as possible on the latter, causing thereby very undue wear of that part of the road: and, what is a much greater evil, when compelled to go on the side, by meeting other vehicles, not only is there very great risk of oversetting, but the ruts given by the lower or outer wheel is so enormous, that we might suppose such roads were made only for the encouragement of wheelwrights.

A practical Essay on the scientific repair and pre eration of Public Roads, presented to the Board of Agriculture, by John Loudon M'Adam, Esq. printed and distributed by order of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement, London, 1819.

MEMORIAL.

To the Rt. Honorable the President and the Board of Agriculture.

The duties of the Memorialist, as a Magistrate and Commissioner of the roads in Scotland for many years, first induced him to turn his attention in a particular degree to this branch of our domestic economy. The obvious disproportion existing between the facility with which large sums are raised for the service of the roads on the one hand, and the means provided for ensuring a wise and economical expenditure on the other, excited an inclination to trace the causes of this great defect in the national system of road management; and for this object the Memorialist was induced to travel over a great part of the country, from Inverness in Scotland, to the Land's End in Cornwall, which gave him many opportunities to observe all the various modes of making and amending roads; the different kinds of materials used; and of comparing the success resulting from the several methods of constructing roads throughout the kingdom.

The ancient roads of the kingdom were paths beaten by travellers, who sought the driest ground, but without any attempt at forming an artificial surface. Modern roads have in most instances followed the same course as the old paths, which accounts for the improper lines of roads observable all over England.

When commerce became extensive and enclosures confined travellers to one path, attention was paid to making artificial roads, and a remedy was applied to the inconveniency of sinking into a soil constantly moistened under an uncertain climate. Great quantities of stone were thrown upon the subsoil, which rendered the roads just passable. But no regular system was adopted; and although practice has produced considerable improvement, yet to this day no scientific principles have been applied to this most important branch of our domestic economy. Nothing has been written on the subject of the surface of roads or the means of making them proper for the easy passage of carriages, though volumes have been published to recommend many useless, and many vexatious restrictions on the carriages themselves.

It seems never even to have been considered, what is required in constructing a public road; and it is generally deemed sufficient to collect a considerable quantity of stone or gravel, and to throw it down upon the ground.

The opinion having once unfortunately prevailed, that all exertions of science was unnecessary in the forming and preservation of the public roads, the profession of road-making became contemptible in the greatest decree; and it is at present believed to be perfectly adopted to the capacity of the most ignorant day-labourer.

This misapprehension has occasioned the fatal error of intrusting the care of the Turnpike roads, and the actual expenditure of the immense sums annually raised for their maintainance, to the hands of Surveyors selected from the lowest and most illiterate class of the community. Experience has shown, that the control exercised over these men by Commissioners, is very inefficient. The number of gentlemen constituting a trust; the universal ignorance of the principles of road making; and the private occupations of the Commissioners, render them totally unfit to enter into the detail of the business, or to exercise that constant and vigilant control, requisite to preserve integrity and economy throughout an expenditure so complicated and so extensive.

From these two causes, the want of all scientific principles in the construction of roads, and the want of education, rank and character in the officers under whose inspection the money passes to its destination, have proceeded the provincially bad state of the roads of Great Britain;—the enormous amount of the expenditure;—and the consequent creation of debt, which threatens in a few years to absorb the whole road funds for payment of interest.

The turnpike roads of England and Wales amount to about 25,000 miles in extent, and cost annually about a million and a quarter to maintain them, in their present defective state. The debt over the whole cannot well be estimated at less than seven millions; probably it even exceeds that sum; whilst the numerous petitions yearly presented to Parliament for increase of tolls, show, that this enormous debt is accumulating with alarming rapidity.

Many years necessarily elapsed, before the efforts of a private individual could obtain sufficient information to enable him to form any comprehensive maxims respecting a branch of the public service so widely extended; and where the ignorance of the executive officers rendered their communications of small value, whilst that little was often deceitful, always unwillingly bestowed. The following plans for the construction and repair of the roads of Great Britain, and the protection of the funds from mismanagement and speculation, were the result of the reflections of thirty years.

A road ought to be considered as an artificial flooring laid upon the naturally moist and soft soil of the island; this artificial flooring requires considerable skill and ingenuity in the choice and preparation of the materials, and in distributing them, so as to form what is required, namely, a strong, smooth, solid surface, over which carriages may pass without danger of sinking into the subsoil, or finding any impediment to prevent their being drawn with the smallest possible effort of animal labour.

(To be continued.)

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

SITUATION WANTED

IN a genteel family, in any capacity except Cook, by an elderly woman of respectability. Enquire at Mr. Nation's Store, York, or at the Printing Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLARE ASSIZES.

The execution of the four unfortunate wretches who were hanged, pursuant to sentence at the Ennis Assizes, on Wednesday and Thursday week, is calculated to awaken those horrified feelings which accounts of savage ferocity, perpetrated centuries since, would fail to inspire. We would almost wish to avoid the contemplation of those scenes that led to the fatal consummation of a miserable drama; but our duty wills it otherwise, and sickening at the retrospect, we must still look on it, till vision, disgusted, refuses to perform its wonted office. The crime for which the first two suffered was murder—murder in such a shape as renders description hideous; the victim, an unfortunate female, who was supposed to have given information relative to illicit distilleries in the district of Moyree. At the close of the evening, a few months since, she passed, as was frequently her custom, the house of John and James Sullivan, wherein their companion, John Burns, was then employed in making whiskey. As the woman passed, Sullivan's mother called out in Irish, "There goes Biddy the informer." The men paused, gazed at each other, and, at that instant revenge and murder expelled reason and humanity from their souls; the ill-starred Biddy pursued her course, and they resumed their illicit work until they found it completed, without the hindrance which Biddy's appearance had led them to expect; joy at their success induced them to drink freely of the newly finished spirits, but this only added to their thirst for vengeance, and nought but the blood of their miserable victim could quench its fire. Armed with various weapons, they left their dwelling, and in one short hour Biddy, the informer, was no more: On entering her hut, which could not resist them, the foremost struck her on the head with a stone, which fractured her skull, and laid her at his feet; a yell of savage joy announced the triumph, and the prostrate, almost inanimate being was raised from the earth, to undergo more cruelties. She was placed against a wall, and her breasts were severed from her body; trembling with agony, she showed signs of life, till one, with more pity than the rest, by repeated incisions with a knife and pitchfork, made in the side and stomach, completed the work of carnage. Finding her no longer capable of administering to their horrid pleasures, they precipitated the misshapen carcase into an adjacent river, and coolly informed a man who lived near to it, that there was a woman drowning.—He, perhaps, aware of their character, or at least suspecting something, told them he would not open the door—that if the woman was drowned, his assistance could be of no use.—They could gain no admittance, and they retired—their hands and persons begrimed with gore. When they had gone, the man came out, and found what to him appeared to have once been a human body, but so mutilated as scarce to retain the semblance. They were arrested, convicted, & received the punishment they merited. Forty eight hours from the time sentence was passed, were allotted to them. A Clergyman of the Roman Catholic Faith attended, and, we trust, his constant admonitions were not lost. We saw them launched into eternity before those sads of spectators, from whom no groan of dissatisfaction proceeded, and the awful solemnity of which cannot fail to teach that country a deep, long lesson. But we are fated to proceed in this painful task; the following sun beheld two more pay the debt of nature for a crime, equal if not superior in magnitude, to what we have related. Singular, melancholy, and dreadful coincidence—one day a man dies for the murder of a woman—the next a woman dies for the murder of a man, and that man her husband!—her assistants, her panders in sin & guilt are—her *father* and her *brother!*—Oh, spirit of pity! hast thou fled the earth, or is our nature altered—are there no bonds strong enough to chain down this demoniac principle—has feminine tenderness been changed into bloody vengeance—have those mild and heavenly beauties which raised, her above the coarser qualities of manhood, been expelled the bosom of a woman, and left us nought to cheer us in the desertion of those better attributes? The execution of this terrific deed was more speedy than that above.—A family feud long existed between the unhappy husband and his wife's family, which they determined on concluding, by murdering the object of their sanguinary rage. The husband had been from home, and had drank some what too freely. On his return, his wife met him, and Judas-like, gave him the fond salutation of a kiss, drew him into the house, and casting her arms round him, seated him in her lap, whilst her brother beat out his brains. The father, we have heard, was a silent tho' relentless spectator. On the trial every circumstance was fully proved against the brother and sister. We need scarcely say they suffered for the deed.—*Limerick Advertiser.*

Annual consumption of the necessaries of life in London.

Consumption of Bullocks,	110,000
Sheep and Lambs,	976,000
Calves,	250,000
Hogs,	210,000
Sucking Pigs,	60,000
Galls. of Milk the produce of 8,900 Cows,	908,600
Quarters of Wheat,	900,000
Chaldrons of Coals,	500,000
Barrels (36 Galls.) of Ale and Porter,	1,775,500
Galls. of Spirituous Liquors,	11,146,783
Pipes of Wine,	65,000
Pounds of Butter,	27,600,000
Cheese,	25,000,000
Acres of Land cultivated in the Vicinity of London for Vegetables,	10,000
Ditto of Fruits,	4,000
The sum paid annually for Vegetables amounts to	£945,000

Commodore Rodger's visit to the Eastward is understood to have objects of greater importance than the examination of candidates for promotion in the navy. We understand that this experienced and scientific officer left Washington for the purpose of making a complete inspection into the state of our naval preparations in the Atlantic ports north and east of the Metropolis; and that which cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon those branches of the naval service which his tour will extend to the Lakes.—*Georgetown Mes.*

Capts. Eyng, Roberts, Montresor and Otty, have been appointed by the British Government to the Canada Lake service—not to put any of the vessels in commission—but to be ready in case of emergency.—*Bitton Pal.*

Mr. Fenwick, bearer of despatches from our minister at Madrid, travelled from Madrid to Bordeaux, on horseback, a distance of 400 miles, in *three days and a half*—thermometer 95.

A London paper states that the English vessels of war ordered to Africa, are in future to remain on the station 3 years, and not return home at customary intervals, as heretofore. They are to retreat to Ascension at the rainy season.

Some of the enterprising merchants of Ohio, contemplate sending steam boats with cargoes of Kentucky and Ohio to predictions, direct to the West India islands, particularly Cuba, and to return with new cargoes, without touching at New-Orleans.

During the severe gale last Tuesday night the Schooner Rambler, from Sacket's Harbor, having on board some passengers, 20 barrels Ashes, and a few barrels of Pork, was driven ashore in Reids Bay, on Wolfe Island. The Potash is said to be greatly damaged, but fortunately no lives were lost. The vessel is still fast on the rocks.—*King. Chr.*

At Washington, Mr. Isaac Clark aged 67, to Mrs. Ann Goddard, aged 65.—This couple we are informed, were situated to each other *forty five years ago.* The engagement, however, was broken off, and each married differently. In the course of time, the son of the one intermarried with the daughter of the other. It having pleased providence to take from them their respective partners, the two lovers in youth and now grands id age, have joined their fortunes in matrimony. It is worth remark that the married couple before mentioned, the children of the bride and bridegroom, were present and witnessed the union of their parents with real satisfaction.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

At T. Mosley's Auction Room, on Saturday, Nov. 20, 1819.

HOUSEHOLD Furniture: Feather Beds Bolsters and Pillows; Mattresses; Bedstead and Curtains: Tables: Chairs and all kinds of Kitchen furniture. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. Also some valuable books, &c. &c.

T. MOSLEY.
Auctioneer.

York, 10th Nov. 1819. 3w45.

STRAYED,

ONE Yoke of Steer came into the pasture of the Subscriber about two weeks since. The owner is desired to prove property, pay the charges and take them away.

L. STOUGHTENBOROUGH.

York, 5th Nov. 1819. 3w46.

WILLIAM BOWKETT

MOST respectfully informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has commenced the BAKING Business, next door to Mrs. Hunt, where he will always have a good supply of fresh bread and Cakes for those that may oblige him with their custom.

York, 1st Nov. 1819. 3w45.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that the subscriber intends to commence collecting the rates for the present year, ending the first day of January next; also, the rates for the present year, on or about the 20th day of November next; and he requests all persons concerned to be prepared to pay when called on, and save costs.

JOHN ENTICOTT.
Collector.

York, 21st Oct. 1819. 44—3.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exe'rs in
JAMES HAMILTON. } Trust.

Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 45—tf.

Land for Sale.

TWO lots, No. 10 and 12 in the 5th concession of East Gwillambury, containing 200 acres each, about 6 miles from Holland-Landing, and 5 miles from New-Market. On No. 10 is an excellent Mill Seat, with abundance of water, and plenty of fine pine timber, close to the road. To be sold very low for Cash. Apply to the Subscriber, at Burlington Heights.

DAVID ASHBOUGH. 44—3.

MESSRS. TREDGER & DARKER, RESPECTFULLY inform the Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that they have the following Winter Vegetables for sale, of the best kinds.

Red & White Celery,	5	per hund.
Drumhead & Savoy Cabbage,	5	ditto.
Red Beets,	1	per bus'l.
Carrots,	1	ditto.
Parsnips,	1	ditto.
Turnips,	1-4	ditto.

With a choice assortment of Apples at $1 per Bushel.

York, 21th Oct. 1819. 43—tf.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of EDWARD HARTNEY, late of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, Merchant, deceased, are requested to pay the amount of their respective debts to the subscriber; who will acquit the same, and all persons having claims on the said estate, are also requested to exhibit the same without delay.

THOS. STOYELL.

York, 6th October, 1819.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water. Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of wild Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 5d Concession, 15, 15 } Whitchurch.
4th Concession. }

Ruta Baga.

THE Upper Canada Agricultural Society has received some good seed of the Yellow Swedish Turnip or Ruta Baga. The quantity being small, the members of the Society will have the preference in the purchase of it (at cost price.)

This valuable root is peculiarly useful as a late spring food for cattle and other stock, at a time when generally all other succulent food is exhausted. Purchasers of the seed are requested to communicate to the Society their observations on the culture, produce and employment of the product. The seed to be had by applying to R. C. HORNE.

Sec. Ag. Soc. U. C.

To be sold by Auction.

ON the seventeenth day of March next (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given) all the Lots of WILLIAM FIRTH Esq. situate in York, Upper Canada, consisting of two acres bounded on the north by king street, on the south by market street and on the east by York street, at the central end of the town; for several years past the house has been occupied by the Legislature during its session. The dimensions and number of the apartments, with the cellars, stables &c render it a very desirable purchase either for a private gentleman's family, or for an Inn of the first class. The title Deeds can be seen and terms agreed on at the office of the subscriber, in York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

York 14th October 1819. 41tf.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to Henry Dixon, either by note or book account are hereby notified to make payment on or before the first of November next, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney, as no longer indulgence can be given.

HENRY DREAN.

York, Oct. 20th 1819. 4—4.

MR. GEORGE O'BRYAN.

STUCCO WORKER & PLAISTERER.

Late of the County of Tipperary, Ireland.

SHOULD this advertisement meet the eye of the above named young man, he is hereby informed, that agreeable to his invitation contained in a letter dated, York, U. C. in October last, his sister has arrived in this country; but, to her inexpressible mortification, every enquiry for him at York, has proved ineffectual, but in the hope that he may still reside in this Province, or in a situation where this advertisement may come under his notice, his sister takes this method of acquainting him, that she is now residing at Messrs. Piggot & Gurnetts, Ancaster, U. C. where she trust he will instantly repair & relieve her mind from the excessive grief, which the disappointment alluded to has occasioned.

Should any person be able to give Miss O'Bryan any information respecting her brother, they would confer on her an invaluable favor, if they would do so, by means of a letter to her as above.

BOARDING HOUSE.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accomodated with BOARD and LODGING. Enquire at this office.

ALL Pensioners whose residence is at or near the undermentioned Stations, are required to appear, or by writing to report themselves in future, at the periods specified, to the respective Officers of the Commissariat, in order that the proper forms of Documents relative to pensions for each individual, may be forwarded for their use—

Amherstburg, Fort George, Chippewa, Queenston, York, Kingston, Brockville, Bath, Richmond, Gleangarry,	on or about the 24th Aug. Nov. Feb. May, of each year
Montreal, Chambly, St. Johns Isle aux Noix, William Henry, Three Rivers, Kamouraska, and on the line of communication to New Brunswick & other places nearest Quebec.	on or about the 10th Sept. Dec. Mar. June, of each year.

Commissary General's Office,
Quebec, Aug. 18, 1819.

General Land Agency Office,
YORK, UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expence.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, to their transactions with it, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be post-paid.

R. GEALE,
J. FITZ-GIBBON.

York, 29th March, 1819 tf—14.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE
OR
WATERLOO HOUSE.

BY
STILWELL WILSON:

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly Mr. Brown's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that no expence shall be spared to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. W. pledges himself that no exertion shall be wanting to promote the comfort and convenience of those who favor him with their custom: his HOUSE and STABLING shall be well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best quality that the Country affords; and he hopes that upon trial, his accommodation and terms will give general satisfaction.

York, September th, 18 1819.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Tobomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allan, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thain, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 31, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAM'L. RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
York, 1st July, 1819.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the pay of sale.

General Land Agency Office,
York, 24th May, 1819.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the undermentioned Lands, viz.

Home District, Upper Canada.

WHITBY.

South ½ of 23 — 4th Concession — 23, — 4th do. } 500 Acres
— 8, — 4th do.

SCARBORO',

Lot No. 16, in 1st Concession, — 8, — 4th do. } 400 do.

CLARKE.

Lot No. 20, & 4 in the 1st Con. — 3, & 4th — 2d — 3, & 4th — 3d } 200 do.

HAMILTON.

Lot. No. 25, in 4th Concession — 26, do. } 400.

BENJAMIN GEALE,
JAMES FITZ-GIBBON

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.
In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	Dollar at 5s. From £ s. d.	To £ s. d.
Beef	lb.	0 0 3	0 0 4
Mutton	——	0 0 4	0 0 5
Veal	——	0 0 4	0 0 6
Pork	——	0 0 5	0 0 6
Fowls	pair	0 0 0	0 2 0
Turkeys	each	0 0 0	0 7 6
Geese	——	0 0 0	0 5 0
Cheese	lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7½
Butter	——	0 1 0	0 1 3
Eggs	doz.	0 0 0	0 1 0
Wheat	bush.	0 0 0	0 3 9
Peas	——	0 0 0	0 3 9
Potatoes	——	0 0 0	0 2 0
Oats	——	0 0 0	0 2 0
Turnips	——	0 0 0	0 1 5
Cabbages	head	0 0 0	0 0 5
Flour	cwt.	0 0 0	0 15 0
Do.	bl.	0 0 0	1 5 0
Tallow	lb.	0 0 0	0 1 0
Lard	——	0 0 0	0 1 0
Hay	ton	0 0 0	3 0 0
Wood	cord	0 0 0	0 12 6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first Insertion,	each week.
Sixteen lines, under,	2s. 6d	7½d.
16 to 40 lines,	5	1 3

All exceeding 16 lines, 4d. per line, the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. An advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 40 for the first insertion.—A great advantage under for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it be so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlop, Esq. - - - - *Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - - *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - - - - *Newcastle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq. - - - *Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - *Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - - *Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - - *Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq. - - - *Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - - *Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - - - *Amherstburg.*

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YORK.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. III. YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1819. No. 48.



UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday the first day of November next ensuing, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING :

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-fourth September WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament, to the first day of November next ensuing, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid ; hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday the ninth day of December next ensuing, you meet us, in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the sixtieth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, 2nd Harmonius Shear or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Burford : and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table :

	Sterling.
Two hundred Acres, - -	£16 17 6
Three hundred Acres, - -	24 11 7
Four hundred Acres, - -	32 5 8
Five hundred Acres, - -	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres, - -	47 13 10
Seven hundred Acres, - -	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres, - -	63 2 0
Nine hundred Acres, - -	70 16 1
One thousand Acres, - -	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres, -	86 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres, - -	93 18 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £5 14 1

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)

On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15th Nov. 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN SCOUTE, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to the west half of lot number six, in the sixth concession of the Township of Ernest Town, within six months from this date, otherwise the same will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th April, 1819.

IT being desirable to open the Road to Penetangushene, which commences on the North Side of Kempenfelt Bay, in Lake Simcoe, His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, this day, has been pleased to Order, that to such persons qualified to receive Grants from the Crown, as are able and willing to perform Settlement Duty, Locations of Two Hundred Acres will be made, upon their undertaking to begin their Settlement Duty within One Month after receiving the Certificate of Location, and continuing the same, until a Dwelling House be erected, and Ten Acres cleared adjacent to the Road, and one half of the Road in front of the Location also cleared.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York 13th April 1819.

WHEREAS no vacant Land being found in the District of Niagara, it is not expedient to appoint a Board to locate deserving Settlers therein, yet to facilitate applicants for Land, it is ordered that in future the personal attendance of applicants for Land (being natives of the Province) may be dispensed with, their Petitions being respectively accompanied by a Certificate from a Commissioner appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, that their Petitioner is deserving of encouragement as an industrious and Loyal subject, and has taken the Oath of Allegiance.

His Excellency is pleased to appoint Commissioners for the above purpose in the District of Ningara,

JOHN SYMINGTON Esq.	*Niagara.*
THOMAS DICKSON Esq.	*Queenston.*
HON. THOMAS CLARKE.	*Stamford.*
JOHN WARREN Esq.	*Port Erie.*
ABRAHAM NELLES Esq.	*Grimsby.*

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

MILL SEAT.

THE Lot No. 4, 3d Concession, in the Township of Chinguacousy containing 200 Acres of Land, and comprising a valuable Mill-Seat, will be granted for the purpose of affording to settlers the accommodation of a Grist and Saw Mill. Conditions of grant to be seen at the Surveyor General's Office in the Town of York. JOHN SMALL.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th July, 1819.

Executive Council Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to John Levy Jacobs or his representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number one hundred and forty five in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, otherwise it will be thrown open and granted to another applicant.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 25th August, 1819.

THE Order in Council of the 18th instant, respecting locations subject to Settling Duties, being revised, it is ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that all Locations of Land, subject to Settlement Duty, made prior to this date be rescinded, & the land otherwise disposed of, if certificate of the Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, within the time limited in the Ticket of Location, and the Patent sued out within three months thereafter : And that all locations subject to Settlement Duty hereafter to be made will be rescinded, and the land otherwise disposed of, if certificate of Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, within eighteen months of the date of the order for such Location, and the Patent sued out within three months thereafter.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Coun.
6m. 34.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying two Townships of Land, containing about 70,000 acres each, in the Western District, bounded on the East by the division line between the London and Western Districts, on the South by the Moravian Township and the Townships of Camden and Chatham, on the West by the Shawanese Township, and on the North by the Northern Boundary of the last mentioned Township, produced on an East course until it intersects the division line between the said Districts.

Also for the survey of the Shawanese Township above mentioned.

To be paid for in land by a per centage on the Land Surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this Office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

Likewise, a Township situate on the South side of Kempenfelt Bay, and bounded Easterly by the Western shore of Lake Simcoe.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts ; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. THOS. HAMILTON, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods
AND
Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES,
IN CASH,

will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American
Bank Notes

exchanged, at a small discount.
tf—12.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor. Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

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NOTICE.

BOOKS of Subscription for the Bank of Kingston are now open at the Store of Messrs Wood and Anderson.

York 1st Sept. 1819.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

At length the unsettled state of Drury-lane Theatre has determined Mr. K—— to accept the splendid offers made to him by the American mangers.—We understand he sails from Greenock the moment he has completed his Scotch engagements. The fate of our favorite Cooke, makes us regard the departure of Mr. Kean with great regret.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

CITY OF LONDON ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE REGENT.

At twelve o'clock on Friday forenoon, the Lord Mayor, attended by two Sheriffs, Alderman Waithman, the Recorder, the Common Serjeant, a number of Common Council men, &c. waited on the Prince Regent, agreeably to the appointment made on Thursday, with the Address voted by the Common Council, on the subject of the late transactions at Manchester.

Their reception from his Royal Highness was most gracious. On the right of the Prince were Lords Sidmouth & Castlereagh, on the left were the Duke of Wellington and Lord Liverpool.

The address having been read by the Recorder the Prince Regent made the following answer;

I receive with feelings of deep regret, this Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

At a time when ill-designing and turbulent men are actively engaged in inflaming the minds of their fellow subjects, and in endeavoring, by means the most daring and insidious, to abdicate them from their allegiance to His Majesty and the established Constitution of the Realm, it is on the vigilance and conduct of the Magistrates that the preservation of the public tranquility must, in a great degree, depend; and a firm, faithful and active discharge of their duty, cannot but give them the strongest claim to the support and approbation of their Sovereign and their Country.

"With the circumstances which preceded the late Meeting at Manchester, you must be unacquainted, and, of those which attended it, you appear to be incorrectly informed.

"If, however, the laws were really violated on that occasion by those to whom it immediately belonged to assist in the execution of them, the tribunals of their country are open to afford redress; but to institute an extra judicial inquiry, under such circumstances as the present, would be manifestly inconsistent with the clearest principles of public justice."

DUBLIN, Sep. 18.

Bernadotte.—Reports from Frankfort and Hamburg, have appeared in the French papers, received by this day's mail, that Bernadotte the King of Sweden has been shot dead; the Bremen Gazette of the 2d instant contains a similar report. No particulars, however, are mentioned, and accounts direct from Stockholm, dated several days anterior mention that Bernadotte was preparing to take a journey into the interior of his kingdom, to choose a proper situation for a strong fortress, which is to be made the principal depot of arms in the kingdom.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.

On the 14th, in the evening, the news which we had for some time dreaded arrived here, that Field Marshal Prince Blucher, of Wahlstadt, terminated his glorious life on the 12th of this month, at 19 minutes past ten o'clock in the evening, at his seat of Kriblowitz, in Silesia. His Majesty the King received this sad news by a report from the Aid-de-Camp of the Prince, Colonel Count Von Nostuzt, and also by a verbal communication from Captain Von Rudorf, the second Aid-de-Camp. His Majesty immediately gave orders that the army should put on mourning for eight days, and despatched Count Blucher, of Wahlstadt, the Prince's grandson, with a most gracious letter of condolence to the Dowager Princess.

Our readers wi l be glad to hear some account of the last days of the Prince's life.—On the 5th his Majesty sent from Breslaw his Aid-de-Camp, Major General Von Witzleben, to him. The Prince was very weak, but in full possession of his mental faculties. He desired General Witzleben to thank his Majesty for all the favours he had conferred on him, to recommend his wife to his Majesty's kindness, and to beg that he might be buried without ostentation, in the open country, in a field on the road between Kriblowitz and Kilast. on a spot which he described, under three lime trees. On the observation of the General that he need not think his death so near, as the physicians by no means considered his case as desperate, he said, "I know that I shall die, for I feel it better than the physicians can judge of my situation. I die without reluctance, for I am now of no further use. Tell the King that I have lived and shall die faithful to him." He gave the General his hand to take leave. The next day his Majesty, accompanied by Prince Charles, paid him a visit; at first he was in a kind of lethargy, and did not notice what was passing but afterwards he knew the King. His Majesty, among other expressions of regard, said to him, "You may be assured that no one takes more interest in your welfare than I do. I know what the country and myself owe to you—do not give up the hope of recovery; follow the advice of your physicians, and take the remedies that are offered you."—[The Prince had latterly omitted to do this.]—He thanked his Majesty, and recommended the Princess to him.

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

London, Sept. 13.—The Dublin Gazette of Wednesday last says, "On Sunday night the guards at the Castle were trebled, the pieces of artillery on the spot were prepared for any emergency, and a strong body of horse was ordered to patrole on the Nass road. Similar precautions were taken at the last mentioned town; the guards were there doubled, and the staff of the Kildare militia was ordered on duty. It is also asserted, in letters from the Queen's county, that several meetings took place in the neighbourhood of Mount Mellick of persons in arms.

The latest intelligence from St. Helena represents Bonaparte to be in good health, composing Memoirs, in which he is assisted by Bertrand and Count Montholon.

The expedition of Sir Thomas Hardy is said to protect British trading vessels in the ports of South America, and to prevent the blockade of ports by Spanish or Independent flags.

Henry Goulburn, in reply to a letter addressed to him from individuals in Glasgow, states that his Majesty's government no longer gives encouragement to persons proceeding as settlers to British colonies in North America.

It is known, that the Lancashire white hats are quite the rage among the *radicals*; and so much is this party badge in request in this county, that a hat manufacturer near Colne last week, received orders for 300 dozen of them. A hatter at Bolton sold last Thursday, 40 dozen of white hats trimmed with green girdles and a rose or knot of black crape on one side, the latter of which is worn as mourning for those who fell on the 16th ult at Manchester.

Sept. 19.

We have received Paris papers of Tuesday and Wednesday last. Several of the Departments have completed their elections of deputies; and by the list of the fortunate candidates hitherto published it is evident that the Ultra Royalists will rather lose than gain strength by the general result. We find that for the most part the deputies who have just vacated their seats, do not enjoy the confidence of the Electoral Colleges, and that not a few of their successful rivals have held offices under Napoleon, and were distinguished by their having held seats in the Chamber of Deputies during the short government of the "hundred days."

It is to be regretted that nocturnal meetings for the purpose of military training, are still common in the unfrequented parts of Lancashire and Cheshire.

The publicans of Dudley have received an intimation from the Magistrates, that if they allow "seditious publications" to be read in their houses, their Licences shall be taken away.

REVIVAL OF MANUFACTURES.

DUBLIN, Sept. 20.

A correspondent from Leeds informs us that a considerable improvement has taken place in the woollen trade at Leeds. This favourable alteration is felt chiefly in the shawl and pelice departments, which is confined to the home market. The stuff trade is also gradually improving, and it is hoped that this alteration, conjoined to the bountiful crops with which Providence has blessed the country, will render the approaching winter less distressing than was some time ago apprehended.

Hunt.—An obscure Morning Paper of Saturday states, that Hunt is coming over to Ireland, and will visit this city and Cork on a Reform Mission.

The following regiments have been ordered to be disbanded:—21st, 22d and 25th Light Dragoons, on their arrival from India; 3d West India regiment, on arrival at Sierra Leone; Royal African corps, on arrival at Sierra Leone and the Cape; Royal York Rangers, Royal West India Rangers, and York Chasseurs, on arrival in North America.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17.

Spain.—An article from Madrid, in mentioning the refusal of the Spanish Court to ratify the Florida Treaty, adds, "We have doubtless provoked the anger of the United States, but we reckon upon the sincere and disinterested support of England, whose alliance has been for several years so useful to us."—The Ca[illegible] expedition, it is said, is positively to sail on the 15th inst. The bands of Melchior and Merino still maintain their position in Estremadura.

Austria is reinforcing its army.—Prussia is building fortified towns all along the provinces of the Rhine. The Duke of Wellington is to inspect them all, and Prussia's Police Commissaries are ranging all over Germany. Taking all these strange occurrences together, it is difficult to imagine how much our politicians must be puzzled.—*Frankfort paper.*

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Our readers are aware, that this is the day when the radicals of the common hall, at the suggestion of Mr. Alderman Waithman, are to have a civic uproar. We have made arrangement for detailing what passes, as amply as our limits, and the early hour at which we are compelled to go to press, will permit. We trust a proper degree of vigilence will be exercised to keep out of the hall those who are not livery-men. Let all the glory, or all the disgrace, of this day's proceedings be fairly shared by the citizens of London.

We have this morning received the Paris journals of Sunday. The bulletins respecting her royal highness the dutchess de Berri, and the infant princess, continue favorable.

From the Rhine, Sept. 1.—The Spanish Ambassador in North America, Don Onis, concluded before his departure, a provisional convention with a society of Swiss and Germans in North America, receiving the sanction of his catholic majesty, in order to found, in the province of Texas, a colony of Swiss and German peasants and mechanics. The members of this society have written to Baron Gugera for his opinion.

It is said that our ships of war on the peace establishment are in future to shift their station, so as not to remain more than a year on one station. Thus, if they begin in the Channel, they are to serve one year in the West Indies, and one year at St. Helena; or one year in the Mediterranean, and one year in South America. By this regulation, our officers and seamen will be more inured to the different climates, and obtain a more perfect knowledge of maritime geography.

A letter dated Ingouville (near Havre.) Aug. 29, 1819, says—"The vintage of this year will be so productive throughout France, that an immediate reduction of 50 per cent. in the prices of wines is expected; but the heavy rains in July so completely laid the corn, that the wheat will not average more than 50lb the Winchester bushel, in any of the provinces."

PARIS, Sept. 26.

From recent intelligence, which has reached us from the island of Sumera, we learn that the trade with India is wholly in the hands of the English. The Anglo-Americans alone rival them on some points. All other nations find there more danger than profit.

An extensive plan of defence is talked of, which is said to have been adopted by government. All the vulnerable points of the kingdom, from the Pyrenees to the Rhine, and the Belgian frontier line, are to be fortified. Bayonne will be erected into a fortress of the first rank. Grenoble will be a depot for arms, and will be encompassed by fortifications. Belfort, which has only a citadel of little importance, will be converted into a fortress capable of containing a strong garrison. The fortifications of Lauterburgh, on the lines of Alsace, will be extended; Bitche, which has hitherto only had a fortified castle, will be made a considerable fortress. Several small fortified towns of the third class will be put in a respectable state of defence.

Five per cents. Tif. 200.—Bank stock, 146of.

GLASGOW, Sept. 14.

Monday night, our streets exhibited one scene of confusion, alarm and mischief. A body of men and boys to the amount of nearly 3000, came in at the east end of the town at darkning, from Bridgeton, Calton &c. Paisley, it was understood, was the place of their destination. On their way through Gallowgate street they left only six whole lamps, and at eight o'clock that part of the town was in complete darkness. Breaking lamps in Trongate, Candleriggs, Argyle street Stockwell, Glassford street, they proceeded to the west end of Tradestown, leaving not one on the bridges. On arriving at Bridge street they assailed the Methodist meeting house there while the people were at worship, and broke almost every window. The windows in Clyde-street, West-street, Dale-street and King's-street, were more or less broken, and the shops of ——Jamison and —— Dun, bakers, were broken into and bread and other articles carried away. John Cochrane, spirit dealer, had his house completely emptied of rum, whiskey, porter, &c. and the jars broken to pieces. In Carlton, several shop keepers' shops were ransacked, and the windows of many respectable inhabitants broken. At the Black Bull, the riot act was read by the sheriff at nine o'clock, and the streets which were in the utmost confusion with depredators and women and men, who had collected from mischief and curiosity, were cleared in a very short time. Two pieces of ordnance, accompanied with a body of infantry and a troop of hussars, were speedily brought out. We have heard of no particular accident further than a fire that happened in a small wright's shop in Stockwell, which was soon extinguished; several of the military, by the throwing of stones from a new building there, were much annoyed and hurt.—Several of the inhabitants received slight wounds; but owing to the good conduct of the masters, which deserves the highest praise, nothing of a serious kind happened. At two o'clock this morning, the military retired leaving a small piquet behind; and till this moment all remains quiet. The house of the Rev. Dr. M'Lean, Gorbals, was also assailed, and the whole windows in the second flat broken. Two hundred and twenty city lamps have been demolished.—During the night upwards of two hundred men and boys were made prisoners. They have not yet all been examined; but of those, more than thirty have been sent to gaol to undergo a prosecution. Those found in the new house corner of Stockwell, have been wholly sent to prison. At this place the rioters threw a fence, made with tresses and masons planks, at the time the fire was burning, across the street to prevent the cavalry and the firemen from advancing; besides the military, many have got themselves much bruised, as those of the mob who had climbed up into the interior of the new building threw stones indiscriminately on those in the streets.

A person who witnessed the breaking of the lamps, states that seemed to be their first object. The night was exceedingly dark, and rendered it still more irksome by attacking every window on their route, even at the height of three stories, in which the light was put out on their approach; this, with the horrid yells they emitted, swelled their numbers almost to infinity in the minds of the terrified inhabitants. When the drums beat, it was conceived that the revolutionists had set fire to the town and that all was over.

Kilmarnock.—There was to be another grand meeting at Kilmarnock, on Saturday last, the 18th inst

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

NEW BRITISH MINISTER.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool, to his friend in this city, dated Oct. 1.

"You will hear by this ship, that a new minister, Mr. Stratford Canning cousin of George Canning, is appointed minister to the United States—he was formerly minister to Switzerland.

A Summary of the

Progress of the Arts in France.

Compiled for the Democratic Press, from M. Chaptal's comparison between the industry of France in 1789 and 1819.

In 1789 the French imported cotton goods, to the amount of 26,000,000 of francs; in 1812, 1 million and a half.

The Cachemire shawls of M. Ternaux are fully equal to those of India. The Angola goats imported lately, promise new facilities to this manufacture.

The Manufactures of linen and silk, have been wonderfully improved of late years; the machinery of Mr. Douglass, invited into France, by M. Chaptal, has greatly contributed to the perfection of all the manufactures depending on spinning and weaving.

The establishments of the manufactures of chemical articles now excel the English, both in quality and price.

The art of bleaching, both with and without the aid of oxymuriatic acid, has been carried to the highest perfection, not only on linen and cotton, but on the pulp of paper. In this way, colours are not only discharged, but paper is also coloured now, with the most beautiful tints, at a cheap rate.

Distillation has been brought to great perfection, by the improvements of Messrs. Chaptal, Argand and Edward Adam. The first improved the form of the still by diminishing its depth in proportion to its capacity; the latter saved fuel by his mode of heating the wash, and condensing the spirit of various strengths by a single operation.

During the revolution the art of making vinegar for the table, for manufacturers and for medicine, by distilling wood and clarifying the pyroligneous acid, has been so improved, as to supply great part of the consumption of this article at the best tables of Paris.

The art of chemically purifying water by the improvement of filtres, not merely in the mechanical construction, but in the chemical additions that precipitate the impurities of water, have essentially contributed of late years to health and comfort.

The art of extracting the finest and most nourishing of soups from the gelatine contained in bones, was brought to great perfection by M. Cadet de Vaux,——, and the art of preserving meat, fruit, vegetables, and milk, perfectly good for years by the process of M. Appert, is also a present from philosophy to society.

The expeditious mode of tanning, of M. de Seguin, is, indeed only expedient upon urgent occasions; but the theory of tanning has wonderfully improved the practice of it, by applying to this art, the discovery of the skin and the chemical changes that take place in it, during the operation of tanning.

In France for some years past paper has been manufactured of any definite length.

The memoir of Monge, on the process of felting, has greatly improved the last manufacture.

The metallurgy of France, now in all its branches equals the English.

In porcelain the French excel at present all Europe.

The stone engraving of M. de Lestrychie, is daily improving, and promises to afford every scientific work requiring plates, at much lower prices than formerly.

From the Detroit Gazette of Oct. 1.

We understand that a treaty with the Chippewa Indians has been concluded by Governor Cass, for the cession to the United States of a considerable portion of this Territory, including all the country upon the Saguna river and its branches. The boundary of the tract now purchased, commences at the present Indian boundary line west of this place, and runs from that point due west six miles, thence in a direct line to the head of Thunder-bay river, and down the same to the mouth, which is probably from seventy five to one hundred miles north west of Saguna river."

The treaty has been concluded upon terms equally advantageous to the United States and to the Indians, and in a manner so satisfactory to the latter, that we learn their chief speaker, Nushemenonequet, was despatched by the nation to wait for Governor Cass upon this side of the Saguna river, and to inform him that they felt perfectly satisfied with the arrangement which had been made, and very thankful for the attention shewn to them.

Considerable reservations have been made for them, and the means provided for assisting them in agriculture; and there is reason to hope from the disposition they now manifest, that they will become a stationary, industrious and farming people.

This cession, containing more than six millions of acres, is very important to this Territory. The gentlemen who attended the treaty from this place, concur in opinion respecting the situation of the land and the natural advantages of the country. They represent the soil to be of the finest quality, heavily timbered with immense forests of sugar tree and black walnut timber, and a large part of it equal, in every point of view, to the Miami and Scioto bottoms in the state of Ohio.

The Sagana is stated to be a fine large river, navigable many miles from the Sagana Bay for vessels of burthen, and far into the interior of the country for loaded boats. Five considerable streams unite at a place called La Fourche, to form this river, presenting an almost unexampled instance of a beautiful and highly fertile country, being watered in a most beautiful manner.

A letter from Buenos Ayres, on the 18th of June, states that Lord Cochrane had received information of a convoy richly laden, that was about to set sail from Guayaquil, and he despatched two vessels after them. In the mean time they took refuge in the port of Paita, where they are closely shut up, having received information of the movement of our ships. Finding the convoy including money, was estimated to two millions of dollars, Cochrane we learn, yesterday, resolved to go down upon them with the Marin Isabel and Galvarino; and no doubt, he has ere this given a good account of them. The convoy was escorted by the Spanish frigate Cleopatra. Lima is in a state of the greatest fermentation; and from thence we are firmly assured that a debarcation of 4,000 men, would be more than sufficient to overturn the vice regal power and forever crush the hopes of Spain.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9.

Effects of the Hurricane of 23d September last.

At Tortola, of forty sets of sugar works, not more than six are standing, and four fifths of the town laid in ruins. The hon. Andrew Anderson, and the hon. A. C. Hill, members of the council, are among the killed; also Mrs. Hetherington, the lady of the President of the Island. The President himself was taken out of the ruins of his house, on the morning of the 22d, in such a mutilated state, that his life is despaired of. Twelve other white inhabitants were killed, and total number of lives lost 146.

At St. Martin's, the town of Simpson's Bay was inundated by the swell of the sea, the houses carried away and many lives lost. The town at Marigot suffered partially the same fate, and the houses near the sea washed away. The town at Phillipsburg on the Great Bay side of the Island, was torn to pieces by the sea and wind; very few buildings were left standing, and they very much shattered. The sea forced a passage through the town, so that it now communicates with the salt

pond, which was back of the town. The walls of the English Church were of the best workmanship and two feet thick, yet the building is levelled to its foundation. Mrs. Bartow was crushed in the ruins of her house, and about two hundred lives lost on the Island.

In the country every estate has suffered heavily, and some of the finest completely destroyed, particularly at Cul de Sac and Little Bay. The growing crop entirely destroyed, and but three boiling houses left standing on the island.

ALEXANDRIA, October 17.

Extraordinary Load of Flour.—We were gratified on Thursday last with a sight both novel and pleasing—it was the arrival of a waggon from the neighborhood of Winchester, drawn by *six horses*, with the extraordinary quantity of *forty barrels of flour* on it.—This team belonged to Mr. R. W. Hamilton of Frederick county, and travelled the distance in the usual time, without any apparent difficulty to the horses.—It was unloaded at the store of Messrs. Gibson and Lupton, on King-street.

The merchants of Amsterdam (says the Philadelphia Gazette,) have raised five millions of Guilders for the purpose of opening a Canal from the Helder to that city, a distance of 50 miles, by which the largest ships will be enabled to proceed and discharge their cargoes at the city and thereby avoid the great expence and pillage attending the present mode of transporting by lighters—the work commenced in May, and upwards of 2000 men have been employed in its prosecution.

At the Cattle Show and Fair held at Ballstown Spa, for the County of Saratoga, E. Stimson, Esq. had awarded to him the following premiums, viz.

The best cultivated Farm 150 acres, $10

Indian Corn, 104½ bus per ac	15
Barley, 60½ bus per acre	5
Sp wheat, 26 bu 6 qts p acre	8
Potatoes, 714 bus per acre	6
Beans, 40 bus per acre	5
Grass, 3 tons 3 cwt per acre	4
Garden, 1 acre 50 rods	5
Gelding	6
Yard of Poultry, 250 Fowls,	3

The hills of corn were planted at the distance of two feet eight inches apart—There were two hundred and twenty-five pumpkins to the acre, which grew on the same land with the corn. A cabbage from Mr. Stimson's garden, which was exhibited at the fair, weighed 33 1-2 lbs.—*Alb Gaz.*

Foreign Gold Coins, having ceased to be a tender in the United States, it is understood that the banks, generally, will still continue to receive them. They eventually will find their way into the mint of the United States for coinage.

SNOW, two feet deep, (says the Chatauque Gazette) fell on the 24th October in this county and the sleigh bells begin to jingle.

Novel Legal Decision.—A suit was lately instituted in the Fayette circuit court of Kentucky, on behalf of the bank of the United States, by its office at Lexington, for the recovery of the amount of a note for 600 dollars. A demurrer was filed by the defendant, on the ground, *that the bank of the United States has no right to purchase or deal in promissary notes*; and the court, Judge Mills on the bench, *sustained the demurrer*, and discharged the defendant, the bank having to pay costs.

Phila. Union

FROM LOWER-CANADA.

MONTREAL, Nov. 13.

Meteorological Phenomena.

The astonishing appearances which the past week has exhibited will make it long remembered by the inhabitants of this district; and Tuesday last will be classed by after ages, with the celebrated dark Sunday which happened in 1765. A series of awful events have occurred, equally impressive to the mind of the illiterate and the learned. While the former viewed these events as they passed, and with a mixture of dread & veneration saw in them the immediate interposition of "Him who rides on the whirlwind, and directs the storm"; the latter felt his mind recoil back on itself, and tremble at his own nothingness.—All his best established facts, all his first principles, and his long train of causes, and effects were totally in adequate to explain the aberations from the usual course of nature he saw passing before him.

The first unusual appearance which attracted general notice happened on Sunday last. The morning was remarkably dark for the season; and about 8 o'clock A. M. the whole atmosphere appeared covered with a thick cloud or haze of a dingy orange colour. The wind was light from the N. N. W. and seemed incapable of dispelling the heavy mass which floated in the sky. A little before 9 o'clock a shower of rain fell, of a dark inky colour, and apparently, much impregnated with some black substance resembling soot or fine ashes. This for the time seemed to account for the singular appearance of the heavens. It was conjectured a volcano had broke out in some distant quarter and the ashes from the eruption floating in the cloud gave it the unnatural colour. During the day the weather cleared, the sky assumed its natural aspect, and the afternoon became seasonably pleasant.

Tuesday was a day that set anxiety on the rack and put conjecture at defiance. The morning opened with a clear serene sky; a gentle breeze from the northwest, and a smart frost during the night led us to anticipate a day fitted for business or amusement. About 10 o'clock A. M. the wind became variable, veering round to the westward, and again becoming more northerly. A heavy damp vapour seemed to envelope the whole city, and the appearance of the atmosphere indicated rain. As the forenoon advanced the sky became more and more surcharged with dense clouds; The darkness encreased to such a degree that by 12 and 1 o'clock it became necessary to light candles in all the public offices in Town and even in the butchers stalls in the market place they were found indispensably necessary. The darkness still continued to increase, and with it there appeared a general dread as to what might be the result, pervading every countenance. But although the darkness went on augmenting, it was not uniform in its progress. A white silver coloured stream of light seemed for the moment to penetrate the dense atmosphere, and for a few seconds it appeared as if clearing away.

It was during these periods, the aspect of the heavens was most striking to an attentive observer. The deadly pale light which came for the instant, as if to cheat our hopes and mock our feelings, seemed by their refraction through the cloud to proceed from a stratum between it and the earth; and the blackened colour of the air viewed through the luminous substratum presented a spectacle awful and grand in the extreme. The general dread seemed now to have reached its climax: all viewed the phenomenon as connected with some great convulsion of nature, but whether the precursor or follower of such an event none could tell. A little before 2 o'clock there was a slight shock of an Earthquake, distinctly felt in different parts of the city, accompanied with a noise resembling the discharge of a distant piece of Artillery. As the attention of all classes was closely rivetted on the more imprissive aspect of the sky, but little notice was paid to the clock. The increasing gloom engrossed the attention of all, and every thing else gave way to the awful expectations of what might be the conclusion. About 20 minutes past 3 o'clock, after the darkness had gradually increased and seemed at that moment to have attained its greatest depth, the whole City was instantaneously illuminated by one of the most vivid flashes of lightning ever witnessed in Montreal; This was suddenly followed by an awful peal of thunder, so loud and near as to shake the strongest buildings to their foundation.

The proximity of the thunder, and the violence of the concussion, impressed many people with the belief that a second Earthquake had happened. If this was the case, it must have been at same instant with the thunder and not distinguished from it; but we are of opinion the vibratory motion felt, was altogether owing to the vicinity of the cloud at the the time it discharged its electric contents. The first peal was followed by a few others, and accompanied with a heavy shower of rain, similar to what had fallen on Sunday, but of a darker hue and apparently more charged with black sooty matter.

After the thunder and rain had subsided the darkness did not entirely disappear as might have been expected, had it proceeded from a thunder cloud as usual. On the contrary it still continued and seemed to increase till about 4 o'clock. The general anxiety however became somewhat appeased as the cause of the unusual appearance had been in explained. To describe the general feeling during the forenoon of this day, is a task to which few pens are adequate. Although the first peal of thunder gave relief to many as being explanatory of the cause; it came at such a time, and when the minds of all were prepared to expect some dreadful catastrophe "that the boldest held his breath for a time."

As "the murky hour of night" approached, men became less sensible of the continued darkness, they had become in some measure reconciled to the appearance, and were talking over the occurrence with comparatively more composure. But the events of this day were not yet closed. Between 4 and 5 o'clock it was discovered that the lightning had struck the spire of the French Church in Notre Dame street; and the first intimation of this was the flames issuing from the top of the spire at the place where the iron crucifix joins the wooden part of the steeple. The appearance through the cloudy dense atmosphere showed like a distant lighthouse seen far at sea. The fire engines were procured with all possible despatch, but none of them were of a sufficient power to throw the water to such a height. With great exertion a small garden engine was procured, and got up to the highest Belfry. From this position they kept playing on the inside of the spire, by which means the progress of the flames was checked; but not before the timber which supported the crucifix was consumed, as well as the ball at the bottom of it. About 8 o'clock the iron crucifix fell, with a tremendous crash, and broke in several pieces. Fortunately it came down in Notre Dame-street, near the corner of a house occupied by Mrs. Barnard, Milliner; and no further accident occurred from its descent. Soon after it fell, the fire was extinguished, without destroying the spire or communicating with any of the adjacent buildings.

We have not as yet heard of any farther injury having been done by the lightning in other quarters. Reports of some churches in the country being burnt have reached town, but they require confirmation.

Upper Canada Gazette.

Executive Council Office,
York, 17th Nov. 1819.

WHEREAS the present Lease of the FERRY from the Town of Kingston to Point Frederic, will expire on the 24th day of June next,

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, That Sealed Proposals for a New Lease, to be given to the highest bidder, will be received at this Office until the 10th of June, 1820.

JOHN SMALL,
C'k. Ex. C'l.

Executive Council Office,
York, 19th Nov. 1819

WHEREAS a considerable Population has grown up at Amherstburgh, in the Western District, upon the Faith of Licences of Occupation from the Officers commanding at the Post, the Town Plot being considered part of the Military Reserve; His Excellency, desirous to quiet the possession of the Inhabitants of the said Town of Amherstburgh, has caused a Report to be made to him, of the Lots occupied therein, the names of the present Tenants, and the authority under which they hold;

NOTICE is hereby given, that such Persons having just claim, who are desirous to receive legal Confirmation thereof, may transmit to the Clerk of the Executive Council the several Documents under which they Hold, in order to receive Grants of their respective Lots, in like manner and upon the same Terms as other Town Lots are usually Granted.

By Order of His Excellency
The Lieutenant Governor,
In Council,
JOHN SMALL,
C'k. Ex. Council.

YORK, NOVEMBER 25, 1819.

We understand that George Crookshank, Esq. is appointed Receiver General of this Province, and also, a member of the Executive Council; and that H. J. Boulton, Esq. is appointed Solicitor General.

The Anniversary Dinner of the Society of Friends to the Stranger in distress, will take place on Tuesday the 30th inst. at the Mansion House Hotel.—Dinner to be on the table at 5 o'clock.

Members or other Gentlemen who wish to be present, will please to send their names to Mr. Forest, on Saturday next.

R. C. HORNE, Sec'y.

It is our painful duty to communicate to our readers the death of Mrs. M'Gill, wife of the Hon. John M'Gill, Receiver General of the Province. This melancholy event, which happened on the morning of the 21st, has thrown a deep gloom over the face of the whole Society, and left a sad blank which will not soon be filled up. She had experienced the most acute and racking pain during a very long illness, which she bore with uncommon meekness and resignation.—In her departure, York has lost one of its most useful members and distinguished ornaments; her intimate acquaintances, a kind hearted friend; her husband, an affectionate and invaluable wife. Few persons ever possessed the benevolent and amiable qualities of her sex in a more eminent degree. The kindness and attractive simplicity of her manners, endeared her to all who knew her. The sons and daughters of distress and want claimed her regard, and shared it bountifully.—Her life might be considered a stream of benevolence, and it was Christian benevolence, which disregarded labour, fatigue, or trouble in doing good.

In the hour of death, Mrs. M'Gill enjoyed the consolations of our holy religion, for she was a sincere Christian, and of the most pious habits; and, from the whole tenor of her life, we have the best grounds for believing, that she will be welcomed at the day of judgment, and admitted to the joy of her Lord.

May we not hope, that an example so pious, benevolent, and resigned, will not pass away without producing some blessed effects upon her sorrowing friends and neighbours.

[It has been observed, that the general appearance of the country improves with the improvement of the roads that intersect it; they may be compared to a tract of reclaimable country, as arteries and veins in the human body, conveying life and vigour from part to part. —*County Rep.*]

A practical Essay on the scientific repair and preservation of Public Roads, continued.

The first of these objects, strength, is obtained by the quantity of materials; in this respect, all the old roads of the kingdom have been overdone; and the Memorialist has generally found a sufficient supply in a road for several years use.

The second, smoothness and solidity, can only be obtained by a proper selection, preparation and distribution of the materials. None but firm and solid bodies can be made smooth. It seems therefore an obvious proposition, that the materials of which a road is to be composed, should be reduced to such a size as shall enable carriages to pass over, without striking against them, so that they may be consolidated by a perpendicular pressure. The size of the stones must be proportioned to that part of the wheel which will form the point of contact upon a smooth, level surface; and this will be found to be about an inch square. When the stones of a road exceed the size of this bearing, the wheels of carriages will keep them in constant motion, and prevent their consolidating; because, when a wheel rests only on one part of the stone, the other part rises; or, if the stone be so large that the wheel does not pass over, but strikes against it, besides the impediment presented to the carriage, a great damage is done to the road. From this it appears, that every stone above a specified size is a positive disadvantage in road making. Upon a road made of well ordered materials, wheel carriages will pass over without any jolt or shake; and consequently without that action and reaction between the wheels and the stones, which *is the real cause of the present bad state of the roads of Great Britain.* A rough road can only be a road made of large stones; and as neither use, nor change of weather, can produce them, this defect must be entirely of the road-maker.

It has been urged in favour of the practice of using large materials, that carriage wheels very soon break them. Supposing this assertion well founded, it would not be difficult to prove, that carriage wheels are the most expensive breaking hammers which can be employed by the public. But it is not true, that the work is effectually performed; for wheels passing over and amongst large stones grind them to powder, instead of breaking them into proper sizes. The same argument also applied to an opinion very commonly entertained, that breaking the stones small, anticipates the friction and consequently the wear of the road: There is much more friction upon a rough road, than on one perfectly level and smooth.

In making a road, the practice of mixing the stone with sand or earth, is to be carefully avoided. Earth retains the moisture, is strongly affected by frost, and changes with every variation of the weather. Clean unmixed stone cannot be acted upon by any change of the weather; and a road properly made will be equally good in all seasons.

Until some powerful hand shall form one uniform system of making and repairing roads upon a scientific plan, and of preventing different Trusts being competitors for the purchase of materials, as is the case at present in the neighbourhood of London, all the little palliatives of regulating acts will be nugatory: the hydra evil, of Commissioners expending immense sums in marring the roads with large stones, blended with earth, and other mischievous materials, will continue. Whatever carriages the law may compel men to draw through such roads, for at present they do not travel over them), must continue to act as ploughs.

When the necessity of adopting one scientific system for the management of roads throughout the kingdom shall be felt by the Legislature, in order to insure its success, another great public act will remain to be performed.

The Legislature has intrusted the care of local road affairs, to Commissioners selected from that class of the community least liable to abuse the confidence reposed in them; and as far as their duties extend, it is impossible to commit this great trust into better hands. But it appears, that these Commissioners are, from various causes, incompetent to the unremitting vigilance & quisite in executive officers; and thus while every other branch of the public service, requiring the expenditure of large sums, is placed under the constant control of men of rank and character, the road revenue remains without any efficient protection against the united depredations of dishonesty and ignorance.

The remedy proposed is, to commit the scientific direction of the work into the hands of responsible officers, of the rank of Gentlemen; to place the Subsurveyors under the orders of those officers, upon whose report the Commissioners may safely rely, in selecting deserving and trust worthy persons as Subsurveyors; and by whom all those Surveyors may be first instructed, as well as directed in the proper discharge of their duties.

The system of road management hitherto practised, has had the effect of repressing every effort for acquiring skill, and every exertion of science, as connected with this branch of service. Men of education, of character, & of rank in society, must now be induced to accept the situation of General Surveyors of Counties or Districts, by due encouragement from the country; by the profession being made properly respectable and reasonably lucrative.

As the care and management of the roads of the kingdom can never, with advantage to the public, be taken from the commissioners, and consequently the nomination of General Surveyors, and other officers, must remain with them, it will be necessary, in order to obviate the danger of the abuse of patronage to commit a general inspection of roads, to some department of the Government. The department most obviously and naturally connected with the roads, is the Post-Office, and the public voice has already decided, that to this authority the superintendance should be committed by a special commission to the Post Masters General.

This additional department must be invested with a discretionary power, to suspend officers in cases of neglect or misconduct; and a report of the condition of the roads in every district, their extent, alterations made, &c. &c. with a copy of the accounts, and an exact statement of the finances, must be transmitted yearly, by the Surveyor-General to the Post-Office, which must lay the whole before Parliament.

A laudable ambition to excel being thus excited by the prospect of further promotion, gentlemen's sons will be induced to acquire the necessary skill and information, to follow this profession. Although from local circumstances, some appointments will be less liable than others, the confidence reposed must in all cases be so great, that it will be impossible to consider the public interest safe in any other than the hands of a gentleman.

The expence of such an establishment will appear as nothing when the immense sums annually lost to the public through misapplication and fraud, are properly considered. Whenever the Memorialist has been called upon to examine into the affairs of a Trust, and to attempt an amendment of its Roads, it has been proved incontestibly, that at least one-third of the funds has been unprofitably, if not mischievously expended. A tythe of the money thus squandered would liberally provide for an establishment which would effect a general reformation of roads throughout the kingdom.

The heavy expence to the public, in the consumption of horses and carriages, occasioned by the present deplorable state of the roads, although it falls so gradually on all ranks of the people, as to be little thought of, is a subject deserving the serious attention of the Legislature. The sum so lost by the nation has been estimated by a Committee of the House of Commons, in 1811, at five millions per annum.

(To be continued.)

Notice to Builders.

PROPOSALS for building, by Contract, a BRICK HOSPITAL in the Town of York, will be received at the Post-Office, by William Allan, Esq. where a Plan, Elevation, and particular description of the intended Building, may be seen, and any information respecting it obtained.

Proposals to be given in within one month from this date.

York, 24th November, 1819. 4*

NOTICE.

AS the Partnership now carried on under the Firm of QUETTON ST. GEORGE, & Co. will expire on the 5th day of December next, it is requested that all persons indebted to the said Firm will come forward and close their accounts, on or before the first day of January next, and those having demands against the Firm, to present their accounts for payment.

Business will, however, be carried on at the same House upon a new arrangement, which will be made known before that day, for the information of the public, and the friends so long accustomed to deal with them.

York, Nov. 15th, 1819. 4tf.

NOTICE.

CAME into the Premises of the Subscriber, on or about the 11th inst. a dark brown GALLOWAY, about eleven hands high, with a hog mane, docked tail, and a white star on his forehead; shod all round. The owner is required to prove property, pay the charges, and take him away, within ten days from the date hereof, otherwise, he will be sold to defray the expences of his keeping.

JOHN JORDAN.

York, 25th November, 1819.

CHINESE NOTIONS AND SUPERSTITIONS.

On the 13th of May, 1818, a storm suddenly arose at Peking, which darkened the Heavens, and filled the air with sand and dust. The Emperor was excessively alarmed, conceiving it to be a Divine Judgment, and was anxious to know its meaning; he also called on his Ministers of State to endeavor to discover the cause.

In a public document, he reprimanded his astronomers for not having previously informed him when the hurricane was to take place: they had but three days before stated to him what felicitous stars shed their happy influence around his person, and indicated long life and prosperity; but all this, he says, was the language of flattery, whilst they either could not or would not tell him what evils were about to happen.

Three of these 'wise men' gave their opinion that the cause of the hurricane was the dismissal of the late premier Sung Tajin, and suggested the propriety of recalling him; but his Majesty was far from approving their suggestion, and reproved the advisers for their presumption in meddling with his royal prerogative.

The Mathematical Board also presented their opinion, and intimated that if this kind of hurricane, accompanied by a descent of dust, continued a whole day, it indicated perverse behavior and discordant counsels between the sovereign and his ministers: it also indicates great drought and dearness of grain. If the wind blew up the sand, moves the stones, and is accompanied with noise, inundations were to be expected. If the descent of dust continued but an hour, pestilence may be expected in the south west regions, and half the population will be diseased in the south east.

The Gazette expresses his majesty's painful anxiety on account of the long drought, and has sent his sons to fast, to pray, and offer sacrifice to Heaven, to earth, and to the God of the wind. The 20th of May was to be a solemn fast—and on the day of sacrifice, the kings, nobles, ministers of state, &c. &c. were all to appear in a peculiar cap and upper garment, indicating deep contrition

From the above it appears, that the minds of the highest classes of the community in China are exercised about Sin—and providence—and punishment; and that the light which unassisted reason affords them, is by no means such as to render a Divine Revelation superfluous.

From the Cooperstown Journal, Oct. 25.

Agricultural.—We are pledged to publish the mode of culture adopted by those who were the successful candidates for premiums on corn, &c. at the late fair in this county; but upon an examination of the papers on this subject, could find but a very few instances in which they had been so particular as to describe the whole process, and some of those were not novel nor extraordinary. However to redeem our promise in part, we have selected the descriptions given by Mr. Hayden and Mr. Brightman, the former having raised 125 bushels and 26 quarts of corn to the acre, and the latter 109 bushels and 4 quarts.

Mr. Haydon's Statement.

"The land upon which the crop was raised, had been occupied several years as a meadow, is of a flat surface, was ploughed first in October 1818, in the spring following harrowed, and soon after plowed and harrowed—then furrowed, the furrows being 2 feet 3 inches apart. The seed was prepared by steeping it in a strong lye made of hog manure, for 24 hours; after which the lye was drained off and I added to half a bushel of seed half a peck of plaster, stirring it until the corn was covered with plaster.—The seed was then suffered to stand until it had grown an inch, when I planted it in single kernels promiscuously at the bottom of the furrows, and then filled the furrows about half full of barn yard manure, to which had been added about five load of hog manure. In weeding time I pulled out many stalks, leaving those remaining about seven inches apart. It was succored once, and hoed three times."

Mr. Brightman's Statement.

The ground is a clayey loam and had been many years in meadow.

About the middle of April it was ploughed very shallow, just cutting through the sward. I then carried on to about an acre and a quarter, thirty waggon load of barn manure, and ten waggon load of chip manure; then gave it a deep ploughing and harrowed it down. The whole of the ploughing was 4 times and harrowing was performed as often. About the middle of May I disposed the land into ridges about 3 feet a part. After leveling the ridges with the hoe, I planted the corn on the ridges at the distance of 8 inches per grain a part. It was hoed in the usual manner 3 times. Previous to hoeing the last time, the succors were all taken off, immediately following with the hoe, and covering up the wounded stalks, which I think was of essential service to the crop by preventing them from emitting their juice. The corn that I planted was the small 8 rowed white corn, intermixed in slight degree with the yellow.

Two Calves, raised by Mr. Isaac J. Newton, of West-Hartland, one calved on the 25th of March last, weighed on the 6th inst. 672 lbs; the other, calved on the 8th of April weighed 547 lbs.: after having been driven 30 miles.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Printing Establishment of the *Niagara Spectator*, having come into the possession of *Wm. B. PETERS*, Esq. a Newspaper will be published weekly at Niagara, by him, entitled

THE CANADIAN ARGUS

AND NIAGARA SPECTATOR;

And will be delivered to Subscribers at 6 Dollars per annum, exclusive of postage, payable every six months.

PROSPECTUS.

"Salus Populi, Suprema Lex."

The safety of the People, the supreme Law.

IN the motto selected, we trust the Rulers and the ruled, in all countries where rational freedom is cherished, will recognize the great and important truth it contains. Life, Liberty and Property are the primary objects which the compact of civil society is intended to secure; and on those principles are the Constitution and Laws of England founded. Among the most essential securities the British nation doth enjoy at this day, may be ranked the Independence of the Press. But for this auxiliary, the condition of the liberties of the people of England would be no better than that of the Cossacks, or poor and miserable peasantry of Poland & of Germany. So valuable a privilege cannot be too highly appreciated by the people of this Province, who have hitherto displayed an honourable attachment towards its support; and their patronage is again respectfully solicited.

In putting forth to the public—to the world, the Prospectus of a Journal, which has for its end the welfare of this Province, and must necessarily embrace many objects, it may be easily conceived the Editor feels impressed with the weight of the task he has undertaken. He pretends not to infallibility, but is aware he may frequently err; and can only console himself in the anticipated indulgence of a generous Public.

In the first place, we wish it to be distinctly understood, that we invite discussion on all subjects connected with the immediate interests of the Country; in the expectation it be temperate in its style and language, and making a due discrimination between public and private characters. Our own observations, from time to time, will be guided by these principles; reserving always to ourselves the full and undoubted right to investigate the conduct of public men and their measures,—*"nothing extenuating, nor setting down aught in malice."* Those, it any such there be, who may attempt to make this journal a vehicle for detraction or malignant gratification, will be assuredly disappointed. Agricultural essays, tending to facilitate the labors of the husbaudman, will be regarded among the most important which can grace our columns. This Colony, from its situation, is peculiarly adapted to agriculture, the mother of all sciences; and with its prosperity the commercial interests of the community are most intimately connected. All communications having in view the promotion of true piety & benevolence, will be thankfully received and attended to; inasmuch as in the practice of the Christian virtues, consist, in an eminent degree, the happiness of society. Assiduity shall not be wanting to collect & insert in our columns the proceedings of the House of Assembly, when in Session, from time to time; also, all articles of intelligence, foreign and domestic, as shall be thought most useful and instructive; we shall, indeed, endeavor to unite the *"utile cum dulce,"* the useful with the agreeable.—And, in short, from the grave philosopher and plodding politician, to the fantastic admirer of the Muses, all will be equally entitled to attention, and shall have a corner appropriated for their chaste effusions

The Canadian Argus and Niagara Spectator will be printed on super-royal paper, with a handsome type, and the first number issued on Thursday the 18th inst.

Subscriptions will be received at the *Argus & Spectator Office.*

Niagara, Nov. 10, 1819.

STRAYED.

ONE Yoke of Steer came into the pasture of the Subscriber about two weeks since. The owner is desired to prove property, pay the charges and take them away.

L. STOUGHTENBOROUGH.

York, 8th Nov. 1819. 3w46

WILLIAM BOWKETT

MOST respectfully informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has commenced the BAKING Business, next door to Mrs. Hunt, where he will always have a good supply of fresh Bread and Cakes for those that may oblige him with their custom.

York, 1st. Nov. 1819. 3w.45.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber intends to commence collecting the rates for the present year, ending the first day of January next; also, the Police tax for the present year, on or about the 20th day of November next: and he requests all persons concerned to be prepared to pay when called on, and save costs.

JOHN ENTICOTT.

Collector.

York, 21st Oct. 1819. 4—3.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exe'rs in
JAMES HAMILTON. } Trust.

Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 45—tf.

Land for Sale.

TWO lots, No. 10 and 12 in the 5th concession of East Gwillambury, containing 200 acres each, about 6 miles from Holland-Landing, and 5 miles from New-Market. On No. 10 is an excellent Mill Seat, with abundance of water, and plenty of fine pine timber, close to the road. To be sold very low for Cash. Apply to the Subscriber, at Burlington Heights.

DAVID ASHBOUGH. 44—3.

MESSRS. TREDGER & DARKER,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, tha they have the following Winter Vegetables for sale, of the best kinds.

Red & White Celery,	5	per hund.
Drumhead & Savoy Cabbage,	5	ditto.
Red Beets,	1	per bus'l.
Carrots,	1	ditto.
Parsnips,	1	ditto.
Turnips,	1-4	ditto.

With a choice assortment of Apples at $1 per Bushel.

York, 21th Oct. 1819. 43—tf.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of EDWARD HARTNEY, late of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, Merchant, deceased, are requested to pay the amount of their respective debts to the Subscriber who will acquit the same, and all persons having claims on the said estate, are also requested to exhibit the same without delay.

THOS. STOYELL.

Administrator with Will annexed.

York, 6th October, 1819.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Sreet, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of wild Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 } Whitchurch.
4th Concession. }

Ruta Baga.

THE Upper Canada Agricultural Society has received some good seed of the Yellow Swedish Turnip or Ruta Baga. The quantity being small, the members of the Society will have the preference in the purchase of it (at cost price.)

This valuable root is peculiarly useful as a late spring food for cattle and other stock, at a time when generally all other succulent food is exhausted. Purchasers of the seed are requested to communicate to the Society their observations on the culture, produce and employment of the product. The seed to be had by applying to R. C. HORNE

Sec. Ag. Soc. U. C.

To be sold by Auction.

ON the sixteenth day of March next unless previously disposed of by private Contract, the House and premises of WILLIAM FIRTH Esq. situate in York, Upper Canada, consisting of two acres bounded on the north by king-street, on the south by market street and on the east by York street, at the genteel end of the town; for several years past the house has been occupied by the Legislature during its session. The dimensions and number of its apartments, with the cellars, stables &c. render it a very desirable purchase either for a private gentleman's family, or for an Inn of the first class. The title Deeds can be seen and terms agreed on at the office of the subscriber, in York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

York 1st October 1819. 41tf.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to Henry Drean, either by note or book account are hereby notified to make payment on or before the first of November next, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney, as no longer indulgence can be given.

HENRY DREAN.

York, Oct. 20th 1819. 42—4.

Mr. GEORGE O'BRYAN.

STUCCO WORKER & PLASTERER.

Late of the County of Tipperary, Ireland.

SHOULD this advertisement meet the eye of the above named young man, he is hereby informed, that agreeable to his invitation contained in a letter dated, York, U. C. in October last, his sister has arrived in this country; but, to her inexpressible mortification, every enquiry for him at York, has proved ineffectual, but in the hope that he may still reside in this Province, or in a situation where this advertisement may come under his notice, his sister takes this method of acquainting him, that she is now residing at Messrs. Piggot & Gurnetts, Ancaster, U. C. where she trust he will instantly repair & relieve her mind from the excessive grief, which the disappointment alluded to has occasioned.

Should any person be able to give Miss O'Bryan any information respecting her brother, they would confer on her an invaluable favor, if they would do so, by means of a letter to her as above.

BOARDING HOUSE.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accomodated with BOARD and LODGING. Enquire at this office.

ALL Pensioners whose residence is at or near the undermentioned Stations, are required to appear, or by writing to report themselves in future, at the periods specified, to the respective Officers of the Commissariat, in order that the proper forms of Documents relative to pensions for each individual, may be forwarded for their use—

Amherstburg, Fort George, Chippewa, Queenston, York, Kingston, Brockville, Bath, Richmond, Glengarry,	on or about the 24th Aug. Nov. Feb. May, of each year
Montreal, Chambly, St. Johns Drummondville, William Henry, Three Rivers, Kamouraska, and on the line of communication to New Brunswick & other places nearest Quebec.	on or about the 10th Sept. Dec. Mar. June, of each year.

Commissary General's Office, Quebec, Aug. 18, 1819.

General Land Agency Office,

YORK, UPPER-CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expense.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions with it, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be post-paid.

B. GEALE,
J. FITZ-GIBBON.

York, 29th March. 1819 tf—14.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE
OR
WATERLOO HOUSE,
BY
STILWELL WILSON;

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly Mr. Brown's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that no expense shall be spared to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. W. pledges himself that no exertion shall be wanting to promote the comfort and convenience of those who favor him with their custom: his HOUSE and STABLING shall be well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best quality that the Country affords: and he hopes that upon trial, his accommodation and terms will give general satisfaction.

York, September th, 18 1819.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Tobomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allan, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thoin, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 31, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAM'L. RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
York, 1st July, 1819.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

General Land Agency Office,
York, 24th May, 1819.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the undermentioned Lands, viz.

Home District, Upper Canada.

WHITBY.

South ½ of 26 —4th Concession— 22 ——4th do. } 500 Acres
——— 9,—6th do. }

SCARBORO'.

Lot No. 16, in 1st Concession, 9, —4th do. } 400 do.

CLARKE.

Lot No. 20, & 4 in the 1st Con. ——— 3, & 4th— 22 ——— 3, & 4th— 34 } 200 do.

HAMILTON.

Lot. No. 25, in 4th Concession 26, do } 400.

BENJAMIN GEALE,
JAMES FITZ-GIBBON

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.
In the York Market during the last week.

Dollar at 5s.

ARTICLES.	PER.	From £. s. d.	To £. s. d.
Beef	lb.	0 0 3	0 0 4
Mutton	——	0 0 4	0 0 5
Veal	——	0 0 4	0 0 6
Pork	——	0 0 5	0 0 6
Fowls	pair	0 0 0	0 2 0
Turkeys	each	0 0 0	0 7 6
Geese	——	0 0 0	0 1 9
Cheese	lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7 1-5
Butter	——	0 1 0	0 1 3
Eggs	doz.	0 0 0	0 1 0
Wheat	bush.	0 0 0	0 3 9
Peas	——	0 0 0	0 3 9
Potatoes	——	0 0 0	0 2 0
Oats	——	0 0 0	0 2 0
Turnips	——	0 0 0	0 1 3
Cabbages	head	0 0 0	0 0 3
Flour	cwt.	0 0 0	0 15 0
Do.	bl.	0 0 0	1 5 0
Tallow	lb.	0 0 0	0 1 0
Lard	——	0 0 0	0 1 0
Hay	ton	0 0 0	4 0 0
Wood	cord	0 0 0	0 12 6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscription to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive their papers by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsequent
5 lines & under,	2s. 6d.	7 1-2d.
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 6d. per line, the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. No advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 5s. for the first insertion.——A great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - - *Glengary.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - - *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - - - - *New-Castle.*
J. G. Betinne, Esq. - - - *Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - *Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - - *Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - - *Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - - *Long-Point*
M. Burwell, Esq. - - - *Port Talbot*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - *Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - - *Amherstburg.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
P. C. HORNE.
YORK.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. III. YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1819. No. 49.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday the first day of November next ensuing, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING :

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-fourth September WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament, to the first day of November next ensuing, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid ; hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday the ninth day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the sixtieth year of our reign.

T. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmodius Shear or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Burford ; and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th January 1819.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that to relieve as much as possible the Provincial Revenue, in future, from the charges attending the Granting of Land which it has hitherto sustained, the Fee on the Patent on all orders for Grants of Land, pronounced after this date, shall be according to the following Table :

	Sterling.
Two hundred Acres, - -	£16 17 6
Three hundred Acres, - -	24 11 7
Four hundred Acres, - -	32 5 8
Five hundred Acres, - -	39 19 9
Six hundred Acres, - -	47 13 10
Seven hundred Acres, - -	55 7 11
Eight hundred Acres, - -	63 2 9
Nine hundred Acres, - -	70 16 1
One thousand Acres, - -	78 10 2
Eleven hundred Acres, - -	86 4 3
Twelve hundred Acres, - -	93 18 4

The fees on 100 Acres, being the allowance most usually granted to Emigrants, are not to be increased, but to remain as before, viz. £5 14 1

J. SMALL, Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, will assemble on the following days in the ensuing year, to take into consideration applications on land matters.

(1819.)
On Wednesday the
13th & 27th January,
10th & 24th February,
10th & 24th March,
7th & 21st April,
5th & 19th May,
2nd 16th & 30th June,
14th & 28th July,
11th & 25th August,
8th & 22nd September,
6th & 20th October,
3d & 17th November,
1st 15th & 29th December.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15th Nov. 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN SCOUTE, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to the west half of lot number six, in the sixth concession of the Township of Ernest Town, within six months from this date, otherwise the same will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th April, 1819.

IT being desirable to open the Road to Penetangushene, which commences on the North Side of Kempenfelt Bay, in Lake Simcoe, His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, this day, has been pleased to Order, that to such persons qualified to receive Grants from the Crown, as are able and willing to perform Settlement Duty, Locations of Two Hundred Acres will be made, upon their undertaking to begin their Settlement Duty within One Month after receiving the Certificate of Location, and continuing the same, until a Dwelling House be erected, and Ten Acres cleared adjacent to the Road, and one half of the Road in front of the Location also cleared.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

NOTICE.

Executive Council Office,
York 13th April 1819.

WHEREAS no vacant Land being found in the District of Niagara, it is not expedient to appoint a Board to locate deserving Settlers therein, yet to facilitate applicants for Land, it is ordered that in future the personal attendance of applicants for Land (being natives of the Province) may be dispensed with, their Petitions being respectively accompanied by a Certificate from a Commissioner appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for that purpose, that their Petitioner is deserving of encouragement as an industrious and Loyal subject, and has taken the Oath of Allegiance.

His Excellency is pleased to appoint Commissioners for the above purpose in the District of Niagara,

JOHN SYMINGTON Esq.	*Niagara.*
THOMAS DICKSON Esq.	*Queenston.*
HON. THOMAS CLARK.	*Stamford.*
JOHN WARREN Esq.	*Fort Erie.*
ABRAHAM NELLES Esq.	*Grimsby.*

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to John Levy Jacobs or his representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number one hundred and forty five in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, otherwise it will be thrown open and granted to another applicant.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 25th August, 1819.

THE Order in Council of the 18th instant, respecting locations subject to Settling Duties, being revised, it is ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that all Locations of Land, subject to Settlement Duty, made prior to this date be rescinded, & the land otherwise disposed of, if certificate of the Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, within the time limited in the Ticket of Location, and the Patent sued out within three months thereafter: And that all locations subject to Settlement Duty hereafter to be made will be rescinded and the land otherwise disposed of, if certificate of Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, within eighteen months of the date of the order for such Location, and the Patent sued out within three months thereafter.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Coun.
6m. 34.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying two Townships of Land, containing about 70,000 acres each, in the Western District, bounded on the East by the division line between the London and Western Districts, on the South by the Moravian Township and the Townships of Camden and Chatham, on the West by the Shawanese Township, and on the North by the Northern Boundary of the last mentioned Township, produced on an East course until it intersects the division line between the said Districts.

Also for the survey of the Shawanese Township above mentioned.

To be paid for in land by a per centage on the Land Surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this Office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour : Its produced Boundary.

Likewise, a Township situate on the South side of Kempenfelt Bay, and bounded Easterly by the Western shore of Lake Simcoe.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 16th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts ; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Executive Council Office,
York, 17th Nov. 1819.

WHEREAS the present Lease of the FERRY from the Town of Kingston to Point Frederic, will expire on the 24th day of June next,

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, That Sealed Proposals for a New Lease, to be given to the highest bidder, will be received at this Office until the 10th of June, 1820.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Cl.

Executive Council Office,
York, 19th Nov. 1819.

WHEREAS a considerable Population has grown up at Amherstburgh, in the Western District, upon the Faith of Licences of Occupation from the Officers commanding at the Post, the Town Plot being considered part of the Military Reserve ; His Excellency, desirous to quiet the possession of the Inhabitants of the said Town of Amherstburgh, has caused a Report to be made to him, of the Lots occupied therein, the names of the present Tenants, and the authority under which they hold ;

NOTICE is hereby given, that such Persons having just claim, who are desirous to receive legal Confirmation thereof, may transmit to the Clerk of the Executive Council the several Documents under which they Hold, in order to receive Grants of their respective Lots, in like manner and upon the same Terms as other Town Lots are usually Granted.

By Order of His Excellency
The Lieutenant Governor,
In Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

NOTICE.

BOOKS of Subscription for the Bank of Kingston are now open at the Store of Messrs Wood and Anderson.

York 1st Sept. 1819.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to Henry Dream, either by note or book account are hereby notified to make payment on or before the first of November next, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney, as no longer indulgence can be given.

HENRY DREAN.

York, Oct. 20th 1819. 4:—4.

WILLIAM BOWKETT

MOST respectfully informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has commenced the BAKING Business, next door to Mrs. Hunt, where he will always have a good supply of fresh Bread and Cakes for those that may oblige him with their custom.

York, 1st Nov. 1819. 3w.45.

FROM EUROPE.

"LONDON, Sept. 6.

Effects of the late excessive heat.—A number of work-people were lately building a haystack in the barn yard of Kirkhill, at Kippen, they felt unusually oppressed by the extreme heat of the day, about one o'clock, p. m. when Fahrenheit's thermometer was placed in the shade on the top of the stone fence, when the mercury soon rose to the surprise of all present, so high as 139, at which point it stood about 20 minutes.

Last week, Robert Thomson, farmer, Bellshill, when very warm, took a drink of cold water, when he became instantly insensible, and was carried home, when his life for some time was despaired of. He is not quite recovered.—A woman servant of Robert Anderson, farmer, Burnbroom, taking incautiously a drink of cold water, was seized in the same manner, & has been in a fever ever since.

A few days since a number of men were employed in reaping a field of corn, belonging to a gentleman at Willand, near Collington. The heat being intense, obliged several of the reapers to give out, being unable to continue their work: upon which, one of them, called Searl, jocosely observed, "Why, will you all give out before me?" and he pursued his work in apparent good spirits. But, awful to relate—five minutes had scarcely elapsed, when he threw out his sheaf, fell on it, and immediately expired, without uttering a word. This awful and sudden death was doubtless the effect of extreme heat.

A young woman, daughter of Nicol Allan, butcher, Kelso, while employed in reaping, was so overcome by the late excessive heat, as to be unable to continue her labour. She, according to the present practice, drank some cold water, and then attempted to return home; but soon fell down in convulsions, when she was put into a cart, and conveyed to her residence, where, although every medical aid was afforded, she died in a few hours.

Prevention of the fatal Effects of Drinking Cold Water in Warm Weather, or when heated by Exercise.

Avoid drinking whilst warm, or drink only a small quantity at once, and let it remain a short time in the mouth before swallowing it: or wash the hands and face, and rince the mouth with cold water before drinking. If these precautions have been neglected, and the disorder incident to drinking cold water has taken place, the best remedy is to administer 60 drops of liquid laudanum in spirits and water, or warm drink of any kind; if this should not afford relief, the same quantity of laudanum may be given in 20 minutes afterwards. When laudanum cannot be obtained, rum and water should be given——*From the Report of the Royal Society.*

The present hot weather has been productive of cholera morbus, fever, and a very general disorder in the stomach and intestines, and even sudden death, all arising, apparently, primarily from drinking cold water, butter milk, &c. when the body was supernaturally heated. It has also produced what may, perhaps, be interesting to the naturalist, an uncommonly small flea, which has made its appearance in great numbers in many respectable houses, where cleanliness is scrupulously observed, and where none of the inferior animals are kept.

A few days ago while a labourer and his wife were in the harvest fields at Hadlow, having left their two children, of the ages of seven and two years and a half, at home, the children got a box, in which was a bottle of spirits of vitriol, used for making blacking, when one of them drank part of it, and died in much agony in a few hours after.

The new crop of hops is expected to reach in duty £200,000, in quality to afford as good samples as ever were produced, and at prices more moderate than for many years past. Hop picking will commence this week.

Mr. Wilton, at Alcombe, in Somersetshire, has at this time in his orchard, an apple tree, which has already yielded a fine crop of fruit, and is again in full blossom and many of the young apples set.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

OLD BAILEY—September 18.

Trial of Henry Stent.—At half past eleven o'clock, Henry Stent was put to the bar. He was genteely dressed in a new suit of clothes. He looked pale, but his conduct and demeanour was firm and respectable. When placed at the bar he bowed to the court, and looked with apparent surprise at the ladies who filled the galleries. He seemed to be a man of about 30 years of age. As the indictment was read over to him, he fixed his eyes upon the ground with rather a melancholy expression of countenance, but did not display the slightest want of firmness. He occasionally surveyed the court with an air of more indifference than was, we believe, felt by any individual in court. The indictment charged him with wilfully and feloniously stabbing Maria his wife, in divers parts of her body with knife, on the 5th of August last, in the parish of St. Sepulchre. He pleaded *Not Guilty*.—Mr Council attended on the part of the prosecution.

After some objection as to the admissibility of his wife's evidence, which was over-ruled, the court proceeded on her examination, when she burst into tears, and stated her reluctance to speak against her husband. The court in her examination, treated her with great tenderness; but could elicit nothing material from her, she continuing to persist in her declaration that she had no recollection of what passed after her husband came to the inn, until she found herself in Bartholomew's Hospital. Other evidence, however, was adduced, which clearly established the guilt of the prisoner. The prisoner made no defence, but called a number of witnesses, who were all most respectable, who had known him for a long series of years, and gave him a most excellent character as an affectionate husband, a humane kind-hearted man, and a dutiful son.

Mr. Justice Best summed up. He observed, that he and the Jury had a most painful duty to perform—but painful as it was, he trusted they would perform it conscientiously. However they might lament that the unfortunate man at the bar, who had entitled himself, through a long course of years, to the excellent character he had this day received, should have done an action that placed him in such an awful situation, still they must look to the evidence, and the evidence only—Whatever weight the goodness of the prisoner's character might have elsewhere, in this place he conceived it could have no effect whatever. This was one of those melancholy cases in which a man, after sustaining a humane character for several years, forfeited it in a moment—and it was for the jury to consider whether it was not an act of ferosity, which fully sustained the indictment that had been preferred against the prisoner. The statute under which the prisoner was indicted, was proposed to the legislature by the late ever-to be lamented Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and was adopted by them——By that statute, any person stabbing another, with an intent to kill, or to do some grievous bodily harm, was subjected to the penalty of death. Could there be any doubt, that the prisoner at the bar had intended to take away the life of this woman? It was evident that great bodily harm had been sustained——and, if death had followed, this would, to all intents, and purposes, have been a case of murder. The palliation which had been set up in this case arose from the circumstance of the person injured standing in the relation of wife to the prisoner. It appeared that she had misconducted herself——and as it appeared that she had separated herself for a twelve month from her husband, the Jury might assume that she had eloped from him; but that afforded no justification for murder. If a man surprised his wife in an adulterous act—*in flagranti delicto*—and killed her, on the instant, the law of England did not deem it murder—because it was supposed, that, where an individual discovered himself to be wounded in the tenderest point—wounded at once in his happiness and honor—the shock might produce temporary insanity; but, if the shortest time were given for reflection, the law did not recognize such a plea. In this instance, the unfortunate woman had repented of her crime—she sought her husband's forgiveness—but their interview terminated by this desperate assault on her person. Yet this poor creature, when the dreadful conflict was over, kissed the hand that had shed her blood. She acknowledged that she had behaved ill, and she forgave her husband; but whatever her feelings might be—however she might consider this transaction—the Jury had a special duty to perform—namely, to say whether this act of ferocity was not committed, either with a design to murder the woman, or to do her some grievous bodily harm? The Learned Judge recapitulated the evidence at length.

During the address of the learned Judge to the Jury, the unhappy Stent seemed to have lost some of that unshaken firmness which he had preserved throughout the trial, and betrayed symptoms of strong internal feeling and agitation. The charge, which occupied nearly an hour in delivery, was one of the most able and impressive which was perhaps ever delivered in a Court of Justice.

The Jury asked leave to retire, and during their absence Stent was accommodated with a seat. The Jury returned into Court in about twenty minutes, and the most breathless silence and anxiety prevailed. The Foreman pronounced a verdict of—*Guilty*, but recommending him to mercy on account of his excellent character.

Mr. Justice Best observed, that the recommendation should certainly be attended to.

The prisoner did not appear to be at all affected when the verdict was pronounced. He bowed to the Court as he retired.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.

M. de Welte, a celebrated ecclesiastic, has been called before the Commissioners, for having written a letter to the mother of Sandt, in which he has felicitated her on having such a son.

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 2.

A royal decree, issued at Madrid on the 10th of Aug. after a short preamble, stating that many Jews from his garrison, Tetuan, and other ports, load in Spain, particularly at Cadiz, Algeziras and Seville, and present themselves with pass ports from the civil authorities, before the tribunals of the inquisition, requesting to be admitted to abjure their errors, directs the captain general, governors and magistrates of the ports and frontier towns, and all concerned, to prevent any Hebrew from landing, or proceeding into the interior, without his majesty's previous permission, or due notice being given to the officers of the inquisition.

The remains of the late king and queen of Spain, having been brought from Italy to the peninsula, were conveyed to the Escurial last month.

Longevity of the Oak.—Near Malwood Castle, in the centre of New Forest, Hampshire, there is now standing, though in the last stages of decay, the memorable oak on which Tyrrel's arrow glanced, which shot William Rufus. It was first paled round by an order of Charles II.

The Holy Land.—Count Forbin who visited the chief scites of sacred history only last year, has published the most splendid work which ever appeared on that interesting part of the world; and although it is published in French at 10 guineas, the conductors of the Monthly Journal of New Voyages and Travels have translated it, and re-engraved no less than eleven of its views, most curious to the christian world, which they offer at their periodical price of three shillings.

Comets.—A German astronomer, Mr. Hayer has published a new hypothesis respecting comets. He conceives that these celestial bodies are composed of water only, and that their tails are but solar rays passing through their medium, that they attract to themselves a quantity of impure gas floating in the air, which is again dispersed, as they approach the sun. They originate a great quantity of oxygen gas, and thus contribute to purify the atmosphere, and promote vegetation.

The Duke of Wellington's Palace, &c. The intended plan for a residence at Strathfield-say, lately the seat of Lord Rivers, still occupies the attention of his Grace. Various plans have been submitted to his inspection. Ancient and modern Greece have been ransacked for models, but nothing has yet been determined on; in fact, the Duke has observed that as he was not in a hurry, a further delay might take place, even till the next spring before the foundation stone was laid. One thing is certain, namely, that Blenheim house will not be the model. The illustrious hero himself feels disposed to adopt a style of architecture at once bold and noble, but blended with great simplicity. One design for a structure, a specimen of superb ancient magnificence, has been much admired by the few who have seen it. The Pope's treasurer, who is a great *virtuoso*, brought over a ship load of rare specimens of the arts from Herculaneum and Pompeii; some more presents to his grace from his holiness. With this Italian the duke of Wellington has lately passed much of his time, in holding frequent consultations respecting the stately pile. The front will occupy a space of at least 1800 feet. In the interim, no time has been lost in other respects; the grounds have been all broken up, and buildings removed; a great number of men are employed, and the land has assumed a new feature. During the whole of the preceding winter, hedges and ditches were removed, and new plantations formed; the whole of which are now in a thriving state.—*Morning Paper.*

Burn's Mausoleum.—We are happy to say, that at length the mausoleum over the remains of Burns is so far completed, as to leave the marble monument, by Turnerelli, erected in it. The subject is taken from the bard's dedication to the Caledonian Hunt, when he says, "My lords and gentlemen, the Poetic Genius of my country found me, as the prophet of old found Elisha, at the plough, and threw her inspiring mantle over me." A full length figure of Burns (the size of life) is represented standing between the handles of the plough; his attention appears arrested; he has one hand on the plough, and with the other he holds the Scotch bonnet to his breast, and looks upward, with a steady attention, to the Genius of Poetry, who is hovering above, and in the act of drawing her flowing mantle so as to throw it over him. The Genius seems beholding the bard with a look of placid satisfaction. The workmanship is excellent. The figure of the poet is manly, and the expression of his countenance is good. To those who have seen Burns, perhaps they will not be gratified in finding a very correct likeness, nor was it to be expected. The plough rests on the pedestal, seems in the act of uptearing a tuft of mountain daisies. The whole group, of white statuary marble, rests against a back of dove-colored marble, and occupies a space of about twelve feet in height and seven in length. The only inscription on the pedestal is "Burns."

LONDON, Sept. 23.

It is believed, incertain quarters, that the object of the expedition of Admiral Sir T. Hardy is to preserve an undisturbed communication to British trading vessels with all the ports of South America, and to prevent the blockade of such ports (to which otherwise British merchantmen would have access) either by Spanish or Independent flags. If this opinion be founded on fact, it may lead to important consequences, as the measures said to be taken by Lord Cochrane would bring him within the rule of the gallant admiral's instructions.

Extract of a letter, dated Valencia, September 2.

"Words are wanting to express my feelings and to convey to you an idea of the scenes of horror and blood represented in this ill-fated city. My pen drops from my hand when I attempt to describe to you the horrid and excruciating torments which Elio has imposed on 119 persons, of all classes, ages, sexes and conditions, he himself being present at the greatest part of these abominable punishments, in order that by his captious and designing questions he might be able to read from them the secret of a revolution, which he imagined would take place in Valencia. Some have had their arms and legs dislocated with irons of a new invention; others have been pressed down with heavy weights, placed on the breast and belly; others have had their nails plucked out one by one, in order to prolong their sufferings. Even a lady, lately delivered of twins, has been separated from her family, and cast into one of the most dismal dungeons of the Holy Office, merely because information against her was lodged by a wicked character, who declared that she knew a great deal respecting the imaginary revolution.—Elio himself went to the Inquisition to interrogate her, & she was exposed to a disgraceful torture, of which, even in this country we have no example. She was bound by the legs & arms with harsh ropes on an uneven cradle of iron, and finding that in this painful attitude she did not give declarations conformably to the questions proposed to her, scalding water was poured on her naked limbs. This unfortunate heroine expired amidst the greatest agonies, famine with the remembrance of her twin children, only twenty one days old. She was one of the heroines of Valencia, against the attack of Marshal Moncey. This scene has been divulged by one of the dependents on the Inquisition, less inhuman than the rest, and the weeping relatives of this female martyr to freedom are now deploring her loss. So great has been the horror and fury excited in the whole of Valencia by this painful affair, that it is visible on the countenance of every individual."

St. Helena.—A letter from St. Helena quotes the prices of certain articles, in the month of July last, as follows, viz: Beef, mutton, and veal, 1s 5d a pound; a turkey 30s; a goose, 21; a grown fowl 10s; a chicken 5s; a duck 19; eggs might be had so *low* as 8s per dozen; cabbages (in *abundance* we must suppose) at 9d a piece; and turnips and carrots 1s per dozen. Bread was 5d per pound, and very good Cape Madeira wine *seven shillings and six pence per gallon!* Bonaparte was very well, and his palace nearly finished.

Ascent of Messrs Sadlier and Livingston.

This is the longest aerial voyage ever made in Great Britain. The balloon ascended from Liverpool at a quarter past two o'clock, and alighted at five minutes past five, at a distance of about a mile and a half from the town of Stockton. In a space of two hours and fifty minutes, therefore, they traversed a distance of nearly 110 miles in a lineal direction, and if the undulations and aberrations of the machine are allowed for, it would make at least 170 miles. In the course of this voyage, they traversed some of the finest parts of the counties of York and Durham, the views of which both gentlemen describe as sublime and enchanting beyond all description. At a height of nearly two miles from the earth, they took their refreshment, and drank the health of the sovereign, and prosperity to the town and trade of Liverpool, in that awful *symposium*. They frequently, on approaching a town or village, descended so low as to be able to converse with the people, by whom they were often invited to make a call and take some refreshment; but such morning visits being rather inconvenient, they were obliged to decline the honor. The noble waving line made by the balloon in these descendings and ascendings, must have been the finest sights which occurred in the whole exhibition, and accordingly, they seemed to excite the highest rapture in the rural spectators. They did not suffer much from cold; the mercury in the thermometer generally ranging about 38. Unfortunately, they had no barometer with them; but Mr. Livingston conjectures, that their utmost elevation might be about four miles and a quarter. Near the town of Stockton, they approached a range of hills, and on surmounting these, were somewhat startled at perceiving themselves within a few miles from the sea. They immediately drew the valve, and alighted with all possible expedition. On reaching the ground, they threw out the grappling iron, the hook of which broke at the first pull, and on throwing it out again, another hook was bent straight, and the anchor again dragged. The balloon now forced itself through a thick hedge, then a dyke, occasioned by which, unfortunately pitched Mr. Livingston against the side of the car, by which his head and shoulder were so severely bruised, that it was thought advisable to have him let blood, but he is now nearly recovered. At length, by continually keeping open the valve, the balloon gradually subsided in a stubble field, and was finally secured without having sustained the least damage.

We understand that the aerial travellers undertook this long voyage with the view of trying the power of the balloon, and its capability of crossing the channel from hence, the practicability of which is now ascertained.

Whilst the Balloon was majestically sweeping over the Fever Hospital, Brownlow-hill, &c. on Tuesday, Mr. Livingston was observed standing on the outer-edge of the frail car that sustained him, and holding only with one of his hands on the netting. This instance of gratuitous dacing excited the greatest astonishment, and some terror; like many other brilliant achievements however, it was the't more worthy of admiration than of imitation.

Swearing in the Sheriffs.

A Common Hall was yesterday convened for the purpose of swearing in the new Sheriffs, Mr. Alderman Richard Rothwell and Mr. Joseph Wilfred Parkins. We never recollect seeing so full an attendance of the Livery upon any similar occasion.——The Lord Mayor attended by his usual train, came in state, and entered the Hall at about half past one; he was received with loud hooting and hisses, and with every expression of dislike and displeasure from the people. His Lordship was literally assailed by cries of "Fire, fire! Murder murder!" and several most coarse expressions were used by some of the crowd. At about two o'clock, Mr. Alderman Rothwell made his appearing in his carriage at the door of the Hall: he was preceded by several other carriages, and by a band, which was stationed within the porch of the hall, and played the national air of *God save the King*, as the Alderman entered the Hall. The reception he met with from the people was rather flattering than otherwise. The retinue of Mr. Parkins was not so splendid, nor did we observe that he was accompanied by his Company, as is usual.

The Lord Mayor ascended the hustings at a little after two o'clock, and was greeted by the people in the same manner as when he entered. The cries of "Fire, fire!" were again vociferated, and were continued until his Lordship had taken his seat.

The Crier then in the usual form proclaimed Richard Rothwell, Esq. and Joseph Wilfred Parkins, Esq. having been chosen Sheriffs for the ensuing year, and called them forth for the purpose of being sworn.

Mr. Alderman Rothwell presented himself, and stood at the table to be sworn first, as senior Sheriff; when

Mr. Parkins addressed the Lord Mayor, and claimed precedence of the Alderman, as having been first chosen.

The Recorder, who was sitting on the right hand of the Lord Mayor, replied, that by the law of the land, as well as by the municipal law, Mr. Alderman Rothwell had a right to precedence, and to be sworn first.

Mr. Parkins protested against such doctrine, and presented a paper to the Lord Mayor, which he said was his protest against such proceedings.

The Recorder.—Swear Mr. Alderman Rothwell.

Mr. Parkins again appealed to the Lord Mayor, and demanded that he should have the precedence of the Alderman.

The Lord Mayor.—I am not competent to form any opinion or judgement upon the matter. The question must be referred to another tribunal.

Mr. Parkins.—My Lord, I have a duty to perform to the Livery of London, and I demand that my Protest may be received.

The Lord Mayor.—I can not receive it.

Mr. P. immediately laid his Protest upon the desk before the Lord Mayor.

Mr. Alderman Rothwell and Mr. Parkins were then sworn in (the former standing in the place of seniority next to the Lord Mayor) by the Town-Clerk, and took the accustomed oaths. This ceremony having been gone through, Mr. Alderman Rothwell was adorned with the chain of office; he bowed to the people, and met with some applause. Precisely the same ceremony was observed with respect to Mr. Sheriff Parkins.

The Court then proceeded to the election of an Under-Sheriff, upon which occasion another dispute arose between the Sheriffs.

Alderman Rothwell presented Frederick Turner, of Bloomsbury-square, attorney-at-law, as a fit and proper person to serve the office of Under-Sheriff of the county of Middlesex.

Mr. Turner, who was Under-Sheriff last year, came forward in the expectation of being sworn.

Mr. P. immediately said—I object to the nomination of Mr. Turner, and I present as a fit and proper person to fill the office Mr. William Jackson, of Mary-

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street, Fitzroy-square, gentle

Mr. Jackson, who is the p

Mr. Cobbett's Writings, then

to the table.

Alderman Rothwell.—I ob

Jackson.

Mr. Parkins.—I object to M

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The Lord Mayor.—I cannot

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The Recorder requested that

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Alderman Rothwell said,

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Mr. Parkins.—My objection

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Another tribunal will, however

that. In the mean time I must

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The Court then broke up,

meeting dispersed.

Upper Canada Gaz

Dec.

His Royal Highness the Prin

in the name and on the behalf

jesty, has been pleased to appo

Crookshank, Esquire, to be

General of this Province, vic

John M'Gill, who retires

nominated the said George C

Esquire, to be a member of the

Legislative Council.

His Royal Highness has

pleased to appoint Henry Jo

Esquire, to be Solicitor Gene

Province.

UPPER-CANADA

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATIO

GEORGE the THIR

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...the Hall: he was pre-
...eral other carriages, and
...ich was stationed within
...hall, and played the
...God save the King, as the
...ered the Hall. The re-
...t with from the people was
...g than otherwise. The
...Parkins was not so splen-
...e observe that he was ac-
...his Company, as is usual.
Mayor ascended the hust-
...after two o'clock, and was
...e people in the same man-
...be entered. The cries of
...' were again vociferated,
...tinued until his Lordship
...seat.
...then in the usual form pro-
...ard Rothwell, Esq. and Jo-
...Parkins, Esq. having been
...ffs for the ensuing year, and
...forth for the purpose of being

...rman Rothwell presented
...stood at the table to be
...as senior Sheriff; when
...addressed the Lord Ma-
...mied precedence of the Al-
...having been first chosen.
...rder, who was sitting on the
...f the Lord Mayor, replied,
...law of the land, as well as by
...t law, Mr. Alderman Roth-
...ught to precedence", and to
...t.
...ms protested against such
...d presented a paper to the
...which he said was his pro-
...inch proceedings.
...rder.—Swear Mr. Alderman

...s again appealed to the Lord
...demanded that he should
...ecedence of the Alderman.
...Mayor.—I am not compe-
...n any opinion or judgement
...atter. The question must be
...another tribunal.
...s.—My Lord, I have a duty
...to the Livery of London, and
...ist my Protest may be re-

...i Mayor—I can not receive

...mmediately laid his Protest
...sk before the Lord Mayor.
...rman Rothwell and Mr. Par-
...then sworn in (the former
...the place of seniority next to
...ayor) by the Town-Clerk, and
...customed oaths. This cere-
...g been gone through Mr. Al-
...rnwell was adorned with the
...fice; he bowed to the people,
...with some appause. Previous
...e ceremony was observed with
Mr. Sheriff Parkins.
...urt then proceeded to the elec-
...under-Sheriff, upon which or-
...tter dispute arose between the

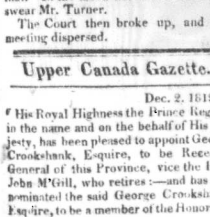
...nd Rothwell presented Fredc-
...r, of Bloomsbury-square, attor-
...y, as a fit and proper person to
...office of Under-Sheriff of the
Middlesex.
...rner, who was Under-Sheriff
...came forward in the expecta-
...ing sworn.
...immediately said—I object to
...nation of Mr. Turner, and I
...s a fit and proper person to fill
Mr. William Jackson, of Mary-

street, Fitzroy-square, gentleman.
Mr. Jackson, who is the publisher of Mr. Cobbett's Writings, then advanced to the table.
Alderman Rothwell.—I object to Mr. Jackson.
Mr. Parkins—I object to Mr. Turner for many reasons. It is impossible that I can consent to his nomination.
The Lord Mayor.—I cannot enter into or permit a discussion of reasons here. You must know that it is impossible for me to interpose in a case which regards the two Sheriffs only. All I can wish is, that you may agree, that the business of the day may be concluded as soon as possible, and that any unnecessary conversation may be avoided.
The Recorder requested that the names and descriptions of the two Candidates for the office of Under-Sheriff should be read by the Clerk.
As soon as this was done, the Recorder said, it did not appear that Mr. Jackson was of any profession or business, and that circumstance invalidated his claim in a very essential degree.
Mr. Parkins.—He is written down as a gentleman. That is quite a sufficient designation.
The Recorder.—Clerk, put down, after Mr. Jackson's name, "no occupation."
The Recorder then addressed himself to Mr. Parkins.—The Lord mayor cannot Mr. Sheriff, listen to any reason you may have for objecting to Mr. Turner, as you might take it into your head to asperse the character of a man at the time he should have no opportunity of defending himself. Mr. Turner, although here, is in that predicament. The lord mayor cannot listen to accusations or defences."
Mr. Turner.—Upon what grounds does Mr. Parkins object to me?
Mr. P.—I cannot place the slightest confidence in Mr. Turner, and of course should act unconscientiously, if I were to agree to his election. I am willing however, to retire with my colleague, and consult with him upon the subject I can have no reason for concealing from him my objections to Mr. Turner.
The Sheriffs then retired, and upon their return, which was in a very short time,
Alderman Roth well said,—My lord Mayor, my colleague and I have been out but a very short time. I have, however, fully ascertained that he and I can never agree in the appointment of an Under-Sheriff.
Mr. Parkins.—My objections to Mr. Turner are insurmountable.
Mr. Turner stepped to the table, and tendered himself to take the oaths prescribed by the Act of Elizabeth.
The lord mayor.—I am extremely sorry, Gentlemen (to the Sheriffs) that you cannot agree, but I can have no power in this case, and shall therefore give no opinion. Perhaps it will be necessary, if this difference continues, to appoint an Under-Sheriff to each of you Another tribunal will, however, decide that. In the mean time I must refuse to swear Mr. Turner.
The Court then broke up, and the meeting dispersed.

Upper Canada Gazette.

Dec. 2. 1819.

"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has been pleased to appoint George Crookshank, Esquire, to be Receiver General of this Province, vice the Hon. John M'Gill, who retires:—and has also nominated the said George Crookshank, Esquire, to be a member of the Honorable Legislative Council.
His Royal Highness has also been pleased to appoint Henry John Boulton, Esquire, to be Solicitor General for this Province.



UPPER-CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Thursday the ninth day of December instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING;

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-sixth day of October last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament, to the ninth day of December instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Tuesday the Eighteenth day of January next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.
IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the sixtieth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

YORK, December 2, 1819.

The annual meeting of the Society of Friends to the Stranger in distress was held on Tuesday last.
His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Patron of the Society, in the chair.
The Hon. Dr. Strachan, Treasurer and Almoner of the Society presented the following

REPORT.

The great influx of Emigrants during this season, and the sickness which prevailed among them, have nearly exhausted the funds of this Society, ample as they appeared to be at the last meeting.
The Treasurer forbears entering into any particular description of the nature of the distress relieved, or the extent to which relief was frequently given, as these are known to every gentleman present.
The sums actually expended, amount to three hundred and twenty pounds nine shillings and five pence; and the number of persons now sick, and promised relief, will require the further sum of £21 at least, to redeem the pledge of assistance which has been given them. After deducting this from the money in the hands of your Treasurer, there is only the sum of £69: 1: 3½ at the disposal of the Society.
The Treasurer has in many cases acted by the advice and recommendation of the subscribers; and almost in all from examining and inquiring into the situation of the parties applying: and the scenes of wretchedness and distress in which he has found many families of Emigrants were enough to harrow up the soul. He has, however, the satisfaction of stating, that comparatively few deaths occurred, and most of the sick were restored by the aid of the Society.
The Treasurer having distributed the benevolence of the Society in very small sums, can furnish very few vouchers to support this account, except the names of the persons relieved; and he feels this to be the most irksome and disagreeable part of his office.
Twenty five pounds were sent as a donation, to assist the inhabitants at Smith's Creek to erect a house for the reception of Emigrants.
Twelve pounds ten shillings were remitted to Col. Talbot, for the relief of some widows, whose husbands (Emigrants) were drowned as they were landing their baggage at Port Talbot.
The sum of twenty five pounds was given in loan to Richard Talbot, Esq. who found on it with a great number of settlers and had met with very severe losses by an unfortunate concurrence of events.
The Treasurer feels much pleasure in mentioning to the Society, the great and persevering exertions of the Medical gentlemen, and their promptness on all occasions to visit the poor and distressed.
The smallness of the Fund, requires the consideration of the Society, as the demands upon it, now that the winter is approaching, may be expected to be great: perhaps some general plan of relief, without giving money, may be discovered, which may prove more efficacious.
From one great cause of expence, the Society has been relieved by the munificence of the Lieutenant Governor, in opening some of the Barrack rooms for distressed Emigrants. The sums spent in paying for rent, form a formidable item in the detailed account.
The Society may likewise anticipate much relief from the establishment of an Hospital, which is now in contemplation, as it will open its doors to all the sick, and may become frequently a temporary asylum for the destitute.
All which is repectfully submitted.
The Report being read and adopted, His Excellency the Lieut. Governor was graciously pleased to inform the Society that he had given authority to the Commissariat officer at this post to issue Rations, at the Contract price, to destitute Emigrants—the distribution to be under the direction of the Society, which is to be responsible for the payment.
The Hon. Chief Justice Powell, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Scott moved that the thanks of the Society be presented to His Excellency for the benevolent assistance vouchsafed to it, as expressed in the preceding minute. Unanimously adopted.
The following resolution was also carried;
That the Hon. Dr. Strachan and Lieut. Col. Wells be a Committee to meet F. T. Billings Esq. D. A. Com. Gen. to form a plan more effectually to carry his Excellency's intentions into effect.

By Order, R. C. HORNE, Secy.

(Essay on Roads concluded.)

The Contractors for expediting the Mails, find considerable difficulty in fulfilling their contracts, from the same cause. Notwithstanding the destruction of horses, painful to humanity, in drawing the mail coaches, it is nearly impossible, on some roads to perform the distance within the given time.
Although necessity of some public control over the roads of the kingdom can hardly be questioned, yet the hints respecting the manner in which that control should be exercised, are offered with great diffidence. It is generally hoped that the importance of the subject will call forth the attention of much abler men. Of that part of the system which relates to the construction of the roads, and the appointment of General Surveyors of Districts, the Memorialist speaks with that confidence which is the result of actual experience.
When years left the Memorialist at liberty to devote his time entirely to the public service, the Commissioners for care of the Turnpike Roads of the Bristol District were induced, by an acquaintance of many years during which the Memorialist had acted as Commissioner in that Trust, to place their roads under his direction as General Surveyor. The public spirit of the Commissioners having empowered the Memorialist to begin the work of reformation, their zealous & unwearied support enabled him to extend it to the most minute details in the management of the roads.
During three years that the Memorialist has held the Office of General Surveyor, an extensive field of observation has presented itself to his view. Above all, having now felt the difficulties of a profession, requiring the union of much statistical information and practical knowledge of country work with the regular habits of business, the estimation of his own abilities as a road-maker has been much lowered; & consequently, the opinion of the urgent necessity of employing officers of education and character, in the executive department of the mind. roads, has daily acquired strength in his Many things which appeared desirable in theory, were found unprofitable in practice; and others of obvious utility, have been rendered difficult of execution, from the obstacles of prejudice and ignorance which nothing but time and talent, exerted under the fostering care of the Legislature, can effectually overcome.

J. LOUDON M'ADAM.

Directions for Repair of an old Road; being the Substance of a Communication made to the Committee of the Honourable House of Commons in 1811, and published with the Report by Order of the House, with additions and alterations, deduced from actual practice during the last three years. 1st February, 1819.

No addition of materials is to be brought upon the road, unless in any part it be lost, & that there is not a sufficiency of clean stone equal to ten inches in depth in thickness.
The stone already in the road is to be loosened up and broken, so as no piece shall exceed more than six ounces in weight.
The road is then to be laid as flat as possible; a rise of three inches from the centre to the side, is sufficient for a road thirty feet wide.
The stones, when loosened in the road are to be gathered off by means of a strong heavy rake, with teeth two and a half inches in length, to the side of the road, and there broken; and on no account are stones to be broken on the road.
When the great stones have been removed, and none left in the road exceeding six ounces, the road is to be put in shape, and a rake employed to smooth the surface, which will at the same time bring to the surface the remaining stone, and will allow the dirt to go down.
When the road is so prepared, the stone that has been broken by the side of the road, is then to be carefully spread on it; this is rather a nice operation and the future quality of the road will greatly depend on the manner in which it is performed. The stone must not be laid on in shovels full, but scattered over the surface, one shovel full following another, and spreading over a considerable space.
Only a small space of road should be lifted at once; five men in a gang should be set to lift it *all across*; two men should continue to pick up and rake off the large stones, and to form the road for receiving the broken stone to be laid on as soon as the piece of road is prepared to receive it and then break up another piece—two or three yards at one lift is enough.
The proportioning the work among the five men, must of course be regulated by the nature of the road: when there are many very large stones, the three breakers may not be able to keep pace with the two men employed in lifting and forming, and when there are few large stones, the contrary may be the case; of all this the Surveyor must judge and direct.
But while it is recommended to lift and relay roads which have been made with large stone mixed with clay, chalk, or other mischievous materials, there are many cases in which it would be highly unprofitable to lift and relay a road, even if the materials should have been originally too large.
The road between Cirencester and Bath is made of stone too large in size, but it is of so friable a nature, that in lifting it becomes sand; in this case I recommend cutting down the high places, keeping the surface smooth and gradually wearing out the materials now in the road, and thus replacing them with stone of a better quality properly prepared.
In like manner a part of road in the Bath District is made of freestone which it would be unprofitable to lift.
At Epsham in Surrey, it was necessary to remove the whole road, to separate the small proportion of valuable materials from the mass of soft matter, of which it was principally composed, which was removed at considerable expence, before a road could be again made upon the site.
Other cases of several kinds have occurred, where a different method must be adopted, but which it is impossible to specify and must be met by the practical officer, whose duty it may be to superintend the repair of road, and who must constantly recur to the general principles laid down in this Memorial, (p. 272). These principles are infirm, however much circumstances may differ, and they must form the guide by which his judgment must be always directed.
When additional stone is wanted on a road that has consolidated by use, the old hardened surface of the road is to be loosened with a pick, in order to make the fresh materials unite with the old.
Carriages, whatever be the construction of their wheels, will make ruts in a new made road, until it consolidates, however well the materials may be prepared or however judiciously applied; therefore, a careful person must attend for some time after the road is opened for use, to rake in the track made by wheels.
The only proper method of breaking stones both for effect and economy, is by persons *sitting*; the stones are to be placed in small heaps, and women, boys or old men past hard labour, must sit down with small hammers and break them, so as none shall exceed six ounces in weight. *The tools to be used are,*
Strong picks, not short from the handle to the point, for lifting the road.
Small hammers of about two pounds weight in the head, the face the size of a new shilling, well steeled, with a short handle.
Rakes with wooden heads, ten inches in length, and iron teeth, about two and a half inches in length, very strong, for raking out the large stones when the road is broken up, and for keeping the road smooth after being relaid, and while it is consolidating.
Very light broad mouthed shovels, to spread the broken stone, and to form the road.
Every road is to be made of broken stone, without mixture of earth, clay, chalk, or any other matter that will imbibe water and be affected with frost; nothing is to be laid on the clean stone on pretence of *binding*; broken stone will combine by its own angles into a smooth solid surface, that cannot be affected by vicissitudes of weather, or displaced by the action of wheels, which will pass over it without a jolt, and consequently without injury.

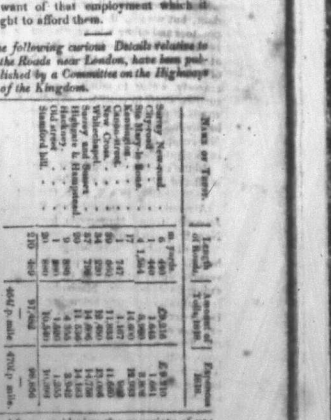
Prices.

The price of lifting a rough road, breaking the stones, forming the road, smoothing the surface, cleaning out the watercourses, and replacing the stone, leaving the road in a finished state, has been found in practice, to be from one penny to two pence per superficial yard, lifted four inches deep; the variation of price depends on the greater or lesser quantity of stone to be broken.
At two pence per yard, a road of six yards wide will cost, therefore, one shilling per running yard, or 88l per mile.
Any rough road may be rendered smooth and solid at this price unless it be weak, and require an addition of stone or require some very material alteration of shape.
Breaking stone has been reduced in price, by the use of more proper hammers and the sitting posture.
The Commissioners at Bristol used to pay fifteen pence per ton for limestone from Burdham Down, for the use of their roads, and broken to a size above twenty ounces; stone is now procured from the same place, broken so as none exceed six ounces, for ten pence per ton and the workmen are very desirous of contracts at that rate, because the heavy work is done by the men, the light work with small hammers by the wives and children, so that whole families are employed.
In Sussex, the proportion is greater between former and present prices; the breaking of flint cost at one time two shillings per ton; and is now done by introducing a better method and three tools, at about one shilling per ton.
By a more judicious preparation and application of materials, the quantity of stone consumed in roads is decreased, by which a great saving of expence is made, and with this great advantage that the saving is in horse labour and carriage, while the labour price is given to men, and in such a manner as includes boys from the age of ten upwards, women, and old men past the age of being able to labour hard. The proportion of men and horse labour, in the Bristol District, under former management, was one fourth to men's labour, three-fourths to horse labour. Under a better system of management, the proportion has been exactly reversed—during half a year that an exact account was kept, there was paid,

For men, women, and children's labour,	£2088
For horse's labour,	1000

This immense advantage is presented in every part of the country, as roads are confined to no particular place, and are universally in want of repair; ample funds are already provided for every useful and proper purpose, although at present misapplied in almost every part of the kingdom, while the labourers are in want of that employment which it ought to afford them.

The following curious Details relative to the Roads near London, have been published by a Committee on the Highways of the Kingdom.



After considering the propriety of various plans of altering the general constitution of the laws affecting the management of turnpike roads, the Committee give the preference to that of empowering the magistrates of every county, assembled in Quarter Sessions, to appoint one or more surveyor-general, who shall have the superintendence and management of the turnpike-roads within the county, under the authority and direction of the commissioners of the different trusts. They also are of opinion that the most eligible mode of paying the salary of this officer, would be by a uniform rate per mile upon all the roads within the county, to be fixed by the magistrates at Quarter Sessions, and paid from the funds of their respective trusts.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

Lot No. 2, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York, and No. 6, South side Hospital-street, Town of Home Dis. 201
Do. No. 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Halton, Gore Dis. - - - 2000
Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con. Aldborough, Middlesex, London Dis. - - - - - 1000
Do. No. 3, in the 3d Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con triangular Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, triangular Lot G, in Con. C, Merrit, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western Dis. 800
Do. No. 28, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western Dis. - - - - - - 400

Total, 4401

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thos. S. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, sen. Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

A. C. MONT GOMERIE.

York, 29th Nov. 1819. 4mf

STOLEN or STRAYED

FROM the streets of York, on or about the 19th inst. a white Pointer DOG; spotted on the rump with a liver coloured mark, one side of the face and ear of the same colour; and answers to the name of Carlo. Whoever may have found the same, or can give information at the Printing Office where he may be found, shall be suitably rewarded.

York, 30th Nov. 1819. tf69

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEWBERN, N. C. Oct. 23.

A pear, from a tree belonging to colonel James Shine of Jones county, was a few days since brought to this place—The weight of it was 1 lb. 15 oz. Twenty-seven of the same size would have made a bushel, weighing 52 and 1-8 lbs.

A hint.—Every farmer should occasionally spread on his manure heap and farm pen, through the winter, a bushel or two of plaster—we are assured that fermentation quickly ensues, and putrefaction is so rapidly promoted, that the manure is in much better order for use in the spring—So says *Experience.*

Butter.—Mrs. Mary Jenkins, wife of Mr. Thomas Jenkins, of Newport, Herkimer county, made during the last season, from three cows, *six hundred and seven pounds of butter*, of the first quality. It was purchased by Mr. Wm. Davies of this village, on the 1st inst, for the New York market.—*Utica Gaz.*

St LOUIS. Oct 6.

THE SEASON.—More than two months have expired since we have had as much rain as afforded a temporary relief to vegitation. Crops of corn wheat and other small grains are abundant, but we fear the crops of turnips, potatoes and other late vegetables will be short. The Ohio is now lower that at any period within the remembrance of the present generation; there is scarcely water to admit boats of the smallest draft to cross the rapids. Upwards of twenty steam boats are laying by, waiting the rise of the Ohio. The Mississippi & Missouri are at all seasons in navigable order.

In the interior of South Carolina, corn is offered for 25 cents a bushel.

HALIFAX, N. S. Oct. 24.

Arrived, last evening, ship Hannah, Johnson, from Margaretta bound for New Brunswick, put in for provisions.

The Island of Santa Margaretta had been blockaded by 20 Spanish armed vessels, until the time of the Hannah's sailing, 28 days since. She had on board several officers, lately belonging to gen. Devereux's corps of lancers; but who are now returning to their native country, from a service, we should suppose, neither very pleasing or profitable. They speak, however, of further success having attended Gen. Paez, subsequent to the capture of Barcelona.

It is said that overtures have been made by mercantile houses in the U. States, largely concerned in the whale fishery, to remove to this town, for the purpose of carrying on that lucrative branch of business.

At a court of vice admiralty held yesterday, the American schooner Levant, of Weymouth, was condemned on a charge of smuggling.

The American fishing schooner Hallet, of Barnstable, taken by H. M. S. Cyrene, drying her fish in Liscomb Harbor was also condemned, under the new commercial convention between Great Britain and America.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 21.

So dry has been the past season in Kentucky, that in Lexington and other places, water has been sold for several dollars a barrel.

Notice to Builders.

PROPOSALS for building, by Contract, a BRICK HOSPITAL in the Town of York, will be received at the Post Office, by William Allan, Esq. where a Plan, Elevation, and particular description of the intended Building, may be seen, and any information respecting it obtained.

Proposals to be given in within one month from this date.

York, 24th November, 1819. 48

NOTICE.

AS the Partnership now carried on under the Firm of QUETTON ST. GEORGE, & Co. will expire on the 5th day of December next, it is requested that all persons indebted to the said Firm will come forward and close their accounts, on or before the first day of January next, and those having demands against the Firm, to present their accounts for payment.

Business will, however, be carried on at the same House upon a new arrangement, which will be made known before that day, for the information of the public, and the friends so long accustomed to deal with them.

York, Nov. 15th, 1819. 48tf.

SITUATION WANTED

IN a genteel family, in any capacity except Cook, by an elderly woman of respectability. Enquire at Mr. Nation's Store, York, or at the Printing Office

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Town ship of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor. Kingston, 12th March. 17tf

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Thos. HAMILTON, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods

AND

Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES, IN CASH,

will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American *Bank Notes*

exchanged, at a small discount.

tf—12.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Printing Establishment of the *Niagara Spectator*, having come into the possession of Wm. B. PETERS, Esq. a Newspaper will be published weekly at Niagara, by him, entitled

THE CANADIAN ARGUS

AND NIAGARA SPECTATOR;

And will be delivered to Subscribers at 4 Dollars per annum, exclusive of postage, payable every six months.

PROSPECTUS.

"*Salus Populi, Supremæ Lex.*"

The safety of the People, the supreme Law.

IN the motto selected, we trust the Rulers and the ruled, in all countries where rational freedom is cherished, will recognize the great and important truth it contains. Life, Liberty and Property are the primary objects which the compact of civil society is intended to secure; and on those principles are the Constitution and Laws of England founded. Among the most essential securities the British nation doth enjoy at this day, may be ranked the Independence of the Press. But for this auxiliary, the condition of the liberties of the people of England would be no better than that of the Cossacks, or poor and miserable peasantry of Poland & of Germany. So valuable a privilege cannot be too highly appreciated by the people of this Province, who have hitherto displayed an honourable attachment towards its support; and their patronage is again respectfully solicited.

In putting forth to the public—to the world, the Prospectus of a Journal, which has for its end the welfare of this Province, and must necessarily embrace many objects, it may be easily conceived the Editor feels impressed with the weight of the task he has undertaken. He pretends not to infallibility, but is aware he may frequently err; and can only console himself in the anticipated indulgence of a generous Public.

In the first place, we wish it to be distinctly understood, that we invite discussion on all subjects connected with the immediate interests of the Country; in the expectation it be temperate in its style and language, and making a due discrimination between public and private characters. Our own observations, from time to time, will be guided by these principles; reserving always to ourselves the full and undoubted right to investigate the conduct of public men and their measures,—"*nothing extenuating, nor setting down aught in malice.*" Those, if any such there be, who may attempt to make this journal a vehicle for detraction or malignant gratification, will be assuredly disappointed. Agricultural essays, tending to facilitate the labors of the husbandman, will be regarded among the most important which can grace our columns. This Colony, from its situation, is peculiarly adapted to agriculture, the mother of all sciences; and with its prosperity the commercial interests of the community are most intimately connected. All communications having in view the promotion of true piety & benevolence, will be thankfully received and attended to; inasmuch as in the practice of the Christian virtues, consist, in a permanent degree, the happiness of society. Assiduity shall not be wanting to collect & insert in our columns the proceedings of the House of Assembly, when in Session, from time to time; also, all articles of intelligence, foreign and domestic, as shall be thought most useful and instructive; we shall, indeed, endeavor to unite the "*utile cum dulce,*" the useful with the agreeable.—And, in short, from the grave philosopher and plodding politician, to the fantastic admirer of the Muses, all will be equally entitled to attention, and shall have a corner appropriated for their chaste effusions.

The Canadian Argus and Niagara Spectator will be printed on super-royal paper, with a handsome type, and the first number is used on Thursday the 18th inst.

Subscriptions will be received at the *Argus & Spectator Office.*

Niagara, Nov. 10, 1819.

STRAYED.

ONE Yoke of Steer came into the pasture of the Subscriber about two weeks since. The owner is desired to prove property, pay the charges and take them away.

L. STOUGHTENBOROUGH.

York, 8th Nov. 1819. 3w46

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exe'rs in
JAMES HAMILTON. } Trust.

Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 45—tf.

MESSRS. TREDGER & DARKER, RESPECTFULLY inform the Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, tha they have the following Winter Vegetables for sale, of the best kinds.

Red & White Celery,	-	$ 5 per hund.
Drumhead & Savoy Cabbage,	-	5 ditto.
Red Beets,	- -	1 per bus'l.
Carrots,	- -	1 ditto.
Parsnips,	- -	1 ditto.
Turnips,	- -	1-4 ditto.

With a choice assortment of Apples at $1 per Bushel.

York, 24th Oct. 1819. 43—tf.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of EDWARD HARTNEY, late of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, Merchant, deceased, are requested to pay the amount of their respective debts to the Subscriber who will acquit the same, and all persons having claims on the said estate, are also requested to exhibit the same without delay.

THOS. STOYELL.

Administrator with Will annexed.

York, 6th October, 1819.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of wild Land

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 15, 15 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

Ruta Baga.

THE Upper Canada Agricultural Society has received some good seed of the Yellow Swedish Turnip or Ruta Baga. The quantity being small, the members of the Society will have the preference in the purchase of it (at cost price.)

This valuable root is peculiarly useful as a late spring food for cattle and other stock, at a time when generally all other succulent food is exhausted. Purchasers of the seed are requested to communicate to the Society their observations on the culture, produce and employment of the product. The seed to be had by applying to

R. C. HORNE
Sec. Ag. Soc. U. C.

To be sold by Auction.

ON the sixteenth day of March next unless previously disposed of by private Contract, the House and premises of WILLIAM FIRTH Esq. situate in York, Upper Canada, consisting of two acres bounded on the north by king street, on the south by market street and on the east by York street, at the genteel end of the town; for several years past the house has been occupied by the Legislature during its session. The dimensions and number of its apartments, with the cellars, stables &c render it a very desirable purchase either for a private gentleman's family, or for an Inn of the first class. The title Deeds can be seen and terms agreed on at the office of the subscriber, in York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

York 1st October 1819. 41tf.

MR. GEORGE O'BRYAN.

STUCCO WORKER & PLAISTERER.

Late of the County of Tipperary, Ireland,

SHOULD this advertisement meet the Eye of the above named young man, he is hereby informed, that agreeable to his invitation contained in a letter dated, York, U. C. in October last, his sister has arrived in this country; but, to her inexpressible mortification, every enquiry for him at York, has proved ineffectual, but in the hope that he may still reside in this Province, or in a situation where this advertisement may come under his notice, his sister takes this method of acquainting him, that she is now residing at Messrs. Piggot & Gurnetts, Ancaster, U. C. where she trust he will instantly repair & relieve her mind from the excessive grief, which the disappointment alluded to has occasioned.

Should any person be able to give Miss O'Bryan any information respecting her brother, they would confer on her an invaluable favor, if they would do so, by means of a letter to her as above.

BOARDING HOUSE.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accomodated with BOARD and LODGING. Enquire at this office.

ALL Pensioners whose residence is at or near the undermentioned Stations, are required to appear, or by writing to report themselves in future, at the periods specified, to the respective Officers of the Commissariat, in order that the proper forms of Documents relative to pensions for each individual, may be forwarded for their use—

Amherstburg, Fort George, Chippewa, Queenston, York, Kingston, Brockville, Bath, Richmond, Glengary,	on or about the 24th Aug. Nov. Feb. May, of each year
Montreal, Chambly, St. Johns Drummondville, William Henry, Three Rivers, Kamouraska, and on the line of communication to New Brunswick & other places nearest Quebec.	on or about the 10th Sept. Dec. Mar. June, of each year.

Commissary General's Office,
Quebec, Aug. 18, 1819.

General Land Agency Office,

YORK, UPPER-CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expense.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions with it, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be post-paid

R. GEALE,
J. FITZ-GIBBON.

York, 29th March. 1819 tf—14.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE OR WATERLOO HOUSE,

BY

STILWELL WILSON;

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly Mr. Brown's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that no expense shall be spared to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. W. pledges himself that no exertion shall be wanting to promote the comfort and convenience of those who favor him with their custom: his HOUSE and STABLING shall be well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best quality that the Country affords: and he hopes that upon trial, his accommodation and terms will give general satisfaction.

York, September 4th, 18 1819.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Tohomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allan, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thain, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 31, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAM'L. RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
York, 1st July, 1819.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the pay of sale.

General Land Agency Office,

York, 24th May, 1819.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the undermentioned Lands, viz.

Home District, Upper Canada.

WHITBY,

South ½ of 28 — 4th Concession — 29, — 4th do. — 8, — 6th do. } 500 Acres

SCARBORO'.

Lot No. 16, in 1st Concession, — 9, — 4th do. } 400 do.

CLARKE,

Lot No. 20, & 4 in the 1st Con. — 3, & 4th — 2d — 3, & 4th — 3d } 200 do.

HAMILTON.

Lot. No. 25, in 4th Concession — 26, do } 400.

BENJAMIN GEALE,
JAMES FITZ-GIBBON

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	Dollar at 5s. From £. s. d.	To £ s. d.
Beef	lb.	0 6 3	0 0 4
Mutton	——	0 0 4	0 0 5
Veal	——	0 0 4	0 0 6
Pork	——	0 0 5	0 0 6
Fowls	pair	0 0 0	0 2 0
Turkeys	each	0 0 0	0 7 6
Geese	——	0 0 0	0 3 9
Cheese	lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7½
Butter	——	0 1 0	0 1 3
Eggs	doz.	0 0 0	0 1 0
Wheat	bush.	0 0 0	0 3 9
Peas	——	0 0 0	0 3 9
Potatoes	——	0 0 0	0 2 0
Oats	——	0 0 0	0 2 0
Turnips	——	0 0 0	0 1 3
Cabbages	head	0 0 0	0 0 3
Flour	cwt.	0 0 0	0 15 0
Do.	bl.	0 0 0	1 5 0
Tallow	lb.	0 0 0	0 1 0
Lard	——	0 0 0	0 1 0
Hay	ton	0 0 0	4 0 0
Wood	cord	0 0 0	0 12 6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, Four Dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to be paid in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers who receive this paper by the post, are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice should they wish to discontinue their Subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsequent.
5 lines & under,	2s. 6d	7 1-2d.
6 to 10 lines,	5	1 3

All exceeding 10 lines, 6d per line, the first insertion, and 2d every subsequent. No advertisement above 10 lines, will be charged less than 5s. for the first insertion. A great allowance made for advertisements inserted for 6 months or more, provided it is so stated when the advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - *Glengary.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - - - *New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq. - - *Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - *Toronto.*
R. Hatt, Esq. - - - *Ancaster.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - *Niagara*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - *Queenston*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - *Long-Point*
M. Burwell, Esq. - - *Port Talbot*
W. Hands, Esq. - - *Sandwich*
J. Wilson, Esq. - - *Amherstburg.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

Council Office

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. III. YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1819. No. 50.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Thursday the ninth day of December instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-sixth day of October last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament, to the ninth day of December instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Tuesday the Eighteenth day of January next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness our trusty and well-beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the sixtieth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Shear or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Burford; and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Aleseas, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to John Levy Jacobs or his representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number one hundred and forty five in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, otherwise it will be thrown open and granted to another applicant.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15th Nov. 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN SCOUTE, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to the west half of lot number six, in the sixth concession of the Township of Ernest Town, within six months from this date, otherwise the same will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying two Townships of Land, containing about 70,000 acres each, in the Western District, bounded on the East by the division line between the London and Western Districts, on the South by the Moravian Township and the Townships of Camden and Chatham, on the West by the Shawanese Township, and on the North by the Northern Boundary of the last mentioned Township, produced on an East course until it intersects the division line between the said Districts.

Also for the survey of the Shawanese Township above mentioned.

To be paid for in land by a per centage on the Land Surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this Office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

Likewise, a Township situate on the South side of Kempenfeet Bay, and bounded Easterly by the Western shore of Lake Simcoe.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbrooke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Executive Council Office,
York, 17th Nov. 1819.

WHEREAS the present Lease of the FERRY from the Town of Kingston to Point Frederic, will expire on the 24th day of June next,

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, That Sealed Proposals for a New Lease, to be given to the highest bidder, will be received at this Office until the 10th of June, 1820.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Cl.

Executive Council Office,
York, 19th Nov. 1819

WHEREAS a considerable Population has grown up at Amherstburgh, in the Western District, upon the Faith of Licences of Occupation from the Officers commanding at the Post, the Town Plot being considered part of the Military Reserve; His Excellency, desirous to quiet the possession of the Inhabitants of the said Town of Amherstburgh, has caused a Report to be made to him, of the Lots occupied therein, the names of the present Tenants, and the authority under which they hold;

NOTICE is hereby given, that such Persons having just claim, who are desirous to receive legal Confirmation thereof, may transmit to the Clerk of the Executive Council the several Documents under which they Hold, in order to receive Grants of their respective Lots, in like manner and upon the same Terms as other Town Lots are usually Granted.

By Order of His Excellency
The Lieutenant Governor,
In Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

NOTICE.

BOOKS of Subscription for the Bank of Kingston are now open at the Store of Messrs Wood and Anderson.

York 1st Sept. 1819.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to Henry Dream, either by note or book account are hereby notified to make payment on or before the first of November next, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney, as no longer indulgence can be given.

HENRY DREAN.

York, Oct 20th 1819. 48—4.

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. THOS. HAMILTON, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods
AND
Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES, IN CASH,

will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American Bank Notes

exchanged, at a small discount.

tf—12.

MR. GEORGE O'BRYAN.

STOCCO WORKER & PLASTERER.

Late of the County of Tipperary, Ireland.

SHOULD this advertisement meet the Eye of the above named young man, he is hereby informed, that agreeable to his invitation contained in a letter dated York, U. C. in October last, his sister has arrived in this country; but, to her inexpressible mortification, every enquiry for him at York, has proved ineffectual, but in the hope that he may still reside in this Province, or in a situation where this advertisement may come under his notice, his sister takes this method of acquainting him, that she is now residing at Messrs. Figgot & Gurnetts, Ancaster, U. C. where she trust he will instantly repair & relieve her mind from the excessive grief, which the disappointment alluded to has occasioned.

Should any person be able to give Miss O'Bryan any information respecting her brother, they would confer on her an inestimable favor, if they would do so, by means of a letter to her as above.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

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4th Concession. }

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R. C. HORNE
Sec. Ag. Soc. U. C.

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Amherstburg, Fort George, Chippawa, Queenston, York, Kingston, Brockville, Bath, Richmond, Glengary,	on or about the 24th Aug. Nov. Feb. May, *at each year*
Montreal, Chambly, St. Johns Drummondville, William Henry, Three Rivers, Kamouraska, and on the line of communication to New Brunswick & other places near at Quebec	on or about the 10th Sept. Dec. Mar. June, of each year.

Commissary General's Office,
Quebec, Aug. 18, 1819.

STRAYED.

ONE Yoke of Steer came into the pasture of the Subscriber about two weeks since. The owner is desired to prove property, pay the charges and take them away.

L. STOUGHTENBOROUGH.

York, 5th Nov. 1819. 3w49

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exr's in
JAMES HAMILTON, } Trust.

Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 45—tf.

Notice to Builders.

PROPOSALS for building, by Contract, a BRICK HOSPITAL in the Town of York, will be received at the Post Office, by William Allen, Esq. where a Plan, Elevation, and particular description of the intended Building, may be seen, and any information respecting it, obtained.

Proposals to be given in within one month from this date.

York, 24th November, 1819. 48

...exander Tholin, I have seiz-...en in execution all that parcel ...land, lying and being in the ...of Vaughan, in the Home Dis-...part of Lot No. 31, in the ...sion of the said Township of ...on Yonge Street, and near ...lls, containing by admeasure-...cres, be the same more or ...ber with a good frame House ...nd other out Houses thereon ...l of which property will be ...djudged to the highest bidder ...uction, on Monday the third ...y 1820, at the Mansion House ...e Town of York, at the hour ...ck in the forenoon.

SAM'L. RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
...iff's Office,
...t July, 1819.

Any person or persons having ...im on the above property, by ...or other right of incumbrance, ...y advertised to give notice ...e said Sheriff, previous to the ...

...General Land Agency Office,
York, 24th May, 1819.

Subscribers offer for sale the ...rmentioned Lands, viz.

...District, Upper Canada.

WHITBY,
28 — 4th Con- } 500 Acres
29, — 4th do. }
8,—6th do. }

SCARBORO',
..., in 1st Concession, } 400 do.
..., — 4th do. }

CLARKE,
..., & 4 in the 1st } 200 do.
... & 4th— 2d }
... & 4th— 3d }

HAMILTON,
..., in 4th Concession } 400.
..., do }

BENJAMIN GEALE,
JAMES FITZ-GIBBON

...and for Sale.

...Hundred acres in the ...nship of Whitchurch, ...ng of Lots No. 13 and 14 ...th concession, and No. ...e seventh concession, to ...ld together or separate. ...easy terms of payment ...given. For particulars, ...at this office. ...1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

...CE OF PROVISION, &c.

...York Market during the last ...week.

Dollar at 5s.

...PER.	FROM £. s. d.	TO £. s. d.
...lb.	0 0 3	0 0 4
——	0 0 4	0 0 5
——	0 0 4	0 0 6
——	0 0 5	0 0 6
pair	0 0 0	0 2 0
each	0 0 0	0 7 6
——	0 0 0	0 3 9
lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7 1-2
——	0 1 0	0 1 3
doz.	0 0 0	0 1 0
bush.	0 0 0	0 3 9
——	0 0 0	0 3 9
——	0 0 0	0 2 0
——	0 0 0	0 2 0
——	0 0 0	0 1 3
s head	0 0 0	0 0 3
...wt.	0 0 0	0 15 0
...bl.	0 0 0	1 5 0
...lb.	0 0 0	0 1 0
——	0 0 0	0 1 0
...ton	0 0 0	4 0 0
...cord	0 0 0	0 12 6

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FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

A snug party.—The friends of Mr Bailey, the unsuccessful candidate at the late Wilts election, gave a dinner at Salisbury on Friday last, to the poor of that city, friends to their cause, which was held on a green, at the back of the house of J. Merris, Esq. *Two Thousand two hundred* persons sat down to a plentiful dinner of most excellent roast and boiled beef, vegetables of all descriptions, and a good store of plum pudding. Beside every plate stood a two penny loaf. On the table were a thousand new tin cups (made for that occasion) indented with "Astley for ever." and which were given to the people. To every person was allotted a quart of ale, and a quart of stingo. The booth, which extended nearly round the field, was in length 800 feet; the width was sufficient to admit of two rows of tables, four rows of persons and ample space for those who were desirous of witnessing the gratifying scene to view it with comfort. Mr. Alderman Goddard presided, and a great number of highly respectable characters were present. The whole was conducted with the utmost order and regularity.

The warm baths of Julian, the sole relic of Roman architecture in Paris, have lately become an object of so much interest there, that a considerable part of a street is to be pulled down, to give a fuller view of them. This structure was erected by Julian (the apostate) in the year 357, in imitation of the baths of Diocletian at Rome.

FRANKFORT, Sept 2.

Whilst the King of Bavaria is occupied in reducing his army, Austria, on the contrary, is making preparations which begin to engage seriously the attention of Germany. The army of that power has just received an addition of eighty thousand men, raised by the late levy; and a second levy is even spoken of. To this increase of military force must be added, all the battallions of the landwher, which are armed and equipped, and only wait an order to join the troops of the line. The minister of war has caused 4000 horses to be purchased in Holstein, which are destined to remount the heavy cavalry. The artillery regiments have been completed to their full effective. Though, as yet, the points at which these forces will assemble be not known, it is thought that they will be directed towards Galicia. It is rumored that the cabinet of Vienna has conceived very serious alarms for this rich province. Has the project of the emperor Alexander, already so often announced, of re-constituting the kingdom of Poland, given offence to the Austrian government?

VIENNA, Aug. 29.

A camp of military exercise will be formed at Pest, in the course of next month. Troops of every arm are already on their march to that place. There is no other military movement in the Austrian monarchy, and nothing indicates the least misunderstanding between our court and the neighboring powers.

Not long before Mr. Garrick left Paris in 1765, several persons of the first distinction of both sexes, English & French, met by appointment at the hotel de——, Mr. and Mrs. Garrick and Mademoiselle Clairon were of the party. The conversation turned for some time on the belles lettres, in which the merits of several eminent writers were discussed with equal judgement and candor; many critical observations were made on the action and eloquence of the English and French theatres; and at the request of this very brilliant circle, La Clairon and Garrick consented to exhibit various specimens of their talents, which produced much entertainment. This friendly contest lasted a considerable time, with great animation on both sides.—The company loudly declared their approbation in the strongest terms of the two exhibitors. It was remarkable that the French gave the preference to Mr Garrick, and the English, with equal politeness, adjudged the victory to Mademoiselle Clairon; but, as the greater part of the former were little acquainted with the English language, Mr. G. was induced to relate a fact, and afterwards to exhibit it by action, which happened in one of the provinces of France, at a time he was there, and of which he had been an eye witness.—"A father," said he, "was fondling his child at an open window, whence they looked into the street; by one unlucky effort, the child sprung from his father's arms, fell upon the ground, and died upon the spot.—What followed (he said) was the language of nature." He immediately threw himself into the attitude in which the father appeared at the time the child leaped out of his arms. The influence that a father's agony produced on such a company, and exhibited by this darling son of nature, in the silent but expressive anguish of sorrow, is easier to be imagined than expressed; let it suffice to say, that the greatest astonishment was succeeded by abundance of tears. As soon as the company had recovered from their agitation, Mademoiselle Clairon caught Mr. Garrick in her arms, and kissed him; then turning to Mrs. Garrick, she apologised for her conduct, by saying it was an involuntary mark of her applause.—

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Comets.—According to the calculations of the learned astronomer of Bremen, M Olbers, after a lapse of 28,000 years, a comet will approach to the earth to the same proximity as the moon; after 4,000,000 years it will approach to the distance of 7,700 geographical miles, and then, if its attraction equals that of the earth, the waters of the ocean will be elevated 13,000 feet, and a deluge will necessarily ensue; after a lapse of 220,000,000 years it will clash with the earth, and what the consequences will be is easy to determine.

Carrier Pigeons.—The Flemish papers have recently contained accounts of the late annual competition of the society of pigeon fanciers at Antwerp. On this occasion thirty-two pigeons, with the word *Antwerp*, in ribed on their wings, were despatched from the above city to London, whence they were sent back with answers, their wings being previously countermarked with the word *London*.—The custom of training pigeons to convey letters from one place to another, is prevalent in all parts of the east, but particularly in a vast number of pigeons for the purpose of carrying letters on occasions when extraordinary speed is necessary.—They fly from one extremity of his dominions to the other. By this mode of conveyance the consul of Alexandria, daily sends despatches to Aleppo in five hours, though couriers oc upy a whole day in proceeding from one town to the other. The caravans travel ing through Arabia, maintain communications with Arab soverei ns, by means of pigeons with letters fastened under their wings. These messengers fly with extraordinary rapidity, and return with fresh speed to the place where they have been reared. They are frequently observed lying with their backs on the sand, with their bills open to receive the morning dew, and recover breath. Pliny mentions, that pigeons were emp oyed to introduce letters into Mutin, (Modena,) when that place was besieged by Mark Antony. they were also employed in 1574 at the siege of Harlem, and in 1775, at that of Leyden. The prince of Orange, when the latter siege was rais d, determined that the pigeons should be maintained at the public expense, and that at their death they should be embalmed and preserved in the town house, as a perpetual mark of gratitude.

October 2.

The late Elections in France.—The Paris papers of Friday reached us yesterday. The Gazette de France and the Journal des Debats give loose to the most gloomy forebodings with respect to the future fate of France. The former expresses an opinion, that, "if the spirit which presided at the late elections, passes into the chamber, there is no doubt but the municipal system, to be discussed this year, will have for its object to overthrow royal authority and property, and to place power in the hands of provincial revolutionists. We shall see at the head of the police, persons who will endeavour to gain the good will of their constituents, by attacks upon the throne and priesthood, and by taking vengeance on the men of 1815." The Journal des Debats continues in the same strain, and says, "While the present law continues, elections will become more and more hostile to the house of Bourbon."

LOUISBERG, Aug. 31.

The Commissioners of the King and of the States of Wirtemberg have now concluded their deliberations on the plan of a Constitution. The articles of this Act, which are proposed in common, are already distributed among the members of the Assembly of the States in proportion as the sheets are printed, in order to facilitate the omissions when the Sittings are commenced. The following are the principal points of this Act:—

1. All the integral parts of the kingdom are to form an inseparable whole, and are united under one and the same Constitution.

2. In case that in future the kingdom should receive a new accession of territory, whether by exchange, sale, or any other manner, this accession shall be admitted to a joint participation in the Constitution. That is to be regarded as an accession of territory which the King acquires not only from his own person, but by the employment of the resources of the State, or with the express stipulation that such territory is an integral part of the kingdom.

3. The kingdom of Wirtemberg makes a part of the Germanic Confederation, consequently all the organic resolutions of the Diet which concern the constitutional relations of Germany, or the general relations of the Burgher German States, have also the force of laws for Wirtemberg, when they have been published by the King. However, the constitutional co-operation of the States is necessary in the means of carrying into execution the obligations founded on their resolutions.—*German Papers, September* 10.

One of the most interesting volumes of the season, is Mr. TROTTER's work descriptive of his *Walks in Ireland* within the four last years.

Mr. ACTON, the industrious chemist, has published a *Description of the Progress of Manufacturing Coal-gas, with Plans of the Gas-works in London, and other Towns*; which, as elucidating a discovery recently established, and applied to grand public utility, is entitled to the notice of the curious and scientific of all nations.

Mr. John Scott, author of a Visit to Paris, &c. has just returned from the Continent, after an absence of upwards of two years, with abundant stores of information, which he is preparing for publication, under the title of Italy in 1818 & 1819; comprising remarks, critical and descriptive, on its manners, national character, political condition, literature, and arts.

Germany.—The University at Vienna contains 955 students; that of Berlin 942; Leipsic 911; Prague 350; Gottingen 770; Tubingen 696; Landshut 640, Jena 634; Halle 530; Breslaw 366; Heidelberg 353; Giesen 251; Marburg 197; Rostock 180; Kiel 107; & Greifswald 55.

The following statement of the progressive increase of the Dock Duties of Liverpool, during the last seven years, proves the high reputation of that port.

Years	Ships	Tonnage.	Duties
1813	5941	647,427	£505,177 13 2
1814	5706	547,436	50,741 2 3
1815	6440	709,849	70,916 8 8
1816	6988	774,288	92,647 10 9
1817	6779	753,695	16 6
1818	6779	784,690	98,553 8 3
1819	7849	867,318	119,127 1 8

Enquiries having for some time been continued respecting the publication of the Second Volume of Dr. Syntax, the public are respectfully informed, that, in the course of the autumn, its future peregrinations will be offered to its attention, by the same author and the same artists.

Sweden.—According to certain researches just made in Sweden, on the different kinds of wood indigenous to the country, it is ascertained that the birch reaches the farthest north, growing beyond the 70th degree; the pine reaches to the 69th; the fir tree to the 68th; the osier, willow, aspine, and quince, to the 66th; the cherry and apple-tree to the 63d; the oak to the 60th; and the beech to the 57th: while the lime tree, ash, elm, poplar, and walnut, are only to be found in Scania.

The famous Melchior, of Spain, that he might want neither men nor money, has adopted this singular expedient: He sends to persons whom he knows to be in easy circumstances, bills of exchange ready prepared for some thousands of reals, to each, in proportion to his fortune, and commands them to accept the bills at one, two, or three months. The acceptors, knowing the danger they would encounter by permitting their signatures to remain out, pay the bills regularly as they become due. But it, during the time between the acceptance and the time of payment, the acceptor should send one or two men to Melchior's band, they are exonerated, and the bills returned to them.

Sir John Sinclair, in a letter lately published, after lamenting the ravages made on our wheat crops by the *rust* covering the plant with black spots, by which, it is presumed the mildew is meant, proposes the use of saline manures, as the only remedy, after many others, particularly a steep of the sulphate of copper, has been tried. This salt manure, the Right Hon. Baronet calls a new remedy, and cites various experiments to prove its success exclusive of the assumed fact, that the disease is unknown on lands upon the coast washed by the sea, and by consequence benefited by the impregnation. Of this fact our former readers who inhabit the sea coast will be the best judges. One instance is given of a treble crop of wheat from the use of salt as a manure, and a superior crop of clover afterwards. Ten bushels 25lbs. of salt were used in one experiment, and 12 bushels 21 lbs in another, to the statute acre.—Such were the highest quantities. From 30 to 40 bushels of fossil salt, are required to manure an acre of fallow. After it has remained for a few days afterwards well incorporated with the soil, before the wheat is sown. Any farmer desirous of making trial of salt, may obtain it at Liverpool, by sending thither to the merchant a certificate from an Excise officer in his neighbourhood.—That salt is an excellent manure, is known on immemorial experience; whether it be also probably an efficacious preventative of mildew, is submitted to the judgment of the practical farmer who has attended to the invariable effects of atmospheric influence.

TO BANISH CROWS OFF NEW-SOWN CORN.—Take a crow, pull the long feathers out of the wings, then dig a hole 5 feet in circumference, and a foot deep, in the midst of the field, stick the feathers round the edge of the hole, and then throw in the carcase, and not a crow will light in the field, until the seed is out of danger.

The infant daughter of the duchess of Berri has been baptized by the name of *Louisa Maria Theresa D'Artois Mademoiselle*. This is the third accouchement of the duchess, in little more than two years; and the hopes of the kingdom continue suspicious, that from this stock the future heirs of the Bourbon dynasty will proceed. It has been erroneously stated that her royal highness is only 16 years old.—She was born in 1798.—*French paper.*

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

In the *Free Press*, of the 17th ult. published at Halifax by Mr WARD, is a long article upon the reduction of the Naval Yard at that place, which concludes as follows:—

"In conclusion *we will now state what we understand to be the cause of this impolitic measure*; and in doing so we beg our readers will not suppose that in attributing it to Sir JAMES COCKBURN, we are actuated by motives of personal hostility. The idea of imputing to him the odium of this transaction did not occur to us; but originated in a quarter where better information was to be had upon the subject. It appears that considerable discussion had taken place between the Committee of Finance of the House of Commons and the Navy Board, upon the great expence of supporting two Yards in America; and it was not determined upon which should be reduced when Sir JAMES arrived in England.—The public will recollect the promises which he made the people of Bermuda in his replies to the addresses presented to him at his departure; which were republished in some of the prints of this town, God knows for what purpose, unless they were meant to warn us of approaching danger. Those promises he most probably fulfilled by advising his brother, Sir GEO. COCKBURN, who is one of the efficient Lords of the Admiralty, to retain the Bermuda Yard. Sir George we believe was never in Halifax, and therefore could not be aware of the importance of its Naval establishment or of the extent of the sacrifice."

Bermuda Gazette.

GREAT FIRE.

Extract of a letter, dated Wilmington, N. C. Nov. 5.

"Yesterday morning about 5 o'clock, we were alarmed by the cry of fire—when we turned out, we witnessed the severest calamity of the kind that ever happened here. It commenced (and is supposed to be the act of an incendiary) near Urquhart's store, at the corner of Dock-street, and continued to rage with unabated fury, both north and south, for 4 hours, leaving but 3 or 4 houses standing in 4 squares. Between Market and Orange st. and from the river up to Second-street, and even beyond those bounds, a few houses are destroyed.—Luckily, from the lightness of the wind and the considerable exertions, the flames which severs times communicated to the town market house and court house, were extinguished; otherwise the north side, including the custom house and banks, must have also gone. The loss of property, including merchandize, &c. is immense; it cannot be estimated at less than half a million, and comparatively speaking but little insured. Some time after the fire had subsided, a most melancholy accident occurred—poor Farquar M'Cera incautiously adventured within the walls of a warehouse which fell and crushed him to death; when found, he was dreadfully mangled. During the fire no lives were lost nor did any serious accident happen.

The number of houses burnt is said to be two hundred.

In 1818, flour and grain to the amount of $58,985,284, were imported into G. Britain. Now none is imported for domestic consumption. Will not this great saving relieve England from a portion of her pecuniary distress.

It has been calculated that the quantity of work done by machinery in England would require 400,000,000 of laborers, without such machinery.

Late reports from the Spanish Maine mention that a revolutionary army was within 20 miles of the city of Carthagena.

The Jamaica Courant, of Sept. 16th says—"That according to advices there are 1000 royal troops in Carthagena city and 300 in advance of it—that the resources gained by Bolivar at Santa Fee, will enable him to raise an army of from 8 to 10,000 men with which he intended to proceed against Popayan—that M'Gregor, with three vessels and 4 or 500 troops, was to sail from Aux Cayes about Sept. 10, supposed for Santa Martha—and that lord Cochrane had offered eight Spaniards for each British officer taken at Porto Bello; fifteen for col. Raffer, and 10 for a Mr. Moore.

The National Intelligencer represents that there are very few federalists chosen to the 16th congress. It should rather say, they are nearly all federalists. For the democrats have embraced most of the federal sentiments—and the bases of others have been removed. Differences, hereafter, if any rise, will be designated by other terms, and defended by associates not exclusively of any "old schools."

The commissioners appointed by the states of Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio, to examine the falls in Ohio river, have recommended a canal on the Kentucky side, at Louisville, which will be only 700 poles in length, while on the Indiana side one of 1100 poles would have been required.

In the popular meetings, in lord George Gordon's time, the British ministry were accused of not employing the military in season—and history shews what followed. At this day of multitudinous assemblages and popular excitement in England, it is said the military have been employed too soon.

In the short space of but little more than a single week, four governors have been numbered with the dead. If in holy writ it was recorded on the death of Abner, *that a great man had fallen in Israel*, we may take up the same lamentation, and say, not only has a great man this day fallen in Israel, but this day have four of our great and good men fallen in America—men who occupied a large space in the public eye," and whose virtues and talents will long be had in grateful remembrance by the American people.

Governor BARRY, of Georgia, was in office at his death.

Governor JOHNSTON of Maryland, was the first governor of that state.

Governor SNYDER, of Pennsylvania, retired from office at the conclusion of his constitutional term in 1817.

Governor STRONG, of Massachusetts, was for many years the chief magistrate of that commonwealth, and declined a re-election in 1816.

The papers by yesterday's mail add the name of a fifth governor to the list of those exalted men who have within so short a period, closed their earthly existence and descended to the grave. The hon. THOMAS SIM LEE, was the second governor of the state of Maryland. He died on the 9th inst. in Frederick co. Md. aged 75 years.

In mentioning in a late paper the names of the governors of several of the states lately deceased, that of Governor LANGDON, of New-Hampshire, was inadvertionally omitted. His death took place in September. He is the sixth governor whose decease has been recorded in the short space of a few weeks, and that too at a time of general and universal health throughout our country.

The legislature of Tennessee have unanimously voted an appropriation of $500.000 for the improvement of the navigation of the rivers of that state.

A French ship with 3000 barrels of flour, direct from France, arrived at Havanna on the 20th ult.

HERKIMER, Nov. 11.

Distressing Accident.—On Saturday evening last, two very promising children of Valentine Gill, Esq. of this village, one a boy of 7 years old, the other an only daughter, aged 4 years, were found drowned, in a rain water cistern, near the door of their parent's dwelling.—They had been absent but a short time before they were discovered, lifeless—the female floating upon the water, which was more than five feet deep in the cistern. Two physicians were immediately called in, and unremitted exertions were continued for an hour or more to resuscitate the lifeless bodies, but in vain. Thus, at the same moment, was an almost distracted mother, in the absence of her husband, and among strangers, called to witness the heartrending spectacle of *two* of her dear children, drawn from a watery grave, within a few feet of where she had constantly been—and this, too, in consequence of the inattention of some person in leaving the cistern uncovered. Her situation can better be imagined than described.—And it should prove a solemn warning to all against *carelessness*. The bodies of the children were interred on Monday, in one grave, and the crowd of persons attending at the house, and the long train of the funeral procession, evinced that the sympathies of our citizens were in full force, and directed to their proper object—the afflicted and distressed.

We are happy to hear that arrangements are in promising train, for establishing an elegant steam ship, to ply between Boston and Portland.

Mr. Henry Hall, of Dennis, Cape Cod, has undertaken to cultivate cranberries, in patches or gardens, and has been very successful. Several barrels have been ordered to New-York, where they are commended as remarkably high flavored and excellent.

The Virginia Intelligencer in remarking on Hunt's late triumphs in London, says, "It is scarcely six months, we believe, since this same Hunt was stoned from the Westminster hustings by the same populace."

It seems that orator Hunt exercises a citizen's privilege in every town in England which he pleases to visit—and enjoys the freedom of speech to great extent. This is not the best proof of excessive tyranny in England.—How much more liberty could be found in the other European nations?

Some persons have supposed the disturbances at elections in London, were partly occasioned by their not being frequent—but the riots at the choice of a lord Mayor, an annual officer, seem not to support this idea.

From the Hartford Mirror, Nov. 15.

Explosion.—Early on Saturday morning the 6th inst. the extensive powder

manufactory, belonging to [illegible] Jr. in Canton, took fire [illegible] from the friction of the ma[illegible] fore the fire was discovered [illegible] cated to the powder, which [illegible] and in an adjoining storehou[illegible] to about 400 barrels. The [illegible] of course tremendous, and [illegible] heard and felt in this city. [illegible] workmen had just entered [illegible] of the door, at the moment [illegible] ston's shoulder explosion took [illegible] same manufactory, a little [illegible] year since.

We understand that the [illegible] about ten miles west of Spr[illegible] Jersey, which caught fire [illegible] weeks since is still burning, [illegible] but 3,000 acres of timber [illegible] destroyed. The inhabitants [illegible] near the Swamp, suffer very [illegible] the smoke.—*Gaz.*

BOSTON

We have again to record [illegible] tion by fire of three valuable [illegible] situated on the water's edge [illegible] side of the causeway. The [illegible] cently five rope walks remain [illegible] with one another, but a few [illegible] extending nearly a quarter [illegible] length, and having large stor[illegible] the southern extremity. [illegible] these rope walks belonging to [illegible] low Lewis, which was burnt [illegible] evening of the 9th ult. [illegible] mostly rebuilt. The fire on [illegible] vening first broke out near the [illegible] extremity of the fourth [illegible] spread with surprising rapidity [illegible] whole length. The wind [illegible] freshly from the north, shifting [illegible] nally a little to the west, and [illegible] minutes the three middle buildings [illegible] entirely enveloped in flames. [illegible] house of flame was driven with [illegible] lence upon the store houses at [illegible] ern extremity, so that no effort [illegible] save them.

It was only by the most strenuous exertions of the fire-wardens, [illegible] and citizens, that the progress of the [illegible] tion was stayed here. [illegible] buildings on the south side of [illegible] street, opposite to the store [illegible] in the greatest danger of destruction. The whole southern part of [illegible] imminently exposed. The [illegible] were strongly built, and though [illegible] fire proof, but the heat was so great that the safeguards proved ineffectual. With them was consumed a large [illegible] of valuable stock.

FROM THE FARMER'S REGISTER.

The management of live stock on farms considered.

In the important branch of [illegible] cy, namely, the management [illegible] stock, great improvement is [illegible] ster—and however much the [illegible] of agriculture may be [illegible] late years, I am of opinion we [illegible] backward on the head; that [illegible] comparatively few arable [illegible] would not maintain and fatten a [illegible] quantity of stock; and perhaps [illegible] three, four or five times the pre[illegible] ber, without lessening the [illegible] of grain. The advantages [illegible] such an increase of stock to [illegible] to be overlooked, and call loudly [illegible] tention.

Upon arable farms live stock [illegible] really considered as a secondary [illegible] and the quantity kept is usually small. According to the old [illegible] husbandry, this must be the case [illegible] by a proper combination of green [illegible] such as tares, clover, and buckwheat in summer; turnips, carrots, potatoes and kale for winter; it is possible for the tillage farmer to [illegible] and fatten a quantity of stock equal to [illegible] grazier, on the same number of acres, admitting the soil to be of a similar quality.

To do this, I grant, a considerable capital is absolutely necessary. The whole expence of an arable farm, added to that of a grazing farm, the purchase of stock for breeding, &c. will probably found that the latter is the most profitable; indeed, where bred cannot be too strenuously recommended in animals of every description, would here remark, that size is not always a criterion of excellence in any stock; and that a great object of the farmer ought to be, to gain the greatest possible weight of animal food, from a given quantity of [illegible] table. If, therefore, three cattle, the small breed, can be fattened to the weight, in less time, and upon less food than two of a larger breed, the former ought to be preferred.

The arable farmer should raise a sufficient supply of green food as will enable him to keep all his horses, cattle and sheep in the farm yard throughout the year, except very young stock, which appear to me to answer quite as well in confinement. These, however, are more beneficial in the sheep pasture, which requires only the same fences as for young enclosures, is an object of some moment. This is, beyond question, the most economical mode of using clover. One acre of red clover, mowed and given to the farm yard, will, I suspect, afford more sustenance in the summer, than three acres of grass land pastured.

Still feeding I consider preferable to giving cattle food in racks

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g *Accident.*—On Saturday , two very promising chilentine Gill, Esq. of this vilboy of 7 years old, the other ughter, aged 4 years, were ned, in a ruin water cistern, or of their parent's dwelling, been absent but a short time were discovered, lifeless—loating upon the water, which han five feet deep in the cis- physicians were immediate- , and unremitted exertions ued for an hour or more to he lifeless bodies, but in vain. e same moment, was an alcted mother, in the absence band, and among strangers, ness the heartrending spec- of her dear children, drawn y grave, within a few feet of ad constantly been—and this, sequence of the inattention of in leaving the cistern uncoe situation can better be imadescribed.——And if should eem warning to all against

The bodies of the children on Monday, in one he crowd of persons attendhouse, and the long train of procession, evinced that the of our citizens were in full irected to their proper bjected and distressed.

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I am, &c.

CHARLES HOWARD.

Melbourne Farm, near Pocklington, }
30th December, 1809. }

THE DOG OF GALLOWAY.—The following remarkable instance of animal sagacity, occurred a short time ago; while one of the Dalbeattie carriers was on his way to Dumfries, he had occasion to stop at some houses by the road side, in the way of his business, leaving his cart and horse upon the public road, under the protection of a passenger and a trusty dog. Upon his return, he missed a led horse, belonging to a gentleman in the neighbourhood, which he had tied to the end of the cart, and likewise one of the female passengers. On inquiry he was informed, that during his absence the female who had been anxious to try the mettle of the poney, had mounted it, and that the animal had set off at full speed The carrier expressed much anxiety for the safety of the young woman, at the same time he cast an expressive look at his dog. Oscar observed his master's eye, and aware of its meaning, instantly set off in pursuit of the pony, which he came up with soon after he passed the first toll-bar on the Dalbeattie road, when he made a sudden spring, seized the bridle, and held the animal fast. Several people having observed the circumstance, and the perilous situation of the girl, came to relieve her: Oscar, however, notwithstanding their repeated endeavours, would not quit his hold, and the pony was actually led into the stable with the dog till such time that the carrier should arrive. Upon the carrier entering the stable, Oscar wagged his tail in token of satisfaction, and immediately relinquished the bridle to his master.

FROM LOWER-CANADA.

MONTREAL, Nov. 27.

The law against the disgusting practice of Charivaries, has lately been put in force in this city. A Blacksmith by the name of J. Valiquette, was found guilty of the practical Agriculturist, going through the St. Antoine Suburb, under disguise, and crying Charivarie; for all of which offence he was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of 20 shilling and costs. A few salutary examples of this sort would put an effectual stop to this disgraceful custom.

We understand some enterprising individuals, who possess the lands, near the Cross, at the foot of the Current St. Mary, have in the determination to form a Building Lots, for the purpose of laying out the grounds in Building Lots, and establishing the scite of a Town that place. This is a plan which will doubt be productive of considerable lument to those concerned, and ultimately beneficial to the public at large.

This town is to be designated by the old Indian name, *Hochelaga*, and will include the ruins of that old village. There are few places possessed of more advantages, from nature, and capable of greater improvement from art, as the scite of a Town, than this. It lies at the head of the navigation of the St. Lawrence; vessels from the sea may at all times reach it, when the river is navigable, without being subjected to the delay of ascending the current. The river here forms a capacious bay, with safe anchorage for any number of vessels, and of any burden. It will include the point where the Lachine Canal will disembogue into the St. Lawrence. While these and many other circumstances give it a decided advantage over the scite of Montreal; its proximity to that city will be the means of producing for it a rapid growth and increase its prosperity. A proper degree of liberality in the present holders of the ground, will soon render this a favorite resort for all men, whose circumstances and employment, allow their residing at a short distance from town. While its advantages in a commercial point of view, will make many establish themselves there in that line. This will be more obvious when the La-Chine Canal goes into operation.

Longueuil Traverse.—The steamboat which plies between Longueuil and the opposite shore, is we understand, very lucrative; clearing, after a deduction of all expenses, about £8 per day, on an average. So certain is this, that the sum expended in her construction has been offered to her proprietor by a person noted for acuteness & foresight in dealing; but has been refused by the latter, who demands an additional £50 to reimburse him for the cost of an apartment erected on the deck, devoted to the purposes of a canteen. He is probably disposed to the sale, from an appreh-nsion that his profits will no are diminution to considerable by the competition of the steam-boat recently launched at Boucherville. But, to those who have observed the number of batt-aux formerly employed in the passage; and the more considerable number of persons, vehicles and cattle whom the present facility of conveyance, induces; it will readily appear, that a handsome revenue may be derived from both. If the steam-boat ascends the current to the New-Market, she will probably be preferred by the market people from Longueuil and its vicinity; who bringing no vehicles and having baskets to carry, have, at present, a fatiguing walk from the landing place to the city. But those who, coming to Longueuil from the interior, bring with them vehicles, (and who can therefore reach the market in a short time after disembarcation) will prefer a passage in the team-boat to the slower and more expensive process of ascending the current. If the steam-boat does not ascend the current, she will still, from her greater celerity, have the majority of foot-passengers; but, in return, the superior dimensions of the team-boat will secure her the conveyance of large droves of cattle. Thus, neither will prevent a reasonable profit on the capital employed in the other, and the public will be accommodated while the enterprising proprietors are enriched.

Can. Cour.

On the 19th ult. the transport brig Importer, arrived at St. John's, N. F. from Cork, with a Company of the 7th Batt. Royal Artillery, under the command of Capt. Eaddy, who had been stationed there thirty years ago; of which as said, not a man now remains in the corps, who original belonged to it on its arrival there.—Captains Faddy and Crawley have exchanged; and the latter returns to England.

From the Quebec Gazette.

We have occasionally inserted in this paper extracts from the Letters of AGRICOLA, originally published in the Acadian Recorder at Halifax. The whole of these Letters, it will be seen by an advertisement in this day's Gazette, are about to be published in a more permanent and useful form. Having perused them as they reached us in the Recorder, we think it but justice on this occasion, to say, that they contain a tremendous practical exposition of the System of Agriculture now followed in the North of Scotland, adapted to the climate and circumstances of Nova Scotia is not only in this respect, however, that the Letters of Agricola will be valuable through the whole of the Northern parts of this Continent. The Author, in these Letters, it will be seen by an advertisement in this day's Gazette, are about to be published in a more permanent and useful form. Having perused them as they reached us in the Recorder, we think it but justice on this occasion, to say, that they contain a tremendous practical exposition of the System of Agriculture now followed in the North of Scotland, adapted to the climate and circumstances of Nova Scotia is not only in this respect, however, that the Letters of Agricola will be valuable through the whole of the Northern parts of this Continent. The Author, which his writings have produced in Nova Scotia, is wonderful; but we shall hall let a far more competent authority than ours, speak on this subject. The Earl of DALHOUSIE, whose name will be dear to the inhabitants of Nova Scotia, as long as his successful exertions in the cause of Agriculture, will be remembered, has lately been pleased to honour the Author of these Letters, with a Gold Medal, as a reference being thereto had, will more fully appear.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir FREDERICK MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the sixtieth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

YORK, DECEMBER 9, 1819.

The Committee appointed at the last Meeting of the Society, for relieving strangers in distress, to digest a plan for carrying into the simplest practicable effect the benevolent offer of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, to supply the settling emigrants from Great Britain, with RATIONS through the Commissariat, upon payment by the Society of the actual cost thereof, beg leave to recommend the following arrangements as the result of their deliberations:—

1st.—That printed Tickets of recommendation for relief, (according to the annexed form prepared by this Committee,) be distributed among the Subscribers to the Society in proportion to their respective subscriptions for the current year.

2d.—That upon application of any distressed person, to become an object of the bounty, it is to be hoped due pains will be taken by every subscriber to whom such application may be made, to ascertain the actual necessity of the case previous to giving the applicant one of these recommendatory tickets.

3d.—That for the purpose of simplifying the distribution of these Rations by the Commissariat as well as of checking any undue attempt on the part of any applicant, to procure the relief in question from more than one subscriber, it is considered expedient that these recommendatory Tickets should be countersigned by the Treasurer or Secretary of the Society, previous to their becoming obligatory upon the Commissariat.

4th.—That therefore each applicant for relief upon proceeding from some one of the Subscribers to the Institution, a recommendatory Ticket, should at the same time be instructed to proceed therewith either to the Hon. & Revd. Dr. Strachan as Treasurer, or to R. C. Horne, Esquire, as Secretary of the Society, at the time pointed out in a subsequent regulation, for the purpose of having the name of one of these Gentlemen subscribed to the order upon the Commissariat, which is subjoined to the Ticket.

5th.—As these orders will of course be preserved by the Commissariat, as vouchers for the actual delivery of the Rations therein ordered, they will ultimately form claims upon the Society for the due payment of the amount of the charge founded thereupon; these claims are therefore to be discharged regularly every month by the Treasurer, upon the necessary abstract of distribution with its corresponding vouchers being furnished by the Commissariat.

6th.—That as well for the information of the Subscribers to the Institution, as for that of the applicants for relief, it is hereby notified, that a ration is intended to consist of one lb. of Bread or Flour & one lb. of fresh Beef, & that the following proportion of distribution will be adopted viz.

Men,	One Ration each per diem	
Women,	Half	do.
Children above 2 years of age,	a Third	do.
Children under 2 years of age,	a Quarter	do.

It is further notified, in consequence of arrangements, kindly acceded to by the Hon. & Revd. Dr. Strachan as Treasurer, and by R. C. Horne, Esq. as Secretary, and by F. J. Billings, Esq. as head of the Commissariat at this post, that *the two former* will generally be at home every morning at 10 o'clock (except Sundays,) for the purpose of countersigning the recommendatory Tickets; and *the latter* will be prepared to have Rations upon the butcher and Baker delivered at the Commissariat Store on the same days between the hours of 11 o'clock & 1 o'clock for such Tickets.

7th.—That Copies of these Regulations be printed and circulated among the subscribers to the Institution for their information and guidance and that their proportion of recommendatory Tickets do accompany the same.

All which is respectfully recommended by your Committee.

We have not seen more than two or three extracts from Agricola's Letter: the resolutions of which in a more permanent form, is announced in another part of this paper, but, judging from the reports we have read of them, and the very great effects produced in Nova Scotia, we think that the work will prove highly useful in this Province, and that every intelligent farmer ought to possess a copy. Subscriptions will be received at Mr. Dewson's, Bookseller, who will forward a list to the publisher in a few days.

DIED.—On Thursday last, after a very long illness, Mrs. Jarvis, wife of Stephen Jarvis, Esq. Register of the Home District.

Upper Canada Gazette.



UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all to whom these presents shall come, GREETING:

WHEREAS, it has been represented to us, that, the establishment of a Public Fair or Mart, in the Town of York, in the Home District of our said Province of Upper Canada, would tend greatly to the welfare, convenience, and prosperous advancement of the said District, NOW KNOW YE that in furtherance of so desirable an object, WE have thought fit, by our Letters Patent, bearing even date with these presents, to give and grant unto Samuel Ridout, Esquire, being our Sheriff in and for our Home District, and to his successors respectively (Sheriffs of the same for the time being,) to and for the resort and intercourse of our liege subjects of this Province of Upper Canada, All and singular the public Fair and Mart, and the right, privilege, advantage and franchise of keeping and holding a public Fair and Mart, as Stewards of the same respectively, at and within the Town of York, in the County of York, in the Home District aforesaid, at two different times in each and every year, that is to say, to begin and be holden on the third Monday in the month of May, and the first Monday in the month of October, and to continue at each time respectively for and during the space of six successive days and no longer—subject nevertheless to the conditions, provisions, payments for package and stallage, restrictions and limitations in our said Letters Patent contained, as reference being thereto had, will more fully appear.

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will long be had in grateful
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r BARUH, of Georgia, was in
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r JOHNSTON of Maryland, was
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r SNYDER, of Pennsylvania,
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ctional term in 1817.

r STRONG, of Massachusetts,
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sband, and among strangers,
itness the heartrending spec-
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had constantly been—and this,
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CHARLES HOWARD.

Melbourne Farm, near Pocklington, 30th December, 1800.

THE DOG OF GALLOWAY.—The following remarkable instance of animal sagacity, occurred a short time ago; while one of the Dalbeattie carriers was on his way to Dumfries, he had occasion to stop at some houses by the road side, in the way of his business, leaving his cart and horse upon the public road, under the protection of a passenger and a trusty dog. Upon his return, he missed a led horse, belonging to a gentleman in the neighbourhood, which he had tied to the end of the cart, and likewise one of the female passengers. On inquiry he was informed, that during his absence the female who had been anxious to try the mettle of the poney, had mounted it, and that the animal had set off at full speed The carrier expressed much anxiety for the safety of the young woman, at the same time he cast an expressive look at his dog Oscar observed his master's eye, and aware of its meaning, instantly set off in pursuit of the poney, which he came up with soon after he passed the first toll-bar on the Dalbeattie road, when he made a sudden spring, seized the bridle, and held the animal fast. Several people having observed the circumstance, and the perilous situation of the girl, came to relieve her: Oscar, however, notwithstanding their repeated endeavours, would not quit his hold, and the pony was actually led into the stable with the dog till such time that the carrier should arrive. Upon the carrier entering the stable, Oscar wagged his tail in token of satisfaction, and immediately relinquished the bridle to his master.

FROM LOWER-CANADA.

MONTREAL, Nov. 27.

The law against the disgusting practice of Charivaries, has lately been put in force in this city. A Blacksmith by the name of J. Valiquette, was found going through the St. Antoine Suburb, in disguise, and crying Charivarie; for which offence he was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of 20 shillings and costs. A few salutary examples of this sort would put an effectual stop to this disgraceful custom.

We understand some enterprising individuals, who possess the lands, near the Cross, at the foot of the Current St. Marie, have come to the determination of laying out the grounds in Building Lots, and establishing the scite of a Town at that place. This is a plan which will no doubt be productive of considerable emolument to those concerned, and ultimately beneficial to the public at large.

This town is to be designated by the old Indian name, *Hochelaga*, and will include the ruins of that old village. There are few places possessed of more advantages, from nature, and capable of greater improvement from art, as the scite of a Town, than this. It lies at the head of the navigation of the St. Lawrence; vessels from the sea may at all times reach it, when the river is navigable, without being subjected to the delay of ascending the current. The river here forms a capacious bay, with safe anchorage for any number of vessels, and of any burden. It will include the point where the Lachine Canal will disembogue into the St. Lawrence. While these and many other circumstances give it a decided advantage over the scite of Montreal; its proximity to that city will be the means of producing for it a rapid growth and increase its prosperity: A proper degree of liberality in the present holders of the ground, will soon render this a favorite resort for all men, whose circumstances and employment, allow their residing at a short distance from town. While its advantages in a commercial point of view, will make many establish themselves there in that line. This will be more obvious when the La-Chine Canal goes into operation.

Longueuil Traverse.—The steamboat which plies between Longueuil and the opposite shore, is we understand, very lucrative; clearing, after a deduction of all expenses, about £8 per day, on an average. So certain is this, that the sum expended in her construction has been offered to her proprietor by a person noted for acuteness & foresight in dealing; but has been refused by the latter, who demands an additional £50 to reimburse him for the cost of an apartment erected on the deck, devoted to the purposes of a canteen. He is probably disposed to the sale, from an apprehension that his profits will no more diminution to considerable by the competition of the steam-boat recently launched at Bourcherville. But, to those who have observed the number of bateaux formerly employed in the passage; and the more considerable number of persons, vehicles and cattle whom the present facility of conveyance, induces; it will readily appear, that a handsome revenue may be derived from both. If the steam-boat ascends the current to the New-Market, she will probably be preferred by the market people from Longueuil and its vicinity; who bringing no vehicles and having baskets to carry, have, at present, a fatiguing walk from the landing place to the city. But those who, coming to Longueuil from the interior, bring with them vehicles, (and who can therefore reach the market in a short time after their disimbarcation) will prefer a passage in the team-boat to the slower and more expensive process of ascending the current. If the steam-boat does not ascend the current, she will still, from her greater celerity, have the majority of foot-passengers; but, in return, the superior dimensions of the team-boat will ensure her the conveyance of large droves of cattle. Thus, neither will prevent a reasonable profit on the capital employed in the other, and the public will be accommodated while the enterprising proprietors are enriched.

Can. Cour.

On the 19th ult. the transport brig Inspector, arrived at St. John's, N. F. from Cork, with a Company of the 7th Batt. Royal Artillery, under the command of Capt. Crawley, to relieve the one under the command of Capt. Faddy, who had been stationed there thirty years ago; of which he said, not a man now remains in the corps, who originally belonged to it on its arrival there.—Captains Faddy and Crawley have exchanged; and the latter returns to England.

From the Quebec Gazette.

We have occasionally inserted in this paper extracts from the Letters of AGRICOLA, originally published in the Acadian Recorder at Halifax. The whole of these Letters, it will be seen by an advertisement in this day's Gazette, are about to be published in a more permanent and useful form. Having perused them as they reached us in the Recorder, we think it but justice on this occasion to say, that they contain a luminous and practical exposition of the System of Agriculture now followed in the South of Scotland, adapted to the climate and circumstances of Nova Scotia. It is not only in this respect, however, that the Letters of Agricola will be valuable through the whole of the Northern parts of this Continent. The Author, while he enters into all the minute detail of the practical Agriculturist, possesses at the same time the rare talent of transfering to his readers his own enthusiasm in favor of agriculture. The effect which his writings have produced in Nova Scotia, is wonderful; but we shall shall let a far more competent authority than ours, speak on this subject. The Earl of DALHOUSIE, whose name will be ever dear to the inhabitants of Nova Scotia, and who by his successful exertions for the improvement of Agriculture, will rank as one of the distinguished benefactors of mankind, in answer to an Address of the Uuaba Agricultural Society of King's County, Nova Scotia, delivered at the Cattle Show held on the eighth October last, at which his Excellency attended and presided at the distribution of the Premiums, has borne ample testimony to the good effects of Agricola's writings. Although the many contains another matter, we cannot refuse ourselves the pleasure of transcribing it entire:—

"GENTLEMEN,

I receive this address with feelings of peculiar satisfaction, because it comes to me from a part of the country to which I am inclined to give a superiority in the public voice on matters connected with our general interests. This is one of the earliest settlements; the improvements are most extensive; the natural advantages of the soil more encouraging, and the spirit of the resident proprietors more generally active in this than in almost any other county of the province. On these grounds, I give to this address more importance than is attached to a compliment paid me in visiting you on this occasion; and I acknowledge this expression of your sentiments as the more acceptable, because my own bosom tells me, how earnestly I do feel interested in the improvement of the Agriculture of this beautiful country."

"But I am not vain enough to attribute to my endeavours, the happy results already experienced from the general spirit excited in all parts of the province. Give that merit where it is most justly due; and I shall think it honor enough, to share your praises avowedly with him, who is now known to you all as Agricola."

"I am sanguine enough, Gentlemen in this cause, to think the grand object already obtained; and I do not entertain a doubt, that every succeeding year will give you additional reason to pursue your improvements with encreasing energy & spirit."

"One or two seasons of success are no criteria of what this province is capable; and I am convinced, that no farmer here, who has not seen the scale of Agriculture in Great Britain, can form an idea of the extent to which a perseverance in your labours will lead you as a natural consequence."

"Our most lively gratitude is due to Almighty God for his blessing this season in a most abundant crop, in all parts of the province."

"In thanking you for this address, allow me to make the request of being enrolled a member of the Union Agricultural Society of King's county.—Although I cannot be a practical member, I will venture to assert, that none can wish its prosperity more sincerely than I do."

(Signed) "DALHOUSIE."

"October, 1818."

We trust that the Inhabitants of this Province will not be backward in encouraging the publication and dissemination of a work of such acknowledged usefulness.

Upper Canada Gazette.



UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all to whom these presents shall come, GREETING:

WHEREAS, it has been represented to us, that, the establishment of a Public Fair or Mart, in the Town of York, in the Home District of our said Province of Upper Canada, would tend greatly to the welfare, convenience, and prosperous advancement of the said District, NOW KNOW YE that in further pursuance of so desirable an object, We have thought fit, by our Letters Patent, bearing even date with these presents, to give and grant unto Samuel Ridout, Esquire, being our Sheriff in and for our House District, and to his successors respectively (Sheriffs of the same for the time being,) to and for the resort and intercourse of our liege subjects of this Province of Upper Canada, All and singular the publicFair and Mart, and the right, privilege, advantage and franchise of keeping and holding a public Fair and Mart, as Stewards of the same respectively, at and within the Town of York, in the County of York, in the Home District aforesaid, at two different times in each and every year, that is to say, to begin and be holden on the third Monday in the month of May, and the first Monday in the month of October, and to continue at each time respectively for and during the space of six successive days and no longer—subject nevertheless to the conditions, provisions, payments for pacage and stallage, restrictions and limitations in our said Letters Patent contained, as reference being thereto had, will more fully appear.

In TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused those our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the sixtieth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

YORK, DECEMBER 9, 1819.

The Committee appointed at the late Meeting of the Society, for relieving strangers in distress, to digest a plan for carrying into the speediest practicable effect the benevolent offer of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, to supply the settling emigrants from Great Britain, with Rations through the Commissariat, upon payment by the Society of the actual cost thereof, beg leave to recommend the following arrangements as the result of their deliberations:—

1st.—That printed Tickets of recommendation for relief, (according to the annexed form prepared by this Committee,) be distributed among the Subscribers to the Society in proportion to their respective subscriptions for the current year.

2d.—That upon application of any distressed person, to become an object of this bounty, it is to be hoped due pains will be taken by every subscriber to whom such application may be made, to ascertain the actual necessity of the case previous to giving the applicant one of these recommendatory tickets.

3d.—That for the purpose of simplifying the distribution of these tickets by the Commissariat as well as of checking any undue attempt on the part of any applicant, to procure the relief in question from more than one subscriber, it is considered expedient that these recommendatory Tickets should be countersigned by the Treasurer or Secretary of the Society previous to their becoming obligatory upon the Commissariat.

4th.—That therefore each applicant for relief upon presenting from some one of the Subscribers to the Institution, a recommendatory Ticket, should at the same time be instructed to proceed therewith either to the Hon. & Revd. Dr. Strachan as Treasurer, or to R. C. Horne, Esquire, as Secretary of the Society, at the time pointed out in a subsequent resolution, for the purpose of having the name of one of these Gentlemen subscribed to the order upon the Commissariat, which is subjoined to the Ticket.

5th.—As these orders will of course be preserved by the Commissariat, as vouchers for the actual delivery of the Rations therein selected, they will ultimately form claims upon the Society for the due payment of the amount of the charge founded thereupon; these claims are therefore to be discharged regularly every month by the Treasurer, upon the necessary abstract of distribution with its corresponding vouchers being furnished by the Commissariat.

6th.—That as will for the information of the Subscribers to the Institution, as for that of the applicants for relief it is hereby notified, that a Ration is intended to consist of one lb. of bread or Flour & one lb. of fresh Beef, & that the following proportion of distribution will be adopted viz.

Men,	One Ration each per diem	
Women,	Half do.	do.
Children above 7 years of age,	a Third	do.
Children under 7 years of age,	a Quarter	do.

It is further notified, in consequence of arrangements, kindly acceded to by the Hon. & Revd. Dr. Strachan as Treasurer, and by R. C. Horne, Esq. as Secretary, and by F. J. Billings, Esq. as head of the Commissariat at this post, that *the two former* will generally be at home every morning at 10 o'clock (except Sundays,) for the purpose of countersigning the recommendatory Tickets; and *the latter* will be prepared to have checks upon the Batchelor and Baker delivered at the Commissariat Store on the same days between the hours of 11 o'clock & 1 in exchange for such Tickets.

7th.—That Copies of these Regulations be printed and circulated among the subscribers to the Institution for their information and guidance and that their proportion of recommendatory Tickets do accompany the same.

All which is respectfully recommended by your *Committee*.

We have not seen more than two or three extracts from Agricola's Letters, the republication of which in a more permanent form, is announced in another part of this paper, but, judging from the reputation we have heard of them, and the very great effects produced in Nova Scotia, we think that the work will prove highly useful in this Province, and that very considerable encouragement ought to be given to it. Subscriptions will be received at Mr. Dawson's, Bookseller, who will forward a list to the publisher in a few days.

DIED.—On Thursday last, after a very long illness, Mrs. Jarvis, wife of Stephen Jarvis, Esq. Register of the Home District.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the N. B. Courier.

TO AGRICULTURALISTS.

☞ The principal part of our Readers have either seen or heard of the Letters of "AGRICOLA," published in the *Halifax "Acadian Recorder,"* and much benefit, no doubt, has been derived from them, both by our Agricultural friends in this and the Sister Provinces.—They have given rise to the formation of Agricultural Socities in every part of Nova-Scotia; and we are informed that it is in contemplation for this Province to follow their very laudable example. AGRICOLA has, by particular request, been induced to offer to the Public (under the particular circumstances referred to in his Address below) the whole series of his Letters, (number about sixty) in an octavo volume to be printed at Halifax, at a moderate price to Subscribers; which no doubt will prove a rich treat to the Agriculturalist, as he will not only have the opinion of *Agricola*, but of the most celebrated writers on that subject.

Those of our Agricultural friends or others, who are desirous of countenancing the undertaking, will please leave their names at this Office, before the 1st January next.

Subscribers from the Country are particularly requested to give references to some Gentlemen in the City.

St. Johns, Oct. 16. 1819.

AGRICOLA TO HIS READERS.

I AM under the necessity of intermitting the series of these letters, till my tour through the Western and Easterndistricts of the Province is completed, and which is undertaken at the request of the agricultural Committee. This month I have set apart for that purpose, in order so to arrange my journey as to attend the two cattle shows—the first at Horton Corner on the 8th—and the second at Truro on the 29th Instant. I shall write to the President or Secretary of each Society previous to my arrival, that I may have the pleasure of meeting the members in full assembly.

As these essays of mine are drawing towards a close, in as far as regards the first part of the plan, and it is the wish of many that they should be published in a distinct volume, I mean to devote the winter to their revisal and correction, that they may issue from the press early in the spring. At the outset I had not the most distant intention of giving them such a permanent shape; and I engaged in the work, rather as the amusement of my literary leisure, than in the hope of meeting such ample success, or of producing such happy and extensive effects.

Under the influence of public favour, they have been continued to their present length; and indeed have thriven by a liberal patronage. But I am not blind to their many errors, both in point of composition, of reasoning, and I fear, in some instances even of facts; and on these grounds, though given to the public, and placed in some measure beyond the possibility of recall I shall recast many of them anew, and either abridge or enlarge the illustrations, as the nature of the subject may dictate.

As nothing was further from my view than deriving any pecuniary profit from these essays, & as I always regarded them as offerings on the altar of our provincial prosperity, I shall give £50 out of the nett proceed of the sales, to be distributed in agricultural premiums, under the direction of the Central Board; provided the subscription throughout the Province shall be such, as to defray the expences of the publication, and leave a surplus to that extent. If, after this sum, the book shall yield me any emolument, it must be owing to the fervour and generosity of my friends in recommending it strongly to the public notice. It may happen however from the pressure of the times, and perhaps, too, from the decay of that interest and curiosity, which were once so lively; that the number of subscriptions may fall much short of what is needed for the charges of printing; and in that case, it will remain as a question with the Provincial Agricultural Society whether the these letters shall reappear or to be suffered to perish in their present fugitive and evanescent form. Of their imperfections I am so sensible, that I hardly feel a wish to commit them to posterity; and I only yield, because many, whose judgment I esteem, think themselves, and have tried to persuade me that they will be useful.

They will form a full sized octavo volume, and in all amount to upwards of sixty letters, and these interspersed with the principal events that occurred, and have led to the present gratifying return. Such a book could not be published in England, and sold under 15s. 6d; but the greatest economy shall be used, to bring them forth here as cheap as possible. JOHN YOUNG, *Secy*

Halifax, Oct. 1, 1819.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

NEW HOLLAND.

There is, perhaps, no colony, of modern establishment, in the world, which considering its origin and its object, is of more singular character than the British settlement at New South Wales, or as it is otherwise called, New Holland. This immense territory, which is called an island, but might with more propriety be considered a continent, was explored by the celebrated navigator Cook, in the year 1770, and, in consequence of his suggestion, was adopted by the British government as a receptacle for the convicts. The first use made of it for this purpose was, if we recollect aright, in the year 1787, when several hundreds were sent over from the parent country, under sentence of transportation for various crimes, and under the government of governor Philips.—From that time to this, it has been made use of for the same purpose, and is now a large and important colony, and bids fair, at some future day, to become an immensely valuable portion of the British dominions, or perhaps may grow, in the end, to a powerful independent nation. The number of inhabitants, in the year 1817, was more than twenty thousand, who had under cultivation near 50,000 acres of land, which was stocked with numerous flocks and herds, the sheep amounting to more than 170,000, and the horned cattle to rising 44,000.

The natural productions of New Holland in plants, flowers, birds and quadrupeds, are rare and extraordinary. Although it is more than thirty years since its settlement commenced, still, owing to its extent and the peculiar circumstances of the colony, the true character of the interior of the country has been, until lately, but little explored or understood. Within the last two or three years, however, under the patronage of Gov. Macquarrie, attempts have been made, and with great success, to examine and survey the unexplored regions, and the result has been such as not only to gratify, but to surprise, the persons engaged in the excursions. Among other discoveries thus made, we find an account, in the *Edinburgh Review* for July, 1819, in an article on several publications respecting that country, of a most majestic river heretofore unknown, but which bids fair, in its extent and character, to equal the most distinguished streams on our own continent. This account is "contained in a despatch from Mr. Oxley, Surveyor General of the settlement, to the Governor, dated 30th of August, 1818" and is as follows:—

"On the 19th we were gratified by falling in with a river running through a most beautiful country, and which I would have been well contented to have believed was the river we were in search. Accident led us down this stream about a mile, when we were surprized by its junction with a river coming from the south, of such width and magnitude, as to dispel all doubts as to this last being the river we had so anxiously looked for. Short as our resources were, we could not resist the temptation this beautiful country offered us, to remain two days on the junction of the river, for the purpose of examining the vicinity, to as great an extent as possible.

"Our examination increased the satisfaction we had felt. As far as the eye could reach in every direction, a rich and picturesque country extended, abounding in limestone, slate, good timber, and every other requisite that could render an *uncultivated* country desirable. The soil cannot be excelled; whilst a noble river *of the first magnitude*, affords the means of conveying its productions from one part to the other. Where I quitted it, its course was northerly; and we were then north of the parallel of Port Stevens, being in latitude 32° 45' south, and 148° 58' east longitude.

"It appears to me that the Macquarrie had taken a north northwest course from Bathurst, and that it must have received immense accessions of water in its course from that place. We viewed it at a period best calculated to form an accurate judgment of its importance, when it was neither swelled by floods beyond its natural and usual height, nor contracted within its limits by summer droughts. Of its magnitude when it should have received the streams we had crossed, independent of any it may receive from the east, which, from the boldness and height of the country, I presume, must be at least as many, some idea may be formed, when at this point it exceeded, in breadth, and apparent depth, the Hawkesbury at Windsor. Many of the branches were of grander and more extended proportion than the admired one on the Nepean River from the Warraganbis to Emu plains.

"Resolving to keep as near the river as possible during the remainder of our course to Bathurst, and endeavor to ascertain, at least on the west side, what waters fell into it, on the 2d we proceeded up the river, and, between the point quitted and Bathurst, crossed the sources of numberless streams all running into the Macquarrie. Two of them were nearly as large as that river itself at Bathurst."—

The Reviewers then add, that "The nearest distance from the point at which Mr. Oxley left off to any part of the western coast, is very little short of 2000 miles. The Hawkesbury, at Windsor, (to which he compares his new river in magnitude,) is 250 yards in breadth, and of sufficient depth to float a 74 gun ship. At this point *it has 2000 miles in a straight line to reach the ocean*: and if it winds as rivers commonly do wind, *it has to flow over a space of between 3 and 5000 miles.*"

STOLEN or STRAYED

FROM the streets of York, on or about the 19th inst. a white Pointer DOG; spotted on the rump with a liver coloured mark, one side of the face and ear of the same colour; and answers to the name of Carlo. Whoever may have found the same, or can give information at the Printing Office where he may be found, shall be suitably rewarded.

York, 30th Nov. 1819. 1649

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

	Acres
LOT No. 2, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York, and No. 6, South side Hospital-street, Town of York, Home Dis.	201
Do. No. 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Halton, Gore Dis. - - - -	2000
Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con Aldborough, Middlesex, London Dis. - - - - -	1000
Do. No. 3, in the 3d Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con triangular Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot G, in Con. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western Dis.	800
Do. No. 23, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western Dis. - - - - - -	400
Total,	4401

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thos. S. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John McGregor, sen. Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

A. C. MONT GOMERIE.

York, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf

NOTICE.

AS the Partnership now carried on under the Firm of QUETTON ST. GEORGE, & Co. will expire on the 5th day of December next, it is requested that all persons indebted to the said Firm will come forward and close their accounts, on or before the first day of January next, and those having demands against the Firm, to present their accounts for payment.

Business will, however, be carried on at the same House upon a new arrangement, which will be made known before that day, for the information of the public, and the friends so long accustomed to deal with them.

York, Nov. 15th, 1819. 48tf.

SITUATION WANTED

IN a genteel family, in any capacity except Cook, by an elderly woman of respectability. Enquire at Mr. Nation's Store, York, or at the Printing Office.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor. Kingston, 12th March. 171f

MESSRS. TREBOOR & DARKER,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that they have the following Winter Vegetables for sale, of the best kinds.

Red & White Celery,	-	5 per hund.
Drumhead & Savoy Cabbage,	5	ditto.
Red Beets,	- -	1 per bush.
Carrots,	- -	1 ditto.
Parsnips,	- -	1 ditto.
Turnips,	- -	1-4 ditto.

With a choice assortment of Apples at $1 per Bushel.

York, 21th Oct. 1819. 43—tf.

To be sold by Auction.

ON the sixteenth day of March next (unless previously disposed of by private Contract), the House and premises of WILLIAM FIRTH Esq. situate in York, Upper Canada, consisting of two acres bounded on the north by king street, on the south by market street and on the east by York street, at the centreof the town; for several years past the house has been occupied by the Legislature during its session. The dimensions and number of its apartments, with the cellars, stables &c render it a very desirable purchase either for a private gentleman's family, or for an Inn of the first class. The title Deeds can be seen and terms agreed on at the office of the subscriber, in York.

W.m BALDWIN.

York 1st October 1819. 41 tf

General Land Agency Office, York, 24th May, 1819.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the undermentioned Lands, viz. Home District, Upper Canada.

WHITBY,

South ½ of 26 — 4th Concession — 29 — 4th do. — 8 — 5th do. } 500 Acres

SCARBORO'

Lot No. 16, in 1st Concession, — 9, — 4th do. } 400 do.

CLARKE,

Lot No. 20, E.4 in the 1st Con. — 3, & 4th — 2d — 3, & 4th — 3d } 200 do.

HAMILTON.

Lot. No. 25, in 4th Concession — 26, do. } 400.

BENJAMIN GEALE,
JAMES FITZ-GIBBON

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Printing Establishment of the *Niagara Spectator*, having come into the possession of WM. B. PETERS, Esq. a Newspaper will be published weekly at Niagara, by him, entitled

THE CANADIAN ARGUS

AND NIAGARA SPECTATOR;

And will be delivered to Subscribers at 4 Dollars per annum, exclusive of postage, payable every six months.

PROSPECTUS.

"Salus Populi, Suprema Lex."

The safety of the People, the supreme Law.

IN the motto selected, we trust the Rulers and the ruled, in all countries where rational freedom is cherished, will recognize the great and important truth it contains. Life, Liberty and Property are the primary objects which the compact of civil society is intended to secure; and on those principles are the Constitution and Laws of England founded. Among the most essential securities the British nation doth enjoy at this day, may be ranked the Independence of the Press. But for this auxiliary, the condition of the liberties of the people of England would be no better than that of the Cossacs, or poor and miserable peasantry of Poland & of Germany. So valuable a privilege cannot be too highly appreciated by the people of this Province, who have hitherto displayed an honourable attachment towards its support; and their patronage is again respectfully solicited.

In putting forth to the public—to the world, the Prospectus of a Journal, which has for its end the welfare of this Province, and must necessarily embrace many objects, it may be easily conceived the Editor feels impressed with the weight of the task he has undertaken. He pretends not to infallibility, but is aware he may frequently err; and can only console himself in the anticipated indulgence of a generous Public.

In the first place, we wish it to be distinctly understood, that we invite discussion on all subjects connected with the immediate interests of the Country; in the expectation it be temperate in its style and language, and making a due discrimination between public and private characters. Our own observations, from time to time, will be guided by these principles; reserving always to ourselves the full and undoubted right to investigate the conduct of public men and their measures,—"*nothing extenuating, nor setting down aught in malice.*" Those, if any such there be, who may attempt to make this journal a vehicle for detraction or malignant gratification, will be assuredly disappointed. Agricultural essays, tending to facilitate the labors of the husbandman, will be regarded among the most important which can grace our columns. This Colony, from its situation, is peculiarly adapted to agriculture, the mother of all sciences; and with its prosperity the commercial interests of the community are most intimately connected. All communications having in view the promotion of true piety & benevolence, will be thankfully received and attended to; inasmuch as in the practice of the Christian virtues, consist, in an eminent degree, the happiness of society. Assiduity shall not be wanting to collect & insert in our columns the proceedings of the House of Assembly, when in Session, from time to time; also, all articles of intelligence, foreign and domestic, as shall be thought most useful and instructive; we shall, indeed, endeavor to unite the "*utile cum dulce,*" the useful with the agreeable.—And, in short, from the grave philosopher and plodding politician, to the fantastic admirer of the Muses, all will be equally entitled to attention, and shall have a corner appropriated for their chaste effusions.

The Canadian Argus and Niagara Spectator will be printed on super-royal paper, with a handsome type, and the first number issued on Thursday the 18th inst.

Subscriptions will be received at the *Argus & Spectator Office.*

Niagara, Nov. 10, 1819.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE
OR
WATERLOO HOUSE,
BY
STILWELL WILSON;

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly Mr. Brown's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that no expense shall be spared to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. W. pledges himself that no exertion shall be wanting to promote the comfort and convenience of those who favor him with their custom: his HOUSE and STABLING shall be well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best quality that the Country affords: and he hopes that upon trial, his accommodation and terms will give general satisfaction.

York, September 18, 18 1819.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Tohomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allan, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thoin, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 31, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAM'L. RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
York, 1st July, 1819.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate. Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this office.

York, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

PRICE OF PROVISION, &c.
In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	Dollar at 5s. From £. s. d.	To £. s. d.
Beef	lb.	0 0 3	0 0 4
Mutton	——	0 0 4	0 0 5
Veal	——	0 0 4	0 0 6
Pork	——	0 0 5	0 0 6
Fowls	pair	0 0 0	0 2 0
Turkeys	each	0 0 0	0 7 6
Geese	——	0 0 0	0 3 9
Cheese	lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7½
Butter	——	0 1 0	0 1 3
Eggs	doz.	0 0 0	0 1 0
Wheat	bush.	0 0 0	0 3 9
Peas	——	0 0 0	0 3 9
Potatoes	——	0 0 0	0 2 6
Oats	——	0 0 0	0 2 6
Turnips	——	0 0 0	0 1 3
Cabbages	head	0 0 0	0 0 3
Flour	cwt.	0 0 0	0 15 0
Do.	bl.	0 0 0	1 5 0
Tallow	lb.	0 0 0	0 1 0
Lard	——	0 0 0	0 1 0
Hay	ton	0 0 0	4 0 0
Wood	cord	0 0 0	0 12 6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

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T. McCormick, Esq.	*Niagara*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Queenston*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Long-Point*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Port Talbot*
J. Wilson, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
	Amherstburg.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

VOL. III.



UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION

GEORGE the THIRD, Grace of GOD of the Kingdom of Great Brit Ireland, King, Defende Faith:

To our beloved and faithful L Councellors of our Province Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, Burgesses of our said Province Provincial Parliament, at your York, on Thursday the ninth December instant, to be convened called and elected, and to every

GREETING.

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-first of October last, WE thought fit to call our Provincial Parliament, to be held day of December instant, and time at our Town of York, you held and constituted to appear KNOW YE that WE taking into al consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice Executive Council to relieve you each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby commanding by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Tuesday the fourteenth day of January next you meet us in our Provincial Parliament Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare Province of Upper Canada, and to do as may seem necessary, and fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of the Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Esquire, Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eighteen hundred and nineteen, and in the sixtieth year of our Reign.

By Command of His Excellency
D. CAMP



UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION

GEORGE the THIRD, Grace of GOD of the Kingdom of Great Britain Ireland, King, Defender Faith:

To all to whom these presents shall come, or may concern, GREETING.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to us, that the estimates for the Public Roads, Piers or Harbours in the District of York, in the Home District of Upper Canada, will require greatly to the welfare, convenience and prosperous advancement of the said District, NOW KNOW YE that We, in the exercise of so desirable an object, have thought fit, by our Letters Patent, bearing even date with these presents, to give and grant unto Samuel Ridout, Esquire, being our Sheriff in and for the said District, and to his successors in the said office, (Sheriffs of the same District being,) to and for the respective

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the N. B. Courier.

TO AGRICULTURALISTS.

☞ The principal part of our Readers have either seen or heard of the Letters of "AGRICOLA," published in the *Halifax "Acadian Recorder,"* and much benefit, no doubt, has been derived from them, both by our Agricultural friends in this and the Sister Provinces.—They have given rise to the formation of Agricultural Socities in every part of Nova-Scotia; and we are informed that it is in contemplation for this Province to follow their very laudable example. AGRICOLA has, by particular request, been induced to offer to the Public (under the particular circumstances referred to in his Address below) the whole series of his Letters, (number about sixty) in an octavo volume to be printed at Halifax, at a moderate price to Subscribers; which no doubt will prove a rich treat to the Agriculturalist, as he will not only have the opinion of *Agricola*, but of the most celebrated writers on that subject.

Those of our Agricultural friends or others, who are desirous of countenancing the undertaking, will please leave their names at this Office, before the 1st January next.

Subscribers from the Country are particularly requested to give references to some Gentlemen in the City.

St. Johns, Oct. 16. 1819.

AGRICOLA TO HIS READERS.

I AM under the necessity of intermitting the series of these letters, till my tour through the Western and Easterndistricts of the Province is completed, and which is undertaken at the request of the agricultural Committee. This month I have set apart for that purpose, in order so to arrange my journey as to attend the two cattle shows—the first at Horton Corner on the 8th—and the second at Truro on the 29th Instant. I shall write to the President or Secretary of each Society previous to my arrival, that I may have the pleasure of meeting the members in full assembly.

As these essays of mine are drawing towards a close, in as far as regards the first part of the plan, and it is the wish of many that they should be published in a distinct volume, I mean to devote the winter to their revisal and correction, that they may issue from the press early in the spring. At the outset I had not the most distant intention of giving them such a permanent shape; and I engaged in the work, rather as the amusement of my literary leisure, than in the hope of meeting such ample success, or of producing such happy and extensive effects.

Under the influence of public favour, they have been continued to their present length; and indeed have thriven by a liberal patronage. But I am not blind to their many errors, both in point of composition, of reasoning, and I fear, in some instances even of facts; and on these grounds, though given to the public, and placed in some measure beyond the possibility of recall I shall recast many of them anew, and either abridge or enlarge the illustrations, as the nature of the subject may dictate.

As nothing was further from my view than deriving any pecuniary profit from these essays, & as I always regarded them as offerings on the altar of our provincial prosperity, I shall give £50 out of the nett proceed of the sales, to be distributed in agricultural premiums, under the direction of the Central Board; provided the subscription throughout the Province shall be such, as to defray the expences of the publication, and leave a surplus to that extent. If, after this sum, the book shall yield me any emolument, it must be owing to the fervour and generosity of my friends in recommending it strongly to the public notice. It may happen however from the pressure of the times, and perhaps, too, from the decay of that interest and curiosity, which were once so lively; that the number of subscriptions may fall much short of what is needed for the charges of printing; and in that case, it will remain as a question with the Provincial Agricultural Society whether the these letters shall reappear or to be suffered to perish in their present fugitive and evanescent form. Of their imperfections I am so sensible, that I hardly feel a wish to commit them to posterity; and I only yield, because many, whose judgment I esteem, think themselves, and have tried to persuade me that they will be useful.

They will form a full sized octavo volume, and in all amount to upwards of sixty letters, and these interspersed with the principal events that occurred, and have led to the present gratifying return. Such a book could not be published in England, and sold under 15s. 6d; but the greatest economy shall be used, to bring them forth here as cheap as possible. JOHN YOUNG, *Secy*

Halifax, Oct. 1, 1819.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

NEW HOLLAND.

There is, perhaps, no colony, of modern establishment, in the world, which considering its origin and its object, is of more singular character than the British settlement at New South Wales, or as it is otherwise called, New Holland. This immense territory, which is called an island, but might with more propriety be considered a continent, was explored by the celebrated navigator Cook, in the year 1770, and, in consequence of his suggestion, was adopted by the British government as a receptacle for the convicts. The first use made of it for this purpose was, if we recollect aright, in the year 1787, when several hundreds were sent over from the parent country, under sentence of transportation for various crimes, and under the government of governor Philips.—From that time to this, it has been made use of for the same purpose, and is now a large and important colony, and bids fair, at some future day, to become an immensely valuable portion of the British dominions, or perhaps may grow, in the end, to a powerful independent nation. The number of inhabitants, in the year 1817, was more than twenty thousand, who had under cultivation near 50,000 acres of land, which was stocked with numerous flocks and herds, the sheep amounting to more than 170,000, and the horned cattle to rising 44,000.

The natural productions of New Holland in plants, flowers, birds and quadrupeds, are rare and extraordinary. Although it is more than thirty years since its settlement commenced, still, owing to its extent and the peculiar circumstances of the colony, the true character of the interior of the country has been, until lately, but little explored or understood. Within the last two or three years, however, under the patronage of Gov. Macquarrie, attempts have been made, and with great success, to examine and survey the unexplored regions, and the result has been such as not only to gratify, but to surprise, the persons engaged in the excursions. Among other discoveries thus made, we find an account, in the *Edinburgh Review* for July, 1819, in an article on several publications respecting that country, of a most majestic river heretofore unknown, but which bids fair, in its extent and character, to equal the most distinguished streams on our own continent. This account is "contained in a despatch from Mr. Oxley, Surveyor General of the settlement, to the Governor, dated 30th of August, 1818" and is as follows:—

"On the 19th we were gratified by falling in with a river running through a most beautiful country, and which I would have been well contented to have believed was the river we were in search. Accident led us down this stream about a mile, when we were surprized by its junction with a river coming from the south, of such width and magnitude, as to dispel all doubts as to this last being the river we had so anxiously looked for. Short as our resources were, we could not resist the temptation this beautiful country offered us, to remain two days on the junction of the river, for the purpose of examining the vicinity, to as great an extent as possible.

"Our examination increased the satisfaction we had felt. As far as the eye could reach in every direction, a rich and picturesque country extended, abounding in limestone, slate, good timber, and every other requisite that could render an *uncultivated* country desirable. The soil cannot be excelled; whilst a noble river *of the first magnitude*, affords the means of conveying its productions from one part to the other. Where I quitted it, its course was northerly; and we were then north of the parallel of Port Stevens, being in latitude 32° 45' south, and 148° 58' east longitude.

"It appears to me that the Macquarrie had taken a north northwest course from Bathurst, and that it must have received immense accessions of water in its course from that place. We viewed it at a period best calculated to form an accurate judgment of its importance, when it was neither swelled by floods beyond its natural and usual height, nor contracted within its limits by summer droughts. Of its magnitude when it should have received the streams we had crossed, independent of any it may receive from the east, which, from the boldness and height of the country, I presume, must be at least as many, some idea may be formed, when at this point it exceeded, in breadth, and apparent depth, the Hawkesbury at Windsor. Many of the branches were of grander and more extended proportion than the admired one on the Nepean River from the Warraganbis to Emu plains.

"Resolving to keep as near the river as possible during the remainder of our course to Bathurst, and endeavor to ascertain, at least on the west side, what waters fell into it, on the 2d we proceeded up the river, and, between the point quitted and Bathurst, crossed the sources of numberless streams all running into the Macquarrie. Two of them were nearly as large as that river itself at Bathurst."—

The Reviewers then add, that "The nearest distance from the point at which Mr. Oxley left off to any part of the western coast, is very little short of 2000 miles. The Hawkesbury, at Windsor, (to which he compares his new river in magnitude,) is 250 yards in breadth, and of sufficient depth to float a 74 gun ship. At this point *it has 2000 miles in a straight line to reach the ocean*: and if it winds as rivers commonly do wind, *it has to flow over a space of between 3 and 5000 miles.*"

STOLEN or STRAYED

FROM the streets of York, on or about the 19th inst. a white Pointer DOG; spotted on the rump with a liver coloured mark, one side of the face and ear of the same colour; and answers to the name of Carlo. Whoever may have found the same, or can give information at the Printing Office where he may be found, shall be suitably rewarded.

York, 30th Nov. 1819. 1649

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

	Acres
LOT No. 2, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York, and No. 6, South side Hospital-street, Town of York, Home Dis.	201
Do. No. 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Halton, Gore Dis. - - - -	2000
Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con Aldborough, Middlesex, London Dis. - - - - -	1000
Do. No. 3, in the 3d Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con triangular Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot G, in Con. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western Dis.	800
Do. No. 23, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western Dis. - - - - - -	400
Total,	4401

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thos. S. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John McGregor, sen. Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

A. C. MONT GOMERIE.

York, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf

NOTICE.

AS the Partnership now carried on under the Firm of QUETTON ST. GEORGE, & Co. will expire on the 5th day of December next, it is requested that all persons indebted to the said Firm will come forward and close their accounts, on or before the first day of January next, and those having demands against the Firm, to present their accounts for payment.

Business will, however, be carried on at the same House upon a new arrangement, which will be made known before that day, for the information of the public, and the friends so long accustomed to deal with them.

York, Nov. 15th, 1819. 48tf.

SITUATION WANTED

IN a genteel family, in any capacity except Cook, by an elderly woman of respectability. Enquire at Mr. Nation's Store, York, or at the Printing Office.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land. For particulars, apply to the Editor. Kingston, 12th March. 171f

MESSRS. TREBOOR & DARKER,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that they have the following Winter Vegetables for sale, of the best kinds.

Red & White Celery,	-	5 per hund.
Drumhead & Savoy Cabbage,	5	ditto.
Red Beets,	- -	1 per bush.
Carrots,	- -	1 ditto.
Parsnips,	- -	1 ditto.
Turnips,	- -	1-4 ditto.

With a choice assortment of Apples at $1 per Bushel.

York, 21th Oct. 1819. 43—tf.

To be sold by Auction.

ON the sixteenth day of March next (unless previously disposed of by private Contract), the House and premises of WILLIAM FIRTH Esq. situate in York, Upper Canada, consisting of two acres bounded on the north by king street, on the south by market street and on the east by York street, at the centreof the town; for several years past the house has been occupied by the Legislature during its session. The dimensions and number of its apartments, with the cellars, stables &c render it a very desirable purchase either for a private gentleman's family, or for an Inn of the first class. The title Deeds can be seen and terms agreed on at the office of the subscriber, in York.

W.m BALDWIN.

York 1st October 1819. 41 tf

General Land Agency Office, York, 24th May, 1819.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the undermentioned Lands, viz. Home District, Upper Canada.

WHITBY,

South ½ of 26 — 4th Concession — 29 — 4th do. — 8 — 5th do. } 500 Acres

SCARBORO'

Lot No. 16, in 1st Concession, — 9, — 4th do. } 400 do.

CLARKE,

Lot No. 20, E.4 in the 1st Con. — 3, & 4th — 2d — 3, & 4th — 3d } 200 do.

HAMILTON.

Lot. No. 25, in 4th Concession — 26, do. } 400.

BENJAMIN GEALE,
JAMES FITZ-GIBBON

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Printing Establishment of the *Niagara Spectator*, having come into the possession of WM. B. PETERS, Esq. a Newspaper will be published weekly at Niagara, by him, entitled

THE CANADIAN ARGUS

AND NIAGARA SPECTATOR;

And will be delivered to Subscribers at 4 Dollars per annum, exclusive of postage, payable every six months.

PROSPECTUS.

"Salus Populi, Suprema Lex."

The safety of the People, the supreme Law.

IN the motto selected, we trust the Rulers and the ruled, in all countries where rational freedom is cherished, will recognize the great and important truth it contains. Life, Liberty and Property are the primary objects which the compact of civil society is intended to secure; and on those principles are the Constitution and Laws of England founded. Among the most essential securities the British nation doth enjoy at this day, may be ranked the Independence of the Press. But for this auxiliary, the condition of the liberties of the people of England would be no better than that of the Cossacs, or poor and miserable peasantry of Poland & of Germany. So valuable a privilege cannot be too highly appreciated by the people of this Province, who have hitherto displayed an honourable attachment towards its support; and their patronage is again respectfully solicited.

In putting forth to the public—to the world, the Prospectus of a Journal, which has for its end the welfare of this Province, and must necessarily embrace many objects, it may be easily conceived the Editor feels impressed with the weight of the task he has undertaken. He pretends not to infallibility, but is aware he may frequently err; and can only console himself in the anticipated indulgence of a generous Public.

In the first place, we wish it to be distinctly understood, that we invite discussion on all subjects connected with the immediate interests of the Country; in the expectation it be temperate in its style and language, and making a due discrimination between public and private characters. Our own observations, from time to time, will be guided by these principles; reserving always to ourselves the full and undoubted right to investigate the conduct of public men and their measures,—"*nothing extenuating, nor setting down aught in malice.*" Those, if any such there be, who may attempt to make this journal a vehicle for detraction or malignant gratification, will be assuredly disappointed. Agricultural essays, tending to facilitate the labors of the husbandman, will be regarded among the most important which can grace our columns. This Colony, from its situation, is peculiarly adapted to agriculture, the mother of all sciences; and with its prosperity the commercial interests of the community are most intimately connected. All communications having in view the promotion of true piety & benevolence, will be thankfully received and attended to; inasmuch as in the practice of the Christian virtues, consist, in an eminent degree, the happiness of society. Assiduity shall not be wanting to collect & insert in our columns the proceedings of the House of Assembly, when in Session, from time to time; also, all articles of intelligence, foreign and domestic, as shall be thought most useful and instructive; we shall, indeed, endeavor to unite the "*utile cum dulce,*" the useful with the agreeable.—And, in short, from the grave philosopher and plodding politician, to the fantastic admirer of the Muses, all will be equally entitled to attention, and shall have a corner appropriated for their chaste effusions.

The Canadian Argus and Niagara Spectator will be printed on super-royal paper, with a handsome type, and the first number issued on Thursday the 18th inst.

Subscriptions will be received at the *Argus & Spectator Office.*

Niagara, Nov. 10, 1819.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE
OR
WATERLOO HOUSE,
BY
STILWELL WILSON;

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly Mr. Brown's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that no expense shall be spared to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. W. pledges himself that no exertion shall be wanting to promote the comfort and convenience of those who favor him with their custom: his HOUSE and STABLING shall be well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best quality that the Country affords: and he hopes that upon trial, his accommodation and terms will give general satisfaction.

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Sheriff's Sale.

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SAM'L. RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
York, 1st July, 1819.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

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Major Rogers,	*Bellville.*
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C. Fothergill, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
R. Hatt, Esq.	*Toronto.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Ancaster.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Niagara*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Queenston*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Long-Point*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Port Talbot*
J. Wilson, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
	Amherstburg.

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VOL. III.



UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION

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To our beloved and faithful L Councellors of our Province Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, Burgesses of our said Province Provincial Parliament, at your York, on Thursday the ninth December instant, to be convened called and elected, and to every

GREETING.

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-first of October last, WE thought fit to call our Provincial Parliament, to be held day of December instant, and time at our Town of York, you held and constituted to appear KNOW YE that WE taking into al consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice Executive Council to relieve you each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby commanding by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Tuesday the fourteenth day of January next you meet us in our Provincial Parliament Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare Province of Upper Canada, and to do as may seem necessary, and fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of the Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Esquire, Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eighteen hundred and nineteen, and in the sixtieth year of our Reign.

By Command of His Excellency
D. CAMP



UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION

GEORGE the THIRD, Grace of GOD of the Kingdom of Great Britain Ireland, King, Defender Faith:

To all to whom these presents shall come, or may concern, GREETING.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to us, that the estimates for Public Roads in our Home District, in the Town of York, in the House District of Upper Canada, and generally in the Province of Upper Canada, are inadequate to the wants of the Province generally to the welfare, convenience and prosperous advancement of the said District, NOW KNOW YE that WE have thought fit, by and with the advice of our desirable an object, as we have thought fit, by our Letters Patent, bearing even date with these presents, to give and grant unto Samuel Ridout, Esquire, our Sheriff in and for our said District, and to his successors in the said office, (Sheriffs of the same District being,) to and for the respective

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. III. YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1819. No. 51

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Thursday the ninth day of December instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-sixth day of October last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament, to the ninth day of December instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Tuesday the Eighteenth day of January next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the sixtieth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Shear or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Dunford: and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Merses, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
C'k. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to John Levy Jacobs or his representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number one hundred and forty one in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, otherwise it will be thrown open and granted to another applicant.

JOHN SMALL
C'k Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15th Nov. 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN SCOUTE, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to the west half of lot number six, in the sixth concession of the Township of Ernest Town, within six months from this date, otherwise the same will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL,
C'k. Ex. Con.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all to whom these presents shall come, GREETING:

WHEREAS, it has been represented to us, that, the establishment of a Public Fair or Mart, in the Town of York, in the Home District of our said Province of Upper Canada, would tend greatly to the welfare, convenience, and prosperous advancement of the said District, NOW KNOW YE that in further pursuance of so desirable an object, WE have thought fit, by our Letters Patent, bearing even date with these presents, to give and grant unto Samuel Ridout, Esquire, being our Sheriff in and for our Home District, and to his successors respectively, (Sheriffs of the same for the time being,) to and for the resort and intercourse of our liege subjects of this Province of Upper-Canada, All and singular the public Fair and Mart, and the right, privilege, advantage and franchise of keeping and holding a public Fair and Mart, as Stewards of the same respectively, at and within the Town of York, in the County of York, in the Home District aforesaid, at two different times in each and every year, that is to say, to begin and be holden on the third Monday in the month of May, and the first Monday in the month of October, and to continue at each time respectively for and during the space of six successive days and no longer—subject nevertheless to the conditions, provisions, payments for picage and stallage, restrictions and limitations in our said Letters Patent contained, as reference being thereto had, will more fully appear.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the sixtieth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 12th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missnssagn Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen'l.

Executive Council Office,
York, 17th Nov. 1819.

WHEREAS the present Lease of the FERRY from the Town of Kingston to Point Frederic, will expire on the 24th day of June next,

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, That Sealed Proposals for a New Lease, to be given to the highest bidder, will be received at this Office until the 10th of June, 1820.

JOHN SMALL,
C'k. Ex. C'l.

Executive Council Office,
York, 19th Nov. 1819

WHEREAS a considerable Population has grown up at Amherstburgh, in the Western District, upon the Faith of Licences of Occupation from the Officers commanding at the Post, the Town Plot being considered part of the Military Reserve; His Excellency, desirous to quiet the possession of the Inhabitants of the said Town of Amherstburgh, has caused a Report to be made to him, of the Lots occupied therein, the names of the present Tenants, and the authority under which they hold;

NOTICE is hereby given, that such Persons having just claims, who are desirous to receive legal Confirmation thereof, may transmit to the Clerk of the Executive Council the several Documents under which they Hold, in order to receive Grants of their respective Lots, in like manner and upon the same Terms as other Town Lots are usually Granted.

By Order of His Excellency
The Lieutenant Governor,
In Council,
JOHN SMALL,
C'k. Ex. Council.

NOTICE.

BOOKS of Subscription for the Bank of Kingston are now open at the Store of Messrs Wood and Anderson.

York 1st Sept. 1819.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to Henry Dream, either by note or book account are hereby notified to make payment on or before the first of November next, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney, as no longer indulgence can be given.

HENRY DREAN.
York, Oct. 20th 1819. 4—4.

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. THOS. HAMILTON, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods
AND
Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES, IN CASH,

will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American Bank Notes,

exchanged, at a small discount.

tf—12.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of wild Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 } Whitchurch,
4th Concession. }

Ruta Baga.

THE Upper Canada Agricultural Society has received some good seed of the Yellow Swedish Turnip or Ruta Baga. The quantity being small, the members of the Society will have the preference in the purchase of it (at cost price.)

This valuable root is peculiarly useful as a late spring food for cattle and other stock, at a time when generally all other succulent food is exhausted. Purchasers of the seed are requested to communicate to the Society their observations on the culture, produce and employment of the product. The seed to be had by applying to R. C. HORNE

Sec. Ag. Soc. U. C.

BOARDING HOUSE.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accomodated with BOARD and LODGING. Enquire at this office.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Ex'rs to
JAMES HAMILTON, } Trust.
Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 45—tf.

Notice to Builders.

PROPOSALS for building, by Contract, a BRICK HOSPITAL in the Town of York, will be received at the Post Office, by William Allan, Esq. where a Plan, Elevation, and particular description of the intended Building, may be seen, and any information respecting it obtained.

Proposals to be given in within one month from this date.

York, 24th November, 1819. 48

General Land Agency Office,
YORK, UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expense.

No pains will be spared to make the Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions with it, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be post-paid

B. GEALE,
J. FITZ-GIBBON.
York, 29th March, 1819 tf—14.

wanting to promote the convenience of those who favor their custom: his HOUSE and shall be well regulated, his supplied, the attendance the Wines and other Liquors best quality that the Country I be hopes that upon trial, his tion and terms will give general. ction.

tember th, 18 1819.

heriff's Sale.

ue of a Writ of Fieri Facias out of His Majesty's Court of ch, and to me directed against and Tenements which were homas Tohonson, deceased, of his goods in the hands of n, Esq. to be administered at. John Forsyth, John Richardlexander Thoin, I have seizen in execution all that parcel and, lying and being in the of Vaughan, in the Home Dis- part of Lot No. 31, in the sion of the said Township of on Yonge Street, and near Hills, containing by admeasure- acres, be the same more or ther with a good frame House and other out Houses thereon all of which property will be adjudged to the highest bidder Auction, on Monday the third ly 1820, at the Mansion House the Town of York, at the hour lock in the forenoon.

SAM'L. RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
heriff's Office,
1st July, 1819.

B. Any person or persons having claim on the above property, by e or other right of incumbrance, eby advertised to give notice the said Sheriff, previous to the le.

Land for Sale.

Hundred acres in the wnship of Whitchurch, ing of Lots No. 13 and 14 6th concession, and No. he seventh concession, to sold together or separate. y easy terms of payment e given. For particulars, re at this office. k, 1 Feb. 1819. tf—5

ICE OF PROVISION, &c.

York Market during the last week.

		Dollar at 5s.				
ES. PER.		From £	s.	d.	To £	s. d
	lb.	0	0	3	0	0 4
		0	0	4	0	0 5
		0	0	4	0	0 6
		0	0	5	0	0 6
	pair	0	0	0	0	2 0
s	each	0	0	0	0	7 6
		0	0	0	0	3 9
	lb.	0	0	0	0	0 7 1-2
		0	1	0	0	1 3
	doz.	0	0	0	0	1 0
	bush.	0	0	0	0	3 9
		0	0	0	0	3 9
s		0	0	0	0	2 0
		0	0	0	0	2 6
s		0	0	0	0	1 3
ges	head	0	0	0	0	0 3
	cwt.	0	0	0	0	15 0
	bl.	0	0	0	1	5 0
w	lb.	0	0	0	0	1 0
		0	0	0	0	1 0
	ton	0	0	0	4	0 0
	cord	0	0	0	0	12 6

RMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Dollars per Annum; if sent by Mail, dollars and a Half. The subscriptions to in advance, to the 1st of July or 1st of . Subscribers who receive their papers ost, are requested to give 2 or 3 months should they wish to discontinue their tion.

ADVERTISEMENTS

	first insertion.	each subsequent.
s & under,	2s. 6d.	7 1-2d.
10 lines,	5	1 3

exceeding 10 lines, 4d. per line, the ertion, and 2d every subsequent. No ement above 10 lines, will be charged s 3s. for the first insertion.——A great on made for advertisements inserted nths or more, provided it is so stated he advertisement is left at the office.

AGENTS.

hlap, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
tson, Esq.	*Perth.*
es, Esq.	*Brockville.*
enlay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
Nabb, Esq.	*Bellevill.*
Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
ttsergill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
att, Esq.	*Ancaster.*
rooks, Esq.	*Niagara*
Cormick, Esq.	*Queenston*
on, Esq.	*Long-Point*
urwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot*
anda, Esq.	*Sandwich*
son, Esq.	*Amherstburg.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Oct 6.

Yesterday Mr. Carlisle, of Fleet-street, received notice of trial from the Crown-Office, to take place on Tuesday next, at half past nine o'clock, at Guildhall, for the publication of Paine's *Age of Reason*; *The Deist, or Moral Philosopher, &c.* number, in all, five different Indictments, and *Ex officio*. It is expected that his first trial for *The Age of Reason* will occupy the whole week, if not longer. Mr. Carlisle has taken out no less than thirty subpœnas for some of the most eminent characters in this country. Both Archbishops are subpœned to attend.

Notices have also been served upon him to attend at the Crown-Office, and reduce the Juries on Thursday.

PARIS, Sept. 29.

Whatever may be the result of the rumors widely circulated and generally accredited, in the political circles of the capital, they have lately acquired so much consistence, that I lose no time in transmitting them to you. The late Ukase of the Emperor of Russia, levying on his forty millions of inhabitants one man in 250, produces an increase to his army of 160,000 soldiers, so that the whole mass of his disposable force may be justly calculated at 900,000 men.—Great military preparations are observed throughout the whole of Germany; the regiments are receiving their full complement, and the fortresses of Gallacia are being armed with all promptitude. Austria, should it be thought necessary, will be able to open the campaign in the early months of spring. The king of Bavaria has not made any public declaration, but no doubt is entertained that the secret negociations of this court are in unison with its family alliances. The king of Wurtemburg quitted Stutgard yesterday, to concert with the emperor of Russia at Warsaw, in whose views he entirely acquiesces.—The other German princes are waiting the impulsion of England, which is believed to be closely united with the cabinet of Versailles, in the measures which it may be judged right to adopt. The German Liberals propagate reports that the emperor of Russia, on his arrival in Warsaw, proposes to unite to the kingdom of Poland the Palatinates which were separated from it at the first and second division, to recall the Russian garrisons, to abolish corporal punishment, especially the use of the stick in the army, to reduce the taxes, and to remove some of the principal Functionaries, who according to the Liberals) have incurred the hatred of the nation, by acting with a vigor beyond the law, and beyond their instructions.—*Courier.*

IRUN, (Spain) Sept. 10.

With regard to the Florida treaty, some new facts come out daily. Among other extraordinary circumstances, the Spanish minister required of Mr. Forsyth a categorical answer, whether or not he was authorised, in case his Catholic Majesty agreed to ratify the Treaty, to annex thereto a new article, in which the United States would pledge themselves not to acknowledge the independence of Buenos Ayres. It is understood that the American plenipotentiary readily answered, that although his instructions gave him no powers to enter into new articles, but merely urge the ratification of an instrument that already wore a perfect and official form; yet, nevertheless, he felt himself perfectly authorised to say in the name of his government, that such a propositions was totally inadmissible.—He further added, that his impressions were, that the United States, would recognize the independence of Buenos Ayres, or any other of the fre sections of South America, which had sufficient strength and stability to warrant such recognition; and the line of policy with regard to the new states of South America, was totally independent of existing relations with Spain. He further informed king Ferdinand's minister, that nothing but a desire to evince to the world the amicable disposition of the United States, had prevented him from withdrawing from Madrid the very instant it was notified to him the ratification would not take place; adding that in this spirit of forbearance he should await the final instructions of his government, which he hoped to receive before the end of September. At the close of this interesting and spirited communication, Mr. Forsyth assured the Spanish cabinet, that they were not be considered to consider any one of the conditions of the treaty, as binding on the United States.

PARIS, Oct. 2.

"I have communicated to you in a former letter, the warlike rumours which have acquired a certain consistency at ... A note transmitted on Friday by ... Baron de Vincent, Ambassador of ... ia, to the Marquis Dessoles, Presi... of the Council, is said to be relative ... political views of Austria, Russia ... Prussia. It contributed to lower the ... yesterday."—*Courier.*

... affirmed that the duke of Rovigo ... his way to Paris, in order to abide ... trial, after having set aside the ... ce of death, to which he is con... by *contumacy.*

HAMBURG, Sept. 26.

... ratifications of the convention for the arrangement of the differences between Sweden and Denmark, concluded by the negociation of lord Strangford, were formally exchanged on the 20th inst.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9.

General meetings on the unfortunate affair of the 16th of August, both in counties and towns, continue to be announced in various parts of the country. That of the County of York, which is signed by the duke of Norfolk, Earl Fitz William, Lord Milton, and other distinguished personages, is announced in terms of the greatest caution and suspence—but expresses a determination to demand enquiry. Meetings of the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland are also in preparation.

It is affirmed, that the king of Saxony, compassionating the persecution to which the Jews are subjected in many parts of Germany, has granted to all persons of Jewish religion, residing in his dominions, rights of citizenship.

Accounts from Frankfort say, that several Jewish houses are preparing to quit that city, in order to avoid the persecution of which their nation is the object. The rich bankers, Rothschilds, going to settle at Vienna. Our readers will remember that the Emperor of Austria has granted these patents of nobility, as a recompence for the services which they performed during the last war.

Disturbances have broken out at Oldenwald, a province of the grand duchy of Hesse, which seemed to have been very serious. They are said to have arisen from the raising of taxes. A detachment of cavalry, ordered to arrest a lawyer of Michelstadt, suspected of having excited these troubles, has been put to flight by the country people. A detachment of infantry, with four pieces of cannon, has been sent from Darmstadt, to reduce the rioters to order. It is said the insurgents have made themselves masters of six pieces of cannon belonging to the castle of the count of Erbach.

France—The number of English in Paris is increasing. It is reckoned that not less than 15,000 are now in that city.

Denmark.—It is stated, on the authority of private letters from Hamburgh, that the disturbances at Copenhagen, directed against the Jews, had been renewed with greater violence. The troops having put them down, it is asserted, that the next day the sailors in the port reinforced the populace, and after holding some parleys with the soldiers, the latter refused to act against the people, it is added, that the king had in consequence, quitted his capital, to proceed to a strong fortress at some leagues distance, and that new troops had been ordered to march upon Copenhagen. There have been disturbances of a similar character at Elsineur.

The outrages committed at Copenhagen against the Jews, were of a more violent character than those of many towns in Germany. One of the Jews was forced from his carriage, and stoned in the open day; he is said to be dead of his wounds. The Secretary of an advocate, who headed a mob that broke into the house of a Jew, and threw the furniture and goods into the street, has been condemned to be imprisoned for life in a house where prisoners are employed in sawing wood.

Spain.— The most afflicting accounts have been received from Madrid, under the date of the 10th ult. They state, that the yellow fever had increased with alarming rapidity, during the last few days, in the Isle of Leon. From the 1st to the 20th of August, 105 persons died of the contagion, 392 recovered, and 723 were attacked. From the 20th (the day on which the communications ceased) the mortality amounted to 1413. The latest accounts from the above isle state, that on the three first days of September, 145 fell victims; on the 4th, 57; 5th, 40; 6th, 40; and 7th, 35. Letters from Cadiz, of the 15th ult. report, that the malady begins to assume a serious character in that city.

Accounts from Madrid, of the 8th of last month, mention that the English Government has revived its proposal to the Court of Spain, to obtain upon certain conditions, the cession of the Island of Cuba, which appears to place the Spanish Ministry in a situation which is the more embarrassing, as the inhabitants of that rich colony seem resolved to defend their liberty by force of arms, rather than submit to the power of Great Britain. The correspondence between London & Madrid is extremely active at this moment, which seems to indicate that highly important negociations are afoot; but they are involved in mystery, and we must wait with patience till time shall discover the secret.

LONDON, Oct 11.

The famed American frigate Chesapeake, a crack ship of their navy, which became the Shannon's glorious prize, and was condemned at Plymouth, has been purchased by Messrs. Fishmans & Holmes, of Portsmouth, who are under bond to government to break her up next spring She has been brought round to Portsmouth harbour, by captain George Goble, of Bosham, with a crew of 10 men only, under jury masts, to the most seamanlike manner, and is a great object of attention among nautical men She is unquestionably as fine a ship as ever swam; her timbers are remarkably stout; her upper deck is 174½ feet in length, and 41 feet 6 inches in the midships; she mounted 54 guns of heavy metal, and was the Shannon's superior in every respect but discipline.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Liverpool, dated Oct. 9.—"The Betty, capt. Wedgewood, arrived here from Philadelphia, with upwards of 160 men, women and children, returned emigrants. The tide of emigration has turned, and these poor creatures who have been induced to leave their country, their homes, and friends, from the flattering prospects held out to them of that land of plenty and freedom (the United States) are now happy if they can find the means of paying their passage to return to Old England.

A letter, dated Norwich Oct. 8, says—"such is the demand for our manufactures, that there is a good prospect of the numerous population at present employed being supplied with work through the winter. Such large orders have, indeed, lately been received in Norwich for bombazines of all colours, that hands begin to be wanted to execute them within the limited time."

We have just heard, on the authority of a private letter, that a duel has taken place between Mr. Long Wellesley and Mr. Bennet, the members for Wiltshire, which has proved fatal to the latter gentlemen.

October 12.

The following important communication we have to day received from Africa, by the conduct of which it will be seen, that the different powers of Europe have come to some important resolutions regarding the Barbary States.

"ALGIERS, Sept. 10.

"An English and French combined squadron, composed of the Rochfort, of 80 guns and a brig of war, under the command of Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Freemantle, and the French ship Colossus, & frigate Gabiea, commanded by Vice Admiral Lurein, arrived here on the 3d inst. on the 4th the two admirals came on shore; on the 5th they presented to the Dey, in the name of their sovereigns, the Resolutions of the Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle, relative to the Barbary Powers, one of which was to the following effect:

"That the Barbary Powers will no longer be allowed to remain on the footing they had been; and that they must henceforth, in their political relations, consider themselves to be viewed in the light of civilized nations,' &c. &c.

'To this the Dey replied, that he really could not comprehend what the Admirals would say to him; they have in fact, left Algiers without any further arrangement."

LONDON, Oct. 13.

We gave on Monday the detail of the revenue of the year, which closed on the 9th of October, (the usual day, the 10th being Sunday.) Our readers will have perceived that it does not gratify the hopes of the Radicals, or realize the anticipations of croaking Whigs. The total produce of the year 1819, exclusive of the Property Tax, compared with that of 1818, shows a decrease of no greater amount than £368,541, or about one quarter of one per cent. upon the whole revenue.

October 19.

On the representation of the captains commanding the large ships in ordinary on the Canadian lakes, Warrant Officers have been appointed to all the vessels, some of which are large first rates, as the following list, which we have been favoured with, will show. This is a wise measure, and ought to have been adopted sooner. We hear, also, that an extra number of Warrant officers are to go out for the purpose of providing for casualties.

Ships and Vessels on Lake Ontario, 1819:—Nos. 1 and 2, in frame, 110 guns; St. Lawrence, 112; Prince Regent, 64; Psyche, 54; Princess Charlotte, 42; Niagara, 21; Montreal, 21; Star brig, 14; Charwell brig, 14; Netley schooner, 9; Gun boats, No. 1, 2, and 4, one twenty-four pounder each; ditto, 4, 5, 6, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, two 24 pounders each.

Lake Erie—Lake Huron.—Two small schooners, 8 guns; Newash ditto, 3; Confidence ditto, 2; Surprize ditto, 2; Sauk ditto, 2; Huron ditto, 2.

Ships building, and ordered to be built, at Chatham Dock-yard;—Prince Regent, 120 guns; Trafalgar, 105 guns; Powerful and Formidable, 14 guns; Mermaid, Thames, Unicorn, Leven, and Dunn, 45 guns; Rattlesnake, Rainbow, & Crocodile, 28 guns; Procris, 18 guns, Weazle, 10 guns; and Sulphur and Etna bombs.

Earl Fitz William is removed from the office of Lord Lieutenant, and Custos Rotulorum of the West Riding of the County of York. A wise and seasonable measure.

October 23.

Yesterday there was a great sensation excited in the city, by the information that government had resolved on an augmentation of 10,000 men to the army, and had removed Earl Fitzwilliam from the office of lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the West Riding of York. Both these facts proved the impression on the minds of his majesty's ministers that a state of things existed, in no ordinary degree serious and alarming.

On the 23d of October a report was circulated on Change, that Lord Castlereagh had been assassinated by a butcher. It produced the momentary effect of reducing Stocks one per cent, but the rumor soon vanished, and the Stocks revovered the ground they had lost.

The Reformers of Manchester were to have a second public Meeting on the 1st of November.

DURHAM, Oct. 49.

Reform is spreading with the rapidity of lightning in the Tyne district, where, if the keelmen and pitmen are not soon brought to reason, the mischief that may be done will be incalculable. A meeting of a conciliatory nature was agreed to be held yesterday, at Newcastle.

October 21.

We lay before our readers the following interesting intelligence, received this morning from Newcastle and its neighbood.

Extract of a letter, dated Newcastle, October 18.

"There has been a meeting of the Magistrates with the coal owners and the keelmen to-day, which continued from 12 o'clock till 5; no arrangement has been made, nor is there a prospect of their doing so.—The men are determined not to go to work 'till their demands are complied with, which, on the part of the owners, cannot be done. There is no knowing where the matter will end."

October 22.

The information received from different parts of the kingdom, of the progress of sedition, becomes, as might have been expected, of more and more importance. The radicals, rejoicing in the impulse given to their cause by few a foolish whigs whom they have deluded, no longer conceal their detestable projects, but speak openly, and without disguise, of "revolution already begun."

Such is the impression produced on the minds of good and loyal men, where the spirit of insurrection against the constitution chiefly prevails, that some of them are proceeding with all the vigour in their power, as individuals, to protect each other against the danger they apprehend.

"When bad men conspire, good men must associate."—This was the awful warning of Burke. But what can individual efforts do, against the open violence of an armed populace, intent upon the destruction of property and the subversion of all that restrains their licentiousness? Effectual protection can, at the present moment, proceed only from those in whom the constitution has placed the power of the state, and we should tremble for the fate of this envied land, if we saw any want of vigilance or courage in our government.

The monarchy of France was surrounded by an infuriated mob, bearding the king upon his throne, by the timidity and laxity of his ministers. An early effort on the part of that government, had stopped those torrents of blood which afterwards swept away both the throne and the altar.

We congratulate our peaceful fellow countrymen, that government is fully alive to the danger which threatens us.—Their determination to assemble the legislature, was a decisive indication of their sense of the present awful times, and we have no doubt their precautionary measures, until parliament shall have met, will continue to keep pace with the ferocious activity of our modern Catalines.

As a measure of indispensable precaution, in the present reduced state of the army, an addition of 10,000 men is to be immediately made to the protecting force of the country. This will be accomplished in the most efficient and economical manner, by calling into activity those who are receiving from the state the rewards of their former service, and placing them under the command of officers already upon the pension establishment. These veterans, so distinguished in the annals of the country, will, we have no doubt, in the protection of its internal peace, display the vigour they have shewn in asserting its foreign glory.

The services of a part of the regular army, will be in like manner rendered available, by relieving the soldiers now in the garrisons and dock-yards, and by substituting marines in their place. With this view, twenty men will be added to each company of marines, making together 11,600 men.

We suppose we shall hear from the press of the radical whigs, a great deal of wisdom about standing armies and arbitrary power. We have one short answer for them.—That the regent, and those ministers, who, in contempt of their wise predictions, and their unceasing counteraction, carried this country in triumph through the war abroad, will not basely surrender their constitution, our liberties and our monarchy, "in their high and palmy state," to a revolutionary banditti at home.

October 28.

Parliament is summoned by proclamation, to meet on the 23d of November.

It was said on the continent, that count Montholon, came to Europe with his wife from St. Helena, disguised as a servant; that he has brought several letters from Bonaparte concealed in his clothes, and the three first volumes of Bonaparte's memoirs, which are to be forwarded to New York for publication.

Our readers will find, in our preceding columns, an advertisement from the secretary of war, calling upon—

"All officers lately belonging to Royal Veteran Battalions, and now upon the retired list, immediately to report their respective addresses, to the adjutant general, at the horse guards,"

We trust this call will be immediately obeyed; for the projected simultaneous meetings of the reformers on the first of next month, make it necessary every means should be prepared to counteract their designs.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Snow Storm.—Yesterday morning a great fall of snow commenced, accompanied by a violent hurricane. The wind blew from north west, and has done considerable damage in and about the metropolis. The roads at the entrance of London were in several parts impassible, particularly at Walthamstow, where a number of trees were torn up by the roots, and lay across the highway, compelling travellers to make a circuit of several miles. The snow had also accumulated near a foot deep, and the pathways in the fields were not passable for foot passengers.

Meeting of the States General.

The arrival of a mail from Holland, this morning, has furnished us with Dutch papers to Wednesday last. Agreeably to the annunciation made some days since the session of the states general was opened on the 18th inst, at the Hague, by commission, the sovereign of the Netherlands not deeming it consistent to appear in person so soon after the decease of the duchess of Brunswick. The picture which the commissioners have given, both of the internal and external state of that kingdom, is certainly encouraging one; but, although not the most distant hint of hostilities is to be discerned, the monarch is constrained to confess, that the relative situation of his dominions will not authorise the reduction of their military force. Every thing will be done, however the king says, to ameliorate the condition of his subjects at large, and particularly the equalization of duties and the promotion of industry.

The royal commissioners having been introduced with the usual form, the minister for the home department, read the opening speech in his majesty's name.—After first announcing the death of the princess of Brunswick, the following is the substance of his speech:—

"This sitting will be of the highest importance, as the states general will have to discuss measures which will complete the edifice of the constitution. His majesty has the satisfaction to announce, that the most cordial friendship continues to exist with all foreign powers, and that all of them are animated with the same sincere desire of peace, so that there is every reason to presume, that all the nations of Europe will continue to enjoy entire tranquility."

India.—The Calcutta Government Gazette, states, that Sir Stamford Raffles has hoisted the British flag on the island of Sincapore, in the eastern extremity of the straits of Malacca.—This is said to have been done to counteract the designs of the Netherland's government, who, since the cession of Batavia, have endeavoured to prevent the commerce of our merchants eastward of the straits. The Rajah of Johore ito receive four thousand dollars annually for the cession of the island above mentioned.

Mr. Foster, member for the county of Louth, has sat longer in parliament in regular succession than we believe any man has ever done before.—He was first returned in the year 1760, and has regularly sat in parliament by repeated elections since that time. He has of course been a member 59 years.

Lord C. Cavendish Bentinck, who died a few days ago at his residence near Brussels, was brother to the late duke of Portland. His lordship was in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

Great trotting match for 200 guineas.—The buy mare belonging to capt. Hughes, which lately trotted the 15 miles within the hour, was then backed to do 6 miles in half an hour, within a month, and yesterday the undertaking was accomplished by going the 8 miles out on the Cambridge road—The mare came in 8 stone, and she did the 6 miles in 22 minutes and 59 seconds.

The report contained in the Morning Chronicle of this day, of the chancellor of the exchequer being under the necessity of funding exchequer bills, is, like all its other financial reports, without the smallest foundation; their exists no cause for such a measure. This, like other exaggerated statements, is well calculated to produce a depression of the funds; but the vigorous measues adopted by the government will restore the confidence of the stockholder, and convince him and all classes of the community who have any thing to lose that their properties will not be surrendered to the radicals.

PARIS, Oct. 16.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Pellew, nephew of Lord Exmouth, a captain in the Life Guards, was killed in a duel by Mr. Welsh, late a lieutenant in the same regiment. The cause which produced this event was a domestic one. The first shot

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of the latter gentleman took effect by hitting his adversary in the head. Captain Pellew was killed on the spot without having fired. The body, for a considerable time, was refused admission at the hotel where he lodged.

October 18.

Two ships, laden with wood and other merchandize, which anchored in Leghorn Bay on the 4th inst. bring the grateful news that the plague has entirely ceased at Algiers and Tunis.

LONDON, Oct. 20

Saturday night's Gazette contains the appointment of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington to be Governor of Plymouth, vice the late Duke of Richmond.

Private letters received this morning from Newcastle & the neighboring ports, give far from a satisfactory account of the present situation of that part of the country, the trade up the Tyne is nearly suspended, and the few wharfs at work are protected by the military.

Letters from Istavia to the 14th June were received yesterday; they are principally filled with accounts of the unfavorable state of commerce there. The market is represented as overstocked with European manufactures, and the native products high in price.—Vessels are leaving for Canton, Buncoolen, and Bengal, in search of better fortune.

HAGUE, Oct. 15.

The death of her Royal Highness, the Princess Dowager of Brunswick, Luneburg, in the course of the last night, has filled all the inhabitants of this place with grief, and will be universally lamented by the whole kingdom.

BRIGHTON, Oct. 22.

Last night we experienced one of the most tremendous storms which has visited this coast for many years. The violent hurricane commenced soon after eleven o'clock in the evening, with all it frightful accompaniments of rain, hail, sleet, and subsequently a deep fall of snow.

The revenue for the present quarter, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1818, has fallen off to the amount of £1,151,556. This deficiency has chiefly taken place in the customs, amounting in this department to 916,588. In the excise the deficiency amounts to 192,117; and in the stamp duties to 96,723. while in some other branches of the revenue an increase has taken place.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The amount of sterling money to be invested by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, for the quarter first October 10th, 1819, to January, 1820, is £21,780 12s. 9d. daily.

It is said that the Spanish Expedition to South America has been abandoned, and the troops at Cadiz had dispersed over the country.

The demand for iron, for exportation to America, has been so great in Sweden, that the depots of that metal at Gottenburg are quite empty.

At the Lancashire assizes on Monday, the attorney General, Mr. Scarlett, hurried into court without his gown and wig, apologized to his lordship, and expressed a hope that the time would come when those mummeries would be thrown away. In precise accordance with this prediction, all the counsel who still remained, appeared next morning in court without any professional badges.

We are sorry to learn that the military discipline is so bad in the 8th (or king's) regt. at Corfu, as to call for the decided marks of his royal highness the Prince Regent's displeasure, for the purpose of restoring order in this old corps; and as a warning to every regiment in the service to adhere to the rules and regulations laid down by his majesty. lieut. col. Robertson has been cashiered by a court martial, and maj. Thos. Buck has been placed, after a public reprimand, at the foot of the list of majors of his majesty's army.

VENICE, Sept. 21.

We learn by a private letter from Egypt, that the country is in the most thriving condition: no longer are the roads infested by robbers; agriculture & commerce flourish; a number of new manufactures are established; the plantations of cotton and of sugar both succeed; the silk manufactures are not so far advanced, but great quantities of mulberry trees are planted for the growth of the silk worm; sail cloth and cotton of a most transcendant whiteness are brought to great perfection there; and a cloth work manufactory is shortly to be erected there.

GLASGOW, Oct. 1.

About ten o'clock P. M. on Tuesday last, a number of those miscreants, who have lately infested the town, made their appearance at the head of Clyde-street, Calton, and began sham combats, and other stratagems, for the purpose of collecting a mob: but in this they completely failed, for not an individual joined them. They then moved up Cross-Lanestreet, bawling out for the face of a special constable, and then for that of a radical; but their efforts to bring the people into the streets being still unsuccessful, they laid hold of the stones laid down for the building of the prison, and with the utmost deliberation they broke the lamp at the corner of Tobago-street, and be-gan to demolish the shop of Mr. Johnson, grocer, whose door was broken to pieces in a few minutes; but, appearing conscious of their own weakness, they did not attempt to enter, but proceeded to Bell-street, breaking the windows of some weavers' shops at the head of the street. Seeing, however, that all their efforts were insufficient to raise a mob to cover the pillage of the shops, they all at once dispersed.

MADRID, Sept. 21.

The sentences relative to the conspiracy of the Ex General Porlier, approved by his Majesty on the 1 th ult. include 242 individuals. Brigadier de Ramon Romay, Colonel M. Peon, Major Peter Miqueiz, Captains Lopez and Arguez, Lieut. Urruetia, and the Naval Officers Uburn-s, all sentenced *par contumace*, are sentenced to be shot in the back, and their property confiscated; they may, however, be heard in their defence, if they present themselves. Captains Castanedo and Peon are sentenced to the same punishment, with the exception that they may not be heard in their defence. The merchant, Andres Rozo, is also sentenced to the same fate.

The other punishments are imprisonment from ten to two years. This class includes 20 Officers of all ranks. Some are sentenced to be confined in fortresses from four years to six months, and 40 have been deemed sufficiently punished by the detention they have already suffered. The number acquitted amount to 140, nearly all officers, amongst whom are three Colonels, and three Lieut. Colonels.

In consideration of the enfeebled health of the Auditor of War, Don Manuel Saturio Garcia, and his sufferings during a long imprisonment, he is sentenced to be deprived of his office, and to be confined at Ceuta for the term of five years, under the *surveillance* of the Governor, from whence he cannot remove without the special leave of his Majesty.

CADIZ, Sept. 14.

All communication with the Bay and Port St. Mary is interdicted.—The rudders have been taken away from all the ships in the Roads.

The death of General Osorio is announced; it was this officer who was defeated in Chili, at the battle of Maypo, by Gen. San Martin, commanding the army of Buenos Ayres.

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope to the 5th of August, state that the Caffree War had been completely terminated by the capture or defeat of the hostile Chiefs, and the perfect tranquility was restored on the whole frontier line.

On the 8th of October, a Common Hall was convened, when Aldermen Bridges and Thorp were returned to the Court of Aldermen, to select one, for the office of Lord Mayor, for the year ensuing, when the choice was declared to have fallen on Mr. Alderman Bridges. The investiture having taken place, the worthy Alderman said—" In the performance of his duty he should take the best measures in his power to suppress vice and immorality of what ever kind, and to promote, as far as lay in his power, the well-being of his fellow-citizens, the honor of his king, and the general good of his country.

Advices from St. Petersburgh, of the 15th of September, announce the arrival of the Emperor Alexander from Finland; and mention, that the commerce of that capital had become more active; that Russian produce, particularly Hemp, was in demand for exportation; and that the course of exchange was considerably improved.

The anniversary of the battle of Leipsic (Oct. 18,) is to be commemorated in Germany only by religious ceremonies. The reason for this determination is, to void giving opportunities for numerous assemblies of the people.

A letter from Sierra Leone, dated the 9th of March says—" It is with the deepest regret I inform you that, notwithstanding the liberality of Great Britain, and the faith of treaties, the coast swarms with slave vessels, dragging thousands of its miserable inhabitants into endless captivity. A few days ago arrived here the *Union*, of Liverpool: the Supercargo states, that during his stay in the river Calaba not less than eight vessels, averaging 500 slaves each, had sailed for the Spanish Colonies."

The *Betsey Cains*, Capt. Finch, arrived in the River, on Wednesday, from Gottenburg; she is the oldest vessel now in existence, having been built in the year 1696. In the year 1713, she brought his Majesty King George the First from Hanover, and although now 123 years old, there are still some of her original timbers in her.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

EDWARDSVILLE, Oct. 23.

A SCENE IN MISSOURI.

It is reported by a gentleman from St. Louis, that on the night of the 17th inst. a mob collected in that town and after driving from their posts the guards who had been stationed around the jail, attacked the jail with crows, picks, &c. and almost demolished it; when they proceeded to disencumber the prisoners of their fetters, which having accomplished, and set the prisoners to the number of eight or ten at liberty, they dispersed in the most perfect order. What is more remarkable than any thing else, is, that of the mob consisting of 2 or 300 persons, no one has yet been recognized as having been engaged in the affair. It is understood that only four or five of the prisoners were confined for capital offences.

From the Savannah Georgian, Nov. 13.

Curious circumstance.—It is mentioned in a Nassau paper of the 29th September, that a wrecking vessel had arrived that day from the coast of Florida with a quantity of Indians on board, whose appearance in Nassau had excited considerable curiosity as to their errand and intentions. They reported themselves as having been robbed by our frontier citizens and driven from their homes. The following particulars are from the Bathama Advertiser of the 2d October:—

"NASSAU, Oct. 2.

"The Indians who arrived here on Wednesday last from Florida, are come to solicit some supplies; the chief has with him a proclamation issued by admiral Cochrane and general Keane at the time of proceeding against New Orleans. We believe an application has been made to the commander in chief for assistance but they have had no encouragement to except a compliance with their demands, the unity subsisting between our government and that of the U. States precluding any measure tending to increase or promote a hostile disposition between these people and the subjects of the states. They are desirous of getting to Jamaica, but their visit there can b to as little effect as it is here. They represent themselves as driven from their homes, and hunted as wild deer; that there are about 2000 of them, and that their greatest enemies are Cowetas, a nation like themselves, who having made terms with the Americans are set on by them to harrass and annihilate their tribe.

The number arrived are 28, and being destitute of the means of support, are, furnished on the score of humanity with rations and to lodge in one of the barracks."

BALTIMORE, Nov 17.

On the 13th. Oct, a violent hurricane was felt in the Windward Islands, equally as destructive at Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Lucie, &c. as the September gale was to St. Thomas and St. Barts. Accounts have reached St. Thomas of the ravages occasioned to the shipping and plantations in these places. Nothing was felt at St. Thomas of the last gale, but the swelling of the sea indicated a very violent blow at no great distance. The weather during the latter part of October to the middle of November, has been so smoky and thick at sea, in those latitudes, that it was with difficulty the sun could be seen. The smoke of wood could be distinctly smelt, & at times quantities of dead fish were discovered floating on the surface of the sea.

A tract of land of three hundred acres, sold a few days ago about 25 miles from my house, for $300 only.—The improvements on this land I have heard variously represented in point of value; some say they were worth $1500, some much more. A horse valued at $80 was sold the other day near my house for 10; and two waggon horses were sold about the same time for $40, which I well know cost nearly $200. If the state of the currency was calculated only to ruin the knave, it might be endured without complaining; but alas it is calculated to ruin the honest man also. The writer of this article can weather the storm; he owes nothing, he views the scene with impartiality; he feels for his neighbors, and hence he has devoted his thoughts to their relief.

I have said distress is every where; I prove it thus.—In Tennessee and Ohio, the banks pay no specie; in Kentucky the banks have closed their doors; in Pennsylvania twenty at least are broken and many more approximating to bankruptcy. In Maryland and North Carolina the account stands but little better—and from the balance against us abroad, no bank can issue paper with safety.—On the contrary all must curtail and continue to curtail.

[*Baltimore Paper.*]

We understand that com. Bainbridge has been appointed to the command of Columbus, ship of the line, fitting at this navy yard; capt Elton to be acting captain. The Columbus will be ready for sea in three or four weeks.

FROM LOWER-CANADA.

QUEBEC, 26th Nov.

The public curiosity has been lately excited among us by a novelty, in the person of a fair Quaker, who held forth with effect on Tuesday and Wednesday evening, to crowd d audiences, from the pulpit of the Wesleyan chapel. The last evening was for the benefit of poor emigrants, when the word produced abundant fruit, the collection having been considerable. Her auditors were of all denominations, and all expressed much gratification on the occasion. We hear that she, in a spirit of truly christian benevolence, visited the emigrant hospital and the Gaol.

The Earl of Dalhousie has been appointed Governor in Chief and Captain General of the Canadas, in the room of the late Duke of Richmond; and Major General Kempt has been appointed Successor to the Earl as Lt. Governor of Nova Scotia.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

From the Canadian Courant.

By the arrival of the ship *Magnet*, at New York from Liverpool, in 25 days, we have been furnished with London dates to the 24th and Liverpool to the 25th October. It is with a concern not easily to be expressed, that we find the state of England much more serious than from a consideration of former accounts, we were led to imagine. As long as the meetings were composed of the rabble, and headed by a few worthless, untalented and obscure individuals, they were rather to be despised than feared; but now that men of rank, (we cannot call them noblemen) forgetting that they are the hereditary advisers of the Crown, and the constitutional barrier between the throne and the people, have enlisted under the banners of democracy, we must avow a feeling of apprehension.—Distress and half starvation are, if not an excuse, yet some palliation of the conduct of the inferior class; when the stomach craves, the understanding, much more the uneducated understanding, is incapable of calm reflection; but what can be pleaded in exculpation of men to whom education has given foresight; on whom fortune has bestowed the means not only of every comfort but every refined gratification; whose desire of distinction birth has at once indulged; yet who, for the sake of displacing their political opponents, have been base enough to unite with a senseless mob—foolish enough to give accelerated impulse to a body they may not be able to arrest—and blind enough not to foresee that, should the rabble prevail, their own dignities will be abolished, their properties thrown into the general scramble, and their persons probably executed as recalling a superiority obnoxious to the eye of republican equalization? Yet grave as is at present the aspect of affairs, there is no foundation for great alarm; the numerous loyal addresses recently presented to His Royal Highness THE PRINCE REGENT, demonstrate the general loyalty of Englishmen—the arm of government is muscular and powerous—the ministers prompt, discriminating, experienced and cool—and which is for from certain) blood be shed, it will be the blood of the guilty.

Upper Canada Gazette.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th Dec. 1819.

WHEREAS, it is desirable to alleviate the situation of the poorer classes of settlers, by an exemption from any charge on the Patent Deed, and also to remove all obstacles from the more free accommodation of others with larger grants, than have been usually made: His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, has been pleased to order that the first mentioned class of settlers may receive a gratuitous Grant of Fifty Acres, under exclusion, be it understood, from any further Grant from the Crown, but with liberty to Lease the Reserves.

To meet the above Gratuity, and increased burthens attending the purchase and distribution of Lands &c. It is ordered that the scale of demands on the Grant of One Hundred Acres & upwards, shall be regulated according to the annexed Table, to take effect from the 1st January 1820.

It is further ordered that the restriction from sale for three years be abolished, and that Deeds may issue on proper certificates of the performance of Settling Duties being performed. The Grantee will be required to clear one half of the Road in front of each Lot, and the depth of two and one half Chains from the Road the whole length of every Lot, and erect a Dwelling House.

Upon all Grants of Land issuing under orders in Council, bearing date subsequent to the 1st January 1820, the following sums will be paid by the Patentee:

	£. Sterling
On Grants of 50 Acres,	
On Grants of 100 Acres,	12 : :
On Grants of 200 Acres,	30 : :
On Grants of 300 Acres,	60 : :
On Grants of 400 Acres,	75 : :
On Grants of 500 Acres,	115 : :
On Grants of 600 Acres,	150 : :
On Grants of 700 Acres,	175 : :
On Grants of 800 Acres,	200 : :
On Grants of 900 Acres,	225 : :
On Grants of 1000 Acres,	250 : :
On Grants of 1100 Acres,	275 : :
On Grants of 1200 Acres,	300 : :

In three equal Instalments—The first on receipt of the Location Ticket, The second on Certificate filed of Settlement, The third on receipt of the Fiat for the Patent.

No Petition can be entertained unless accompanied by a written character or a satisfactory reason shewn for such not being produced.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

YORK, 16th December, 1819.

The following circular had been addressed to the Sheriffs of the different districts in this Province.

(CIRCULAR.)

Lieut. Governor's Office.
York, December 8th, 1819.

SIR,

Representations having been made to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor from various quarters, that it has been found necessary in many instances to resort to Courts of Law for remedies against the Sheriffs of certain Districts of this Province, to compel them to pay over money which they have received for Suitors; His Excellency considers that scarcely a greater grievance can exist, than that the delay and expence of such proceedings should be thrown upon the people, by the misconduct of Officers whose appointment is not, as in England, merely annual, but may be held for life, and whose responsibility and that of their sureties may prove insufficient to indemnify the King's subjects against a series of such defaults. His Excellency has commanded me to apprise you, without reference to any particular representation, that in all cases where such evils are found to exist, it will be deemed necessary to take the most effectual means to guard the welfare of His Majesty's Subjects, by dismissing the Public Officer whom it may be found necessary to compel, by legal process, to the correct discharge of his duty.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
your most obedient
humble servant
GEORGE HILLIER.
P. Secy.

On Friday last, John Oliver, a settler from England, was killed by the fall of a tree that he had been cutting. It is observed that many of the English, when they have ready cut they a tree, run away to some distance until it falls; this very dangerous practice has lately caused the loss of several lives and many severe injuries the safest place, is near the tree, where the less tendency to fall is seen several seconds before it actually comes down, and may be easily avoided

Perhaps no Town in America, of equal size, has suffered less from the destructive element fire, than this: on Sunday last we had occasion to lament its occurrence; a large new dwelling house and manufactory, belonging to Messrs. Bates & Co Chairmakers and Painters, was discovered to be on fire about 2 o'clock in the morning, and such was the rapid progress of the flames owing to the highly inflammable materials in the house, that all efforts to subdue them were useless. The family with difficulty escaped, but all the stock and tools were destroyed. From the direction of the wind, only one other house was endangered, which was however preserved by great exertion.

It is too much the custom with Editors of Newspapers who exchange with each other, to put up torn or defaced papers for that purpose. This is certainly improper; and if the Editors do not think any paper worth a fair copy in exchange, it would be a favor to discontinue sending any. This is particularly addressed to a Lower Canada paper, which has repeatedly been sent to this Office so much mutilated as in many places to be quite illegible.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

on the Premises,
on Friday, Dec. 24th 1819, at 12 o'clock

A HOUSE and Lot, (No. 8,) on the North side of Newgate Street, containing one quarter of an acre: also, one quarter of an acre adjoining the said Lot. The two Lots to be sold together or separate. A good Title can be given immediately. One half of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder at twelve months.

2w51 T. MOSLEY, Auctioneer

EDWARD OATES,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has just received an elegant assortment of Ladys and Gentlemen's strong Boots and Shoes, which he will sell low for cash, viz:—

160 pair of strong Men's shoes.
300 pair of fine do do
100 pair of Ladies' shoes
24 pair of Gentlemen's Boots
12 pair of Ladies' do

with an assortment of Children's Shoes, a one Horse Harness, and several sides of Leather.

York, Dec. 9th 1819. 3w51.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the undermentioned Lots of Land and Premises will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court-House in the Town of York, on the days herein after specified, under the authority of an Act of the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, passed in the 59th year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for vesting in Commissioners the Estates of certain Traitors, and also, the Estates of persons declared Aliens by an Act passed in the fifty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act to declare certain persons therein described Aliens, and to vest their Estates in His Majesty,' and for applying the proceeds thereof towards compensating the losses which His Majesty's Subjects have sustained in consequence of the late War, and for ascertaining and satisfying the lawful debts and claims thereupon," such Sale to be continued by adjournment, to be then and there made known, until the whole are disposed of; at which Sales, the said Lands, &c. will be adjudged to the highest bidder, under the following conditions as to the Terms of Payment, viz. one third of the purchase money to be paid at the time of Sale, one third at the expiration of six months, and the remaining one third at the expiration of one year from the date of such purchase, with legal interest on the same till paid. And so soon as the full consideration money, with interest as aforesaid, shall be satisfied, (and not before,) Deeds of Bargain and Sale will be duly executed to the parties entitled thereto, by the Commissioners authorised in that behalf, by the provisions of the above mentioned Act. Provided always, That any purchaser making default in the payment of such purchase money, as aforesaid, shall be subjected to the penalties and forfeitures by the said Act imposed.

Districts.	Townships.	Lots.	Concessions.	No. of Acres.	Date of Sale.
Home	Town of York,	West part of No. 1, North side of Duke-street,		½	Mon 15 May 1820.
..	E. Gwillembury,	East ½ of No. 4,	3,	100	.. ..
..	..	½ part of 7,	3,	50	.. ..
..	Whitby,	Front ½ of 23,	3,	100	.. ..
..	..	18,	1,	200	.. ..
..	..	18,	3,	200	.. ..
..	Pickering,	35,	6,	200	.. ..
..	..	19 and 20,	9,	400	.. ..
..	Scott,	24,	1,	200	.. ..
..	Etobicoke,	32,	2,	100	.. ..
..	King,	21, 22, 23,	10,	1200	.. ..
..	..	22, 23, 24,	11,		.. ..
Newcastle	Cramahe,	Front of 24,	1,	100	.. ..
..	..	Front of 22,	1,	100	.. ..
..	..	Rear ½ of front part of 14,	1,	50	.. ..
..	Haldimand,	North part of 22,	1,	120	.. ..
..	..	Rear part of 19,	1,	50	.. ..
..	Hamilton,	9, and part of 10,	1,	300	.. ..
..	..	23,	7,	200	.. ..
..	Darlington,	N. ½ of E. part of 6,	1,	120	.. ..
Midland	Richmond,	15,	1,	200	Thurs. 4th May
..	Marysburgh,	25, S. side Black River,		200	.. ..
Johnstown	Augusta,	Rear ½ of 14,	7,	100	.. ..
..	..	18,	7,	200	.. ..
..	Yonge,	5,	4,	200	.. ..
..	..	S. part 21,	2, (or 3d Range)	60	.. ..
..	..	Part of 24,	5,	50	.. ..
..	..	W. ½ of 2,	4,	100	.. ..
..	..	W. ½ of 9 and 10,	9,	300	.. ..
..	..	Part of 7,	2,	1	.. ..
..	..	5,	11,	147	.. ..
..	..	E. ½ of 18,	2, (or 3d Range)	89	.. ..
..	..	Do. of 17,	3, (or 4th Range)	100	.. ..
..	Lansdown,	8 and 9,	12,	400	.. ..
..	..	Part of 11,	1,	50	.. ..
..	Wolford,	26,	Broken Con. A.	25	.. ..
..	Oxford,	Front ½ of 11,	1,	100	.. ..
..	Elizabethtown,	Rear part of 15,	4,	134	.. ..
..	..	Part of W. ½ of 30,	3,	2	.. ..
..	..	2,	4,	200	.. ..
..	..	26,	5,	200	.. ..
..	..	26,	6,	200	.. ..
..	..	W. ½ of 12,	6,	100	.. ..
..	..	18,	2,	200	.. ..
..	..	Part of W. ½ of S.E. corner of 30,	3,	5	.. ..
..	..	Rear of W. ½ of 29,	3,	34	.. ..
..	..	Do. E. ½ of 30,	3,		.. ..
..	..	E. ½ of W. ½ of 30,	4,	50	.. ..
..	..	Part of 32,	4,	2	.. ..
..	..	Front ½ of 34,	7,	100	.. ..
..	..	W. ½ of 4, and E. ½ of 5,	1,	200	.. ..
..	..	Front ½ of 33 and 34,	8,	200	.. ..
..	..	Part of 34,	7,	30	.. ..
..	..	33,	7,	200	.. ..
..	..	E. ½ of 30,	8,	100	.. ..
..	South Gower,	1, and rear ½ of 2,	2,	300	.. ..
..	Bastard,	12,	9,	200	.. ..
..	..	W. ½ of 6, and E. ½ of 7,	9,	200	.. ..
..	..	S. W. ½ of 7,	9,	100	.. ..
..	..	N. E. side of 18,	6,	100	.. ..
..	South Crosby,	S. ½ of 18,	2,	100	.. ..
..	Kitley,	Rear ½ of 24,	7,	50	.. ..
..	..	Part of a lot granted J. Kincaid, lately owned by S. Blanchard,	10	50	.. ..
..	..	N. W. ½ of 28	9,	50	.. ..
..	..	Part of E. part of 29,	10,	30	.. ..
..	Leeds,	5,	7,	200	.. ..
..	..	W. side of 6,	7,	50	.. ..
..	..	13,	10,	200	.. ..
Eastern	Osnabruck,	W. ½ of 33,	5,	100	.. ..
..	Cambridge,	22,	4,	200	.. ..
Gore	Ancaster,	Part of 46, lately owned by E. Daggett,	2,	½	Wed. 24th May.
..	..	An undivided ½ of 42,	2,	100	.. ..
..	An undivided ½ of ½ A. lot, whereon Union Hotel stood being part of 46 in the 2d			·½	.. ..
..	..	N. ½ of 42,	3,	100	.. ..
..	..	41,	2,	200	.. ..
..	..	41 and 36,	3,	400	.. ..
..	..	Undivided ¼ of 112 acres & mill on 46 in the 2d,		8	.. ..
..	Nelson,	7, S. side Dundas-street,	3,	200	.. ..
Gore	Nelson,	17, 18, 19, S. side do.	3,	430	Wed. 24th May
..	..	Undiv. ½ of rear 100 A. of 6,	do. 3,	50	.. ..
..	..	1, N. side do.	1,	200	.. ..
..	..	Unexpired term of Gov. lease of 11, S. side Dundas-st.	3d	200	.. ..
..	..	Do. 5, S. side Dundas-street,	2,	200	.. ..
..	Trafalgar,	12, do. do.	3,	100	.. ..
..	Flamboro' West,	21 and 22,	1,	280	.. ..
..	Binbrook,	3, in Block No. 2,	3,	200	.. ..
..	Woolwich,	late Block No 3, that part lately owned by Wm. Wallace,		7000	.. ..
Niagara	Grantham,	8,	4,	100	.. ..
..	..	14,	5,	100	.. ..
..	..	Parts of 19 and 20,	9,	150	.. ..
..	..	19 and 20,	10,	200	.. ..
..	..	S. ½ of 13,	3,	50	.. ..
..	..	Part of 11,	7,	75	.. ..
..	Wainfleet,	S. ½ of 18 and 19,	4,	200	.. ..
..	..	Lands lately owned by C. Winters		150	.. ..
..	Thorold,	59, 60, 61,	1,	350	.. ..
..	..	S. E. corner of 40,	Gore,	10	.. ..
..	..	Lands lately occupied by S. Hartwell,	7,	30	.. ..
..	Grimsby,	Part of F,	Gore,	100	.. ..
..	Bertie,	4,	5,	100	.. ..
..	..	W. parts of 9, 10, and 11,	7,	198	.. ..
..	Niagara,	104,		100	.. ..
..	..	107, 108, and N. ½ of 78,		250	.. ..
..	..	Lot in Black-swamp, whereon S. Tompkins lately resided,		100	.. ..
..	..	Town of Niagara, 9, 10, 11, 12,		2	.. ..
..	All that part of 30 not owned by Mrs. Thompson, lately owned by P. Howell				
..	Stamford,	Parts of 142, ½ 47, 138,		146	.. ..
London	Blenheim,	S. E. corner of 7,	1,	50	Tues. 6th June.
..	..	E. ½ of 4,	1,	100	.. ..
..	..	11, 12, 13, and 14,	10,	800	.. ..
..	..	12 and ½ of 13,	11,	325	.. ..
..	..	6,	1,	400	.. ..
..	..	S. ½ of 11,	6,	158	.. ..
..	Burford,	N. ½ of 1,	4,	50	.. ..
..	..	2,	4,	200	.. ..
..	..	Part of 7,	6,	160	.. ..
..	..	2,	5,	200	.. ..
..	..	Part of 7,	7,	160	.. ..
..	..	E. ½ 13,	1,	100	.. ..
..	Oxford,	Part of 13, W. division, broken	front,	80	.. ..
..	..	Part of 15, do. do.		80	.. ..
..	..	Part of 7, E. do.	1,	80	.. ..
..	Woodhouse,	Part of 6,	3,	17½	.. ..
..	..	An undiv. ¾ of ¾ of 2 acres of 1, whereon Union-mill stood,	6,		.. ..
..	..	15,	Gore,	200	.. ..
..	..	Part of No. 8,	2,	50	.. ..
..	..	Do. No. 8,	3,	50	.. ..
..	Windham,	Unexpired term of Gov. lease of 3,	12,	200	.. ..
..	Rainham,	9 and 21,	2,	400	.. ..
..	..	17, 21, 22, and 24,	Front,	800	.. ..
..	..	Lot 13, and Broken 20,	3,	400	.. ..
..	..	Unexpired term of Gov. lease 20,	Front,	200	.. ..
..	..	23, do. do.	Do.	200	.. ..
..	Townsend,	Part of 6,	13,	50	.. ..
..	..	Part of 7,	14,	18	.. ..
..	..	1,	10,	200	.. ..
..	Walpole,	½ of 18,	1,	100	.. ..
..	..	4,	6,	200	.. ..
..	..	12, 13, 17,	7,	600	.. ..
..	..	17,	5,	200	.. ..
..	..	23,	2,	200	.. ..
..	..	* A life Estate in S. ½ of 24,	1,	100	.. ..
..	..	4, Unexp. term of Gov. lease,	1,	200	.. ..
..	Dorchester,	½ of 19, S. division, broken Con.	A. B.	150	.. ..
..	..	20,	Con. A.	200	.. ..
..	Walsingham,	Part of 11,	Front,	100	.. ..
..	Charlotteville,	Part of 19,	10,	52	.. ..
..	Delaware,	Æ. and N. part of 1,	Gore,	275	.. ..
..	..	11 and 21,	2,	400	.. ..
..	..	10,	1,	200	.. ..
..	Aldborough,	5,	1,	240	.. ..
..	Haldimand,	† Lands leased by Capt. Jos. Brandt to B. Mallory,		860	.. ..
..	..	‡ An undiv. ½ of 450 acres of leased land on the Grand River lately owned by Grace Biggar, & Co.		225	.. ..
..	..	Part of a lot near Arnold's Mills, lately owned by Saml. Doyle,	2,	80	.. ..
Western	Howard	Harwich			

* During the life of George Wolf, returned as an Alien.

† A part adjoining the Township of Burford, and another part on the South West Branch of the Grand River.

‡ Part of the Easterly half of a Tract called the Brandt Farm, adjoining the Clench Farm.

By Order,

JAMES B. MACAULAY,

Clerk to the Commission.

York, 16th December, 1819.

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

VOL. III. YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1819. No. 52.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Thursday the ninth day of December instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-sixth day of October last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament, to the ninth day of December Instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Tuesday the Eighteenth day of January next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the sixtieth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all to whom these presents shall come, GREETING:

WHEREAS, it has been represented to us, that, the establishment of a Public Fair or Mart, in the Town of York, in the Home District of our said Province of Upper Canada, would tend greatly to the welfare, convenience, and prosperous advancement of the said District, NOW KNOW YE that in furtherance of so desirable an object, WE have thought fit, by our Letters Patent, bearing even date with these presents, to give and grant unto Samuel Ridout, Esquire, being our Sheriff in and for our Home District, and to his successors respectively, (Sheriffs of the same for the time being,) to and for the resort and intercourse of our liege subjects of this Province of Upper Canada, All and singular the public Fair and Mart, and the right, privilege, advantage and franchise of keeping and holding a public Fair and Mart, as Stewards of the same respectively, at and within the Town of York, in the County of York, in the Home District aforesaid, at two different times in each and every year, that is to say, to begin and be holden on the third Monday in the month of May, and the first Monday in the month of October, and to continue at each time respectively for and during the space of six successive days and no longer—subject nevertheless to the conditions, provisions, payments for picage and stallage, restrictions and limitations in our said Letters Patent contained, as reference being thereto had, will more fully appear.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the sixtieth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Shear or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Burford: and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to John Levy Jacobs or his representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number one hundred and forty five in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, otherwise it will be thrown open and granted to another applicant.

JOHN SMALL
Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15th Nov. 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN SCOUTE, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to the west half of lot number six, in the sixth concession of the Township of Ernest Town, within six months from this date, otherwise the same will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Executive Council Office,
York, 17th Nov. 1819.

WHEREAS the present Lease of the FERRY from the Town of Kingston to Point Frederic, will expire on the 24th day of June next,

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, That Sealed Proposals for a New Lease, to be given to the highest bidder, will be received at this Office until the 10th of June, 1820.

JOHN SMALL,
C'k. Ex. C'l.

Executive Council Office,
York, 19th Nov. 1819

WHEREAS a considerable Population has grown up at Amherstburgh, in the Western District, upon the Faith of Licences of Occupation from the Officers commanding at the Post, the Town Plot being considered part of the Military Reserve; His Excellency, desirous to quiet the possession of the Inhabitants of the said Town of Amherstburgh, has caused a Report to be made to him, of the Lots occupied therein, the names of the present Tenants, and the authority under which they hold;

NOTICE is hereby given, that such Persons having just claim, who are desirous to receive legal Confirmation thereof, may transmit to the Clerk of the Executive Council the several Documents under which they Hold, in order to receive Grants of their respective Lots, in like manner and upon the same Terms as other Town Lots are usually Granted.

By Order of His Excellency
The Lieutenant Governor,
In Council,
JOHN SMALL,
C'k. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th Dec. 1819.

WHEREAS, it is desirable to alleviate the situation of the poorer classes of settlers, by an exemption from any charge on the Patent Deed, and also to remove all obstacles from the more free accommodation of others with larger grants, than have been usually made: His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, has been pleased to order that the first mentioned class of settlers may receive a gratuitous Grant of Fifty Acres, under exclusion, be it understood, from any further Grant from the Crown, but with liberty to Lease the Reserves.

To meet the above Gratuity, and increased burthens attending the purchase and distribution of Lands &c. It is ordered that the scale of demands on the Grant of One Hundred Acres & upwards, shall be regulated according to the annexed Table, to take effect from the 1st January 1820.

It is further ordered that the restriction from sale for three years be abolished, and that Deeds may issue on proper certificates of the performance of Settling Duties being performed. The Grantee will be required to clear one half of the Road in front of each Lot, and the depth of two and one half Chains from the Road the whole length of every Lot, and erect a Dwelling House.

Upon all Grants of Land issuing under orders in Council, bearing date subsequent to the 1st January 1820, the following sums will be paid by the Patentee:

	£. Sterling
On Grants of 50 Acres.	
On Grants of 100 Acres,	12 : :
On Grants of 200 Acres,	30 : :
On Grants of 300 Acres,	60 : :
On Grants of 400 Acres,	75 : :
On Grants of 500 Acres,	125 : :
On Grants of 600 Acres,	150 : :
On Grants of 700 Acres,	175 : :
On Grants of 800 Acres,	200 : :
On Grants of 900 Acres,	225 : :
On Grants of 1000 Acres,	250 : :
On Grants of 1100 Acres,	275 : :
On Grants of 1200 Acres,	300 : :

In three equal Instalments—The first on receipt of the Location Ticket. The second on Certificate filed of Settlement, The third on receipt of the Fiat for the Patent.

No Petition can be entertained unless accompanied by a written character or a satisfactory reason shewn for such not being produced.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoss, about four or five miles from York; 240 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 } Whitchurch.
4th Concession. }

HENRY DREAN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencing business in York, and begs leave to inform them that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. THOS. HAMILTON, where he intends to conduct the business himself, and now offers for sale a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods
AND
Groceries,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the most reduced prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICES, IN CASH,

will be given for POT & PEARL ASHES, good Merchantable FLOUR and PORK.

American Bank Notes,

exchanged, at a small discount.
tf—12.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to Henry Drean, either by note or book account are hereby notified to make payment on or before the first of November next, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney, as no longer indulgence can be given.

HENRY DREAN.
York, Oct. 20th 1819.— 43—tf.

Notice to Builders.

PROPOSALS for building, by Contract, a BRICK HOSPITAL in the Town of York, will be received at the Post Office, by William Allan, Esq. where a Plan, Elevation, and particular description of the intended Building, may be seen, and any information respecting it obtained.

Proposals to be given in within one month from this date.

York, 24th November, 1819. 48

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

During the absence of the Jury yesterday, Mr. Carlile* retired to the Guildhall coffee house to dinner.—As soon as the verdict was announced, intelligence was immediately conveyed to him. He was not surprised, having fully anticipated his fate. Shortly after he had received this intelligence he proceeded to his house in Fleet-street, in company with Mr. Hunt. He was followed by an immense multitude, who cheered him as he passed along. The moment the public were apprised of the verdict, there was manifested and overwhelming demand for *Paine's Age of Reason, Palmer's Principles of Nature*, and every other blasphemous work which was on sale, the whole stock on hand of which found instant purchasers.

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DUMFRIES, (Scotland,) Sept. 7.

Mrs. Cook the Giantess.—Last week, Mrs. Cook, the celebrated giantess, made her first appearance in Dumfries, and was pretty generally visited by the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood. Many persons, however, were disappointed in the expectations they had formed of her extraordinary stature; and it is even asserted, that there is a fair inhabitant of our good town, who might lay claim to the 1000 guineas which Mr. Cook's *partiality* as a husband induces him to offer to any one who can produce an equal to his gigantic spouse. For so large a woman, however, Mrs. Cook is allowed to be uncommonly handsome, and as bodies are well known to appear more gigantic from being mis-shapen, probably this circumstance may account for the disappointment expressed by some of her visitors. But, however this may be, we may mention one a rising fact that they come to our knowledge, and which our readers may rely on as quite authentic. In travelling betwixt the different towns we believe the giantess frequently for the sake of exercise, takes the start of her retinue; and among the persons who paid their respects to her on Wednesday last, there happened to be an honest Goloviliar, who had lately overtaken her on the road betwixt Gatehouse and Kirkcudbright. On entering the place of exhibition he was of course a good deal surprised at finding his old acquaintance transformed into a "wonderful phenomenon of nature," and reflected, muttering to himself, "many a sleepless night I've done in my life time, but never one thing half so sleepless as this. My conscience! (as Billie Jarvie says) to give a shilling to see a woman I walked five or six miles wi' on the King's highway, and thought her nae-thing mair that a sclem strappin' lassie, and ane that was like enough to lead her husband a lounder, unless her temper was a'the better."

From the Galway Advertiser.

Hoax upon Sir Hudson Lowe.—Some wag in this town lately played off a hoax upon the present Governor of St. Helena, General Sir Hudson Lowe. In the month of November last, a letter was addressed to him, stating that a widow lady, of the name of Drury, had died here, and by her will bequeathed to Sir Hudson £1000 in cash, and houses and plots in this town to the value of £2000 more, and of her having appointed Lawrence Comyn, Esq. (in whose name the letter was written to Sir H.) executor; and requesting Sir Hudson's directions as to the manner in which the bequests were to be disposed of; and recommending Sir Hudson to send some person over to take possession of the premises, as there was a gentleman of encroaching celebrity who might otherwise throw down the buildings, under pretence of improving his town. The letter was sent to London, and from thence, by some of the Secretaries of State forwarded to that *little* paradise, St. Helena.—Sir Hudson was sitting in council upon some complaint made by a *ci-devant* emperor, upon the scantiness of his yesterday's meal, when his letter arrived. In a moment the solemnity of the occasion which assembled them was forgotten, and enraptured at the grateful remembrance in which he was held by the inhabitants of a town where the *Low* family had its origin, he announced the happy tidings to his gaping auditory. Sir Hudson could not, however, permit the diminution of his trusty band by immediately sending off a person to take possession of the *Galway estate*; he however, addressed the executor in terms of heartfelt satisfaction, thanked Mr. C. for his attention to his (Sir Hudson's) interest, and apprising him that he had drawn on him in favour of Messrs. Coutts & Co. Bankers in London, at ninety one days sight, for £1,000 sterling, requesting also to have an immediate survey and maps made of the premises, and a copy of that part of the will sent to him in which the dear departed had so kindly recollected him; and that notice in legal form should be served in upon the gentleman who had imagined the property might be his, and who wished to encroach on his (Sir Hudson's) estate: acknowledged with pride that Galway had seen the first son of his prosperity shine upon him; *and leaves it entirely to his executor* to distribute amongst his townsmen some token of recollection of the place that gave him birth.

It only now remains for us to state the disappointment occasioned by receiving this letter, freed by some of the high authorities of the State, with a seal upon it of the size of a tolerable cream cheese, which, upon its first reaching the executor's hands, made his heart beat with high hope: but alas! the palpitation soon subsided upon finding it contained Sir H. Lowe's letter, with our from Messrs. Coutts and Co. requesting to know, should they negotiate the draft for £1,000 in *British* or *Irish* currency as Sir Hudson had, in the hurry of the moment, occasioned, no doubt, by his joyous ecstacy, forgot to state in which it should be paid.

N. B.—Notwithstanding the above hoax we have ascertained that Mrs. Drury is *certainly dead*, but to whom her property devolves is unknown, as her will has not been brought in and proved as yet.

Losses at Davis's Straits.

Letters from a Captain of one of the lost vessels, published in an Edinburgh newspaper:

EDINBURGH, Sept. 10.

"The destruction of so many ships in Davis's Straits in one season, I believe, is unprecedented. No person who has not visited these northern regions can form (even from the most correct description) a just idea of those immense masses of ice called icebergs, and of those heavy sheets of ice flaws, which, when set in motion by a gale of wind, spread destruction wherever they are wafted.

"As I am lately returned from the Straits of Davis, my mind is still pregnant with the tragic scenes which were there presented to my view.

"On the morning of the 7th of July, the Mary Ann of Dundee, and Rash of Leith, were seen to fly wrecked, their masts were by with their ice. On the evening of the same day I visited the wreck of the Mary Ann & found a number of her crew, along with those of other ships, as busily engaged in getting bedding, provisions, or any article of value. The crews of both ships were saved. We had on board our ship eight men belonging to the Rash. As our situation was critical, our only safety was placed in being in dock. Docks are places cut out in the last ice, by means of saws constructed for this purpose, in which the ships are placed, forming a safeguard to the pressure of floating ice. Our dependence was placed upon our docks, but alas! our trust proved of no effect.—On the morning of the 14th two other sail were seen destroyed, not far distant from our ship; we sent a boat's crew for information, and they reported them to be the Patriotis of Hull, and the Sisters of Kirkcaldy; their docks gave way from the excessive pressure of an ingress of ice. On the morning of the 16th July a strong gale arose from the south-west, and we observed at an early hour, from the top-mast, that a quantity of heavy flaws were put in motion, and were setting in fast upon us. There were four ships placed in docks (to one of which I belonged,) namely the Majestic of London, Tay of Dundee, and the Royal Bounty and Thomas and Ann of Leith. At three P. M. the inevitable fate of our feeble barks appeared certain, altho' now and then a feeble ray of hope gladdened our hearts with the idea that our docks would stand the squeeze. All our hopes were delusive, for at four P. M. the space of water between the destructive masses of ice and our docks was little broader than a canal; at five they were near at hand, and the collision of one piece against another conveyed a sound similar to a peal of distant thunder; at twenty minutes past five the ice, which was running at the rate of three knots an hour, first came in contact with the most windward dock, where the Tay and Majestic were stationed; in a moment our ears resounded with the destructive crash; in a few seconds afterwards the Royal Bounty and Thomas & Ann shared the same fate. No language can picture a state more truly alarming. The appalling cry of leave the ship, leave the ship, sounded from every quarter. The majority of the men saved their baggage, although a great number sustained serious loss. We next made tents upon the ice with spars and sail-cloth, and spent the night in most shipwrecked state, amidst a thick fog and a shower of snow. Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at four degrees below the freezing point of water. By the end of the third day the fog cleared away, and a number of ships, to the joy of all, were seen to the southward, and a signal of distress was hoisted; their distance from us was about twelve miles, and men were soon seen coming across the ice to learn the extent of the losses, and reported that the Captains severally would be happy to take their share of the cast-away men, and would proceed instantly to Great Britain. Among the first was the Dexterity of Leith, which set sail on Wednesday at forenoon, the 21st July, with a large share of the wrecked men. At six, P. M. she passed a number of casks, heaps of ashes and lumber, lying upon the ice. The master ordered a boat to be lowered, and ascertained them to be the remnants of the Ocean and Samuels of Hull, that were likewise crushed to pieces on the 14th or 15th July.

"Notwithstanding ten ships have suffered, only two men lost their lives; they belonged to the Equestris of Hull; the one was drowned, and the other died on the ice after a fit of intoxication. No blame whatever can be attached to the different Captains, as they used every effort to save the ships committed to their charge: in fact, the general destruction is proof sufficient of this."

LONDON, Oct. 28.

At the Cumberland county meeting, Mr. Curwen declared his opinion that radical reform meant revolution; and this it is believed few deny or doubt.

The misunderstanding between the seamen and their employers in New Castle, has been happily terminated.

Dr. John Brenan, of Liverpool, has discovered that the oil of turpentine is an infallible specific for child-bed fevers.

Lord Whitworth's arrival in Paris has again given rise to rumors of political changes and intrigues. The general report is, that he will renew the negociations on the right of neutral search, in cases of the slave trade. Lord Whitworth and the duchess of Dorset will set out shortly for Naples, to pass the winter there.

There was a violent thunder storm at Paris on the 31st October, accompanied by torrents of rain.

The Gazette of the 26th contains a free pardon for any but the principals, who shall discover the person or persons who fired into the houses of the Jurymen of the late inquest at North Shields; in addition to which pardon, there is a proffered reward of 300 guineas.

Prince Napoleon, duke of Richstadt, has been nominated by the emperor, coadjutor to the archbishop of Olmutz, where his theological studies are to be pursued, under the charge of the priests of the order of Jesus.

A superb service of table china, manufactured at Dresden, has been presented to the duke of Wellington by the king of Saxony.

The chemists and druggists in London have had a meeting, and agreed that no arsenic, oxalic acid, or corrosive sublimate be issued by any vender without a printed label of the name of the article, and the word *poison* being affixed to every wrapper, box, bottle or other vessel containing the same; that on every article likely to produce mischief, printed labels be used, and no person be allowed to serve poisons who is not of sufficient age to judge of the importance of the great caution which is necessary in selling the same to improper or ignorant persons.

No family on earth can boast of a longer established right to its paternal estates, than the King of Great Britain to the possessions which devolved on him at the accession of his present majesty, now 61 years ago. Had this illustrious monarch been a private individual, and had his property to the nation for a stipulated sum, he would at this moment have been the richest sovereign in Europe.

The resignation was frank, & we should have felt that it was wise, had it not furnished a pretext for the selfish and malicious to turn upon that monarch, and reproach him with the effects of his own sacrifice.

Bonaparte, when master of Madrid, at the end of 1808, demanded from all the corporations, communities, magistrates, &c. an oath of allegiance upon the holy sacrament. A Spaniard conversing with cardinal Maury on the subject, the cardinal said to him. "Ah, he has taken you by your weak side; it will not be possible for you to retract!" "Oh!" replied the Spaniard in a half whisper, "the wafer was not consecrated."

Emigration to Africa.—The leader of the intended Colony to the Cape of Good Hope is Mr. Wm. Parker, who lately resided at Passage, near Cork, and who, for a long period, was most extensively engaged in commercial pursuits in that city, having at one time afforded employment to not less than one thousand individuals. Mr. Parker's objects is to establish a commercial port or colony, and to locate a body of agricultural settlers at a short and convenient distance therefrom in the interior. He has selected between three and four hundred men to accompany him, many of whom are married; they comprise farmers, and labourers, in a proportion, as well as mechanics and manufacturers of various kind.—There are also associated in the undertaking a number of gentlemen, possessing not only a local knowledge of the country, but all those requisites as to scientific attainments so necessary to ensure its success. The situation chosen for the new town is between Cape town & Algo bay, on one of the most fertile spots on the coast of Africa. The expedition sails in November.

SIERRA-LEONE, July 24.

Trial of Pei, a captured Negro, for Murder.

Pei, a captured and liberated negro, was indicted for the murder of Zongobia, another captured negro, at Charlottetown in this colony, on the 5th of January last, by severing his head from his body with a sharp instrument made of a piece of iron-hoop.

Previously to the commencement of this trial, much difficulty was experienced in procuring adequate means of interpretation between the court and prisoner; and at length, when a person was found capable of conversing with the prisoner in his language, a second interpreter was required to explain the [illegible] first interpreter ill [illegible]; but, at the best, the interpretation altogether, was very insufficient and unsatisfactory.

The first object of the interpretation was, to inform the prisoner of his arraignment and to instruct him how he plead; which being accomplished, an endeavor was made to apprise him of his right to challenge the jurors, and of the proper mode of exercising that right; but upon the first option of challenge being put to him, in swearing the foreman of the jury, an answer was returned, which threw the whole court into an involuntary burst of laughter, at the same time that it produced a strong and universal sensation of horror. When the prisoner was told to look upon that man, and say if he liked to be tried by him, the answer, as interpreted, given in a tone of astonishment by the English interpreter, was, "He say, he like him too much; *if he catch him he eat him.*"

After this answer it was thought best, in tenderness to the prisoner, to go through the remaining forms, without any further reference to him: but it was subsequently believed, that the latter part of the answer was a remark added by either of the interpreters, according to the uniform practice of the Africans, of interposing their own remarks in every thing.

The first interpreter was frequently in laughter, during the horrid details of the trial, and was more than once reproved for it by the court, for want of feeling.

The particulars of the horrid transaction, as detailed in evidence, were as follows:

Hyers, an interior overseer of captured negroes at Charlottetown, employed to superintend the deceased & his countrymen, because he could speak their language, having missed the deceased (Zongobia) at ration time, reported his absence to his superior, Mr. Ashford, who ordered him to cause search to be made in the bush. Shortly after leaving Mr. Ashford, he saw a man coming out of the bush with a canvass bag, which he attempted to shift away, as if to put it out of sight. He immediately questioned the man, whom he found to be one Quia Pei, of Zongobia's nation, and insisted on seeing the bag and its contents. The man reluctantly opened the bag, which he said contained some meat; on inspection, he discovered several pieces of human flesh. The man was immediately secured, and Mr. Ashford was sent for; Quia Pei died in prison while awaiting his trial.

William Ashford, principal native superintendent at Charlotte-town, stated, that on being informed by the last witness that Zongobia was missed, he had

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A reform has just been effected in the Liverpool work-house, to which the epithet *radical* may more justly be applied, than to any other which has been either projected or perfected within our observation. The principal parish officers, have successively perceived, that there was very little hope of effecting any considerable improvement in the manners and morals of the work-house children, so long as they were exposed to the contagion of the adult and aged paupers—and unfortunately, the actual state of the building did not admit of a complete separation. This difficulty, which, for many years past, has been a constant subject of lamentation with the different church-wardens, overseers and parish committees, is at length obviated. The removal of the lunatic paupers to the county asylum has left vacant a large ward of the workhouse, entirely detached from the main body of the building, and provided with a garden, flagged courts, &c. so as to be admirably adapted to the reception of children.—Into this they are to be immediately removed; but such of them as have parents in the house will be allowed to visit them, at certain times, and under proper restrictions. From these arrangements the most sanguine expectations are rationally indulged, that a material improvement will soon be perceptible in the morals and habits of that large class of the rising generation, whom the faults or the misfortunes of their relations, have consigned to the hardship of parish dependence.—*Liverpool paper.*

DUMFRIES, (Scotland,) Sept. 7.

Mrs. Cook the Giantess.—Last week, Mrs. Cook, the celebrated giantess, made her first appearance in Dumfries, and was pretty generally visited by the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood. Many persons, however, were disappointed in the expectations they had formed of her extraordinary stature; and it is even asserted, that there is a fair inhabitant of our good town, who might lay claim to the 1000 guineas which Mr. Cook's *partiality* as a husband induces him to offer to any one who can produce an equal to his gigantic spouse. For so large a woman, however, Mrs. Cook is allowed to be uncommonly handsome, and as bodies are well known to appear more gigantic from being mis-shapen, probably this circumstance may account for the disappointment expressed by some of her visitors. But, however this may be, we may mention one a rising fact that they come to our knowledge, and which our readers may rely on as quite authentic. In travelling betwixt the different towns we believe the giantess frequently for the sake of exercise, takes the start of her retinue; and among the persons who paid their respects to her on Wednesday last, there happened to be an honest Goloviliar, who had lately overtaken her on the road betwixt Gatehouse and Kirkcudbright. On entering the place of exhibition he was of course a good deal surprised at finding his old acquaintance transformed into a "wonderful phenomenon of nature," and reflected, muttering to himself, "many a sleepless night I've done in my life time, but never one thing half so sleepless as this. My conscience! (as Billie Jarvie says) to give a shilling to see a woman I walked five or six miles wi' on the King's highway, and thought her nae-thing mair that a sclem strappin' lassie, and ane that was like enough to lead her husband a lounder, unless her temper was a'the better."

From the Galway Advertiser.

Hoax upon Sir Hudson Lowe.—Some wag in this town lately played off a hoax upon the present Governor of St. Helena, General Sir Hudson Lowe. In the month of November last, a letter was addressed to him, stating that a widow lady, of the name of Drury, had died here, and by her will bequeathed to Sir Hudson £1000 in cash, and houses and plots in this town to the value of £2000 more, and of her having appointed Lawrence Comyn, Esq. (in whose name the letter was written to Sir H.) executor; and requesting Sir Hudson's directions as to the manner in which the bequests were to be disposed of; and recommending Sir Hudson to send some person over to take possession of the premises, as there was a gentleman of encroaching celebrity who might otherwise throw down the buildings, under pretence of improving his town. The letter was sent to London, and from thence, by some of the Secretaries of State forwarded to that *little* paradise, St. Helena.—Sir Hudson was sitting in council upon some complaint made by a *ci-devant* emperor, upon the scantiness of his yesterday's meal, when his letter arrived. In a moment the solemnity of the occasion which assembled them was forgotten, and enraptured at the grateful remembrance in which he was held by the inhabitants of a town where the *Low* family had its origin, he announced the happy tidings to his gaping auditory. Sir Hudson could not, however, permit the diminution of his trusty band by immediately sending off a person to take possession of the *Galway estate*; he however, addressed the executor in terms of heartfelt satisfaction, thanked Mr. C. for his attention to his (Sir Hudson's) interest, and apprising him that he had drawn on him in favour of Messrs. Coutts & Co. Bankers in London, at ninety one days sight, for £1,000 sterling, requesting also to have an immediate survey and maps made of the premises, and a copy of that part of the will sent to him in which the dear departed had so kindly recollected him; and that notice in legal form should be served in upon the gentleman who had imagined the property might be his, and who wished to encroach on his (Sir Hudson's) estate: acknowledged with pride that Galway had seen the first son of his prosperity shine upon him; *and leaves it entirely to his executor* to distribute amongst his townsmen some token of recollection of the place that gave him birth.

It only now remains for us to state the disappointment occasioned by receiving this letter, freed by some of the high authorities of the State, with a seal upon it of the size of a tolerable cream cheese, which, upon its first reaching the executor's hands, made his heart beat with high hope: but alas! the palpitation soon subsided upon finding it contained Sir H. Lowe's letter, with our from Messrs. Coutts and Co. requesting to know, should they negotiate the draft for £1,000 in *British* or *Irish* currency as Sir Hudson had, in the hurry of the moment, occasioned, no doubt, by his joyous ecstacy, forgot to state in which it should be paid.

N. B.—Notwithstanding the above hoax we have ascertained that Mrs. Drury is *certainly dead*, but to whom her property devolves is unknown, as her will has not been brought in and proved as yet.

Losses at Davis's Straits.

Letters from a Captain of one of the lost vessels, published in an Edinburgh newspaper:

EDINBURGH, Sept. 10.

"The destruction of so many ships in Davis's Straits in one season, I believe, is unprecedented. No person who has not visited these northern regions can form (even from the most correct description) a just idea of those immense masses of ice called icebergs, and of those heavy sheets of ice flaws, which, when set in motion by a gale of wind, spread destruction wherever they are wafted.

"As I am lately returned from the Straits of Davis, my mind is still pregnant with the tragic scenes which were there presented to my view.

"On the morning of the 7th of July, the Mary Ann of Dundee, and Rash of Leith, were seen to fly wrecked, their masts were by with their ice. On the evening of the same day I visited the wreck of the Mary Ann & found a number of her crew, along with those of other ships, as busily engaged in getting bedding, provisions, or any article of value. The crews of both ships were saved. We had on board our ship eight men belonging to the Rash. As our situation was critical, our only safety was placed in being in dock. Docks are places cut out in the last ice, by means of saws constructed for this purpose, in which the ships are placed, forming a safeguard to the pressure of floating ice. Our dependence was placed upon our docks, but alas! our trust proved of no effect.—On the morning of the 14th two other sail were seen destroyed, not far distant from our ship; we sent a boat's crew for information, and they reported them to be the Patriotis of Hull, and the Sisters of Kirkcaldy; their docks gave way from the excessive pressure of an ingress of ice. On the morning of the 16th July a strong gale arose from the south-west, and we observed at an early hour, from the top-mast, that a quantity of heavy flaws were put in motion, and were setting in fast upon us. There were four ships placed in docks (to one of which I belonged,) namely the Majestic of London, Tay of Dundee, and the Royal Bounty and Thomas and Ann of Leith. At three P. M. the inevitable fate of our feeble barks appeared certain, altho' now and then a feeble ray of hope gladdened our hearts with the idea that our docks would stand the squeeze. All our hopes were delusive, for at four P. M. the space of water between the destructive masses of ice and our docks was little broader than a canal; at five they were near at hand, and the collision of one piece against another conveyed a sound similar to a peal of distant thunder; at twenty minutes past five the ice, which was running at the rate of three knots an hour, first came in contact with the most windward dock, where the Tay and Majestic were stationed; in a moment our ears resounded with the destructive crash; in a few seconds afterwards the Royal Bounty and Thomas & Ann shared the same fate. No language can picture a state more truly alarming. The appalling cry of leave the ship, leave the ship, sounded from every quarter. The majority of the men saved their baggage, although a great number sustained serious loss. We next made tents upon the ice with spars and sail-cloth, and spent the night in most shipwrecked state, amidst a thick fog and a shower of snow. Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at four degrees below the freezing point of water. By the end of the third day the fog cleared away, and a number of ships, to the joy of all, were seen to the southward, and a signal of distress was hoisted; their distance from us was about twelve miles, and men were soon seen coming across the ice to learn the extent of the losses, and reported that the Captains severally would be happy to take their share of the cast-away men, and would proceed instantly to Great Britain. Among the first was the Dexterity of Leith, which set sail on Wednesday at forenoon, the 21st July, with a large share of the wrecked men. At six, P. M. she passed a number of casks, heaps of ashes and lumber, lying upon the ice. The master ordered a boat to be lowered, and ascertained them to be the remnants of the Ocean and Samuels of Hull, that were likewise crushed to pieces on the 14th or 15th July.

"Notwithstanding ten ships have suffered, only two men lost their lives; they belonged to the Equestris of Hull; the one was drowned, and the other died on the ice after a fit of intoxication. No blame whatever can be attached to the different Captains, as they used every effort to save the ships committed to their charge: in fact, the general destruction is proof sufficient of this."

LONDON, Oct. 28.

At the Cumberland county meeting, Mr. Curwen declared his opinion that radical reform meant revolution; and this it is believed few deny or doubt.

The misunderstanding between the seamen and their employers in New Castle, has been happily terminated.

Dr. John Brenan, of Liverpool, has discovered that the oil of turpentine is an infallible specific for child-bed fevers.

Lord Whitworth's arrival in Paris has again given rise to rumors of political changes and intrigues. The general report is, that he will renew the negociations on the right of neutral search, in cases of the slave trade. Lord Whitworth and the duchess of Dorset will set out shortly for Naples, to pass the winter there.

There was a violent thunder storm at Paris on the 31st October, accompanied by torrents of rain.

The Gazette of the 26th contains a free pardon for any but the principals, who shall discover the person or persons who fired into the houses of the Jurymen of the late inquest at North Shields; in addition to which pardon, there is a proffered reward of 300 guineas.

Prince Napoleon, duke of Richstadt, has been nominated by the emperor, coadjutor to the archbishop of Olmutz, where his theological studies are to be pursued, under the charge of the priests of the order of Jesus.

A superb service of table china, manufactured at Dresden, has been presented to the duke of Wellington by the king of Saxony.

The chemists and druggists in London have had a meeting, and agreed that no arsenic, oxalic acid, or corrosive sublimate be issued by any vender without a printed label of the name of the article, and the word *poison* being affixed to every wrapper, box, bottle or other vessel containing the same; that on every article likely to produce mischief, printed labels be used, and no person be allowed to serve poisons who is not of sufficient age to judge of the importance of the great caution which is necessary in selling the same to improper or ignorant persons.

No family on earth can boast of a longer established right to its paternal estates, than the King of Great Britain to the possessions which devolved on him at the accession of his present majesty, now 61 years ago. Had this illustrious monarch been a private individual, and had his property to the nation for a stipulated sum, he would at this moment have been the richest sovereign in Europe.

The resignation was frank, & we should have felt that it was wise, had it not furnished a pretext for the selfish and malicious to turn upon that monarch, and reproach him with the effects of his own sacrifice.

Bonaparte, when master of Madrid, at the end of 1808, demanded from all the corporations, communities, magistrates, &c. an oath of allegiance upon the holy sacrament. A Spaniard conversing with cardinal Maury on the subject, the cardinal said to him. "Ah, he has taken you by your weak side; it will not be possible for you to retract!" "Oh!" replied the Spaniard in a half whisper, "the wafer was not consecrated."

Emigration to Africa.—The leader of the intended Colony to the Cape of Good Hope is Mr. Wm. Parker, who lately resided at Passage, near Cork, and who, for a long period, was most extensively engaged in commercial pursuits in that city, having at one time afforded employment to not less than one thousand individuals. Mr. Parker's objects is to establish a commercial port or colony, and to locate a body of agricultural settlers at a short and convenient distance therefrom in the interior. He has selected between three and four hundred men to accompany him, many of whom are married; they comprise farmers, and labourers, in a proportion, as well as mechanics and manufacturers of various kind.—There are also associated in the undertaking a number of gentlemen, possessing not only a local knowledge of the country, but all those requisites as to scientific attainments so necessary to ensure its success. The situation chosen for the new town is between Cape town & Algo bay, on one of the most fertile spots on the coast of Africa. The expedition sails in November.

SIERRA-LEONE, July 24.

Trial of Pei, a captured Negro, for Murder.

Pei, a captured and liberated negro, was indicted for the murder of Zongobia, another captured negro, at Charlottetown in this colony, on the 5th of January last, by severing his head from his body with a sharp instrument made of a piece of iron-hoop.

Previously to the commencement of this trial, much difficulty was experienced in procuring adequate means of interpretation between the court and prisoner; and at length, when a person was found capable of conversing with the prisoner in his language, a second interpreter was required to explain the [illegible] first interpreter ill [illegible]; but, at the best, the interpretation altogether, was very insufficient and unsatisfactory.

The first object of the interpretation was, to inform the prisoner of his arraignment and to instruct him how he plead; which being accomplished, an endeavor was made to apprise him of his right to challenge the jurors, and of the proper mode of exercising that right; but upon the first option of challenge being put to him, in swearing the foreman of the jury, an answer was returned, which threw the whole court into an involuntary burst of laughter, at the same time that it produced a strong and universal sensation of horror. When the prisoner was told to look upon that man, and say if he liked to be tried by him, the answer, as interpreted, given in a tone of astonishment by the English interpreter, was, "He say, he like him too much; *if he catch him he eat him.*"

After this answer it was thought best, in tenderness to the prisoner, to go through the remaining forms, without any further reference to him: but it was subsequently believed, that the latter part of the answer was a remark added by either of the interpreters, according to the uniform practice of the Africans, of interposing their own remarks in every thing.

The first interpreter was frequently in laughter, during the horrid details of the trial, and was more than once reproved for it by the court, for want of feeling.

The particulars of the horrid transaction, as detailed in evidence, were as follows:

Hyers, an interior overseer of captured negroes at Charlottetown, employed to superintend the deceased & his countrymen, because he could speak their language, having missed the deceased (Zongobia) at ration time, reported his absence to his superior, Mr. Ashford, who ordered him to cause search to be made in the bush. Shortly after leaving Mr. Ashford, he saw a man coming out of the bush with a canvass bag, which he attempted to shift away, as if to put it out of sight. He immediately questioned the man, whom he found to be one Quia Pei, of Zongobia's nation, and insisted on seeing the bag and its contents. The man reluctantly opened the bag, which he said contained some meat; on inspection, he discovered several pieces of human flesh. The man was immediately secured, and Mr. Ashford was sent for; Quia Pei died in prison while awaiting his trial.

William Ashford, principal native superintendent at Charlotte-town, stated, that on being informed by the last witness that Zongobia was missed, he had

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given orders to search for him; shortly after he was informed of the detention of Quia Pei, and came to the place where he saw the bag and its contents. Quia Pei, he understood, avowed the killing of the man Zongobia, and implicated the prisoner Pei as his accomplice in the act. Quia Pei and the prisoner Pei were kept in close custody for the night, while Mr. Kearney, the nearest magistrate, was sent for.

John Ouseley Kearney, Esq. a Magistrate, was resident at Bathurst-town. In the month of January last, he was sent for, by Mr. Ashford, to enquire into the particulars of this horrid transaction now before the court. The bag, containing the mutilated remains already described, was shown to him. Quia Pei, upon whom it was found, confessed the act, and alleged that the prisoner Pei first suggested it to him, saying, that deceased was fat, and good to eat; both together seized the opportunity of surprising the deceased as he was stooping down in the brook searching for crabs; the prisoner caught the arms of the deceased behind his back, and held him while Quia Pei threw him over; he struggled hard. They were obliged first to cut off his hand, and afterwards they cut off his head; they then proceeded to the horrid process of cooking and eating the flesh, and in this abominable repast it was understood that others also assisted. This statement was given freely and voluntarily by Quia Pei, the man who had since died in prison: the prisoner Pei also confessed, but slowly and reluctantly, and not till the other repeatedly accused him, and remonstrated with him on the inutility of his denial. Mr. Kearney caused them to conduct him to the place where the dreadful deed was perpetrated, and to show where the further remains were to be found. We saw the place where the fire was made, and the bones that had been left, some of them bearing the marks of such persevering voracity, that a thigh-bone had been broken for the purpose of extracting the marrow: the head, with the tongue and upper part of the neck, had been left entire and buried. He caused them to be taken up; the face was recognised as Zongobia's. The reason given for the distinction with respect to the head and its contents was, that eating any part of the head was supposed to cause madness in the country of these cannibals. They were called the Manni, or Mania, and were notorious for this practice, for which they were despised by all their neighbors. On Mr. Kearney's asking whether there was any quarrel or any enmity towards the deceased, he was told there was not; and upon some expression of surprise that so great an atrocity should be perpetrated without a [illegible] or motive, it was thought sufficient to explain it by the same motives which induced Mr. Kearney to kill a fat sheep. Quia Pei said, the cause of his having been sold as a slave was, that he had killed and eaten so many men as to render him formidable to the king of his country and to the head men, who made a palaver for him, and had him condemned and sold.

Philip Bragger was present at the examination and search. He saw the same facts, and had the same understanding as Mr. Kearney as to the confessions.

The substance of Mr Kearney's testimony was interpreted to the prisoner, and he was asked whether he wished to put any questions. He did not ask any question, but denied having participated in the murder in any way; he had never confessed it: he was near the place, with his knife and pot, and was called by the others after the man was killed.—In reference to the charge of holding the hands of Zongobia behind his back, he asked whether a person of his own slight frame was capable of such an exertion? With reference to the charge of having pointed out Zongobia as a fat man, and fit to be killed, he denied having given any such suggestion, or having had any part in such conversation or design: he knew, however, that Quia Pei, and the others of his country, had held such talk on board the ship in which they came (San Juan Nepomuceno), and that they had formed a design accordingly, for the opportunity of future execution.

After this special denial of the charge by the prisoner in all its most material parts, it was thought desirable by the court that the interpreters of the original examination should be called.

One of them, an English interpreter, was it was found, unfortunately detained by sickness, in the country, but the other, the native interpreter, was found to be the same who was now interpreting for the prisoner; this person was immediately put under examination.

Corkeye was a captured negro, of a nation bordering on the country of the nation to which the prisoner and Quia Pei belonged; he resided at Charlotte-town, and generally was employed to look after and interpret for these people: he had interpreted at the examination before Mr. Kearney. Quia Pei, who had been caught with the bag, on being told by the witness to tell all to master, and so to avoid palaver (trouble), did declare all that had been related concerning himself and the prisoner, and had urged the prisoner also to confess; but the prisoner had not confessed any part of the transaction, but always firmly denied having any share in it, or any knowledge of it, until after the murder was perpetrated.

(To be continued.)

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

We have received Halifax papers to the 13th inst. On the 11th a fire broke out in the Naval Hospital in town, from the careless[illegible] of a woman who had been one of the nurses in the Hospital; and the building was entirely destroyed.—Fortunately there was but one sick person in the hospital at the time, the others having been a short time before removed to the Military Hospital. The loss estimated at 12,000*l.*—*Boston. Dai. Adv.*

From the Sandy Hill Times.

Our Canal.—We take pleasure in announcing to the public, that the canal is now full of water, from Fort-Edward to White-Hall; and that boats have passed the whole distance last week. Some little iron work remains yet to be done to the gates, which we are informed by the commissioner, Col. Young, will also be completed this week: so that boats and rafts of lumber will be enabled to pass from Champlain to the Hudson, on Monday or Tuesday next. It is expected that great quantities of lumber will pass from Champlain to the Hudson this fall, some of which we are informed is already on its way.

At Smithfield, R. I. there were raised this year from a single potatoe, four hundred and two potatoes, weighing eighty-three pounds, and measuring nearly a bushel and a half.

From the Barbadoes Mercury, Oct. 18

On Wednesday last, the atmosphere threatened us with an approaching storm, which, indeed, has been too fatally realised; for, with but little intermission, the elements were in a state of dreadful commotion from that time until Friday afternoon, when the wind, which had blown in violent gusts from various points, fortunately subsided, and the rain, that had fallen in torrents, gradually abated. It is impossible to describe the situation in which the town was placed on Thursday night; for, from the immense fall of water, the Gully had become so impetuous, that it forced its way into the green, and thence through Broad-street, the houses of which were inundated, and consequently much property was injured; but had not the body of water, at the same time, taken a direction through Nelson-street to the sea, it is more than probable that the whole of Broad street and perhaps others, would have been destroyed. As it was, the New Bridge, which had been very recently erected at an enormous expense, was carried away; and the adjoining back stores of Michael Jackson, Esq. and those of Messrs. Wilkins & Row, went along with it; and in the destructive career, a large portion of the wharf was thrown in, and with it the back store of the late Fr. Williams, Esq. in which there was property to a very large amount; also another store, occupied by Messrs. W. H. wkesworth & Co. and one by J. George, Esq. In the progress of the Gully stream through the Bay, it made sad havoc, several houses having been thrown down;—and on the sea side, where it emptied itself, the houses of Capt. Merry and Mr. J. Burnham, were carried along with it, as were those persons who inhabited them.—Mr J. Young, his wife and child, & Mrs. Benskin, and her child. We understand the body of Mr. Young has since been found. The Officers' Quarters at St. Ann's have suffered materially in some parts of the Garrison; and many houses in town have had their roofs injured, and a few galleries have been blown down. The bridge over the river at Constitution, is nearly demolished. According to every account the roads in general are impassable.

During this truly alarming period, in which the fears of the inhabitants were increased by the thunder and vivid lightning that accompanied the high wind and heavy rain, several droghers and many lighters, as well as boats of other descriptions, were driven out of the Careenage, and some of them stranded on the Reef. The ship Superior, partly laden with lumber, and the schr. Three Sisters, both of which had put to sea, were wrecked to windward of Charles Fort; the schr. Elizabeth, lately from Bermuda, was cast on shore on the Reef; and the sloop Elliot, of this port, at the head of the Bay. The plantations have more or less felt its effects among their buildings, some of which are reported to have been blown down, and others unroofed; the negro houses, as far as we can learn, have been mostly razed to the ground; the canes on some estates are said to have been torn up by the roots, and others levelled with the ground; in some places, many acres of cultivated land are now under water; and what is additionally distressing, much of the corn has been spoiled by the rain, which gained admittance to the granaries, owing to their being unroofed, or very much shattered; and the ground provisions will likewise suffer, on account of the heavy fall of water.

There has been but little communication with the Country Parishes since the storm, therefore only a few particulars can be known; and such as we have heard of we subjoin. The buildings on the estate of W. Hall, Esq. in St. Andrews are said to have been entirely destroyed. The negro houses on Hallon plantation, which were erected at a very considerable expense, being built of wall and good plank posts, is a heap of ruins. Sandy-Hill estate has lost three negroes and 20 head of cattle. The buildings on J. B. Franklin, Esq's Estate are blown down; as were those of J. Gittens, Esq. with the exception of the dwelling house. The new Chapel and hospital on the Society estate were destroyed: as was the dwelling house on Burnt house plantation. A number of small houses near the salt pond, Speight's, have been washed away:—and the house of Mrs. Sandiford, and the Cooperage of John G. Gooding, Esq. have also suffered.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from the country; "All of the below Club is in the most dreadful state. At Foster Hall the earth has opened in many places, and swallowed up sheep and cattle; many fields are removed, and part of the wood has gone into the body of the estate: there are many cracks and chasms; the distilling house, trash-house, and out-houses at the works, with the land they stood on, have *quitted their situation and come down to the mansion*, and sunk;—the flock of sheep that were in the stoke-holes, were buried alive in the ruins; many of the negro houses have *removed*, or are destroyed;—Ben River is not much better. The road between Foster-Hall and Mr. Benjamin Mayer's, has separated."

The damage at the Island of St. Vincent, was inconsiderable.

HURRICANE AT TORTOLA.

Tortola appears to have drank deep of the cup of affliction. The following extract of a letter from that island, dated the 29th, conveys a minute and very pathetic statement of the deplorable situation to which it has been reduced.

"There exists not in the memory of man, nor in the annals of history, so severe a hurricane as that with which it pleased Heaven to visit this island from the evening of the 21st to the morning of the following day. On the morning of the 21st, it blew strong from the N. E. which increased gradually, and arrived at about 7 o'clock in the evening to a most tremendous and awful tornado, accompanied with torrents of rain. During the continuance of the wind at the point from which the gale set in, by extreme exertion, the inhabitants were favored by the Almighty, and enabled to secure a shelter over their heads; but about 12 o'clock, the wind suddenly changing to S. W. it blew so furiously, that all attempt to describe its [illegible] force, and violence, is vain. At the dead hour of the night, in an instant, in the twinkling of an eye, scarcely was a house standing upon the island. From the meanest hut, to the most costly and well built houses, with a few, and very few exceptions, all were literally swept from the face of the earth; and the fragments carried by the destroying elements to the distance of 2 or 3 miles from the spot upon which they had been erected. Of the planters' houses in the country, 5 will not number those that have been spared—only 4 sets of works, out of the 35, now remain, the canes are wholly destroyed, and not one root of vegetables saved. This is dreadful, yet this equals not the devastation, & we may say the total ruin of the town, nine tenths of which are levelled with the ground, and the remaining part much injured and impaired. Property of every kind, and of every person, has been almost totally lost. A great part of the provisions that were in the town, have been either blown or washed away, and swallowed up by the sea.

"Hundreds of the poor inhabitants have been entirely ruined, and the few to whom remained a little from the ravages of this awful visitation, have nearly expended that little in clothing, feeding, and succouring their afflicted fellow creatures. The loss of property has been great—but how truly harrowing is it to our feelings, to be obliged to relate the very great loss of life. The suddenness of the crash of houses prevented the possibility of escape: and, even had an escape been effected, the poor individuals would have no where to fly, every one being similarly circumstanced. Among those killed by the fall of their houses, with extreme pain we are compelled to mention the lady of President Hetherington, the lady of Doctor Doty, Mrs. Fleety, the hon. Abraham Chalwei Hill and about 80 colored persons and negroes. Mrs. Sheen, an elderly and much respected inhabitant of the town, has died since, in consequence of her exposure to the inclemency of the weather, after her house was blown down; and our venerable and highly respected president has received so many and dangerous fractures of limbs, and contusions, that it is expected he cannot long survive.—Thus have we been, by the fearful hand of the Almighty, doubtless for wise and good ends, although to us blind mortals inscrutable, reduced, in the course of 24 hours, from comfort and happiness to real want and abject misery. Not more than 500 know where to lay their heads, nor can lumber be procured to rebuild shelters from the weather. The provisions in the Island are not more than sufficient for the calls of one week. There are upwards of 8000 inhabitants and from where we are to obtain necessary food and raiment, is in the knowledge of Him alone, who has been pleased to bring this affecting providence upon us."

Another communication from Tortola estimates the number of lives lost, at 50. The Court-House fell, and killed the seargeant at arms.

From the Salem Register.

Murder and Robbery.—At Stoneham, (about 11 miles from Salem) on Thursday evening last, between 7 and 8 o'clock, the house of Mr. Jacob Gould was entered by three men who were disguised by having their faces painted, &c. a fourth remained outside. The family were sitting round the fire at the time the villains entered, and consisted of Mr. Jacob Gould, about 65 years of age, his brother David, about 60 years, the sister of Mr. Gould, a single woman, of 60 years and the widow Winship. On entering they ordered the Messrs. Goulds to deliver up their money on pain of death. Jacob, the elder brother, took a chair to defend himself, when one of them knocked him down, stamped on him and stabbed him in the breast and shoulder with a knife; his brother David was knocked down by another at the same time and stabbed in the side; the sister was stabbed in the hand; Mrs. Winship was not hurt. They then took both the wounded men, and the women, carried them down cellar, bound them with cords; and afterwards took them up separately, compelled them to tell where the money was, carried them again to the cellar, and nailed the door. They then took all the money they could find in the house, (about a thousand dollars, consisting of dollars, half dollars and a small amount in gold.) These proceedings occupied about half an hour, when they decamped. The family remained shut up in a dark cellar, in the greatest pain and distress until half past 11 o'clock, when when Mr. David Gould succeeded in unloosing the cords with which he was bound, broke open the door, and gave the alarm to the neighbours, who repaired to the house, and immediately procured medical assistance for the wounded persons, but the old gentleman (Jacob) died about one o'clock. A considerable number of the neighbors immediately set off in different directions in pursuit of the villains; and it was from a nephew of the deceased, and one of the neighbors, who were in this town yesterday, that we obtained the above distressing particulars. One of our informants put up a horse at the barn of Mr. Gould, an hour after the robbery was committed, but seeing no light in the house, and presuming the family had gone to bed, he did not go in. The money, for which the villains were tempted to commit this horrid deed, which we consider unprecedented in this part of our country, was a part of the savings of 40 years industry and frugality; it was generally known that the family was wealthy, and kept money in their house, and the villains must have had a knowledge of the circumstance. Our informants were unable to give a particular description of the murderers. From the representation of one of the women as to the appearance of two of them, some suspicion exists that they were two brothers who were acquainted with the family, and who reside in the neighboring town; the other two were apparently very young men. A party of the neighbors proceeded to the house of the suspected to watch them.

Mr. David Gould jr. has offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the detection of the robbers, and the recovery of the money.

From the Franklin Gazette.

The late trial of Carlile, the bookseller, in the Court of King's Bench, England, for the publication of Paine's Age of Reason and Palmer's Principles of Nature, terminated, in his conviction.—A sketch of the trial we have read in the London Morning Chronicle. It is really a curiosity, and that of a most lamentable nature. The crime was the publication of an impious, a profane and blasphemous bible upon religion, with an intention to bring it and the Scriptures into discredit and contempt. Carlile defended himself; read to the jury the whole of the Age of Reason, with extracts from other similar works, and animadverted upon them justifying and eulogizing their principles; repeatedly declared his belief that the Bible was an imposition upon the credulity of mankind, an obscene, immoral and pernicious book, and was about to read it through, to convince the jury of the truth of his opinions; but chief justice Abbot stopped him several times, and told him that as christianity was a part of the law of the land, he could not permit him to examine or to revile in that court the Holy Scriptures. Carlile, however, persisted so far as to read and reprobate several passages. In the progress of the trial, he treated the court with a boldness and independence equal to those which his friend Hunt displayed to the chief Justice at the same sittings, denying the law laid down by the bench, and telling the court that he had no confidence in it. The chief justice bore his remarks with [illegible] patience, and allowed him a latitude of freedom of defence, which perhaps would hardly be permitted in this country. The jury exhibited symptoms of horror at the impious language of the defendant. They found a verdict against him almost instantaneously.

Upon the whole, we are of opinion, on reading this trial, that persecutions of the kind are extremely unwise; that the cause of christianity does not need their aid; that they tend to give countenance to the cry of persecution for opinions respecting religion, and thereby to spread the very blasphemies which they are designed to punish and suppress. At the same time, we cannot avoid the expression of our detestation of the irreligious and wicked opinions, so wantonly and foolishly avowed by Carlile in open court, and so fatal in their tendency to subvert morality and social order in this life, and to destroy the best hopes of man hereafter.

From the Wilmington, Delaware paper.

English affairs.—Among the circumstances which almost daily thicken around us to shew the industry and preconcerted system of the present opposition in England, is the return of Mr. Cobbett to that country; his flight from which sufficiently indicated his regard to personal safety, to warrant us in believing that he would not return without adequate assurance of important changes in contemplation.

One of his sons was in this neighborhood a few weeks ago; and then by observed that a revolution was in train, to be developed early in June, 1820; shortly before which time his father would arrive in England, to take a part in the scene. But he had lately received very important communications, by which it appeared that the plot in contemplation would be ripe for operation in November or December; that consequently Mr. Cobbett would cross the Atlantic by or before that time. He has lately departed accordingly.

The reformers in this country have clandestinely disinterred the bones of Thomas Paine, & sent them to England, with the avowed intention of erecting a splendid [illegible] over them; no doubt for a political effect.

YORK, DECEMBER 23, 1819.

By a vessel which arrived on Tue day, from Niagara, we are sorry to learn that the Schooner Mary Ann, J. Monier, was lately compelled to take refuge at Oswego, during a severe gale; she rode out the storm, but was completely dismasted. We understand that she had a valuable cargo, principally for this place.

This port is still open, and we are informed that upwards of 16,000 tons have been entered in the Custom House books during the present season.

SOAP and CANDLE
Manufactory,
Tobacco, Snuff, and
GROCERY STORE
(Next to the Church.)

MESSRS. SULLIVAN & STOTESBURY, having commenced the above business, beg leave to acquaint the inhabitants of York and the Country at large, that they have now on hand, and will constantly be supplied with a general assortment of articles of the above description, of the most superior quality, which they will dispose of both wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices. They flatter themselves that the quality of their goods, and the reasonableness of their prices, will be found to merit the attention of the public.

They have also for sale some excellent paper (foolscap.)

York, 22d Dec. 1819. 4w52.

AT a Meeting of the Upper Canada Agricultural Society, held this day, the following Premiums to be given at the next Cattle Show, were proposed and adopted, viz:

		Guineas.
Stud Horse.	Best	Five.
	Second	Three.
	Third	Two.
Bull.	Best	Four.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Cow.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Boar.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Ram.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.

The Show to take place and the Prizes awarded and distributed on Wednesday the 17th day of May 1820, at the Market House in the Town of York.

No person to be allowed to produce any animal for a Premium, unless he shall, before ten o'clock of the day of the exhibition, give to the Secretary of the Society a notification of his intention, and pay at the same time five shillings for the use of the Society.

(By Order) R. C. HOP
York, 12th Dec. 1819.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HORSE OF COLUMBIA RIVER.

The following description of the fine animal above mentioned, is from the St. Louis Enquirer.

The Horse of the Columbia River, will rank with the finest of his species in the known world. His size is fifteen or sixteen hands, even in a state of nature, unprovided with food or shelter by the hand of man. His form exhibits much bone and muscle, but not the mass of flesh which is found on the fat European horse. His limbs are clean and slender; the neck arched and rising; the hoofs round and hard, and the nostrils wide and thin. He is equally distinguished for speed and bottom. He runs rapidly and for a long time; rivalling in this respect all that we have heard of the English hunting horse. In other respects, in the docility of his nature, in his capacity to sustain hunger and hardship, in his power to provide food for himself and his master, he is wholly unrivalled. He is readily trained to the business of his master's life, that of hunting, and pursues the game with all the keenness of the dog, and with equal sagacity and more success. He will run down the deer in the *prairies* with, or without his master on his back, and when overtaken will hold it with his teeth. When rode after he game he needs no guiding of the bridle to direct him. He will pursue a drove of buffaloes, and coming up with them, will stop one by biting him with his teeth.—The animal bitten immediately wheels to defend himself with his horn; the horse defend himself with his horn; the horse wheels at the same instant to avoid it; and at this moment when the *side* of the buffalo is presented, the Indian lets fly an arrow which often passes entirely thro' his body. The wounded animal always turns out of the drove to lay down and die; the horse and his rider pursue the gang to make fresh slaughter. Another horse, trained to a second part of the game, with other Indians, take the trail of the wounded buffalo, which is butchered and carried into camp.—These things seem incredible; but we have them upon the authority of Lewis and Clark, and a great number of traders who have been upon the Columbia river since the time of their discovery; some of whom are now in this town.

The capacity of this horse to sustain fatigue and to provide food for himself, is equally astonishing. He is gallopped all day, sometimes eighty or ninety miles in the space of ten or twelve hours, and is then left to shift for himself during the night. In the spring, summer and autumn he finds no difficulty. The short and sweet grass of that country gives him an abundant and nutritious repast. In the winter, and towards the mountains, where the snow is several feet deep, his unerring instinct tells him where to search, he scrapes away the snow with his hoof till he comes to the ground, and rooting there with his nose finds wherewith of moss and grass to sustain his life On the borders of the creeks and rivers, he feeds on the boughs of willows, and other soft wood which his master has sometimes the kindness to fall for him with a hatchet.

This fine animal is found on the banks of the Columbia, in latitude 46. in the great plain which lies on the borders of this river, between the upper and lower range of mountains. His origin is traced to Mexico, thence to Spain, thence to the south of Africa, where the Arabian barb is found in all the perfection of his species. His fine form, his generous spirit, and his noble qualities are preserved upon the Columbia river; and certainly it is worthy the experiment to endeavour to transplant him into other parts of the United States. Many citizens have attempted to do so, but have always been robbed by the Indians of the Rocky mountains. Lewis and Clark procured seventy-three, said by Gov. Clark to be the most beautiful collection of horses that he has ever seen together before or since; but the whole number was stolen from them by Indians who followed their trail and never ceased their operations untill they had carried off the last. It is to be hoped that the military establishments forming on the upper Missouri will facilitate the attempts which will no doubt be renewed to introduce this fine breed into the settled parts of our continent

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A late Natchez paper states, that a dreadful disease has appeared among the cattle in that country, which, without the immediate application of some strong decoction of bark, proves fatal—the disease first appearing on the tongue, and incapacitating the animal to eat or drink.

We have letters from New-Orleans, to the 25th ult.—The fever of that place although somewhat mitigated in its malignity, still raged, making the town, as it were, "a grave yard."

[Philad. Gaz.

The Sickness at New Orleans.—A letter from New-Orleans mentions that the Sextons of that city, in a report to the Mayor, state that upwards of *twelve hundred bodies* were deposited in the grave yards in the course of 60 days! The number buried, during the most fatal 60 days of 1.17, as stated at 4.0.

Another Governor Deceased.—The *Watchman*, a paper printed at Wilmington, Delaware, announces the death of HENRY MOLLESTON, Esq. Governor elect of that State. This is the seventh Governor, whose death has been recorded in our paper within the last few weeks.

The intended Fortifications of Grand Manan, (for which purpose £40,000 was voted by Parliament at the last Session,) are we understand, to be immediately commenced on that Point of the Island, called the Swallow's Tail, being the spot most approved of for that purpose, and establishing a depot; in the vicinity of which there is a spacious day and safe anchorage for Ships, secure from all winds except from the Eastward.—*Star.*

FROM THE SPANISH MAINE.

Captain Rossmond from Curracos, informs, news had been received there, that the Patriots under Gen. Bermudas after having defeated the royalists, had captured *Cucuta*; had entered *Maracaibo*, and that the royalists are flying from *Santa Martha*.

The Schooner Apponatox, from Curracoa, brings intelligence that a battle had been fought at Cacontar, between Gen. Bermudas and the Royalists, in which 200 patriots were killed and wounded.—The Royalists had from 4 to 500 killed wounded and prisoners.

Captain King of the schooner Luminary, arrived at this port, informs, that Panama was blockaded by a Chilian frigate, who had taken possession of a small island commanding the entrance of the harbour.—*Balt. Chron.*

To fine or clarify Beer in twenty four hours.

Put in a piece of soft chalk, burnt, about the bigness of two hen's eggs, which will disturb the liquor and cause it afterwards to be fine, and draw off brisk, to the last, though it were flat before.

It appears from the Paris Papers of Tuesday to be the design of the French Ministers to complete the column at Boulogne, commenced by Bonaparte, in commemoration of the encampment of the army of England. It is now intended to commemoriate the landing of the King.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

on the Premises,
on Friday, Dec. 24th 1819, at 12 o'clock

A HOUSE and Lot, (No. 8,) on the North side of Newgate Street, containing one quarter of an acre: also, one quarter of an acre adjoining the said Lot. The two Lots to be sold together or separate. A good Title can be given immediately. One half of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in twelve months.

2w51 T. MOSLEY, Auctioneer

EDWARD OATES,"

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has just received an elegant assortment of Lady's and Gentlemen's strong Boots and Shoes, which he will sell low for cash, viz:—

160 pair of strong Men's shoes.
300 pair of fine do - do
100 pair bt Ladies' shoes
24 pair of Gentlemen's Boots
12 pair of Ladies' do

with an assortment of Children's Shoes, a one Horse Harness, and several sides of Leather.

York, Dec. 9th 1819. 8w51.

Ruta Baga.

THE Upper Canada Agricultural Society has received some good seed of the Yellow Swedish Turnip or Ruta Baga. The quantity being small, the members of the Society will have the preference in the purchase of it (at cost price.)

This valuable root is peculiarly useful as a late spring food for cattle and other stock, at a time when generally all other succulent food is exhausted. Purchasers of the seed are requested to communicate to the Society their observations on the culture, produce and employment of the product. The seed to be had by applying to

R. C. HORNE
Sec. Ag. Soc. U. C.

General Land Agency Office,
YORK, UPPER-CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expense.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the public, who, in their transactions with it, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be post-paid.

B. GEALE,
J. FITZ-GIBBON.

York, 29th March, 1819 tf—14.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exe'rs in
JAMES HAMILTON. } Trust.

Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 45—tf.

BOARDING HOUSE.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accomodated with BOARD and LODGING. Enquire at this office.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

	Acres.
LOT No. 2, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York, and No. 6, South side Hospital-street, Town of York, Home Dis.	201
Do. No. 22, 23, 25 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore District, - - - - - - -	2000
Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con. Aldborough, Middlesex, London District, - - - -	1000
Do. No. 3, in the 3d Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con. triangular Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot G, in Con. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District, - - - - -	800
Do. No. 23, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District, - - - - -	400
Total,	4401

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, son. Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

A. C. MONTGOMERIE.

York, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

NOTICE.

AS the Partnership now carried on under the Firm of QUETTON ST. GEORGE, & Co. will expire on the 5th day of December next, it is requested that all persons indebted to the said Firm will come forward and close their accounts, on or before the first day of January next, and those having demands against the Firm, to present their accounts for payment.

Business will, however, be carried on at the same House upon a new arrangement, which will be made known before that day, for the information of the public, and the friends so long accustomed to deal with them.

York, Nov. 15th 1819· 48—tf.

Land for Sale.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land.

For particulars, apply to the Editor.

Kingston, 12th March, 1819—17tf.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 1st Feb, 1819· tf—5.

MESSRS. TREDGER & DARKER,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that they have the following Winter Vegetables for sale, of the best kinds.

Red & White Celery,	$5 per hund.
Drumhead & Savoy Cabbage,	5 ditto.
Red Beets,	1 per bush'l.
Carrots,	1 ditto.
Parsnips,	1 ditto.
Turnips,	1-4 ditto.

With a choice assortment of Apples at $1 per Bushel.

York, 21th Oct. 1819 45—tf.

To be Sold by Auction,

ON the sixteenth day of March next unless previously disposed of by private Contract, the House and premises of WILLIAM FIRTH Esq. situate in York, Upper Canada, consisting of two acres bounded on the north by King street, on the south by market street and on the east by York street, at the genteel end of the town; for several years past the house has been occupied by the Legislature during its session. The dimensions and number of its apartments, with the cellars, stables &c. render it a very desirable purchase either for a private gentleman's family, or for an Inn of the first class. The title Deeds can be seen and terms agreed on at the office of the subscriber, in York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

York, 1st Oct. 1819- 41 tf.

General Land Agency Office, }
York, 24th May, 1819. }

THE Subscribers offer for sale the undermentioned Lands, viz:

Home District, Upper Canada.

WHITBY,

South ½ of 28—4th Concession—29,—4th do. } 500 Acres.
——— 8,—6th do. }

SCARBORO',

Lot No. 16, in 1st Concession, } 400 do.
——— 9, —4th do. }

CLARKE,

Lot No. 20, & 4 in the 1st Concession, } 1200 do.
———3, & 4th— 2d }
———8, & 4th— 3d }

HAMILTON.

Lot No. 25, in 4th Concession } 400 do.
——— 26, do. }

BENJAMIN GEALE,
JAMES FITZ-GIBBON.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE
OR
WATERLOO HOUSE,
BY
STILWELL WILSON;

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly Mr. Brown's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that no expense shall be spared to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. W. pledges himself that no exertion shall be wanting to promote the comfort and convenience of those who favor him with their custom: his rooms and STABLING shall be well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best quality that the country affords: and he hopes that upon trial, his accommodation and terms will give general satisfaction.

York, Sept. 4th, 1819. tf.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Thomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allan, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thom, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 31, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAM'L RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, }
York, 1st July, 1819. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Printing Establishment of the *Niagara Spectator*, having come into the possession of Wm. B. PETERS, Esq. a Newspaper will be published weekly at Niagara, by him, entitled

THE CANADIAN ARGUS
AND NIAGARA SPECTATOR;

And will be delivered to Subscribers at Four Dollars per annum, exclusive of postage, payable every six months.

PROSPECTUS.

"*Salus Populi, Suprema Lex.*"

The safety of the People, the Supreme Law.

IN the motto selected, we trust the rulers and the ruled, in all countries where national freedom is cherished, will recognize the great and important end it contains. Life, Liberty and Property are the primary objects which the compact of civil society is intended to secure; and on those principles are the Constitution and Laws of England founded. Among the most essential securities the British nation doth enjoy at this day may be ranked the Independence of the Press. But for this auxiliary, the condition of the liberties of the people of England would be no better than that of the Cossacks, or poor and miserable peasantry of Poland & of Germany. So valuable a privilege cannot be too highly appreciated by the people of this Province, who have hitherto displayed an honourable attachment towards its support; and their patronage is again respectfully solicited.

In putting forth to the public—to the world, the Prospectus of a Journal, which has for its end the welfare of this Province, and must necessarily embrace many objects, it may be easily conceived the Editor feels impressed with the weight of the task he has undertaken. He pretends not to infallibility, but is aware he may frequently err; and can only console himself in the anticipated indulgence of a generous public.

In the first place, we wish it to be distinctly understood, that we invite discussion on all subjects connected with the immediate interests of the Country; in the expectation it be temperate in its style and language, and making a due discrimination between public and private characters. Our own observations, from time to time, will be guided by these priciples; reserving always to ourselves the full and undoubted right to investigate the conduct of public men and their measures,—"*nothing extenuating, nor setting down aught in malice.*" These, if any such there be, who may attempt to make this Journal a vehicle for detraction or malignant gratification, will be assuredly disappointed. Agricultural essays, tending to facilitate the labors of the husbandman, will be regarded among the most important which can grace our columns. This Colony, from its situation, is peculiarly adapted to agriculture, the mother of all sciences; and with its prosperity the commercial interests of the community are most intimately connected. All communications having in view the promotion of true piety & benevolence, will be thankfully received and attended to; inasmuch as in the practice of the Christian virtues consist, in an eminent degree, the happiness of society. Assiduity shall not be wanting to collect & insert in our columns the proceedings of the House of Assembly when in Session, from time to time; also, all articles of intelligence, foreign and domestic, as shall be thought most useful and instructive; we shall, indeed, endeavour to be the "*utile cum dulce,*" the useful with the agreeable.—And, in short, from a grave philosopher & plodding politician to the fantastic admirer of the Muses, all will be equally entitled to attention, and shall have a corner appropriated for their chaste effusions.

The *Canadian Argus and Niagara Spectator* will be printed on super-royal paper, with a handsome type, and the first number issued on Thusday the 18th inst.

Subscriptions will be received at the *Argus & Spectator* office,

Niagara, Nov. 10. 1819.

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE

Four Dollars per annum; when sent by Post, Four Dollars and a Half. The Subscriptions to be paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers receiving their Papers by which to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their subscription. Country Subscribers, who send to the office for their Papers, who discontinue their subscription, are requested to send notice to that effect, and pay up all arrears, otherwise they will still be considered as Subscribers and charged accordingly.—The Editor is obliged to insist upon this condition, several Subscribers neglecting, frequently for many months, to send for their Papers, which accumulate to an inconvenient degree, and become, if not paid for, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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	first ins.	each subs'q't
6 lines and under,	2s 6d	7 1-2d
14 lines and under,	5s	1s 3d

above 14 lines, four pence per line the first insertion, and one penny per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden by writing sent to the Office (notice must to the Editor personally) and charged accordingly.—When directed to be put in larger type than ordinary, they will be charged according to the number of lines the most closed letter would occupy in the same space.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburgh.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HORSE OF COLUMBIA RIVER.

The following description of the fine animal above mentioned, is from the St. Louis Enquirer.

The Horse of the Columbia River, will rank with the finest of his species in the known world. His size is fifteen or sixteen hands, even in a state of nature, unprovided with food or shelter by the hand of man. His form exhibits much bone and muscle, but not the mass of flesh which is found on the fat European horse. His limbs are clean and slender; the neck arched and rising; the hoofs round and hard, and the nostrils wide and thin. He is equally distinguished for speed and bottom. He runs rapidly and for a long time; rivalling in this respect all that we have heard of the English hunting horse. In other respects, in the docility of his nature, in his capacity to sustain hunger and hardship, in his power to provide food for himself and his master, he is wholly unrivalled. He is readily trained to the business of his master's life, that of hunting, and pursues the game with all the keenness of the dog, and with equal sagacity and more success. He will run down the deer in the *prairies* with, or without his master on his back, and when overtaken will hold it with his teeth. When rode after he game he needs no guiding of the bridle to direct him. He will pursue a drove of buffaloes, and coming up with them, will stop one by biting him with his teeth.—The animal bitten immediately wheels to defend himself with his horn; the horse defend himself with his horn; the horse wheels at the same instant to avoid it; and at this moment when the *side* of the buffalo is presented, the Indian lets fly an arrow which often passes entirely thro' his body. The wounded animal always turns out of the drove to lay down and die; the horse and his rider pursue the gang to make fresh slaughter. Another horse, trained to a second part of the game, with other Indians, take the trail of the wounded buffalo, which is butchered and carried into camp.—These things seem incredible; but we have them upon the authority of Lewis and Clark, and a great number of traders who have been upon the Columbia river since the time of their discovery; some of whom are now in this town.

The capacity of this horse to sustain fatigue and to provide food for himself, is equally astonishing. He is gallopped all day, sometimes eighty or ninety miles in the space of ten or twelve hours, and is then left to shift for himself during the night. In the spring, summer and autumn he finds no difficulty. The short and sweet grass of that country gives him an abundant and nutritious repast. In the winter, and towards the mountains, where the snow is several feet deep, his unerring instinct tells him where to search, he scrapes away the snow with his hoof till he comes to the ground, and rooting there with his nose finds wherewith of moss and grass to sustain his life On the borders of the creeks and rivers, he feeds on the boughs of willows, and other soft wood which his master has sometimes the kindness to fall for him with a hatchet.

This fine animal is found on the banks of the Columbia, in latitude 46. in the great plain which lies on the borders of this river, between the upper and lower range of mountains. His origin is traced to Mexico, thence to Spain, thence to the south of Africa, where the Arabian barb is found in all the perfection of his species. His fine form, his generous spirit, and his noble qualities are preserved upon the Columbia river; and certainly it is worthy the experiment to endeavour to transplant him into other parts of the United States. Many citizens have attempted to do so, but have always been robbed by the Indians of the Rocky mountains. Lewis and Clark procured seventy-three, said by Gov. Clark to be the most beautiful collection of horses that he has ever seen together before or since; but the whole number was stolen from them by Indians who followed their trail and never ceased their operations untill they had carried off the last. It is to be hoped that the military establishments forming on the upper Missouri will facilitate the attempts which will no doubt be renewed to introduce this fine breed into the settled parts of our continent

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A late Natchez paper states, that a dreadful disease has appeared among the cattle in that country, which, without the immediate application of some strong decoction of bark, proves fatal—the disease first appearing on the tongue, and incapacitating the animal to eat or drink.

We have letters from New-Orleans, to the 25th ult.—The fever of that place although somewhat mitigated in its malignity, still raged, making the town, as it were, "a grave yard."

[Philad. Gaz.

The Sickness at New Orleans.—A letter from New-Orleans mentions that the Sextons of that city, in a report to the Mayor, state that upwards of *twelve hundred bodies* were deposited in the grave yards in the course of 60 days! The number buried, during the most fatal 60 days of 1.17, as stated at 4.0.

Another Governor Deceased.—The *Watchman*, a paper printed at Wilmington, Delaware, announces the death of HENRY MOLLESTON, Esq. Governor elect of that State. This is the seventh Governor, whose death has been recorded in our paper within the last few weeks.

The intended Fortifications of Grand Manan, (for which purpose £40,000 was voted by Parliament at the last Session,) are we understand, to be immediately commenced on that Point of the Island, called the Swallow's Tail, being the spot most approved of for that purpose, and establishing a depot; in the vicinity of which there is a spacious day and safe anchorage for Ships, secure from all winds except from the Eastward.—*Star.*

FROM THE SPANISH MAINE.

Captain Rossmond from Curracos, informs, news had been received there, that the Patriots under Gen. Bermudas after having defeated the royalists, had captured *Cucuta*; had entered *Maracaibo*, and that the royalists are flying from *Santa Martha*.

The Schooner Apponatox, from Curracoa, brings intelligence that a battle had been fought at Cacontar, between Gen. Bermudas and the Royalists, in which 200 patriots were killed and wounded.—The Royalists had from 4 to 500 killed wounded and prisoners.

Captain King of the schooner Luminary, arrived at this port, informs, that Panama was blockaded by a Chilian frigate, who had taken possession of a small island commanding the entrance of the harbour.—*Balt. Chron.*

To fine or clarify Beer in twenty four hours.

Put in a piece of soft chalk, burnt, about the bigness of two hen's eggs, which will disturb the liquor and cause it afterwards to be fine, and draw off brisk, to the last, though it were flat before.

It appears from the Paris Papers of Tuesday to be the design of the French Ministers to complete the column at Boulogne, commenced by Bonaparte, in commemoration of the encampment of the army of England. It is now intended to commemoriate the landing of the King.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

on the Premises,
on Friday, Dec. 24th 1819, at 12 o'clock

A HOUSE and Lot, (No. 8,) on the North side of Newgate Street, containing one quarter of an acre: also, one quarter of an acre adjoining the said Lot. The two Lots to be sold together or separate. A good Title can be given immediately. One half of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in twelve months.

2w51 T. MOSLEY, Auctioneer

EDWARD OATES,"

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has just received an elegant assortment of Lady's and Gentlemen's strong Boots and Shoes, which he will sell low for cash, viz:—

160 pair of strong Men's shoes.
300 pair of fine do - do
100 pair bt Ladies' shoes
24 pair of Gentlemen's Boots
12 pair of Ladies' do

with an assortment of Children's Shoes, a one Horse Harness, and several sides of Leather.

York, Dec. 9th 1819. 8w51.

Ruta Baga.

THE Upper Canada Agricultural Society has received some good seed of the Yellow Swedish Turnip or Ruta Baga. The quantity being small, the members of the Society will have the preference in the purchase of it (at cost price.)

This valuable root is peculiarly useful as a late spring food for cattle and other stock, at a time when generally all other succulent food is exhausted. Purchasers of the seed are requested to communicate to the Society their observations on the culture, produce and employment of the product. The seed to be had by applying to

R. C. HORNE
Sec. Ag. Soc. U. C.

General Land Agency Office,
YORK, UPPER-CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expense.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the public, who, in their transactions with it, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be post-paid.

B. GEALE,
J. FITZ-GIBBON.

York, 29th March, 1819 tf—14.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exe'rs in
JAMES HAMILTON. } Trust.

Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 45—tf.

BOARDING HOUSE.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accomodated with BOARD and LODGING. Enquire at this office.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

	Acres.
LOT No. 2, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York, and No. 6, South side Hospital-street, Town of York, Home Dis.	201
Do. No. 22, 23, 25 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore District, - - - - - - -	2000
Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con. Aldborough, Middlesex, London District, - - - -	1000
Do. No. 3, in the 3d Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con. triangular Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot G, in Con. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District, - - - - -	800
Do. No. 23, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District, - - - - -	400
Total,	4401

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, son. Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

A. C. MONTGOMERIE.

York, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

NOTICE.

AS the Partnership now carried on under the Firm of QUETTON ST. GEORGE, & Co. will expire on the 5th day of December next, it is requested that all persons indebted to the said Firm will come forward and close their accounts, on or before the first day of January next, and those having demands against the Firm, to present their accounts for payment.

Business will, however, be carried on at the same House upon a new arrangement, which will be made known before that day, for the information of the public, and the friends so long accustomed to deal with them.

York, Nov. 15th 1819· 48—tf.

Land for Sale.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land.

For particulars, apply to the Editor.

Kingston, 12th March, 1819—17tf.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 1st Feb, 1819· tf—5.

MESSRS. TREDGER & DARKER,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that they have the following Winter Vegetables for sale, of the best kinds.

Red & White Celery,	$5 per hund.
Drumhead & Savoy Cabbage,	5 ditto.
Red Beets,	1 per bush'l.
Carrots,	1 ditto.
Parsnips,	1 ditto.
Turnips,	1-4 ditto.

With a choice assortment of Apples at $1 per Bushel.

York, 21th Oct. 1819 45—tf.

To be Sold by Auction,

ON the sixteenth day of March next unless previously disposed of by private Contract, the House and premises of WILLIAM FIRTH Esq. situate in York, Upper Canada, consisting of two acres bounded on the north by King street, on the south by market street and on the east by York street, at the genteel end of the town; for several years past the house has been occupied by the Legislature during its session. The dimensions and number of its apartments, with the cellars, stables &c. render it a very desirable purchase either for a private gentleman's family, or for an Inn of the first class. The title Deeds can be seen and terms agreed on at the office of the subscriber, in York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

York, 1st Oct. 1819- 41 tf.

General Land Agency Office, }
York, 24th May, 1819. }

THE Subscribers offer for sale the undermentioned Lands, viz:

Home District, Upper Canada.

WHITBY,

South ½ of 28—4th Concession—29,—4th do. } 500 Acres.
——— 8,—6th do. }

SCARBORO',

Lot No. 16, in 1st Concession, } 400 do.
——— 9, —4th do. }

CLARKE,

Lot No. 20, & 4 in the 1st Concession, } 1200 do.
———3, & 4th— 2d }
———8, & 4th— 3d }

HAMILTON.

Lot No. 25, in 4th Concession } 400 do.
——— 26, do. }

BENJAMIN GEALE,
JAMES FITZ-GIBBON.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE
OR
WATERLOO HOUSE,
BY
STILWELL WILSON;

WHO begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly Mr. Brown's Hotel, on the North side of the Market, and that no expense shall be spared to render it worthy of public patronage.

Mr. W. pledges himself that no exertion shall be wanting to promote the comfort and convenience of those who favor him with their custom: his rooms and STABLING shall be well regulated, his Table well supplied, the attendance good, and the Wines and other Liquors of the very best quality that the country affords: and he hopes that upon trial, his accommodation and terms will give general satisfaction.

York, Sept. 4th, 1819. tf.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Thomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allan, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thom, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 31, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAM'L RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, }
York, 1st July, 1819. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Printing Establishment of the *Niagara Spectator*, having come into the possession of Wm. B. PETERS, Esq. a Newspaper will be published weekly at Niagara, by him, entitled

THE CANADIAN ARGUS
AND NIAGARA SPECTATOR;

And will be delivered to Subscribers at Four Dollars per annum, exclusive of postage, payable every six months.

PROSPECTUS.

"*Salus Populi, Suprema Lex.*"

The safety of the People, the Supreme Law.

IN the motto selected, we trust the rulers and the ruled, in all countries where national freedom is cherished, will recognize the great and important end it contains. Life, Liberty and Property are the primary objects which the compact of civil society is intended to secure; and on those principles are the Constitution and Laws of England founded. Among the most essential securities the British nation doth enjoy at this day may be ranked the Independence of the Press. But for this auxiliary, the condition of the liberties of the people of England would be no better than that of the Cossacks, or poor and miserable peasantry of Poland & of Germany. So valuable a privilege cannot be too highly appreciated by the people of this Province, who have hitherto displayed an honourable attachment towards its support; and their patronage is again respectfully solicited.

In putting forth to the public—to the world, the Prospectus of a Journal, which has for its end the welfare of this Province, and must necessarily embrace many objects, it may be easily conceived the Editor feels impressed with the weight of the task he has undertaken. He pretends not to infallibility, but is aware he may frequently err; and can only console himself in the anticipated indulgence of a generous public.

In the first place, we wish it to be distinctly understood, that we invite discussion on all subjects connected with the immediate interests of the Country; in the expectation it be temperate in its style and language, and making a due discrimination between public and private characters. Our own observations, from time to time, will be guided by these priciples; reserving always to ourselves the full and undoubted right to investigate the conduct of public men and their measures,—"*nothing extenuating, nor setting down aught in malice.*" These, if any such there be, who may attempt to make this Journal a vehicle for detraction or malignant gratification, will be assuredly disappointed. Agricultural essays, tending to facilitate the labors of the husbandman, will be regarded among the most important which can grace our columns. This Colony, from its situation, is peculiarly adapted to agriculture, the mother of all sciences; and with its prosperity the commercial interests of the community are most intimately connected. All communications having in view the promotion of true piety & benevolence, will be thankfully received and attended to; inasmuch as in the practice of the Christian virtues consist, in an eminent degree, the happiness of society. Assiduity shall not be wanting to collect & insert in our columns the proceedings of the House of Assembly when in Session, from time to time; also, all articles of intelligence, foreign and domestic, as shall be thought most useful and instructive; we shall, indeed, endeavour to be the "*utile cum dulce,*" the useful with the agreeable.—And, in short, from a grave philosopher & plodding politician to the fantastic admirer of the Muses, all will be equally entitled to attention, and shall have a corner appropriated for their chaste effusions.

The *Canadian Argus and Niagara Spectator* will be printed on super-royal paper, with a handsome type, and the first number issued on Thusday the 18th inst.

Subscriptions will be received at the *Argus & Spectator* office,

Niagara, Nov. 10. 1819.

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
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YORK.

Council Office

UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE.

Vol. III. YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1819. No.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Thursday the ninth day of December instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-sixth day of October last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament, to the ninth day of December Instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Tuesday the Eighteenth day of January next ensuing, you meetus in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the sixtieth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all to whom these presents shall come,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, it has been represented to us, that, the establishment of a Public Fair or Mart, in the Town of York, in the Home District of our said Province of Upper Canada, would tend greatly to the welfare, convenience, and prosperous advancement of the said District, NOW KNOW YE that in furtherance of so desirable an object, WE have thought fit, by our Letters Patent, bearing even date with these presents, to give and grant unto Samuel Ridout, Esquire, being our Sheriff in and for our Home District, and to his successors respectively, (Sheriffs of the same for the time being,) to and for the resort and intercourse of our liege subjects of this Province of Upper Canada, All and singular the public Fair and Mart, and the right, privilege, advantage and franchise of keeping and holding a public Fair and Mart, as Stewards of the same respectively, at and within the Town of York, in the County of York, in the Home District aforesaid, at two different times in each and every year, that is to say, to begin and be holden on the third Monday in the month of May, and the first Monday in the month of October, and to continue at each time respectively for and during the space of six successive days and no longer—subject nevertheless to the conditions, provisions, payments for picage and stadage, restrictions and limitations in our said Letters Patent contained, as reference being thereto had, will more fully appear.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the sixtieth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Shear or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Burford: and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to John Levy Jacobs or his representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number one hundred and forty five in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, otherwise it will be thrown open and granted to another applicant.

JOHN SMALL
Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15th Nov. 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN SCOUTE, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to the west half of lot number six, in the sixth concession of the Township of Ernest Town, within six months from this date, otherwise the same will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 13th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Executive Council Office,
York, 17th Nov. 1819.

WHEREAS the present Lease of the FERRY from the Town of Kingston to Point Frederic, will expire on the 24th day of June next,

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, That Sealed Proposals for a New Lease, to be given to the highest bidder, will be received at this Office until the 10th of June, 1820.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Cl.

Executive Council Office,
York, 19th Nov. 1819.

WHEREAS a considerable Population has grown up at Amherstburgh, in the Western District, upon the Faith of Licences of Occupation from the Officers commanding at the Post, the Town Plot being considered part of the Military Reserve; His Excellency, desirous to quiet the possession of the Inhabitants of the said Town of Amherstburgh, has caused a Report to be made to him, of the Lots occupied therein, the names of the present Tenants, and the authority under which they hold;

NOTICE is hereby given, that such Persons having just claim, who are desirous to receive legal Confirmation thereof, may transmit to the Clerk of the Executive Council the several Documents under which they Hold, in order to receive Grants of their respective Lots, in like manner and upon the same Terms as other Town Lots are usually Granted.

By Order of His Excellency
The Lieutenant Governor,
In Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th Dec. 1819.

WHEREAS, it is desirable to alleviate the situation of the poorer classes of settlers, by an exemption from any charge on the Patent Deed, and also to remove all obstacles from the more free accommodation of others with larger grants, than have been usually made: His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, has been pleased to order that the first mentioned class of settlers may receive a gratuitous Grant of Fifty Acres, under exclusion, be it understood, from any further Grant from the Crown, but with liberty to Lease the Reserves.

To meet the above Gratuity, and increased burthens attending the purchase and distribution of Lands &c. It is ordered that the scale of demands on the Grant of One Hundred Acres & upwards, shall be regulated according to the annexed Table, to take effect from the 1st January 1820.

It is further ordered that the restriction from sale for three years be abolished, and that Deeds may issue on proper certificates of the performance of Settling Duties being produced. The Grantee will be required to clear one half of the Road in front of each Lot, and the depth of two and one half Chains from the Road the whole length of every Lot, and erect a Dwelling House.

FEES.

Upon all Grants of Land issuing under orders in Council, bearing date subsequent to the 1st January 1820, the following sums will be paid by the Patentee:

	£. Sterling
On Grants of 50 Acres.	
On Grants of 100 Acres,	12 : :
On Grants of 200 Acres,	20 : :
On Grants of 300 Acres,	60 : :
On Grants of 400 Acres,	75 : :
On Grants of 500 Acres,	125 : :
On Grants of 600 Acres,	150 : :
On Grants of 700 Acres,	175 : :
On Grants of 800 Acres,	200 : :
On Grants of 900 Acres,	225 : :
On Grants of 1000 Acres,	250 : :
On Grants of 1100 Acres,	275 : :
On Grants of 1200 Acres,	300 : :

In three equal Instalments—The first on receipt of the Location Ticket. The second on Certificate filed of Settlement. The third on receipt of the Fiat for the Patent.

No Petition can be entertained unless accompanied by a written character or a satisfactory reason shewn for such not being produced.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoss, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 15, 15 } Whitchurch.
4th Concession.

Notice to Builders.

PROPOSALS for building, by Contract, a BRICK HOSPITAL in the Town of York, will be received at the Post Office, by William Allan, Esq. where a Plan, Elevation, and particular description of the intended Building, may be seen, and any information respecting it obtained.

Proposals to be given in within one month from the [illegible]
York, 24th [illegible]ber, 1818. 4tf

Ruta Baga.

THE Upper Canada Agricultural Society has received some good seed of the Yellow Jerusalem Turnip or Ruta Baga. The quantity being small, the members of the Society will have the preference in the purchase of it (at cost price.)

This valuable root is peculiarly useful as a late spring food for cattle and other stock, at a time when generally all other succulent food is exhausted. Purchasers of the seed are requested to communicate to the Society their observations on the culture, produce and employment of the product. The seed to be had by applying to

R. C. HORNE
Sec. Ag. Soc. U. C.

General Land Agency Office,
YORK, UPPER-CANADA.

THE Subscribers have established an Office at the Seat of the Government of Upper-Canada, for the purpose of transacting *Land Agency Business* of every description.

EMIGRANTS, and all others applying for Lands from the Crown, can obtain every requisite assistance and information, to enable them to transact their business with the least possible loss of time and trouble. One of the subscribers having been appointed a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance, additional facility is thereby afforded, in expediting the business of Petitioners for grants of the Crown Lands.

This Office will afford the easiest and most probable means of enabling Persons to purchase or sell Lands in any part of the Province. A regular Register of all Lands offered for sale will be kept, and Persons wishing to purchase, shall have access to it free of expense.

No pains will be spared to make this Establishment of great utility to the Public, who, in their transactions with it, may depend upon meeting with the most ready attention.

Letters transmitted by Post, are required to be post-paid.

R. GEALE,
J. FITZ-GIBBON.
York, 29th March, 1819 tf—14.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Meeting of the Radicals in Finsbury Market Place.—Every thing that can be learnt of the proceedings of those desperate and deluded men, the adherents of Thistlewood, Watson, and Preston, leads us to believe, that unless very closely watched or powerfully restrained, they will on Monday next produce some serious disturbance. Since their quarrel with Hunt, they have determined, we hear, to discard his flag and cockade, which are *red*, and to assume a new one, which will be *green* and *white*.

Their arrangements for the meeting in Finsbury Market are said to be on a large scale. The following has been communicated to us as an outline. The assemblage will not come together promiscuously, as has been usual with the reform meetings in the metropolis; but they will proceed to the place of rendezvous in regular divisions, under their respective leaders. It is ascertained that twenty stand of colors are prepared for the occasion, and that these divisions will march in the following order, viz. :—

One division from Tower-hill; one ditto from Smithfield; one ditto from the bottom of Fetter-lane; two ditto from Palace-yard, Holborn; two ditto from Piccadilly, Westminster; two ditto from the Obelisk, Westminster-road; one from the Shepherd and Shepherdess' Fields; and the last from Northampton-square.

These madmen have openly and repeatedly avowed their intention of going *armed* to their meetings: and it is well ascertained that some of them have secretly furnished themselves with arms for that purpose.

One of the Paris papers of Monday last states, that the Princess of Wales still remains at Lyons.

The idea of calling another meeting at Manchester is abandoned.

The Radical Committee are to have a public Meeting in the Market Place, on Monday (this day) and Dr. Watson has accepted their invitation to take the chair.

Our venerable and afflicted Sovereign entered on Monday upon the sixtieth year of his reign—a reign now longer in its duration, by nearly four years, than that of any former sovereign on the English Throne, that of Henry the third being barely fifty six years.

It will be seen by the advertisement in another column, (received this evening) that the general subscription for raising an armed force in this county, to suppress the designs of the revolutionists, already amounts to upwards of *six thousand pounds*, exclusive of the subscriptions at the different Banks, &c.—The establishment of the Lieutenant heads the list with a munificent contribution of 500l.

A meeting of the Lieutenancy of the county of Denbigh will be held on the 9th of November, at [illegible] in that county, by the Lord Lieutenant, Sir W. William Wynn. Part. for the purpose of adopting the best means for aiding the civil power, in the preservation of the public peace. Sir Watkin's firm attachment to the principles of the constitution is well known; and the calling this meeting is a proof of the worthy Baronet's opinion of the measures contemplated by the radical reformers, or rather radical revolutionists.—*Chester paper.*

From the London Courier.

LEEDS, Oct. 5 1819.

Sir—The following facts, will, I think, pretty well shew what we may expect, should the Radical Revolutionists ever gain an ascendency :—

A very considerable manufacturer, Mr. V—y, of Stanigby, in this neighborhood, has been seriously inconvenienced for sometime past, by the demands of his work men for advanced wages. He agreed to their demands, and all differences appeared to be amicably settled: but in consequence of the great increase wages which he was compelled to give, he found it impossible to carry on the extensive trade he had hitherto done; and consequently, as his out-door workmen finished their work, he dismissed them, and only continued to find employment for those in his own mill, to the number of about 100. The out-door workmen were incensed at being thus deprived of work, and laid their case before their *Committee*, who sent *two delegates* to Mr V—y, demanding that his work should be equally divided between the *In* and *Out*-door workmen. This audacity astonished the gentleman, who in return asked them if he was to let his own premises and tools be unemployed, and be compelled to put his work out to do to others at a considerably advanced price? and he dismissed them with a peremptory denial. The Committee immediately ordered all the men working in the mill, to strike; *this they accordingly did*; and on Wednesday last all the *king ceased*. Another similar outrage to law and reason was committed at Dewsbury, to a house of the first respectability, and of the most extensive connexions. A very mischievous man was employed in their manufactory, and had given offence two or three times, by his activity and forwardness in striking for wages whenever an occasion offered; and last week he was told that his services were no longer required: he took no notice of this, and appeared at his work again the next morning, when one of the principals was taking his round; he was again ordered out, and by main force, expelled. This occasioned a deputation from the workmen's committee, to wait upon the house in question, and they demanded that the discharged weaver should be instantly re-employed; the gentleman who had rejected him, replied, that they were not to submit to have their workmen chosen by the Reform Union, if necessity had compelled them to give advanced wages. The delegates immediately ordered all the work people, to the number of 170, to turn out, and cease working for the house until the discarded villain was employed.—*This order was immediately obeyed.* I leave you to make what comments you please upon this—to me it seems the beginning of the *radical system* of things in the union amongst the workmen is very close, and those who are standing out, receive from 9 to 10 shillings a week during their rebellion against their masters. One of the chiefs of these men, said to the senior partner in the house at Dewsbury, "*You old D—l you have fattened upon the sweat from our bones; we will soon change places; the reckoning day is not far off.*" It is remarkable, that those who are most forward in the demand for increasing of wages, are receiving the greatest sums, and are at the same time most active at the many *Reform farces* that are now acting in this neighborhood.

I remain, your's, &c. O. H. R.

P. S. A very large shop is open in this town, for the sale of all the radical trash that emanates from *Wooler & Co's* press, and the blasphemy and sedition that is vended by *Carlisle*; it is occupied by *J. Mann*, of reform notoriety, & I need not add fully answers his expectations, for it is rarely empty.

Newcastle upon-Tyne, Oct. 16.

We have had sad work here on Thursday evening. In the afternoon the mayor, with about twenty constables in the steam boat, brought down three keels, determined to try to cast them in a staithe lying near South Shields shore. The men in casting were assailed with stones from the shore, so much so as to be obliged to send to the cutter for a boat's crew for protection.—This, however did not prevent the mob, and the men were obliged to desist, and come over to the North side New Quay. The mayor, in landing, was hissed and pelted in his way to Mrs. Carr's for refreshment, and he collared one man, who was active against him, and took him into the Inn. This was about 5, or little after. The mob on the New-Quay immediately assailed the constables in the steam boats with stones, and compelled them to go below; they also attacked the cutter's boat's crew, among which were 4 or 5 marines, and a stone struck the cockswain of the boat violently, and one of the marines fired, and most unfortunately shot a man dead on the Quay. The mob immediately called "blood for blood," and swore that the ——mayor" had given orders for the marines to fire, which could not be as the mayor was in the inn when it happened. Showers of large stones (for the ground was broken in front to lay gas pipes) were thrown, and every window, and almost all the window frames in front, nearly demolished. An iron pipe was made a battering ram, and the front door broken in. There were no troops in the town: it was now dark, and the greatest confusion prevailed, the mob threatening to burn the house and even the town Mr. W. Richardson, J. Richardson, and some others were at dinner, and a message was sent up from the mayor to our justices to beg assistance. Mr. Scott was unwell, and could not come, and J. Wright said he would not go down without a force to protect him, but he and Scott would repair to George Inn, and wait there. In this dilemma Mr. Donkin, as high constable, thought it his duty to go and offer his assistance to the mayor, who only had Ostle and John Brown. Donkin, in the most spirited manner, came to the front through the showers of stones, gave them his name, and asked what they wanted. They said they were determined to rescue the man, & that they would be revenged on the mayor for ordering the man to be killed. Donkin told them the man could be given up, finding opposition vain, and told them the mayor could not be to blame. This paci[illegible]d a while, the man was delivered up, but the fury on the house was not satisfied, which continued. John Richardson made his escape, and went off to Wall's end and Newcastle for dragoons, who had been stationed that day at the Staiths, but not one had been sent to Shields.—The mayor was advised to steal out at the back door, which for a moment had been left unguarded by the mob, and thus escaped most narrowly, for they surely would have killed him.—The mob about this time began to be more quiet, and some of them searched the lower rooms for the mayor. A short time after he fled, about fourteen dragoons came from Wall's end, and remained until they were relieved by some from Newcastle. It appears that the justices in North and South Shields knew nothing of the mayor's intention, otherwise a plan might have been concerted; but he never dreamt of any opposition, and of course the attempt failing, does more harm than good, and at present there is no symptoms of the men going to work. The popular feeling was most violent all day yesterday during the inquest, the people saying if the Manchester over again, and great attempts are making to prove that it was a lieutenant or an officer who snatched a gun from the marine and fired. One witness, I understand, yesterday attempted to prove this, but the two who followed him, denied it. The inquest continues to sit, and Maxwell the joiner, a violent Radical, was very obtrusive on the court. The mob were quiet yesterday, but a large number were assembled about the George all day. The chief constables are undergoing an organization. A large body of men went down to the cutter, for we have only a small brig with about 20 marines, and demanded the "——murderer" to be given up to them, and afterwards went alongside.—To day the boat's crew is to be examined. We expect some foot soldiers of the 40th to day, and I believe a large vessel with marines is on the passage. It is unfortunate the man was killed, as it gives occasion for the blackguards to mix the Reform business with the keelmen's disputes, and keeps the latter out of work. There are guards at all the spouts, and no violence has yet been attempted on them, though threatened.

NEWCASTLE, Oct. 23.

On Friday night, the 15th instant, an inquest was held at the George Inn, Dockwray-square, before Stephen Reed, Esq. coroner, on the body of Joseph Cheesley, the unfortunate person who was killed upon the New Quay, during the riot on the preceeding evening. The examination of the witnesses lasted five days, when, after a patient investigation of most extraordinary evidence, the jury on Wednesday afternoon returned a verdict of *Justifiable Homicide*. This verdict, we regret to state, has caused the evil disposed to break out into fresh acts of violence. About 2 o'clock the same evening, Mr. Coppin, one of the jury, who resides near Milburn place, was sitting in his parlour, a pistol shot was fired at the window, but owing to the thickness of the window shutter, the bullet fortunately did not pass through, or otherwise it would have proved fatal from the direction in which it had been fired. A short while after, another shot was fired at the house of Mr. Fenwick, in Milburn-place, brother to the foreman of the jury; the villains having mistaken the houses of the two brothers who reside next door to each other; the windows of Mr. Fenwick's house were also broken. This shot was also providentially unattended with any fatal consequences. Both these shots are strongly suspected to have been fired by four men dressed in blue jackets and white trowsers, who were seen in the neighbourhood at the time; and who after the last shot ran down the steps in front of Milburn-place, and seizing a boat, escaped on the river. About the same a new mortice door hinge was thrown through one of the bed room windows of Mr. Hall, another of the jury, who resides in the same neighbourhood; it fell upon a bed in which a child was asleep. These daring outrages, as might be expected, excited the alarm, and roused the indignation of all the respectable inhabitants, who at a meeting held next day, resolved to offer a reward of 300 guineas for the discovery of the miscreants, and to use every exertion to bring them to justice. A most liberal subscription was instantly entered into for this purpose. The streets of the town were patrolled by cavalry on Wednesday, and at the time when our informant left Shields on Thursday evening, re-inforced parties of special constables, cavalry, and infantry, were preparing to set out to patrol the streets that night.

Accounts of these disturbances have been transmitted to government, and a large ship on board of which are three hundred marines, is daily expected to arrive off Shields. The Courier also states that some military are on their march for this neighbourhood.

We are happy to state that the keelmen on this river returned to their work on Friday morning.—The terms which have been arranged between them and their employers, will raise the funds of their hospital, we understand, from 1800l. to about 2700l. a year. The sailors on the Wear also returned to their last week, the ship owners having acceded to their terms.

Contest about precedency between the Sheriffs at the Old Bailey.—Our readers have been already apprised of the difference of opinion which subsists between the Sheriffs respecting precedency and the several attempts made by Mr. Sheriff Parkins to sit in the senior Sheriff's box, at the Old Bailey.

Mr. Sheriff Parkins entered the Court at 9 o'clock this morning, and took his seat in the box of the senior Sheriff (who was absent,) and which he has done more than once before.—On the arrival of the Judges at the usual time, a few minutes before ten o'clock, the Sheriffs were summoned according to the customary ceremony to attend them in Court.

Mr. Sheriff Rothwell, who insists upon his seniority, according to the opinion of the Court of aldermen, took his station, we understand, in the passage leading to the senior Sheriff's box, at the right hand of the bench, and in the passage behind it, where he waited to usher in Mr. Baron Wood.

Mr. Sheriff Parkins, who had to pass out through the passage to attend the Judges, on finding that his colleague had taken his station there, took his place by his side near the door leading to the bench, so that when Mr. Justice Park advanced from the Judges' room to enter the Court, he found no Sheriff in waiting to receive him at his side, which was the left door of the bench.

The Learned judge immediately demanded the reason why he was not attended by the Sheriff with the usual respect.

Mr. Sheriff Parkins replied, that his colleague was at his wrong side, and should be with Mr. Justice Park, as his attendant, for that he (Mr. Parkins) was, as senior, at his proper side of the Court, where he was to attend the other Judge.

The Recorder, who by this time came out of Court, denied Mr. Parkins' assertion, and said that Mr. Alderman Rothwell was senior.

Mr. Justice Park said he had nothing to do with the discussion of seniority; but must be attended in the usual manner.

Mr. Sheriff Parkins then said, he would do himself the honor of attending the Learned Judge, whom he immediately ushered into his place in Court, and then took his departure from Court, apparently much chagrined.

Mr. Sheriff Rothwell, after ushering in Mr. Baron Wood, took his seat in the senior Sheriff's box.

Loss of the Mysore.—The Mysore left China on the 1st of December last, and had proceeded as far as the coast of Cochin-China, in about lat. 13. N. when she experienced a heavy gale of wind from the northward and westward in which she scudded as long as was deemed safe under a reefed foresail; but on the 7th it blew so violently that the ship was obliged to be have to under her bare masts; this had not been effected two minutes, before her lower yards, top-mast, jib boom, &c. were all swept away, and at the same time it was found that she had sprung a dangerous leak, and six feet water was reported to be in the hold; all other duty was laid aside, and every one repaired to the pumps, where their exertions proved unavailing, as, by 8 P. M. the water had risen in the ship to 15 feet, and the gun deck was also half full; it was then determined to save as many of the crew as possible, by getting their two remaining boats out (the other boats having been torn away from either quarter.) About nine o'clock the large cutter was got out, and Mr. Wemyss was charged with the care of keeping clear of the ship, and to remain close under the lee while the long boat could be got out; nearly one half of the boat's crew deserted Mr. W. while getting clear of the ship, owing to a largeboble being knocked in the bot against the ship, and only seven lascars remained with him, one of whom he employed in stopping in with a blanket, and the other six were employed at the oars. The gale having considerably abated, about eleven the long boat was nearly hoisted out and Captain Dobbie hailed Mr. Wemyss to approach the ship as quick as he could; immediately after they heard a terrible crash, as if the ship had burst, or a heavy gun gone off, which was followed by a general shriek from those on board.—Captain Dobbie hailed the cutter as before—"Pull hard, Wemyss, and approach us;" but in a moment after the ship sunk from their sight, and every soul perished. Nothing was seen except a large white whirl or boil in the water, where the ship had been, and they appeared surrounded with the cries of people for assistance; the night was dark and although they made every exertion to move the unwieldy boat toward the sound of voices, first on one side and then on the other, they failed in being able to save a single soul. Mr. Wemyss now found himself in the open sea, without a morsel of any thing to eat or drink, or a compass to steer by; they were so overcome by fatigue, that they fell into a sound sleep in the boat's bottom, and remained until next day; they then set the reefed sail, and steered by the sun for Pulo Spata, which they made on the second day, but could not land on account of a heavy surf. They made Pulo Candore three days after, but could get nothing to eat, except some fish they caught among the rocks, as the hostile appearance of the inhabitants prevented their going up amongst the trees; they were eight days more before they made Trinqano, and their only sustenance was six small biscuits, found in one of the lascars, and 3 water they caught when raining. The Rajah of Tringano treated them hospitably for a month, and then sent them in a prow to Malacca, where they arrived on the 23d ult.

Lost in the ship Mysore—Capt. Alex Dobbie—Mr. William Barr, chief mate —Mr. Charles Ludin, 3d do—Mr. James Limond, 4th do—and about ninety Lascars.—*East India Paper.*

FROM [illegible] freedom is cherished [illegible]

PRESIDENT [illegible] great and important [illegible]

National Interest, [illegible] Liberty and Free[illegible] which the

TUESDAY, Dec. [illegible] ended to this day at twelve o'clock, the [illegible] dent of the United States transmitted to both houses of Congress, by Mr. J. Monroe, the following Message:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

The public buildings being advanced to a stage to afford accommodation for Congress, I offer you my sincere congratulation on the re-commencement of your duties in the Capitol.

In bringing to view the incidents most deserving attention, which have occurred since your last session, I regret to have to state that several of our principal cities have suffered by sickness, that [illegible] amount of drought has prevailed in the middle and western states; and that a derangement has been felt in some of our monied institutions, which has proportionally affected their credit. I am happy, however, to have it in my power to assure you that the health of the cities is now completely restored; that the produce of the year, though less abundant than usual, will not only be amply sufficient for home consumption, but afford a large surplus for the supply of the wants of other nations; and that the derangement in the circulating paper medium, by being left to those remedies which its obvious causes suggested and the good sense and virtue of our fellow citizens supplied, has diminished.

Having informed Congress, at the 27th of February last, that a treaty of amity, settlement, and limits, had been concluded in this city, between the United States and Spain, and ratified by the competent authorities of the former, full confidence was entertained that it would have been ratified by his Catholic Majesty, with equal promptitude, and in like earnest desire to terminate on the conditions of that treaty, the differences which had so long existed between the two countries. Every view which the subject admitted of was thought to have justified this conclusion. Great losses had been sustained by the citizens of the United States, from Spanish cruisers, more than twenty years before, which had not been redressed. These losses had been acknowledged and provided for by the treaty, as far back as the year 1802, which, although concluded at Madrid, was not then ratified by the government of Spain, not since, until the last year, when it was suspended by the late treaty, a more satisfactory provision to both parties, as was presumed, having been made for them.—Other differences had arisen in this long interval, affecting their highest interests, which were likewise provided for by this big treaty. The treaty itself was formed with great consideration, & a thorough knowledge of all circumstances, which could in any manner affect every article having been for years under discussion, and repeated references having been made by the minister of Spain to his government, on the points respecting which the greatest difference of opinion prevailed. It was formed by a minister duly authorised for the purpose, who had represented his government in the United States, and been employed in this long protracted negociation several years, and who, it is not denied, kept strictly within the letter of his instruction. On the part of the United States this treaty was evidently acceded to in a spirit of conciliation and concession. The indemnity for injuries and losses so long before sustained, and now again acknowledged and provided for, was to be paid by them, without becoming a charge on the treasury of Spain. For territory ceded by Spain, other territory, of great value, to which our claim was believed to be well founded, was ceded by the United States, and in a quarter more interesting to her.—This cession was nevertheless [illegible] as the means of indemnifying our citizens in a considerable sum, the presumed amount of their losses. Other considerations of great weight, urged the cession of this territory by Spain. It was surrounded by the territories of the United States on every side, except on that of the ocean. Spain had lost her authority over it, and falling into the hands of adventurers connected with the voyages, it was made the means of annoying our commerce to our Union, in many of its most essential interests. By this cession then, Spain ceded a territory, of no value to her, and obtained concessions of the highest importance, by the settlement of long standing differences with the United States, affecting their respective claims and limits, and likewise relieved herself from the obligation of a treaty relating to it, which she had failed to fulfil, and also from the responsibility incident to the most flagrant and persistous abuses of her rights which she could not support her authority.

It being known that the treaty was formed under these circumstances, not a doubt was entertained that his Catholic Majesty would have ratified it, without delay. I regret to have to state, that this reasonable expectation has been disappointed; that the treaty was not ratified within the time stipulated, and has not since been ratified. As it is important that the nature and character of the

Anxious to prevent all future [illegible] arrangement with Spain, by giving to [illegible] effect to the treaty, which [illegible] been concluded, and pending the establishment of a government [illegible] Florida, which would [illegible] there, the Minister of the United [illegible] who had been recently appointed [illegible] Catholic Majesty, and to whose [illegible] station, by his government, [illegible] committed, to be exchanged for [illegible] Spain, was instructed to [illegible] letter to the Department of State [illegible] be obtained, by a public ship, [illegible] to his order for the purpose. [illegible] ed delay occurring in the ratification [illegible] Spain, he requested to be informed [illegible] cause. It was stated, in reply, [illegible] great length, the state of the negotiation [illegible] orders & explanations on [illegible] points, which were not specified [illegible] which, after delay, and that [illegible] would be dispatched to the United States, to obtain such explanations [illegible] this government. The Minister of United States offered to give [illegible] explanations on any point, on which he desired—which proposal was declined. Having communicated the [illegible] to the Department of State, [illegible] last, he was instructed, notwithstanding the disappointment & surprise [illegible] produced, to inform the government of Spain, that, if the treaty should be ratified, and transmitted here at any time before the meeting of Congress, [illegible] he received, and have the same effect as if it had been ratified in the usual manner, [illegible] was executed; the communication was made to the government of Spain, and by its answer has just been received, we are informed made acquainted for the first time with the causes which have prevented the ratification of the treaty by his Majesty. It is alledged by the minister of Spain, that this government has attempted to alter one of the principal features of the treaty, by a declaration which the Minister of the United States had been ordered to present, which declaration should deliver the ratification of this government in exchange for that on the part of which he gave notice, of the [illegible] to which that would be understood. It is further alledged that this government had recently violated, or protected, an expedition from the United States, against the province of Texas. These [illegible] are asserted as the reasons which have induced his Catholic Majesty to withhold the ratification from the treaty, to which plenipotentiaries expecting which, and that an envoy would be forthwith dispatched to the United States, to remove those allegations will justify the conclusion.

The government of Spain has not taken a view of the subject in the following form, nor has it produced any evidence which supports the allegations.

It will be seen by the documents hereafter herewith, that the [illegible] mentioned relates to a claim of the [illegible] jesty, in Florida, which it is understood had [illegible] all the late negotiations, and [illegible] till then had been ungranted, with the intention of the parties to the [illegible] latter grants, and that clause [illegible] for that express purpose, and no other. The date of these grants is known; but it was understood by the [illegible] terior to that inserted in the treaty, deed, it [illegible] obvious to [illegible] that provision in the treaty [illegible] effect of annulling these grants, [illegible] be altogether nugatory. [illegible] after the treaty was concluded [illegible] tified by this government, [illegible] was received that these grants [illegible] anterior date to that fixed by the treaty, and that they would not be affected by it. The [illegible] of such a case, so inconsistent with the intention of the parties, [illegible] ing of the article, indicated the [illegible] ment to demand an explanation on the subject, which was immediately [illegible] ed, and which corresponded with the [illegible] statement. With respect to the [illegible] act alledged, that this grant had been tolerated or protected against Texas, it is utterly void of foundation. Every discontent has [illegible] variably been given to such an attempt within the limits of the United States, as is fully evinced by the proceedings of the government, and the decisions of the courts. There has been, however, to apprehend, in the [illegible] last summer, that some adventurers connected with the voyages, entertained views of this nature, but the attention of the constituted authorities of the country was immediately directed to them, and it is known that their enterprises [illegible] whatever it might be, [illegible] ed.

These facts will, it is presumed, satisfy every impartial mind of the [illegible] government of Spain in this respect. Cause for declining to ratify the treaty, concluded on the basis of the instructions, is obliged to conclude that in all its stipulations, it was entered into with the true intent and meaning of both parties. Each party is bound to the faithful execution of it. One could act it aside [illegible] one of the other, there could be no rule to govern any rules applicable

Anxious to prevent all future disagreement with Spain, by giving the most prompt effect to the treaty, which has been thus concluded, and particularly by the establishment of a government in Florida, which would preserve order there, the Minister of the United States, who had been recently appointed to his Catholic Majesty, and to whom the ratification, by his government, had been committed, to be exchanged for that of Spain, was instructed to transmit the latter to the Department of State as soon as obtained, by a public ship subjected to his order for the purpose. Unexpected delay occurring in the ratification, by Spain, he requested to be informed of the cause. It was stated, in reply, that the great importance of the subject, and a desire to obtain explanations on certain points, which were not specified, had produced the delay, and that an Envoy would be dispatched to the United States, to obtain such explanations of this government. The Minister of the United States offered to give full explanation on any point, on which it might be desired—which proposal was declined. Having communicated this result to the Department of State, in August last, he was instructed, notwithstanding the disappointment & surprise which it produced, to inform the government of Spain, that, if the treaty should be ratified, and transmitted here at any time before the meeting of Congress, it would be received, and have the same effect as if it had been ratified in due time. This order was executed; the authorized communication was made to the government of Spain, and by its answer, which has just been received, we are officially made acquainted for the first time, with the causes which have prevented the ratification of the treaty by his Catholic Majesty. It is alledged by the Minister of Spain, that this government had attempted to alter one of the principal articles of the treaty, by a declaration, which the Minister of the United States had been ordered to present, when he should deliver the ratification by his government in exchange for that of Spain; and of which he gave notice, explanatory of the sense in which that article was understood. It is further alledged, that this government had recently tolerated, or protected, an expedition from the United States, against the province of Texas. These two imputed acts, are stated as the reasons which have induced his Catholic Majesty to withold his ratification from the treaty, to obtain explanations of especting which, it is repeated that an envoy would be forthwith dispatched to the United States.—How far these allegations will justify the conduct of the government of Spain, will appear on a view of the following facts, and the evidence which supports them.

It will be seen by the documents transmitted herewith, that the declaration mentioned relates to a clause in the 8th article, concerning certain grants of land, recently made by his Catholic Majesty, in Florida, which it was understood had conveyed all the lands, which till then had been ungranted. It was the intention of the parties to annul these latter grants, and that clause was drawn for that express purpose, and for no other. The date of these grants was unknown; but it was understood to be posterior to that inserted in the article; indeed, it must be obvious to all, that, if that provision in the treaty had not the effect of annulling these grants, it would be altogether nugatory. Immediately after the treaty was concluded and ratified by this government, notification was received that these grants were of an anterior date to that fixed on by the treaty, and that they would not, of course, be affected by it. The mere possibility of such a case, so inconsistent with the intention of the parties, and the meaning of the article, induced this government to demand an explanation on the subject, which was immediately granted, and which corresponds with this statement. With respect to the other act alledged, that this government had tolerated or protected an expedition against Texas, it is utterly without foundation. Every discountenance has invariably been given to every such attempt within the limits of the United States, as is fully evinced by the acts of the government, and the proceedings of the courts. There being cause however, to apprehend, in the course of the last summer, that some adventurers entertained views of the kind suggested, the attention of the constituted authorities in that quarter was immediately drawn to them, and it is known that the project, whatever it might be, has utterly failed.

These facts will, it is presumed, satisfy every impartial mind, that the government of Spain had no justifiable cause for declining to ratify the treaty. A treaty, concluded in conformity with instructions, is obligatory, in good faith, in all its stipulations, according to the true intent and meaning of the parties. Each party is bound to ratify it. It cannot set it aside, without the consent of the other, there would be no longer any rules applicable to such transactions. By this proceeding, the government of Spain has rendered to the United States a new and very serious injury. It has been stated that a Minister would be sent, to ask certain explanations of this government. But, if such were desired, why were they not asked within the time limited for the ratification? Is it contemplated to open a new negociation respecting any of the articles or conditions of the treaty? If that were done, to what consequences might it not lead. At what time, and in what manner, would a new negociation terminate? By this proceeding, Spain has formed a relation between the two countries which will justify any measures on the part of the United States, which a strong sense of injury, and a proper regard for the rights and interests of the nation may dictate. In the course to be pursued, these objects should be constantly held in view, and have their due weight. Our national honour must be maintained, and a new and distinguished proof be afforded, of that regard for justice and moderation which has invariably governed the councils of this free people. It must be obvious to all, that if the United States had been desirous of making conquests, or had been even willing to aggrandize themselves in that way, they could have had no inducement to form this treaty. They would have much cause for gratulation at the course which has been pursued by Spain. An ample field for ambition is open before them. But such a career is not consistent with the principles of their government nor the interests of the nation.

From a full view of all circumstances, it is submitted to the consideration of Congress, whether it will not be proper for the United States to carry the conditions of the treaty into effect in the same manner as if it had been ratified by Spain, claiming on their part all its advantages, and yielding to Spain all those secured to her. By pursuing this course, we shall rest on the sacred ground of right, sanctioned in the most solemn manner by Spain herself; by a treaty which she was bound to ratify; for refusing to do which she must incur the censure of other nations, even those most friendly to her; while, by confining ourselves within that limit, we cannot fail to obtain their well merited approbation. We must have peace on a frontier where we have been so long disturbed; our citizens must be indemnified for losses so long since sustained, and for which indemnity has been so unjustly withheld from them. Accomplishing these great objects, we obtain all that is desirable.

But his Catholic Majesty has twice declared his determination to send a minister to the United States, to ask explanations on certain points, and to give them, respecting his delay to ratify the treaty. Shall we act, by taking the ceded territory, and proceeding to execute the other conditions of the treaty, before this minister arrive and is heard? This is a case which forms a strong appeal to the candor, the magnanimity of this people. Much is due to courtesy between nations. By a short delay we shall lose nothing; for, resting on the ground of immutable truth and justice, we cannot be divested from our purpose. It ought to be presumed, that the explanations which may be given to the minister of Spain, will be satisfactory, and produce the desired result. In any event, the delay for the purpose mentioned, being a further manifestation of the sincere desire to terminate in a friendly manner, all differences with Spain, cannot fail to be duly appreciated by his Catholic Majesty, as well as by other powers. It is submitted, therefore, whether it will not be proper to make the law, proposed for carrying the conditions of the treaty into effect, should it be adopted, conditional; to suspend its operation upon the responsibility of the Executive, in such manner as to afford an opportunity for such friendly explanations as may be desired, during the present session of the Congress.

I communicate to Congress a copy of the treaty and of the instructions to the minister of the United States at Madrid, respecting it; if his correspondence with the minister of Spain, and of such other documents as may be necessary to give a full view of the subject.

In the course which the Spanish government have, on this occasion thought proper to pursue, it is satisfactory to know, that they have not been countenanced by any other European power. On the contrary, the opinion and wishes, both of France and Great Britain, have not been withheld either from the United States or from Spain, and have been unequivocal in favour of the ratification. There is also reason to believe, that the sentiments of the imperial government of Russia, have been the same, and that they have also been made known to the Cabinet of Madrid.

In the civil war existing between Spain and the Spanish provinces in this hemisphere, the greatest care has been taken to enforce the laws intended to preserve an impartial neutrality. Our ports have continued to be equal, open to both parties, and on the same condition, and our citizens have been equally restrained from interfering in favor of either to the prejudice of the other. The progress of the war, however, has operated manifestly in favour of the Colonies. Buenos Ayres still maintains unshaken the independence which it declared in 1816, and has enjoyed since 1810. Like success has also lately attended Chili and the provinces north of the La Plata, bordering on it; and likewise Venezuela.

This contest, late from its commencement, been very interesting to other powers, and to none more so than the United States. A virtuous people may and will continue themselves within the limits of a strict neutrality; but it is not in their power to behold a conflict so vitally important to their neighbours, without the sensibility and sympathy which naturally belong to such a case. It has been the steady purpose of this government, to prevent that feeling leading to excess; and it is very gratifying to have it in my power to state, that so strong has been the sense, throughout the whole community, of what was due to the character and obligations of the nation, that few examples of a contrary kind have occurred.

The distance of the colonies from the parent country, and the great extent of their population and resources, give them advantages which, it was anticipated, at a very early period, would be difficult for Spain to surmount. The steadiness, consistency and success with which they have pursued their object, as evinced more particularly by the undisturbed sovereignty which Buenos Ayres has so long enjoyed, evidently give them a strong claim to the favourable consideration of other nations. These sentiments on the part of the United States, have not been withheld from other powers, with whom it is desirable to act in concert. Should it become manifest to the world, that the efforts of Spain to subdue those provinces, will be fruitless, it may be presumed that the Spanish government itself will give up the contest. In producing such a determination, it cannot be doubted that the opinion of friendly powers, who have taken no part in the controversy, will have their influence.

It is of the highest importance to our national character, and indispensable to the morality of our citizens, that all violations of our neutrality should be prevented. No door should be left open for the evasion of our laws; no opportunity afforded to any who may be disposed to take advantage of it, to compromise the interest or honor of the nation. It is submitted, therefore, to the consideration of Congress, whether it may not be advisable to revise the laws, with a view to this desirable result.

It is submitted, also, whether it may not be advisable to designate by law, the several ports or places along the coast at which, only, foreign ships of war and privateers may be admitted. The difficulty of sustaining the regulations of our commerce, and of other important interests from abuse, without such designation, furnishes a strong motive for this measure.

At the time of the negociation for the renewal of the commercial convention between the United States and Great Britain a hope is been entertained that an article might have been agreed upon, mutually satisfactory to both countries, regulating, upon principles of justice and reciprocity, the commercial intercourse between the United States and th British possessions as well in the West Indies as upon the continent of North America. The plenipotentiaries of the two governments, not having been able to come to an agreement on this important interest, those of the United States reserved for the consideration of this government the proposals which had been presented to them as the ultimate offer on the part of the British government and which they were not authorized to accept. On this interesting subject, they were examined with due deliberation, the result of which was a new effort to direct the views of the British government. The minister of the United States was instructed to make a further proposal, which has not been accepted. It was, however, declined in an amicable manner. I recommend to the consideration of Congress whether further prohibitory provisions in the laws relating to the trade in question may not be expedient. It is seen with interest, that although it has not been practicable, as yet, to agree in any arrangement of this important branch of their commerce, such is the disposition of the parties that each will view any regulations, which the other may make respecting it, in the most friendly light.

By the 5th article of the convention concluded on the 20th Oct. 1818, it was stipulated that the differences which had arisen between the two governments, with regard to the true intent and meaning of the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent, in relation to the carrying away, by British officers, of negroes from the United States, at the ratification of the treaty of peace, should be referred to the decision of some friendly sovereign or state, to be named for that purpose. The minister of the United States has been instructed to name to the British government a foreign sovereign, the common friend to both parties, for the decision of the question. The answer of that government to the proposal, not yet received, will indicate the course to be pursued on the part of the United States.

Although the pecuniary embarrassments which affected various parts of the United States during the latter part of the preceding year, have, during the present, been considerably augmented, and will continue to exist, the receipts into the treasury, to the 30th of September last, have amounted to 15,000,000. After defraying the current expenses of the government including the interest and reimbursement of the public debt, payable to that period, amounting to $18,250,000, there remained in the treasury on that day more than $2,500,000, which, with the sums remaining due from the remainder of the year, will exceed the current demands upon the Treasury for the same period.

The causes which have tended to diminish the public receipts, could not fail to have a corresponding effect upon the revenue which has accrued upon imposts and tonnage, during the three first quarters of the present year. It is however ascertained that the duties which have been secured during that period, exceed $18,000,000, and those of the whole year will probably amount to 23,000,000.

For the probable receipts of the next year, I refer you to the statements which will be transmitted from the Treasury, which will enable you to judge whether further provision be necessary.

The great reduction in the price of the principal articles of domestic growth, which has occurred during the present year and the consequent fall in the price of labor, apparently so favourable to the success of domestic manufactures, have not shielded them against other causes adverse to their progress, which the pecuniary embarrassments which have so deeply affected the commercial interests of the nation, have been no less adverse to our manufacturing establishments, in several sections of the Union.

The great reduction of the currency which the banks have been constrained to make, in order to continue specie payments, and the vitiated character of it where such reductions have not been attempted, instead of placing within the reach of these establishments the pecuniary aid necessary to avail themselves of the advantages resulting from the reduction of the prices of the raw materials and of labor, have compelled the banks to withdraw from them a portion of the capital heretofore advanced to them. That aid which has been refused by the banks, has not been obtained from other sources, owing to the loss of individual confidence, from the failures which have recently occurred in some of our principal commercial cities.

An additional cause of the depression of these establishments, may probably be found in the pecuniary embarrassments which have recently affected those countries, with which our commerce has been principally prosecuted.

Their manufactures, for the want of a ready or profitable market at home, have been shipped by the manufacturers to the United States, and, in many instances, sold at a price below their current value at the place of manufacture. Although this practice may, from its nature, be considered temporary or contingent, it is not on that account less injurious in its effects. Uniformity in the demand and price of an article, is highly desirable to the domestic manufacturer.

It is deemed of great importance to give encouragement to our domestic manufacturers—to what manner the evils adverted to may be remedied, and how far it may be practicable, in other respects, to afford to them further encouragement, paying due regard to all the other great interests of the nation, is submitted to the wisdom of Congress.

The survey of the coast for the establishment of fortifications, is now nearly completed, and considerable progress has been made in the construction of materials for the construction of fortifications in the Gulph of Mexico and in the Chesapeake Bay. The works on the eastern bank of the Potomac, below Alexandria, and on the Penpatch in the Delaware, are much advanced; and it is expected that the fortification at the Narrows, in the harbour of New York, will be completed the present year.—To derive all the advantage, contemplated from the fortifications it was necessary that they should be judiciously planned and constructed with a view to permanence. The progress hitherto has therefore been slow, but as the difficulties, in parts heretofore the least explored and known, are surmounted, it will, in future, be more rapid. As soon as the survey of the coast is completed, which, it is expected, will be done early in the next spring, the engineers employed in it will proceed to examine, for like purposes, the northern and north-western frontiers.

The troops intended to occupy a station at the mouth of the St. Peters, on the Missisipi, have established themselves there; and those which were ordered to the mouth of the Yellow Stone, on the Missouri, have ascended that river to the Council Bluffs, where they will remain until next spring, when they will proceed to the place of their destination. I have the satisfaction to state, that this measure has been attended in amity with the Indian tribes, and that it promises to produce in regard to them, all the advantages which were contemplated by it.

Such progress has likewise been made in the construction of ships of war, and in the collection of timber and other materials for ship building, that it is not doubted that our navy will soon be augmented to the footing provided for by law.

The Board, consisting of engineers and naval officers, have not yet made their final report of sites for two naval depots, as contemplated according to the resolutions of March 20th, 1818, & April 20th, 1818, but they have examined the coast therein designated, and their report is expected in the next month.

For the protection of our commerce in the Mediterranean, along the southern Atlantic coast, in the Pacific and Indian oceans, it has been found necessary to maintain a strong naval force, which it seems proper for the present to mention. There is much reason to believe, that if any portion of the squadron heretofore stationed in the Mediterranean should be withdrawn, our intercourse with the powers bordering on that sea would be much interrupted, if not altogether broken off. Algiers has been the growth of a spirit of piracy, in the other quarters mentioned, by adventurers from every country, in abuse of the friendly flags which they have assumed, that for the protection of our commerce, would be in abandon it as a prey to their rapacity. Due attention has likewise been paid to the suppression of the slave trade, in compliance with a law of the last session. Orders have been issued to the commanders of all our public ships to seize vessels navigated under our flag, engaged in that trade, and to bring them in, to be proceeded against in the manner prescribed by that law. It is hoped that these vigorous measures, supported by like acts by other nations, will soon terminate a commerce so disgraceful to the civilized world.

In the execution of the duty imposed by those acts, and of a high trust connected with it, it is with deep regret I have to state the loss which has been sustained by the death of Commodore Perry. His gallantry in a brilliant exploit, in the late war, added to the renown of his country. His death is deplored as a national misfortune.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Dec. 7 1820.

HALIFAX, Nov 23d. 1819.

"His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, has been appointed Governor in Chief of British North America; which situation was rendered vacant by the death of the Duke of Richmond; and yesterday His Excellency took the usual oaths, under a discharge of cannon from the different forts in the Harbour. We understand General Maitland, will command at Québec until His Lordship's arrival in the Canadas."

Upper Canada Gazette.

"ERRATUM.

In the two last Gazettes, in the advertisement of Land Fees, the following Clerical error occurs: "certificates of Settling Duties being *performed*," should be, "certificates of Settling Duties being *produced*."

Government Contract for Flour.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at this office until the 1st February 1820, from such persons as may be willing to Contract for the supply of Three Thousand Barrels of fine Flour for the use of His Majesty's Troops, delivereable at the posts at Kingston, Fort George and York, between the 1st of May and 15th July 1820, freight free, and under the usual guarantee that the same shall keep sound and sweet for the period of twelve months after delivery.

The conditions of the contract and form of Tender may be known on application at this office, or at the Commissariat offices at York, Fort George and Fort Wellington; and no proposal will be noticed unless made in the terms prescribed, nor unless the party and his sureties, or an agent on their behalf, attend at time of opening the tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed, "Tender for the supply of Flour."

(Signed,) ED. PINE COFFIN,
D. C. General.

Commissariat Office, Kingston, U. C. 17th Dec.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT, FOR THE NAVY.

ACROSS the two Portages from Lake Ontario to the Nottawassaga Creek on Lake Huron. Any person or persons willing to furnish the necessary conveyance for Stores and Ordnance, required for the Navy, between the 1st February, 1820, and 31st January 1821, are requested to send sealed tenders to this place, on the 15th January next, as follows:

Articles under 12 cwt.	Rate. per cwt.
12 cwt & under 16 "	—..
16 " & " 20 "	—..
20 and upwards,	—..

It is also requested that the addition to these rates for conveying Stores across Lake Simcoe by Sleighs will be stated in the tenders.

Two sufficient sureties must be had.

ED. LAWS, N. S.

Naval Yard, Kingston, 13th Dec. 1819.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that Snyder, having caption quitted the now living will by forbid any trusting her on account, as I answer at the

York, 29

FOUND, Print Pocket-book, Hand, &c. Apply to supply York,

L

SEVERAL [illegible] In the Also a [illegible] of

LUMBER

of the following description,
130,000 of inch boards at 3s. 9d. per 100.
25,000 of 1¼ inch flooring, at 6s. 3d. per 100.
20,000 of weather boarding, at 3s. 1¼ per 100.

For particulars, enquire at this Office.

Miniature Painting.

CORRECT Likenesses taken in Miniature, by W. BROWN. Price from three to eight Dollars.

Mr. B. respectfully informs the Inhabitants of York that he has engaged a convenient room for the reception of Sitters, at Mr Smith's, sign of the Highlander, King Street, and trusts to be favored with their patronage.

ROBERT HAPPER,

An emigrant settler from Ireland, is requested to take notice, that his wife Ann Monger has arrived in York from New York.—Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his afflicted wife, addressed to her at Mr. Joseph Horne's Boarding-house, Market-square, York.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

ON Monday the 17th day of January, next, unless previously disposed of by private sale, the House and Premises in the Town of York, now occupied by Messrs. Rogers and Stockings. The dimensions and number of the apartments render it a very desirable purchase either for a private gentleman's family or an Inn of the first class. The title Deeds can be seen, and terms agreed on at the House.

York, 28th Dec. 1819. 3w.

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But such a career is not consistent with
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they have also been made known to the
Cabinet of Madrid.

In the civil war existing between Spain
and the Spanish provinces in this hemis-
phere, the greatest care has been taken
to enforce the laws intended to preserve
an impartial neutrality. Our ports have
continued to be equally open to both
parties, and on the same condition, and
our citizens have been equally restrain-
ed from interfering in favor of either to
the prejudice of the other. The progress
of the war, however, has operated ma-
nifestly in favour of the Colonies. Bue-
nos Ayres still maintains unshaken the
independence which it declared in 1816,
and has enjoyed since 1810. Like suc-
cess has also lately attended Chili and
the provinces north of the La Plata,
bordering on it; and likewise Venezu-
ela.

This contest, has from its commence-
ment, been very interesting to other pow-
ers, and to none more than the United
States. A virtuous people may and
will confine themselves within the limits
of a strict neutrality; but it is not in
their power to behold a conflict so vital-
ly important to their neighbours, with-
out the sensibility and sympathy which
naturally belong to such a case. It
has been the steady purpose of this go-
vernment, to prevent that feeling lead-
ing to excess; and it is very gratifying
to have it in my power to state, that so
strong has been the sense, throughout the
whole community, of what was due to
the character and obligations of the na-
tion, that few examples of a contrary
kind have occurred.

The distance of the colonies from the
parent country, and the great extent of
their population and resources, give
them advantages which, it was antici-
pated, at a very early period, it would
be difficult for Spain to surmount. The
steadiness, consistency and success with
which they have pursued their object, as
evinced more particularly by the undis-
turbed sovereignty which Buenos Ayres
has so long enjoyed, evidently give them
a strong claim to the favourable conside-
ration of other nations. These senti-
ments on the part of the United States,
have not been withheld from other pow-
ers, with whom it is desirable to act in
concert. Should it become manifest to
the world, that the efforts of Spain to
subdue those provinces, will be fruitless,
it may be presumed that the Spanish go-
vernment itself will give up the contest.
In producing such a determination, it
cannot be doubted that the opinion of
friendly powers, who have taken no part
in the controversy, will have their in-
fluence.

It is of the highest importance to our
national character, and indispensable to
the morality of our citizens, that all vio-
lations of our neutrality should be pre-
vented. No door should be left open for
the evasion of our laws; no opportunity
afforded to any who may be disposed to
take advantage of it, to compromise the
interest or honor of the nation. It is sub-
mitted, therefore, to the consideration
of Congress, whether it may not be ad-
visable to revise the laws, with a view to
this desirable result.

It is submitted, also, whether it may
not be advisable to designate by law, the
several ports or places along the coast at
which, only, foreign ships of war and
privateers may be admitted. The difi-
culty of sustaining the regulations of our
commerce, and of other important inte-
rests from abuse, without such designa-
tion, furnishes a strong motive for this
measure.

At the time of the negociation for the renewal
of the commercial convention between the Unit-
ed States and Great Britain a hope was been ex-
pressed that an article might have been agreed
upon, mutually satisfactory to both countries,
regulating, upon principles of justice and reci-
procity, the commercial intercourse between the
United States and th. British possessions as well
in the West Indies as upon the continent of
North America. The plenipotentiaries of the
two governments not having been able to come
to an agreement on this important interest, those
of the United States reserved for the considera-
tion of this government the proposals which had
been presented to them as the ultimate offer on
the part of the British government and which
they were not authorized to accept. On their
transmission here they were examined with due
deliberation, the result of which was a new ef-
fort to meet the views of the British government.
The minister of the United States was instructed
to make a further proposal, which has not been
accepted. It was, however, declined in an a-
micable manner. I recommend to the conside-
ration of Congress whether further prohibitory
provisions in the law relating to this intercourse,
may not be expedient. Happy to meet with interest
that although it has not been practicable, as yet,
to agree in any arrangement of this important
branch of their commerce, such is the disposi-
tion of the parties that each will view any regu-
lations, which the other may make respecting it,
in the most friendly light.

By the 5th article of the convention conclud-
ed on the 20th Oct. 1818, it was stipulated that
the differences which had arisen between the
two governments, with regard to the true inter-
and meaning of the 5th article of the treaty of
ghent, in relation to the carrying away, by
British officers, of slaves from the United States,
after the ratification of the treaty of peace,
should be referred to the decision of some friend-
ly sovereign or state, to be named for that pur-
pose. The minister of the United States has been
instructed to name to the British government a
foreign sovereign, the common friend to both par-
ties, for the decision of the question. The an-
swer of that government to the proposal, when
received, will indicate the further measures to
be pursued on the part of the United States.

Although the pecuniary embarrassments which
affected various parts of the Union during the
latter part of the preceding year, have, during
the present, been considerably augmented, and
will continue to exist, the receipts into the trea-
sury, to the 30th of September last, have a-
mounted to 15.000,000. After defraying the cur-
rent expenses of the government, including the
interest and reimbursement of the public debt,
payable to that period, amounting to $18,200,-
000, there remained in the treasury more than
$2.500,000, which, with the sums re-
coverable during the remainder of the year, will
exceed the current demands upon the Treasury
for the same period.

The causes which have tended to diminish the
public receipts, could not fail to have a corres-
ponding effect upon the revenue which has ac-
crued upon imports and tonnage, during the
three first quarters of the present year. It is
however ascertained that the duties which have
been secured during that period, exceed $18,
000,000, and those of the whole year will pro-
bably amount to 23,000,000.

For the probable receipts of the next year, I
refer you to the statements which will be trans-
mitted from the Treasury, which will enable you
to judge whether further provisions be necessary.

The great reduction in the price of the princi-
pal articles of domestic growth, which has oc-
curred during the present year, and the conse-
quent fall in the price of labor, apparently so fa-
vorable to the success of domestic manufac-
tures, have not decided them against which
seems adverse to their prosperity. The pecuni-
ary embarrassments which have so deeply affect-
ed the commercial interests of the nation, have
been no less adverse to our manufacturing es-
tablishments, in several instances in the Union.

The great reduction of the currency which the
banks have been constrained to make, in order
to continue specie payments, and the vitiated
character of it where such reductions have not
been attempted, instead of placing within the
reach of these establishments the pecuniary aid
necessary to avail themselves of the advantages
resulting from the reduction of the price of the
raw materials and of labor, have compelled the
banks to withdraw from them a portion of the
capital heretofore advanced to them. That aid
which has been refused by the banks, has not
been obtained from other sources, owing to the
loss of individual confidence, from the failures
which have recently occurred in some of our
principal commercial cities.

An additional cause of the depression of these
establishments, may probably be found in the
pecuniary embarrassments which have recently
affected those countries, with which our com-
merce has been principally prosecuted.

Their manufactures, for the want of a ready
or profitable market at home, have been shipped
by the manufacturers to the United States, and,
in many instances, sold at a price below their
current value at the place of manufacture. Al-
though this practice may, from its nature, be
limited in its temporary or continued, it is seen
that account less injurious in its effects. Uni-
formity in the demand and price of an article, is
highly desirable to the domestic manufacturer.

It is deemed of great importance to give en-
couragement to our domestic manufactures—
to what manner the evils adverted to may be re-
medied, and how far it may be practicable, in
other respects, to afford to them further en-
couragement, paying due regard to the other
great interests of the nation, is submitted to the
wisdom of Congress.

The survey of the coast for the establishment
of fortifications, is now nearly completed, and
considerable progress has been made in the se-
lection of materials for the construction of forti-
fications in the Gulph of Mexico and in the Che-
sapeake Bay. The works on the eastern bank of
the Potomac, below Alexandria, and on the
Pesquich in the Delaware, are much advanced,
and it is expected that the fortification at the
Narrows, in the harbour of New York, will be
completed the present year—To derive all the
advantages contemplated from the fortifications,
it was necessary that they should be judiciously
located and constructed with a view to perma-
nence. The progress hitherto has, therefore,
been slow, but as the difficulties, in parts
heretofore the least explored, are known, are
surmounted, it will, in future, be more rapid.
As soon as the survey of the coast is completed,
which, it is expected, will be done early in the
next year, the engineers ought to, and will
proceed to examine, for like pur-
poses, the nor-
thern and north-western frontier.

The troops intended to occupy a station at
the mouth of the St. Peters, on the Missis-
sippi, have established themselves; and those
which were ordered to the mouth of the Yellow
Stone, on the Missouri, have ascended that ri-
ver to the Council Bluffs, where they will remain
until next spring, when they will proceed to the
place of their destination. I have the satisfac-
tion to state, that this measure has been execut-
ed in amity with the Indian tribes, and that it
promises to produce in regard to them, all the ad-
vantages which were contemplated.

Much progress has likewise been made in the
construction of ships of war, and in the collec-
tion of timber and other materials for ship build-
ing. It is not doubted that our navy will soon
be augmented to the footing provided for by law.

The Board, consisting of engineers and naval
officers, have not yet made their final report of
sites for two naval depots, as instructed accord-
ing to the resolutions of [illegible] 20th, 1818, but they have examined the coast
therein designated, and their report is expected
in the next month.

For the protection of our commerce in the
Mediterranean, along the southern Atlantic
coast, in the Pacific and Indian oceans, it has
been found necessary to maintain a strong naval
force, which it seems proper for the present to
keep employed. It is much to be wished, that
if any portion of the squadron heretofore sta-
tioned in the Mediterranean should be with-
drawn, our intercourse with the powers border-
ing on that sea would be much interrupted, if
not altogether destroyed. Even now, has been
the growth [illegible] a spirit of piracy, in the ob-
scurer quarters mentioned, by adventurers from every
country, in abuse of the friendly flags which they
have assumed, that not to protect our commerce
there would be to abandon it entirely to their
rapacity. Due attention has likewise been paid
to the suppression of the slave trade, in com-
pliance with a law of the last session. Orders
have been given to the commanders of all our
public ships now in the seas navigated under our
flag, engaged in that trade, and to bring them in,
to be proceeded against in the manner prescrib-
ed by that law. It is hoped that these vigorous
measures, supported by like acts by other na-
tions, will soon terminate a commerce so dis-
graceful to the civilized world.

In the execution of the duty imposed by those
acts, and of a high trust connected with it, it is
with deep regret I have to state the loss which
has been sustained by the death of Commodore
Perry. His gallantry in a brilliant exploit, in
the late war, added to the renown of his coun-
try. His death is deplored as a national misfor-
tune.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Dec. 7 1819.

HALIFAX, Nov 23d. 1819.

"His Excellency the Earl of DAL-
HOUSIE, has been appointed Governor-in-
Chief of British North America; which
situation was rendered vacant by the
death of the Duke of Richmond; and
yesterday His Excellency took the usual
oaths, under a discharge of cannon from
the different forts in the Harbour. We
understand General Maitland, will com-
mand at Quebec until His Lordship's ar-
rival in the Canadas."

Upper Canada Gazette.

ERRATUM.

In the two last Gazettes, in the adver
tisement of Land Fees, the following
Clerical error occurs; "certificates
of Settling Duties being *performed*,"
should be, "certificates of Settling Du-
ties being *produced*."

Government Contract for Flour.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pro-
posals will be received at this of-
fice until the 1st February 1820,
from such persons as may be will-
ing to Contract for the supply of
Three Thousand Barrels of fine Flour
for the use of His Majesty's Troops, de-
liverable at the posts of Kingston, Fort
George and York, between the 1st of
May and 15th July, 1820, freight free,
and under the usual guarantee that the
same shall keep sound and sweet for the
period of twelve months after deliver-
y.

The conditions of the contract and
form of Tender may be known on ap-
plication at this office, or at the Com-
missariat offices at York, Fort George
and Fort Wellington; and no proposal
will be noticed unless made in the terms
prescribed, nor unless the party and his
sureties, or an agent on their behalf, at-
tend at time of opening the tenders, which
must be sealed and endorsed, "Tender
for the supply of Flour."

(Signed,) ED. PINE COFFIN,
D. C. General.

Commissariat Office, }
Kingston, U. C. 17th Dec. }

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT,
FOR THE NAVY.

ACROSS the two Portages from
Lake Ontario to the Nottawassaga
Creek on Lake Huron. Any person or
persons willing to furnish the necessary
conveyance for Stores and Ordnance,
required for the Navy, between the 1st
February, 1820, and 31st January 1821,
are requested to send sealed tenders to
this place, on the 15th January next, as
follows:

Articles under 12 cwt.	*Rate.* per cwt.
12 cwt & under 16 "	—..
16 " & " 20 "	—..
20 and upwards,	—..

It is also requested that the addition
to these rates for conveying Stores across
Lake Simcoe by Sleighs will be stated
in the tenders.

Two sufficient sureties must be had.

ED. LAWS, N. S.

Naval Yard, Kingston, }
13th Dec. 1819. }

NOTICE

IS hereby given that
Snyder, havi
cation quitted
now living with
by forbid any
trusting her o
answer, at
York, 29

FOUN
Print
Pocket-b
Hand, &
by apply
York,

L

SEVE
In the
Also a
LUMBE
of the following description,
130,000 of inch boards at 3s. 9d. per
100,
25,000 of 1¼ inch flooring, at 6s. 3d.
per 100,
20,000 of weather boarding, at 3s. 1¼
per 100.

For particulars, enquire at this Of-
fice.

Miniature Painting.

CORRECT Likenesses ta-
ken in Miniature, by W.
BROWN. Price from three to
eight Dollars.

Mr. B. respectfully informs the inha-
bitants of York that he has engaged a
convenient room for the reception of Sit-
ters, at Mr Smith's, east of the High-
lander, King Street, and trusts to be fa-
vored with their patronage.

ROBERT HARPER,

A Newly arrived emigrant settler from Ireland, is
requested to take notice that his wife
Ann Harper has arrived in York from
New York.—Any information respecting
him will be thankfully received by his
afflicted wife, addressed to her at Mr.
Joseph Horne's Boarding-house, Market-
square, York.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

ON Monday the 17th day of January,
next, unless previously disposed of
by private sale, the House and Premises
in the Town of York, now occupied by
Messrs. Rogers and Stockings. The di-
mensions and number of the apartments,
render it a very desirable purchase ei-
ther for a private gentleman's family or
an Inn of the first class. The title
Deeds can be seen, and terms agreed on
at the House.

York, 28th Dec. 1819. 3w.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Catskill Recorder.

The following observations respecting bots in horses, were communicated and read before the agricultural society for the county of Greene, in Dec. 1817, and lately forwarded to us by their author for publication.

OBSERVATIONS ON BOTS.

As early as the summer of the year 1801, I began a course of observations and experiments on the bots, a worm that infests the bowels of the horse, and often proves fatal to that useful animal. I took a large bot immediately after it was discharged from my horse, and enclosed it in dry horse dung and put it into a bottle, and stopped it tight, and had the satisfaction to see it transform into a chrysalis in the course of three days, in which state it continued about 5 weeks, and then was hatched into a horse-bee or nitter. I then carried the bottle to my horse and set the fly at liberty, and she immediately began to deposit her nits on the legs of the horse.—The fly had not been with any other of her kind, and in what manner the nits had been fecundated was a mystery to me; but I soon found that the nits were deposited on the hair of the horse. The male fly does not make its appearance until the latter part of August, and has every appearance of the female fly, except it is somewhat smaller, and has not the tail nor sting of the female. You will frequently see two male flies in September or October, contending for the chance of impregnating the nits, and they frequently engage and fight with the greatest obstinacy, in order to obtain their favourite employment. The nits usually remain about eight days after impregnation before the bot is fit to enter the bowels of the horse, at which time they make a small hole in the end of the nit; but they frequently remain in the nit for weeks and even months after they are produced; yet if the lips or tongue of the horse, covered with warm saliva, come in contact with the nit, the bot immediately leaves the nit & adheres to the tongue and is swallowed with the food of the horse. You may [illegible] of your hand with warm [illegible] it to the nits on your [illegible]nds at a time, and naked eye a num[illegible] your hand about [illegible] a magnifying [illegible]de the bots, it [illegible]e the nits off [illegible] a week in the [illegible]ctober: and [illegible]ll never be [illegible]ave tried a [illegible]n order to [illegible]vels of the [illegible]thing to [illegible]hat a day [illegible]the blue[illegible]ven to a [illegible] a great [illegible]els. The [illegible]and every [illegible]y to pro[illegible]. [illegible]LIN.

Augusta.—Letters from Augusta, Georgia, of 16th instant, state, that there was an extensive and distressing fire in that city, on the night of the 15th. One of the letters mentions that between 20 and 30 houses and stores were destroyed; and another says, that all the buildings on Centre street, between the bay and Reynolds-street, were consumed, excepting the counting house of Messrs. Leigh and Cantelou, and a small tenement opposite.

The two greatest planters of trees in Perthshire, and perhaps in Scotland, are the Duke of Athol, and the Earl of Breadalbane; each of these noblemen, we are informed, has planted 50,000,000 trees!

(Trial of Quia Pei, concluded.)

It became necessary, however, again to refer to the prisoner, in order to enable him to understand and explain the circumstances which appeared still to bear against him, and in particular the share which he seemed to admit that he had in the latter part of the dreadful business. The prisoner's answer, or rather statement, on this head, was, that when the men was killed, and they were proceeding to devour his body, they called him and invited him to partake; but he refused, saying it was thought fatal in his country to eat human flesh; and that those who did it became inevitably mad. He was not a native of Quia Pei's country, but of a country bordering on it.

After this further denial of what was supposed to have been admitted, the Court thought it not right to put any further questions to the prisoner.

No further evidence was produced on the part of the prosecution.

The prisoner was informed, that it was now the time for him to state to the Court what he had to say in his defence.

The interpreters having communicated with the prisoner, gave as his answer on this head—that he had nothing to say.

One of the Jury expressed a doubt whether the prisoner's meaning might be that he had nothing to say to the murder, or nothing to say to the court.

This point being interpreted to the prisoner for his explanation, he said he had nothing to say to the murder, and that he had nothing to say to the court.

The Chief Justice then summed up the evidence in a luminous manner.

The Jury retired, and after an absence of half an hour, returned their verdict—"Guilty of assisting."

The Chief Justice informed them, that this verdict could not be received; the indictment charged the prisoner, not as assisting, but as the actual perpetrator of the murder, and as such alone the only verdict, therefore, that the Jury could regularly give, or that the Court could receive, was, simply, one of guilty or not guilty. The Chief Justice said that although he conceived that he had already marked, as distinctly as he could without appearing to dictate to the Jury his sense of the insufficiency of the evidence to convict the prisoner, he thought it right now, least there should be any misconception, to say so expressly. It was not sufficient.

The Jury retired again, and returned in less than half an hour, giving their verdict Guilty.

The Chief Justice observed, that on receiving this verdict, it would be incumbent on him, in ordinary course of his duty, forthwith to pass sentence of death upon the prisoner, in one of the most awful forms prescribed by law; but the same statute which enjoined that course of proceeding, gave a power to to Judge to postpone the judgment if he should see sufficient cause. After the opinion that he (the Chief Justice) had expressed of the insufficiency of the evidence, he would act very inconsistently with himself if he did not avail himself of this power; he therefore postponed the judgment.

Thomas Cole, the foreman of the jury, was a white man, the other jurors were colored men of the settlement.

Note—It was suggested after the trial, that an extraordinary good understanding appeared to exist between the native interpreter (Cockeye) and the prisoner Pei. Particular inquiry was in consequence made to ascertain whether any previous intimacy had existed between them. It was soon said, it was possible that the might have communicated in the hour of relaxation when all the prisoners are intermixed for their airings. Cockeye having been a prisoner for some time in the house of Correction; but it was not likely that any arrangement could have been made so as to affect the interpretation of the day, as the employment of Cockeye in that capacity was altogether accidental; for he was not in attendance by subpœna, and was only found by chance after the trial had been first called on, and postponed for want of a person capable of interpreting.

On the last day of the Session, previous to the passing of the sentences on the other convicts, the Chief Justice intimated, that it was thought proper to refer the case of Pei, with his (the Chief Justice's) exception to the verdict of the Jury, and the grounds thereof, to superior authority in England. A statement of this case, with the evidence, and a copy of the indictment duly authenticated, having been soon after placed in the hands of the Governor for the purpose, the same was transmitted by his Excellency to Earl Bathurst, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. Earl Bathurst, in consideration of the circumstances, thought it incumbent on him to recommend Pei to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, for his Majesty's most gracious pardon. The pardon was received a few weeks since, accompanied by an official letter to his Excellency, and the prisoner was, in consequence, liberated without delay.

SOAP and CANDLE

Manufactory,

Tobacco, Snuff, and

GROCERY STORE

(Next to the Church)

MESSRS. SULLIVAN & STOTESBURY, having commenced the above business, beg leave to acquaint the inhabitants of York and the Country at large, that they have now on hand, and will constantly be supplied with a general assortment of articles of the above description, of the most superior quality, which they will dispose of both wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices. They flatter themselves that the quality of their goods and the reasonableness of their prices, will be found to merit the attention of the public.

They have also for sale some excellent paper (foolcap.)

York, 22d Dec. 1819. 4w52.

Land for Sale.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land.

For particulars, apply to the Editor.

Kingston, 12th March, 1819.—tf.

AT a Meeting of the Upper Canada Agricultural Society, held this day, the following Premiums to be given at the next Cattle Show, were proposed and adopted, viz:

		Guineas.
Stud Horse.	Best	Five.
	Second	Three.
	Third	Two.
Bull.	Best	Four.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Cow.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Boar.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Ram.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.

The Shew to take place and the Prizes awarded and distributed on Wednesday the 17th day of May 1820, at the Market House in the Town of York.

No person to be allowed to produce any animal for a Premium, unless he shall, before ten o'clock of the day of the exhibition, give to the Secretary of the Society a notification of his intention, and pay at the same time five shillings for the use of the Society.

(By Order) R. C. HORNE.

York, 13th Dec. 1819. *Sec'y.*

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

on the Premises,

on Friday, Dec. 24th 1819, at 12 o'clock

A HOUSE and Lot, (No. 8,) on the North side of Newgate Street, containing one quarter of an acre: also, one quarter of an acre adjoining the said Lot. The two Lots to be sold together or separate. A good Title can be given immediately. One half of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in twelve months.

2w51 T. MOSLEY, Auctioneer

EDWARD OATES,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has just received an elegant assortment of Lady's and Gentlemen's strong Boots and Shoes, which he will sell low for cash, viz:—

160 pair of strong Men's shoes.
300 pair of fine do do
100 pair of Ladies' shoes
24 pair of Gentlemen's boots
12 pair of Ladies' do

with an assortment of Children's Shoes, a one Horse Harness, and several sides of Leather.

York, Dec. 9th 1819. 6w51.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exe'rs in
JAMES HAMILTON. } Trust.

Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 45—tf.

BOARDING HOUSE.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accomodated with BOARD and LODGING. Enquire at this office.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

	Acres.
LOT No. 2, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York, and No 6, South side Hospital-street, Town of York, Home Dis.	201
Do. No 22, 23, 25 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore District,	2000
Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Dalhousie, and No. 24 and 25 in the 2d Con. Ashborough, Middlesex, London District,	1000
Do. No. 3, in the 3d Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con. triangular Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot G, in Con. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District,	800
Do. No. 23, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District,	400
Total,	4401

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, sen. Sandwich or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

A. C. HONT GOMERIE.

York, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the 5th concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars enquire at this Office.

York, 1st Feb. 1819 tf—5.

NOTICE.

AS the Partnership now carried on under the Firm of QUETTON ST. GEORGE, & Co. will expire on the 5th day of December next, it is requested that all persons indebted to the said Firm will come forward and close their accounts, on or before the first day of January next, and those having demands against the Firm, to present their accounts for payment.

Business will, however, be carried on at the same House upon a new arrangement, which will be made known before that day, for the information of the public, and the friends so long accustomed to deal with them.

York, Nov. 15th 1819. 48—tf.

To be Sold by Auction,

ON the sixteenth day of March next unless previously disposed of by private Contract, the House and premises of WILLIAM FIRTH Esq. situate in York, Upper Canada, consisting of two acres bounded on the north by King street, on the south by market street and on the east by York street, at the easterly end of the town; for several years past the house has been occupied by the Legislature during its session. The dimensions and number of its apartments, with the cellars, stables &c. render it a very desirable purchase either for a private gentleman's family, or for an Inn of the first class. The title Deeds can be seen and terms agreed on at the office of the subscriber, in York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

York, 1st Oct. 1819. 41 tf.

General Land Agency Office,
York, 24th May, 1819.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the undermentioned Lands, viz:

Home District, Upper Canada.

WHITBY,

South ½ of 28—4th Concession—29,—4th do. 8,—6th do. } 500 Acres.

SCARBORO',

Lot No. 16, in 1st Concession, 9, —4th do. } 400 do.

CLARKE,

Lot No. 20, & 4 in the 1st Concession, —5, & 4th— 2d —5, & 4th— 3d } 1200 do.

HAMILTON.

Lot No. 25, in 4th Concession 26, do. } 400 do.

BENJAMIN GEALE,
JAMES FITZ-GIBBON.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Thomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allan, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thom, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 21, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAM'L RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
York, 1st July, 1819.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage, or otherwise, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Printing Establishment of the *Niagara Spectator*, having come into the possession of Wm. B. PETERS, Esq. a Newspaper will be published weekly at Niagara, by him, entitled

THE CANADIAN ARGUS AND NIAGARA SPECTATOR;

And will be delivered to Subscribers a Four Dollars per annum, exclusive of postage, payable every six months.

PROSPECTUS.

"*Salus Populi, Suprema Lex.*"

The safety of the People the Supreme Law.

IN the motto selected, we trust the rulers and the ruled, in all countries

FROM equal freedom is cherished, will spring great and important results. RESPECTING Liberty and Property, as constitutional blessings which it is the primary object of civil society to extend and secure; and on those principles are the Constitution and Laws of England founded. Among the most essential securities the British nation doth enjoy at this day, may be ranked: the Independence of the Press. But for this auxiliary, the cautious of the liberties of the people of England would be no better than that of the Cossacks, or poor and miserable peasantry of Poland & of Germany. So valuable a privilege cannot be too highly appreciated by the people of this Province, who have hitherto displayed an honourable attachment towards its supports; and their patronage is again respectfully solicited.

In putting forth to the public—to the world, the Prospectus of a Journal, which has for its end the welfare of this Province, and most necessarily three many objects, it may be easily conceived the Editor feels impressed with the weight of the task he has undertaken. He pretends not to infallibility, but is aware he may frequently err; and can only console himself in the anticipated indulgence of a generous public.

In the first place, we wish it to be distinctly understood, that we invite discussion on all subjects connected with the immediate interests of the Country; in the expectation it be temperate in its style and language, and making a due discrimination between public and private characters. Our own observations from time to time, will be guided by these priciples; reserving always to ourselves the full and undoubted right to investigate the conduct of public men and their measures,—"*nothing extenuating, nor setting down aught in malice.*" Those, if any such there be, who may attempt to make this journal a vehicle for detraction or malignant gratification, will be assuredly disappointed. Agricultural essays, tending to facilitate the labors of the husbandman, will be regarded among the most important which can grace our columns. This Colony, from its situation, is peculiarly adapted to agriculture, the mother of all sciences; and with its prosperity the commercial interests of the community are most intimately connected. All communications having in view the promotion of true piety & benevolence, will be thankfully received and attended to; inasmuch as in the practice of the Christian virtues, consist, in an eminent degree, the happiness of society. Assiduity shall not be wanting to collect & insert in our columns the proceedings of the House of Assembly, when in Session, from time to time; also, all articles of intelligence, foreign and domestic, as shall be thought most useful and instructive; we shall, indeed, endeavor to unite be "*while cum dulce,*" the useful with the agreeable.—And, in short, from the grave philosopher & plodding politician to the fantastic admirer of the Muses, all will be equally entitled to attention, and shall have a corner appropriated for their chaste effusions.

The *Canadian Argus and Niagara Spectator* will be printed on super-royal paper, with a handsome type, and the first number issued on Thursday the 18th inst.

Subscriptions will be received at the *Argus & Spectator Office.*

Niagara, Nov. 10. 1819.

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE

Four Dollars per annum; when sent by Post. Four Dollars and a Half. The Subscription to be paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers receiving their Papers by Post, to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their subscription: Country Subscribers, who send to the office for their Papers, who discontinue their subscription, are requested to send notice to that effect, and pay up all arrears, otherwise they will still be considered as Subscribers and charged accordingly.—The Editor is obliged to insist upon this condition, several Subscribers neglecting, frequently for many months, to send for their Papers, which accumulate to an inconvenient degree, and become, if not paid for, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette

	first ins.	each subs't
6 lines and under,	2s6d	7 1-2d
14 lines and under,	5s	1s 3d

Above 14 lines, four pence per line the first insertion, and one penny per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden in writing, sent to the office (or mentioned to the Editor personally) and charged accordingly.—When ordered to be put in larger type than ordinary, they will be charged according to the number of lines the usual sized letter would occupy in the same space.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*York.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
I. Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburgh*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR R. C. HORNE, YORK.

1820

Council office

Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL. IV. YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1820. No. 1.



UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King; Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Thursday the ninth day of December instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-sixth day of October last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament, to the ninth day of December Instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking and calling you, and each of you, by the Eighteenth day of January next ensuing, your meeting in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the sixtieth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.



UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all to whom these presents shall come, GREETING:

WHEREAS, it has been represented to us, that, the establishment of a Public Fair or Mart, in the Town of York, in the Home District of our said Province of Upper Canada, would tend greatly to the welfare, convenience, and prosperous advancement of the said District, NOW KNOW YE that in furtherance of so desirable an object, WE have thought fit, by our Letters Patent, bearing even date with these presents, to give and grant unto Samuel Ridout, Esquire, being our Sheriff in and for our Home District, and to his successors respectively (Sheriffs of the same for the time being,) to and for the resort and intercourse of our liege subjects of this Province of Upper Canada, All and singular the public Fair and Mart, and the right, privilege, advantage and franchise of keeping and holding a public Fair and Mart, as Stewards of the same respectively, at and within the Town of York, in the County of York, in the Home District aforesaid, at two different times in each and every year, that is to say, to begin and be holden on the third Monday in the month of May, and the first Monday in the month of October, and to continue at each time respectively for and during the space of six successive days and no longer—subject nevertheless to the conditions, provisions, payments for picage and stallage, restrictions and limitations in our said Letters Patent contained, as reference being thereto had, will more fully appear.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the sixtieth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Executive Council Office, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Shear or Spier, or their Representatives. By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Burford: and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 15 Dec. 1818. }

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to John Levy Jacobs or his representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number one hundred and forty five in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, otherwise it will be thrown open and granted to another applicant.

JOHN SMALL
Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 15th Nov. 1819. }

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN SCOUTE, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to the west half of lot number six, in the sixth concession of the Township of Ernest Town, within six months from this date, otherwise the same will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 24th August, 1819. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Executive Council Office,
York, 17th Nov. 1819.

WHEREAS the present Lease of the FERRY from the Town of Kingston to Point Frederic, will expire on the 24th day of June next,

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, That Sealed Proposals for a New Lease, to be given to the highest bidder, will be received at this Office until the 10th of June, 1820.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Cl.

Executive Council Office,
York, 19th Nov. 1819

WHEREAS a considerable Population has grown up at Amherstburgh, in the Western District, upon the Faith of Licences of Occupation from the Officers commanding at the Post, the Town Plot being considered part of the Military Reserve; His Excellency, desirous to quiet the possession of the Inhabitants of the said Town of Amherstburgh, has caused a Report to be made to him, of the Lots occupied therein, the names of the present Tenants, and the authority under which they hold;

NOTICE is hereby given, that such Persons having just claim, who are desirous to receive legal Confirmation thereof, may transmit to the Clerk of the Executive Council the several Documents under which they Hold, in order to receive Grants of their respective Lots, in like manner and upon the same Terms as other Town Lots are usually Granted.

By Order of His Excellency
The Lieutenant Governor,
In Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 14th Dec. 1819. }

WHEREAS, it is desirable to alleviate the situation of the poorer classes of settlers, by an exemption from any charge on the Patent Deed, and also to remove all obstacles from the more free accommodation of others with larger grants, than have been usually made: His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, has been pleased to order that the first mentioned class of settlers may receive a gratuitous Grant of Fifty Acres, under exclusion, be it understood, from any further Grant from the Crown, but with liberty to Lease the Reserves.

To meet the above Gratuity, and increased burthens attending the purchase and distribution of Lands &c. It is ordered that the scale of demands on the Grant of One Hundred Acres & upwards, shall be regulated according to the annexed Table, to take effect from the 1st January 1820.

It is further ordered that the restriction from sale for three years be abolished, and that Deeds may issue on proper certificates of the performance of Settling Duties being produced. The Grantee will be required to clear one half of the Road in front of each Lot, and the depth of two and one half Chains from the Road the whole length of every Lot, and erect a Dwelling House.

FEES

Upon all Grants of Land issuing under orders in Council, bearing date subsequent to the 1st January 1820, the following sums will be paid by the Patentee:

	£. Sterling
On Grants of 50 Acres.	
On Grants of 100 Acres,	12 : :
On Grants of 200 Acres,	30 : :
On Grants of 300 Acres,	60 : :
On Grants of 400 Acres,	75 : :
On Grants of 500 Acres,	125 : :
On Grants of 600 Acres,	150 : :
On Grants of 700 Acres,	175 : :
On Grants of 800 Acres,	200 : :
On Grants of 900 Acres,	225 : :
On Grants of 1000 Acres,	250 : :
On Grants of 1100 Acres,	275 : :
On Grants of 1200 Acres,	300 : :

In three equal Instalments—The first on receipt of the Location Ticket. The second on Certificate filed of Settlement, The third on receipt of the Fiat for the Patent.

No Petition can be entertained unless accompanied by a written character or a satisfactory reason shewn for such not being produced.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoes, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 } Whitchurch.
4th Concession. }

Notice to Builders.

PROPOSALS for building, by Contract, a BRICK HOSPITAL in the Town of York, will be received at the Post Office, by William Allan, Esq. where a Plan, Elevation, and particular description of the intended Building, may be seen, and any information respecting it obtained.

Proposals to be given in within one month from this date.

York, 24th November, 1819. 48

Ruta Baga.

THE Upper Canada Agricultural Society has received some good seed of the Yellow Swedish Turnip or Ruta Baga. The quantity being small, the members of the Society will have the preference in the purchase of it (at cost price.)

This valuable root is peculiarly useful as a late spring food for cattle and other stock, at a time when generally all other succulent food is exhausted. Purchasers of the seed are requested to communicate to the Society their observations on the culture, produce and employment of the product. The seed to be had by applying to R. C. HORNE,
Sec. Ag. Soc. U. C.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Thomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allen, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thoin, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 31, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAMPL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, }
York, 1st July, 1819. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

FROM EUROPE.

From a Cork paper.

Commercial Treaty with France.

A letter received from London says—"We understand that a commercial treaty with France is now forming, constructed on principles of the most liberal policy, and equally calculated to advance the real interests of both countries. French wines and silks, it is said, are to be admitted into this country at a lower rate of duty—and France, in return is to admit our cotton goods (which are now wholly prohibited) at a rate of duty which will render the general use extremely probable."

Fires at Constantinople, and conduct of the Turks at them.

FROM DALLAWAY'S TRAVELS IN THE LEVANT.

Fires are so frequent, that few months pass without them, and they are generally so furious, that whole districts are laid in ashes.* Houses are so soon erected, that the former appearances of the streets is speedily restored, as little alteration is ever made in their form. Notice of a fire in Constantinople, or at Galatea, is given by beating a great drum from two high towers; the night watch then patrole the streets, striking the pavement with their staves shod with iron, and crying out *Yaugen war*.—"There is a fire," naming the place.—The Sultan is then summoned three times, and when the conflagration has lasted one hour, he is forced to attend in person, and to bring mules with him laden with piastres, which he distributes with his own hands to the firemen, who are very inactive before his arrival.—These are armed against accidents as in London, and are equally expert & adventurous. Fires are extinguished by pulling down the adjoining houses, for the engines are very small and borne on the shoulders of two men.

The perfect resignation with which a good Musselman sees his house consumed by the flames, and himself reduced from affluence to poverty, has been often and justly remarked by others; he exclaims *Allah Karim*; that is "God is merciful," without apparent emotion, and has assured himself that the same Providence which hath made him poor and abject, can once more restore him to wealth, if it be his fate. As to the women, they have not the praise of such philosophy. They assemble in a groupe near the Sultan, and unmercifully load him with the bitterest revilings, particularizing his own crimes, and the errors of his government, and charging him with the cause of their present calamity. At such rencontres no crowned head need envy Sultan Selim his situation. As this is the only privileged time of conveying the voice of the people to his ears, and as women in Turkey say any thing with impunity, it is presumed that many of the fires are not accidental.

As a grand spectacle, detaching the idea of commisseration of the calamity from the present view, if the volcanic eruption be excepted, none can exceed a great fire at Constantine &c. The houses being constructed with wood, and frequently communicating with magazines filled with combustible materials, a vast column of flame, of the most luminous glow, rises from the centre, which lighting up the mosques and contiguous cypress groves, produces an effect of superior magnificence. In other cities, where the buildings are of stone, the flames are seen partially, or are overpowered with smoke.

* In 1665 seventy thousand houses were burnt and in 1783 the conflagration was so extensive as to threaten the universal destruction of the city.

The Ex-General Sarrazin has, it is said, solicited the favour not to stand in the pillory with the notorious Coignard (the Count or the convict,) and his brother, who are also condemned to the same ignominious punishment. He expresses the greatest repugnance at the idea of being associated with these two culprits. He continues in confinement at La Conciergerie, where he walks to and fro from morning until evening, with the penal code in his hand; he is going to publish a protest against his sentence, against the rejection of his appeal, and that of his petition, for a commutation of punishment.

DIED.—At Paris, aged 85 years, the Count DUPONT, Peer of France, and Commandant of the Legion of Honour. He was born at Lisbon in 1736, his father being at that time baker to the Court of Portugal. Count Dupont was at Lisbon during the memorable earth quake in 1755. The first shock buried him into the cellar of the house, where he was about to be suffocated with the ruins of the buildings which were falling above him, when a new shock drew him out of the ruins, and delivered him from danger. Having lost by this event the greater part of his fortune, he came to France, where, by his industry and probity, he amassed considerable property. He was successively Administrator of the Treasury of Accounts, Mayor of the Seventh Arrondissement of Paris and Senator and Peer of France.

MADRID, Sept. 11.

The Supreme Council of Castile, on the 10th of this month, registered an order of the King, communicated by the Duke de l'Infantado, President of the Council, and Minister of Grace and Justice, commanding the establishment in the capital of a School on the Lancasterian plan. This school is to serve as a model for all the other schools which it is the King's pleasure should be established throughout the kingdom. His Majesty has appointed the Duke de l'Infantado, the Dukes of Montemar and de Vallahermosa, the Marquis de Ceralbe de Santa Cruz, the Dukes de Medina-Celi, de St. Fernando, and others, to superintend these several establishments. He has also forbidden all tribunals, corporations, and other persons to whom the laws of the kingdom confide the care of public education, to interfere with this Lancasterian system of instruction, and has appointed Don Juan Kearney, with a salary of 16,000 reals, as director of the facultative part of the system.

Insanity.—The following curious table of the causes of insanity, as they occurred in the county and city of Cork lunatic asylum, commencing the 1st January 1798, and ending the 30th June, 1818, is from a work recently published by Dr. Halloran. There were insane patients, caused by—

	Males	Females.
Terror of rebellion,	61	47
Jealousy,	20	26
Pride,	1	9
Grief,	5	34
Fever,	3	5
Epilepsy,	33	34
Loss of property,	51	33
Excess in drinking,	103	57
Disappointment,	10	37
Lues Venera,	12	1
Consumption,	6	2
Injury on the head,	19	2
Hereditary,	41	33
Palsy,	6	7
Unknown causes,	295	328
Difficult parturition,	—	34

Short Courtships and happy Marriages.

It is well known that there are living in Trinidad a number of negroes, brought off [how justly we do not inquire] from the American coast during the late war by Sir Alexander Cochrane, and who let themselves out for hire, like the free labourers of any other country; but these persons being men and bachelors, in Sabine war was apprehended in the island. It happened, fortunately that in the last year a ship was captured, containing only young girls, from 16 to 20 years of age; and these becoming free by the existing abolition laws, were sent to Trinidad, and being placed under the custody of discreet matrons, the American negroes were invited to see them, and a small portion of land offered to each who should marry. The proposal was highly agreeable to the men, nor did these young ladies of lauded property give themselves the airs which are sometimes observable in those who have that enviable possession in this country.—The courtship was brief and sentimental: "I'll have that little girl," says one of the wooers; I'll have that tall one, says another; and thus the whole were betrothed. When the day of marriage arrived, which was deferred at least twenty-four hours, in consideration of the feelings of the ladies, it happened some what unluckily that some of them had slipped their collars, and the enamoured bridegrooms were unable to distinguish their respective charmers. The ceremony however, proceeded. The clergyman was about to make short work of it, by requiring "these men" to take "these women" to be their wedded wives, but the governor, Sir R. Woodforde, compelled him to marry each couple separately.—The ceremony lasted about four hours, during which time some of the Bridegrooms recollected the object of their love, and discovered that others had married them. The die was however, cast, and the exchanges made none unhappy. A gentleman lately arrived from the island, who communicated the above fact, says, that he saw them frequently several months afterwards, all apparently very happy and contented with their lot, and most of the ladies looking "as ladies wish to look who love their lords."—*London Cou.*

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

PICTOU, Oct. 18, 1819.

Caution to ship owners and emigrants.

The schooner Ann, of Banff, arrived here on Wednesday last, with about sixty passengers from Cromarty; by a paragraph lately inserted in the Inverness Journal, and well attested documents on board the Ann, it appears the above vessel was freighted by a person of the name of Colonel *N. Fraser*, to take in passengers at Cromarty and proceed with them to Picton; she accordingly went to Cromarty, received her passengers, and as far as was then to be seen was provisioned according to law by the freighter, *(the surveyor for the port of Inverness having previously inspected them)*: she proceeded on the voyage, and when about a week at sea, then off the Flannel Islands was taken with a heavy gale of wind, in which she lost her foremast. She put back to Stromness, in order to be repaired, when she was boarded by an officer from one of H. M. cutters in Stromness, when on inspecting the provisions, a scene of villany of the most shameful kind was discovered.—The casks which were said to contain bread, had only two layers to each, the middle of the casks being filled with rotten potatoes, stones, earth, and straw, and other substances; on examining the beef and pork, they were in like manner found to contain a little of these articles in each end of the casks, the middle being filled with corrupted fish, and other things equally nauseous; the vessel was consequently detained, and a legal investigation took place, in the course of which it appeared—that both the owner and master of the vessel were totally ignorant of the deception, and that a person had been employed by Colonel Fraser, at Inverness, to pack the provisions in the manner described; by this investigation it appeared that there was not exceeding one month's provision on board: the bread which was stated to be 60 cwt. turned out to be about eight only, when collected; the owner was under the necessity of laying in provisions at his own expense, the freighter having previously sailed in another vessel for Picton.

From the National Intelligencer.

With an even step, both houses of congress are proceeding, by the appointment of committees, &c. to make the arrangements preparatory to the transaction of the important business which will present itself to their consideration. At the commencement of the first session of each congress, it takes some time for the new members to amalgamate sufficiently with the old leaven of congress, to be able to do business unitedly with satisfaction. To expedite this object, we have sometimes almost wished that the members lived in one great caravansera, instead of being dispersed at a distance from each other among thirty or forty boarding houses, that they might perforce be more in the society of each other, and more acquainted with each others feelings and opinions, partialities, and prejudices.

Early in the session as it is, however, two subjects of great importance, besides those embraced in the message of the president, have been already brought to the notice of the house of representatives. The first of these is the question involved in the bill for the admission of the territory of Missouri into the union, and now frequently referred to as "the Missouri slave question." By whatever name called, it yields to no question in importance, for its consequences, to none in the history of this country. We hope, being so well understood, it will be but little debated; and that what is said on the subject will be characterized by that dignity and temper which ought ever to characterize the deliberations of the congress of the United States.

The second subject is, that of the circulating medium of the country, respecting which Mr Pinckney has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill. This at least ensures to those who feel interested in such an experiment, that it will become a subject of consideration for congress, whether it is in their power to relieve the pressure under which, since the resumption of specie payments by the banks, it is acknowledged the trade and industry of the country labor. What are the particular features of Mr. P's. plan, we are not apprised; but we understand, generally, that it embraces an issue of government paper, transferable by delivery, and calculated to come in aid of specie, and of paper equivalent to specie, to increase the quantity of circulating medium, supposed now to be less than is necessary for the purposes of trade and internal intercourse.

VINCENNES, (Indiana,) Nov. 13.

Horrid Murder.—A short time since, we adverted to the frequency of crime in the western country, and copied from an Illinois paper, an account of a murder committed at the U. S. Saline. We have now the disgusting task of recording another, as brutal and barbarous as any which has stained the annals of the West. Unless more exertion is made for the conviction of the perpetrators of such deeds, the great roads in Illinois will soon rival the most dangerous parts of Italy and Germany, and travellers, as in those countries, will be obliged to go in bands, particularly armed against the murderous assaults of monsters of human shape, whose trade is robbery, and whose pastime is spilling human blood.—Three men were travelling on foot from St. Louis to Vincennes. Their names were *Squires, Morris*, and *Wagner*. At the persuasion of Wagner, they passed *Lewis'* Tavern, about 4 miles, and encamped in a thicket on Friday night last. In the dead of the night, Wagner rose and with a large knife cut the throat of Squires, who was an old man, and expired without struggle. The wretch then attempted the same act on Morris, but fortunately the first stab awakened him, and in the struggle the murderer seized the old man's cane, and beat Morris until he supposed him to be dead. He then robbed and left them. Morris revived, and was discovered by some travellers on Saturday, as he was strolling about the prairie in a deranged situation, who humanely conveyed him to Lewis's, where he soon recovered so as to tell the shocking story. A party immediately started in search of Squires, and found him in the thicket, dead, with his neck dreadfully mangled, and bathed in blood. He was buried as decently as circumstances would permit. Travellers, who have seen Morris, affirm that he cannot long survive.

Such is the plain narrative of this bloody business. Morris states that he had $70 in notes on the bank of Chillicothe, and $10 in silver, which are all missing. He knows nothing of the property of the old man. He describes Wagner as being a man of about 160 pounds weight, dark hair and beard, prominent mouth, and a carpenter by trade—his clothing such as is usually worn by boatmen; with a linen knapsack. It is believed he passed through Vincennes on Saturday evening last. We are sorry we cannot give a more particular description of this fiend-like villain.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.

Extract of a letter from a Kentuckian, dated Frankfort, Nov. 15.

"The situation of things here is such at this time, that where a person has tolerable prospects at the eastward, I should not advise him to come out here, because I really think the times more dull here than with you. Such severe and general distress was never known before in this quarter. In my former letter I gave you some idea of it, and it has grown worse since." There is but very little money in circulation, and not one third of what will pay the debts of the people. All confidence is destroyed in banks and individuals. Our legislature meets in a few days, when it is expected they will *take up some expedient for relief*—probably oblige creditors to take real estate at three-fourths its appraised value in payment of debts. It is considered this is the only thing that can be done to relieve us. The fact is, we have been this side the mountain too extravagant—we owe more money for foreign goods than there is in the country; and our real estate must go to make up the deficiency."

Extract of a letter dated London, Oct 9.

"The scheme adopted by our ministers, of giving land and encouragement to those who emigrate to the Cape of *Good Hope*, added to the melancholy accounts we have from your side, reduces the emigration to your country. *Fifty thousand entered their names in one week.* Our government send them out free of expence, and make other provision for them.

"The papers announce the capture of *La Hache*.—A paper printed at St. Thomas, dated the 14th ult. and received in Fredericksburg, Virginia, by an arrival in 13 days, announces, that about the 1st of September, Sir Gregor M'Gregor succeeded in raising 250 men, with whom he sailed for Rio de la Hache, which place they attacked & captured about the 10th. M'Gregor did not go on shore until the place was taken. After having been in possession of Rio de la Hache 5 days, the Spaniards (joined by a body of Indians) returned in considerable force, and in their turn attacked the town, which was obstinately defended. M'Gregor, as he did before at Porto-Bello, immediately repaired on board one of his vessels and made off. The unfortunate and deluded men whom he thus so shamefully abandoned, finding it useless to make any defence against such a superior force, and knowing what would be their fate if taken, resolved to follow themselves up in the Fort, which they accordingly did.

"M'Gregor had returned to one of the ports of St. Domingo, and was refused admission, but on the day previous to our informant's departure from Aux Cayes it was understood there that he had obtained permission. It is stated that M'Gregor intends to join Aury."

It was stated in our paper of Monday, that, on Sunday morning last, the sloop Hope, Captain George Wiltsie, of Fishkill, was upset by a flaw of wind in the Highlands, and that Mrs. Cheeseman of Long Island, Miss Dubois of Fishkill, and a colored woman were drowned. The Poughkeepsie Observer, in addition to these particulars, states, that after the vessel had been drifting an hour, Mr. & Mrs. Holden of New York, and a young man were cut out of the after cabin, and Mr. C. P. Luyster and Miss Cooper out of the main cabin. It is also said, that a Troy and a New-Paltz Sloop passed just as the Hope upset, but offered no assistance. The latter was hailed for aid, but coolly and cruelly answered, *that she had no time.* To the exertions of Captain Harris, of the sloop Dutchess of Poughkeepsie, were the survivors indebted, under Providence, for their preservation. The Passengers on board, beside those already named, were Jacob G. Van Wyck, Tunis Wiltsie, John Scouten, and two or three strangers, whose names are not recollected.

Fire at Rochester.—The Palmyra Register of the 8th inst. mentions, that, on the morning of the 5th, the printing office of the Rochester Gazette, two stores, a dwelling house, and a saddler's shop were destroyed by fire in the village of Rochester. The fire originated in the saddler's shop.

The *Savannah* [illegible] inst. remarks, that a [illegible] rived there on the [illegible] Augustine, mentions that [illegible] tions were making for the [illegible] place. The fort, it is said, was undergoing a complete repair. A contract, for supplying the garrison with provisions, had been made at Havanna, and transferred to a Merchant in Charleston; and one cargo had already been safely delivered.

From New Orleans.—A letter from New Orleans of the 10th ult. has been received in Norfolk, which states, that the Yellow Fever had subsided, that upwards of *three thousand* persons had been cut off by it during the past season; and that most of those who had recovered from this disease, had since been attacked by the Fever and Ague.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

On Saturday night, the river opposite this city, and for some distance below, was frozen over. The Steamboat Chancellor, came up within nine miles of the city, on Saturday, and on Sunday morning, the passengers went down in carriages, not daring to wait the usual departure of the boat on Monday. The earth remains white with snow, and the cold is about equal to what is usually experienced at Christmas and New-Year. We have however never known the winter permanently to close in when the water in the Hudson was so low as at this time.

We understand an order has been received from the war department, for the immediate transport of some large cannon from the depot at Gibbonsville, a few miles north of this city, to our southern frontier. It is rather unfortunate that the order should arrive so late, as, unless the river should again open, the transport from this place to New-York, must be by land.

Seneca Oil.—Mr. John Gibson, formerly of Greensburgh, Pa. has, in boring for Salt Water, near George town, on the Conemaugh river, struck upon a copious supply of Seneca Oil, which rises from the bottom of the well, now 207 feet deep, and floats on the water at the top. He supposes that a barrel per day might be procured.

From the Travels of Humboldt.

This traveller affirms that the riches of Mexico are infinitely superior to those of Peru. I know of no Peruvian family (says he) in the possession of a fixed and certain revenue of 150,000 francs, [illegible] there are individuals who possess no mines, and whose revenues amounts to a million of francs, (200,000 dollars.) The family of the Count de la Valenciana possesses alone, on the ridge of the Andes, a property worth 25 millions of francs, (5,000,000 dols.) without including the mine of Valenciano, which yields, one year with another a nett revenue of 1,500,000 livres, (240,000 dollars.)

The Count de Regla built at his own expense, two vessels of the largest size, worth 600,000, dollars, and presented them to the king of Spain.

The family of Fagoaga, well known for its beneficence, intelligence, and zeal for the public good, exhibits the example of the greatest wealth which was ever derived from a mine. A single vein which the marquis of Fagoaga possesses in the district of Somtedath, left in five or six months, all charges deducted, a profit of four millions of dollars.

The Europ[illegible] will be still more astonished, when I inform him of the extraordinary fact that this family lent, about the year 1800, a sum of more than three millions and a half of francs, (700,000 dls.) without interest, to a friend whose fortune they believed would be made by it in a solid manner.

To complete the view of the immense wealth centered in the hands of a few individuals in Mexico, it is only necessary to add, that, amongst instances of individual opulence, nine clergymen, only, possess an annual income, collectively, of 339,000 dollars—a sum almost equal to the whole expenses of the civil government of the United States.

To purify Tallow for Candles.

Take five eighths of tallow and three eighths of mutton suet, melt them in a copper cauldron, with it mix three ounces of brandy, one of salt of tartar, one of cream of tartar, one of sal ammoniac two of pure and dry potash.—Throw the mixture into the cauldron, make the ingredients boil a quarter of an hour, then let the whole cool. Next day the tallow will be found on the surface of the water, in a pure cake. Take it out and expose it to the air on canvass. It will become white, and almost as hard as wax. The [illegible] is favourable to its bleaching. Make your wicks of fine even cotton; give them a coat of melted wax; then cast your mould candles.—They will have the appearance of wax, in a degree, and one of them (six to the pound), will burn 14 hours, and not run.

Am. Museum.

BUFFALO, Dec. 14.

Expedition to Grand Island.—Last

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Extract from Burton's Report on prisons.

"When Mrs. Fry first visited Newgate, she found the female side in a situation which no language can describe. Nearly three hundred women, sent there for every gradation of crime, some untried, and some under sentence of death, at times one hundred and twenty in one ward, without as much as a mat for bedding, and many of them were nearly naked. She saw them openly drinking spirits, and her ears were offended by the most terrible imprecations. Every thing was filthy to excess and the smell was quite disgusting. Every one, even the governor, was reluctant to go amongst them. He persuaded her to leave her watch in the office, telling her that his presence would not prevent its being torn from her.—She saw enough to convince her that every thing bad was going on. Two women were seen in the act of stripping a dead child, for the purpose of clothing a living one.

"On her second visit she found all the women playing at cards, or reading improper books, or begging at the gratings, or fighting for the division of the money thus acquired, or engaged in the mysteries of fortune telling. Mrs. Fry's first step was to establish, by consent of the prisoners, a school for the children of those confined in the prison. This succeeded so well that many of the prisoners began earnestly to entreat admission into it; and, penetrated by the greatness of their sins, their wants, their vices, she at last consented, if a committee could be found to undertake it, that the benefit now confined to the children, should be extended to the adults, and especially the untried prisoners. The committee immediately presented itself; it consisted of the wife of a clergyman, and eleven members of the society of Friends.

"At first, every day in the week, and every hour in the day, some of them were to be found at their post, joining in the employments, or engaged in the instruction of their pupils: and at this very period, when the necessity of such close attendance is much abated, the matron assures me that, with only one short exception, she does not recollect the day on which some of the ladies have not visited the prison; that very often they have been with her by the time the prisoners were dressed—have spent the whole day with them, sharing her meals, or passing on without any, and have only left the school long after the close of the day. After many difficulties and much discussion, on all hands against so apparently quixotic an undertaking, she assembled seventy of the [illegible] women; stated the views of the committee to them; and asked if they were willing to abide by certain rules which had been drawn for their regulation.—They unanimously acquiesced in her wishes. As each was proposed, every hand was held up, in testimony of their approbation. The 15th chapter of St. Luke was then read, and the monitors, with their classes, returned to their respective wards. The early result of these exertions is thus described: When the Lord Mayor visited the prison a short time after these regulations had been made, the sheriffs and several of the aldermen attended. Many of these knew Newgate, had visited it a few months before, and had not forgotten the painful impressions made by a scene, exhibiting, perhaps, the very utmost limits of misery and guilt. They now saw what, without exaggeration, may be called a transformation. Riot, licentiousness, and filth, exchanged for order, sobriety, and comparative neatness in the chamber, the apparel, and the persons of the prisoners. They saw no more an assemblage of abandoned and shameless creatures, half naked and half drunk, rather demanding than requesting charity. The prison no more resounded with obscenity, and imprecations, and licentious songs; and, to use the coarse, but just expression of one who knew the prison well, this hell upon earth exhibited the appearance of an industrious manufactory, or a well regulated family. The magistrates to evince their sense of the importance of the alterations which had been effected, immediately adopted the whole plan, as a part of the system of Newgate, empowered the ladies to punish the refractory by short confinement, undertook part of the expense of the matron, and loaded the ladies with thanks and benedictions. Many of the most distinguished individuals in church and state, have visited the prison to ascertain for themselves the extent of the improvement; and the Bishop of London has quitted his palace to visit this dungeon of his diocese, to pour balm into the wounds of the broken-hearted, and to exhort the captive to the cultivation of those principles which render him practically free in the midst of his chains; which will draw the iron from the soul of the prisoner, and give him, for bondage and darkness, the glorious light and liberty of the children of God."

We read in the journal of North Brabant very curious details of the removal of a windmill, entire, to the distance of 3,520 feet from the place where it was originally erected. This removal was effected in 12 days, and the mill will soon be ready for use in its new situation. Nothing was taken out of the enormous mass, and the mill itself was in operation during its transport. A glass filled with water, which was in the gallery, did not experience the least agitation, though the mill advanced 400 feet each day. A building connected with the mill, and built principally of stone, and being 25 feet high 24 broad, and 27 long, was removed after it in five days. Not a stone was shaken from its place nor a glass broken. The *traineau* for the carriage of the mill was constructed in the simplest manner, and the whole operation did honor to M. Homberger, of Osterwich, who directed the work.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 9.

For two months there has not been rain enough in this neighborhood to wet the earth. Cumberland river is lower at this time that it has been since the fall of 1784; there is not water enough in several places to float an empty boat; the earth is generally unusually dry. For about two weeks the woods have been on fire, and the whole atmosphere darkened with smoke, so much so that a man cannot be seen two hundred yards distant.—We are told the Ohio river is lower than it ever was known before.

It is apprehended we shall be afflicted with another epidemic, if the weather does not change for the better in a short time.

The Standing Miracle.—(*From Turner's History of England*, vol. ii. p. 82)—When we recal to mind, that these are only specimens of what the Jews endured in other places, and were for several centuries in perpetual danger of every where suffering, we can hardly persuade ourselves that any remnant of the nation so butterly persecuted, can now be surviving. And yet, such is the extraordinary history & preservation of this unparallelled people, that above a million are now in Poland, Lithuania, & the Austrian Dominions; that in 1791, they stated their numbers in France to be above 60,000; that there are 30,000 in Salonica; 22,000 in Amsterdam; 10,080 in Rome; 5000 at Mantua; two thousand five hundred at Adrianople; that they are spread over various parts of Germany, and through the Turkish Empire, and abound even in Georgia and Mount Caucasus; that they are in Egypt, Morocco and other parts of Africa, and have for ages penetrated to India and China. At Copenhagen, they have an institution for instructing their youths in Hebrew, German, French, Geography, and Natural History; at Brunswick they have a similar establishment; also at Berlin; and at Prague have even obtained permission to build a Synagogue, and to open public shools there. The Jewish nation must be astonished to find the two opposite vaticinations of their ancient prophets, both so literally fulfilled. That they should be every where scattered, despised, and persecuted; and yet, that amid all their sufferings, their race should be preserved and continued, to be ultimately re-assembled.

ANIMAL SAGACITY.

The following remarkable instance of the sagacity of that noble quadruped, the horse, occurred not many days ago.—When the mail stage from Warrenton to Fox's, was on the road to the latter place, the passengers got out five miles beyond Louisburgh, to warm themselves at a house on the road, the driver also imprudently left the box. After standing a few moments, the horses started and kept the road to Louisburgh stopped as usual at the post-road, as if to leave the mail, proceeded over the high bridge across Tar river, drew up to the door at Mr. Fox's stage-house, two miles farther, to let the passengers out, and no one coming to them, it being early in the morning, they swept round to the stables; from thence having waited the usual time to be unharnessed, they went to the place where they are usually watered, and in safety, except breaking the tongue, returned to the stable. This is not *instinct*, nor could it be *reason*, it was a feeling perhaps stronger than either. It was HABIT. Did the occasion or limits of a weekly paper permit moral reflections on such a subject, we might extend our remarks on the tendency of forming habits, when even the brute creation furnish daily proofs of the strength of their dominion.—*Raleigh Register.*

Wasp-eater.—A few days since, a fellow in the neighborhood of Frimley, named Fisher, whose gluttonous propensities have long since acquired him the by-name of the *Cormorant*, undertook, for a trifling wager, to eat a dozen live wasps, with their stings in them, and demolish 2 pounds of raw salmon, in the short space of ten minutes. This he achieved with comparative expedition, notwithstanding he was sorely perplexed over his *first course*. He afterwards offered to eat wasps by wholesale, at the rate of sixpence per doz.: this he continued doing till he had consumed nearly two dozen of these creatures, when his throat and mouth became so dreadfully swollen and inflamed, that he was obliged to desist, in a state almost bordering on madness and suffocation.

Government Contract for Flour.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at this office until the 1st February 1820, from such persons as may be willing to Contract for the supply of Three Thousand Barrels of fine Flour for the use of His Majesty's Troops, deliverable at the ports of Kingston, Fort George and York, between the 1st of May and 15th July, 1820, freight free, and under the usual guarantee that the same shall keep sound and sweet for the period of twelve months after delivery.

The conditions of the contract and form of Tender may be known on application at this office, or at the Commissariat offices at York, Fort George and Fort Wellington; *and no proposal will be noticed unless made in the terms prescribed, nor unless the party and his sureties, or an agent on their behalf, attend at time of opening the tenders*, which must be sealed and endorsed, "Tender for the supply of Flour."

(Signed,) ED. PINE COFFIN.
D. C. General.

Commissariat Office, Kingston, U. C. 17th Dec.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT,

FOR THE NAVY.

ACROSS the two Portages from Lake Ontario to the Nottawassaga Creek on Lake Huron. Any person or persons willing to furnish the necessary conveyance for Stores and Ordnance, required for the Navy, between the 1st February, 1820, and 31st January 1821, are requested to send sealed tenders to this place, on the 15th January next, as follows:

Articles under 12 cwt.	Rate. per cwt.
12 cwt. & under 16 "	—..
16 " & " 20 "	—..
20 and upwards,	—..

It is also requested that the addition of these rates for conveying Stores across Lake Simcoe by Sleighs will be stated in the tenders.

Two sufficient sureties must be had.

ED. LAWS, N. S.

Naval Yard, Kingston, 15th Dec. 1819.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that my wife Hannah Snyder, having without just provocation quitted my bed and board, and now living with another man, I do hereby forbid any person harbouring her or trusting her on my account, as they will answer at their peril.

JACOB SNYDER.

York, 29th Dec. 1819.

FOUND in the Street, between the Printing Office & Mrs. Goodman's a Pocket-book containing several Notes of Hand, &c. The owner may have the same by applying to Mr. George Hamilton.

York, December 29. 1819.

Land for Sale.

SEVERAL Lots on Dundas Street, in the Township of Etobicoke. Also a quantity of

LUMBER

of the following description,

100,000 of inch boards at 3s. 9d. per 100.

25,000 of 1¼ inch flooring, at 6s. 3d. per 100.

20,000 of weather boarding, at 3s. 1½ per 100.

For particulars, enquire at this Office.

Miniature Painting.

CORRECT Likenesses taken in Miniature, by W. BROWN. Price from three to eight Dollars.

Mr. B. respectfully informs the Inhabitants of York that he has engaged a convenient room for the reception of Sitters, at Mr Smith's, sign of the Highlander, King Street, and trusts to be favored with their patronage.

ROBERT HAPPER,

A Newmigrant settler from Ireland, is requested to take notice, that his wife Ann Happer has arrived in York from New York—Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his afflicted wife, addressed to her at Mr. Joseph Horne's Boarding-house, Market square, York.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

ON Monday the 17th day of January, next, unless previously disposed of by private sale, the House and Premises in the Town of York, now occupied by Messrs. Rogers and Stockings. The dimensions and number of the apartments, render it a very desirable purchase either for a private gentleman's family or an Inn of the first class. The title Deeds can be seen, and terms agreed on at the House

York, 25th Dec. 1819. 3w.

SOAP and CANDLE *Manufactory,* Tobacco, Snuff, and *GROCERY STORE*

(Next to the Church.)

MESSRS. SULLIVAN & STOTESBURY, having commenced the above business, beg leave to acquaint the inhabitants of York and the Country at large, that they have now on hand, and will constantly be supplied with a general assortment of articles of the above description, of the most superior quality, which they will dispose of both wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices. They flatter themselves that the quality of their goods and the reasonableness of their prices, will be found to merit the attention of the public.

They have also for sale some excellent paper (foolcap.)

York, 22d Dec. 1819. 4w52.

Land for Sale.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land.

For particulars, apply to the Editor.

Kingston, 12th March, 1819—171f.

AT a Meeting of the Upper Canada Agricultural Society, held this day, the following Premiums to be given at the next Cattle Show, were proposed and adopted, viz:

		Guineas.
Stud Horse.	Best	Five.
	Second	Three.
	Third	Two.
Bull.	Best	Four.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Cow.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Boar.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Ram.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.

The Shew to take place and the Prizes awarded and distributed on Wednesday the 17th day of May 1820, at the Market House in the Town of York.

No person to be allowed to produce any animal for a Premium, unless he shall, before ten o'clock of the day of the exhibition, give to the Secretary of the Society a notification of his intention, for the use of the Society.

(By Order) R. C. HORNE.

York, 13th Dec. 1819. Sec'y.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

on the Premises,

on Friday, Dec. 24th 1819, at 12 o'clock

A HOUSE and Lot, (No. 8,) on the North side of Newgate Street, containing one quarter of an acre: also, one quarter of an acre adjoining the said Lot. The two Lots to be sold together or separate. A good Title can be given immediately. One half of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in twelve months.

2w51 T. MOSLEY, Auctioneer

EDWARD OATES,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has just received an elegant assortment of Lady's and Gentlemen's strong Boots and Shoes, which he will sell low for cash, viz:—

160 pair of strong Men's shoes.
300 pair of fine do do
100 pair of Ladies' shoes do
24 pair of Gentlemen's Boots do
12 pair of Ladies' do

with an assortment of Children's Shoes, a one Horse Harness, and several sides of Leather.

York, Dec. 9th 1819. 8w51.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof perfectly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exe'rs in
JAMES HAMILTON. } Trust.

Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 45—tf.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Acres.

LOT No. 2, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York, and No. 6, South side Hospital-street, Town of York, House Dis. 201

Do. No. 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore District, - - - - - - - - - 2000

Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 8th Concession, Delaware, and No. 14 in the 2d Con. Aldborough, Middlesex, London District, - - -

Do. No. 3, in the 3d Con. Township, Lot E, 1st Con. triangular Lot F, No. 13, and West half Con. B, and triangular Lot G, Con. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District, - - - - -

Do. No. 23, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District, - - - - -

Total, 4

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, sen. Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

A. C. MONT GOMERIE.

York, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

BOARDING HOUSE.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accomodated with BOARD and LODGING. Enquire at this office.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 1st Feb. 1819- tf—5.

NOTICE.

AS the Partnership now carried on under the Firm of QUETTON ST. GEORGE, & Co. will expire on the 5th day of December next, it is requested that all persons indebted to the said Firm will come forward and close their accounts, on or before the first day of January next, and those having demands against the Firm, to present their accounts for payment.

Business will, however, be carried on at the same House upon a new arrangement, which will be made known before that day, for the information of the public, and the friends so long accustomed to deal with them.

York, Nov. 15th 1819- 4—tf.

To be Sold by Auction,

ON the sixteenth day of March next, unless previously disposed of by private sale, the Dwelling House and Premises on the corner of Yonge and Queen streets, Upper Canada, consisting of three acres bounded on one north by King-street, on the south by market street and on the east by York street, at the greatest end of the town; for several years past the house has been occupied by the Legislature during its session. The dimensions and number of its apartments, with the cellars, stables &c. render it a very desirable purchase either for a private gentleman's family, or for an Inn of the first class. The title Deeds can be seen and terms agreed on at the office of the subscriber, in York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

York, 1st Oct. 1819. 41 tf.

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per annum; when sent by Post, Four Dollars and a Half. The Subscription to be paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers receiving their Papers by Post, to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their subscription: Country Subscribers, who send to the office to stop the papers, who discontinue their subscription, are requested to send notice to that effect, and pay up all arrears, otherwise they will still be considered as Subscribers and charged accordingly.—The Editor is obliged to insist upon this condition, several Subscribers neglecting, frequently for many months, to send for their Papers, which accumulate to an inconvenient degree, and become, if not paid for, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette:

	first ins.	each subsequent
6 lines and under,	2s 6d	7 1-2d
14 lines and under,	5s	1s 3d

Above 14 lines, four pence per line the first insertion, and penny per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden, writing sent to the Office (or mentioned to the Editor personally) and charged accordingly. When directed to be put in larger type than ordinary, they will be charged according to the number of lines the usual sized letter would occupy in the same space.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	Glengary.
Guy Wood, Esq.	Cornwall.
J. Watson, Esq.	Perth.
C. Jones, Esq.	Brockville.
J. Macaulay, Esq.	Kingston.
R. McNabb, Esq.	Bellville.
Major Rogers,	New-Castle.
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	Hamilton.
C. Fothergill, Esq.	Toronto.
J. Crooks, Esq.	Niagara.
T. McCormick, Esq.	Queenston.
D. Ross, Esq.	Long Point.
M. Burwell, Esq.	Port Talbot.
W. Hands, Esq.	Sandwich.
I. Wilson, Esq.	Amherstburgh

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR R. C. HORNE. YORK.

Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL. IV. YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1820. No. 2.



UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Thursday the ninth day of December instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

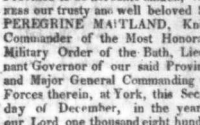
GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-sixth day of October last, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament, to the ninth day of December Instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking and by these presents assembling you and each of you, that on Tuesday the Eighteenth day of January next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the sixtieth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.



UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all to whom these presents shall come,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, it has been represented to us, that, the establishment of a Public Fair or Mart, in the Town of York, in the Home District of our said Province of Upper Canada, would tend greatly to the welfare, convenience, and prosperous advancement of the said District, NOW KNOW YE that in further pursuance of so desirable an object, WE have thought fit, by our Letters Patent, bearing even date with these presents, to give and grant unto Samuel Ridout, Esquire, being our Sheriff in and for our Home District, and to his successors respectively, (Sheriffs of the same for the time being,) to and for the respective and interest of our liege subjects of this Province of Upper Canada, All and singular the public Fair and Mart, and the right, privilege, advantage and franchise of keeping and holding a public Fair and Mart, as Stewards of the same respectively, at and within the Town of York, in the County of York, in the Home District aforesaid, at two different times in each and every year, that is to say, to begin and be holden on the third Monday in the month of May, and the first Monday in the month of October, and to continue at each time respectively for and during the space of six successive days and no longer—subject nevertheless to the conditions, provisions, payments for picage and stallage, restrictions and limitations in our said Letters Patent contained, as reference being thereto had, will more fully appear.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the sixtieth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd December 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Shear or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Burford: and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to John Levy Jacobs or his representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number one hundred and forty five in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, otherwise it will be thrown open and granted to another applicant.

JOHN SMALL
Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15th Nov. 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN SCOUTE, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to the west half of lot number six, in the sixth concession of the Township of Ernest Town, within six months from this date, otherwise the same will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec, and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Executive Council Office,
York, 17th Nov. 1819.

WHEREAS the present Lease of the FERRY from the Town of Kingston to Point Frederic, will expire on the 24th day of June next,

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, That Sealed Proposals for a New Lease, to be given to the highest bidder, will be received at this Office until the 10th of June, 1820.

JOHN SMALL,
C'k. Ex. C'l.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th Dec. 1819.

WHEREAS, it is desirable to alleviate the situation of the poorer classes of settlers, by an exemption from any charge on the Patent Deed, and also to remove all obstacles from the more free accommodation of others with larger grants, than have been usually made: His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, has been pleased to order that the first mentioned class of settlers may receive a gratuitous Grant of Fifty Acres, under exclusion, be it understood, from any further Grant from the Crown, but with liberty to Lease the Reserves.

To meet the above Gratuity, and increased burthens attending the purchase and distribution of Lands &c. It is ordered that the scale of demands on the Grant of One Hundred Acres & upwards, shall be regulated according to the annexed Table, to take effect from the 1st January 1820.

It is further ordered that the restriction from sale for three years be abolished, and that Deeds may issue on proper certificates of the performance of Settling Duties being produced. The Grantee will be required to clear one half of the Road in front of each Lot, and the depth of two and one half Chains from the Road the whole length of every Lot, and erect a Dwelling House.

FEES.

Upon all Grants of Land issuing under orders in Council, bearing date subsequent to the 1st January 1820, the following sums will be paid by the Patentee:

	£. Sterling
On Grants of 50 Acres.	
On Grants of 100 Acres,	12 : :
On Grants of 200 Acres,	50 : :
On Grants of 300 Acres,	60 : :
On Grants of 400 Acres,	75 : :
On Grants of 500 Acres,	125 : :
On Grants of 600 Acres,	150 : :
On Grants of 700 Acres,	175 : :
On Grants of 800 Acres,	200 : :
On Grants of 900 Acres,	225 : :
On Grants of 1000 Acres,	250 : :
On Grants of 1100 Acres,	275 : :
On Grants of 1200 Acres,	300 : :

In three equal Instalments—The first on receipt of the Location Ticket. The second on Certificate filed of Settlement. The third on receipt of the Fiat for the Patent.

No Petition can be entertained unless accompanied by a written character or a satisfactory reason shewn for such not being produced.

JOHN SMALL,
Cl'k. Ex. Con.

Ruta Baga.

THE Upper Canada Agricultural Society has received some good seed of the Yellow Swedish Turnip or Ruta Baga. The quantity being small, the members of the Society will have the preference in the purchase of it (at — price.)

This valuable root is peculiarly — as a late spring food for cattle and other stock, at a time when generally all other succulent food is exhausted. Purchasers of the seed are requested to communicate to the Society their observations on the culture, produce and employment of the product. The seed to be had by applying to

R. C. HORNE
Sec. Ag. Soc. U. C.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

Notice to Builders.

PROPOSALS for building, by Contract, a BRICK HOSPITAL in the Town of York, will be received at the Post Office, by William Allan, Esq. where a Plan, Elevation, and particular description of the intended Building, may be seen, and any information respecting it obtained.

Proposals to be given in within one month from this date.

York, 24th November, 1819. 48

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Thomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allan, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thom. I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 31, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAMU. RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
York, 1st July, 1819.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

Govern ment Contract for Flour.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at this office until the 1st February 1820, from such persons as may be willing to Contract for the supply of Three Thousand Barrels of fine Flour for the use of His Majesty's Troops, deliverable at the posts of Kingston, Fort George and York, between the 1st of May and 15th July, 1820, freight free, and under the usual guarantee that the same shall keep sound and sweet for the period of twelve months after delivered.

The conditions of the contract and form of Tender may be known on application at this office, or at the Commissariat offices at York, Fort George and Fort Wellington; and no proposal will be noticed unless made — the terms prescribed, nor unless the parts and his sureties, or an agent on their behalf, attend at time of opening the tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed, "Tender for the supply of Flour."

(Signed,) ED. PINE COFFIN,
D. C. General.

Commissariat Office,
Kingston, U. C. 17th Dec.

Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 6th C
laware, and No. 14 in
2d Con. Aldborough,
, London District,
Do. No. 3 in the 3d Con. C
lar Lot E, 1st Con. triang
t F, No. 13, and West half
n. B, and triangular Lot (
n. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street,
hamstburgh, Co. of Essex,
stern District,
Do. No. 23, 1st Con. and 24,
2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent,
stern District,

Total,

For particulars respecting the abo
s, application may be made to Mr
n Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S
ittaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor,
Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York,
will sell the same.

A. C. MONTGOMERIE.
ork, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

BOARDING HOUSE.
A FEW Gentlemen can be
accomodated with BOARD
LODGING. Enquire at
ffice.

Land for Sale.
X Hundred Acres in the
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the seventh concession, to
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Nov. 15th 1819. 48—tf.

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W. W. BALDWIN.
Oct. 1819. 41 tf.

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VERTISEMENTS.
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to be put in larger type than or
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AGENTS.
Esq. - - - Glengary.
Esq. - - - Cornwall.
Esq. - - - Perth.
q. - - - Brockville.
Esq. - - - Kingston.
Esq. - - - Bellville.
rs, - - - New-Castle.
e, Esq. - - - Hamilton.
l, Esq. - - - Toronto.
Esq. - - - Niagara.
ck, Esq. - - - Queenston.
Esq. - - - Long Point.
Esq. - - - Port Talbot.
q. - - - Sandwich.
sq. - - - Amherstburgh.

AND PUBLISHED FOR
. C. HORNE.
YORK.

FROM EUROPE.

Punishment of Ingratitude.—A French writer relates the following remarkable instance of the punishment of ingratitude in children. An eminent trader in Lyons, who had acquired an easy fortune, had two handsome daughters, between whom, on their marriage, he divided all his property, on condition that he should pass the summer with the one, and the winter with the other. Before the end of the first year, he found sufficient ground to conclude that he was not a very acceptable guest to either; of which however he took no notice, but hired a handsome lodging, in which he resided a few weeks. He then applied to a friend and told him the truth of the matter, desiring the gift of two hundred livres, and the loan of fifty thousand in ready money for a few hours. His friend very readily complied with his request; and the next day the old gentleman made a splendid entertainment, to which his daughters & husbands were invited. Just as dinner was over, his friend came in a great hurry, told him of an unexpected demand upon him, and desired to know whether he could lend him 50,000 livres. The old man told him without any emotion, that twice as much was at his service, if he had wanted it; and going into the next room, brought him the money. After this he was not suffered to stop any longer in lodgings; his daughters were jealous if he remained a day more in one house than the other, and after three or four years spent with them, he died; when upon examining his cabinet; instead of the livres, there was found a note containing these words: "He who has suffered by his virtues has a right to avail himself of the vices of those by whom he has been injured, and a father ought never to be so fond of his children as to forget what is due to himself.

A gentleman in the neighborhood of Manchester, had a man in his employ as a farm servant for many years, apparently very happy with his situation. Latterly he had exhibited some discontent, when enquiry into the cause was made by his employer. It appeared that he had been listening to some Reformers at a neighbouring ale-house, and had become a convert.—On being asked whether he was of opinion that Parliament wanted a reform, he answered—"why as to that matter, I thinks as how it's not right for one man to work and another to enjoy his labor, considering as how we are all equal." "But what do you call being all equal?" "Why that every body should share and share alike, and none have more than another." On being told, that if such an event took place, in a short time things would become again in the state they were in at present, as some would take care of their property while others would squander it away; John considered this was likely enough, but thought it would then be time to divide again.

Melancholy Case.—On Monday last an Inquest was held by H. Phillips, Esq. one of the Coroners for the county of Monmouth, at Ebbw Vale Iron-works, near Abergavenny, on the bodies of Mary Rosser, Daniel Rosser, Elizabeth Rosser, Thos. Rosser, Edw. Rosser and John Davis. Verdict, in each case, *accidental death.*—The following are the particulars of this melancholy event; The family of Edward Rosser, a man employed in the works, not appearing at their usual hour, in the morning of Saturday se'nnight, the neighbors apprehending something unusual had happened, went to the house, and after knocking at the door, and receiving no answer, forced it open, when, to their astonishment, they found the whole family, consisting of Mary Rosser and her four children, lifeless, and the house filled with a suffocating vapor, which upon investigation was found to proceed from a heap of burning ashes lying at the end of the house, the smoke of which being driven by a brisk wind towards the premises, entered through an aperture in the back part of the building. Medical assistance was procured, but means for restoration perse'vered in for a length of time, but the vital spark had fled, never by mortal means to be recalled.—*Oct.* 19.

In digging the capacious drain in Bilsby parish, connected with the new works of sewers near Alford, at a depth of thirty feet some oak trees have been found, which are at this time the subject of examination by the curious. They are as black as ebony, but the heart is firm notwithstanding the trees are believed to have been deposited for several thousand years. The conjecture formed by those best qualified for considering the subject of similar discoveries in other situations is, that the trees existed before the deluge.

The excavations of Pompeii are continued with success. They have lately discovered several edifices in the fine street which leads to the Temple of Isis to that of Hercules, and to the Theatre. In a house which doubtless belonged to some man of science, there were found some surgical instruments of excellent workmanship, and some paintings, representing fruit and animals, which are worthy of admiration, for the extreme truth of the imitation.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

Treasury Department,
December 10, 1819.

Sir, I have the honor to transmit herewith a Report, prepared in obedience to the act, entitled "An act to establish a Treasury Department."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the President of the Senate.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following Report.

1st Of the Revenue.

The net revenue arising from duties upon imports and tonnage, internal duties, direct tax, public lands, postage & other incidental receipts, during the year, 1815, amounted to $49,556,642 76, viz: Customs, (see statement A) $36,306,922 51; Internal duties; $6,963,225 28; Direct tax, $5,729,159 25 Public Lands, $1,287,959 26; Postage, and other incidental receipts, $275,289 84.

That which accrued from the same sources, during the year 1816, amounted to $36,657,904 72, viz; Customs, (see statement A) $27,464,100 36; Internal duties, 4,306,133 25; Direct tax, 2,785,343 23; Public Lands, 1,784,467 38; Postage, and other incidental receipts, 237,840 53.

That which accrued from the same sources, during 1817, amounted to $24,365,227 34, viz: Customs, (see statement A) $17,524,775 15; Internal duties, $2,676,882 77 Direct tax, $1,633,737 40; Public Lands (exclusive of Mississippi stock) $2,015,977; Postage, & other incidental receipts, $313,856 98.

And that which accrued from the same sources, during the year 1818, amounted to $26,095,200 65, viz. Customs. (see statemen A) $21,828,451 48; Arrears, of internal duties, (see statement B $963,926 01; Public Lands, (exclusive of Mississippi stock,) (see statement C) $2,484,527, 99; Postage, dividends on bank stock, and other incidental receipts, (see statement B) $90,348 93.

It is ascertained that the gross amount of duties on merchandize and tonnage which have accrued during the three first quarters of the present year, exceeds $18,000,000.

And the sales of public lands during the same period, have exceeded $8,700,000.

The payments into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the year, are estimated to amount to (inclusive of $169,594 07 in Treasury Notes) $12,550,607 17; Customs, $14,604,081 58; Public Lands, (exclusive of the Mississipi stock) $2,858,556 61; Arrears of internal duties, $195,531 02; Arrears of direct tax, $72,880 24; First instalment payable by the U. States Bank, $500,000; First dividend on the U. S. shares in the U. S. Bank, $175,000 Incidental receipts, $59,003 43; Re-payments. $85,462 29.

And the payments into the Treasury during the fourth quarter the year, from the same sources, are estimated at $5,000,000.

Making the whole amount estimated, to be received into the Treasury during the year 1819 (exclusive of $169,591 07 in Treasury Notes) $24,381,013 10.

Which, added to the balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of January last, (exclusive of $32,154 51 in Treasury Notes,) amounting to $1,446,371 23. Makes the aggregate amount of $25,827,384 33.

The application of this sum for the year 1819, is estimated as follows, viz:

To the 30th of September the payments (exclusive of $81,161 79 in Treasury Notes, which have been drawn from the Treasury and cancelled,) have amounted to $18,192,367 43.

Civil, Diplomatic and Miscellaneous expenses, $2,544,612 99.

Military service, (including arrearage) $7,666,931 72.

Naval service, (including the appropriation for the gradual increase of the navy,) $3,527,640 42.

Public Debt, (exclusive of $1,151 79 in Treasury Notes, abovementioned) $4,454,272 31.

During the fourth quarter it is estimated that the payments, (exclusive of $2,585,587 79 in Treasury Notes, which will be drawn from the Treasury and cancelled) will amount to $7,300,000, viz.

Civil, Diplomatic and Miscellaneous expenses, $500,000.

Military service, 1,530,000.

Naval service, 300,000.

Public debt to the 1st January 1820, (exclusive of $130,537 in Treasury Notes, abovementioned) 4,970,000.

Making the aggregate amount (exclusive of $20,749 58, in Treasury Notes, drawn from the Treasury and cancelled) of $25,492,367 43

And leaving on the 1st of January 1820, a balance in the Treasury, estimated at $334,996 90.

2d Of the Public Debt.

The funded debt which was contracted before the year 1812, and which was redeemed on the first day of October 1818, (as appears by statement 1.) amounted to $9,681,209 07.

And that contracted subsequently to the 1st day of January 1812, and redeemed on the 1st of October, 1817, as appears by the same statement, amounted to $68,756039 94—Making the aggregate amount of $77,827,349 91.

Which sum agrees with the amount stated in the last Annual Report as unredeemed on the 1st October, 1818, excepting the sum of $1,585 13 which was then short estimated and which has since been corrected by actual settlement.

On the 1st day of January, there was added to the amount for Treasury Notes brought into the Treasury and cancelled, and for which the following Stock was issued: in 6 per cent stock, $49,024 71; in 7 per cent stock, $2,646,000, 51,670 71—Making in all $47,872,090 62.

From which deduct Louisiana, 6 per cent stock reimbursed on the 21st of Oct. 1818, $4,977,930 00.

And deferred stock reimbursed between the 1st of Dec. 1917, and 1st of January 1819, $622,863 27—5,230,813 27.

Making the public debt, which was unredeemed on the 1st Jan. 1819, (as appears by Statement 2,) amount to $72,-643,177 35.

From the 1st of Jan. to the 30th Sept. inclusive, there was, by funding Treasury Notes, and issuing 3 per cent stock for interest on old registered debt, added to the public debt, as appears by Statement three, the amount of $36,135,-59—94,684,312 94.

From which deduct the amount of stock purchased during that period, (as appears by Statement 4,) 711,957 56.

And the estimated reimbursement of deferred stock, $243,827 88—955,785 43.

Making on the 1st of Oct 1819, (as appears by Statement 3) the sum of $91,-728,527 67.

Since the 30th of Sept. there has been redeemed or provision made for the redemption of the 6 per cent of the Louisiana, stock unpaid on the 1st Oct. 1818 amounting to $3,601,817 15.

And there will be reimbursed of the principal of the deferred 6 per cent stock, on the 1st Jan. 1820 $241,506 70—2,843,323 85.

Leaving the public debt unredeemed on the 1st January, 1820, by estimate, $88,885,203 66.

The Treasury Notes in circulation are estimated, (as appeared by Statement 5) at $181,521 00.

The whole of the awards made by the Commissioners appointed under the several acts of Congress for indemnifying certain claimants of public lands, (as appears by Statement 6,) amounts to $4,262,151 12.

Of which there has been received at the Office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, (as appears by Statement C,) the sum of $2,372,674 31.

Leaving out standing at the dates of the several returns from the Land Districts, $1,969,576 81.

3d. Of the Estimates of the public Revenue and Expenditures for the year 1820.

In presenting his estimate for the year 1820, it may be proper to observe, that, when the internal duties were repealed, on the 31st of December 1815, the permanent revenue, including those duties, was estimated at $15,526,000, whilst the annual authorised expenditure was ascertained to be less than $12,000,000.

The repeal of the internal duties reduced the former to $22,025,000, whilst the payments from the Treasury, during the year, will probably fall but little short of $25,500,000.

In the annual Report of the Treasury of the 21st of November, 1818, the receipts for the present year were estimated at 25,220,000 dollars. Although this estimate will be realized in its general result, deficiencies have been ascertained in the customs, the internal duties and direct tax, the bank dividends, and the postage of letters. The deficiency which has occurred in the customs, internal duties and direct taxes, will probably amount, in nearly the same degree, the receipts from these sources in the year 1820, by the payment of the revenue bonds, and of the portion of the internal duties and direct taxes, which, if the accustomed punctuality had been observed, would have been received during the present year. But it is probable that the receipts of that year will be diminished by the non-payment of the bank dividends and by the application of a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the redemption of the out standing Mississippi stock. The receipts for the year 1820 applicable to the ordinary and current demand upon the Treasury, may therefore be estimated at $22,000,000, viz:—

Customs, $19,000,000; public lands, $1,600,000; arrear of internal duties and direct tax, $450,000; second instalment due by the United States Bank, $400,000; incidental receipts, $50,000; which, with the sum estimated to be in the Treasury on the 1st January 1820, $334,996 90 cents—make the aggregate amount of $22,334,996 90 cents.

The estimates of the expenditure for the year 1820 are not yet complete; but it is ascertained from those which have already been received, that a sum not less than $24,000,000, will be required for the service of that year. This deficit of nearly $5,000,000, resulting from the excess of expenditure beyond the receipts, cannot be supplied by any application of the ordinary revenue. After paying the interest and reimbursement of the public debt, and redeeming the remainder of the Louisiana stock, about $2,500,000 of the sinking fund will remain without application if the price of the public stocks should continue above the prices at which the commissioners of the sinking fund are authorised to purchase. During the years 1821, 1822, and 1823, the average sum of $5,000,000 of the sinking fund will also remain without application, if the price of the public stock should prevent its purchase. A by application of that portion of the sinking fund which, on account of the price of the public stock, may remain unemployed in the hands of the Commissioners of the sinking fund to other branches of the public service, if allowable under the provisions of the act making the appropriation, would only postpone the period at which additional impositions would be required to meet the public expenditure. Such an application would also have the effect of ultimately retarding the redemption of the public debt.

It may be proper to add, that although some of the items in the estimate for the ensuing year may be considered in their nature temporary, yet it is probable that the estimate for succeeding years will exceed, rather than fall below it.

Under all the circumstances, it is respectfully submitted that the public interest requires that the revenue be augmented, or that the expenditure be diminished.

Should an increase of the revenue be deemed expedient, a portion of the deficit may be supplied by an addition of the duties now imposed upon various articles of foreign merchandize, and by a reasonable duty upon sales at public auction; but it is not probable that any modification of the existing tariff can supersede the necessity of resorting to internal taxation, if the expenditure is not diminished. Should Congress deem it expedient to modify the present rate of duties, with a view to afford that protection to our cotton, woollen and iron manufactures, which is necessary to secure to them the domestic market, the necessity of resorting to a system of internal taxation will be augmented. It is believed that the present is a favourable moment for affording efficient protection to that increasing and important interest, if it can be done consistently with the general interest of the nation. The situation of the countries from whence our foreign manufactures have been principally drawn, authorizes the expectation, that, in the event of a monopoly of the home market being secured to our cotton and woollen manufactures, a considerable portion of the manufacturing skill and capital of those countries will be promptly transferred to the United States, and incorporated into the domestic capital of the Union. Should this expectation be realized, the disadvantages resulting from such a monopoly would quickly disappear. In the mean time it is believed that a system of internal taxation would be severely felt by the great mass of our citizens.

Whether the revenues be augmented, or the expenditure be diminished, a loan to some extent will be necessary. The augmentation of the one, or the diminution of the other cannot be expected in sufficient time to prevent this necessity. As the six per cent stock of the United States is considerably above par, the sum required to be raised by loan can be conveniently and advantageously obtained by the sale of stock of that description; or it may be obtained by the issue of Treasury Notes. If the revenue and expenditure shall be equalized, the issue of Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, is recommended in preference to the creation and sale of stock, as the loan, in that event will be small in amount, and temporary in its nature. All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

Serious Loss.—The ship America, Capt. Vibberts, from India, with a valuable cargo of silks, &c. was wrecked on Sunday evening, near the light-house at Sandy-Hook. Capt. V. the two supercargoes and 11 men were lost. The remainder of the crew, 11 in number, were saved. There was insured upon the vessel and cargo, in New York, $200,000 about 10,000 dols. worth of the cargo has been picked up on the beach and saved.

From Chili.—Capt. Coffin, arrived at Nantucket, left Tonga, Chili, on the first of September, and brings news that a patriot squadron had taken Payti, and burnt the town; that the patriot army had taken the city of Chilan, and a number of small towns near it, in one of which they had indiscriminately put every male inhabitant to the sword, and were in full march for Valdavia, the only place in Chili which continued to be held by the royalists; and that Lord Cochrane had sailed with a squadron to blockade Lima.

By the last mail we have a report, that Bolivar has sustained two defeats from the Royal army, and it is added that Santa Fee had again fallen into the hands of the latter. We have no particulars nor do we think the report entitled to credit; as other accounts represent the vice-king as being without an army or resources.

NACHITOCHES, 3d Nov. 1819.

"Nine o'clock this evening we received the news of the arrival of 2000 Spaniards on the Banks of the Sabine, (all mounted) and within 50 miles of us. They have driven all before them on their march from St. Antonio, and burnt all the villages. They have driven the remainder of the republicans in all directions, and have put several to death. Gen. Long has, with risk, got clear with his family; but the commander at this place has orders to send him, if caught, to Washington, by direction of the President. We do not know where this will end. We have but fifty soldiers at this post.

The Shaker Societies of New-Lebanon and Neskenna, have sent eight waggon loads of provisions, &c. to the sufferers by the late fire at Schenectady

A Methodist minister has been indicted in Maryland on a charge of attempting to raise an insurrection, by preaching against slavery. He has been tried and acquitted.!

Preparing.—Government have issued orders for the removal forthwith of all the military force in garrison at Charleston, S. C. to Amelia Island.

Pirates convicted.—Three persons, Wolf, Bradford and Griffin, have been convicted of the crime of *piracy*, and sentenced to death at the Charleston, S. C. but the two last are recommended to mercy.

Slaveholders, Justice.—A bill is reported in the South Carolina Legislature, providing that a white man, for murdering a negro, shall be imprisoned 12 months, pay a fine of one thousand dollars, and be incapacitated for any office during life. A bill has also passed the House of Representatives in the same state, forbidding all further introduction of free persons of colour into the state.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.

Thomas H. Daniels, recently arrested on a charge of murder and robbery, committed suicide on Sunday last, in the Middlesex jail. The means he used to effect his purpose so completely were uncommon. He contrived to cut off about four inches of the waistband of a pail, to this he fastened one end of his handkerchief, and then passed the stick through an interstice between two large stones which form a part of the roof of his cell, and so as to place it on the upper part of the stones so as to make a good bearing for his purpose. He must then have made the loose part of the handkerchief fast round his neck, and then have fastened his hands behind him; and all this while standing on the head of a keg, when he kicked it away, left his body suspended about six inches from the floor. When found at the usual dinner time of the prisoners, he was still and cold.

On Sunday he asked the jailer to send him a razor to shave himself; but Mr. Train sent him a barber; and while he was shaving Daniels, the latter said, smiling, "I suppose the reason a razor was not sent to me, was, that he feared I should destroy myself with it. But if I had any such intention, I should not wait for a razor, as there are many other ways of doing it."

It is added, that about 12 o'clock on Sunday, Daniels called to a prisoner in an adjoining room, with whom he had got acquainted, & exclaimed:—"*Good bye, I am going to take a tramp to see old Pluto. You haven't courage.*" It is probable that he swung himself off immediately after this exclamation, and that he had been hanging nearly two hours when found.

The following note was found in his cell, written with charcoal on a half sheet of letter paper:—

"Mr. Simmons must see my body buried." He has directions for money of mine. If the innocent of this crime, though I am well acquainted with those that did it. Adieu this world. I forgive all."

The verdict of the jury of inquest we understand was *Felo de se*, and that the body has been given to the surgeons for dissection. Notwithstanding the denial of his participation in the Stoneham murder, a chain of circumstances makes his guilt unquestionable.

* It is understood that Wm. Simmons, Esq. had been engaged as counsel for Daniels, and had received a retaining fee. It is to this circumstance, we doubt, that Daniels alludes above; and having no further occasion for his services probably thought it equitable he should appropriate a part of the fee to pay funeral charges.

THE DEAD ALIVE.

The singularity of the case of the *Bournes*, lately convicted in Vermont of the murder of *Russell Colvin*, continues to increase in peculiarities. The supposed murder was alledged to have been committed 7 or 8 years since. The accused were arrested in consequence of some persons dreaming recently that

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The singularity of the case of the Brothers, lately convicted in Vermont of the murder of *Russell Colvin*, continues to increase in peculiarities. The supposed murder was alledged to have been committed 7 or 8 years since. The accused were arrested in consequence of several persons dreaming recently that Colvin murdered *Colvin*, and buried the body near a certain tree, where on search a human skeleton was found; and other strong circumstantial evidence was given on the trial, and conviction and sentence followed. The *Bournes* avowed their innocence, and their belief that Colvin had gone off, and might be still living. In consequence their friends advertised, in the hope of obtaining some information, if their statement was true. The advertisement has been answered by Mr. Taber Chadwick, of *Shrewsbury, Monmouth, N. J.* who says a man calling himself Russell Colvin, came to that place from Vermont, between 5 and 10 years ago, in a state of mental derangement, and has continued there and insane ever since; but from his appearance and names he occasionally mentions, there is reason to believe he is the identical Colvin, supposed to have been murdered.

One of the Bournes was sentenced to death, to be executed on the 18th of Jan. the other was sentenced to the State Prison for life. No doubt the proper authority of Vermont, as well as the friends of the accused, will use the utmost diligences to determine whether Colvin still exists and if he does, to relieve, as soon as possible, the miserable sufferers from confinement and the imputation of having committed the horrid crime.

The public will also wish to know who the dreamer was—and whose skeleton was found.

The above circumstances shew the propriety, of that reasonable delay of execution, after sentence, which is common in this country.

Paladium.

House of Representatives.
MILITARY EXECUTIONS, &c.

Mr. Williams, of N. Carolina, offered for consideration the following resolution

"Resolved, that the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house any information he may possess, respecting certain executions or other punishments which may have been inflicted on the army of the United States, since the year 1815, contrary to the laws and regulations provided for the government of the same."

In offering this resolution, Mr. Williams took occasion to refer to the reports in general circulation, on which his motion was founded, and particularly to one case reported as the most aggravated. The report of it, he said, was to this effect; Col. King, who was left by Gen. Jackson in command of Pensacola, issued an order that if any soldier deserted, and was overtaken or apprehended, he should be put to instant death. One soldier, who had deserted, was overtaken, and so put to death. When apprehended, he exclaimed that, as an American citizen, he was entitled to a trial according to the laws of his country, and claimed his rights as such. But, with cruelty and precipitance, his request was refused, and he was put to instant death. Congress, Mr. W. said, sat here as guardians of the rights of the people. But it was the weak, more than the strong, whose rights were the peculiar care of this house. If the facts he had stated on the authority of common report, were confirmed, a just punishment ought to await the offenders. Are the rights of an officer invaded, said he, the alarm is sounded from one end of the country to the other: every feeling is roused in his defence! And, when the case of the private soldier, weak and defenceless in his own cause, presents itself, should no one be found to stand up for him? Mr. W. hoped, he said, that there would be a thorough examination into the case, that, if the officer in question had acted as reported, he might be exemplarily punished; and, if the report was not true, it was due to Col. King that the statement should be disproved.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, said, he hoped the gentleman from North Carolina would for the present, let the resolution lie on the table. He had heard, he said, that a court martial had been ordered on col. King, on this very point. If so, he would be tried for his alledged misconduct by the proper test—the rules and articles of war. Should he not be punished for misconduct, if any had been committed, it was then time enough for this house to take it up.

Mr. Williams said, he would be willing that the resolution should lie on the table, if any good purpose could be answered by its taking that course. It had been said, that a court martial had been ordered in this case: that was part of the very information which he wished to obtain from an authentic source. If assured officially that such was the fact, Mr. W. said he should be willing to stay all further proceedings on this case.—But the report of that fact was rumor merely, vague surmise, and, for ought he knew, unfounded conjecture.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, expressed his opinion, that the resolution, if objectionable at all, was so on the ground that it did not go far enough. If he was not greatly deceived, in the information he had received, the case mentioned by the gentleman from North Carolina was not the only one, of the infliction of punishment in the army, contrary to law. If a very *strict enquiry* was made into this subject, he believed it would be discovered that, daily, the rules and articles for the government of the army are violated. He had understood, from a gentleman formerly an officer of the army, of high respectability, that it is now the daily practice in the army, directly in the face of the law, to punish soldiers *corporally* for offences. He hoped the resolution would pass, and that the House would obtain information on the subject.

Mr. Storrs, of New-York, rose principally to state a fact, in corroboration of what had fallen from others. He had himself seen, in the cantonment at Sackett's Harbor, punishment inflicted on soldiers by stripes; and, when it had been a subject of conversation among the officers, it had been justified on the ground of the absolute necessity of resorting to it. There were he doubted not, repeated instances, like this, in which under the eyes of the officers, the articles of war were openly violated. The soldier, so far from preferring charges against those who violated these rules to his injury, dare not even murmur. It was very proper now, Mr. S. said, to ascertain, whether any orders from the War Department authorised these proceedings; and, if not, it was desirable to know why proper measures had not been taken to prevent their recurrence.

Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky said, a reason why this proposal to enquire into it should not be laid on the table, was, that if the facts should be confirmed, there were other and higher duties than those of enquiry merely which this house would be called on to perform. It would be found, on an examination of the rules and articles of war, that *after conviction by a court martial*, a commanding officer may approve a sentence of death; but, in peace no military execution could legally take place, but by approbation and authority of the President of the United States. Now here was a case stated, in which death had been inflicted, not only without the authority of the President, but without trial by a court-martial. If the law martial is not strong enough to prevent such excesses, said Mr. T. we must try some different mode.

Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, said it appeared to him that, upon the information which had been given to it, it had now become the imperious duty of the house to prosecute this enquiry—not only for the reasons stated, but because it had been asserted, and contended even in this house, that the rules and articles for the government of the army, are not binding on the army after it passes the limits of the United States. If such were the fact, it was high time some rules should be made for the government of the army when without limits of the U. States.

The question was then taken on laying the resolution on the table, and decided in the negative without a division.

The original motion of Mr. Williams was then agreed to, *nem. con.* and a committee of two members ordered to be appointed to lay the same before the President.

FROM CHINA.

By an arrival in the United States from China, *it is said*, that a Russian frigate had arrived at Canton, and reported that the territory on the Coast of California, which is about 800 miles in length, had been ceded by Spain to Russia, in payment for the assistance offered by the Emperor Alexander to his Catholic Majesty, in fitting out the expedition for Buenos Ayres and Lima.

Anecdote of Dr. Herschel.

One morning a countryman knocked at his door, and requested the favour of a few words with him; he went out to the hall, when the countryman said to him, "I ask pardon, Doctor, for disturbing you; but I am quite in a quandary, as the saying is, and so I made free to call and ask your advice: you must know my meadows are a great deal too long of cutting, but before I begin I should like to know whether you think the weather will soon take up?" "First look round you," said the doctor, "and tell me what you see." "See," replied the other, "why hay that is not worth the the saving; what blunderhead owns it, that lives so near you, and cuts it without asking your advice?" "I own it," said the Doctor, "and had it cut the very day before the rain came on."

SALEM, Nov. 30.

The Fisheries.—The following vessels have arrived at Beverly this month, from the bay of Chaleur, with fish, viz.—Schooners Rapid, Homen, 21,000; Dove, J. Woodbury, 13,000; Swift, Woodberry, 18,000; Elizabeth-Rebekah, Haskell, 18,000; Pettrell, Ober, 13,000; Hope, Morse, 9000; Rose, Standley, 10,000; Dove, R. Woodberry, 12,000; Russell, Woodberry, 10,000; Abigail, Lefavour, 7000; Ann, Remmonds, 8000; Julia Ann, Brimmer, 8000; Nancy Thorndike, Giles, 4000. From the banks, Schooner Rebecca, Standly, 3200

A Tennessee paper of Nov. 9. mentions, "that the surrounding country is overrun with wild fire to an extent not soon to be ascertained. It is probably general, it adds, in the states adjacent, as well as in this, and perhaps reaches the rocky mountains, or even Astoria."—*Alb. Gaz.*

Farm Mills for grinding corn and the cob together, without shelling, for food for cattle, swine, &c. have been recently introduced into Maryland. They have been long used in the Western States, where also the discovery has been made that the same measure (or weight) of corn and cob, will produce on distillation as much spirit, as when corn alone is used.

FROM LOWER-CANADA.

From the Quebec Gazette.

EDUCATION.

Although the deficiency of general education in this Province, is daily felt by its inhabitants in the common intercourse and transactions of life, there are perhaps few that are aware of its full extent, and the woeful deficiency of the existing means of remedying so great an evil.

Both will, we presume, be more generally perceived by a statement of the existing public institutions for general education & elementary schools throughout the Province, and an estimate of the number of students and scholars in them, compared with the number of young persons of a proper age for instruction.

Although the establishments of the Jesuits, the chief institutions for the education of the male youth of the country before the conquest, were broken up at that time, and their property suffered to be diverted from the only use for which it could be held under their rules, the public authorities of the country never occupied themselves with providing and facilitating the means of education for the people, till the year 1801, *ten* years after the establishment of the present Constitution, and *forty-one* after the conquest.

In that year an Act was passed by the Provincial Legislature, for the establishment of a Royal Institution for the promotion of learning and the establishment of Free Schools throughout the Province.

The public will judge how far this law was adapted to its professed object, by the result, after a lapse of nineteen years.

On the 26th March last, the following information relative to the execution of the different provisions of that Act, was prayed for by an unanimous address of the House of Assembly.

"*Resolved*. That an humble address be presented to His Grace the Governor in Chief, praying His Grace will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, the following information, relating to the execution of the Act passed in the forty-first year of the reign of His present Majesty, entitled, "An Act for the establishment of Free Schools, and the advancement of learning in this Province," or such part of the said information as can at present be obtained.

"1st. A list of the Trustees of the Schools of Royal Foundation, appointed under the said Act, with the dates of their appointment.

"2d. A list of the President and Officers of the body corporate and politic, established under the said Act, with the dates of their appointment.

"3d. A copy of the Bye-Laws ordained and constituted by the said Corporation for the government of the Free Schools.

"4th. A list of the Free Schools erected under the said Act, in virtue of Petitions from the majority of the inhabitants of any Parish or Township.

"6th. A list of School Houses erected in pursuance of a petition of any certain number of the inhabitants of any Parish or Township.

"6th. A list of the School Masters commissioned for each of the said School Houses, with the date of the appointment, and rate of their annual Salaries.

"7th. A statement of the present number of Scholars in each School, distinguishing those who are gratuitously instructed, from those who are not so instructed, with the rate of tuition for the latter.

"8th. A statement of the different branches of learning taught in the said Schools, together with a list of Books used.

"9th. A statement of the different days at which the said Schools have been visited by the Trustees.

"10th. A statement of the rents of any lands vested in the said Corporation, or sums of money paid by the same, into the hands of His Majesty's Receiver General of this Province, for the purpose of the said Act."

Although His Grace the then Goveror in Chief gave immediate orders for the transmission of the information required, and although *such part of it as* could be immediately obtained was prayed for in the address, no communication on the subject was received before the prorogation on the 24th April following.

From these facts it may be fairly inferred that the operation and execution of the Act has been very limited and imperfect.

RECAPITULATION.

37 Schools under Act 41, Geo. III, average at 20 scholars each	740
3 Seminaries estimated at	500
4 Nunneries ditto	400
32 Schools established by Curates, average at 25 each	800
11 Schools for Girls kept in the Country by the Sisters, average at 30 each	330
25 Private Schools chiefly in Quebec and Montreal, average at 40 each	1000
Total Students and Scholars,	3770
Add to the total for tuition in families	230
Grand Total,	5000

The above estimate we consider rather to exceed than to be under the true amount.

There are no data whereby the total of population of this Province may correctly be known, and still less the subdivisions of its population. The Militia Returns, however, prove that the population of Lower Canada is about half that of New York, which is about one million.

We find that generally throughout the Northern States, one half of the population is under 16 years of age, and probably one half of those under that age are fit to attend schools. We accordingly find that in 1811, the superintendant of public schools of the state of New York, reported to the Legislature that there were then in the State 5000 common schools, and that the number of scholars exceeded 200,000. In 1815, the report stated the following numbers, not including the city and county of New York, & the city of Albany; common and primary schools, under the Act, 2621; scholars, 140,106; expense of instruction, $55,720.

The total number of children; fit to go to school in Lower Canada, must therefore be about 125,000; but let us take the whole number at half those that actually attended school in the state of New York in 1815, without including the city and county of New York, and the city of Albany, the account will stand thus:

No. of children in Canada of an age to attend schools,	70,083
Total number of students and scholars in all the public institutions of education,	4000
Number of children fit to attend, not attending any school,	66,083

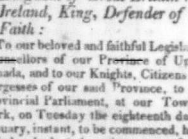
We are almost ashamed to publish this statement. We believe we are not exaggerating, and should be happy to be contradicted on good authority.

A drove of Cattle (one hundred in number) lately arrived in this town from Chippawa, being purchased by the contractors of beef for his Majesty's troops. Farmers of the Midland district, cannot you afford to supply the Kingston market with beef as reasonable as your brethren of the district of Niagara, who reside three hundred miles further off than you do? This is an interesting subject of competition. It is a practical recommendation of exertion and economy to breeding, raising and fatting cattle for market. If they must be brought from such a distance, we are glad to see them come from places within the Province. Too long have our farmers suffered money to be sent out of the country for meat.—*U. C. Herald.*

A Charity Sermon was preached in St Georges Church, on Sunday last by the Rev. Mr. Official Stuart, when the sum of £13 7 6 was collected, in aid of the Kingston Compassionate fund.

The Officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the 70th Regt have subscribed one days pay (amounting to 50*l.*) towards the relief of distressed Emigrants.

Upper Canada Gazette.



UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Tuesday the eighteenth day of January, instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament, to the eighteenth day of January, Instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the sixtieth year of our Reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

YORK, JANUARY 13, 1820.

We can no longer boast of the rare occurrence of fires in this Town: on Monday night, about 10 o'clock, the District School House was observed to be on fire, but by the very active and judicious assistance given by a number of the inhabitants who immediately assembled, it was soon extinguished—a few minutes later it would have been hardly possible to save the building.

Dr. Strachan presents his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of York, whose prompt exertions extinguished the fire that had commenced in the District School-house, on Monday evening, through the negligence of the school servant, and by which but for their timely assistance that edifice would have been consumed.

York, 13 Jan. 1820.

IT having been represented to Mrs. Goodman, that the Terms for Education in her School are too high, she takes the earliest opportunity of announcing such alterations as the expense of the establishment will allow, which she flatters herself will now meet the approbation of her friends and the public.

Terms per Quarter, Halifax Currency.

	£	s.	d.
The Grammatical construction of the English Language, History, Geography and the use of the Globes, with plain & fancy Needle Work,	2	5	0
Writing & Ciphering,	0	10	0
Music,	2	10	0
Dancing,	1	10	0
A junior Class will be taught Reading, Spelling and plain Sewing,	1	0	0
Board & Lodging,	8	0	0

And One Guinea Entrance.

N. B. If it would be any accommodation to her friends, Mrs. G. will be happy to receive half the payments in produce.

York, 12th January, 1820.

INFORMATION WANTED.

WHEREAS, a young man named JOHN MOTTASHED did (in company with two other persons, John and Wm. Claytons, all Shoemakers) leave Montreal, and did reside and work for a Robert Smart, in Detroit, where the said young man was taken very ill, in April last, and consequently obliged to leave the above person's employ; no further information having as yet been obtained concerning him, all charitable persons knowing any thing respecting the fate of the said young man, will confer a particular favour on his distressed family by writing immediately to his father.

JONATHAN MOTTASHED,
St. Lawrence Suburb.
Montreal, Dec. 31, 1819.

WHEREAS JACOB SNIDER, of the Township of Scarborough, has, on the 29th day of the month of December last, advertised me, his wife, in the Upper Canada Gazette, as having left his bed and board without any just cause for so doing, and likewise forbidding every person trusting or harbouring me on his account: I consider it a justice I owe to my own character, to state to the public, that so far from my having done any such thing, as he has thought proper to state, he himself withdrew from me and his children, on the 20th of December now last past, thereby leaving me and them without the means of support or bedding, at this inclement season of the year. I think it necessary further to state, that his conduct has been, for many years past, marked with the utmost severity and a total want of feeling, either to myself or his children, and that he has not furnished either food or clothing for myself and children since the month of October last, although one of the children is an infant at the breast.

HANNAH SNIDER.
Scarborough, 12th Jan. 1820 3w2

FIRE WOOD.

WANTED, for the use of the Steam Boat Frontenac, Two Hundred Cords of best dry, hard Wood; to be delivered on the end of the wharf, occasionally during the season, as may be required. The lowest offer, with security, will be accepted, by

W. ALLAN.

York, 8th Jan. 1820. 3w

FROM EUROPE.

BOSTON, July 14.

We have been favoured with a Royal Gazette of Hayti of May 25, from which we have translated the following article for the amusement of our readers, as a specimen of the parade with which King Henry receives his friends.

Translated from the Royal Gazette of Hayti.

Cape Henry, May 25.

On the 4th May current His Britannic Majesty's brig Swarwater, Capt. D. Cox, entered the port of the Capital from Jamaica, despatched by His Excellency Sir Home Popham, Admiral and Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's naval force of the station of Jamaica and its dependencies, to announce his speedy arrival in this city.

As soon as his Grace the Duke of Marmelade, Governor of the capital, and Monsieur the Baron de Dupuy, Secretary Interpreter to the King for the English language, were apprised of this agreeable and flattering news, they hastened to give notice to his Majesty, our well beloved Sovereign, who was absent, visiting the lines on the Spanish part of the Island. His Majesty immediately gave his orders to the Governor of the Capital and the Baron de Dupuy, to dispose of every thing so as to be prepared to receive the Admiral with all the regard, and all the distinction, due to his character, and to the friendship and respect which we feel for a friendly nation, that has always shewn us marks of its good feelings toward us. In consequence Monseigneur the Governor and Monsieur the Baron de Dupuy caused suitable preparations to be made at a Hotel in the City, to receive the Admiral; and ordered a guard of troops of the line to be constantly on duty waiting his arrival.

His Excellency was expected with impatience for many days, by the people of this capital; for the reputation of Admiral Popham had preceded him in our clime. At length on the 16th, after twelve days of expectation, the feelings of the inhabitants of the capital were at their height, when at one o'clock in the afternoon his Britannic Majesty's frigate Iphigene, of 44 guns, Captain H. Parker, followed by the brig of war Beaver, Capt. King, from Havanna, entered the port, having his Excellency Admiral Sir Home Popham on board the frigate.

A Royal salute was fired by the frigate answered from the battery of the City Arsenal.

M. the Baron de Dupuy repaired on board the frigate, to compliment, in the name of the king, the Admiral upon his happy arrival, and to express to him how much his Majesty was flattered and gratified by his visit. M. the Baron de Dupuy invited his Excellency to come on shore, where every thing was prepared and made ready to receive him at the hotel. The Admiral landed the next morning; he was shown into the carriage of the Governor, which was on the King's wharf to receive him, and repaired with his retinue to the hotel destined for him.

The next day after his arrival his Excellency gave audience to the Board of Foreign Commerce. The Merchants of the city had the honor to present their respects in a body to him, and to congratulate him upon his happy arrival.

The day following, his grace the Governor of the Capital accompanied by a numerous staff, the officers of the corps civil and administrative, of the capital, repaired in grand procession to the hotel of his Excellency, to compliment him and felicitate him upon the happiness which we feel in having amongst us an English Admiral, of so distinguished a character, and so high a reputation, and who has so generously shewn himself the friend of Haytians. His Excellency appeared to be extremely flattered by this visit, and expressed his satisfaction to Monseigneur the Governor, with much benevolence and cordiality.

His Grace the Duke of Marmelade invited his Excellency to dine with him, together with Capt. Parker and the other officers of the ships. On this occasion there was a splendid repast at the hotel of the Governor, where gaiety the most free and the greatest cordiality reigned between the English and Haytian officers. Among the patriotic toasts suitable to the occasion, the following were drank by the guests of the two nations—" The King of Great-Britain"—" The King of Hayti, may he complete gloriously which he has commenced wisely."—and " A perpetual union between the Haytians and the English."—After dinner his Excellency retired; and in the evening he honored with his presence the ball which was given by the Governor, on the occasion of his Excellency's arrival.

The following day his Excellency visited the Royal Academy, the National School, and the Magazines for Clothes and Provisions; and walked in the country with Captain Parker and his officers.

Captain Parker, accompanied by the Admiral's surgeon, Dr. Macknamara, & other officers of the frigate, visited the military Hospital of the city, to which Dr. Stewart, Surgeon of the King and Surgeon in Chief of the Hospitals, repaired at the same time.

On the 21st at 3 o'clock in the morning, His Majesty, our very august and well beloved Sovereign, entered this city accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince Royal, returning from his tour. His Majesty immediately announced his arrival to his Excellency, and signified to him that he should be happy to give him an audience in his palace at tea.

The Admiral went at the hour appointed, having Capt. Parker in his carriage. His Excellency was introduced as were the other officers, into the hall of audience, by the masters of ceremonies, and presented to the King by M. the Baron de Dupuy. His Majesty received his Excellency and his officers with much friendship and with the greatest attention. His Majesty and his Royal Highness, his well-beloved son, remained more than four hours with his Excellency, who appeared to be very well pleased with the particular attention which he received from his Majesty.!

The King departed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon for Sans Souci.

On the morning of the 22d, his Excellency went on board the frigate, which sailed early next morning.—His Excellency carried with him our good wishes, and our regrets that we could not retain him any longer time.

Every kind of refreshment has been sent on board the frigate, by order of his Majesty, with a readiness and pleasure which furnish unequivocal proof how happy we shall always be to receive visits of our true and good friends!

From the Alexandria Telescope.

THE CREWLESS BARK.

These stanzas are founded on the following very singular relation, which was published in a New-Brunswick paper a considerable time since:

"About sixty years ago, the inhabitants of the island of Rhode Island had their attention attracted by the appearance of a square rigged vessel, under full sail, coming in from sea, from a southeasterly direction, with the apparent intention of putting into Narragansett bay. The vessel was seen early in morning, at a great distance. As she came near the island, about 11 A. M. a number of the inhabitants collected on the shore, to ascertain her name and character. But instead of making good harbour, the vessel came under full sail directly on shore. No persons were seen on deck, nor had any person, from the time the vessel hove in sight been seen to leave. Some of the inhabitants from the shore went immediately on board; when to their great surprise and astonishment they found a tea-kettle over the fire in the cabin, the fire burning, the table set for breakfast, as if for a number of hands, and yet not one of the crew on board; nor was one soul of them ever after heard of. No living creature was found in the vessel, except a slut and her litter of puppies. The boat of the vessel was missing. The truth of the above story cannot, with propriety, be doubted. The writer of this had his information from a gentleman who had the particulars of the history of Mr. Lawton, a man of unquestionable veracity, who, (being then a boy,) saw the vessel come in, and went on board of her. Mr. Lawton lives on the island. Other persons also testify the same thing. The place, moreover, where the vessel was run aground, has, from this circumstance, ever since been called *The Wreck*. The vessel belonged to owners in Newport. Papers and writings were found in regular order."

New-Brunswick Times.

How gay before the morning breeze,
The gallant vessel braves the foam;
From wandering over the antient sea,
How proudly she appropriates home!
The rudder has but lit'le for her guards,
For, far beyond the source bay,
And all her swelling canvas crowds,
To urge her on her destin'd way.

She seems, at first, a feather bung,
Upon the red horizon's verge,
Or like a distant sea-fowl flung
Along the undulating surge.

But as she wanders calmly on,
And nearer hails the morning beam,
She glows like some majestic swan,
Gliding in beauty o'er the stream.

Well—well she speeds—the gallant bark!
She hastens up the channel now;
Her sails shine glorious!—and hark!
How the waves murmur round her prow!

Nearer and nearer—on she rides—
So grand, so gaily, and so fair,
That, as she treads along the tides,
She almost seems to skim in air.

But whither goes she now—before
The breeze, direct still flying on,
See—see—she hastens to the shore
She strands,—she strands;—why was this done?

* * * * * *

The vessel seems in goodly plight,
Her sails are bursting tight and clear,
And all that meets the wondering sight,
Offers a trace of festive cheer.

But no one now her action guides,
Or leads her o'er the yielding wave;
And, whose was recent life resides
Around the graves.

And where is all that noble crew,
For whom this feast so late was spread;
Who form'd this little world a few
Short hours ago—where are they fled?

Alas! alas! for them—perhaps
Some blast of death has swept them by,
And—as the withering billow wraps
Their forms in ocean's cemetery.

Perhaps their little boat has run
On some wild coast on the wave,
And faithless, ere his task was done,
Consign'd them to one common grave.

Perhaps some cannibal's unsated might
Their sudden parting—and have made
That bark fear skeleton from the surge
Which round its prow is murmuring play'd

Perhaps—but ah! no tongue remains
To tell their sad unpitied fate;
And all of them that was—remains,
Is, that they were, and now are not!

MONTALDO.

Philadelphia, August, 1819.

Walter Scott has acknowledged himself the author of *Harold the Dauntless*, and *the Bride of Triermain*; two poems, evincing, in the opinion of many critics, as much true poetical talent as any of his other works.

An original Voyage to Hudson's Bay, lately performed by Dr. M'Kenzie, of Dublin, will constitute the second number of the second volume of the Journal of New Voyages and Travels, which is to appear in the middle of October. Among other engravings will be one of a pair of Esquimaux spectacles, formed without glass, but on true optical principles! They consist of a slit made in a piece of wood, which, admitting no other vibration of light than the pencil which enters the eye from the object, produces that distinct vision of objects, which otherwise, at a given distance from the eye, would be confused.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT,
FOR THE NAVY.

ACROSS the two Portages from Lake Ontario to the Nottawassaga Creek on Lake Huron. Any person or persons willing to furnish the necessary conveyance for Stores and Ordnance, required for the Navy, between the 1st February, 1820, and 31st January 1821, are requested to send sealed tenders to this place, on the 15th January next, as follows:

	Rate.
Articles under 12 cwt.	per cwt
12 cwt. & under 16 "	—..
16 " & " 20 "	—..
20 and upwards,	—..

It is also requested that the addition to these rates for conveying Stores across Lake Simcoe by Sleighs will be stated in the tenders.

Two sufficient sureties must be had.

ED. LAWS, N. S.
Naval Yard, Kingston, }
13th Dec. 1819. }

NOTICE

IS hereby given that my wife Hannah Snyder, having without just provocation quitted my bed and board, and now living with another man, I do hereby forbid any person harbouring her or trusting her on my account, as they will answer at their peril.

JACOB SNYDER.

York, 29th Dec. 1819.

FOUND in the Street, between the Printing Office & Mrs. Goodman's, a Pocket-book containing several Notes of Hand, &c. The owner may have the same by applying to Mr. George Hamilton.

York, December 29. 1819.

Land for Sale.

SEVERAL Lots on Dundas Street, in the Township of Etobicoke.

Also a quantity of

LUMBER

of the following description,

100,000 of inch boards at 3*s.* 9*d.* per 100.

25,000 of 1¼ inch flooring, at 6*s.* 3*d.* per 100.

20,000 of weather boarding, at 3*s.* 1½ per 100.

For particulars, enquire at this Office.

Miniature Painting.

CORRECT Likenesses taken in Miniature, by W. BROWN. Price from three to eight Dollars.

Mr. B. respectfully informs the Inhabitants of York that he has engaged a convenient room for the reception of Sitters, at Mr. Smith's, sign of the Highlander, King Street, and trusts to be favored with their patronage.

EDWARD OATES,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has just received an elegant assortment of Lady's and Gentlemen's strong Boots and Shoes, which he will sell low for cash, viz:—

180 pair of strong Men's shoes.
300 pair of fine do do
100 pair of Ladies' shoes
24 pair of Gentlemen's Boots
12 pair of Ladies' do

with an assortment of Children's Shoes, a one Horse Harness, and several sides of Leather

York, Dec. 9th 1819. 9w51.

ROBERT HAPPER,

AN emigrant settler from Ireland, is requested to take notice, that his wife Ann Happer has arrived in York from New York—Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his afflicted wife, addressed to her at Mr. Joseph Horne's Boarding-house, Market square, York.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

ON Monday the 17th day of January, next, unless previously disposed of by private sale, the House and Premises in the Town of York, now occupied by Messrs. Rogers and Stockings. The dimensions and number of the apartments, render it a very desirable purchase either for a private gentleman's family or as Inn of the first class. The title Deeds can be seen, and terms agreed on at the House.

Sale to commence at one o'clock.

York, 28th Dec. 1819. 3w.

SOAP and CANDLE
Manufactory,
Tobacco, Snuff, and *GROCERY STORE*
(Next to the Church.)

MESSRS. SULLIVAN & STOTESBURY, having commenced the above business, beg leave to acquaint the inhabitants of York and the Country at large, that they have now on hand, and will constantly be supplied with a general assortment of articles of the above description, of the most superior quality, which they will dispose of both wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices. They flatter themselves that the quality of their goods and the reasonableness of their prices, will be found to merit the attention of the public.

They have also for sale some excellent paper (foolcap.)

York, 23d Dec. 1819. 4w52.

Land for Sale.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land.

For particulars, apply to the Editor. Kingston, 12th March, 1819—17tf.

AT a Meeting of the Upper Canada Agricultural Society, held this day, the following Premiums to be given at the next Cattle Show, were proposed and adopted, viz:

		Guineas.
Stud Horse.	Best	Five.
	Second	Three.
	Third	Two.
Bull.	Best	Four.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Cow.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Boar.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Ram.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.

The Show to take place and the Prizes awarded and distributed on Wednesday the 17th day of May 1820, at the Market House in the Town of York.

No person to be allowed to produce any animal for a Premium, unless he shall, before ten o'clock of the day of the exhibition, give to the Secretary of the Society a notification of his intention, and pay at the same time five shillings for the use of the Society.

(By Order) R. C. HORNE.

York, 13th Dec. 1819. *Sec'y*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Ex'rs in
JAMES HAMILTON. } Trust.

Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 4—tf.

PERSONS indebted to the above estate, are reminded that indulgence must have its limit, and therefore, it will be desirable in order to avoid unnecessary trouble and expence, that they should come immediately forward and make arrangement for the settlement of their respective accounts.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the current prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

	Acres.
LOT No. 2, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York, and No. 6, South side Hospital-street, Town of York, Home Dis.	201
Do. No. 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore District,	2000
Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con. Ahbrorough, Middlesex, London District,	1000
Do. No. 5, in the 6th Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con. triangular Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot G, in Con. C, Mersea, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District,	600
Do. No. 23, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District,	400
Total,	4401

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, sen. Sandwich or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

A. C. MONTGOMERIE.

York, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

BOARDING HOUSE.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accomodated with BOARD and LODGING. Enquire at this office.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 1st Feb. 1819- tf—5.

NOTICE.

AS the Partnership now carried on under the Firm of Quetton St George, & Co. will expire on the 5th day of December next, it is requested that all persons indebted to the said Firm will come forward and close their accounts, on or before the first day of January next, and those having demands against the Firm, to present their accounts for payment.

Business will, however, be carried on at the same House upon a new arrangement, which will be made known before that day, for the information of the public, and the friends so long accustomed to deal with them.

York, Nov. 15th 1819. 48—tf.

To be Sold by Auction,

ON the sixteenth day of March next unless previously disposed of by private Contract, the House and premises of WILLIAM FIRTH Esq. situate in York, Upper Canada, consisting of two acres bounded on the north by King-street, on the south by market street and on the east by York street, at the eastern end of the town; for several years past the house has been occupied by the Legislature during its session. The dimensions and number of its apartments, with the cellars, stables &c. render it a very desirable purchase either for a private gentleman's family, or for an Inn of the first class. The title Deeds can be seen and terms agreed on at the office of the subscriber, in York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

York, 1st Oct. 1819. 41 tf.

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE

Four Dollars per annum; when sent by Post, Four Dollars and a Half. The Subscriptions to be paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers receiving their Papers by Post, to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their subscriptions: Country Subscribers, who send to the office for their Papers, who discontinue their subscription, are requested to send notice to that effect, and pay up all arrears, otherwise they will still be considered as Subscribers and charged accordingly.—The Editor is obliged to insist upon this condition, several Subscribers neglecting, frequently for many months, to send for their Papers, which accumulate to an inconvenient degree, and become, if not paid for, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette:

	First ins.	Each subs't
6 lines and under,	2s 6d	7 1-2d
14 lines and under,	do	1s 3d

Above 14 lines, four pence per line the first insertion, and one penny per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden in writing sent to the Office (or mentioned to the Editor personally) and charged accordingly.—When directed to be put in larger type than ordinary, they will be charged according to the number of lines the usual sized letter would occupy in the same space.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - *Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - - *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - - - *New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq. - - - *Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - *Toronto.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - - *Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - *Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq. - - - *Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - *Sandwich.*
I. Wilson, Esq. - - - *Amherstburgh.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR
R. C. HORNE.
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Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL. IV. YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1820. No. 3.



UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

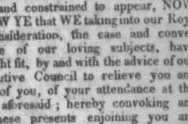
GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Tuesday the eighteenth day of January, instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament, to the eighteenth day of January, instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the sixtieth year of our Reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.



UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all to whom these presents shall come, GREETING:

WHEREAS, it has been represented to us, that, the establishment of a Public Fair or Mart, in the Town of York, in the Home District of our said Province of Upper Canada, would tend greatly to the welfare, convenience, and prosperous advancement of the said District, NOW KNOW YE that in furtherance of so desirable an object, WE have thought fit, by our Letters Patent, bearing even date with these presents, to give and grant unto Samuel Ridout, Esquire, being our Sheriff in and for our Home District, and to his successors respectively, (Sheriffs of the same for the time being,) to and for the resort and intercourse of our liege subjects of this Province of Upper Canada, All and singular the public Fair and Mart, and the right, privilege, advantage and franchise of keeping and holding a public Fair and Mart, as Stewards of the same respectively, at and within the Town of York, in the County of York, in the Home District aforesaid, at two different times in each and every year, that is to say, to begin and be holden on the third Monday in the month of May, and the first Monday in the month of October, and to continue at each time respectively for and during the space of six successive days and no longer—subject nevertheless to the conditions, provisions, payments for picage and stallage, restrictions and limitations in our said Letters Patent contained, as reference being thereto had, will more fully appear.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the sixtieth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 10th December 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonus Spear, or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Barford: and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, to Thomas Gurtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to John Levy Jacobs or his representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number one hundred and forty five in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, otherwise it will be thrown open and granted to another applicant.

JOHN SMALL
Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office.
York, 15th Nov. 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN SCOUTE, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to the west half of lot number six, in the sixth concession of the Township of Ernest Town, within six months from this date, otherwise the same will be thrown open to other applicants:

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otonabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 12th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth, concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Executive Council Office,
York, 17th Nov. 1819.

WHEREAS the present Lease of the FERRY from the Town of Kingston to Point Frederic, will expire on the 24th day of June next,

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, That Sealed Proposals for a New Lease, to be given to the highest bidder, will be received at this Office until the 10th of June, 1820.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Cl.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th Dec. 1819.

WHEREAS, it is desirable to alleviate the situation of the poorer classes of settlers, by an exemption from any charge on the Patent Deed, and also to remove all obstacles from the more free accommodation of others with larger grants, than have been usually made: His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, has been pleased to order that the first mentioned class of settlers may receive a gratuitous Grant of Fifty Acres, under exclusion, be it understood, from any further Grant from the Crown, but with liberty to Lease the Reserves.

To meet the above Gratuity, and increased burthens attending the purchase and distribution of Lands &c. It is ordered that the scale of demands on the Grant of One Hundred Acres & upwards, shall be regulated according to the annexed Table, to take effect from the 1st January 1820.

It is further ordered that the restriction from sale for three years be abolished, and that Deeds may issue on proper certificates of the performance of Settling Duties being produced. The Grantee will be required to clear one half of the Road in front of each Lot, and the depth of two and one half Chains from the Road the whole length of every Lot, and erect a Dwelling House.

FEES.

Upon all Grants of Land issuing under orders in Council, bearing date subsequent to the 1st January 1820, the following sums will be paid by the Patentee:

	£. Sterling
On Grants of 50 Acres.	
On Grants of 100 Acres,	12 : :
On Grants of 200 Acres,	50 : :
On Grants of 300 Acres,	60 : :
On Grants of 400 Acres,	75 : :
On Grants of 500 Acres,	125 : :
On Grants of 600 Acres,	150 : :
On Grants of 700 Acres,	175 : :
On Grants of 800 Acres,	200 : :
On Grants of 900 Acres,	225 : :
On Grants of 1000 Acres,	250 : :
On Grants of 1100 Acres,	275 : :
On Grants of 1200 Acres,	300 : :

In three equal Instalments—The first on receipt of the Location Ticket. The second on Certificate filed of Settlement, The third on receipt of the Fiat for the Patent.

No Petition can be entertained unless accompanied by a written character or a satisfactory reason shewn for such not being produced.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Ruta Baga.

THE Upper Canada Agricultural Society has received some good seed of the Yellow Swedish Turnip or Ruta Baga. The quantity being small, the members of the Society will have the preference in the purchase of it (at cost price.)

This valuable root is peculiarly useful as a late spring food for cattle and other stock, at a time when generally all other succulent food is exhausted. Purchasers of the seed are requested to communicate to the Society their observations on the culture, produce and employment of the product. The seed to be had by applying to R. C. HORNE

Sec. Ag. Soc. U. C.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

Notice to Builders.

PROPOSALS for building, by Contract, a BRICK HOSPITAL in the Town of York, will be received at the Post-Office, by William Allan, Esq. where a Plan, Elevation, and particular description of the intended Building, may be seen, and any information respecting it obtained.

Proposals to be given in within one month from this date.

York, 24th November, 1819. 48

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Thomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allan, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thain, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 81, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAM'L RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
York, 1st July, 1819.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

Government Contract for Flour,

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at this office until the 1st February 1820, from such persons as may be willing to Contract for the supply of Three Thousand Barrels of fine Flour for the use of His Majesty's Troops, deliverable at the posts of Kingston, Fort George and York, between the 1st of May and 15th July, 1820, freight free, and under the usual guarantee that the same shall keep sound and sweet for the period of twelve months after delivered.

The conditions of the contract and form of Tender may be known on application at this office, or at the Commissariat offices at York, Fort George and Fort Wellington; *and no proposal will be noticed unless made in the terms prescribed, nor unless the party and his sureties, or an agent on their behalf, attend at time of opening the tenders,* which must be sealed and endorsed. "Tender for the supply of Flour."

(Signed,) ED. PINE COFFIN.
D. C. General.

Commissariat Office,
Kingston, U. C. 17th Dec.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT,

FOR THE NAVY.

ACROSS the two Portages from Lake Ontario to the Nottawasaga Creek on Lake Huron Any person or persons willing to furnish the necessary conveyance for Stores and Ordnance, required for the Navy, between the 1st February, 1820, and 31st January 1821, are requested to send sealed tenders to this place, on the 15th January next, as follows:

Articles under 12 cwt.	Rate per cwt.
12 cwt. & under 16 "	—..
16 " & " 20 "	—..
20 and upwards,	—..

It is also requested that the additions to these rates for conveying Stores across Lake Simcoe by Sleighs will be stated in the tenders.

Two sufficient sureties must be bad.

ED. LAWS, N. S.

Naval Yard, Kingston,
13th Dec. 1819.

No. 8, in the 6th Con. thence Lot E, 1st Con. triangular , No. 13, and West half 14, B, and triangular Lot G, in C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street, erathurgh, Co. of Essex, ern District, - - - - - 800
. No. 23, 1st Con. and 24, Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, ern District, - - - - - 400

Total, 4401

r particulars respecting the above application may be made to Mr. Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. aker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, will sell the same.

A. C. MONT GOMERIE.
ork, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

BOARDING HOUSE.

FEW Gentlemen can be accomodated with BOARD LODGING. Enquire at office.

Land for Sale.

IX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, sisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 he 6th concession, and No. n the seventh concession, to old together or separate.

ery easy terms of payment be given. For particulars, uire at this Office.

ork, 1st Feb. 1819- tf—5.

NOTICE.

S the Partnership now carried on under the Firm of QUETTON ST ORGE, & Co. will expire on the 5th day ecember next, it is requested that ersons indebted to the said Firm will forward and close their accounts, re before the first day of January and those having demands against Firm, to present their accounts for ment.

siness will, however, be carried on e same House upon a new arrangeent, which will be made known before day, for the information of the pubnd the friends so long accustomed al with them.

ork, Nov. 15th 1819- 48—tf.

be Sold by Auction,

N the sixteenth day of March next unless previously disposed of by priContract, the House and premises ILLIAM FIRTH Esq. situate in , Upper Canada, consisting of two bounded on the north by King-t, on the south by market street and e east by York street, at the genteel f the town; for several years past ouse has been occupied by the Leure during its season. The dimenand number of its apartments, the cellars, stables &c. render it a desirable purchase either for a prigentleman's family, or for an Inn e first class. The title Deeds can ew and terms agreed on at the office e subscriber, in York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ork, 1st Oct. 1819. 41 tf.

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE

r Dollars per annum; when sent by Post, Dollars and a Half. The Subscriptions to d in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of ry. Subscribers receiving their Papers by d give 2 or 3 months notice, should they to discontinue their subscription: Country ribers, who send to the office for their Pa who discontinue their subscription, are re- to send notice to that effect, and pay up ears, otherwise they will still be considerSubscribers and charged accordingly.— ditor is obliged to insist upon this condi- several Subscribers neglecting, frequent- many months, to send for their Papers, accumulate to an inconvenient degree, become, it not paid for, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

er Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the es for Advertisements in this Gazette:

	first ins.	each sub't
nes and under,	5s 6d	7 1-2d
ines and under, do	7 6d	1s 0d

ove 14 lines, four pence per line the first ion, and five pence per line for each sub- nt insertion. Advertisements sent without n directions, inserted until forbidden in sent to the Office (or mentioned to the r personally) and charged accordingly— directed to be put in larger type than or , they will be charged according to the er of lines the usual sized letter would oc- in the same space.

AGENTS.

urlap, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
atson, Esq.	*Perth.*
nes, Esq.	*Brockville.*
camley, Esq.	*Kingston.*
cNabb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
r Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
thergill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
ooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
cCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
ss, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
rwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
ads, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
lson, Esq.	*Amherstburgh.*

NTED AND PUBLISHED FOR
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Com. Hardy's squadron was at Madeira the 19th Sept. It then consisted of the Vengeur and Superb, 74's, and Hyperion 36. They will land Mr. Thornton at the Brazils, and proceed to their destination.

A motion has been unsuccessfully made in the Court of Chancery to re-lease from arrest Don Luis Lopez de Mendez, Agent of the Venezuelean Government, on the complaint of Wm. Duncan Campbell, for an alleged sum of £3000 for supplies furnished the Venezuelean Revolutionists on the application of Don Luis.—The Court declined interfering, as it might imply a recognition of the government above mentioned. That Government has, however, acknowledged the debt & promised payment.

Mr. Carlisle, the bookseller, has been sentenced to three years imprisonment, and to pay a fine of £1500 for blasphemy in publishing Paine's Age of Reason.

Mr. Carlisle, while on trial for publishing Paine's Age of Reason, read the whole book in his defence; and his wife had his trial published, and the Age of Reason thus introduced in it. The original and interdicted book sold at 7s. 6d. The trial &c. for about 1s. 3d. This evasion of the object of the law, could not be tolerated without extreme absurdity—accordingly a prosecution was commenced against Mrs. Carlisle, for printing this pamphlet, which was, moreover, entitled "The Mock Trial of R. Carlisle."

A matrimonial alliance is on the tapis between the second son of a Nobleman of high rank, and the amiable and accomplished daughter of a wealthy jeweller & silversmith. Report says, the fortune of the fair lady will exceed £20,000 per annum.

A Hamburg paper mentions that a large barque, partly filled with *arsenic*, had sunk in one of the largest canals of that city, and that great apprehensions were entertained lest the accident might be attended with dangerous consequences by poisoning the water.

November 20.

The ten Royal Veteran Battalions have been filled up to 1000 men each, from the half-pay list.

Sir Francis Burdett has been indicted for seditious writings.

The Courier contradicts the report that Sir Philip Broke is to supercede Gen Lowe, as Governor of St. Helena The latter will retire from ill health.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1,

The operations of the Reformers, or Radicals as they are called, have had a serious effect on our commercial operations. It has checked the manufactures in a very considerable degree. The disturbances have now subsided; and it is understood that things are reverting to their usual course.—The country has been in a truly distressing state; but all ideas of any great political revolution taking place, is scouted among the rational part of the community; and any open attempt of the kind would, I am convinced, be immediately put down by the weight and influence of the country; and the radicals are now quarrelling among themselves."

Another letter says, "The Collector of this port has refused to permit the landing of Paine's bones, being a contraband article."

"We regret to announce the failure of a respectable American house here."

Latest from India.—Calcutta papers to the 31st July have been received here. They contain very little information of interest. The Dutch have taken possession of Padang, (Sumatra) & have doubled the export and import duties.

An insurrection had taken place in Santa Maura, one of the Ionian Islands—it commenced in resistance to a tax. At the last date the military force had not been able to suppress it—but reinforcements had been sent.—Apprehensions were entertained that the insurgent spirit may extend to the other islands.

Accounts from Vienna state, that the Supplementary Congress, as it is called, was to assemble at Vienna, for the purpose of being formally opened on the 10th of November, and the first conference is to take place on the 20th. This Congress, we are told, has for its object to concert the means of carrying into effect all such measures as may be necessary to repress "the last remains of that demagogical effervescence which menaces the tranquility of nations." Its first measures will, it is said, have for their object the means of surveillance over the students at the Universities.

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LONDON, Dec. 5.

The following is an extract of a letter from Manchester, received this morning.

Manchester, Dec. 1.—I have just heard that Walker and Knight have this morning been arrested on a warrant of Col. Hargreave's as an active Magistrate residing near Burnley, and the charge against them is understood to be High Treason, committed in the part they took at the meeting held at Hyberglum Eaves on the 15th ult. when a large part of the persons assembled went armed, as is shown in one of the last papers laid before Parliament."

Of the plates of the new bank-notes, to prevent forgery, is a very small miniature portrait of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, most admirably executed in the chalk manner, and from the plates being of the newly discovered prepared steel, at least *two hundred thousand* impressions can be worked off without scarcely any injury to the engraving.

Morning Paper.]

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Germany.—The Congress at Vienna is shortly to be opened. Notwithstanding the rumors in circulation with regard to the intentions of the Great Powers, as affecting the little States, the Diet, it appears, is so constituted as to allow the majority of votes in favor of the Small Powers. Invitations have been given to Frankfort and other free cities, to send Representatives to the Congress, to assemble at Vienna.

Spain.—It is asserted that Sir Henry Wellesley has repeated to the Duke of San Fernando, the observations he delivered to his predecessor in office, recommending the adoption of a constitution suited to the increased knowledge of the age, the abolition of the Inquisition, and the release and recal of the Cortes Deputies, as measures now demanded by the situation of Spain.

Denmark.—Accounts from Copenhagen say, that new troubles broke out in that capital and at Elsineur on the 28th ult. About nine at night, crowds assembled in the squares, and from thence proceeded to break the windows of the Jews, whom they even threatened to exterminate.—They were particularly violent against the Jewish bankers, Meyer & Frier; but patroles of hussars, and the agents of police, soon succeeded in restoring order. The measures resorted to, in order to suppress the former tumult, were again declared to be in full force. The scarlet fever had carried off a number of children in Denmark. Trade was still depressed and languid.

Flanders.—On the 2d of November, in the afternoon, a red or reddish colored rain fell at Blackenburg and Dixmude, in Flanders. The following night the same happened at Scherveningen. Such phenomena have been frequently observed, but no satisfactory chymical analysis of the coloring matter has yet been made public.

Mediterranean.—Advices from Malta state, General Sir T. Maitland sailed from thence on the 12th of Oct. in the Glasgow frigate, in consequence of accounts of great discontent and mutinous proceedings at Santa Maura.

Africa.—According to accounts received from the Coast of Barbary, the Regencies have given an entirely unsatisfactory answer to the demands of Admiral Freemantle and Admiral Jurier, who went, with a combined English & French squadron, to insist on the renunciation of piracy. The plague has ceased at Algiers, but still rages at Tunis, where it has carried of 60,000 persons.

Letters dated 4th Aug. have just been received from the Cape of Good Hope. At that period the colony was entirely freed from their troublesome neighbors, the Caffres, who had retreated across the river that separates their territory from that of the Cape. Government, we are informed, have ordered the 21st regiment of light dragoons from India to the Cape, which, if the intelligence is correct, will completely secure the settlers from the future inroads of the Caffres.—By the aid of Cavalry, they may always be driven off before there has been time to effect any extensive mischief.

China.—Interesting advices have been received from China, through Mr. Milne, of the London Missionary Society, resident there. That extensive empire is greatly agitated, and apparently on the eve of revolution; the country is filled with secret societies which numerous executions cannot put down; one hundred per month are executed in the single province of Canton. The names of some of the societies are ludicrous enough, viz; White Jackets, Red Beards, and Short Swords! A dreadful earthquake and famine, lately occurred in China, and which the superstitious natives consider as portending the fall of the present dynasty.

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Sir Massch Lopez has been sentenced to pay a fine of £1000, and be imprisoned two years, for bribery at an election.

Fifty-nine editions of the Scriptures, consisting of 270,000 copies, are now printing by the Bible Society.

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Accounts have been received from the Hecla and Griper employed on the Northern Expedition. They had reached the 82d degree of latitude, as far north as Capt. Ross was able to penetrate. It seemed to be the opinion of the present voyagers, that there is no passage out of Baffin's Bay. But they have determined to pass the winter there, and prosecute their inquiries in the spring.

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LONDON, Nov. 2.

The net receipts of the late grand Musical Festival at Edinburgh, which are to be appropriated to charitable purposes, amount to full *thirteen thousand pounds.*

The paintings of students, who are candidates for the gold and silver medals, given by the Royal Academy, for the best works executed by them in the several schools of painting, sculpture, architecture, the antique and living models, were delivered on yesterday evening for the judgement of the President and general assembly of Royal Academicians. It is rather remarkable that the gold medal, for an original historical picture, has not been given for the last six or eight years. The subjects for the historical pictures are *The Cave of Despair*, from Spencer's *Fairy Queen*; that of the Models, *Jacob wrestling with the Angel*; and the architecture design, *Pliny's Villa at the Laurentinum.*

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LONDON, Nov. 14.

Fire at Whitechapel.—The flames were first discovered by a watchman, issuing from a wing of the extensive premises of Messrs. Severne, King and Company, Sugar-Bakers. These premises were *nine stories high*, were very recently built of the finest brick, and *cover more than an acre of ground*; the walls were in some places three feet thick, strengthened by iron bars run through from the inside; the doors and windows frames were cast iron, and all the flues were lined with the same metal to prevent accidents. The surrounding neighbourhood consists principally in old buildings, not higher at the most than three stories. As soon as the fire was discovered, messengers were dispatched for engines; but before their arrival the whole premises were in flames, and the three surrounding streets (Union, Hollywell, and Mulberry streets) were so full of smoke and flames, as to preclude the possibility of bringing an engine near enough to play upon the warehouses—consequently they abandoned them to their fate and directed all their attention to the houses most in danger. The neighbourhood for a quarter of a mile round, wears the appearance of desolation, the warehouses look very much like the ruins of an old castle. Rumour assigns various causes for the fire, but the following is the most probable.—Messrs. Severne and King had a quantity of oil on the premises for the purpose of trying an experiment on the sugar, some of which it is supposed took fire by some means at present unknown. The whole damage will exceed £300,000.

A curious discovery was made a few days ago in the neighbourhood of Whitby. As some men were passing along the rock on the sea coast, they discovered, about two miles south of the town, a man in a cavity of the rock above them, apparently at work. It struck his observers, that he was about no good, and that he must be either engaged in smuggling, or in the fabrication of base coin. Under these impressions they deemed it proper to give information to the Excise, and no time was lost in making the necessary search. A neat little room was soon found cut in the rock; it contained a fire-place and cast metal stove, with the apparatus used in distilling spirit, but no liquor was found.

—

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The following circular letter has been issued by the Provost of Glasgow, calling upon the citizens to enroll themselves for military service in case of necessity.

"The present alarming situation of this part of the country makes it generally apprehended that it may become necessary to call for the active aid of the loyal and well disposed part of the community, to suppress the attempts of the turbulent and disaffected.

"Circumstances may occur which may render the removal of a large part or the whole of the regular military force quite indispensable, and, in such case, the city would be left without any protection whatever.

"In this situation it has been judged proper to call for a pledge of service from every individual who can afford, without pay, to take up arms in defence of his King and country—of the peace and tranquility of this city—and of his own life and property.

H. MONTEITH, Provost.

Glasgow, Nov. 15, 1819."

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PARIS, Nov. 29.

This day his Majesty repaired in state to the Legislative Palace, and opened the sessions of the Chambers, by a speech from the throne. The affairs of France are represented in the speech as being in the most auspicious situation; and the information was received by animated tears.

He congratulated the Chambers upon the favorable termination of the negociations with the Holy See; upon the evident progress which was apparent in the trade, agriculture and fine arts, and upon the amelioration in the finances. He concluded his speech with recommending that the elections should be disencumbered with the annual action of parties; & that he should present laws for their confirmation which will give permanent security to all the interests guaranteed by the charter. [*A 5th part of the Chamber of Deputies has been annually renewed by election.—It is now proposed to have the Chamber elected at the same time, and for five years.*]

When the members were called to take their oaths, before the king, the Abbe Gregoire, though returned a deputy, was not called.

The Bordelois, discovery ship, has after a voyage of three years and a half, arrived in Bordeaux. This ship has traversed the Pacific Ocean, and collected at the Sandwich Islands some interesting accounts respecting the fate of the unfortunate La Peyrouse and his companions, which will probably be soon published.

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The receipts of Drury-Lane Theatre on Monday evening, when Kean made his first appearance for the season in Richard the Third, exceeded £660!

Dr. Watson, the Radical, is accused of offering to sell his silence—and Mr. Hunt of appropriating to his own use £5 subscription money.

The Bank Charter, which is engraved on the plates for the new Bank of England Notes, is contained in a space not exceeding that of a sibilling.

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Ten ships are engaged to convey emigrants from England to the Cape of Good Hope, where they are to form a settlement at Algoa Bay. We hope soon to hear that a paper in the English language is published there. How such settlements might flourish if a free trade with all nations was allowed!

The London papers say that Com. Broke, (who commanded the Shannon in the battle with the Chesapeake,) is appointed Governor of St. Helena; and Admiral Lambert, the Naval Commander on that station, vice Gov. Lowe and Ad. Plampin. Another paper doubts the appointment of Com. B.

A Court of Aldermen in London on the 6th of Nov. voted to prosecute Alderman Waithman, now a member of Parliament, Mr. Sheriff Parkins, Mr. Halcombe, Mr. Bumstead, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Fearon, the traveller, Mr. Stevens, & Mr. Hunt, for a tumult at Guildhall and obstructing the election of Lord Mayor. At a Livery Meeting this proceeding has been protested against.

Legible Writing.—The Grand Duke of Baden, as issued an ordinance enjoining all public functionaries in his dominions, who sign their names in an illegible manner, through *affectation*, to write them in future so that they can be read, under the pain of having any document illegibly signed, thrown back on their hands.

An English Giant, a youth 18 years of age and near 6 feet high; a German Dwarf, 37 years of age and 33 inches high; and an English Giantess, nearly 7 feet high, only 16 years of age, all said to be well proportioned, are advertised to be seen at Liverpool.

Wild fowl are this year so numerous on the coast of Hampshire, that the river between Hurst Castle and Lymington, is literally shaded with geese, and they are selling at Milford and New Haven at 2s. 6d. each. Widgeons at 2s. a couple.

London Paper.]

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An interesting case, in substance as follows, is shortly to come on before the Preliminary Court at Amsterdam: Louis Bonaparte, while he was King of Holland, had purchased the magnificent seat of Mr. Hope, the banker at Harlem.—Being obliged to quit his throne, he could not enjoy this private property. The present King of the Netherlands, at his entrance into the kingdom, took possession of the palace of Mr. Hope, as being a demesne of the Crown. On the first remonstrance of Louis Bonaparte, the Sovereign showed a desire to make an amicable arrangement, and offered to the ancient possessor, first 200,000 florins, and afterwards 300,000. Though the latter sum was pretty nearly the value of the estate, Louis refused it, as insufficient. The Ex-King then caused a consultation to be held by some distinguished lawyers—the majority of whom decided in favour of their sovereign; the minority, consisting of three members, decided in favour of the ex-King. This affair is going to be brought before the tribunal of the first instance in Amsterdam. Louis Bonaparte has chosen for his counsel, Dr. Mayer, one of the first lawyers in the Netherlands, and the author of some excellent works. The question to be proved before the tribunal will be, whether Louis Bonaparte paid for this palace out of his own private fortune and whether, in 1813, at the time of the installation of his Majesty, he was still in possession of this estate, or whether the Imperial Administration which had succeeded him, had not appropriated it and united it with the demesnes of the Crown? In the first place, the palace would be the private property of Louis Bonaparte; in the second, the King would owe nothing to the former possessor.

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The following is a correct return of ships building, and ordered to be built in the several dock yards:—

Total—of 120 guns, 1 of 106, 2 of 104, 5 of 84, 1 of 80, 6 of 74, 5 of 60, 1 of 50, 20 of 46, 13 of 38, 1 of 20, 22 sloops of 10, 6 bombs, 2 cutters.—Grand Total, 100.

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The British ship Charles, bound to Hamburg, has been seized at Cronnes, for having 98 specie dollars on board, and it was supposed would be condemned.

The Centaur, 74, has been brought in England.—21 Warrant officers have to proceed in the Phaeton, to join the fleet on the Canada Lakes.—Rear Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Blackwood is appointed Commander in Chief in the Indian Seas, his flag on board the Leander, 50.

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LONDON, Dec. 2.

The following is the substance of the bill to prevent training and military exercises:—

After stating in the preamble, that "in some parts of the United Kingdom, many clandestinely and unlawfully assembled, have practised military training and exercise, to the great terror and alarm of his Majesty's peaceable and loyal subjects, and the imminent danger of the public peace," it goes on to enact, that all meetings and assemblies of persons for the purpose of training or drilling themselves, or of being trained or drilled to the use of arms, or for the purpose of practising military exercise, movements or evolutions, without any lawful authority from his Majesty, or the Lieutenant of any county or riding, or of any stewartry, by commission or otherwise, so doing, shall be, and the same are hereby prohibited, as dangerous to the peace and security of his Majesty's liege subjects and of his Government; and every person who shall be present at or attend any such meeting or assembly, for the purpose of training and drilling any other person or persons to the use of arms, or the practice of military exercise, movements or evolutions, or who shall train or drill any other person or persons to the use of arms, or the practice of military exercise, movements or evolutions, or who shall aid or assist therein, legally convicted thereof, shall be liable to be transported for any term not exceeding seven years, or to be punished by imprisonment not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the Court, in which such conviction shall be had.

Every person who shall attend or be present at any such meeting or assembly as aforesaid, for the purpose of being, or who shall at any such meeting or assembly be trained or drilled to the use of arms, or the practice of military exercise, movements or evolutions, being legally convicted thereof, shall be liable to be punished by imprisonment, not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the Court in which said conviction shall be had."

The second clause enacts, that it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, or peace officer, or any person acting in their aid or assistance, to disperse such training parties, and to commit or bail to suit the individuals composing them.

By another clause, persons so apprehended are required to plead, and proceed to trial forthwith, unless the trial is postponed by the Court, on sufficient ground shewn.

Any action against a Magistrate for any thing done under this Act must be commenced within three months after the fact committed; and double costs are awarded to the Defendant, if the Plaintiff fails in establishing his case.

This act may be repealed or altered this Session.

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Search of Arms Bill.

The preamble of this bill states, that arms and weapons of various sorts have been collected, and are kept in various parts of the kingdom, for purposes dangerous to the public, and that it is expedient that Justices of the Peace should be authorized and empowered to obtain such ancient *arms*, it is therefore enacted, that upon the information, on oath, of one or more credible witnesses, Justices may issue warrants to search for and seize arms thus sworn to be kept for such dangerous purposes, and, in case admission is refused, power is given to the constable to *enter by force, by day or by night, in any such house*, or place whatsoever, and to detain, or cause to be detained, in safe custody, in such place as the said Justice of the Peace shall appoint and direct, the arms so found and seized as aforesaid, unless the owner thereof shall prove to the satisfaction of such Justice, that such arms or weapons were not kept for any purpose dangerous to the public peace.

The next clause gives the power of appeal to the Quarter Sessions, for the restitution of such arms.

The third clause authorises the arrest, the detention and holding to bail of all persons found carrying arms under suspicious circumstances.

The fourth clause gives a concurrent jurisdiction to all Justices of counties affected by the bill.

The Sheriff Depute of Scotland is, in the next clause, invested with similar powers.

Actions against Justices, constables, &c. for acts done in pursuance of this statute, must be brought within three months—the venue must be local, and in case of verdict for Defendant, or judgment on demurrer, Plaintiff must pay double costs.

A similar limitation holds with regard to Scotland, with the difference merely of allowing treble costs against the pursuer, inc se of the failure of his suit.

The act extends to the counties of Lancaster, Chester, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Stafford, Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, Cumberland, Northumber-

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A similar limitation holds with regard to appeals, with the difference merely of allowing treble costs against the party in case of the failure of his suit.

The act extends to the counties of Chester, Chester, the West Riding of York, Stafford, Derby, Leicester, Durham, Cumberland, Northumberland, Renfrew and Lanarks, and such other counties as, upon representation made by the Justices at Quarter or General Sessions, or by any general meeting of the Lieutenancy, shall, by Royal Proclamation, be declared to be disturbed.—

The operation of the act may be restricted or extended by the King in Council.

A blank is left for the duration of the Act.

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The London Courier of the 31 inst. states, that on the perceeding evening, there were very interesting debates in both Houses of Parliament. In the House of Lords, the bills for the seizure of arms and the prevention and punishment of drilling and training, were severally read a second time without a division. Lord Sidmouth on the occasion, observed, that "since the papers were laid upon the table all the information received from the quarters referred to, decidedly proved that the training to the use of arms had materially increased and extended, and that arms to a considerable amount had also recently been procured." In the House of Commons, the bill on seditious meetings was read a second time, and the question was pressed to a division, when the numbers were—ayes, 351—noes, 128; majority, 223. The Courier adds, that the opposition had 22 votes less than on either of their former divisions.

A change of ministry in France has recently taken place. Count de Cazes is prime minister, and the French ambassador at the court of St. James is appointed minister of war. The London Times remarks that the new ministers are all repectable men; and that the new minister of war "is in the highest degree popular, both with the army, and beyond its limits."

The London Gazette of the 13th contains an order for the Court's going into mourning for Charles IV. late King of Sardinia.

All the English officers in foreign countries have been ordered to join their respective corps and regiments without delay.

Sandt, the murderer of the celebrated Kotzebue, is stated to have been recovered from the wounds which he inflicted on himself, and is soon to be brought to trial. He has arrived at Mentz.

Strong gates are making for the several entrances to Chester Castle: and 20 pieces of cannon have been mounted on the castle.

The Court of King's Bench has granted rule for a criminal information against the high Constable of Coventry, for having dispersed, "with circumstances of violence," a meeting of the people for the discussion of political grievances.

On the 6th of November Lord Sidmouth issued a circular to the several Lord Lieutenants, calling their attention to the cannon which are lying about throughout the Kingdom, and which are private property. Lord Sidmouth directs that immediate steps be taken for rendering such cannon useless, or for removing them to a place of security.

The regular Prussian army consists of the following troops. Guards, 17,903; infantry, 104,712; cavalry, 19,232; artillery, 13, 718; total, 157,370. The whole of the landwehr consists of 438,237 men, in 289 battalions and 276 squadrons.

Extracts from the Prince Regent's Speech:

"I regret to have been under the necessity of calling you together at this period of the year: but the seditious practices so long prevalent in some of the manufacturing districts of the country, have been continued with increased activity since you were last assembled in Parliament.

"They have led to proceedings incompatible with the public tranquility and with the peaceful habits of the industrious classes of the community; and a spirit is now fully manifested, utterly hostile to the Constitution of this Kingdom, aiming not only at the change of those political institutions which have hitherto constituted the pride and security of this country, but at the subversion of the rights of property and of all order in society.

"I have given directions that the necessary information on this subject be laid before you—and I feel it to be my indispensable duty to press on your immediate attention the consideration of such measures as may be requisite for the counteraction and suppression of a system, which if not effectually checked, must bring confusion and ruin on the nation.

"The necessity of affording protection to the lives and property of his majesty's loyal subjects, has compelled me to make some addition to our military force; but I have no doubt you will be of opinion that the arrangements for this purpose have been effected in the manner likely to be the least burthensome to the country.

"Although the revenue has undergone some fluctuation since the close of the last session of Parliament, I have the satisfaction of being able to inform you it appears to be again in a course of progressive improvement.

"Upon the loyalty of the great body of the people I have the most confident reliance; but it will require your utmost vigilance and exertion, collectively and individually, to check the dissemination of the doctrines of Treason and impiety, and to impress upon the minds of all classes of his majesty's subjects, that it is from the cultivation of the principles of Religion, and from a just subordination to lawful authority, that we can alone expect the continuance of that divine favour and protection which have hitherto been so signally experienced by this Kingdom."

On the 24th of Nov. in the British House of Commons, the address to the Prince Regent, echoing his speech, was debated, and the speeches occupy ten columns in the Times. An amendment, proposed by Mr. Tierney, was negatived. The yeas on it were 150, the nays 381. Lord Castlereagh supported his speech, by laying on the table a great number of letters relative to the internal state of the nation.

On motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne in the House of Lords, Nov. 30, for an inquiry into the causes of the distresses in the manufacturing districts; supported by lord Erskine and earl Grey—lord Grenville opposed it warmly. Yeas 47, nays 178. Majority against the motion 131.

A similar motion was brought forward in the House of Commons on the same evening by lord Althorpe, and the motion was seconded by Col. Davies. Mr. Bathurst opposed the motion. Sir. M. W. Ridley contended that the call for inquiry from every part of the kingdom made it imperative on the House to refer the papers to a committee. The other speakers were, Mr. Long Wellesley, Mr. Knnaiard, lord Lascelles, lord Milton, and several other members. The House divided, and there appeared for the motion 150—against 523—majority, 173.

Mr. Canning has taken part in some of the interesting debates in Parliament—but at the last date was confined with the gout.

The Address of the House of Lords was presented on the 25th.

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LONDON Nov. 5.

The young Prince Hohenzollern, while lately fencing with the Prince of Tour and Taxis, was seized with a fit of apoplexy, of which he expired in a few minutes afterwards.

The piratical brig William, Captain Christopher Delano, has been taken by H. M. ship Spey, and carried into Malta—the master and all the crew in irons except the steward, who escaped. It is said she had plundered an American and Portuguese vessel, and that a quantity of doubloons were found on board of her. They were to be tried for piracy on the 26th November.

Sir Thomas Hardy's squadron (the Vengeur, Superb, 75, and Hyperion, 36) was at Madeira Sept. 10. A letter from an officer says—"We proceed to Rio Janerio immediately with the ambassador, Mr. Thornton, but we do not know our further destination, nor the object of our going out—we are prepared with every thing necessary for war, and to get the ship in the highest fighting condition, we have plenty of exercise at the guns every day."

Letters have been received from Mogadore, dated the 28th of Sept. which mention, that the plague which had been for some time in the vicinity, had at length broken out in that town. We are happy to add, however, that the deaths at that period were only three or four each day, and that it was then confined to the Moors, none of the Christians or Jews having fallen victims to the pestilence.

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PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 2.

On Wednesday the Redpole brig of war, Capt. J. D. Evance, arrived from St. Helena station, after a passage of 50 days, having left the island on the 9th of September. She brought despatches from Sir Hudson Low and Admiral Plampin, and a mail. The following is an extract from a letter:

ST. HELENA, August 7.

"The Redpole proceeds to England immediately. As neither this vessel nor the Dotterel, which sailed before, has served longer than two years, it is supposed to be intended that they shall both finish their term of service on the home station. We understand Bonaparte is in better spirits than he has been for some time; his health much as usual. Whatever others, of any rank or station residing here, may affect to state concerning him, be assured very little is certainly known. He has so long imposed a seclusive life upon himself, that he appears to have at length obtained all the habits of a confirmed recluse. He had become so entirely abstracted even from the distant view of those whose duty it was to make a daily report of his being alive, that it became necessary to inform him, that if he did not voluntarily afford the officer on duty an opportunity to certify the fact required from him, namely, that he was alive, there would be a necessity of the officer's making a daily personal visit to him for that purpose.—He has since relaxed in his manners in this respect, and has been out of his house a little. The new house building for him is expected to be finished in about nine months. The Island is generally healthy.

An Abstract is in the press of all the most useful information relative to the United States of America, and the British colonies of Canada, the Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, and Van Dieman's Island; exhibiting at one view the comparative advantages and disadvantages each country offers for emigration; collected from the most valuable and recent publications with notes and observations, by Wm. Kingdon, jun.

Mr. James Ramsaw, copper-plate printer, Fetter-lane, has received the Silver medal of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, for an improved plan of copper-plate printing, by the use of steam in the place of charcoal fires, the effluvia of which are so injurious to the health of the workmen, and at the same time subject to many accidents by fire,—as by the old process, each man works over a charcoal fire, without any chimney to carry off the vapour arising from the burning charcoal. Thirteen of those fires he formerly had in his work-shop and one seacoal fire or stove in his drying-room, fourteen fires in the whole: but, by this new process, the use of the thirteen charcoal fires is suspended.

A Description of the Chemical Apparatus and Instruments employed in Operative and Experimental Chemistry, with sixteen quarto copper plates, is preparing by Mr. Fred. Accum.

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Vinegar from Wood.—This new and useful article of commerce we wish to point out to our readers, as not yet sufficiently known, and but lately brought to great perfection." It is made in the large way at an establishment at Battersea belonging to Dr. Bollman, 139, Sloane-street, Chelsea, of one uniform strength of fifty degrees by the new Excise antometer.

The of the above strength admits of being diluted with seven waters, or mixed, one part of acid with seven parts of water, which will reduce it to the strength of common distilled vinegar; it is then well qualified for pickling vegetables and fish; the latter particularly, is found to be preserved longer with this vinegar, and to eat firmer and better, than with any other. This acid is bright and colourless as water; but it readily takes any colour or flavour and when coloured and flavoured, to give it a fruit taste. At the establishment, it makes an excellent vinegar for the table use, when diluted with five or six waters, and then its colour is like white wine: it has not the malt flavour, but it is superior to it in taste, with this additional quality, that it will keep for any length of time, in any climate, without losing its strength, or becoming ropy and thick, or mothery, as it is generally termed. At sea it is particularly useful for the scurvy; and for all medical purposes, it answers the uses of the best distilled vinegar, and makes the *ammonia acetata* in great perfection. Also for surgical purposes, where often a more concentrated vinegar is required than is found in the shops, it is eminently useful.

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FROM THE UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24th.

From Cadiz.—We learn from Capt. Macey, of the ship Edward, in 47 days from Cadiz, that the new Queen of Spain, Amelia, of Saxony, arrived at Madrid on the 19th of October, and was received with great and splendor. It was a report at Cadiz, and we only mention it as such, that a treaty offensive and defensive had been entered into between Great Britain and Spain. The former promises to assist the latter in warding off all attacks upon the Floridas. In consideration of which, she is to be permitted to introduce cotton fabrics in Spain, and her colonies. The expedition for South America was to sail from Cadiz the first of January. British ships were preferred to American, when any freight offered, on account, it was said, of two American vessels having been lately captured by the patriots, bound from Cadiz to Vera Cruz. The deaths, which had averaged upwards of 100 daily, for 2 weeks before capt. Macy sailed, had diminished to from 60 to 80 a day. The whole number of deaths were computed at 5000, and 6000 remained sick in the hospitals.

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FROM LOWER-CANADA.

HALIFAX, N. S. Nov. 12.

To His Excellency Lieutenant General the Right Honorable GEORGE Earl of DALHOUSIE, Baron Dalhousie, of Dalhousie Castle, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over His Majesty's Provinces of Lower Canada, Upper-Canada, Nova Scotia, and New-Brunswick, and the Islands of Prince Edward & Cape Breton, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

His Majesty's Council beg leave to offer you their cordial congratulations, upon your Appointment to the exalted and important Trust of Governor General of His Majesty's North American Dominions.

The ability, impartiality, and integrity which your Lordship has evinced in the administration of the Government of Nova Scotia, enable us to appreciate the favour which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has bestowed upon his Majesty's Subjects, in North America, by committing the Charge of their Rights and Interests to Your Lordship.

The unwearied pains which your Lordship has taken to make yourself acquainted with the state of this Province, the exertions you have made to understand and to advance its best interests; the attention which you have afforded to the application of all classes of His Majesty's subjects, under your Government, and the readiness with which you have endeavoured to relieve their wants, are certain indications of the benefits which our Fellow Subjects in the Canadas will derive from your Lordship's immediate superintendence and command.

While we rejoice at every mark of the royal favor which is conferred upon a nobleman so justly entitled to our warmest affections; we lament, that this event will remove your Lordship from Nova Scotia & deprive us of a Governor, under whose administration we have lived in harmony and happiness. We will not, however permit our personal feelings to diminish the warmth of our congratulations upon this occasion; and we beg leave to assure your Lordship, that we shall ever rejoice at any event that may extend your power of doing good, or contribute to your welfare and happiness; and that, wherever you go, you will carry with you the esteem, respect and affection, of His Majesty's Council of this Province.

(Signed) S. S. BLOWERS, P.S.
For and in behalf of His Majesty's Council.

Council Chamber, Halifax, }
November 23, 1819. }

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ANSWER.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council,

I Receive this Address from you with the utmost satisfaction and pleasure.

I receive it as a most honorable testimony of my conduct, expressed by those who have had the best means of judging of the motives and principles upon which I have acted. It is a testimony which I shall feel proud in presenting to my Sovereign, as a proof that I have faithfully and zealously done my duty; and on which I might rest a hope of receiving His Majesty's approbation.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been most graciously pleased to raise me to still higher honour, and still more important duties; in these I shall continue the course which you have approved here; and the sentiments expressed in your Address shall be the guide of my public life.

If my time has been spent among you with any advantage to the country, it has also passed in uninterrupted happiness to myself. My residence must now be removed from hence; but, be assured that no change can diminish the warm interest I shall ever take in the welfare and prosperity of Nova Scotia.

(Signed,) DALHOUSIE.

Government House, Nov. 24th, 1819.

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A man of the name of Mitchel, a notorious offender, from the States, a woman, and young girl, were yesterday evening taken into custody, the woman for passing, and the man for bringing into Quebec, and having in his custody ten dollar counterfeit notes, of the Quebec Bank. Another man, who had passed some, and was taken hold of, contrived to make his escape. The counterfeits are imitations of the *latter-printed* notes; but are engraved, or *plate-printed*, instead of being letter-printed. The names that are written on the true bills, are also engraved on the false ones. In the counterfeits there is a fine hair stroke running from the top of the strong part of the X, in the right hand corner, expressive of ten, which is not in the true notes. The counterfeits are made payable to J. Wilson, in which the bottom of the strokes of the W. are much more open than in the true notes, forming ovals. The right arm of the T. is considerably longer than the left. A close examination of them cannot fail of leading to detection. It is supposed that only about ten or twelve have been put into circulation, as the man who brought them arrived only yesterday.

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Burglary.—A daring attempt at robbery was made, last Sunday morning between the hours of 4 and 5, at the dwelling house of Mr. Andrew Allan, Notre Dame street. Mr. Allan, having several times during the night heard a noise in the passage which separates his house from that of Mrs. Lukin, rose at length from his bed, went to the back part of the house, and looking out of a window from the attic story, perceived a man stealing with cautious steps from the inner gate of the passage (which, as well as the outer one he had succeeded in forcing) towards the cellar window, through which he crept, feet foremost; but, upon Mr. Allan demanding in a loud voice his business there he sprung back through it with agility, darted through the gate, and made off. The family being alarmed and a candle lighted, Mr. A. descended to the first floor and found, to his surprise, the trap-door, leading to the cellar, open. Upon going below he discovered that the villain must have been there several times in the course of the night, as the cellar window had been removed by breaking four of the panes, and a whole partition of boards taken down in order to gain access to that part of the cellar communicating with the apartments above. An operation which must have occupied a considerable time and required no small labour to effect. In the confusion of his retreat, the villain had left behind his hat, glove, shoe and stick that, from its peculiarity of formation, seemed to have been contrived for the purpose of burglary—the shoe fortunately led to his detection and apprehension; on being brought round to several shoemakers, it was recognized as the fellow of one which a servant man of Mr. McDonell had left to get matched, saying that he had lost the other in a Christmas frolic. He was accordingly apprehended and avowed the fact. We have omitted to mention that he stole a hat out of Mr. Allan's parlour, in order to replace his own which he had lost in the cellar. Some time before his apprehension, he had the audacity to enter Mr. Allan's shop, in hopes of recovering by stealth the articles he had left behind him in his flight.—*Com. Cour.*

—

From the Kingston Chronicle.

We deem it our duty to put the public on their guard against counterfeit gold coins, which seem to have been pretty generally introduced into circulation.—We have heard of several unsuspecting persons having been imposed on—and have ourselves seen a spurious double Louis d'or, the sort of money principally counterfeited. On close inspection, the fraud may be easily detected. The piece bears the date of 1790—is about 56 grains lighter than the standard weight, badly milled, and of a larger size than the good coin. The Head of Louis 16th, the device, &c. are very faintly impressed, and the whole so clumsily executed as to render the imposition apparent to the cautious observer.

—

Upper Canada Gazette.

Lieut. Governor's Office, }
York, 9th Jan. 1820. }

His Excellency the Lieut Governor has been pleased to Grant a Licence to George Baker, of Bath, in the Midland District, Gentleman, at the recommendation of the Medical Board established by law, to practise Physic, Midwifery, and the lesser operations in Surgery.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's office, }
York, 19th Jan. 1820. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, for surveying and laying out a Road and Concessions and Lots, upon the new principle of Survey, to the extent of fifty two square miles, equal to 53,260 acres of land on the tract commonly known by the name of the Mohawk Township in the Bay of Quinty. This Survey to be paid for by a per centage, on the usual terms and conditions, out of the land, surveyed, in any part of the tract not included in the first range of Lots on the Road that is to be surveyed from the front of the second Concession of Thurlow to the front of the second Concession of Richmond.

T. RIDOUT,
Surveyor Gen.

NOTICE.

TO be Sold or Leased, for five or ten years, at public Auction, on the 1st Day of Feb'y 1820, at the Market place in York, by Thomas Mosly, Auctioneer, that well known House & Lot, with all the appurtenances, belonging to Robert Lackie. For terms of payment, inquire of the Subscriber on the premises.—An undisputable Title will be given for the same.

ROBERT LACKIE.

York, 18th January 1820.

YORK ASSEMBLIES.

THE next York Assembly will be held at Forest's Hotel on Thursday the 27th inst.

Those subscribers who have not as yet taken their tickets are requested to call upon the Treasurer for them before that day.

J. B. ROBINSON,
J. P. CATTY. } Managers.

The purity of flour may be easily ascertained by grasping a handful and squeezing it for half a minute, when if laid on the table it will preserve its form, if adulterated it falls down. Another mode to try good flour is to dip the forefinger and thumb into a little sweet oil and take up a small quantity of flour between them, if pure, it may be rubbed for any length of time and will not become adhesive.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Acadian Recorder, Nov. 27.

At a late meeting of the East Hants Agricultural Society, Mr. Wier the Vice President addressed the members in the following

SPEECH :—

GENTLEMEN,

In the history of man we find, that the portion of happiness allotted to him in this life is only to be obtained in a state of society; and that the human race can exist with comfort only in that state. And as happiness is the object that his nature requires him to pursue, and that happiness consists in the gratification of his wants, his efforts are unceasingly directed to the most important of all, viz:—The support of the body—and as it was taken from the earth, so by the productions of the earth it must be supported.

This established truth leads us naturally to conclude, that this is the very first and most essential of all his occupations—to which all others must look for their support. In the progress of time it came to be improved by discoveries in many different branches of science—and by the institution of societies, the successful experiments of individuals were made known to others, and promoted the general interest. In this view alone their advantages were very great and obvious, and led to their formation in this as well as in other arts. From an extraordinary circumstance, Nova Scotia is likely to reap the benefits of this excellent system—which the efforts of Agricola have taught us here to understand and value.

Permit me, now gentlemen, to address you on that subject, for which we are this day assembled.

And, first, I am extremely happy to see so numerous and respectable a body of farmers coming forward with the determination to rescue in some degree Agriculture from the degradation into which it had fallen in this Province.

If it be a fixed truth that by Agriculture we are all supported, it is surely the most noble and important of all employments, and claims the first attention of all classes, as in the discharge of a duty which they owe to God, to man, and to themselves.

We are commanded by our Creator to subdue the earth; and let us here take a view of the arduous task thus enjoined us, and of the cares and duties of the farmer.

First of all the trees of the forest must be removed and every other obstruction, to make way for the tilling of the soil and depositing the seeds. After this first labour, only one white crop can be taken. It must then be left to grass from ten to fifteen years—when a new process is to be commenced, viz: to root out and destroy the stumps, gather and remove the stones, in some places cut drains—all of which must be done before he can introduce the plough to level the cradle hills and convert his fields into arable land.

Having surmounted these formidable difficulties, we are next attacked with numerous tribes of weeds—which are so wonderfully multiplied and propagated by their seeds, that if not carefully extirpated they will contend with the crop, and as I have sometimes seen, get the complete ascendant. On this head I earnestly recommend to you the instructions of Agricola in one of his letters on Weeding.

We have also to collect and put into the ground manures—composed of fossils, earths of different qualities, animal and vegetable substances, and in short all putrescent materials. To understand this branch of his business and to attend to it closely is a leading duty in every farmer, and in Nova Scotia has been shamefully neglected. The principles upon which improvement can be effected are so simple that no man can plead ignorance as an excuse.

The seed is the next object of attention, and it requires all the attention we can bestow.—Like the human body it is subject to many and various diseases—for the cure of which anumber of curious expedients have been tried.—These it is the duty of every farmer to be acquainted with; for if the seed be diseased and light, how can we expect a heavy crop? As a change of seed is of great use, it might do good were the eastern and western Districts to exchange every year—which, with the new importations by the Central Board, would remedy the evils we now complain of.

When we compare the state of the Province with what it might and will be on all these particulars, we are sensibly struck with the difference, and with the wretched state in which we have hitherto stood. We had no idea until lately of what improvement Agriculture was really capable, and that it was connected with the whole circle of the sciences.

But when we turn to the cheering prospects which are now opening upon us, what glad emotions do they not excite! By the efforts of the Secretary of the Provincial Society, all classes are now interested in the first of arts. Every description of men, high and low, rich and poor, are pressing forward with a laudable anxiety to promote the good cause. The dawn of science in this our infant country, is instigating us to a spirit of unity and exertion—whose results, happy and great as they must be, no one can fully estimate. We have every thing to animate us. We have a large field before us—are little encumbered with taxes—have no rents to pay—no tithes—no oppressive poor rates—and what improvements we make will in all likelihood descend to our children. With these considerations before our eyes; under the guidance of men of talents and perseverance; with the aid of improved machinery; with the information which can now be preserved and reduced to scientific principles; and these combined with the spirit which has extended every where, and to this District as much as to any other—I know not what flattering results may not reasonably be expected.

The objects which this Society have to pursue are obvious; and in showing the duties of the farming life, have been partly alluded to. Every man should come to our meetings to think and talk of nothing but Agriculture. If he has made any discovery or experiment, let him describe it to others; and in his turn he will no doubt learn something useful. The knowledge of one man will be no longer confined to himself, but will reach and benefit all—We will thus learn the most speedy and effectual means of clearing the ground, of forming composts, of cleaning our seeds, and of doing all Agricultural operations. In my humble opinion, however, our funds, should be expended, first—to procure the best seeds of corns and grasses: second—to improve by importation, our breed of cattle, horses, sheep and swine—which may be got, many of them, within the Province: third—to obtain the best and approved implements of of husbandry: and fourth—to collect Books treating of these subjects—from which we may get at an easy rate, much valuable information.

It is my earnest hope and belief, that this Society, now regularly and respectably organized, will strive to overtake these several objects as fast as circumstances will permit, and that we shall not be behind hand in the race of emulation. A kind and benevolent Providence has hitherto smiled on our endeavors; and let us with one heart and voice, implore the continuance of his favour and protection.

REMARKS.

This Speech was composed by an old man who has passed the meridian of life; and was delivered at the formation of the East Hant's Agricultural Society. It abounds with such a variety of sprightly images, that were I not in the knowledge of the fact, I would suppose it to be the production of a fervid and youthful fancy. That sort of enthusiasm, which breathes throughout the tenor of the composition, is seldom the attribute of old age; and nothing but an ardour and swell of feeling, and the paramount importance of the subject and occasion, could have lifted him above the simple and unadorned language of ordinary life. No surer proof of the strength and expansion of the agricultural spirit could be adduced than the lively interest which this venerable old man has taken in the conducting of the Society's affairs; and in instituting those experiments, to which the new theory of manures has given rise. Not satisfied with discharging in a scrupulous and conscientious manner, the duties of the vice-presidency, he has constructed his barn on new principles, on purpose to save the urine, and considering his stock, can exhibit the largest pile of compost in Nova Scotia, prepared with this enriching liquid. Such an example in a new settlement speaks more strongly to the understanding, and leads more directly to practice, than the most laboured and finished arguments; and is admirably calculated to quicken and arouse that torpor, which has so long been the bane of our agriculture. The fervour of youth catches fire and blazes into action, when thus sanctioned by the soberness of age; and the careless and indifferent shake off their supineness when brought within the sphere of such an animating example. A character, like this, placed in every district of the Province, would give a vigour to our measures, and insure a success to our undertaking, which would be quite irresistible and certain. I cannot restrain from bearing this honorable testimony; although much more personal than any thing I have yet attempted, either underany assumed or real signature.

The letter, which announces the establishment of another Agricultural Society, must be equally gratifying to the friends of Nova Scotia. It clearly evinces, that the flame which has been kindled at the holy altar of the public welfare is not a sudden flash which bursts forth unexpectedly, and as quickly expires, but is a steady light, which has gathered strength with its continuance, and in the end will illuminate our whole horizon. This for a Society is an excellent station and the spirit, which has been infused into many of the farmers there, gives an earnest of their future progress. Placed at a suitable distance from Truro and Musquodoboit, this association will embrace all those freeholders, who skirt the Shubenacadie, Gay's river, St. Andrews, and the lower part of Stewiac, and may thus become the centry of energy to a very wide and extensive district. From the names, which embellish the list of its officers, I anticipate the happiest effects.

JOHN YOUNG, Secy.

Halifax, Nov. 25.

A new road is proposed by the gentlemen of Cumberland, which will shorten the distance between Huntingdon and Edinburgh upwards of thirty miles, by bending the road to Carlisle Gretnabridge, by Alston-moor, New Castleton, and Hawick. This will produce a saving of ten miles to Glasgow and Portpatrick.

Robert Southey, esq. author of Wat Tyler, &c. will soon publish, in foolscap octavo, a poem called the Fall of Paraguay.

IT having been represented to Mrs. Goodman, that the Terms for Education in her School are too high, she takes the earliest opportunity of announcing such alterations as the expense of the establishment will allow, which she flatters herself will now meet the approbation of her friends and the public.

Terms per Quarter, Halifax Currency

	£	s.	d.
The Grammatical construction of the English Language, History, Geography and the use of the Globes, with plain & fancy Needle Work,	2	5	0
Writing & Ciphering,	0	10	0
Music,	2	10	0
Drawing,	1	10	0
A junior Class will be taught Reading, Spelling and plain Sewing,	1	0	0
Board & Lodging,	3	0	0

And One Guinea Entrance.

N. B. If it would be any accommodation to her friends, Mrs. G. will be happy to receive half the payments in produce.

York, 12th January, 1820.

INFORMATION WANTED.

WHEREAS, a young man named JOHN MOTTASHED did (in company with two other persons, Jones and Wm. Clayton, all Shoemakers) leave Montreal, and did reside and work for a Robert Shaw, in Detroit, where the said young man was taken very ill, in April last, and consequently obliged to leave the above person's employ; no further information having as yet been obtained concerning him, all charitable persons knowing any thing respecting the fate of the said young man, will confer a particular favour on his distressed family by writing immediately to his father.

JONATHAN MOTTASHED,
St. Lawrence Suburb.

Montreal, Dec. 31, 1819.

FIRE WOOD.

WANTED, for the use of the Steam Boat Frontenac, Two Hundred Cords of best dry hard Wood; to be delivered on the end of the wharf, occasionally during the season, as may be required. The lowest offer, with security, will be accepted, by

W. ALLAN.

York, 8th Jan. 1820. 2tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given that my wife Hannah Snyder, having without just provocation quitted my bed and board, and now living with another man, I do hereby forbid any person harbouring her or trusting her on my account, as they will answer at their peril.

JACOB SNYDER.

York, 29th Dec. 1819.

WHEREAS JACOB SNIDER, of the Township of Scarborough, has, on the 29th day of the month of December last, advertised me, his wife, in the Upper Canada Gazette, as having left his bed and board without any just cause for so doing, and likewise forbidding every person trusting or harbouring me on his account: I consider it a justice I owe to my own character, to state to the public, that so far from my having done any such thing, as he has thought proper to state, he himself withdrew from me and his children, on the 26th of December now last past, thereby leaving me and them without the means of support or bedding, at this inclement season of the year. I think it necessary further to state, that his conduct has been, for many years past, marked with the utmost severity and a total want of feeling, either to myself or his children, and that he has not furnished either food or clothing for myself and children since the month of October last, although one of the children is an infant at the breast.

HANNAH SNIDER.

Scarborough, 12th Jan. 1820 3w2

Miniature Painting.

CORRECT Likenesses taken in Miniature, by W. BROWN. Price from three to eight Dollars.

Mr. B. respectfully informs the Inhabitants of York that he has engaged a convenient room for the reception of Sitters, at Mr Smith's, sign of the Highlander, King Street, and trusts to be favored with their patronage.

FOUND in the Street, between the Printing Office & Mrs. Goodman's a Pocket-book containing several Notes of Hand, &c. The owner may have the same by applying to Mr. George Hamilton.

York, December 29. 1819.

Land for Sale.

SEVERAL Lots on Dundas Street, in the Township of Etobicoke.

Also a quantity of

LUMBER

of the following description,

100,000 of inch boards at 3s. 9d. per 100.

25,000 of 1¼ inch flooring, at 6s. 3d. per 100.

20,000 of weather boarding, at 3s. 1½ per 100.

For particulars, enquire at this Office.

EDWARD OATES,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has just received an elegant assortment of Lady's and Gentlemen's strong Boots and Shoes, which he will sell low for cash, viz:—

160 pair of strong Men's shoes.
300 pair of fine do. do
100 pair of Ladies' shoes
24 pair of Gentlemen's Boots
12 pair of Ladies' do

with an assortment of Children's Shoes, a one Horse Harness, and several sides of Leather.

York, Dec. 9th 1819. 8w51.

ROBERT HAPPER,

AN emigrant settler from Ireland, is requested to take notice, that his wife Ann Happer has arrived in York from New York—Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his afflicted wife, addressed to her at Mr. Joseph Horne's Boarding-house, Market square, York.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

ON Monday the 17th day of January, next, unless previously disposed of by private sale, the House and Premises in the Town of York, now occupied by Messrs. Rogers and Stockings. The dimensions and number of the apartments render it a very desirable purchase either for a private gentleman's family or an Inn of the first class. The Title Deeds can be seen, and terms agreed on at the House.

Sale to commence at one o'clock.

York, 28th Dec. 1819. 3w.

Land for Sale.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land.

For particulars, apply to the Editor, Kingston, 12th March, 1819—17tf.

AT a Meeting of the Upper Canada Agricultural Society, held this day, the following Premiums to be given at the next Cattle Show, were proposed and adopted, viz:

		Guineas.
Stud Horse.	Best	Five.
	Second	Three.
	Third	Two.
Bull.	Best	Four.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Cow.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Boar.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Ram.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.

The Shew to take place and the Prizes awarded and distributed on Wednesday the 17th day of May 1820, at the Market House in the Town of York.

No person to be allowed to produce any animal for a Premium, unless he shall, before ten o'clock of the day of the exhibition, give to the Secretary of the Society a notification of his intention, and pay at the same time five shillings for the use of the Society.

(By Order) R. C. HORNE.

York, 13th Dec. 1819. *Sec'y.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exe'rs in
JAMES HAMILTON. } Trust.

Ancaster, 23d. Oct 1819. 4tf.

PERSONS indebted to the above estate, are reminded that indulgence must have its limit, and therefore, it will be desirable in order to avoid unnecessary trouble and expence, that they should come immediately forward and make arrangement for the settlement of their respective accounts.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the current prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

	Acres.
LOT No. 2, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York, and No. 6, South side Hospital-street, Town of York, Home Dis.	201
Do. No. 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore District,	2000
Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con. Ahborough, Middlesex, Loudon District,	1000
Do. No. 8, in the 3d Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con. triangular Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot G in, Con. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District,	800
Do. No. 25, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District,	400
Total,	4401

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, sen. Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

A. C. MONTGOMERIE.

York, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

BOARDING HOUSE.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accomodated with BOARD and LODGING. Enquire at this office.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consising of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 1st Feb. 1819 tf—5.

NOTICE.

AS the Partnership now carried on under the Firm of Quetton St. George, & Co. will expire on the 5th day of December next, it is requested that all persons indebted to the said Firm will come forward and close their accounts, on or before the first day of January next, and those having demands against the Firm, to present their accounts for payment.

Business will, however, be carried on at the same House upon a new arrangement, which will be made known before that day, for the information of the public, and the friends so long accustomed to deal with them.

York, Nov. 15th 1819. 48—tf.

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per annum: when sent by Post. Four Dollars and a Half. The Subscriptions to be paid in advance to the 1st of *July* or 1st of January. Subscribers receiving their Papers by Post, to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their subscription: Country Subscribers, who send to the office for their Papers, who discontinue their subscription, are requested to send notice to that effect, and pay up all arrears, otherwise they will still be considered as Subscribers and charged accordingly.—The Editor is obliged to insist upon this condition, several Subscribers neglecting, frequently for many months, to send for their Papers, which accumulate to an inconvenient degree, and become, if not paid for, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette:

	first ins.	each sub't
6 lines and under,	2s 6d	7 1-2d
14 lines and under,	5s	1s 3d

Above 14 lines, four pence per line the first insertion, and one penny per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden in writing sent to the Office (or mentioned to the Editor personally) and charged accordingly.—When directed to be put in larger type than ordinary, they will be charged according to the number of lines the usual sized letter would occupy in the same space.

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Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
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Macaulay, Esq. - - - *Kingston.*
McNabb, Esq. - - - *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - - - *New-Castle.*
G. Bethune, Esq. - - - *Hamilton.*
Fothergill, Esq. - - - *Toronto.*
Crooks, Esq. - - - *Niagara.*
McCormick, Esq. - - - *Queenston.*
Ross, Esq. - - - *Long-Point.*
Burwell, Esq. - - - *Port Talbot.*
Hands, Esq. - - - *Sandwich.*
Wilson, Esq. - - - *Amherstburgh.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR R. C. HORNE. YORK.

Council Office

Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL. IV. YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1820. No. 4.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of February, next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twelfth day of January, inst. WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament, to the twenty sixth day of February, next, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to convene our Provincial Parliament before the said twenty-sixth day of February, and We do hereby convoke and by these presents enjoin you and each of you, that on Monday the twenty-first day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our own of York, *for the actual dispatch of public business*, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the sixtieth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.

D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all to whom these presents shall come,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, it has been represented to us, that, the establishment of a Public Fair or Mart, in the Town of York, in the Home District of our said Province of Upper Canada, would tend greatly to the welfare, convenience, and prosperous advancement of the said District, NOW KNOW YE that in furtherance of so desirable an object, WE have thought fit, by our Letters Patent, bearing even date with these presents, to give and grant unto Samuel Ridout, Esquire, being our Sheriff in and for our Home District, and to his successors respectively, (Sheriffs of the same for the time being,) to and for the resort and intercourse of our liege subjects of this Province of Upper Canada, All and singular the public Fair and Mart, and the right, privilege, advantage and franchise of keeping and holding a public Fair and Mart, as Stewards of the same respectively, at and within the Town of York, in the County of York, in the Home District aforesaid, at two different times in each and every year, that is to say, to begin and be holden on the third Monday in the month of May, and the first Monday in the month of October, and to continue at each time respectively for and during the space of six successive days and no longer—subject nevertheless to the conditions, provisions, payments for picage and stallage, restrictions and limitations in our said Letters Patent contained, as reference being thereto had, will more fully appear.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the sixtieth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Executive Council Office, York, 10th *December* 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Shear or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Burford: and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office, York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Cl'k. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office, York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to John Levy Jacobs or his representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number one hundred and forty five in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, otherwise it will be thrown open and granted to another applicant.

JOHN SMALL
Cl'k Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office, York, 15th Nov. 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN SCOUTE, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to the west half of lot number six, in the sixth concession of the Township of Ernest Town, within six months from this date, otherwise the same will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL,
Cl'k. Ex. Con.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Executive Council Office, York, 17th Nov. 1819.

WHEREAS the present Lease of the FERRY from the Town of Kingston to Point Frederic, will expire on the 24th day of June next.

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, That Sealed Proposals for a New Lease, to be given to the highest bidder, will be received at this Office until the 10th of June, 1820.

JOHN SMALL,
Cl'k. Ex. Cl'l.

Executive Council Office, York, 14th Dec. 1819.

WHEREAS, it is desirable to alleviate the situation of the poorer classes of settlers, by an exemption from any charge on the Patent Deed, and also to remove all obstacles from the more free accommodation of others with larger grants, than have been usually made: His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, has been pleased to order that the first mentioned class of settlers may receive a gratuitous Grant of Fifty Acres, under exclusion, be it understood, from any further Grant from the Crown, but with liberty to Lease the Reserves.

To meet the above Gratuity, and increased burthens attending the purchase and distribution of Lands &c. It is ordered that the scale of demands on the Grant of One Hundred Acres & upwards, shall be regulated according to the annexed Table, to take effect from the 1st January 1820.

It is further ordered that the restriction from sale for three years be abolished, and that Deeds may issue on proper certificates of the performance of Settling Duties being produced. The Grantee will be required to clear one half of the Road in front of each Lot, and the depth of two and one half Chains from the Road the whole length of every Lot, and erect a Dwelling House.

TABLE.

Upon all Grants of Land issuing under orders in Council, bearing date subsequent to the 1st January 1820, the following sums will be paid by the Patentee:

	£. Sterling
On Grants of 50 Acres.	
On Grants of 100 Acres,	12 : :
On Grants of 200 Acres,	30 : :
On Grants of 300 Acres,	60 : :
On Grants of 400 Acres,	75 : :
On Grants of 500 Acres,	125 : :
On Grants of 600 Acres,	150 : :
On Grants of 700 Acres,	175 : :
On Grants of 800 Acres,	200 : :
On Grants of 900 Acres,	225 : :
On Grants of 1000 Acres,	250 : :
On Grants of 1100 Acres,	275 : :
On Grants of 1200 Acres,	300 : :

In three equal Instalments—The first on receipt of the Location Ticket, The second on Certificate filed of Settlement, The third on receipt of the Fiat for the Patent.

No Petition can be entertained unless accompanied by a written character or a satisfactory reason shewn for such not being produced.

JOHN SMALL,
Cl'k. Ex. Con.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's office, York, 19th Jan. 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, for surveying and laying out a Road and Concessions and Lots, upon the new principle of Survey, to the extent of fifty two square miles, equal to 33,280 acres of land on the tract commonly known by the name of the Mohawk Township in the Bay of Quinty. This Survey to be paid for by a per centage, on the usual terms and conditions, out of the land, surveyed, in any part of the tract not included in the first range of Lots on the Road that is to be surveyed from the front of the second Concession of Thurlow to the front of the second Concession of Richmond.

T. RIDOUT,
Surveyor Genl.

Ruta Baga.

THE Upper Canada Agricultural Society has received some good seed of the Yellow Swedish Turnip or Ruta Baga. The quantity being small, the members of the Society will have the preference in the purchase of it (at cost price.)

This valuable root is peculiarly useful as a late spring food for cattle and other stock, at a time when generally all other succulent food is exhausted. Purchasers of the seed are requested to communicate to the Society their observations on the culture, produce and employment of the product. The seed to be had by applying to

R. C. HORNE
Sec. Ag. Soc. U. C.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Thomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allen, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Tilon, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 81, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAM'L RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, York, 1st July, 1819.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

Government Contract for Flour.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at this office until the 1st February 1820, from such persons as may be willing to Contract for the supply of Three Thousand Barrels of fine Flour for the use of His Majesty's Troops, deliverable at the posts of Kingston, Fort George and York, between the 1st of May and 15th July, 1820, freight free, and under the usual guarantee that the same shall keep sound and sweet for the period of twelve months after delivered.

The conditions of the contract and form of Tender may be known on application at this office, or at the Commissariat offices at York, Fort George and Fort Wellington; *and no proposal will be noticed unless made in the terms prescribed, nor unless the parts and his sureties, or an agent on their behalf, attend at time of opening the tenders*, which must be sealed and endorsed, "Tender for the supply of Flour."

(Signed,) ED. PINE COFFIN,
D. C. General.

Commissariat Office, Kingston, U. C. 17th Dec.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT,
FOR THE NAVY.

ACROSS the two Portages from Lake Ontario to the Nottawasaga Creek on Lake Huron. Any person or persons, willing to furnish the necessary conveyance for Stores and Ordnance, required for the Navy, between the 1st February, 1820, and 31st January 1821, are requested to send sealed tenders to this place, on the 15th January next, as follows:

Articles under 12 cwt,	Rate per cwt.
12 cwt. & under 16 "	—..
16 " & " 20 "	—..
20 and upwards,	—..

It is also requested that the addition to these rates for conveying Stores across Lake Simcoe by Sleighs will be stated in the tenders.

Two sufficient sureties must be had.

ED. LAWS, N. S.

Naval Yard, Kingston, 13th Dec. 1819.

FROM EUROPE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
DECEMBER 2.

Seditious Meetings Prevention Bill.

Lord Castlereagh moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Seditious Meetings Bill.

The order of the day having been read, some conversation ensued on a point of order.

Mr. Grenfell begged the indulgence of the House for a few minutes, as he was most anxious to express his opinion on the measures before it. He would briefly state, that he had abstained, on a former occasion, from giving his vote either on the question for an amendment, or on the motion of the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) on Tuesday last, purely from personal feelings of affection for his Right Honorable Friend below him, and of esteem for the noble lord. He certainly had to perform, on the present occasion, a most painful task; because the opinions he was about to declare were, he knew, in opposition to those of the friends by whom he was surrounded, and with whom it had ever been a personal gratification to him to have acted in union; but now that a question, involving measures of serious importance to the welfare of the country, was before the House, he could not allow personal feelings to interfere with his public duty. From the best consideration he had been enabled to give the subject, and from the best information he had been enabled to obtain, he felt it incumbent upon him to declare, that to the principle of the measures introduced by the Noble Lord he agreed; reserving to himself, however, the right of supporting any amendment he might consider to be an improvement, and also reserving to himself the right of considering whether any and what clauses ought to be of a temporary nature (Hear, hear!) Upon these conditions he gave the measure his hearty concurrence and support.

The Solicitor General congratulated the House on the opinions just expressed by the last Hon. Member who addressed them. He congratulated them also on what he calculated to be the result of their deliberations, relative to the two great measures proposed by his Majesty's Government for the suppression of disloyalty and the protection of the well disposed. After these measures were fully developed, he trusted they would secure the sanction as well as the approbation of them all. Here he wished to claim their indulgence for himself; as in consequence of the absence of his hon. and learned friend the Attorney-General, a serious duty had been cast upon him, that of explaining to the House, the nature, the object, and the bearings of those measures which them formed the subject of discussion. He could not pretend to say he was fully acquainted with all the various details of these measures. Without that acquaintance with them, the House would perceive the difficulty he had to contend with, and would, he had no doubt, excuse those imperfections almost consequent upon the unprepared state in which he was called upon to address them. He (the Solicitor General) would proceed however to their development with as much distinctness and simplicity as possible; and when he had spoken of their nature as he believed it to be, trusted they would not be found to go beyond what the dangers of the country called for. He regretted the disposition which was manifested by many Gentlemen on the other side of the House to underrate the evils with which they were all threatened, as if the public danger were confined to the county of Lancaster, and a part of that of Chester. To dissipate such a notion, it would be only necessary to look at the documents on the table; to the facts which were already before the public. It was stated, that the situation of the county of York was not of such a character as to call for the measures proposed by his Majesty's Government; but he considered its situation quite as dangerous as that of either of those counties admitted on all sides to be in a state of considerable danger.—Granting that no very immediate or very imminent danger was to be apprehended from their present condition, was there any reason to suppose, if some measures for repressing disaffection were not now resorted to, that little short of open rebellion would be the inevitable consequence? Precautionary measures were now loudly called for, in order to the maintenance of the public peace. Absolute revolution was the aim of those parties who advised and assisted at all the various meetings which ought to be put down, if the Constitution of England was to be defended. In estimating, however, the dangers that assailed them, surely should they merely refer to the documents before them? Let them look at the state of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham, and the immediate vicinity of Glasgow and of Paisley, leaving for the present out of their consideration what went forward in the metropolis; the attempts that were made in Warwickshire, in short, from the West Riding of York to Glasgow, a distance of above two hundred miles, and comprising the industrious and manufacturing people, perhaps the most active part of the population of the Kingdom. All these things should be considered and taken into account by hon. members before they could properly estimate the necessity and justness of the measures which were proposed by his Majesty's Government. That activity of the disaffected, their zeal in planning and their rapidity in spreading their dangerous objects throughout the country, rendered it necessary to follow them from their head quarters in Lancashire, and follow them so promptly, that their guilty designs might be punished and frustrated, before they swell to such a height as to defy the laws and overthrow the Constitution. Good God! was it to be said that all the evils which were admitted to exist were merely local?—Were they not to look to the events that occurred in France at the period of the Revolution? Who was there that did not know the same spirit which now operated in this country, was also exhibited in those parts of France, which were peculiarly the manufacturing districts, while the others looked supinely on, until they fell in the general wreck, which swept every thing that was venerable and respectable away? He asked if bad principles were not now prevalent, if wild and disaffected schemes were not now going on, which, if suffered to extend, would produce the same effects in England they had done in France? He asked, then, whether they could not almost consider a Revolution in this country was not already consummated and perfected? It was only necessary to look to the character of the measures lately pursued throughout the country, it was only necessary to look to the leaders by whom the deluded people were directed, it was only necessary to look to the avowed objects which they had in view, in order to see the necessity of some expeditious measures being resorted to, in order to combat them successfully. He had so far made a few general observations on the measures necessary to be proposed, and he now proceeded to the more particular points to which he begged their attention. First then, as to the bill against training to the use of arms for revolutionary purposes, there could be no doubt of some measure being requisite to prevent it. Secondly, as to the collecting of arms for similar purposes; there equally existed no doubt that it should also be put down. But the measure of greatest importance, which was the third, would be, to ascertain by what means these two desirable objects could be effected, without the least infringement on the subject's right, and the greatest security to the public peace. In addition to the danger of training and collecting arms for improper purposes, the House should not forget the open & unblushing encouragement which was given to assassination, not only in the disaffected press of the metropolis, but also in the Gazette of the Reformers, published at Manchester, in which several individuals were specially pointed out to the wrath of the misguided and infuriate multitude, and in which, amongst other things, it was asked, if no noble minded *Brutus* could be found to rid the earth of them? Such things could not and would not be long tolerated. The next measure to be regarded was, the formation of those dangerous societies, which were ostensibly used for the purpose of Reform, but in point of fact, for making such demonstration of their strength, as to intimidate the weak, and secure, if possible, the adherence of numbers to their cause. One of the most formidable engines that could be wielded had been too long in their possession, and they made such an use of it, as to call for its prompt and immediate suppression. He alluded to the press, (for the regular and more respectable, but the cheap and low press. It was admitted on all hands, that press was in such a state, as to require the exertion of every means to prevent its poison from any wider and more extensive circulation.—Having thus far pointed out the leading features of that system against which the measures of His Majesty's Government were directed, the question came to this, whether the counteracting system proposed by the servants of the crown was not as wise, discreet, and moderate as could be submitted, for effecting those objects which all admitted to be necessary——His Majesty's Ministers knowing some measure to be necessary, only proposed those which they thought most calculated to effect the desired object. And he took upon himself to say, that they should trench as little on the established laws of the country, as the circumstances of the time admitted. He flattered himself that when their nature was fairly considered, they would be found to realise the object which every friend to order and to loyalty must have in view. He knew it had been said by an Hon. and Learned Friend of his at the other side of the House. (Mr. Brougham) that the different measures proposed could not well be separated.

Mr. Brougham.—"I beg the honorable and learned gentleman's pardon; I never said the measures could not be considered separately: I said the discussion of one almost involved the discussion of the others, but not that they could not be separately considered."

The Solicitor General, in order then to oblige his honorable & learned friend, would generally touch on the measures which were proposed as lightly as possible. The system he attacked was a combined one, and the measures to defeat them should also be combined. In the first place, he now begged to call their attention to that measure, which was directed against the liberty of the press, as it had been denominated. But the object of the Government was only to restrain those cheap publications which had proved so fruitfully productive of all the existing mischief. No person either in that house, or in the country, was more firmly attached to the Liberty of the Press than he was. He looked upon the Liberty of the Press, and Trial by Jury, to be the palladium and support of the Constitution. But what was that evil of the press, which the proposed measures were to combat? Those cheap publications, published by low persons, without character or principle, through which that poison was diffused, that would ultimately lead to the overthrow of the laws and Constitution itself. Their object would also be to shew those people who put their faith in such traffickers in sedition, that they could no longer do so safely, or if they did, and acted on such advice, that they should be punished for their crimes. Then what safeguard was required to prevent the country from being inundated with publications of such a character? Why, that such persons should give some security beforehand, that they would make no improper use of the formidable engine with which they were entrusted, and that, not on the statement perhaps of any arbitrary Magistrate, but if convicted of its abuse before a Jury, that then, and not till then, should the securities be forthcoming to answer such demands as justice might call upon them to satisfy. Did that intrude, or in any way encroach upon the freedom of the press? They desired no previous censorship upon it—(hear)—they coveted no limitation of the Trial by Jury.—(Hear.)—No. If Ministers were disposed to propose such measures, he was sure they would be met with nothing less than the execration of the House.—(Hear.)—But when an engine of such force was wielded by such persons as he alluded to, was it improper to ask them for some security if they should be called upon to give it? That would be the only effectual manner of putting a stop to their wicked career, and was, at the same time, the most agreeable to the spirit of the Constitution. As to the political nature and character of those publications, it was thought that by the 36th of the King, when taxes were imposed on newspapers, that the Act was sufficiently comprehensive to have embraced them all within it. That question had since came before the Courts, and the fact turned out to be, that they were able to evade it. Now, all that the measures proposed by ministers contemplated was, to bring all political papers within the meaning of that Act. Could any well founded objections be made to such a measure? He really considered not. Another object of the proposed measure, respecting the Liberty of the Press, would be, to increase the degree of punishment for a second offence—a principle long recognized and acted upon by the law. And on this point he asked, if a party convicted of a blasphemous or seditious libel for the second time, should not be, according to all reason, more severely punished than for the first offence, at the same time that in the second offence he would be braving the Court, and offering every proof of his disposition to sin on? Under such circumstances, he asked, if there should not be a discretionary power vested in the Court before whom the party must be tried, to inflict a punishment not adequate to, but likely to prevent its further repetition? Such a measure would be any thing but hostile to the liberty of the press, more especially as it was only intended to be directed against those publications which all agreed in deprecating. On the measure regarding the training to the use of arms, he should merely say a few words: enough had been already stated on that subject. If persons trained themselves to the use of arms for improper purposes, for purposes tending to endanger the peace of the country, there could be no doubt of its being an overt act of treason, and sufficient proof of that fact before a Jury, would render them liable to be capitally punished. In these cases certainly no new law would be necessary. But although perhaps as legislators, no Gentleman in that House could have any doubt that such training was intended against the peace of the country, yet before a Court of Justice, it might be difficult to give such proofs of that intention, as to make them become amenable to the existing laws. Many difficulties attended the proving of such a fact, and to remedy these defects, it was proposed that no persons should be allowed training to the use of arms, without an especial licence for that purpose. On another proposed measure, it being only technical, he should merely say a word or two—he alluded to the delay in trials for misdemeanor. Some delay in these trials formerly took place; even in civil actions it was the custom of the old law, but that custom has since been somewhat changed. The change now proposed had been so cautiously prepared, as not to compel a party to go to trial, if he had not ample time for his defence. The subject would not be deprived of the great advantages of moving to change his place of trial by *certiorari* as heretofore, only that it was imposed on him to give notice of such an intention previously to the bills being found against him by a Grand Jury. By doing this, he could effectually secure the removal of the place of trial. Was that any infringement of the subject's right? Then as to the measure for the seizure of arms, he only understood it to be intended as a temporary measure. The magistrates were to be empowered to seize all arms of all descriptions, when they had reason to believe they were intended to be directed against the public peace. But it was provided, that evidence should be given to the Magistrates of the character of the weapons intended to be so used. None of a doubtful description were to be seized without evidence. But in neither case was the decision of the Magistrate to be final. He was to be bound to hear evidence from the party of the obnoxiousness of such weapons as might be seized; and if the Magistrate refused to hear it; he might still appeal to the Court of Quarter Sessions, who would, no doubt, act fairly and impartially towards all parties.

All this, however, was only intended to be a local and temporary measure.—Reverting again to the restrictions on the Press, he should admit that libels of a most atrocious character had not been made the subject of prosecution. But the evils which they now complained of burst like a flood and torrent upon them; and as the laws now stood, they felt it impossible, from the delays attending the interposition of a Grand Jury, to check them or to punish them. But he mainly attributed them to the acquittal of Hone, which was hailed with so much triumph and approval. That individual, who, at the time of his publishing libels of the most blasphemous character, was almost in penury, was subsequently lifted into something like opulence, by the subscriptions of those persons who now asked, why all the libels of the present day were not punished as they deserved? To this acquittal did he ascribe many of the evils attending what he would call the cheap and minor Press. But to whatever cause they might be ascribed, they could not, with truth, be charged upon the negligence of the Law Officers of the Crown. Now, as to the Bill for the prevention of Seditious Meeting—It was said by some Gentlemen on the other side of the House, that the people had a right to meet, in any numbers, to consider of their grievances, and apply for their address——but whatever construction might now be put on the Statute of Charles II, whatever the opinions of the Judges might have been in the case of Lord George Gordon's riot, he assumed the fact that they had a right to meet to consider of their grievances, and to petition for their redress. But admitting that, was it necessary also to admit that they could meet to any number with a concealed object in view? If under the mask of such assemblies, pretended to be for reform, but in fact for Revolution, would any man say it was not the duty of the Legislature to interfere, and if the law were such as to give them such a power, to prevent its further exercise? Not, however, to prevent discussion of grievances, not to prevent the petitioning for their redress, but to prevent the endangering of the public tranquillity. And what was the remedy proposed to effect this desirable object? To restrict the right of meeting, unless sanctioned by the Lords lieutenants of counties, the majority of a grand jury, or a certain number of magistrates. Their concurrence would be necessary to the calling of a public meeting; and if that concurrence could not be obtained, the objects of such meeting could not be of the most pure and unsullied character. But did the government intend to stop here? did they intend to leave the people no power of meeting in case of a refusal from a lord lieutenant, or sheriff, or majority of a grand jury or certain number of justices? No! for they expressly promised a remedy in case of such refusal: they provided that the parties requesting a public meeting might meet and in their respective parishes or districts, not certainly in a tumultuous manner, but in such a manner as best to exercise the right of deliberation. It was not the principle of the proposed measure to say, that the people could only meet in certain districts, that was not intended as more than a precautionary measure, to secure to the subject his right of meeting without the concurrence of the responsible persons he had already named, and he begged it might be so understood throughout the discussion of the question. As it was found necessary to limit the number of persons attending public meetings, the proposers of those measures had either to make new divisions of the county, or adhere to those old and well known divisions which every body knew. So far he had gone through the measures intended to be proposed by His Majesty's government as simply and distinctly as the manner in which he had been called upon enabled him to state them. If the House agreed in the principle of these measures, he thought their details would be more properly discussed in the Committee. And he thought the gentlemen opposite, if agreeing in the necessity of enacting some measures to preserve the public peace, would do much better to lend their aid to the government of the country, by suggestion or advice, than to quarrel with details, which could be be best disposed of when the measures were referred to the committee.—One objection was made to these proposed measures, that they were to be permanent, while the evils they were to remedy were only of a local and temporary nature. But he begged the House seriously to look at the real state of the evils to be combated by these measures. Did they not exist in the metropolis and the counties adjacent to it—did they not extend from York to Glasgow—before not the counties of Warwick, Stafford, and Leicester, already imbued with them? and if remedial measures were only applied to these counties, did they not believe that similar evils would break out in all the other parts of the country? (Hear, hear!) In former times when measures like those now adopted had been pursued, the dangers were more local than at present, but the legislature did not so consider them, and wisely provided for the protection of the whole kingdom.——Another objection was also started in the course of the debates upon the question, namely, that the proposed measures were to be of a wholly permanent character.——But if the evil spirit which was now abroad, although actively existing only within three or four years, were found to have been gradually striking root and increasing for the last thirty or forty years, occasionally put down by the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act—(Hear, hear!)—and other severe though temporary measures; if, said the hon. member, the same foul and malignant spirit be now existing as it was before, it was absolutely necessary to enact some wise and moderate, but permanent measure, which should do away the necessity of resorting to such severe and temporary expedients. (Hear, hear!) The government of the country had every wish to conciliate the well affected and loyal inhabitants of the country, but they could have no hope in conciliating such persons as were to be found amongst the Radicals. The character of the measures pursued had totally forbade it. His Majesty's Ministers were called upon to protect the loyal, and interpose the shield of their protection between them and the schemes of the disaffected and revolutionary Radicals.—(Hear!)—who aimed at nothing less than the total overthrow of the constitution, against which they had unblushingly drawn their swords.—Now, then, was the time to rally round the laws, and crush the efforts of those who would be satisfied with nothing less than their destruction. (Hear!) It was proposed that no person should be allowed to attend public meetings with arms, or banners, or other revolutionary emblems. If it be law that no persons should attend public meetings with arms, it was quite proper that the people should have distinct notice of that law.—Having gone through the general character of the Bill, and feeling a strong conviction that its object was not to prevent public meetings, but to promote freedom of discussion, by removing those obstacles that impeded its progress, he would not trespass longer on their attention. He was so satisfied with the spirit in which it was founded, with the wisdom of those who framed it, with, in fact, its admirable adaptation to the necessity of the case, that he felt sincerely convinced, that when maturely considered by the gentlemen on the other side, it must meet with general concurrence and support. He felt assured, too, that the example set by an hon. gentleman opposite, (Mr. Grenfell) would be followed by those gentlemen who acted with him, and that the peace and happiness, and tranquility of the country, would be the result of their deliberations. (Hear, hear!)

Mr. Smyth (of Cambridge) admitted the existence of considerable danger, and should assent to any moderate measure for its repression. But he considered the remedy proposed ten thousand times worse than the evils which it was intended to remove. He objected particularly to the clause which tended to enact, that if in a quarter of an hour a stranger did not withdraw himself from any meeting, in half an hour that meeting, however salutary and necessary it might be, should be dispersed as illegal, and its chairman & orators would become liable to the penalty of transportation.

(To be continued.)

The King of Spain has appointed the Marquis de Mata Florida, Minister of "Grace and Justice," in the place of M. de Torres, who has been permitted to resign. The Marquis was formerly counsellor of Finance.

On the 13th of November, Nadin, the high constable, was fired at near his residence in Manchester, the ball passed through his hat; a reward of £360 is offered by the Magistrates for the discovery of the person who fired.

A long examination of Edward Megher has taken place at Manchester which resulted in his acquittal. It appeared that Megher was trumpeter to the troop of horse which made the charge at the late celebrated meeting.—On the 2d of October, a mob assembled

, if agreeing in the necessity of
some measures to preserve the
peace, would do much better to
eir aid to the government of the
, by suggestion or advice, than to
with details, which could be
disposed of when the measures
ferred to the committee.—One
n was made to these proposed
s, that they were to be perma-
hile the evils they were to reme-
e only of a local and temporary

But he begged the House se-
to look at the real state of the
be combated by these measures.
ey not exist in the metropolis and
unties adjacent to it—did they not
from York to Glasgow—where not
unties of Warwick, Stafford, and
ter, already imbued with them?
remedial measures were only ap-
o those counties, did they not be-
bat similar evils would break out
the other parts of the country?
hear!) In former times when
res like those now adopted had
ursued, the dangers were more
than at present, but the legislature
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sh to conciliate the well affected
oyal inhabitants of the country, but
could have no hope in conciliating
persons as were to be found amongst
adicals. The character of the mea-
pursued had totally forbade it. His
sty's Ministers were called upon to
the just Colleges in Russia, (particu-
larly Italians and Germans) for the good
of his States, and for the foundation of
new schools and colleges in his colonies.
Prince Galitzin, Minister of Ecclesias-
tical Affairs, having made a report on
the subject to his Imperial Majesty, and
consulted with the General of the Order
of the Jesuits at Polock, has ordered
that such members of the Order as ap-
pear to the General to be qualified, and
are by birth Italians or Germans, may
go to Madrid. Priests from the different
Colleges have set out for Germany with
Russian and Spanish passports.—*Peters-
burg Paper.*

Liverpool Dec. 3.—A letter received
to-day from Leeds says, "This town is
just now thrown into great consterna-
tion by the unexpected arrival of ten
thousand colliers, with six bands of mu-
sic playing, &c.

The Glasgow Courier of Nov. 25th
says, "that in the garden of a Mr. Han-
ney, in Bangor, Ireland, there is a Pear
tree, which has produced three crops this
season, and now has a fourth."

His Majesty.—A gentleman who has
been in his presence a short time ago,
states that the appearance of our aged
Monarch is the most venerable imagina-
ble. His hair and beard are white as
the drifted snow, and the latter flows
gracefully over a breast which now
feels not the pleasures or the pains of
life. When the gentleman saw him, he
was dressed in a loose satin robe, lined
with fur, sitting in an apparently pen-
sive mood, with his elbows on a table
and his head resting on his hands seem-
ingly perfectly regardless of all external
objects.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Fire at Bordentown.—On Tuesday af
ternoon, the splendid mansion of Joseph
Bonaparte (late King of Spain, and now
styled Count de Survilliers) at Borden-
town, N. J. was destroyed by fire. The
fire originated in the fourth story, from
some defect in a stove. Most of the
furniture, and the whole of the valuable
paintings, which it is said cost 150,000
dollars, were saved. The owner, who
had been on a visit to this city, arrived
at his home within an hour after the
event had occurred.

A singular fact.—We understand that
flour has lately been shipped from this
port, and from Philadelphia, to England,
and from thence re-shipped in British
vessels to the West Indies, at a lower
rate of freight than it can be done by the
way of Bermuda, or any other island.
The freight from Philadelphia to Liver-
pool was half a dollar per barrel, and
from Liverpool to Jamaica, something
under that sum——making the expenses
round about one dollar. This is *a carry-
ing trade* indeed.—*N. Y. D. A.*

WASHINGTON, N. C. Nov. 12.

Saltpetre.—This mineral has afforded
an undoubted proof this year of its utili-
ty in promoting the growth of corn on
poor land, and also would greatly aid the
corn on rich, equally as much on the
sea-board as the gypsum or plaster of
Paris would on the high land in the
northern states. I planted corn this
year on poor land the 1st of June,
and soaked it in saltpetre until it swell-
ed; I also planted some in the same field
without soaking it. The corn that was
soaked was well eared, and the o-
ther was eared, but had not a kernel of
grain.

S. COVELL.

Bath, N. C. Nov. 7th, 1819.

From the North-Carolina Star.

Mr. Henderson—As the season is ap-
proaching when housekeepers will be re-
quired to put up their bacon, I send you
for publication, my method, which has
for many years succeeded in excluding
the bugs.

After your joints are quite cold, set
them on end in a cask, as thick as they
can stand, then to four gallons of water,
add eight pounds of coarse salt, two
ounces of saltpetre, and one pint of mo-
lasses, or two pounds of brown sugar;
boil them together, take off the scum that
rises, and when quite cold, cover the
joints, or bacon of any kind, beef or
neats tongues, &c. with pickle of the a-
bove consistency. Let them remain in
the pickle from ten to fifteen days, after
which they must be smoked sufficiently,
before the warm weather commences.
When dry, set them upon an end, as be-
fore, and cover them in ashes. It is not
material what kind or quality of ashes
are used, provided they be dry: indeed
sand would answer as well, were it not
for the grit insinuated into the meat.

JESSE F. JONES.

[The plan heretofore recommended,
of washing the bacon in a strong decoc-
tion of elder leaves, is thought to be ef-
fectual in excluding flies.—*Editor.*]

WONDERFUL MECHANISM.

Mr. S. Tilly, from London, advertises
in a New York paper, that he will exhib-
it the whole art of fancy glass blowing,
spinning and reeling hot glass round a
wheel, with the astonishing velocity of
a mile in less than two minutes; blow-
ing glass to different degrees of thick-
ness, and forming it into various arti-
cles, such as writing pens, smelling bot-
tles, &c. He will blow a small globe,
which will form nearly a vacuum, and
fall to the floor with apparent great
weight. The hydropneumatic fountain
will be exhibited, and a small glass man
will ascend and descend in a bottle of
water; glass will be divided into
some hundreds of parts in a second of
time.

AUBURN, Dec. 15.

THE GREAT CANAL.

In this age of wonders, perhaps noth-
ing is more calculated to excite the ad-
miration of the intelligent and reflecting
part of the people, than that ninety-six
miles of canal, principally through a
wilderness, should be completed in the
short space of two years and five months,
from the time of its commencement—
yet such appears to be the fact. We have
it from authority not to be doubted, that
from Utica to near Salina the Canal is
not only navigable, but has actually been
navigated; the navigation there, how-
ever, was then prevented by a small job
of work which was not completed. The
western part of the middle section has
also been completed and navigated.

Information having been given, that
the Canal from Seneca river to Salina,
would be completed about the 10th inst.
a boat was prepared at Seneca Falls,
with a temporary cabin and other con-
veniencies, and notice was given that
she would leave Montezuma at 9 o'clock
A. M. of the 10th inst. It so happened,
however, that on the 9th inst. the wea-
ther, which for several days had been
very mild and pleasant, changed sudden-
ly, and at the appointed time of starting,
it was very cold and unpleasant; and to
add to the difficulties to be encountered in
this first voyage, the canal was covered
with ice from one to two inches in thick-
ness. A number of gentlemen, with Mr.
Holley, one of the commissioners, had,
however, collected, and about half past 11
o'clock the boat with two horses attach-
ed to her, left Seneca river, in defiance
of the inclemency of the season and ice in
the canal. It was found on trial that
two horses would propel the boat against
the ice at the rate of rather more than
two miles an hour.

The party proceeded and arrived at
Mr. King's in Mentz, a distance of about
6 miles, with the two horses, and with
from fifty to seventy passengers. At
Mr. King's two more horses were added,
and the boat proceeded amidst the ac-
clamations of the citizens, and arrived at
Jordan, a distance by the Canal of near-
ly 16 miles from Seneca river, before 7
o'clock in the evening, having passed on
the route three locks and stopped one
hour at Mr. King's, which leaves about
6 hours for travelling 16 miles. There
was two feet water in the Canal, and
the boat sixty feet in length and 10 in
width.

On the morning of the 11th inst. it
was found that the ice had increased so
much during the night, that it was
deemed unadvisable to proceed further;
the horses were therefore hitched to the
boat, and the passengers returned the
same way to Montezuma.

Much credit is due to capt. Arnsbury
and his associates, for their public spirit
in fitting the boat so as to make it com-
fortable and pleasant for the passengers
at this inclement season.

A PASSENGER.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24

We yesterday mentioned the arrival
here of four of the men who were con-
cerned in the robbery of Mr. Lynx, in
September last; the names are John
Hale, William Thompson, Henry Myer,
alias Lightbouth, and Charles Slater.
These were all surrendered by John
Lafitte to capt. Madison of the U. S.
schooner Lynx, with the exception of
Myer, *alias* Lightbouth, who was taken
in the bay of Galveztown, by the boats
of the Lynx. As these men will be tried
in this state, we deem it improper to say
any thing in relation to their offence.
But it may be interesting to the public,
and a salutary warning to those deluded
men who are disposed to engage in sim-
ilar practices, to be made acquainted
with the hardships and dangers endured
by a gang of thieves after they had perpe-
trated their crime and got fairly off with
their plunder. It will prove to this de-
scription of persons, that, though they
may fly for refuge to the most remote
and secluded parts of the country;
though they may seek shelter among the
savages on the banks of the Sabine, or
the banditti of Galveztown, the hand of
justice is sure to strike them at last.

It appears that while they were en-
camped on the banks of the Sabine, they
were attacked by a party of riflemen who
had pursued them from the vicinity of the
plantation which had been the theatre of
their depredations and who made pri-
soners of part of them and retook all
their plunder. The remainder of them
determined to make their way to Gal-
veztown. But, a few days after they set
out, being closely pursued by a boat,
which proved to be one belonging to the
Lynx, they betook themselves to the
prairie, and two days afterwards they
lost one of their number, John Brown
who fell down and died through fatigue
and hunger. On the fifth day three
more, viz Lightner, Kelly and Slirth, left
them to go to an Indian village on the
Sabine, & have not since been heard of.
On the seventh day in swimming over a
creek, lost their arms and ammunition; &
on the eighth day were compelled to kill
Gorse, an Italian, and to subsist on his
body. On the twelfth day they arrived
opposite Galveztown. In crossing the
bay, they were pursued by a boat be-
longing to the Lynx, and one of them
(Myer) was taken. The rest on their
arrival at Galveztown, were apprehend-
ed by John Lafitte, the acidiant governor,
who ordered them to be tried by a
court and jury, by whom they were sen-
tenced to death, and their leader,
George Brown, was actually executed.
Lafitte was induced to pardon the rest,
as he observes, by the intreaties of the
inhabitants of the country.

FROM LOWER-CANADA.

*Proceedings of the Committee for the re-
lief of the distressed Emigrants and o-
ther Protestant Poor of this City.*

From the great number of unemploy-
ed and distressed persons resident in
this city and its suburbs, who are found
to be entirely destitute of the means of
providing for themselves and their fami-
lies, during the winter season, it has been
found necessary some measure for their
relief. A committee for this purpose has
been formed, consisting of the Minister
and one gentleman belonging to each of
the four Protestant Churches in this city.
Subscriptions have been opened among
the members of each church, and a fund
from the whole amounting to £77 10s.
per month has been already raised.

The mode of relief intended to be af-
forded, is to supply soup and bread dai-
ly; wood weekly, or as required; also
the use of stoves, and the payment of
rents according to the necessities of
those who are considered objects of chari-
ty.

In promoting the object of the Com-
mittee, the ladies of the Benevolent So-
ciety have come forward with a laudable
zeal, kindly undertaking to superin-
tend the making and distribution of the
soup and bread at their house in St. Ma-
rice street, where boilers have been e-
rected, by the committee, sufficiently
large to make 75 gallons of soup.

Such is the plan of relief which has
been organized, and which, we are hap-
to say, is now in operation.

Since Tuesday last, 75 families, con-
sisting of 291 souls, have received 210
quarts of soup and 105 lbs. bread daily,
beside wood, &c.

The Committee have the pleasure to
announce a noble act of munificence on
the part of the 37th Regiment, now in
quarters in this city, the officers, non-com-
missioned officers, and privates of which
have given each a day's pay, amounting
to upwards of £80, in aid of the funds
for the relief of the distressed emigrants,
&c.

Liberal as are the subscriptions which
have been raised, it is feared, from the
number of applicants and the destitute
circumstances of a number of them, that
the funds will not be sufficient to afford
the necessary assistance to all. Sub-
scription books therefore are opened at
the Reading room of Messrs. Nickles
and McDonell, and also that of Mr.
Cunningham, and at the Montreal and
Canada Banks, where the contributions
of the benevolent will be thankfully re-
ceived, as also by the following Gentle-
men of the Committee, *Rev. Mr. Bethune,
Rev. Mr. Jenkins, Rev. Mr. Esson, Rev.
Mr. Luther, Mr. William Lamb*, Treasu-
rer, *Mr. T. Porteous, Mr. John Try* and
Mr. John McKenzie. Donations also of
left-off-Clothes and Blankets, or of Vege-
tables for soup, will be thankfully re-
ceived.

The Committee, particularly desirous
of encouraging industry, earnestly re-
quest the public to consider the necessity
of furnishing employment as far as prac-
ticable to the many persons who other-
wise will remain in a state of idleness,
for several months—than which nothing
can be more injurious to their morals
and health.—Applications to the Com-
mittee for servants and labourers, will
meet with prompt attention.

(Signed) R. L. LUSHER, Sec.

Montreal, Dec. 17, 1819.

We understand the collection last Sun-
day in the Scotch Presbyterian Church,
for the relief of the Protestant Poor, a-
mounted to about £77. We have also
to mention, that Mr. *James Carswell* is
appointed to received any Contributions
that may be made for the same purposes
by such persons as may have been una-
voidably absent on Sunday.—*Mont.
Her.*

We are informed that the Committee
in this City for the relief of the distressed
Emigrants, have received from the
Highland Society of Upper Canada,
through Alexander Fraser, Esq. River
Raisin, a donation of one Hundred Dol-
lars. We feel much pleasure in notic-
ing this instance of liberal conduct on
the part of this young association in the
Upper Province, and hail it as a pledge
that it will emulate the patriotic and ge-
nerous zeal of the Parent Society; and
like it become the patron and promoter
of every plan of public improvement,
and every scheme of enlightened bene-
volence. One half of the above sum
has been placed in the hands of the
Revd.—Richard of the Seminary, for the
benefit of the Catholic Emigrants.—*Ib.*

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 5th January, 1820.

The following Appointments have tak-
en place.

The Lieut. Governor of U. C. for the
time being,

The Lord Bishop of Quebec, Princi-
pal,

The Hon. J. Sewell, C. J. of the Pro-
vince, or the Chief Justice of the Pro-
vince for the time being,

The Hon. Jas. Monk, C. J. of Montre-
al, or the Chief Justice of Montreal, for
the time being,

The Chief Justice of U. C. for the
time being,

The Speaker of the Legislative Coun-
cil of Lower Canada,

The Speaker of the House of Assem-
bly of do.

The Hon. John Richardson,

——Ross Cuthbert,

The Hon. and Revd. Dr. Strachan,

——James Irvine,

——and Revd. Charles
Stewart, D. D.

The Revd. George J. Mountain,

The Hon. Chartier De Lotbiniere,

——Charles De St. Ours,

——John Caldwell,

——H. W. Rynald,

——Louis De Salaberry,

And Charles Marshall, Esq.

To be Trustees of the Royal Institu-
tion for the advancement of Learning in
this Province;

And Revd. Jos. L. Mills, A. M. Secre-
tary.

Thomas Pain, Messenger.

From the Kingston Chronicle.

A quarry of a sort of stone not very
dissimilar from marble, was found a few
weeks ago, in the neighbourhood of Gan-
anoque by a stone cutter lately from
England. The stone which is pronoun-
ced by Connoisseurs to be Serpentine, is
of a green colour, beautifully variegated
with spots of white, it is of the finest
texture, and is susceptible of an exqui-
site polish. This may be considered a
valuable discovery, for as the quarry is
represented to be extensive, the stone
will be highly useful in the construction
of fireplaces and other works of ornu-
ment.

The stone cutter has brought up about
a ton of this fine stone, and has already
made a mortar, which is a handsome
specimen of his own skill, as well as of
the beauty of the material.

There can be scarcely a question that
the rough and rocky region lying to the
northward of this town abounds with
hidden riches, which require only the
researches of acute and experienced ob-
servers to be brought to light, and be
made to contribute to the domestic com-
forts and wealth of the community.

YORK, JANUARY 27, 1820.

His Excellency the Lieut Governor,
Lady Sarah Maitland, and family, left
this Town for Quebec on Monday last.

We have heard that it is his Excel-
cy's intention to return immediately to
open the ensuing Session of the Provin-
cial Parliament, on the 21st of next
month.

Died.—At Amherstburgh, on the 1st
Inst. in the 56th year of his age Jous
ASKINE, Esquire, Superintendent of Indi-
an affairs for that post, and Major com-
manding the 2d Reg. of Essex Militia.—
In him his Majesty has lost a most faith-
ful and zealous servant and subject, and
society a valuable and useful member.

CANADA,
The last Rope of ENGLAND;

Being an attempt to shew the vast agricul-
tural, commercial, and political impor-
tance of the magnificent countries
bearing the general name of
CANADA.

By CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq.

The object of this little work is pri-
cipally to point out the superior advan-
tages held forth by this country to all
classes of emigrants, (from whencesoever
they may come,) from the poor man to
the capitalist; and, to afford that kind of
information which is known to be so
much wanted in Europe, and, especially
in *Great Britain*: to which the posses-
sion *and improvement* of these Provinces
is *of the last importance.*

As the work will be published in Lon-
don, the Author wishes to ascertain, as
nearly as possible, what number of copies
will be wanted in this country, in order
that the necessary instructions may be
sent to the Publisher; he has, therefore,
appointed the undermentioned Gentle-
men, his Agents, to receive the names
and address of those who may wish for
copies, in all parts of the two Provinces,
and it is requested that such as may be
desirous of subscribing will be kind
enough to signify the same, as early as
possible:

AGENTS.

At Quebec, J. Neilson, Esq.; Three-
Rivers, Edw. Sills, Esq.; William Hen-
ry, Geo. Graves, Esq.; Montreal, Messrs.
Nickles and M'Donell; Hull, P. Wright
& Sons; Cornwall, Geo. Jarvis, Esq.;
Prescott, Alpheus Jones, Esq.; Brock-
ville, Henry Jones, Esq.; Perth, B. De-
lisle, Esq.; Kingston, John Macaulay,
Esq. and H. C. Thompson, Esq.; Bath,
Jas. Rankin, Esq.; Belville, S. M'Nabb,
Esq.; Cobourg, J. G. Bethune, Esq.;
Fort Hope, M. F. Whitehead, Esq.;
York, R. C. Horne, Esq. and Messrs.
Gesle and Fitz Gibbon; New-Market,
P. Robinson, Esq.; Dundas, R. Cockrell;
West Flamboro', T. G. Simons, Esq.;
Ancaster, M. Crooks, Esq.; Niagara,
John Crooks, Esq.; Queenston, T.
M'Cormick, Esq.; Fort Erie, —— Stan-
ton, Esq.; Port Talbot, A. H. Burwell,
Esq.; Amherstburg, John Hall, Esq.;
Sandwich, Wm. Hands, Esq.

*** It is not expected that the price
of the Book will exceed 10s.—An ad-
vance of 2s. 6d. Halifax C'y. will be
required from each Subscriber at the
time of putting down his name and ad-
dress, in order that the Subscription may
be considered certain.

NOTICE

HOME-DISTRICT, TO WIT. } IS hereby given, that a Court of Over and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District at the Court House in the town of York, on the eighth day of February next at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Magistrates, Coroners, Constables and Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take notice, that they be respectively then and there present to do those things which to them severally belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office
York, 26th January, 1819.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscribers either by Note or Book Account are hereby requested to come forward and settle the same by the first day of March next ensuing.

All Accounts remaining unsettled after that date, will positively be put into the hands of an Attorney for Collection, as the Partnership expires at that time.

YOUNG, MONRO, & Co.

York, 26th Jan. 1819. 5w4

STENOGRAPHY.

WANTED, a person capable of taking minutes of the Debates in the Provincial Parliament, during the ensuing Session—The terms to be made known to the Editor of this Gazette, or to John Macaulay, Esq. Kingston.

HOUSE TO LET.

A convenient new two story House to let, situated near the dwelling of the Subscriber in the Town of York.

W. COOPE.

York, 27th Jan. 1820. 4d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

THE CRUCIFIXION.

I ask'd the Heavens ;—" For what hath God done
This unexampled deed ?" The Heavens exclaim,
" 'Twas man ; and we in horror snatch'd the sun
From such a spectacle of guilt and shame "

I ask'd the sea ;—The Sea in fury boil'd,
And answer'd, with his voice of storms,—" 'Twas man ;
My waves in panic at his crime recoil'd,
Dash'd the abyss, and from the centre fled."

I ask'd the Earth ;—The Earth replied, aghast,
" 'Twas man ; and such strange pangs my bosom rent,
That still I groan and shudder at the past."

To man, gay, smiling thoughtless man, I went,
And ask'd him next ;—he turn'd a scornful eye,
Shook his proud head, and deign'd me no reply.

From the Kingston Chronicle.

At the Annual Meeting of the *Kingston Compassionate Society*, held this day at Walker's Hotel, the Committee for the last half year presented the following

Report of the Committee to the Members of the Compassionate Society, January 3d, 1820.

GENTLEMEN,

In presenting this report of the proceedings of last year, your Committee do not hesitate to congratulate you on the great benefit and utility of your charitable institution. The pages of their journal, which are now exhibited for your inspection and approval, will testify to the truth of this remark. The names there registered, you will perceive amount in number nearly to a hundred ; which, it is to be observed, represent not individual persons, but families consisting for the most part of helpless women and children, or disabled fathers and husbands.

To have relieved effectually so many objects of compassion, would indeed have been the greatest happiness to your committee, as it evidently was the avowed object and the benevolent intention of the Institution. But the very limited means (not exceeding £120) with which they have had to relieve these evils, testify how imperfect that relief must have been. Agues, dysentaries, fevers, and (which is worse than all diseases) the broken hearts of fathers sinking under the disappointed expectation of a plentiful provision in this Country, and agonized by the surrounding cries of their famished children—these, and such like evils, have been both too numerous and too formidable, to yield, in every case, to such remedies as we have had it in our power to afford : still however your committee present you their sincere thanks, for the opportunity, which your liberality has afforded them, of alleviating a portion at least of this misery — The call of distress has ever been attended to, as far as our means would permit. Upwards of fifty sick persons have been restored to health, and nearly twice that number of families have been forwarded some by partial assistance, others at the sole expense of the society, either to York, to their Lands, or to the neighboring Townships, where by their industry, as mechanics or husbandmen, they are now supporting themselves and contributing in no small degree to the increasing prosperity of the Province.

In lamenting however the smallness of their pecuniary means, your committee have to acknowledge an instance of considerate and munificent liberality on the part of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor : whose present of a very large quantity of Rugs has amply provided for the bedding of those, who otherwise would have been unprovided. Our thanks are also due to the military authorities of this place for their permission to us of occupying one of the Block Houses for the use of the Emigrants, into which a stove has been introduced by your Committee, and, by the liberality of the present D'y Cy. Gen. firewood provided sufficient for the exigencies of the rest of the winter. But as sickness has been the general suffering exhibited to the compassion of your committee, they must not forget to acknowledge, in the name and behalf of the sick, their gratitude for the gratuitous medical assistance of Doctor Keating and Mr. Geddes.— The former of whom has in all cases of appeal voluntarily given us the benefit of his great professional experience, and the latter has been assiduously attentive to the daily and often importunate wants of our numerous cases of sickness.

Nor can your committee omit this opportunity of recommending the immediate erection of a public hospital ; for they regret to state that there have been one or more cases of *death* among their patients, not to mention numerous instances of protracted disease, solely arising in their opinion from the want of such a convenience. There is now on their hands a patient whose infirmities require more warmth and greater comforts than are to be had in a naked Block House ;; and therefore they are under the necessity of sending him down to the hospital at Montreal, in hopes of getting him that needful assistance there which the want of a hospital denies him here.

Finally your Committee feel it incumbent upon them, before they close this Report, to express their extreme regret that an opinion seems to be entertained by some gentlemen of this Town, that neither the number nor the exigencies of the Emigrants demand any extraordinary exertion. To refute this opinion we beg leave to refer such persons to our Journal, to the Block Houses, and to the other abodes of the destitute—and for our part we feel confident that except the present subscription be much increased by the general imitation of the whole Town, the cause of the Emigrants (and with that the cause of humanity) must be either altogether abandoned, or application must be made to the more munificent contributions of the neighboring Societies, in order to make up the deficiency of our inadequate charity.

Which being read the Society resolved that the same be adopted and published.

The Treasurer reported the state of the funds of the Society as follows :—

Total amount of receipts since last annual meeting, including the sum of £13 7 0, being the amount of collection in aid of the Society's funds in St. George's Church yesterday, ...	£140 5 11½
Total amount of expenditure, ...	132 17 8
Remaining in the hands of the Treasurer, ...	£7 7 5½

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, when THOMAS MARKLAND, Esquire, was unanimously elected *President.*

The Rev. G. O. STUART, and ALEX. FISHER, Esqr. } *Vice Presidents.*
JOHN KIRBY, Esq. *Treasurer*, and Mr. STANTON, *Secretary.*
The Rev. Mr. WILSON, Messrs. G. H. MARKLAND, B. WHITNEY, R. WALKER, T. R. CARTWRIGHT J. ATKINSON. } *Committee and Visitors.*

The Society then Resolved,

1st. That the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Acting Chaplain to the Forces, be requested to solicit subscriptions in the Garrison, in aid of the funds of the Society, and the other Gentlemen of the Committee throughout the Town.

2d. That the Officiating Minister of the Wesleyan Society be requested to preach a Sermon and promote a collection in aid of the funds of the Society.

3d. That the committee be authorised to expend a sum not exceeding £5 in repairing buildings for the reception of distressed objects of charity.

4th. That the thanks of this Society be presented to Mr. Geddes, Hospital Assistant, for his assidious attention to the sick individuals who were referred to him by the Society.

5th. That the Committee be henceforth chosen annually instead of half yearly, and that the Visitors be appointed for two months instead of one as heretofore.

CHR. A. HAGERMAN,
Secretary.

Kingston, 3d January, 1820.

On reading that the Collector had refused the landing of PAINE's bones in England.

Permit it? Prodigious ! I'll not, he replies,
Such relics tho' *great*, co me under *Excise* ;
Request fraught with danger ! I scorn such vile arts,
What, serve a good King, and admit *Boney-parts ?*

ANOTHER.

For the landing, dear Bob, why raise such a Storm.
In *such times as these*, e'en the *bones* may *Re-form.* R.

MR. PAINE'S BONES.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27.—Mr. Cobbet, who has arrived passenger in the Hercules from New York, has brought with him, deposited in a trunk, the bones of Mr. *Thomas Paine*, so well known in the American & European worlds. On landing the trunk, Mr. Cobbet exclaimed to the people on the quay, "*Here are the bones of the late Thomas Paine.*" A crowd instantly pressed to see them ; and Cobbet remarked, that " great indeed must the man have been, whose very bones attracted such attention." The custom house officer having examined the coffin plate, inscribed " Thomas Paine, aged 74, died 8th June, 1809." passed the whole, and they have been forwarded to London.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27.

It may perhaps be proper to copy here what Cobbet said of Paine a few years ago, when he wrote his life. He concluded thus :

" How Tom gets a living now, or what brothel he inhabits, I know not, nor does it much signify. He has done all the mischief he can in the world : *and whether his carcase is at last to be suffered to rot on the earth, or to be dried in the air, is of very little consequence.* Whenever or wherever he breathes his last, he will excite neither sorrow nor compassion; no friendly hand will close his eyes, not a groan will be uttered, not a tear will be shed. Like *Judas*, he will be execrated by posterity ; men will learn to express all that is base, malignant, treacherous, unnatural and blasphemous, by the single monosyllable—Paine !

" W. COBBET."

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land in of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

Notice to Builders.

PROPOSALS for building, by Contract, a BRICK HOSPITAL in the Town of York, will be received at the Post-Office, by William Allan, Esq. where a Plan, Elevation, and particular description of the intended Building, may be seen, and any information respecting it obtained.

Proposals to be given in within one month from this date.

York, 24th November, 1819. 4tf

NOTICE.

TO be Sold or Leased, for five or ten years, at public Auction, on the 1st Day of Feby 1820, at the Market place in York, by Thomas Mosly, Auctioneer, that well known House & Lot, with all the appurtenances, belonging to Robert Lackie. For terms of payment, inquire of the Subscriber on the premises.—An undisputable Title will be given for the same.

ROBERT LACKIE.

York, 18th January 1820.

IT having been represented to Mrs. Goodman, that the Terms for Education in her School are too high, she takes the earliest opportunity of announcing such alterations as the expense of the establishment will allow, which she flatters herself will now meet the approbation of her friends and the public.

Terms per Quarter, Halifax Currency

	£	s.	d.
The Grammatical construction of the English Language, History, Geography and the use of the Globes, with plain & fancy Needle Work,	2	5	0
Writing & Ciphering, ...	0	10	0
Music, ...	2	10	0
Drawing, ...	1	10	0
A junior Class will be taught Reading, Spelling and plain Sewing,	1	0	0
Board & Lodging, ...	8	0	0

And One Guinea Entrance.

N. B. If it would be any accommodation to her friends, Mrs. G. will be happy to receive half the payments in produce.

York, 12th January. 1820.

INFORMATION WANTED.

WHEREAS, a young man named JOHN MOTTASHED did (in company with two other persons, JOHN and WM. CLAYTONS, all Shoemakers) leave Montreal, and did reside and work for a ROBERT SMART, in Detroit, where the said young man was taken very ill, in April last, and consequently obliged to leave the above person's employ ; no further information having as yet been obtained concerning him, all charitable persons knowing any thing respecting the fate of the said young man, will confer a particular favour on his distressed family by writing immediately to his father.

JONATHAN MOTTASHED,
St. Lawrence Suburb.

Montreal, Dec. 31, 1819.

FIRE WOOD.

WANTED, for the use of the Steam Boat Frontenac, Two Hundred Cords of best dry, hard Wood ; to be delivered on the end of the wharf, occasionally during the season, as may be required. The lowest offer, with security, will be accepted, by

W. ALLAN.

York, 8th Jan. 1820. 2tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, JAMES HAMILTON. } Exe'rs in Trust.

Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 45—tf.

PERSONS indebted to the above estate, are reminded that indulgence must have its limit, and therefore, it will be desirable in order to avoid unnecessary trouble and expence, that they should come immediately forward and make arrangement for the settlement of their respective accounts.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the current prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

WHEREAS JACOB SNIDER, of the Township of Scarborough, has, on the 29th day of the month of December last, advertised me, his wife, in the Upper Canada Gazette, as having left his bed and board without any just cause for so doing, and likewise forbidding every person trusting or harbouring me on his account : I consider it a justice I owe to my own character, to state to the public, that so far from my having done any such thing, as he has thought proper to state, he himself withdrew from me and his children, on the 26th of December now last past, thereby leaving me and them without the means of support or bedding, at this inclement season of the year. I think it necessary further to state, that his conduct has been, for many years past, marked with the utmost severity and a total want of feeling, either to myself or his children, and that he has not furnished either food or clothing for myself and children since the month of October last, although one of the children is an infant at the breast.

HANNAH SNIDER.

Scarborough, 12th Jan. 1820 3w2

Miniature Painting.

CORRECT Likenesses taken in Miniature, by W. BROWN. Price from three to eight Dollars.

Mr. B. respectfully informs the Inhabitants of York that he has engaged a convenient room for the reception of Sitters, at Mr. Smith's, sign of the Highlander, KingStreet, and trust to be favored with their patronage.

Land for Sale.

SEVERAL Lots on Dundas Street, in the Township of Etobicoke.

Also a quantity of

LUMBER

of the following description,

100,000 of inch boards at 3s. 9d. per 100.

25,000 of 1¼ inch flooring, at 6s. 3d. per 100.

20,000 of weather boarding, at 3s. 1½ per 100.

For particulars, enquire at this Office.

EDWARD OATES,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has just received an elegant assortment of Lady's and Gentlemen's strong Boots and Shoes, which he will sell low for cash, viz :—

160 pair of strong Men's shoes.
300 pair of fine do do
100 pair of Ladies' shoes
24 pair of Gentlemen's Boots
12 pair of Ladies' do

with an assortment of Children's Shoes, a one Horse Harness, and several sides of Leather.

York, Dec. 9th 1819. 8w51.

ROBERT HAPPER,

AN emigrant settler from Ireland, is requested to take notice, that his wife Ann Happer has arrived in York from New York.—Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his afflicted wife. Addressed to her at Mr. Joseph Horne's Boarding-house, Market-square, York.

Land for Sale.

NOS. 28 and 29 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of DARLINGTON, containing Four Hundred Acres of excellent Land.

For particulars, apply to the Editor.

Kingston, 12th March, 1819—17tf.

AT a Meeting of the Upper Canada Agricultural Society, held this day, the following Premiums to be given at the next Cattle Show, were proposed and adopted, viz :

		Guineas.
Stud Horse.	Best	Five.
	Second	Three.
	Third	Two.
Bull.	Best	Four.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Cow.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Boar.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Ram.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.

The Shew to take place and the Prizes awarded and distributed on Wednesday the 17th day of May 1820, at the Market House in the Town of York.

No person to be allowed to produce any animal for a Premium, unless he shall, before ten o'clock of the day of the exhibition, give to the Secretary of the Society a notification of his intention and pay at the same time five shillings for the use of the Society.

(By Order) R. C. HORNE.

York, 15th Dec. 1819. 8w3.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

LOT No. 2, in the 2d Concession Lake Ontario, Co. of York, and No. 6, South side Hospital-street, Town of York, Home Dis. 201

Do. No. 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore District, ... 2000

Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con. Aldborough, Middlesex, London District, ... 1000

Do. No. 3, in the 3d Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con. triangular Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot Gin, Con. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District, ... 800

Do. No. 23, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District, ... 400

Total, 4401

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, sen. Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

A. C. MONT GOEMRIE.

York, 29th Nov. 1819. 4pd.

BOARDING HOUSE.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accomodated with BOARD and LODGING. Enquire at this office.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 1st Feb. 1819. tf—5.

NOTICE.

AS the Partnership now carried on under the Firm of QUETTON ST. GEORGE, & Co. will expire on the 5th day of December next, it is requested that all persons indebted to the said Firm will come forward and close their accounts, on or before the first day of January next, and those having demands against the Firm, to present their accounts for payment.

Business will, however, be carried on at the same House upon a new arrangement, which will be made known before that day, for the information of the public, and the friends so long accustomed to deal with them.

York, Nov. 15th 1819. 48—tf.

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE

Four Dollars per annum ; when sent by Post, Four Dollars and a Half. The Subscriptions to be paid in advance to the 1st of *July* or 1st of January. Subscribers receiving their Papers by Post, to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their subscription : Country Subscribers, who send to the office for their Papers, who discontinue their subscription, are requested to send notice to that effect, and pay up all arrears, otherwise they will still be considered as Subscribers and charged accordingly.— The Editor is obliged to insist upon this condition, several Subscribers neglecting, frequently for many months, to send for their Papers, which accumulate to an inconvenient degree, and become, if not paid for, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette :

	first ins.	each sub'l
6 lines and under,	2s 6d	7 1-2d
14 lines and under,	5s	1s 3d

Above 14 lines, four pence per line the first insertion, and one penny per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden in writing sent to the Office (or mentioned to the Editor personally) and charged accordingly.— When directed to be put in larger type than ordinary, they will be charged according to the number of lines the usual sized letter would occupy in the same space.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*St. Thomas.*
I. Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburgh*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

Society a notification of his intent and pay at the same time five shillings for the use of the Society.

(By Order) R. C. HORNE.
York, 15th Dec. 1819. Sec'y.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

	Acres.
LOT No. 2, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York,	
and No. 6, South side Hospital-street, Town of York, Home Dis.	201
Do. No. 22, 38, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore District,	2000
Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con. Aldborough, Middlesex, London District,	1000
Do. No. 3, in the 3d Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con. triangular Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot Gin, Con. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District,	800
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McNabb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
G. Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
Fothergill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburgh*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

Council Office

Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL. IV. YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1820. No. 5.



UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of February, next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twelfth day of January, inst WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament, to the twenty sixth day of February, next, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to convene our Provincial Parliament before the said twenty-sixth day of February, and We do hereby convoke and by these presents enjoin you and each of you, that on Monday the twenty-first day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our own of York, *for the actual dispatch of public business*, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the sixtieth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.



UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all to whom these presents shall come,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, it has been represented to us, that, the establishment of a Public Fair or Mart, in the Town of York, in the Home District of our said Province of Upper Canada, would tend greatly to the welfare, convenience, and prosperous advancement of the said District, NOW KNOW YE that in furtherance of so desirable an object, WE have thought fit, by our Letters Patent, bearing even date with these presents, to give and grant unto Samuel Ridout, Esquire, being our Sheriff in and for our Home District, and to his successors respectively, (Sheriffs of the same for the time being,) to and for the resort and intercourse of our liege subjects of this Province of Upper Canada, All and singular the public Fair and Mart, and the right, privilege, advantage and franchise of keeping and holding a public Fair and Mart, as Stewards of the same respectively, at and within the Town of York, in the County of York, in the Home District aforesaid, at two different times in each and every year, that is to say, to begin and be holden on the third Monday in the month of May, and the first Monday in the month of October, and to continue at each time respectively for and during the space of six successive days and no longer—subject nevertheless to the conditions, provisions, payments for picage and stallage, restrictions and limitations in our said Letters Patent contained, as reference being thereto had, will more fully appear.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the sixtieth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 10th December 1818. }

NOTICE is hereby given to Thomas Lake, and Harmonius Shear or Spier, or their Representatives, By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make good any pretension the former have to Lot number six in the eighth Concession of Burford: and the latter to Lot number eight in the eighth Concession of Oxford on the Thames, within Twelve months from this date, otherwise the Lots will be thrown open to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 15 Dec. 1818. }

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Merses, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to John Levy Jacobs or his representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number one hundred and forty five in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, otherwise it will be thrown open and granted to another applicant.

JOHN SMALL
Clk Ex. Council

Executive Council Office, }
York, 15th Nov. 1819. }

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN SCOUTE, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to the west half of lot number six, in the sixth concession of the Township of Ernest Town, within six months from this date, otherwise the same will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 24th August, 1819. }

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otonabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts: to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Executive Council Office,
York, 17th Nov. 1819.

WHEREAS the present Lease of the FERRY from the Town of Kingston to Point Frederic, will expire on the 24th day of June next,

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, That Sealed Proposals for a New Lease, to be given to the highest bidder, will be received at this Office until the 10th of June, 1820.

JOHN SMALL,
C'k. Ex. C'l.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 14th Dec. 1819. }

WHEREAS, it is desirable to alleviate the situation of the poorer classes of settlers, by an exemption from any charge on the Patent Deed, and also to remove all obstacles from the more free accommodation of others with larger grants, than have been usually made: His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, has been pleased to order that the first mentioned class of settlers may receive a gratuitous Grant of Fifty Acres, under exclusion, be it understood, from any further Grant from the Crown, but with liberty to Lease the Reserves.

To meet the above Gratuity, and increased burthens attending the purchase and distribution of Lands &c. It is ordered that the scale of demands on the Grant of One Hundred Acres & upwards, shall be regulated according to the annexed Table, to take effect from the 1st January 1820.

It is further ordered that the restriction from sale for three years be abolished, and that Deeds may issue on proper certificates of the performance of Settling Duties being produced. The Grantee will be required to clear one half of the Road in front of each Lot, and the depth of two and one half Chains from the Road the whole length of every Lot, and erect a Dwelling House.

TABLE.

Upon all Grants of Land issuing under orders in Council, bearing date subsequent to the 1st January 1820, the following sums will be paid by the Patentee:

	£. Sterling
On Grants of 50 Acres.	
On Grants of 100 Acres,	12 : :
On Grants of 200 Acres,	30 : :
On Grants of 300 Acres,	60 : :
On Grants of 400 Acres,	75 : :
On Grants of 500 Acres,	125 : :
On Grants of 600 Acres,	150 : :
On Grants of 700 Acres,	175 : :
On Grants of 800 Acres,	200 : :
On Grants of 900 Acres,	225 : :
On Grants of 1000 Acres,	250 : :
On Grants of 1100 Acres,	275 : :
On Grants of 1200 Acres,	300 : :

In three equal Instalments—The first on receipt of the Location Ticket. The second on Certificate filed of Settlement. The third on receipt of the Fiat for the Patent.

No Petition can be entertained unless accompanied by a written character or a satisfactory reason shewn for such not being produced.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's office, }
York, 19th Jan. 1820. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, for surveying and laying out a Road and Concessions and Lots, upon the new principle of Survey, to the extent of fifty two square miles, equal to 33,280 acres of land on the tract commonly known by the name of the Mohawk Township in the Bay of Quinty. This Survey to be paid for by a per centage, on the usual terms and conditions, out of the land, surveyed, in any part of the tract not included in the first range of Lots on the Road that is to be surveyed from the front of the second Concession of Thurlow to the front of the second Concession of Richmond.

T. RIDOUT,
Surveyor Genl.

Ruta Bagas.

THE Upper Canada Agricultural Society has received some good seed of the Yellow Swedish Turnip or Ruta Bags. The quantity being small, the members of the Society will have the preference in the purchase of it (at cost price.)

This valuable root is peculiarly useful as a late spring food for cattle and other stock, at a time when generally all other succulent food is exhausted. Purchasers of the seed are requested to communicate to the Society their observations on the culture, produce and employment of the product. The seed to be had by applying to

R. C. HORNE,
Sec. Ag. Soc. U. C.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Thomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allan, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thain, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 81, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAM'L RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, }
York, 1st July, 1819. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

Government Contract for Flour.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at this office until the 1st February 1820, from such persons as may be willing to Contract for the supply of Three Thousand Barrels of fine Flour for the use of His Majesty's Troops, deliverable at the posts of Kingston, Fort George and York, between the 1st of May and 15th July, 1820, freight free, and under the usual guarantee that the same shall keep sound and sweet for the pyriod of twelve months after delivered.

The conditions of the contract and form of Tender may be known on application at this office, or at the Commissariat offices at York, Fort George and Fort Wellington; *and no proposal will be noticed unless made in the terms prescribed, nor unless the party and his sureties, or an agent on their behalf, attend at time of opening the tenders,* which must be sealed and endorsed, "Tender for the supply of Flour."

(Signed,) ED. PINE COFFIN.
D. C. General.

Commissariat Office, }
Kingston, U. C. 17th Dec. }

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT,

FOR THE NAVY.

ACROSS the two Portages from Lake Ontario to the Nottawasaga Creek on Lake Huron. Any person or persons willing to furnish the necessary conveyance for Stores and Ordnance, required for the Navy, between the 1st of February, 1820, and 31st January 1821, are requested to send sealed tenders to this place, on the 15th January next, as follows:

Articles under 12 cwt.	Rate per cwt.
12 cwt. & under 16 "	...
16 " & " 20 "	...
20 and upwards,	...

It is also requested that the addition to these rates for conveying Stores across Lake Simcoe by Sleighs will be stated in the tenders.

Two sufficient sureties must be had.

ED. LAWS, N. S.

Naval Yard, Kingston, }
13th Dec. 1819. }

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Nov. 20 30.

We learn by a letter from the celebrated Italian traveller, M. Belzoni, that he had recently performed a journey into the deserts of Lybia, to examine there the environs and ruins of the Temple of Jupiter Ammon. This journey lasted 50 days, during which time he saw several temples and other remarkable objects. After having traversed the desart, he arrived at the place where the temple is supposed to have existed. The country was fertile, and he found some villages, but the inhabitants of the country, where perhaps for several centuries, an European had not been seen, were very savage, & would not suffer him to pass, because they imagined that he was looking for treasures in their country. The ruins of the temple he discovered had been employed in the construction of another temple, which is already in part destroyed, and in forming the foundation of the cabins of a village. The most remarkable thing, however, discovered by M. Belzoni in these environs, is a spring of living water, of which Herodotus, makes mention, warm in the morning and evening, cold at noon, and boiling hot at midnight. M Belzoni has brought away some of this water for the purpose of analyzing it.

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Curious Dilemma.—The burial grounds of London and its neighborhood are at this time so carefully watched, that the resurrection-men can scarcely procure bodies for the dissecting-room—no less than seven of these *useful* members of society are now in prison, having been detected in attempts to *raise the dead*. The Students at the Hospitals are at a stand still—bodies fetch triple the usual price; and one of the principal Lecturers on Anatomy has actually applied to Lord Sidmouth for leave to import them from France, where they are easily procured, and very cheap; the result of this application is not yet known.

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Imperial Present—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has lately received from the Emperor of Russia a very curious four-wheeled carriage, called a Drouchki. It consists of a front and a side seat, contrived in a new but very commodious manner, for two persons. It possesses the moveable axles, which are now very generally adopted throughout the continent.

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In pursuance of a decree of the King, the Festival of the Reformation is in future to be celebrated every year in all the Protestant Churches in the kingdom of Bavaria.

Two vessels lately arrived at Havre and Marseilles, with cargoes of tea, pepper and cloves, from the Brazils, the produce of that country.

On the 3d of October, Henry St. George, Esq. was most inhumanly murdered and cut to pieces by a banditti, near his own house, within a few miles of Athlone. He has been lately active in putting down riband-men.

A coal dealer near London, during the cold season, used to hang a cloth out all night on his wall. When he arose in the morning, he would ask his wife, if the cloth was frozen? and on her answering "Yes," he would exclaim, "God help the poor! we must lay a penny a bushel on our coals to day."

Three explosions took place in the Kelt's coal pit belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale, which killed 20 out of 22 persons that were working in the pit.

The Earl of Fife is to have the Blue Ribbon, now vacant by the death of the Duke of Richmond.

A Spanish physician named Don Serapino Sola, having obtained permission from his government to try experiments in inoculating for the plague on some Spanish deserters, he selected fourteen, who were all inoculated with virus, taken from the plague sore of those persons in whom the disorder had assumed the utmost degree of malignity. They each received twelve pricks of the lancet in those parts of the body where the plague usually appears. Oil of Olives was administered to them internally and externally. In a very short period, a part of those operated upon experienced some slight attacks, and little sores were observable on different parts of the body, in a few days they were all restored to health. It is to be hoped that this kind of inoculation will prove as successful as that for the small pox.

A cast iron pillar is about to be erected in the centre of the town of Sheffield, at the top of which is to be a large ball, to be lighted with gas, so that the whole of the town and its environs will be illuminated. The pillar is to be forty feet high and thirty inches in diameter.

The Greek house of George Caltochi, at Leghorn, has stopped payment of a 600,000 piastres.

A whale, 60 feet in length and 10 feet in breadth judged to be 50 tons in weight, lately stranded in the river Severn, 25 miles from the mouth of the river.—As soon as it was discovered, a wonderful scene of confusion ensued in endeavors by the populace to secure as much of it as possible.

A temporary dam constructed at Ply-

mouth Deck-yard to protect the workmen who were preparing to put in new gates, lately gave way, when the great pressure of water, estimated at 500 tons, suddenly broke through the dam, and coming in contact with the shores supporting a bridge, on which were 40 or 50 persons passing and re-passing to their duty, it instantly engulphed the whole in the rushing flood. By the great exertions made, but two were drowned, two had their limbs fractured, and five others were injured.

Public Libraries in Germany.—The Royal Library of Munich contains a collection of 400,000 volumes.—That of Gottingen, which is one of the most celebrated in Germany, consists 220,000 volumes, 110,000 academic dissertations, and 5000 manuscripts; the Dresden Library contains 280,000 printed books, 100,000 dissertations, and 4000 manuscripts. The Library of Wolfenbuttel is particularly celebrated for its valuable collection of ancient works; it contains 190,000 printed volumes, 10,000 dissertations, and 4000 manuscripts. Among the 192,000 volumes which compose the Library of Stutgard, there are 12,000 different editions of the Bible. There are seven public libraries in Berlin; the two principal ones are the Royal Library and the Library of the Academy; the former contain 100,000 volumes, and the latter 30,000. It may be calculated that the total number of books contained in the Public Libraries of the German States, amount to upwards of *four millions*, besides the various memoirs, pamphlets, periodical publications, dissertations, and manuscripts.

During a heavy swell on Yarmouth beach, a boat with a man on board was upset, when a dog instantly leaped into the sea, and after a considerable struggle succeeded in raising the man from under the boat, and held him up until a wave fortunately threw him upon the bottom of the boat. He then swam after the oars and the man's hat, which he brought to shore.

The people of Dundee have lately been much agitated on account of the number of dead bodies taken from the burying grounds.—Eighteen bodies have been taken up in one week, packed in boxes, & sent to Edinburgh.

The city of Norwich is to be lighted with oil gas, which gives a more brilliant light than the common coal gas, and at about the same expence.

In the Court of Arches, Sir John Nichol lately gave judgement in a cause which involved the question of right of parish clergymen to preside at Vestry meetings. The judge said he was inclined to support such right of the minister, and decided to that effect; but he wished the question might be ultimately decided by the twelve judges.

A Swedish ironfounder has discovered the method by which brass may be rendered more malleable, and applicable to every purpose for which steel is used.

The British in conjunction with the Spanish and Portuguese governments, have recently organized a court at Sierra Leone, consisting of two commissioners from each nation for the trial of captured slave vessels, Edward Gregory on the part of the English, and Jose Kemp on the part of the Spaniards.

The brig Caledonia, laden with timber, from Miramachi for England, was abandoned at sea water-logged on the 22d October. The vessel had settled so deep in the water that the crew were almost continually breast deep, and their only provisions raw pork and a gill of water per day. They remained thirteen days in this awful situation. On the 14th day, the American ship Portland, Capt. Webster, hove in sight, hoisted out his boats and took the captain and crew from the wreck, supplied them with every thing necessary, and landed them at Plymouth. The whole of them were so reduced when first relieved that they were unable to stand.

The Rev. John Mulqueeny, Parish Priest of Ballinvana, near Braff, was lately shot dead on the road on his return to his dwelling.

The committee appointed to watch over the concerns in the Wesleyan connexion have published an address, exhorting all the members "to unite with their fellow subjects in every proper and lawful demonstration of attachment to their free constitution, and of loyalty to their venerable Sovereign—in upholding the authority of the laws and in discountenancing and repressing all infidel and blasphemous publications, as well as all tumultuous, inflammatory or seditious proceedings.

Application is about to be made to Parliament for an act to make a Canal from Barnsley Canal near Cold Hiendly, to the Dutch River, near New Briden, 20 miles, to facilitate commercial operations.

An Eagle weighing 18 pounds, and measuring 7 feet 9 inches from the extremities of the wings, was shot in England a short time since.

An Halibut, weighing 180 pounds, has been taken in the Solway Frith. The fishermen were obliged to shoot it.

The following epitaph is on a tombstone in Demore Church Yard, Ireland —"Here lies the remains of John Hall, grocer—this world is not worth a fig, and I have good reasons for saying so.

With the exception of Wurtemburgh and Bavaria, all the German Sovereigns have carried into execution their resolutions of the Frankfort Diet. Prussia has put under sequestration the papers [illegible] have been discovered [illegible] pure west [illegible] editor of the Mercury [illegible] of his patrons, observing, "The Moniteur Journal has renounced the motto of *Fiat Lux*, which had reference to the invention of printing, of that city. It is now time enough that the journalists against the press should have its head-quarters in the place of its birth."

A letter from Para, (India,) of August 25th, mentions, that 4000 persons, being about one fourth of the population of that place, had died of the small pox.

From the last report of the "Church Missionary Society," it appears that during the last year they have sent out 19 Missionaries; viz. to West Africa 2; to North India 2; and to New Zealand 9. The receipts for the year was £28,000; its expenditure nearly the same. The report states the population of Sierra Leone to be 30,000. An auxiliary to the Society has been formed at Sierra Leone.

It has recently been discovered that chesnut wood is an admirable substitute for log wood and oak bark for dying and tanning, and its affinity to wool, is said to be greater than that of either gall or shumac.

Accession of his Majesty—On the 25th ultimo, our venerable and afflicted Sovereign entered the 60th year of his reign; a period longer than any of his Majesty's predecessors in England or Scotland occupied the throne. Henry third reigned in England fifty-six years, and James VI. in Scotland fifty-eight years; but the former was only nine years of age when he succeeded to the monarchy, and the latter was an infant, when, in consequence of the extorted resignation of his mother he became King; while George the III. was of legitimate age, on his accession to the sovereignty of Great Britain and Ireland. Of the Peers of Scotland at his Majesty's accession, only the Duke of Gordon, born 1743, who inherited the title in 1752, is alive. The twenty Judges of the Court of Sessions and Exchequer in Scotland have been exactly three times renewed during this reign; the appointments to the bench being sixty in number, exclusive two promotions of Puisne Judges to the President's Chair. Of the members of the Faculty of Advocates at the accession, four are alive, viz. Robert Craig, of Riccarton, and Robert Berry, both admitted in 1794, and Sir Hay Campbel, and James Ferguson of Pitfour, the present member of Parliament for Aberdeenshire, both admitted in 1757. Of the Society of Writers to the Signet of the accession, only one, Cornelius Elliot of Woolee, is in existence. Of the Peers of England and Ireland at the commencement of this reign, five are alive viz. the Earl, now Marquis Drogheda, the Earl of Carlisle, Earl Fitwilliam, Viscount Netville and Viscount Bulkley, all of whom were under age at the accession, with the exception of the marquis of Drogheda, now in his 90th year and at the head of the Generals of the army.

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LONDON, Nov. 26.

We understand a negociation is pending between the Emperor of Morocco and a foreign Power, which has engaged an English gentleman to open a communication on a grand commercial scale with Timbuctoo and Sudan; this gentleman is to proceed through Fas to Tafilit, where he is to have letters of protection and hospitality from the Emperor of Morocco to the Arabian Scheiks of Sarah and Bled el Jereed, and letters of credit to the Company of Fas merchants established at Timbuctoo.

The journey is to be commenced from the Imperial Palace at Tafilit on Heirles. Four of these animals are to be purchased expressly for the journey, and each to carry 40 lbs. weight of rice and other provisions, besides the riders, who are to be Scheiks of Sahara, each of which is to receive on arrival at Timbuctoo one thousand dollars, or an equivalent in gold dust. The [illegible] who has undertaken the journey speaks with confidence of its success, and he calculates to perform it in 15 days actual travelling. He proposes to remain at the Imperial Palace of Tafilit 15 days, to accustom himself to the rough motion of the Heirie.

It is proposed to travel from Tafilit to Tatta in three days, and there sojourn three days; then travel three days to East Tayrass, and sojourn three days; then to Tandeny in three days, and sojourn there three days; then three days to the Well of Arawan, & sojourn there three days; then complete the journey in three days to Timbuctoo.

This journey will be commenced in February next, and will end in March. During the residence of the chief of the expedition at Timbuctoo in the summer and autumn, one of the Scheiks on a Heirie is to be dispatched to Houssa, Wangara and Bydroida, on the coast of the Red Sea; another is to be dispatched southward to Benin and new Calabar; a third will proceed through the heart of Africa to Sudda, on the eastern coast opposite the island of Madagascar, from where he will return to the [illegible] at Timbuctoo; the Scheik who undertakes the last journey has engaged to perform it in three months, to and from Sofala to Timbuctoo, and to collect every information necessary during his progress; the fourth heirie will remain at Timbuctoo, to negociate with the king & others as opportunity may offer; the travellers will receive the necessary instructions how to collect geographical and commercial knowledge, and then return to the chief of the expedition at Timbuctoo, who will accompany them back to Tafilit.

This expedition is connected with a plan to land afterwards 500 men at a spot on Sahara, eligible for a colony, where the commercial communication will be immediately opened with Timbuctoo and Sudan.

The English gentleman speaks with the utmost confidence of success, to which his general knowledge of the natives and language will not a little contribute. We only regret that the undertaking has not originated with the British government, because we think that at this period an accredited agent from our government to [illegible]tent to his purpose would have had more influence with the Emperor of Morocco than one from any other power of Christendom.

We shall be enabled in a short time to announce the names of the travellers, with further particulars of this new mode of travelling; it is calculated the whole expenses of the journey will not exceed four hundred thousand dollars, the subscription for which sum is nearly completed, and the names of the subscribers will shortly be made public.

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THE TEA TRADE.

A small investment, usually of silver, broad cloth, Worcester china, and other articles, of less than a million and a half per annum, puts in employ the finest ships in our mercantile marine, at the largest freights—makes the largest return of profits known in trade, for a long series of years, to a great company, and to a host of dealers and retailers—and affords the largest revenue from any article of our consumption, our own growth and manufacture of malt excepted. A large part, and a long continuance of these profits and advantages, have been secured by the steady conduct of the East India Company, defended by their charter from competition in their purchase of Tea from the Chinese. An investment or purchase of less than £1,500,000 has ordinarily sold to the consumers in Great Britain and Ireland, for 2 to 10,000,000—producing for the employment of our shipping, and the profit of the East India Company, the revenues and all the dealers and venders of Tea, the surplus amount of 7 to £20,000,000 per annum. The whole quantity of tea sold for our consumption does not exceed 23,000,000 lbs. a year. If tea be a wholesome, desirable, and useful habit of daily beverage and refection, for all the people, 150,000,000 lbs. would be requisite for their general and constant use, as of bread, beer, meat or water. What quantity of tea have our ingenious imitators of these leaves of China annually supplied to make up, in part, the deficiency of the importations of the East India Company? The annual sales at the India House seem to be very inadequate to the consumption of an article, of which it was said in the House of Commons in the last session, the poor make half their sustenance! If the poor of these realms make use of the tea of China as well as the rich, the consumption, at only 2 lbs. year for each, of only 10,000,000 tea-drinkers, (or half the whole population) would be 70,000,000 lbs. instead of 25,000,000 lbs. the whole quantity furnished us by the East India Company from China.

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EARTHQUAKE in the EAST INDIES.

CALCUTTA, July 23, 1819.

The Bombay Gazette, of the 30th June, which came to hand on Saturday, contains a full detail of the circumstances that attended the shock of the earthquake at Ahmedabad. We republish the detail, from the above paper.

Extract of a letter from Amedabad, dated 18th of June, 1819.

On Wednesday the 16th day of June, a few minutes before seven o'clock, P. M. this city was visited with an earthquake of unusual violence and duration for this part of India. It commenced gradually, with a slight trembling of the earth, attended with a rumbling noise: this increased every second, and was succeeded by a strong rushing noise, with a violent undulating motion; so that it was with difficulty we could keep on our legs. At this time all the disagreeable sensation was experienced of being tossed in a ship at sea, in a swell, and the rocking was so great, that every moment we expected the earth to open under our feet. From its commencement to the termination of the shock, it could not have been less than four or five minutes.

The rocking motion affected persons in various ways in different situations: those in doors experienced all the horrors attending the awful suspence in which they felt themselves: the walls of the houses shook, and were rent in various places; the beams and roofs cracked, and appeared to be ready to fall on the inmates, and crush them to atoms in an instant. People in wheeled carriages were thrown out by the shaking of their vehicles; and animals of all kinds, in a stationary position, felt confounded, or became restless. Persons in motion, or on horseback, were, however, unconscious of the schock.

The city is justly celebrated for its beautiful buildings of stone and other materials, and was not less so for the famous shaking minarets, which were admired by every stranger. Alas! the devastation caused by this motion of the earth, is truly lamentable. The proud spires of the great Mosque, the Jama Murjid, erected by Sultan Ahmed, the king of Guzerat, and the founder of the city of Ahmedabad, which have stood nearly four hundred and fifty years, have tumbled to the ground within a few yards of the place where they once reared their heads! The Mosque itself has sustained less injury than could have been expected, and the handsome arch which divided the minarets has escaped unhurt. Another Murjid, of elegant structure, which lies to the left of the road leading to the Shahee Bagh, denominated the Becbee's or Usubeun Koonkee the Murjid, has shared the same fate. A gentleman, while riding out, saw the minarets come down; the tops were thrown at a distance, and immediately afterwards the stones came tumbling down one after another. The only remaining shaking minarets, which are at all worthy of notice, and much inferior to the others have, I hear, been sadly fractured; they are situated in the Goomteepoora, to the east of the city, outside the walls. The mausoleums (Rozas) and places of Mahomedan worship, have suffered considerably both in the city and surrounding country. The walls of the Udalut, an old building erected by the Marhattas, and the palace of the Peshwa's Viceroys in Gouzerat, have been much injured, and the walls rent in many places. The magnificent towers, also, forming the grand entrance into the citadel, have been much shaken, and cracked in several places, especially the one on which the flag-staff has been placed. Many private houses have been reduced to ruins: and 'tis most fortunate, amidst all our disasters, that not a single life has been lost, and but few accidents.

Between the hours of 12 and 1, the same night, was experienced two or three slight shocks, and the following morning (the 17th) another shock. At a quarter before 10, we had one very severe, which shook the houses, and caused the windows and doors to rattle violently.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS,

DECEMBER 2.

Seditious Meetings Prevention Bill.

(continued from our last.)

The evils complained of were local—the remedy should be the same. But his chief objection was, that the whole of the code of coercion proposed, neither struck at the evil, nor reached its cause. The first cause he conceived to be the distress arising from the stagnation of trade. The second the seditious and blasphemous publications, and the speeches of itinerant demagogues. The third the conviction which prevailed among the people, that they were not duly represented in that House, and the fourth the vexatious system pursued by the present Government in maintaining an enormous peace establishment, and imposing, last Session, three millions of new taxes on an exhausted people. He blamed Government for having returned thanks to the magistrates on an *ex-parte* statement of the transactions at Manchester; and for not having put, up to the present time, in the mouth of their sovereign, a single expression of regret at the sufferings of the people. He contended that Lord Fitzwilliam, instead of having stood trembling with suspense at the York Meeting (of which he had been a witness,) and courting the interposition of the Radicals, had been received with the utmost enthusiastic affection. And he had no doubt that the appearance of so many Noblemen at that meeting, and the interest which they had taken in the grievances of the people, had produced a conciliatory effect and tended to draw the bonds of society closer. And yet it was for this that Lord Fitzwilliam had been dismissed! He concluded by recommending a system of conciliation, without which the evils which all must deplore and wish to repress would go on increasing from day to day.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE declared that he was one of those who thought it necessary that something should be done, but conceived that it ought not to be either general or permanent. He contended that all the arguments used by the hon. member for the University of Oxford (Mr. Peel) established the fact that the disorders were local, and that the measures adopted to suppress them should bear the same character. It would be the most monstrous injustice, especially considering the precipitation with which the bills were introduced and pressed, to place the whole country under permanent restraints and disabilities, on account of a few counties.—He maintained that if the provisions of the present Bill were made permanent, they would offer the strongest temptations to abuse, and would ultimately corrupt one of the fountains of justice. It would re-

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of Ahmedabad, which have stood
y four hundred and fifty years, have
ded to the ground within a few yards
e place where they once reared their
s! The Mosque itself has sustain-
ss injury than could have been ex-
ed, and the handsome arch which
ed the minarets has escaped unhurt.
her Muzjid, of elegant structure,
h lies to the left of the road leading
he Shahee Bagh, denominated the
bee's or Duchess Kooshee the Muz-
has shared the same fate. A
leman, while riding out, saw the mi-
ts come down; the tops were thrown
distance, and immediately afterwards
stones came tumbling down one after
h-r. The only remaining shaking mi-
ts, which are at all worthy of notice,
much inferior to the others have, I
r, been sadly fractured; they are si-
ed in the Goomptee poora, to the east
e city, outside the walls. The mau-
ums (Rozas) and places of Mahome-
worship, have suffered considerably
in the city and surrounding country.
walls of the Udalut, an old building
cted by the Murhuttus, and the palace
he Peshwa's Viceroys in Goozerat,
been much injured, and the walls
in many places. The magnificent
rs, also, forming the grand entrance
the citadel, have been much shaken,
cracked in several places, especially
one on which the flag-staff has been
ed. Many private houses have been
ced to ruins; and 'tis most fortunate,
ist all our disasters, that not a single
has been lost, and but few accidents.
etween the hours of 12 and 1, the
night, was experienced two or three
t shocks, and the following morning
17th) another at 6. At a quarter
ce 10, we had one very severe, which
k the houses, and caused the win-
s and doors to rattle violently.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

DECEMBER 2.

Seditious Meetings Prevention Bill.

(continued from our last).

he evils complained of were local—
eniedy should be the *same*. But his
objection was, that the whole of the
of coercion proposed, neither
k at the evil, nor reached its cause.
first cause he conceived to be the
ess arising from the stagnation of
e. The second the seditious and
hemous publications, and the
hes of itinerant demagogues. The
the conviction which prevailed a-
g the people, that they were not du-
presented in that House, and the
h the vexatious system pursued by
present Government in maintaining
normous peace establishment, and
ding, last Session, three millions of
taxes on an exhausted people. He
ed Government for having returned
s to the magistrates on an *ex-parte*
ment of the transactions at Man-
er; and for not having put, up to
present time, in the mouth of their
ech, a single expression of regret
sufferings of the people. He con-
d that Lord Fitzwilliam, instead
ing stood trembling with suspense
York Meeting (of which he had
witness,) and courting the inter-
n of the Radicals, had been re-
with the utmost enthusiastic af-
And he had no doubt that the
rance of so many Noblemen at that
g, and the interest which they
en in the grievances of the peo-
d produced a conciliatory effect
nded to draw the bonds of society
And yet it was for this that
itzwilliam had been dismissed!
cluded by recommending a sys-
conciliation, without which the
ich all must deplore and wish to
would go on increasing from day

ABERCROMBIE declared that he
of those who thought it necessary
nething should be done, but con-
that it ought not to be either ge-
permanent. He contended that
anguments used by the hon.
for the University of Oxford
d) established the fact that the
e were local, and that the mea-
opted to suppress them should
same character. It would be
monstrous injustice, especially
ing the precipitation with which
were introduced and pressed,
the whole country under per-
restraints and disabilities, on ac-
a few counties.—He maintain-
if the provisions of the pre-
were made permanent, they
ffer the strongest temptations to
nd would ultimately corrupt one
ntains of justice. It would of

a temptation to every lord lieutenant too strong to be resisted, to pack the whole magistracy of his county in such a manner as to suit his political views and prejudices.—(Hear, hear!)—And this temptation was to be holden out, with the example before the house, of the most severe and unjustifiable act of his majesty's Government, the dismissal of lord Fitzwilliam, as a lesson to other lords lieutenant. But even if the measure was to be permanent, why make it general? Would it not create greater danger by alienating the minds of those who were loyal and well disposed, and who feel indignant at being submitted to the same disabilities as the guilty? Nothing was more unwise and unjust than to legislate under the pressure of a temporary alarm. He then described the grounds on which he admitted the existence of great danger, and of the necessity of measures of repression. He should, however, object to going into the committee at present if some limit were not affixed to its duration.

Mr. COKE (of Norfolk) said, that he felt it proper to submit a few observations to the House, in consequence of what had fallen from his honorable and learned friend on the floor, (Mr. Abercrombie) with respect to the probable condition of the Magistracy, should the present measure become a part of the permanent law of the land. He meant as to the question whether, in the event of any Sheriff refusing to call a county meeting, five of those Magistrates, who were generally nominated by the Lord Lieutenant, were likely to do so. (Hear, hear!) Some circumstances had come to his knowledge which he thought it necessary to state, in order to put the house on its guard on this subject.—It happened, he was sorry to say, that there had been of late years several contested elections in Norfolk, and the Lord Lieutenant of that county was known to be decidedly hostile to his principles and connexions. (Hear, hear.) That nobleman, some time ago, was pleased to exclude from the commission of the peace, some gentlemen of most unexceptionable character, who happened to belong to the Whig party in the county. This extraordinary proceeding was represented to him (Mr. C.) and he was solicited to apply to the Nobleman alluded to upon the subject. His answer, however, was that he would refer the case to Lord Eldon, he did accordingly refer, and from that Noble Lord, he met the reception which he expected from a just man and a gentleman. Lord Eldon, indeed, after observing that it was not at the discretion of the Lord Lieutenant to exclude gentlemen from the Commission of the Peace, as that power belonged only to the Lord Chancellor, promised that the names of the gentlemen alluded to should be inserted in the Commission for Norfolk, which was done accordingly. In consequence of this example, a gentleman connected with the Whig party being afterwards asked, whether he wished the Lord Lieutenant to put his name in the Commission? this gentleman replied, "I will not make any application to the Lord Lieutenant upon the subject, Mr. Coke will take care of that." But should it become a material object with Ministers to appoint only persons of particular opinions to the Magistracy under a Lord Chancellor, of different principles and character from Lord Eldon, could it be for a moment doubted, that the apprehensions of his hon. and learned friend on the floor, as to the probable subserviency of that body, would turn out but too well founded. With respect to the language of the Solicitor General, which no doubt was meant as consolatory, that notwithstanding the adoption of this Bill, Lord Lieutenants and Sheriffs truly would still have the power of calling public meetings. Who, he would be glad to know, had ever heard of a Lord Lieutenant calling a public meeting, and who had not heard that the most respectable requisition for public meetings had been frequently refused by Sheriffs? Upon the conduct of any Sheriff who refused such a requisition, he thought it unnecessary to make any comment, but for himself he would say, that were a requisition signed by respectable Gentlemen, presented to him as a Sheriff, he should feel it his duty to comply with such requisition, however he might differ in political opinions from the gentlemen by whom it was subscribed, because it would be contrary to his principles in any case to interfere with the right of private judgment, or to impede the exercise of free discussion. (Hear, hear.) The practice, however, of Ministers has been, to his knowledge, for forty years, of quite an opposite description, and therefore he could not consent to increase the powers of men who acted upon such principles, particularly where he conceived the existence of such powers, not at all necessary.—Looking, indeed, at the papers on the table, and to matters of universal notoriety, he thought the demand of Ministers for those extraordinary powers quite unwarrantable, especially, satisfied as he was, that the meeting at Manchester would have gone off as quietly as that at Hunslet Moor, and as many others of the same description, if it had not been interfered with by the officious agents of authority.

Lord FOLKESTONE expressed his surprise and regret to hear the honorable and learned gentleman on the floor (Mr. Abercrombie) declare his intention to vote for the motion before the house, upon the condition that the bill referred to should be temporary and local, while he heard the Solicitor-General and the right honorable member for Oxford state the resolution of ministers to render it permanent and universal. But it would seem from what the learned gentleman had said, that he did not read the bill before the house. From this bill it appeared that while its advocates professed so much respect and regard for the right of petitioning, the exercise of that right must become impracticable, for a very efficient purpose, from the number of restrictions meant to be imposed upon it. That no material good could be expected by the people from the provision to leave the right of calling public meetings by Lord Lieutenants and Sheriffs undisturbed, had been fully illustrated to the house. But it was said, that the right of calling public meetings was also to vest in Grand Juries. What however, was to be expected from the existence of this right, when it was recollected by whom these Grand Juries were appointed? and he would also ask, whether it was likely that the number of Magistrates mentioned in the bill would be found any where (considering the manner in which that body was usually appointed) to call a meeting on any subject disagreeable to the Minister of the day. Upon the fair, or popular, or impartial exercise of such rights, it would indeed, be absurd to calculate especially from the course which Ministers appeared determined to pursue.—For they had proclaimed to the country, in the dismissal of Lord Fitzwilliam, that the only road to office—that the only tenure of authority, was in unconditional subserviency to Ministerial opinions. So strongly did the learned Solicitor General feel the objections that existed against the proposed bill, that in the course of his whole speech he never mentioned the word parochial. No the more palatable term was district meetings. But how was the right to be exercised? When, where, and in what manner? At the option of the Magistrate. He might refuse altogether; he might alter the time of meeting to an hour most inconvenient to the Requisitionists, and disadvantageous to the object proposed. He may appoint a room for the meeting, where one half of the persons to be assembled could not find accommodation. By the bill it was at the option of one individual to render ineffectual the whole meeting. One of the Noble Lord's (Castlereagh) spies had only to interfere, and he was at liberty to nullify the Resolutions, and object to the assembly, and to subject to transportation for life every man who attended there. So objectional did he feel the principle of the bill to be, that he could not agree with either of his noble or learned friends, in believing that any alteration of the provisions could change its character, as for his part he should oppose it altogether. (Hear, hear.) He had viewed it only as an insulated measure, without any reference to the bill, with which it was in conjunction, and which formed the system of the Noble Lord. Sufficient for the day was the evil thereof. In reference to what fell from the Right Honorable Gentlemen (Mr. Peel,) the necessity for inquiry was made more positive by his speech. —It was with no little astonishment he heard fall from a stateman such as he considered that right honorable gentleman, such an observation, as that it was better that the blood shed at Manchester had been shed, than that the meeting of the 16th of August should have taken place, and should have been allowed quietly to disperse. Strange, indeed, must be the state of things, when such a sentiment was uttered in such a quarter. He did believe, however, that it was a sentiment on which the Magistrates of Manchester acted. He did think he saw from the papers before the house, an internal evidence, which went to prove that it was the object to produce the very result which attended the meeting of the 16th of August.

Mr. Peel, in explanation, said, that the noble lord had certainly quoted his words correctly, but he appealed to the house, to believe, that though he had in words accompanied the observation with no qualification, yet it was far from his feeling to give utterance to any expression that bordered on inhumanity. His meaning was, that if the late Manchester Meeting had not been dispersed, a second would have followed, which would have brought the populace and the soldiery into such a collision as must have been attended with much greater effusion of blood.—(Hear, Hear.)

Lord Folkestone said, that when he quoted the words of the right hon. gentleman, he by no means imputed any improper feeling. But he must be allowed to state, in answer to the explanation, that as to the probability of a more mischievous result at Manchester from future meetings, in other places, second & third meetings of a similar character had taken place, and no blood had been shed.

Mr. Wilmot expressed his conviction, that a conspiracy existed to overturn the government. He would support the bill, as he believed it would uphold, instead of destroy, the liberties of the country. The hon. gentleman quoted a passage from Cobbett, not yet quoted in those publications that appeared against him, which, referring to the name of swinish multitude, the demagogue carries on the figure, and wishes, that "the Galatea" devils would enter them, and drive them into the sea." He would support the bill.

Mr. Phillips said it appeared to him that the conduct of the noble lord (Castlereagh) was wholly inconsistent with his professions. He had urged all parties to unite with the government in its endeavors to put an end to the disturbances in the interior; but the moment an inclination was shown to coincide with Ministers, if they would consent to make the measure in question local and temporary, he had seemed more than ever resolved that it should be general and permanent (hear.) Some honorable gentlemen had talked of plots to burn the town of Manchester; if he had found that he was mistaken in any thing he had advanced on a former night, he would willingly have acknowledged his error; but after all his opportunities of correct investigation, he was most decidedly of opinion that no such attack was ever meditated, and that the whole project originated in the invention of spies and informers (hear.) He frankly allowed that the manufacturing districts were in a state requiring vigilance and attention, and that the most active instigators were not always the most severely distressed. But there was one material consideration of which the House ought not to lose sight, and that was, that the people in the manufacturing districts had been suddenly reduced from high to low wages; and that, in addition to their real sufferings, they had to endure the evil of contrast.

Lord Castlereagh.—After the full discussion this important subject had undergone, and after the frequent occasions on which he had troubled the house, nothing but a strong sense of duty would have induced him again to come forward for the purpose of making a few remarks on what had fallen from the hon. member who had just taken his seat. He should confine his observations strictly to one or two points, and he would not have spoken at all, could he with candor and fairness have suffered the house to separate without stating unreservedly the impression on his mind. As to the principle of the bill, he begged the house to consider the true and narrow issue on which the vote of to-night depended. Every hon. member must give his support to the second reading who did not think the measure totally incapable of being so altered and modified in the committee as to make it suit his particular views; so that every gentleman not disputing the principle, and who thought that something ought to be done in the present state of the country on the question now before the house, would give his vote in favor of the objects ministers had in view. Thus nobody would be pledged as to the details, which could be modified at the house in a future stage might deem expedient (Hear.) The point to which he wished to advert, and which, indeed, had induced him to rise, related to the appeal made to ministers to assent to two propositions—the one for making the bill local, and the other for rendering it temporary. On these terms some hon. gentlemen had expressed a willingness to conciliate, and had invited ministers to join in that conciliation. *(To be continued.)*

FROM LOWER-CANADA.

From the Montreal Herald.

It appears from an article in the Montreal Gazette, that our Agricultural Society has dwindled away from its former respectability to a comparative state of insignificance, that instead of being conducted upon the broad and liberal principles which render every new undertaking acceptable to the public in a new country and useful for the general interest, it has become the prey of a party, and the object of a faction. The number of members formerly 140 is now diminished to less than one half; and instead of exciting that general interest among all classes which an object of such vital importance to the country ought to produce, and which never fails to ensure a full meeting of all those more immediately connected with such an undertaking, it appears that only 12 members of this society could be mustered to attend at the time when the whole business of the year and the whole affairs of the institution were to be discussed. So much for the present deplorable state of the Agricultural society of Montreal. "Oh what a falling off was there." Let us now search for the cause of this much to be regretted change. In doing so "let us set down nought in malice and nothing extenuate."

A plain unvarnished statement of facts, as far as they have come to our knowledge, shall be given, and the whole left to the decision of a discerning and liberal public. If our efforts in this respect meet with the approbation of those ha[illegible] power to do so, and induce them to step forward to rescue the Society from its present depressed condition, we shall think our labour well bestowed; but if our endeavours prove abortive, we shall have the consolation of giving a public proof that we have been neither actively or passively instrumental to the demolition of one of the most important institutions in our country. At the time this Society was first formed, a number of the gentlemen of the first respectability in the town came forward & joined in it. The whole funds arose from the contributions made by the members; & although their funds were small and their means of doing good very limited, they were well husbanded, and all the benefit that could be expected was done by them. Soon after when the liberal conduct of the Legislature began to be exerted to the promotion of this object, £300 was appropriated for the district of Montreal, and placed at the disposal of the Agricultural Society already formed in this city. Strange as it may appear, this accumulation of their funds was soon followed by suspicions and insinuations against the management of the affairs of the Society. It was rumored that some men had got into the Society who aspired to an undue influence in the committee, that these characters used that influence in an improper way. And an unfortunate vote of the committee, awarding a salary of one hundred a year to the Secretary for his services, induced the belief that the funds were not appropriated as they ought to be. These circumstances whether well or ill founded, had the worst effect on the prosperity of the Society. An overbearing conduct in some of the managers disgusted a part of the practical farmers who belonged to it, and made them withdraw their names. An inauspicious concealment of the transactions of the Society: (for no statement of them had been published; as is the case with other Societies of the kind) cherished the suspicion that all was not correct, and made some of the members who were not practical farmers, or who had not time from other avocations, to attend to the conduct of the managers, feel indifferent to its prosperity as they were kept in ignorance of its proceedings. Such are a few of the leading causes which have brought this institution into its present deplorable condition.

Another circumstance which contributed to depreciate the character of the Society in the opinion of the public; was the gross partiality and unfairness with which some of it leading members treated individuals. But we must reserve the consideration of this part of the subject for another time

YORK, FEBRUARY 3, 1820.

The Parliament of Lower Canada is summoned to meet on the 20th Inst.

A petition has been presented to the New-York Legislature, praying to be allowed to purchase Grand Island, in the River Niagara. The petitioner, who is a Jew of great information and ability, proposes to invite Jews from Europe, and to found a city on the island.

A very dangerous disease some time since made its appearance on the banks of the Mississippi and in the Southern States, principally affecting horses; as the disease appeared to be local, and so distant, we did not pay much attention to the article mentioning it: we however learn that a number of horses in this country have recently been attacked in a similar manner, principally at the head of the lake—and some cases are reported to exist in this town. The disease very soon proves fatal, unless prompt measures are taken to relieve the animal: we have therefore copied the report of a committee of the New York Agricultural Board on the subject.

Board of Agriculture.

N. Y. Tuesday, Jan. 1820.

Mr. Tracy, from the committee appointed to enquire into the best means of preventing or healing the disorder now prevailing among horses, reported as follows:

The committee, appointed to enquire into the nature of the distemper prevalent among horses, beg leave to state, they can make but a very imperfect report; but being impressed with the importance of warning the farmers of its rapid approach, and putting them on their guard against this contagious distemper, that they may make use of every possible expedient to prevent its spreading among their stock; your committee have thought it advisable to report such facts as they have been able to collect, and as further information shall come to their knowledge, to communicate the same to the secretary of the board.

Of the cause of this distemper, we cannot learn as any person has yet offered a conjecture. It is said to have made its appearance some time in the course of last year, in Kentucky, and on the banks of the Mississippi. In the month of August, it had reached the state of Ohio, and has now progressed east to the north river, and is scarcely known east of it. The opinion of many physicians and others, is, that it is the *Cynanche maligna*, malignant sore throat of the human race, transferred to the brute creation. Something of the same kind of treatment has therefore been generally adopted as far as circumstances would admit. The first stage of the disorder is indicated by an incapacity of eating, hay particularly, and most generally of any other food. The mouth, tongue and lips generally are blistered which blisters soon turn sores, which frequently are great, till the ulcers are mortified deep. The rough skin of the tongue in most instances peels off.

Various remedies have been prescribed with success. The most powerful astringents are recommended to stop the canker, and soothing, healing applications are then used.—A strong decoction of white oak bark with alum, copperas, vinegar and honey or molasses, is used for a wash. Some have used linseed oil in the preparations, and in cases where the tongue has been almost destroyed, charcoal, powdered and given with water, has been tried with apparent success. Probably there are many things nearly equally beneficial, and experience must point out the best specific. This distemper is supposed to have originated among horses, and to be very contagious. Cattle, sheep, hogs, and even poultry, are said to take this distemper by eating food affected by the saliva of the sick horse. Horned cattle, and other animals than horses, have not generally been supposed in great danger, unless by eating food on which the saliva of some sick cattle has fallen.—Hence every one will readily see the propriety of watching over their horses and cattle, and removing every animal in the incipient state of the distemper from the rest of the flock. Bleeding in the first appearance of the disorder may be useful; after the animal has become debilitated, some doubts arise on the propriety of bleeding. The only mode of feeding is to pour down meal and water, or something of that nature; for although thirsty, the horse cannot, in the swollen state of the jaws, swallow even water. Something wrapped round the bits of the horse, say a cloth, containing the ingredients for the wash of the mouth, probably may be better than barely to use the liquor as a wash; a syringe may be used, which will, it is presumed, be found the easiest mode of applying the liquid.

The committee have consulted with Dr. Low, who suggests the propriety of fumigating cattle affected with Cynanche Maligna, with vermilion, thus prepared: Take a broad bar of iron, and pinch it in a cup form, weld on a handle as to a shovel; heat it red hot; and put about an ounce at each time on the hollow surface, covering the animal's head with a blanket at the same time. Let the afflicted cattle be housed.

Resolved, That the report be accepted.

MARRIED.—On Monday last, Major HILLIER, A. D. C. and Private Secretary to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, to Miss GIVENS, daughter of Lieut. Col. Givens, of the Indian Department.

NOTICE.

A Petition will be presented to the Legislature at the approaching Session, for an Act to authorise and provide for the building of a Gaol and Court House in the Home District, and to amend the Police Law of the Town of York.

York, Feb. 2d. 1820. tf5.

York 6th Nov. 1819.

At a meeting of the Loyal and Patriotic Society held this day it was

Resolved 1st.—That of the remaining funds of the Loyal and Patriotic Society, £2000 be appropriated to the erection of a Hospital at York, in the Home District, and two several sums of £1000 each to such other two or more Districts of this Province, as shall within a year raise the largest sum in aid of such appropriation for the erection of two other Hospitals.

2d.—That the Directors of the hospitals thus erected, shall at all times be prepared to answer the orders of the Treasurer of the Loyal and Patriotic Society, to the amount of the interest annually of the sums thus given them.

York, 26th Jan. 1820.

A general meeting of all the Directors of the Loyal and Patriotic Society throughout the Province, is requested on the 22d day of Feb. next, for the purpose of a final adjustment of the accounts, and the consideration of other matters to be brought before the Society.

(By order) JOHN STRACHAN.
Treasurer.

LOST,

At Mr. Wade's Auction Room, on Saturday last, an old pocket book containing some money, 3 location Tickets, and other papers, of no use except to the owner.—Eight Dollars will be paid for the said book, with the money, or two dollars for the book and papers, by applying to the Editor.

LOST,

SUPPOSED to have been dropped near the Council Office, the Discharges of *John Goodall*, from the Royal Artillery, and *Edward Leeves*, from the 24th Regiment of foot, also their Pension Instructions, and some other papers. A Reward of Two Dollars will be given to any person who may have found them on delivery to the Editor of this Gazette.

York, 3d. Feb. 1820.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Providence, (R. I.) Patriot, Dec. 4.

Murder and Piracy.—Captain Dailey, of the schooner Essex, arrived here on Monday last, from the coast of Africa, handed us the subjoined relation in manuscript, for publication. The coast is infested by swarms of pirates, man-stealers and murderers.

Relation of three Sailors, who served on board the Dutch Schooner Drie Vrienden, (Three Friends,) Captain Casper Thol.

On the 8th May last, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, they anchored in Dexcore roads, where the captain landed two croomen for the Governor accompanied by a letter, to which the captain received an answer. The watch from 12 till 6 o'clock, P. M. was kept by two sailors, the one a Dutchman, and the other an Italian. About half past two o'clock in the morning one of the sailors below was awakened by a noise that was on deck; he got up to go upon deck, but found the hatch shut. He awakened his comrades immediately, who were asleep, and informed them of the noise that was on deck, and that the hatch was shut. The three births of three sailors, being Italians by birth, were only empty, in consequence of which they conjectured some evil design. They got up together, being five in number, of which three were Dutch and two English; the names of the latter was John Gayes, and the other only known under the name of John. After repeated knocks on the hatch, it was at last opened but the three Italians stood in arms before them, threatening to murder any one who made the least resistance. They ordered one of the Englishmen to come upon deck, saying, "We shall not hurt you." He obeyed them, and having got upon deck, was sent aloft to loosen the sails; afterwards, the second English sailor being made to come upon deck by the same promise, was also sent aloft for the same purpose. At the same time the three Dutch sailors wanting to go upon deck, were pushed down again, by which one of them received a wound in the head by a sword, after which the hatch was shut again. After a little time the hatch was opened, and they were one by one made to go upon deck, and were bound and sent directly below.—Afterwards they heard the cable cut and that they put to sea.—In a little time the Dutch sailors were ordered upon deck again to examine the ropes by which they were bound, and two of them were put into the cable tier and the third aft. By this means they saw one Dutch sailor was murdered and lay on the grate. They therefore thought the same in respect to the captain and his son, as they were not heard any where.

After the three Italians had come twice to see if the ropes by which they were bound were yet properly fast, they came again at 12 o'clock, (now 9th of May,) between which time they had been able to loosen a little the one and the other. They were again brought upon deck, and the two Englishmen were ordered by the three Italians to bind them properly again, threatening to run them through if they did not do it as it ought to be. They were again bound in the cable tier by hands and feet to the cable. Having suffered in this situation till dark, and not hearing any more noise upon deck, they thought the ship was deserted; after many trials, they succeeded in unbinding themselves, and wishing to go upon deck, they found the hatch nailed down, which they broke open by force. Coming upon deck, they found that the ship was really deserted, and the long boat gone. The deck was scattered with powder, and a train led to the magazine. A burning match was found by the gangway, which had burnt almost to the powder. Having destroyed the powder and extinguished the match, they resolved to set course for the land, the ship being then aback. Having sailed but a short distance they discovered the boat behind them, and approaching very fast; in consequence, they got a few clothes and fled with all haste in the small boat; in all this haste they saw the captain and his son lying murdered in the cabin not having had time to make a minute inspection, as they required every moment to fly from these murderers. When they were about four English miles from the ship, they saw it blow up in the air; and they arrived this morning (10th May) at Elmina. The boat in which the criminals deserted, is about 20 feet long, and painted black under and above with a green stripe. Names &c. of the three Italians and Englishmen, so far as known to them; Louis, about 23 years of age, 5 feet in height, rather fat, black hair, tawny color, black eyes, large nose; Pedro, about 20 years of age, about 5½ feet in height, very lusty, brown hair, round face, pale countenance, brown eyes, ordinary nose, lost one or two of his upper teeth; Johannes, about 20 years of age, 5½ feet high, rather poor posture, dark oval face, tawney color, brown eyes, long bent nose; John Gayes, about 16 years of age, 4½ feet high, brown hair, healthy countenance, red brown eyes; John, 23 years of age, about 5½ feet in height, broad shouldered, red hair and beard, freckled, light eyes, fair color, and ordinary countenance.

In the publication of the following lines, last week, a material deviation from the copy occurred in consequence of the indistinctness of a part of the manuscript—it is therefore again inserted, as corrected.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

THE CRUCIFIXION.

I ask'd the Heavens;—"What foe to God hath done
This unexampled deed?" The Heavens exclaim,
"'Twas man; and we in horror snatch'd the sun.
From such a spectacle of guilt and shame."
I ask'd the sea;—The Sea in fury boil'd,
And answer'd, with his voice of storms,—"'Twas man;
My waves in panic at his crime recoil'd,
Disclos'd the abyss, and from the centre ran."
I ask'd the Earth:—The Earth replied, aghast,
"'Twas man; and such strange pangs my bosom rent,
That still I groan and shudder at the past."
To man, gay, smiling thoughtless man, I went,
And ask'd him next;—he turn'd a scornful eye,
Shook his proud head, and deign'd me no reply.

CANADA,
The last Hope of ENGLAND;

Being an attempt to shew the vast agricultural, commercial, and political importance of the magnificent countries bearing the general name of CANADA.

By CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq.

The object of this little work is principally to point out the superior advantages held forth by this country to all classes of emigrants, (from whencesoever they may come,) from the poor man to the capitalist; and, to afford that kind of information which is known to be so much wanted in Europe, and, especially in *Great Britain:* to which the possession and improvement of these Provinces is *of the last importance.*

As the work will be published in London, the Author wishes to ascertain, as nearly as possible, what number of copies will be wanted in this country, in order that the necessary instructions may be sent to the Publisher; he has, therefore, appointed the undermentioned Gentlemen, his Agents, to receive the names and address of those who may wish for copies, in all parts of the two Provinces, and it is requested that such as may be desirous of subscribing will be kind enough to signify the same, as early as possible:

AGENTS.

At Quebec, J. Neilson, Esq.; Three-Rivers, Edw. Sills, Esq.; William Henry, Geo. Graves, Esq.; Montreal, Messrs. Nickless and M'Donell; Hull, P. Wright & Sons; Cornwall, Geo. Jarvis, Esq.; Prescott, Alpheus Jones, Esq.; Brockville, Henry Jones, Esq.; Perth, B. Delisle, Esq.; Kingston, John Macaulay, Esq. and H. C. Thompson, Esq.; Bath, Jas. Rankin, Esq.; Belville, S. M'Nabb, Esq.; Cobourg, J. G. Bethune, Esq.; Port Hope, M. F. Whitehead, Esq.; York, R. C. Horne, Esq. and Messrs. Geale and Fitz Gibbon; New-Market, P. Robinson, Esq.; Dundas, R. Cockrell; West Flamboro', T. G. Simons, Esq.; Ancaster, M. Crooks, Esq.; Niagara, John Crooks, Esq.; Queenston, T. M'Cormick, Esq.; Fort Erie, ——Stanton, Esq.; Port Talbot, A. H. Burwell, Esq.; Amherstburg, John Hall, Esq.; Sandwich, Wm. Hands, Esq.

*** It is not expected that the price of the Book will exceed 10s.—An advance of 2s. 6d. Halifax C'y. will be required from each Subscriber at the time of putting down his name and address, in order that the Subscription may be considered certain.

STENOGRAPHY.

WANTED, a person capable of taking minutes of the Debates in the Provincial Parliament, during the ensuing Session—The terms to be made known to the Editor of this Gazette, or to John Macaulay, Esq. Kingston.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscribers either by Note or Book Account are hereby requested to come forward and settle the same by the first day of March next ensuing.

All Accounts remaining unsettled after that date, will positively be put into the hands of an Attorney for Collection, as the Partnership expires at that time.

YOUNG, MONRO, & Co.

York, 26th Jan. 1819. 5w4

NOTICE

HOME-DISTRICT, TO WIT. } IS hereby given, that a Court of Over and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District at the Court House in the town of York, on the eighth day of February next at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Magistrates, Coroners, Constables and Bailiffs, and

these otherwise concerned are desired to take notice, that they be respectively then and there present to do those things which to them severally belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office
York, 26th January, 1819.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

Notice to Builders.

PROPOSALS for building, by Contract, a BRICK HOSPITAL in the Town of York, will be received at the Post-Office, by William Allen, Esq. where a Plan, Elevation, and particular description of the intended Building, may be seen, and any information respecting it obtained.

Proposals to be given in within one month from this date.

York, 24th November, 1819. 4tf

NOTICE.

TO be Sold or Leased, for five or ten years, at public Auction, on the 1st Day of Feb'y 1820, at the Market place in York, by Thomas Mosly, Auctioneer, that well known House & Lot, with all the appurtenances, belonging to Robert Lackie. For terms of payment, inquire of the Subscriber on the premises.—An undisputable Title will be given for the same.

ROBERT LACKIE.

York, 18th January 1820.

IT having been represented to Mrs. Goodman, that the Terms for Education in her School are too high, she takes the earliest opportunity of announcing such alterations as the expense of the establishment will allow, which she flatters herself will now meet the approbation of her friends and the public.

Terms per Quarter, Halifax Currency

	£	s.	d.
The Grammatical construction of the English Language, History, Geography and the use of the Globes, with plain & fancy Needle Work,	2	5	0
Writing & Ciphering,	0	10	0
Music,	2	10	0
Drawing,	1	10	0
A junior Class will be taught Reading, Spelling and plain Sewing,	1	0	0
Board & Lodging,	8	0	0

And One Guinea Entrance.

N. B. If it would be any accommodation to her friends, Mrs. G. will be happy to receive half the payments in produce.

York, 12th January. 1820.

INFORMATION WANTED.

WHEREAS, a young man named JOHN MOTTASHED did (in company with two other persons, JOHN and WM. CLAYTONS, all Shoemakers) leave Montreal, and did reside and work for a ROBERT SMART, in Detroit, where the said young man was taken very ill, in April last, and consequently obliged to leave the above person's employ; no further information having as yet been obtained concerning him, all charitable persons knowing any thing respecting the fate of the said young man, will confer a particular favour on his distressed family by writing immediately to his father.

JONATHAN MOTTASHED,
St. Lawrence Suburb.

Montreal, Dec. 31, 1819.

FIRE WOOD.

WANTED, for the use of the Steam Boat Frontenac, Two Hundred Cords of best dry, hard Wood; to be delivered on the end of the wharf, occasionally during the season, as may be required. The lowest offer, with security, will be accepted, by

W. ALLAN.

York, 8th Jan. 1820. 2tf

Miniature Painting.

CORRECT Likenesses taken in Miniature, by W. BROWN. Price from three to eight Dollars.

Mr. B. respectfully informs the Inhabitants of York that he has engaged a convenient room for the reception of Sitters, at Mr. Bigelow's, late Mr. Richard Smith's, King Street, and trust to be favored with their patronage.

HOUSE TO LET.

A convenient new two story House to let, situated near the dwelling of the Subscriber in the Town of York.

T. COOPER.

York, 27th Jan. 1820. 4tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, JAMES HAMILTON. } Exe'rs in Trust.

Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 4tf.

PERSONS indebted to the above Estate, are reminded that indulgence must have its limit, and therefore, it will be desirable in order to avoid unnecessary trouble and expence, that they should come immediately forward and make arrangement for the settlement of their respective accounts.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the current prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

WHEREAS JACOB SNIDER, of the Township of Scarborough, has, on the 29th day of the month of December last, advertised me, his wife, in the Upper Canada Gazette, as having left his bed and board without any just cause for so doing, and likewise forbidding every person trusting or harbouring me on his account: I consider it a justice I owe to my own character, to state to the public, that so far from my having done any such thing, as he has thought proper to state, he himself withdrew from me and his children, on the 26th of December now last past, thereby leaving me and them without the means of support or bedding, at this inclement season of the year. I think it necessary further to state that his conduct has been, for many years past, marked with the utmost severity and a total want of feeling, either to myself or his children, and that he has not furnished either food or clothing for myself and children since the month of October last, although one of the children is an infant at the breast.

HANNAH SNIDER.

Scarborough, 12th Jan. 1820 3w2

Land for Sale.

SEVERAL Lots on Dundas Street, in the Township of Etobicoke. Also a quantity of

LUMBER

of the following description,
100,000 of inch boards at 3s. 9d. per 100.
25,000 of 1¼ inch flooring, at 6s. 3d. per 100.
20,000 of weather boarding, at 2s. 1½ per 100.

For particulars, enquire at this Office.

EDWARD OATES,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has just received an elegant assortment of Lady's and Gentlemen's strong Boots and Shoes, which he will sell low for cash, viz:—

160 pair of strong Men's shoes.
300 pair of fine do do
100 pair of Ladies' shoes
24 pair of Gentlemen's Boots
12 pair of Ladies' do

with an assortment of Children's Shoes, a one Horse Harness, and several sides of Leather.

York, Dec. 9th 1819. 8w51.

ROBERT HAPPER,

AN emigrant settler from Ireland, is requested to take notice, that his wife Ann Happer has arrived in York from New York.—Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his afflicted wife, addressed to her at Mr. Joseph Horne's Boarding-house, Market-square, York.

AT a Meeting of the Upper Canada Agricultural Society, held this day, the following Premiums to be given at the next Cattle Show, were proposed and adopted, viz:

		Guineas.
Stud Horse.	Best	Five.
	Second	Three.
	Third	Two.
Bull.	Best	Four.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Cow.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Boar.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Ram.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.

The Shew to take place and the Prizes awarded and distributed on Wednesday the 17th day of May 1820, at the Market House in the Town of York.

No person to be allowed to produce any animal for a Premium, unless he shall, before ten o'clock of the day of the exhibition, give to the Secretary of the Society a notification of his intentions and pay at the same time five shillings for the use of the Society.

(By Order) R. C. HORNE.
York, 13th Dec. 1819. *Sec'y.*

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

	Acres.
LOT No. 2, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York, and No. 6, South side Hospital-street, Town of York, Home Dis.	201
Do. No. 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore District,	2000
Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con. Aldborough, Middlesex, London District,	1000
Do. No. 3, in the 3d Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con. triangular Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot Gin, Con. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District,	800
Do. No. 23, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District,	400
Total,	4401

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, sen. Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

A. C. MONT GOEMRIE.

York, 29th Nov. 1819. 4tf.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 1st Feb. 1819 tf—5.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	LEAST AT 5s. FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.
Beef,	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	6
Mutton,	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Veal,	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Pork,	——	0	0	6	0	0	7
Fowls,	pair	0	2	0	0	3	0
Turkeys,	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
Geese,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Cheese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	7½
Butter,	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs,	doz.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wheat,	bush	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes,	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
Oats,	——	0	0	0	0	2	0
Turnips,	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	3
Flour,	cwt.	0	12	6	0	18	9
Do.	bar.	1	2	6	1	5	0
Tallow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lard,	——	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hay,	ton.	3	0	0	2	10	0
Wood,	cord.	0	11	3	0	12	6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE

Four Dollars per annum; when sent by Post, Four Dollars and a Half. The Subscriptions to be paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers receiving their Papers by Post, to give 3 or 6 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their subscription: Country Subscribers, who send to the office for their Papers, who discontinue their subscription, are requested to send notice to that effect, and pay up all arrears, otherwise they will be considered as Subscribers and charged accordingly.—The Editor is obliged to insist upon this condition, several Subscribers neglecting, frequently for many months, to send for their Papers, which accumulate to an inconvenient degree, and become, if not paid for, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette:

	first ins.	each subsequent
6 lines and under,	2s 6d	7 1-2d
14 lines and under,	5s	1s 3d

Above 14 lines, four pence per line the first insertion, and one penny per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden in writing sent to the Office (or mentioned to the Editor personally) and charged accordingly.—When directed to be put in larger type than ordinary, they will be charged according to the number of lines the usual sized letter would occupy in the same space.

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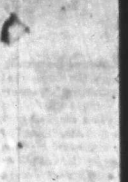
J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
I. Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburgh.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR R. C. HORNE, YORK.

VOL. IV.



UPPER-CANADA
P. MAITLAND, Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all to whom these presents shall come,

WHEREAS, it has been represented to us, that, the establishment of a Public Fair or Mart, in the Town of York, in the Home District, in the Province of Upper Canada, would greatly to the welfare, convenience and prosperous advancement of the said District, NOW KNOW YE that we, in advance of so desirable an object, have thought fit, by our Letters Patent, bearing even date with these presents, to ordain and grant unto Samuel Ridout, Esquire, now being our Sheriff in and for the said District, and to his successors, the Sheriffs of the same District for the time being, to and for the resort and concourse of our liege subjects in the Province of Upper Canada, A Public Fair or Mart, in the said Town of York, in the Home District aforesaid, with all and singular the rights, privileges, advantages and appurtenances of keeping and holding a public Fair or Mart, as Stewards of the said Mart, on the



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By Command of His Excellency
D. CA

Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL. IV. YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1820. No. 6.

r the use of the Society.
(By Order) R. C. HORNE.
York, 13th Dec. 1819. Sec'y.

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	Acres.
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nd No. 6, South side Hospital-	
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Do. No. 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29,	
0, and 31, in the 4th Con. and	
o. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con.	
leverly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore	
District, - - - - - - -	2000
Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con.	
Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in	
he 2d Con. Althorough, Middle-	
ex, London District, - - - -	1000
Do. No. 5, in the 3d Con. trian-	
gular Lot E, 1st Con. triangular	
Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14,	
Con. B, and triangular Lot Gus,	
Con. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street,	
Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex,	
Western District, - - - - -	800
Do. No. 23, 1st Con. and 24,	
in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent,	
Western District, - - - - -	400
Total,	4401

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, sen. Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

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PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

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Beef,	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	6
Mutton,	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Veal,	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Pork,	——	0	0	6	0	0	7
Fowls.	pair	0	2	0	0	3	3
Turkeys,	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
Geese,	——	0	0	0	0	5	0
Cheese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	71-2
Butter,	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs,	doz.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wheat,	bush	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes,	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
Oats,	——	0	0	0	0	2	0
Turnips,	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	3
Flour,	cwt.	0	12	5	0	18	9
Do.	bar.	1	2	5	1	5	0
Tallow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lard,	——	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hay,	ton.	3	0	0	3	10	0
Wood,	cord	0	11	3	0	12	6

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T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
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I. Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburgh.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of February, next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twelfth day of January, inst. WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament, to the twenty sixth day of February, next, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to convene our Provincial Parliament before the said twenty-sixth day of February, and We do hereby convoke and by these presents enjoin you and each of you, that on Monday the twenty-first day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, *for the actual dispatch of public business*, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the sixtieth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all to whom these presents shall come, GREETING:

WHEREAS, it has been represented to us, that, the establishment of a Public Fair or Mart, in the Town of York, in the Home District of our said Province of Upper Canada, would tend greatly to the welfare, convenience, and prosperous advancement of the said District, NOW KNOW YE that in furtherance of so desirable an object, WE have thought fit, by our Letters Patent, bearing even date with these presents, to give and grant unto Samuel Ridout, Esquire, being our Sheriff in and for our Home District, and to his successors respectively, (Sheriffs of the same for the time being,) to and for the resort and intercourse of our liege subjects of this Province of Upper Canada, All and singular the public Fair and Mart, and the right, privilege, advantage and franchise of keeping and holding a public Fair and Mart, as Stewards of the same respectively, at and within the Town of York, in the County of York, in the Home District aforesaid, at two different times in each and every year, that is to say, to begin and be holden on the third Monday in the month of May, and the first Monday in the month of October, and to continue at each time respectively for and during the space of six successive days and no longer—subject nevertheless to the conditions, provisions, payments for picage and stallage, restrictions and limitations in our said Letters Patent contained, as reference being thereto had, will more fully appear.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the sixtieth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 13 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to John Levy Jacobs or his representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number one hundred and forty five in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, otherwise it will be thrown open and granted to another applicant.

JOHN SMALL
Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15th Nov. 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN SCOUTE, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to the west half of lot number six, in the sixth concession of the Township of Ernest Town, within six months from this date, otherwise the same will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 13th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Executive Council Office,
York, 17th Nov. 1819.

WHEREAS the present Lease of the FERRY from the Town of Kingston to Point Frederic, will expire on the 24th day of June next,

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, That Sealed Proposals for a New Lease, to be given to the highest bidder, will be received at this Office until the 10th of June, 1820.

JOHN SMALL,
C'k. Ex. C'l.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th Dec. 1819.

WHEREAS, it is desirable to alleviate the situation of the poorer classes of settlers, by an exemption from any charge on the Patent Deed, and also to remove all obstacles from the more free accommodation of others with larger grants, than have been usually made: His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, has been pleased to order that the first mentioned class of settlers may receive a gratuitous Grant of Fifty Acres, under exclusion, be it understood, from any further Grant from the Crown, but with liberty to Lease the Reserves.

To meet the above Gratuity, and increased burthens attending the purchase and distribution of Lands &c. It is ordered that the scale of demands on the Grant of One Hundred Acres & upwards, shall be regulated according to the annexed Table, to take effect from the 1st January 1820.

It is further ordered that the restriction from sale for three years be abolished, and that Deeds may issue on proper certificates of the performance of Settling Duties being produced. The Grantee will be required to clear one half of the Road in front of each Lot, and the depth of two and one half Chains from the Road the whole length of every Lot, and erect a Dwelling House.

TABLE.

Upon all Grants of Land issuing under orders in Council, bearing date subsequent to the 1st January 1820, the following sums will be paid by the Patentee:

	£. Sterling
On Grants of 50 Acres.	
On Grants of 100 Acres,	12 : :
On Grants of 200 Acres,	30 : :
On Grants of 300 Acres,	60 : :
On Grants of 400 Acres,	75 : :
On Grants of 500 Acres,	125 : :
On Grants of 600 Acres,	150 : :
On Grants of 700 Acres,	175 : :
On Grants of 800 Acres,	200 : :
On Grants of 900 Acres,	225 : :
On Grants of 1000 Acres,	250 : :
On Grants of 1100 Acres,	275 : :
On Grants of 1200 Acres,	300 : :

In three equal Instalments—The first on receipt of the Location Ticket. The second on Certificate filed of Settlement, The third on receipt of the Fiat for the Patent.

No Petition can be entertained unless accompanied by a written character or a satisfactory reason shewn for such not being produced.

JOHN SMALL,
C'k. Ex. Con.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Thomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allan, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thain, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 31, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAMPL RIDOUT, *Sherif.*

Sheriff's Office,
York, 1st July, 1819.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

Government Contract for Flour.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at this office until the 1st February 1820, from such persons as may be willing to Contract for the supply of Three Thousand Barrels of fine Flour for the use of His Majesty's Troops, deliverable at the posts of Kingston, Fort George and York, between the 1st of May and 15th July, 1820, freight free, and under the usual guarantee that the same shall keep sound and sweet for the period of twelve months after delivered.

The conditions of the contract and form of Tender may be known on application at this office, or at the Commissariat offices at York, Fort George and Fort Wellington; *and no proposal will be noticed unless made in the terms prescribed, nor unless the party and his sureties, or an agent on their behalf, attend at time of opening the tenders,* which must be sealed and endorsed, "Tender for the supply of Flour."

(Signed,) ED. PINE COFFIN.
D. C. General.

Commissariat Office,
Kingston, U. C. 17th Dec.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT,
FOR THE NAVY.

ACROSS the two Portages from Lake Ontario to the Nottawassaga Creek on Lake Huron. Any person or persons willing to furnish the necessary conveyance for Stores and Ordnance, required for the Navy, between the 1st February, 1820, and 31st January 1821, are requested to send sealed tenders to this place, on the 15th January next, as follows:

Articles under 12 cwt.	Rate. per cwt.
12 cwt. & under 16 "	—..
16 " & " 20 "	—..
20 and upwards,	—..

It is also requested that the addition to these rates for conveying Stores across Lake Simcoe by Sleighs will be stated in the tenders.

Two sufficient sureties must be had.

ED. LAWS, N. S.

Naval Yard, Kingston,
13th Dec. 1819.

CANADA,
The last Hope
of
ENGLAND;

Being an attempt to shew the vast agricultural, commercial, and political importance of the magnificent countries bearing the general name of

CANADA.

By CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq.

The object of this little work is principally to point out the superior advantages held forth by this country to all classes of emigrants, (from whence soever they may come,) from the poor man to the capitalist; and, to afford that kind of information which is known to be so much wanted in Europe, and, especially in *Great Britain:* to which the possession and improvement of these Provinces is *of the last importance.*

As the work will be published in London, the Author wishes to ascertain, as nearly as possible, what number of copies will be wanted in this country, in order that the necessary instructions may be sent to the Publisher; he has, therefore, appointed the undermentioned Gentlemen, his Agents, to receive the names and address of those who may wish for copies, in all parts of the two Provinces, and it is requested that such as may be desirous of subscribing will be kind enough to signify the same, as early as possible:

AGENTS.

At Quebec, J. Neilson, Esq.; Three-Rivers, Edw. Sills, Esq.; William Henry, Geo. Graves, Esq.; Montreal, Messrs. Nickless and M'Donell; Hull, P. Wright & Sons; Cornwall, Geo. Jarvis, Esq.; Prescott, Alpheus Jones, Esq.; Brockville, Henry Jones, Esq.; Perth, B. Delisle, Esq.; Kingston, John Macaulay, Esq. and H. C. Thompson, Esq.; Bath, Jas. Rankin, Esq.; Bellville, S. M'Nabb, Esq.; Cobourg, J. G. Bethune, Esq.; Port Hope, M. F. Whitehead, Esq.; York, R. C. Horne, Esq. and Messrs. Gesle and Fitz Gibbon; New-Market, P. Robinson, Esq.; Dundas, R. Cockrell; West Flamboro', T. G. Simons, Esq.; Ancaster, M. Crooks, Esq.; Niagara, John Crooks, Esq.; Queenston, T. M'Cormick, Esq.; Fort Erie, —— Stanton, Esq.; Port Talbot, A. H. Burwell, Esq.; Amherstburg, John Hall, Esq.; Sandwich, Wm. Hands, Esq.

* * It is not expected that the price of the Book will exceed 10s.—An advance of 2s. 6d. Halifax C'y. will be required from each Subscriber at the time of putting down his name and address, in order that the Subscription may be considered certain.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Committal of the Maniac for stealing the Bank Keys.

Elizabeth Dunham was on Friday folly committed on a charge of having stolen the Bank Keys. She came into the office in the liveliest manner, and smiled and curtsied to the lord Mayor, and Mr. Rooker, the Bank Solicitor, who was deliberating upon her case. The symptoms of her disorder suffered no abatement from the check put upon her liberty, and she seemed rejoiced at the idea of going before a jury, fully impressed with the expectation that the justice she is to receive at their hands will extend to the delivering up all the property (the 3000 keys) once, as she thought, secured to her possession.

The Lord Mayor called her from the bar, which he said was not a fit place for her, and told her to sit down by him. She tripped over to him with all the airiness of a girl, and putting her hand upon his arm, looked in his face with eyes full of gratitude. She hoped that she should be allowed to be at the Mansion-House; her heart told her she should be happier there than amongst strangers, who knew not her wrongs, and were unable to redress them.

The tone in which she spoke those words; the wild amazement which smote her features, upon being told that the greatest care would be taken of her, in another place; and the convulsive lurch that succeeded to the painful recollection, that she was to leave the justice room, all combined to form an object of the deepest interest and commiseration.

The Lord Mayor assured her that every thing should be done to make her happy; that she should have every thing of which she stood in need, and that all her friends should be permitted to visit her, whenever she felt disposed to receive them.

"I have no friends, " said she with laughter; "none but yourself and those other good gentlemen who speak so kindly to me, and look so tenderly at my misfortunes."

"Well; you shall not be without friends," said the Lord Mayor, "when they can be of service to you."

The poor creature's mind rejects all rational dealing upon ordinary subjects, but is in its full vigour, when a kind offer is made her. She uttered her thanks in a most affecting manner, and offered her services in keeping books, which she said she could do with great ability.

Mr. Rooker said, he trusted that the friends of the poor woman would not mistake the view of the Bank in prosecuting her. It was their object to have her tried, not that she might be punished, but acquitted, and placed under an authorised protection. Without the forms of a prosecution, permanent assistance could not be given to her in her forlorne state, for which an asylum, purely temporary, could by no means be adopted. It was, no doubt, in the Lord Mayor's power to place her in Bedlam, but the rules of that Institution made her dismissal inevitable, at the end of 12 months, unless she was tried. The event of a trial would be of more substantial benefit, for the judges would then have the power to protect her effectually.

Mr. Rooker said he had received many letters from families, stating that they had dismissed very excellent servants in consequence of the loss of keys, which were amongst the cabinet of the poor maniac.

The sexton of the Church of the Parish of Lambeth, to which she belongs, missed, it was stated, some time since, the keys of the church, amongst which were those of several vaults, in which some bodies had recently been laid. The robbery excited apprehensions in those who had the charge, and of the relations of the deceased, and a watch was kept up nightly until death had made its most loathsome ravages.

Poor mad Eliz-beth was taken back to the Compter, where she will remain till the day of trial. She was dressed fantastically, but her clothes were as clean as possible. On leaving the Police room, she seemed to recollect something, and said she hoped to see her children.

Notices of Works in hand, Domestic and Foreign.

Early in November will be published in twelve volumes small octavo the Poetical Works of Walter Scott, esq. now first collected.

The abridgement of Blackstone's Commentaries, into the compress of a single volume, by the late John Gifford, esq. the magistrate, and author of the Life of Pitt, &c. &c. will be ready in a few days.

Mr. James, the author of two works, one on the "Naval," the other on the "Military Occurrences of the late American War," is preparing for the press the Naval History of Great Britain, from the commencement of hostilities in May 1803 to the present time.

Trees are frequently grafted by making a transverse section of the bark stock or a perpendicular slit beneath it; the bud is then pushed down to give it the position which it is to have; this operation is not always successful; it is to employ an inverse method, that is, to make the vertical slit above the transverse section, and to push the bud upwards into its position. This method rarely fails of success, because, as the sap descends by the bark, as has been proved of late years, and does not ascend, the bud, placed above the transverse section, receives abundance, whereas, if below, the sap cannot get to it.

Mr. Clarke, of Edinburgh, has made the model of an engine, invented by Mr. Dickson, Gilmore-place, whereby the power of water, or liquid of any kind, is proved to be far beyond what has hitherto been suspected. A supply of water passing through a tube of an inch diameter, where the situation suits, is sufficient to perform the work of fifty, or even of one hundred, horses. From the small quantity of water required, it is likely to be in considerable request for driving either light or heavy machines.

Russia.—The Lancasterian system of mutual instruction, introduced last year into Russia, is spreading with rapidity, under the high protection of the Emperor, Prince Galitzin, and the Russian nobles. A Normal school on this plan, has been established at Petersburgh, where 250 pupils are maintained at the public charge, this forms a seminary wherein teachers are initiated to diffuse the knowledge requisite through all parts of the empire. In every regiment, by orders of the minister, there is a school for the subaltern officers and soldiers. The different schools at Odessa are competent to receive 10,000 pupils. There are establishments not only at Moscow, Tver, Casan, &c. but schools of this description are in course of active progress even among the Cossacks, and in Siberia.

The emperor of Russia has lately returned to St. Petersburgh from a journey through all Finland, which was undertaken for the sole purpose of a personal observation of the distant provinces of his extended empire. No potentate ever took more pains to improve the moral and social condition of the people, and render them happy and prosperous.

Mr. Hayman's *Treatise on the art of Brewing*, is the most practical work of the kind which we have seen. It is more full and accurate than Child, and less learned than Richardson.

Lieut. Hall, who favoured us with a valuable account of the Canadas, has added to our obligations by a volume of very intelligent Travels in France during the past year. It is among the best, if not itself the best account, that we have seen: and ought to form part of the travelling equipage of every one disposed to make a French tour in sensible company.

The Emigrants true guide to the British Settements in Upper Caunada; containing the best advice and directions respecting the voyage to Montreal, and mode of travelling and conveyance up the country, with an itinerary of distances, and a description of the falls of Niagara; to which are added, an Account of the settlement called London, on the banks of Lake Erie, with some original letters; by a Lancastrian Farmer, now resident; with prefatory remarks on emigration, proving the superior advantages of the British Canadas to the Cape of Good Hope, is recently published.

The produce of the revenue for the last quarter exhibits, in comparison with the corresponding quarter of last year, a decrease of no less than £1,151,556.

Statement.	*Qurs. ended 10th Oct.* 1818.	1819.
Customs	3,699,754	2,755,167
Excise	5,266,804	5,674,687
Stamps	1,673,175	1,575,437
Post-office	260,000	375,000
Assessed taxes	787,426	781,448
Land-taxes	181,801	198,177
Miscellaneous	49,150	77,628
	12,578,100	11,435,544

The diminution in tea alone for the September quarter of 1819, compared with the similar period of 1818, is estimated at £163,000. and this, notwithstanding the additional duty of 4 per cent. which was calculated to produce 300,000 per annum.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DECEMBER 2.

Seditious Meetings Prevention Bill.

(continued from our last.)

He could assure the house, that though much had been said in the course of the debate, very little in the spirit of conciliation, and charging ministers with being nothing less than the authors of the existing distresses, (so that he had been induced to express a determination to meet the difficulties of the times without the concurrence of the other side) yet nothing that had passed could have prevented him from accepting the invitation, could he have been satisfied that such an acceptance would be consistent with the public interest and national security. First, as to rendering the measure local, he would remind the house, that as far as the wisdom of Parliament had been collected, it had not been the practice to pursue the same line of policy with regard to Great Britain, as had been adopted towards Ireland, the judgement of the legislature was, therefore, in opposition to the proposal. Referring back to the year 1795, it would be found that the disturbances of that period had grown out of one meeting, and the measures to meet the evil were framed accordingly.

In 1801, tho' popular assemblies in the country had been more prevalent, yet they took their origin in the same way from one source; and in 1817, when a system of meeting was established, it had been founded upon a single pertinatious convention in Spafields. Now, as to the reason of the case, and the question what it was prudent to do in matters of such importance, he must say, that though on a former occasion he had been excessively anxious to congratulate the house on the tranquil state of Ireland, and of the agricultural counties, yet on the other hand, it would be acting on a principle of more confidence than wisdom, if in all cases it were to be said that this visible tranquility was a proof of real quiet, and that the district would not be visited by calamities which raged in other situations. He entreated hon. gentlemen to recollect what was the apparent situation of much of the disturbed districts. When Parliament last separated, the general surface of the country was tranquil; at least there prevailed a visible tranquility. As to the West Riding of Yorkshire, the letter of lord Fitzwilliam was evidence that he did not consider that the public peace was there in any degree menaced. But what was the fact? Lord Fitzwilliam had scarcely reached Lymyngton, to which he had retired, when the meeting took place on Hunslet Moor; and that single occurrence had such an effect upon the whole of the West Riding, that there was not a single town within its limits that had not afterwards witnessed a scene of the same Radical and tumultuary description. (Hear, hear) He put it to the noble lord opposite [lord A. Hamilton] what had been the effect of one or two of those numerous meetings in that part of the kingdom with which he was particularly connected, of those meetings that carried such terror into the minds of the loyal & well disposed. Had such a measure as now was offered to Parliament been in existence, would his Noble Relation have been placed in the difficult situation he had experienced; or would any persons have refused to put their names to the declaration that had been drawn up? Could he not, with his influence and property, have raised armaments for the preservation of the peace of the country, which he afterwards found impossible. (Hear)—Immediately previous to one of the most malignant meetings near Newcastle, at which not less than 700 armed men were present to resist the civil power, Ministers received the most positive assurances from gentlemen of the county, that they could safely answer for the good disposition of the people. The result of that single meeting was, that terror was spread in every quarter, and all efforts to arm the loyal in defence of the Laws and Constitution were abandoned as unavailing; such was the dismay, that those who had previously given in their names for enrolment, could not afterwards be induced to come forward. (Hear, hear!)—Was the House, then, with such facts before it, prepared to try an experiment—to let its measures halt tamely behind the mischief, and not arriving until the greater part had been completed. Admitting that the agricultural districts were at present in complete security, was it to be denied that into many of them manufactories extensively intruded?—Besides, agriculture was not altogether exempt from distress; if it did not now feel it, it might do so at some future period; and distresses in other parts of the kingdom might extend their baneful influence into those at present free from infection. Look, then, what would be the consequence of making the measure local? In the first place, it could not be carried into operation until after a tedious and dangerous process, including communications between magistrates and the Government, with examinations upon oath, and proclamations; and in the interval, how many Radical Meetings might be held & how much alarm spread throughout the surrounding country. He further submitted, that this was precisely the description of evil which the Legislature ought to deal with on the general principle, without leaving it to the local magistrates. The practice of Parliament at former periods confirmed this opinion: the nature of the evil had always guided its judgment, and of course the general tendency of the prevailing corruption was to extend itself into other districts, and that silently and darkly, until it was prepared to work its full effect. In his Lordship's view, therefore facts, reason, and policy, all united to induce the house to pass general, and not a local measure. With regard to the second point, whether the bill ought or ought not to be permanent, he had stated his view, on a former night, that, fairly considered, it ought not to be regarded as an invasion on the rights of the subject. (Hear, from the opposition benches.) No embarrassment was thrown in the way of the exercise of the undoubted right of the people to petition the crown or either house of parliament; and a great portion of the policy of making the measure permanent arose out of the peculiar character of the meetings. It was quite clear that nothing could place the subject in a more disadvantageous position, with respect to the right of petitioning, than not knowing distinctly how he might exercise that right without being exposed to the violation of the law; it was also obvious that nothing could be more important to the best interests of the country than to relieve magistrates from such a difficult situation as those of Manchester had been placed in on the 15th of August. Could any discretion be more delicate for Magistrates, than for them to be called upon to decide what circumstances attending a meeting gave it that character of illegality which justified them as a matter of duty and prudence in dispersing the meeting? (Hear.) His Lordship was prepared to maintain, that the bill did not at all affect the right of petitioning, excepting that it afforded the subject the advantage of a clear and indisputable rule by which he might exercise it. Would the house wish that the state of things which existed in Yorkshire should be extended to other situations? If so, this bill might be rejected; but was it not most lamentable, when Magistrates were obliged to submit to the terror of meetings as had been there held, because they considered it a less evil than using an endeavor to disperse them?—Was it not most lamentable to see Lord Fitzwilliam, a man of such undoubted character and loyalty rejoicing at the close of the Hunslet-moor meeting, that it had been attended with no worse consequences? [Hear, Hear.] A collection of 30,000 persons were there assembled, and the most unqualified treason was the subject of discussion; yet Lord Fitzwilliam wrote to government, stating his great satisfaction that the meeting had dispersed quietly. Such was the state of the country. Was there any object more like to be of advantage to the subject who meant bona fide to exercise his just rights, than to show him he could exercise them without the possibility of being interrupted? The principle of the measure was no more than this—that where a meeting was not thought proper by the constituted authorities, it must be held within certain limits, to afford security against the danger of numbers; and it was rather singular, that in this country, down to a very late period, the only meetings known were those called by the constituted authorities.—A noble lord (Folkstone) had hinted his suspicions, that if it depended on the Magistrates, they might be packed by the government; but he (Lord Castlereagh) put it to the good sense of any man, whether, supposing the Sheriff refused to call a meeting, five gentlemen out of the whole Magistracy of a county could not be found to assemble the people.—An honorable gentleman had objected to the conduct of the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Norfolk, and the manner in which the complaint was made, was certainly somewhat objectionable: if, however, such excusion was made and remedied in the manner specified, did not the fact furnish conclusive evidence that there was an appeal, and that that appeal would not be made in vain? [Hear!] Returning, however, to the disturbances, he begged to ask, whether any honorable gentleman really thought that the mischief had taken little root, or that persons at the head of it were likely to be diverted or converted by such a measure as the noble lord (Folkstone) had hinted at, for two, three, or six months? In his conscience, he (Lord Castlereagh) believed, that if parliament were to do that, it would be far wiser that it should have attempted nothing. [Loud cheer.] The remedy must be applicable to the evil; & as the evil was of a permanent nature, so must be the remedy. Would not the designing and disaffected watch the moment when the restriction should be removed, and renew all the miseries they had now created? By giving permanency to the measure, it was not put out of the power of parliament at any future period to repeal or modify it. He was the more earnest upon this subject, because he could not conscientiously persuade himself, that there was any thing in the bill that was inconsistent with the true liberty of the subject. On the contrary, he believed that it would secure Englishmen in the exercise of a valuable right, in the manner most compatible with their own and their country's interests. He was sure that parliament would be disposed to give the measure that degree of permanency which would enable it to cope with the danger; if temporary, it would not only be fertile in itself, but would hold out to the leaders of treason and rebellion, a motive to manage their dependants and husband their force until when the bill expired it would be too strong to be resisted. His Lordship concluded by adding that he had thought himself bound in candour to offer these remarks, in order to show that Ministers had not altered the view they had originally taken of the question.

Lord Folkstone explained, that when he spoke of a bill for two, three, or six months, he meant it only to last until the enquiry had been concluded; and that he should be disposed, if a case were made out, to intrust Ministers even with a stronger measure.

Mr. Beaumont expressed his unwillingness to intrude upon the house, but he was desirous of correcting an observation made by the Noble Lord. The Noble Lord had stated on the authority of the Mayor of Newcastle, that 700 armed men marched to the meeting from a neighbouring village. The fact, however, was, that no arms whatever were seen on those persons.

Mr. Brougham, he did not mean to trouble the House at any great length; but he felt it impossible to allow some of the observations which had been made by the Noble Lord opposite to remain unnoticed. The Noble Lord had talked very largely of the value of the right of attending public meetings. For his part he (Mr. B.) always felt apprehensive, when any right was praised by a Minister, that it was about to be lost. He always listened with fear to those melodious commendations which were but too frequently the prelude to the abrogation of that on which they were bestowed. On this invaluable right, for instance, the Noble Lord subsequently endeavoured to fix a stigma, in consequence of its having been abused by foolish and wicked persons. He (Mr. B.) by no means wished to under-rate the extent of that abuse. As a firm friend of the right which he praised, not for the purpose of defending it, he deeply lamented the abuse which had taken place. He was not less aware of the folly and wickedness of the speeches and proceedings described by the Noble Lord, than any man.

(To be continued.)

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

HALLOWELL, (Maine,) Jan. 14.

New Road to Canada.—It gives us peculiar pleasure, to learn, that travelling on the great road from the county of Somerset to Quebec, has commenced, and, that the most sanguine expectations of its benefits, are realizing. Several droves of cattle have already been driven to the market of Quebec, and ten sleighs and 3 ox teams are now on their way. The distance from Anson is 160 miles, and from Hallowell 210 miles.

The beneficial effects of opening this new market for our surplus produce, will be felt by the whole State, but more immediately and principally, by the County of Somerset. This new county, situated upon the head waters of the Kennebec, possesses great agricultural advantages. Of this its citizens are not unmindful, but have devoted themselves with great zeal to the cultivation of the soil. Their Agricultural Society is the first in Maine that has awarded premiums; and it promises to be of great utility. The public spirit and perseverance of its citizens, and the fertility and exuberance of its soil, will at a day not far distant, render Somerset one of the finest interior counties in New England.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.

Late from Chili.

The Baltimore Patriot by yesterday's Southern mail, contains a letter from a citizen of the United States, in Santiago de Chili, dated, 7th of October, 1819, from which we have made the following extracts.

"The squadron of Chili, under command of Lord Cochrane, sailed from Valparaiso the 11th ult. and after touching at Coquimbo to receive about two hundred troops on board, departed from the coast, destined for Lima, on the 17th; having on board nearly a complete regiment of marines, and infantry, including Engineers. It was manned with mixed crews, but nearly all the officers, and more than half the crew were foreigners, chiefly English and American seamen.

The object of this squadron at Callao, and after to meet that on its way from Spain. In case of success in the first object, perhaps some military movements on a small scale may be attempted with the few troops on board. A grand military expedition upon Lima is meditated; and December or January ensuing, is spoken of as the point of time determined for its embarkation.

Formidable preparations have been made, and are making, for the invasion of Peru, by combined operations and concentred movements, and the money raised at Buenos Ayres for the defence of that city is to be appropriated to that object. It is supposed that an army will march upon Lima through Alto Peru, from Buenos Ayes, while one of six or seven thousand men will go by sea from Chili.

From the Rochester Telegraph.

We are obliged to Jesse Hawley, Esq. Collector of the port of Genesee, and to the several gentlemen who own warehouses at Clyde, Hanford's Landing and Charlotte, for the following statement of shipments from said port since the commencement of business last spring.

Barrels of Flour, - -	23,648
Pot & Pearl Ashes,	8,675
Pork, - - - -	1,451
Wheat, - - - -	1,451
Cider, - - - -	219
"LUMBER."	
Double Butt Staves,	ft. 160,000
Hhd. do.	360,000
Square Oak Timber,	49,000

Besides the above enumerated articles

onger measure.

r BEAUMONT expressed his unwill-
oss to intrude upon the house, but
was desirous of correcting an obser-
on made by the Noble Lord. The
le Lord had stated on the authority
the Mayor of Newcastle, that 700
ed men marched to the meeting from
ighbouring village. The fact, how-
r, was, that no arms whatever were
a on those persons.

Ir. BROUGHAM, he did not mean to
ble the House at any great length;
he felt it impossible to allow some of
observations which had been made
he Noble Lord opposite to remain
otticed. The Noble Lord had talked
largely of the value of the right of
nding public meetings. For his part
(Mr. B.) always felt apprehensive,
n any right was praised by a Minis-
that it was about to be lost. He al-
s listened with fear to those melo-
s commendations which were but too
uently the prelude to the abrogation
hat on which they were bestowed.
this invaluable right, for instance, the
le Lord subsequently endeavoured
x a stigma, in consequence of its hav-
been abused by foolish and wicked
sons. He (Mr. B.) by no means
ded to under-rate the extent of that
se. As a firm friend of the right
ch he praised, not for the purpose
efending it, he deeply lamented the
se which had taken place. He was
less aware of the folly and wickedness
he speeches and proceedings describ-
by the Noble Lord, than any man.
(To be continued.)

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

HALLOWELL, (Maine,) Jan. 14.

New Road to Canada.—It gives us pe-
ar pleasure, to learn, that travelling
the great road from the county of So-
rset to Quebec, has commenced, and,
the most sanguine expectations of its
efits, are realizing. Several droves
attle have already been driven to the
rket of Quebec, and ten sleighs and 3
ams are now on their way. The
nce from Anson is 160 miles, and
n Hallowell 210 miles.

The beneficial effects of opening this
market for our surplus produce, will
elt by the whole State, but more im-
diately and principally, by the County
omerset. This new county, situated
n the head waters of the Kennebec,
esses great agricultural advantages
his its citizens are not unmindful, but
e devoted themselves with great zeal
he cultivation of the soil. Their A-
ultural Society is the first in Maine
has awarded premiums; and it pro-
s to be of great utility. The public
t and perseverance of its citizens, and
erfority and exuberance of its soil,
st a day not far distant, render So-
set one of the finest interior counties
w England.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.

Late from Chili.

e Baltimore Patriot by yesterday's
on mail, contains a letter from a
of the United States, in Santiago
bili, dated, 7th of October, 1819,
which we have made the following
cts.

The squadron of Chili, under com-
of Lord Cochrane, sailed from Val-
o the 11th ult. and after touching
quimbo to receive about two hun-
roops on board, departed from the
destined for Lima, on the 17th;
on board nearly a complete regi-
f marines, and infantry, including
eers. It was manned with mixed
, but nearly all the officers, and
than half the crew were foreigners,
y English and American seamen.
e object of this expedition is first to
y the squadron at Callao, and af-
meet that on its way from Spain.
of success in the first object, per-
some military movements on a
le may be attempted with the
oops on board. A grand military
tion upon Lima is meditated; and
ber or January ensuing is spoken
the point of time determined for its
ution.

mdable preparations have been
and are making, for the invasion
ru, by combined operations and
l movements, and the money rais-
Buenos Ayres for the defence of
y is to be appropriated to that ob-
It is supposed that an army will
upon Lima through Alta Peru,
uenos Ayes, while one of six or
thousand men will go by sea from

From the Rochester Telegraph.

are obliged to Jesse Hawley, Esq:
or of the port of Genesee, and to
eral gentlemen who own ware-
at Clyde, Hanford's Landing and
te, for the following statement of
nts from said port since the com-
ent of business last spring.

ls of Flour, - -	23,648
Pot & Pearl Ashes,	8,675
Pork, - - - -	1,451
Wheat, - - - -	1,451
Cider, - - - -	219

LUMBER.

uble Butt Staves, ft.	160,000
ad. do.	350,000
uare Oak Timber,	49,000

es the above enumerated articles

a considerable quantity of Corn, Whis
key, Oil, Cheese, Hams, Butter, Lard,
&c have been shipped. It is estimated
the aggregate of exports amounts to about
d400,000. Of the flour which has been
shipped, about 13,000 barrels have been
manufactured at the three mi'es in this
village, and the mill of Messrs. Strong &
Albright at Clyde, since last harvest.

During the past season, 48 different
vessels have entered the port of Genesee
river for freight and business; and their
several arrivals and departures are about
256. There has been twice, during the
season, 12 vessels laying in the harbor
at the same time, which gave it a very
maritime appearance.

The business on the river, above this
place, has increased considerably since
last season. Good boats, from 20 to 30
tons burthen, ply between this village
and Gardon, carrying up salt and return-
ing with potash, flour, staves, &c. &c.

From the Plattsburgh Republican.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the 6th regiment, to a Gentleman in this town, dated Council Bluffs, or Camp Missouri, November 12, 1819.

"The three steamboats left Bellefon-
taine on the 6th July; the keels preced-
ed us two days—we however overtook
them at Franklin. The boat expedition,
in which I had the good fortune of being,
succeeded, after a great deal of trouble
on account of snags, sawyers, planters
and sandbars, in reaching Cow Island.
The Jefferson did not get farther than
Franklin, and the Johnson as far as fort
Osage. After a stay of four or five days
at Cow Island we left it in keel boats for
the Bluffs, where we arrived on the 2d
of October.

"The situation here I am pleased with.
I think there is no danger of starving, the
provisions for the winter and spring hav-
ing arrived; but we feel the want of
vegetables—it is almost three months
since we have tasted any. We found deer,
elk, and turkeys in great abundance, in
ascending the river We see few of them
here; however two of Capt. Riley's rifle-
men came in a few days since with forty
turkeys—and another with twenty-six.

Two great dinners have been given
since we arrived here; one by Col At-
kinson, to the officers of the two regi-
ments; the other was given in return by
the two regiments—at which we had tur-
keys, wild geese, brant, grouse, par-
tridges, ducks of every description, fresh
beef and venison—but no vegetables:
we have, however, a good soil, and will
have a plenty of these next season. Our
garrison, which is built of cotton wood
logs, progresses, finely, and is large e-
nough to contain the two regiments.

"The colonel and Indian agent have
held two councils with the Indians. The
Pawnees with whom the first was held
are represented as being very strong, and
able to bring into the field 2000 warriors
and 700 fire arms—they are all mounted
on mules, which they steal from the
Spaniards They appear friendly, as do
also the Mahaws These Indians are not
more than 30 miles from us, and are in
our camp every day—the Pawnees about
90 miles.

"The regiment is generally healthy."

Extract of a letter from Augustura, 13th November, 1819, to a gentleman in Washington.

"Since writing you last, in October, we have received dispatches from gen-
Bolivar, dated Santa Fee, up to the mid-
dle of September; at which time, the
whole of the provinces of New Grenada
were in peaceable possession of the
patriots; and gen. Bolivar was ready to
return to Venezuela, and is, ere this, on
his march to unite his force with the
army of Venezuela, and operate against
general Morillo, &c. Gen. Arismendi,
vice president of Venezuela, left Angus-
tura, on the 5th (Nov.) for Maturin, to
unite his efforts to those of Gen. Marino,
in necessary dispositionsfor the movement
of the army from that to join in the contemplated attack on Caracccas, and will
move immediately with 6000 excellent
troops, principally English and Irish.
General Paez will take the field with
4000 cavalry, &c. The whole of the roy-
al division under general La Torre have
been destroyed by general Soublett.
The post of Santa Fee, on the Apure,
has been abandoned by the royal division
stationed there. General Bolivar has
organized a provisional government in
Santa Fee, and left general St. Ander in
charge of the government till the members
from New Grenada can take their seats
in the general congress, and adopt the
necessary measures for the permanent
establishment of a Governor there, &c.
The prospects were never more favour-
able in this quarter than at present."

Extract of a letter, dated St. Thomas, December. 11, 1819.

"I have only time to inform you, that
a vessel arrived yesterday from a royalist
port on the main, and brings the impor-
tant intelligence of Bovilar being at the
head of 15,000 men, well disciplined, &
marching rapidly for Caraccas. Morillo
has only about 4000 to oppose him—
There can be little doubt but this cam-
paign will put an end to the war in that
quarter. In fact, we consider here that
the Independance of Venezuela is estab-
lished. I have much more to say, but
the vessel is under way."

ALBANY, Monday Jan. 24.

Mr. Ulshoeffer presented the following report.

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of Mordecai M. Noah, of the city of New-York, relating to the purchase of Grand Island, respectfully report—

That the petitioner applies to the state for a grant of the said island, for the purpose of attempting to have the same settled by emigrants of the Jewish religion—that he not only considers the situation of Grand Island as well adapted for the contemplated purpose, but that obtaining of a title from the state would be very advantageous in inducing the emigration of capitalists as well as others. Your Committee do not doubt but that the recent persecution of the Jews in various parts of Europe, may favor the views of the petitioner, and that the settlement of Grand Island would be a desirable object to this state. It is one of the greatest characteristics of the United States, that they offer an asylum to the unfortunate and persecuted of all religious denominations; but to preserve our equal rights, it is essential, as the petitioner states, that we should offer no preference to any sect. Without reference, therefore to any object of the petitioner, which may be supposed to present a claim for any purpose of religion, but considering that the Legislature has repeatedly decl ed its intention of affording equal protection and encouragement to all who may inhabit within the state, and that it is for the interest of the state to dispose of the said island, there can be no objection, in the opinion of your committee, to the grant thereof to Mr. Noah, and have accordingly prepared a bill providing for the survey and sale of the said island, agreeably to the prayer of the petitioner, which they have directed their chairman to ask leave to bring in.

Leave being granted, Mr. Ulshoeffer brought in the said bill, which was twice read and committed; and is in the words following;—

AN ACT,

Directing the commissioners of the land office to survey and sell Grand Island in the Niagara river, to Mordicai M. Noah.

Be it enacted by the people of the state of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, That the commissioners of the land office be and they are hereby authorised and directed to cause Grand Island, in the Niagara river, to be surveyed and valued according to the average and fair value of the lands adjacent and to cause to be granted and issued letters patent to Mordecai M. Noah, conveying & granting to him in fee the said island, he paying the eighth part of the consideration money to the treasury of the state, before granting the said letters patent, and the said Mordecai M. Noah executing his bond and mortgage on the said land to the people of this state for residue of the consideration money, payable in eight equal annual installments.

PLATTSBURG, Dec. 25.

Three of the stage horses belonging to Mr. Bailey, were stolen from the stable of Mr. Green, on the night of the 20th inst. The horses were taken by two soldiers who deserted from the garrison and who were taken up the next day in Burtonville, L. Canada, and, together with the horses, brought back to this place.

It gives us pleasure to state, that the Civil officers of the Province, co-operated in apprehending the thieves. If the magistracy of the respective governments, and all good citizens, would aid in bringing to justice every felon, without reference to the national line, it would be a wholesome check upon those pests of society who are depredating upon the inhabitants and screen themselves from justice, by dodging across the line.

DREADFUL FIRE IN SAVANNAH.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 13.

By this morning's southern mail we have received the following particulars of a most destructive fire in Savannah, which has laid one half of that city in ashes.

Extract of a letter to the Editor Jan. 11.

"Savannah has been visited this morning with a destructive fire. About 400 houses are consumed, and 3,000,000 of dollars may not cover the loss. A space of one third of a mile in length and one seventh in breadth, closely built and in the most active part, with a few exceptions, is desolated. It commenced at the Baptist Church Square, and the wind was N. W. swept to Abercorn-street.

On the east side of Broughton-st. every house is gone, from Jefferson-st. to Mr. Deming's house, which was saved. Mr. Anderson's and the Episcopal Church in St. Julian-st. stopped the flames; both are safe: The State Bank & Planter's Bank in Bryan-st. are preserved. From Washington Hotel Range and Capt. Rice's on Bay-st. to Abercorn, all is lost, except Mr. Dickson's store. Dr. Jones's house was blown up. The Branch Bank and the new Custom House, with stores not occupied, are burnt. The vault of the Bank built in the yard resisted the heat, and kept secure the specie and papers. Many buildings supposed to before-proof, could not withstand the intense heat. The largest store here, or perhaps in the U. States, with most of its contents of dry goods is destroyed. The warehouses and shipping are safe. All the printing offices are burnt. Several explosions of powder took place, The distress is great. Not a barber's or apothecery's shop, a hardware, dry goods, stationary, crockery, or clothing store left. The Phœnix Company of London has insured about $164,000, besides a good deal by the N. York Fire Companies. Many are ruined, particularly the retailers."

Many of the houses were partly cleared of their contents; but the property was generally burnt in the streets. Many hundreds of families are literally naked in the streets; not even clothing was saved. The city is still in flames. We have every reason to believe that its progress will extend no further.

Museum and Gazette Office, Savannah. Tuesday evening, Jan. 11.

It is in a state of utter distraction that we attempt to describe the horrors of the late conflagration. One half of Savannah is in ruins. We know not, and cannot undertake to enumerate the sufferers or the extent of our loss. The fire originated in the stable back of Mrs Pistti's boarding house, and soon reached Baptist square, stopped its progress in that direction. The fire reached the Bay on the corner of Barnard-street, sweeping the house on the west corner, occupied by Col. Broome, and thence extending down the Bay, taking the brick building occupied by us, with our Printing establishment, the large brick auction store of George Schley, U. States Branch Bank, the new brick auction stores on the corner of Bull-street, Pouyat's corner, Lotters Office, Dickson & Co's store, Hunter's brick store, and Jones' wooden buildings on the corner of Hambersham-street, where its progress will probably be arrested. It is supposed 400 houses were burned; many of them were partly cleared of their contents; but the property was generally burned in the streets. It is presumed the loss cannot be much it any less than two million of dollars. Many hundreds of families are literally naked in the streets—not even clothing was saved. Every printing office was burnt down. For ourselves, with the blessing of God, and the assistance of our friends, we saved a considerable portion of our type, and our most valuable press. The Auction stores in the city, shared a similar fate.

The city is still in flames, and when it will be got under no one knows. We have every reason to believe that its progress will extend no further. It commenced this morning between 1 and 2 o'clock.

From the Salem Post, Jan. 20.

Destructive Storm.—On Monday last this section of our country was visited by a snow storm of unusual severity. It was accompanied with a violent and desolating wind, which continued from 9 o'clock, A. M. until almost sunset, and in its progress produced very great damage. In this town, Jackson and Rupert, we have already heard of losses which, we presume cannot be repaired with an expenditure of less than *fifty thousand dollars.* Many dwelling houses, barns and other buildings were unroofed, & otherwise materially injured; and many others were completely crushed, and their contents scattered before the wind. In one small neighborhood in Rupert, we are told, more than thirty head of cattle were killed by the falling of buildings, and five or six families were deprived of their dwellings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. 1820.

Col. King has been found guilty of the charge preferred against him for issuing the order to shoot deserters in Florida. He was also found guilty of other charges, and has been sentenced by the court martial to be suspended from his pay and command for the period of five years. The sentence has been transmitted by General Jackson to the president. It is not known whether it has been yet confirmed.—*Ex. Post.*

From the Boston Patriot.

Female Heroism.—At a recent alarm of fire in this town, a young woman from the impulse of the moment, seized a tea-kettle of water from the fire place, ran to the top of the house, and proceeded down the roof to the eaves, laid down upon the gutter, and, reaching over, poured the kettle of water deliberately upon the fire just kindling under the eaves, and effectually checked its progress. She was assisted into the house again by two persons, who had repaired to the roof with buckets of water; her fortitude having in a degree forsaken her, on a view of her perilous situation. Through the exertions of an individual, a premium has been obtained and presented to her for this act of heroism.

MAMMOTH HOG.

Mr. Silas Rowe, of Jamaica, (Long Island,) has raised and fatted a hog, 21 months old, which when killed, on the 14th inst. weighed seven hundred and twenty-two pounds.

FROM LOWER-CANADA.

Counterfeit Notes.—A respectable merchant of this city, having received information that three men named Merrill Magoone, Jacob Redington, and Bellrouse, were in the practice of passing counterfeit notes here, procured a warrant, and accompanied by the constables seized them in a tavern in McGill street, occupied by Redington. There were found concealed between the floor of an upper apartment and the ceiling of a lower, 10 dollar bills purporting to be of the Quebec Bank, to the amount of 3000 dollars. The felons were, of course, committed to prison. Persons in whose possession such notes are or have been, are requested to call at the Police Office, between the hours of 10 and 3, for the purpose of tracing the issue of them to the men above mentioned.—*Can. Cou.*

From Halifax.—Papers to the 6th inst. are received via Boston. In consequence of the large quantity of specie imported into the province by the Commissariat Department for the purpose of paying the troops in the garrison, it is stated that bills of exchange command a premium of five per cent. and a further rise may be expected.

At the opening of the House of Assembly at Bermuda on the 1st ult. Sir Wm. Lumley, the newly appointed governor, alluding to the circumstance of Bermuda being made a free port, made the following observations:

"The Prince Regent having been pleased to sanction by a recent act, the still greater freedom of trade and intercourse between this colony and the continent of America, for great national purposes, for the benefit of the empire in general, and the important West India trade in particular, by which, together with the increased establishment of the dock yard and naval arsenal, it is likely to become a great naval entrepot, between Great Britain, America and the West Indies; it rests with yourselves & the inhabitants of these islands, to give full effect to these gracious intentions; and to insure their permanence by a liberal and enlightened policy, in affording and continuing, collectively and individually, every facility to all vessels of every nation entering your ports and harbours, by which we cannot hope to render this colony the chief market and emporium of the Western world."

From the New-Brunswick Courier.

The Year 1819, yesterday closed with one of the most tremendous gales of wind, ever experienced in this Harbour, occasionally veering from N. E. to S. W. and continuing with unremitting fury from 4 A. M. to 1 P. M. a period of no less than nine hours. The appearance of the morning was unusually dark and gloomy, and from the violent storm that was then also raging, Partridge Island could not be perceived from the town; guns were about eight o'clock heard in the direction of it, yet such was the gloom that encompassed the atmosphere, the cause could not be discovered. About nine o'clock however, we had a lucid interval, and a brig was distinctly seen on the south east end of it, rolling tremendously, with her masts both standing; signals of distress were at the time flying on the Island, and guns occasionally fired; but so unusually great was the sea, the laudable efforts both of Messers. REED and MABER, Pilots, to get to the vessel, were unavailing, and they were reluctantly, for the preservation of their own lives, obliged to return. Between ten and eleven o'clock the entire shore at the lower part of the town was covered with pieces of the wreck, bags of Pimento, Oranges, &c. &c. and it was soon discovered from the marks on the bags and part of the stern, that the unfortunate vessel was the elegant brig *Mary*, Captain GEORGE BELL, from Savannah-la-Mar, owned by Messrs. CROOKSHANK & JOHNSTON, of this City.—The public mind was now engrossed in the fate of the Master and Crew, and every attempt during the remainder of the day, almost inconsistent with prudence, was made to obtain intelligence from the Island, but although the violence of the wind in some measure had abated during the afternoon, yet its effects, from the excessively tremendous sea that was running, the most strenuous efforts were rendered unavailing and it was not until this morning at 12 o'clock, we learned that her whole crew, thirteen in number, including the Master, had perished. The Pilot, Mr. S. WALKER, and two of his Boatmen, who had got on board of the brig some time before she struck, were rescued from a watery grave, by having recourse to a most desperate expedient, which, however, the exhausted state of the Master and crew could not induce them to undertake; A buoy was thrown overboard from the vessel, to which a line was attached, and made fast on board of her—this drifted on shore, and being promptly secured by people on the Island, they individually committed themselves to the waves, & were safely landed.

The oldest inhabitant cannot recount a catastrophe, that has occurred since the settlement of the country, taking place so immediately within our sight and embracing circumstances so peculiarly afflicting—The well known worth of Capt. BELL, renders every panegyric to departed merit unavailing—he has left in addition to a tender Wife and one Child, a Sister yesterday with three, now with two Children, one of them a fine lad having perished with him.

In turning our attention from the melancholy scene, we have faintly attempted to depict above, we have to notice the direful effects of this phenomenon, particularly within the harbour. The ships Lady Ridley and Bittern, brigs Mongo Park, Mary Ann, United Kingdom, William, Charles, Hope, had a number of others were all more or less injured. A small sch'r. belonging to Mr. R. LAWRENCE was entirely sunk, and rendered irreparable. The new Barracks, which had recently been erected by Mr. COPP, and almost enclosed, were entirely levelled with the ground; and the roof of a new House, lately built and owned by Mr. E. CAMERON, situate in Sidney Ward, was blown off.—Much damage was also done in other parts of the City, which our limits will not allow us to particularise.

Since writing the above, we also learn that the sch'r. *Thomas Hitchie*, belonging to Dirby, N S. from St. Vincent, for the port went ashore between Negro Head and the Spitt Rock—The whole of the Crew, except the Master, perished!—Further particulars of this melancholy event has not come to our knowledge.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the brigs Thetis and Ruby, and other vessels which sailed the day previous.

On Tuesday last, about one o'clock, we regret to state, the House of RALPH CLENCH, Esq. in this Town, took fire, from the stove-pipe leading, through the roof; and the flame had gained such an ascendancy before it was discovered, that all exertions to save the building proved fruitless. Bedding and clothing of the family were destroyed.—*Niagara Argus.*

Upper Canada Gazette.

CIRCULAR.

Land. Governor's Office.
January 22d 1820.

SIR,

I am Commanded by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to acquaint you that it is his pleasure the period for performance of settling duties on all grants made by District Land Boards be fixed at eighteen months.

And as it appears by a representation of the Surveyor General that the quantity of land to be cleared on each grant as fixed by the order in Council of the 14th December, namely 24 Chains from the Road the whole front of the Lot, forms a larger proportion than was intended. His Excellency is further pleased to order that the quantity of Land to be cleared (independant of the half of the Road) be one and a half chain deep from the Road the whole front of the Lot.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
your most obedient
Humble Servant
(Signed) G. HILLIER.
P. Secy.

TO
The Chairmen
of the District Land Boards.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the Co-partnership between ERASMUS FOWKE and CORNELIUS WEBSTER, under the firm of Fowke Webster & Co. in this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to the said Cornelius Webster; and all persons having any demands against the said Erasmus Fowke or against the said firm of Fowke Webster & Co. are also requested to produce the same to the said C. Webster for payment.

ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER.

Port Hope, 28th Jan 1820. tf-6.

Millinery, Fancy Dress, AND CORSET MAKING.

MRS. TURQUAND & M. CAREY, lately arrived in this place individually acquainted with the above business in all its branches, respectfully solicit the patronage of the Ladies of York & its vicinity, who may depend upon their orders being punctually executed on moderate terms, and in a superior manner.—Applications to be made at the House occupied by Messrs. Geale & Fitz-Gibbon.

York, 8th Feb. 1820.

NOTICE.

THOSE who have in their care Subscription Papers for the ORIGINAL POEMS OF ERRETA, are requested to forward them immediately to the Post Master at Fort Talbot.

The Editors of Upper Canadian Newspapers, will confer a favor by inserting the above, once, in their respective Papers.

January 10th, 1820.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Seasoning Glass.—A gentleman has recently discovered that glass may be rendered less brittle, and of course better able to bear sudden changes of temperature, without breaking. His method is to place the glass in a vessel of cold water, and the water is afterwards gradually heated until it boils, and then suffered to cool in the air. Glasses of every description thus prepared will afterwards bear boiling water suddenly poured into them, without injury.

Musical Dog.—A large water-spaniel (says Professor Pictet, in a late number of the Bibliotheque Universelle,) belonging to one of our friends, whose residence is very near our own, appears to be in general quite indifferent to music, both vocal and instrumental; but if you sing or play to him a certain air, (au old romance L'ane de notre moulin, est mort la pauvre bete, &c.) which is a lamentable ditty, in the minor key, the dog begins looking at you very pitifully, then he gapes repeatedly, showing always increasing signs of impatience and uneasiness; lastly he sits upright on his hinder legs, and begins to howl louder, and louder, so that he can no longer hear the voice of the person who sings, or the sound of the instrument. If you stop, he stops also. Trials have been made, beginning the experiment with other airs, and falling, without making any pause, into the romance in question; the dog does not seem to perceive the singing till you come to the air which he cannot endure, and to which he has not been able to accustom himself. He then manifests, without exception or variation, the series of actions which we have just described, and of which many hundred persons have been witnesses; for this fact has been and still is, the object of the curiosity of all those who have heard it spoken of.

FROM THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

Observations on the Saint Maurice iron works, near the town of Three-rivers, in the Province of Lower-Canada. By William Smith, Esq. of Quebec.

Saint Maurice lies about three leagues or nine miles from Three Rivers. The country is flat. The iron works were constructed during the time this Province was under the dominion of France, and they are now held by lease from the crown at the rent £500 sterling per annum; by two merchants of the first respectability of Quebec; namely, Messrs. Monro and Bell.* The situation for carrying on these works is a very advantageous one, having a constant run of water, and the fall such as to require little or no banking or draining. The establishment forms a beautiful village, wholly inhabited by workmen and their families. The number of men and boys employed, exclusive of cutters and colliers, may exceed one hundred. There is a flour-mill and saw-mill on the premises, also a baker and butcher.

There is at present one furnace, two forges, with one hammer each for bar iron, two carpenter's shops, two wheelwright and three blacksmith's shops. The bellows are of the horizontal or common kind. There is a great and increasing demand for the iron, and no doubt the lessees will find it for their interest to enlarge their establishment.

The ore is procured about two leagues from St. Maurice: its general depth from the surface of the earth, from three to ten inches, and is generally found in swampy grounds: the beds are very irregular, at times taking sudden turns under roots of large trees. The direction is from N. N. E. and S. S. W. like the primitive strata of New England.—The inclination perpendicular. The beds have been traced some distance, and promice to afford an abundant supply.

The colour of the mineral is a bluish grey, similar to that of Sweden, and the same species that furishes Europe and America with best iron. In the neighbourhood is found a greyish granular limestone, and clay which serves the furnace for a flux. The height of the furnace is from the hearth to the crown, about twenty five feet. The bar iron is of an excellent quality, very malleable and tough. There is no steel furnace.

Quebec, 10th March, 1812.

*Now Bell & Stewart. E.

TAILORS DEPENDED.

A Tailor, instead of being the *ninth part of a man*, possesses the qualities of nine men combined in one, as will be seen by the following observations:—

1st.—As an economist, he cut his cost according to his cloth.

2d.—As a gardner, he is careful of his cabbage.

3d.—As a sailor he shears off, whenever it is proper.

4th.—As a play-actor, he often brandishes a bare bodkin.

5th—As a lawyer, he attends to many suits.

6th.—As an executioner, he provides suspenders or gallowses for many persons.

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"No doubt the subject might be greatly extended; but I think enough has been said to do away the opprobium so often cast upon the gentlemen *knights of the thimble and needle*, and to induce all the fraternity to unite, and contribute a suit of clothes to their friend and humble servant,

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ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. of the Bay on Road, Note, or open account are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exe'rs in
JAMES HAMILTON. } Trust.

Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 45—tf.

PERSONS indebted to the above Estate, are reminded that indulgence must have its limit, and therefore, it will be desirable in order to avoid unnecessarily trouble and expence, that they should come immediately forward and make arrangement for the settlement of their respective accounts.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the current prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

Land for Sale.

SEVERAL Lots on Dundas Street, in the Township of Etobicoke.

Also a quantity of

LUMBER

of the following description,
100,000 of inch boards at 5s. 9d. per 100.
25,000 of 1¼ inch flooring, at 6s. 3d. per 100.
20,000 of weather boarding, at 5s. 1¼ per 100.

For particulars, enquire at this Office.

EDWARD OATES,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has just received an elegant assortment of Lady's and Gentlemen's strong Boots and Shoes, which he will sell low for cash, viz:—

160 pair of strong Men's shoes.
300 pair of fine do do
100 pair of Ladies' shoes
24 pair of Gentlemen's Boots
12 pair Ladies' do

with an assortment of Children's Shoes, a one Horse Harness, and several sides of Leather.

York, Dec. 9th 1819. 8w51.

AT a Meeting of the Upper Canada Agricultural Society, held this day, the following Premiums to be given at the next Cattle Show, were proposed and adopted, viz:

		Guineas.
Stud Horse.	Best	Five.
	Second	Three.
	Third	Two.
Bull.	Best	Four.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Cow.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Boar.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Ram.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.

The Shew to take place and the Prizes awarded and distributed on Wednesday the 17th day of May 1820, at the Market House in the Town of York.

No person to be allowed to produce any animal for a Premium, unless he shall, before ten o'clock of the day of the exhibition, give to the Secretary of the Society a notification of his intention, and pay at the same time five shillings for the use of the Society.

(By Order) R. C. HORNE.
York, 13th Dec. 1819. Secy.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

	Acres.
LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York, and No. 6, South side Hospital-street, Town of York, Home Dis.	201
Do. No. 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore District,	2000
Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con. Aldborough, Middlesex, London District,	1000
Do. No. 3, in the 3d Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con. triangular Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot Gin, Con. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District,	300
Do. No. 2, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District,	400
Total,	4401

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, sen. Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

A. C. MONTGOMERIE.

York, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 1st Feb. 1819. tf—5.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

		LIARS AT 5s.					
		FROM			TO		
ARTICLES.	PER.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beef,	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	6
Mutton,	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Veal,	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Pork,	——	0	0	6	0	0	7
Fowls,	pair	0	2	0	0	2	3
Turkeys,	each	0	0	0	0	5	0
Geese,	each	0	0	0	0	3	9
Cheese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	71-2
Butter,	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs,	doz.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wheat,	bush	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes,	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
Oats,	——	0	0	0	0	2	0
Turnips,	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	3
Flour,	cwt.	0	10	0	0	18	9
Do.	bar.	1	0	0	1	5	0
Tallow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lard,	——	0	0	10	0	1	0
Hay,	ton.	3	0	0	3	10	0
Wood,	cord	0	11	3	0	12	6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE

Four Dollars per annum; when sent by Post, Four Dollars and a Half. The Subscriptions to be paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers receiving their Papers by Post, to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their subscription: County Subscribers, who send to the office for their Papers, who discontinue their subscription, are requested to send notice to that effect, and pay up all arrears, otherwise they will still be considered as Subscribers and charged accordingly.—The Editor is obliged to insist upon this condition, several Subscribers neglecting frequently for many months, to send for their Papers, which accumulate to an inconvenient degree, and become, if not paid for, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette:

	first ins.	each subs't
6 lines and under,	2s 6d	7 1-2d
14 lines and under,	5s	1s 3d

Above 14 lines, fourpence per line the first insertion, and one penny per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden in writing sent to the Office (or mentioned to the Editor personally) and charged accordingly.—When directed to be put in larger type than ordinary, they will be charged according to the number of lines the usual sized letter would occupy in the same space.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengary.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
I. Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburgh.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Seasoning Glass.—A gentleman has recently discovered that glass may be rendered less brittle, and of course better able to bear sudden changes of temperature, without breaking. His method is to place the glass in a vessel of cold water, and the water is afterwards gradually heated until it boils, and then suffered to cool in the air. Glasses of every description thus prepared will afterwards bear boiling water suddenly poured into them, without injury.

Musical Dog.—A large water-spaniel (says Professor Pictet, in a late number of the Bibliotheque Universelle,) belonging to one of our friends, whose residence is very near our own, appears to be in general quite indifferent to music, both vocal and instrumental; but if you sing or play to him a certain air, (au old romance L'ane de notre moulin, est mort la pauvre bete, &c.) which is a lamentable ditty, in the minor key, the dog begins looking at you very pitifully, then he gapes repeatedly, showing always increasing signs of impatience and uneasiness; lastly he sits upright on his hinder legs, and begins to howl louder, and louder, so that he can no longer hear the voice of the person who sings, or the sound of the instrument. If you stop, he stops also. Trials have been made, beginning the experiment with other airs, and falling, without making any pause, into the romance in question; the dog does not seem to perceive the singing till you come to the air which he cannot endure, and to which he has not been able to accustom himself. He then manifests, without exception or variation, the series of actions which we have just described, and of which many hundred persons have been witnesses; for this fact has been and still is, the object of the curiosity of all those who have heard it spoken of.

FROM THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

Observations on the Saint Maurice iron works, near the town of Three-rivers, in the Province of Lower-Canada. By William Smith, Esq. of Quebec.

Saint Maurice lies about three leagues or nine miles from Three Rivers. The country is flat. The iron works were constructed during the time this Province was under the dominion of France, and they are now held by lease from the crown at the rent £500 sterling per annum; by two merchants of the first respectability of Quebec; namely, Messrs. Monro and Bell.* The situation for carrying on these works is a very advantageous one, having a constant run of water, and the fall such as to require little or no banking or draining. The establishment forms a beautiful village, wholly inhabited by workmen and their families. The number of men and boys employed, exclusive of cutters and colliers, may exceed one hundred. There is a flour-mill and saw-mill on the premises, also a baker and butcher.

There is at present one furnace, two forges, with one hammer each for bar iron, two carpenter's shops, two wheelwright and three blacksmith's shops. The bellows are of the horizontal or common kind. There is a great and increasing demand for the iron, and no doubt the lessees will find it for their interest to enlarge their establishment.

The ore is procured about two leagues from St. Maurice: its general depth from the surface of the earth, from three to ten inches, and is generally found in swampy grounds: the beds are very irregular, at times taking sudden turns under roots of large trees. The direction is from N. N. E. and S. S. W. like the primitive strata of New England.—The inclination perpendicular. The beds have been traced some distance, and promice to afford an abundant supply.

The colour of the mineral is a bluish grey, similar to that of Sweden, and the same species that furishes Europe and America with best iron. In the neighbourhood is found a greyish granular limestone, and clay which serves the furnace for a flux. The height of the furnace is from the hearth to the crown, about twenty five feet. The bar iron is of an excellent quality, very malleable and tough. There is no steel furnace.

Quebec, 10th March, 1812.

*Now Bell & Stewart. E.

TAILORS DEPENDED.

A Tailor, instead of being the *ninth part of a man*, possesses the qualities of nine men combined in one, as will be seen by the following observations:—

1st.—As an economist, he cut his cost according to his cloth.

2d.—As a gardner, he is careful of his cabbage.

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York, 27th Jan. 1820. 4tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. of the Bay on Road, Note, or open account are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exe'rs in
JAMES HAMILTON. } Trust.

Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 45—tf.

PERSONS indebted to the above Estate, are reminded that indulgence must have its limit, and therefore, it will be desirable in order to avoid unnecessarily trouble and expence, that they should come immediately forward and make arrangement for the settlement of their respective accounts.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the current prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

Land for Sale.

SEVERAL Lots on Dundas Street, in the Township of Etobicoke.

Also a quantity of

LUMBER

of the following description,
100,000 of inch boards at 5s. 9d. per 100.
25,000 of 1¼ inch flooring, at 6s. 3d. per 100.
20,000 of weather boarding, at 5s. 1¼ per 100.

For particulars, enquire at this Office.

EDWARD OATES,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has just received an elegant assortment of Lady's and Gentlemen's strong Boots and Shoes, which he will sell low for cash, viz:—

160 pair of strong Men's shoes.
300 pair of fine do do
100 pair of Ladies' shoes
24 pair of Gentlemen's Boots
12 pair Ladies' do

with an assortment of Children's Shoes, a one Horse Harness, and several sides of Leather.

York, Dec. 9th 1819. 8w51.

AT a Meeting of the Upper Canada Agricultural Society, held this day, the following Premiums to be given at the next Cattle Show, were proposed and adopted, viz:

		Guineas.
Stud Horse.	Best	Five.
	Second	Three.
	Third	Two.
Bull.	Best	Four.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Cow.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Boar.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Ram.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.

The Shew to take place and the Prizes awarded and distributed on Wednesday the 17th day of May 1820, at the Market House in the Town of York.

No person to be allowed to produce any animal for a Premium, unless he shall, before ten o'clock of the day of the exhibition, give to the Secretary of the Society a notification of his intention, and pay at the same time five shillings for the use of the Society.

(By Order) R. C. HORNE.
York, 13th Dec. 1819. Secy.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

	Acres.
LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York, and No. 6, South side Hospital-street, Town of York, Home Dis.	201
Do. No. 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore District,	2000
Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con. Aldborough, Middlesex, London District,	1000
Do. No. 3, in the 3d Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con. triangular Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot Gin, Con. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District,	300
Do. No. 2, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District,	400
Total,	4401

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, sen. Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

A. C. MONTGOMERIE.

York, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 1st Feb. 1819. tf—5.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

		LIARS AT 5s.					
		FROM			TO		
ARTICLES.	PER.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beef,	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	6
Mutton,	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Veal,	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Pork,	——	0	0	6	0	0	7
Fowls,	pair	0	2	0	0	2	3
Turkeys,	each	0	0	0	0	5	0
Geese,	each	0	0	0	0	3	9
Cheese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	71-2
Butter,	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs,	doz.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wheat,	bush	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes,	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
Oats,	——	0	0	0	0	2	0
Turnips,	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	3
Flour,	cwt.	0	10	0	0	18	9
Do.	bar.	1	0	0	1	5	0
Tallow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lard,	——	0	0	10	0	1	0
Hay,	ton.	3	0	0	3	10	0
Wood,	cord	0	11	3	0	12	6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE

Four Dollars per annum; when sent by Post, Four Dollars and a Half. The Subscriptions to be paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers receiving their Papers by Post, to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their subscription: County Subscribers, who send to the office for their Papers, who discontinue their subscription, are requested to send notice to that effect, and pay up all arrears, otherwise they will still be considered as Subscribers and charged accordingly.—The Editor is obliged to insist upon this condition, several Subscribers neglecting frequently for many months, to send for their Papers, which accumulate to an inconvenient degree, and become, if not paid for, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette:

	first ins.	each subs't
6 lines and under,	2s 6d	7 1-2d
14 lines and under,	5s	1s 3d

Above 14 lines, fourpence per line the first insertion, and one penny per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden in writing sent to the Office (or mentioned to the Editor personally) and charged accordingly.—When directed to be put in larger type than ordinary, they will be charged according to the number of lines the usual sized letter would occupy in the same space.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengary.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
I. Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburgh.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

N. B. These rates include the charge for insertion in the General Land Price Current, which will be revised and published monthly, and hereafter circulated throughout Great Britain, Ireland, and the West India Islands.

All letters addressed to Mr. Angell, Director of this office, must be post paid.

York, near the Crown Office, 22d August, 1820. 34tf

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

DOLLAR AT 5s.

ARTICLES.	PER.	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.
Beef,	lb.	0	0	3	0	0	4
Mutton,	——	0	0	3	0	0	4
Veal,	——	0	0	3	0	0	5
Pork,	——	0	0	2	0	0	4
Fowls,	pair	0	1	0	0	1	3
Turkeys,	each	0	2	6	0	3	9
Geese,	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
Cheese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	9
Butter,	——	0	0	7	0	1	0
Eggs,	doz.	0	0	10	0	1	3
Wheat,	bush	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas,	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Potatoes,	——	0	1	4	0	2	0
Oats,	——	0	0	0	0	1	5
Turnips,	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Flour,	cwt	0	10	0	0	12	6
Do.	bar.	0	17	6	1	2	6
Tallow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	9
Lard,	——	0	0	7	0	0	0
Hay,	ton.	2	10	0	2	15	0
Wood,	cord.	0	11	3	0	12	6

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the charge for Advertisements in this Gazette:

6 lines and under,	first ins. 2/6d	each subs. 1/3d
12 lines and under,	5s	1s 3d

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Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
A. S. Stinson, Esq.	*Halowell*
Pherson, Esq.	*Napanee.*
Fraser, Esq.	*Bellevill.*
Rogers,	*New-castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
J. B. Smith, Esq.	*Toronto.*
P. Robinson, Esq.	*Newmarket.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
A. Hamilton, Esq.	*Queenston*
W. H. Coulson Esq.	*Dundas.*
D. Springer, Esq.	*Delaware.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
I. Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburgh.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR E. C. HORNE.

ED ESTATES.

be undermentioned Lands will be exposed to se in the Town of York, on Saturday, the

Lot.	Acres.
22	200
Front part of East half of 22	4
11	147
East half of 30	100
Undivided one-fourth of 42	50
St. Undiv. ¼ of rear 100 acres of 6	50
107	100
9*	200
12	200
13 and 14	400
12 and five-eighths of 13	325
North one-fourth of 1	50
20	200
Part of 7	
13	200
16	200
17	200
12	200
13 and 17	400
South half of 1	120
South half of 1	
11 and 21	400
20	200
Half of 19, South Division	156

F. Dean and wife during their lives.

Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL. IV. YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1820. No. 7.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of February, next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twelfth day of January, inst. WE thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament, to the twenty-sixth day of February, next, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE that WE have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to convene our Provincial Parliament before the said twenty-sixth day of February, and We do hereby convoke and by these presents enjoin you and each of you, that on Monday the twenty-first day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, *for the actual dispatch of public business*, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the sixtieth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all to whom these presents shall come,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, it has been represented to us, that, the establishment of a Public Fair or Mart, in the Town of York, in the Home District of our said Province of Upper Canada, would tend greatly to the welfare, convenience, and prosperous advancement of the said District, NOW KNOW YE that in furtherance of so desirable an object, WE have thought fit, by our Letters Patent, bearing even date with these presents, to give and grant unto Samuel Ridout, Esquire, being our Sheriff in and for our Home District, and to his successors respectively (Sheriffs of the same for the time being,) to and for the resort and intercourse of our liege subjects of this Province of Upper Canada, All and singular the public Fair and Mart, and the right, privilege, advantage and franchise of keeping and holding a public Fair and Mart, as Stewards of the same respectively, at and within the Town of York, in the County of York, in the Home District aforesaid, at two different times in each and every year, that is to say, to begin and be holden on the third Monday in the month of May, and the first Monday in the month of October, and to continue at each time respectively for and during the space of six successive days and no longer—subject nevertheless to the conditions, provisions, payments for picage and stallage, restrictions and limitations in our said Letters Patent contained, as reference being thereto had, will more fully appear.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the sixtieth year of our reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Executive Council Office, York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot numbes seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number six in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office, York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to John Levy Jacobs or his representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number one hundred and forty five in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, otherwise it will be thrown open and granted to another applicant.

JOHN SMALL
Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office, York, 15th Nov. 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN SCOUTE, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to the west half of lot number six, in the sixth concession of the Township of Ernest Town, within six months from this date, otherwise the same will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Executive Council Office, York, 17th Nov. 1819.

WHEREAS the present Lease of the FERRY from the Town of Kingston to Point Frederic, will expire on the 24th day of June next,

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, That Sealed Proposals for a New Lease, to be given to the highest bidder, will be received at this Office until the 10th of June, 1820.

JOHN SMALL,
C'k. Ex. C'l.

Executive Council Office, York, 14th Dec. 1819.

WHEREAS, it is desirable to alleviate the situation of the poorer classes of settlers, by an exemption from any charge on the Patent Deed, and also to remove all obstacles from the more free accommodation of others with larger grants, than have been usually made: His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, has been pleased to order that the first mentioned class of settlers may receive a gratuitous Grant of Fifty Acres, under exclusion, be it understood, from any further Grant from the Crown, but with liberty to Lease the Reserves.

To meet the above Gratuity, and increased burthens attending the purchase and distribution of Lands &c. It is ordered that the scale of demands on the Grant of One Hundred Acres & upwards, shall be regulated according to the annexed Table, to take effect from the 1st January 1820.

It is further ordered that the restriction from sale for three years be abolished, and that Deeds may issue on proper certificates of the performance of Settling Duties being produced. The Grantee will be required to clear one half of the Road in front of each Lot, and the depth of two and one half Chains from the Road the whole length of every Lot, and erect a Dwelling House.

TABLE.

Upon all Grants of Land issuing under orders in Council, bearing date subsequent to the 1st January 1820, the following sums will be paid by the Patentee:

	£. Sterling
On Grants of 50 Acres.	
On Grants of 100 Acres,	12 : :
On Grants of 200 Acres,	30 : :
On Grants of 300 Acres,	60 : :
On Grants of 400 Acres,	75 : :
On Grants of 500 Acres,	125 : :
On Grants of 600 Acres,	150 : :
On Grants of 700 Acres,	175 : :
On Grants of 800 Acres,	200 : :
On Grants of 900 Acres,	225 : :
On Grants of 1000 Acres,	250 : :
On Grants of 1100 Acres,	275 : :
On Grants of 1200 Acres,	300 : :

In three equal Instalments—The first on receipt of the Location Ticket. The second on Certificate filed of Settlement. The third on receipt of the Fiat for the Patent.

No Petition can be entertained unless accompanied by a written character or a satisfactory reason shewn for such not being produced.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Thomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allen, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thain, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 21, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAM'L RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, York, 1st July, 1819.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

CANADA,

The last Copy of

ENGLAND;

Being an attempt to shew the vast agricultural, commercial, and political importance of the magnificent countries bearing the general name of

CANADA.

By CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq.

The object of this little work is principally to point out the superior advantages held forth by this country to all classes of emigrants, (from whencesoever they may come,) from the poor man to the capitalist; and, to afford that kind of information which is known to be so much wanted in Europe, and, especially in *Great Britain:* to which the possession and improvement of these Provinces is *of the last importance.*

As the work will be published in London, the Author wishes to ascertain, as nearly as possible, what number of copies will be wanted in this country, in order that the necessary instructions may be sent to the Publisher; he has, therefore, appointed the undermentioned Gentlemen, his Agents, to receive the names and address of those who may wish for copies, in all parts of the two Provinces, and it is requested that such as may be desirous of subscribing will be kind enough to signify the same, as early as possible:

AGENTS.

At Quebec, J. Neilson, Esq.; Three-Rivers, Edw. Sills, Esq.; William Henry, Geo. Graves, Esq.; Montreal, Messrs. Nickles and M'Donell; Hull, P. Wright & Sons; Cornwall, Geo. Jarvis, Esq.; Prescott, Alpheus Jones, Esq.; Brockville, Henry Jones, Esq.; Perth, B. Delisle, Esq.; Kingston, John Macaulay, Esq. and H. C. Thompson, Esq.; Bath, Jas. Rankin, Esq.; Belleville, S. M'Nabb, Esq.; Cobourg, J. G. Bethune, Esq.; Port Hope, M. F. Whitehead, Esq.; York, R. C. Horne, Esq. and Messrs. Geale and Fitz Gibbon; New-Market, P. Robinson, Esq.; Dundas, R. Cockrell; West Flamboro', T. G. Simons, Esq.; Ancaster, M. Crooks, Esq.; Niagara, John Crooks, Esq.; Queenston, T. M'Cormick, Esq.; Fort Erie, —— Stanton, Esq.; Fort Talbot, A. H. Burwell, Esq.; Amhersburg, John Hall, Esq.; Sandwich, Wm. Hands, Esq.

*** It is not expected that the price of the Book will exceed 10s.—An advance of 2s. 6d. Halifax C'y. will be required from each Subscriber at the time of putting down his name and address, in order that the Subscription may be considered certain.

NOTICE.

A Petition will be presented to the Legislature at the approaching Session, for an Act to authorise and provide for the building of a Gaol and Court House in the Home District, and to amend the Police Law of the Town of York.

York, Feb. 2d. 1820. tf.5.

York 6th Nov. 1819.

AT a meeting of the Loyal and Patriotic Society held this day it was Resolved 1st.—That of the remaining funds of the Loyal and Patriotic Society, £2000 be appropriated to the erection of a Hospital at York, in the Home District, and two several sums of £1000 each to such other two or more Districts of this Province, as shall within a year raise the largest sum in aid of such appropriation for the erection of two other Hospitals.

2d.—That the Directors of the hospitals thus erected, shall at all times be prepared to answer the orders of the Treasurer of the Loyal and Patriotic Society, to the amount of the interest annually of the sums thus given them.

York, 26th Jan. 1820.

A general meeting of all the Directors of the Loyal and Patriotic Society throughout the Province, is requested on the 22d day of Feb. next, for the purpose of a final adjustment of the accounts, and the consideration of other matters to be brought before the Society.

(By order) JOHN STRACHAN.
Treasurer.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscribers either by Note or Book Account are hereby requested to come forward and settle the same by the first day of March next ensuing.

All Accounts remaining unsettled after that date, will positively be put into the hands of an Attorney for Collection, as the Partnership expires at that time.

YOUNG, MONRO, & Co.

York, 26th Jan. 1819. 5w4

FROM EUROPE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DECEMBER 2.

Seditious Meetings Prevention Bill.

(concluded from our last.)

He even felt that the too frequent exercise of the right in question, produced the evil of rendering the people indifferent respecting the exercise of it on important occasions. Every body knew, after any public meeting at which numbers had attended, and in which great zeal and animation had been exhibited, how difficult it was to assemble another. He totally disapproved of the violent proceedings that had taken place in the last meetings. He disapproved of marching bodies of men in array from place to place; it savoured of every thing but the commencement of deliberation. He also reprobated the assembling of excessive numbers at a public meeting. If the population of the place at which a meeting was held allowed the assembling of 60 or 70,000 persons he lamented it. If they were drawn up in columns, and marched from distant districts, it was highly reprehensible. As to banners and music, in his experience of public meetings, he had never found them other than concomitants, if not promoters of good humour among a multitude. Having admitted thus much, he was by no means called upon to adopt the argument of the noble lord and the right hon. member for the University of Oxford, that, because at one meeting a violent speech has been made, and at another an absurd resolution agreed to, that therefore public meetings should be put down, and the people of England be no longer trusted to assemble. Admitting the absurdity of the resolutions at Hunslet Moor respecting savings banks and the national debt, he absolutely denied the consequence which the Noble Lord drew from that fact. If all places were to be put down where absurd resolutions were adopted, he was afraid the House would go further than perhaps they intended. He was afraid that they must put down places where it was at one time declared, by a great majority, that a pound note was equivalent to twenty shillings, where in three weeks afterwards it was declared by a great majority to be penal to give less than twenty shillings for a pound note, and where it was afterwards resolved by a great majority that a pound note was not worth twenty shillings. If the House meant to suppress all meetings at which absurd resolutions were adopted, they must certainly suppress a meeting where it was one day resolved that two and two made five, and another day that two and two made four, and resolved, he would not say unblushingly, but unwittingly and unreflectingly, by majorities of equal strength. [A laugh.] He was informed, however, that the agents of mischief in the country, (for he was always solicitous to separate them from their dupes,) by no means submitted to the meetings the actual resolutions which were afterwards promulgated as emanating from them. This was a consideration of no small importance. For the hinge on which the measure turned was, that so many thousands of persons passed absurd resolutions. Now, if the resolutions published as their resolutions, were not the resolutions agreed to by them; but those resolutions dressed up, and a sting put into them, the argument of the noble lord fell to the ground.—With respect to training, unless for an innocent purpose, which it was incumbent on the persons so training themselves to show, he held it to be a misdemeanor by the existing law. When coupled with the intention of insurrection, it amounted to the highest crime contemplated by the law. It, however, the law was defective on this subject, in God's name let it be strengthened. But then he entreated the House to consider how little the question of training bore on the right of meeting to consider subjects affecting the interests of Church and State. With respect to alarm, he begged to make a passing observation. He was very far from thinking that there was no ground for alarm. Originating in distress, it had given rise to acts extremely reprehensible. But he entreated the House to pause before they assumed that those acts were so large in amount or extent, even in the disturbed districts, as the garbled, anonymous and imperfect evidence on the table was calculated to make them believe. He knew, that although in private life the man who allayed alarm was hailed as a consoler, it was not so with the man who endeavored to open the eyes of the public to their safety, and who was generally considered not a comforter, but an enemy. He should walk, chearily, therefore, in that path. But he could not forget several instances, in which great public alarm had proved to be wholly unfounded; and he especially referred to the alarm in 1812. The report of the other House of Parliament in 1812, on which the legislative measures then adopted were principally founded, among other statements to shew the altered character of English crime, gave an account of the murder of Mr. Horsfall, accompanied by the circumstance, that having been fired at by two men from behind a wall, he fell from his horse, when he was immediately surrounded by a ferocious multitude, who hailed the event with savage exultation. The statement was made on the authority of A. B, C. D., E. F., and other couples of the alphabet, backed by the declaration of the most respectable Magistrates, men of unimpeachable credit, and who, he was persuaded, believed all, because they thought that they knew all. It had its effects on the house of Lords as it had previously had on his Majesty's Ministers. The committee of the House of Lords were not allowed to examine persons. He did not say that the committee was packed, although that the members of it were nominated by Ministers, but the bag of evidence submitted to them was packed. Let the bag be packed, and let the examination of witnesses be prohibited, and whatever might be the members of a committee the result of their investigation must necessarily be the same. For seven months the alarming fact thus stated in the report of the committee of the House Lords was believed, and every man who doubted it was treated with the utmost contempt. Away went parliament to work on legislative measures. In the fulness of time, however, the truth came out. At the Special Commission in York, seven months after the report, it was made evident that so far from the body of Mr. Horsfall having been surrounded by a ferocious multitude, hailing his murder with ferocious exultation, it was with great difficulty that a single man was found to assist in carrying it to a neighbouring apothecary's! He did not doubt that something like the case existed at present.—Undoubtedly he did not mean to deny all the statements that had been made of the causes for alarm, but he was persuaded that they were grossly exaggerated; and he owned that he felt some solace in not thinking so badly of his countrymen as did some other persons whom he could name. The hon. member for Northumberland had contradicted the statement of the 700 men said to have marched with arms into Newcastle, from a village three miles off. The fact was, the mayor of Newcastle, for whom he (Mr. Brougham,) had a great respect, merely said in his letter, "If my information is correct." &c. A circumstance that convinced him of the inaccuracy of the statement was, that to his knowledge there was not a village within six or seven miles of Newcastle that could turn out 700 men capable of bearing arms. The question for the house to consider was, whether danger existed to such an alarming degree as was stated, and if so, whether the proposed remedy was an effectual one? Now he denied both. The noble lord said, that these measures did not interfere with the constitutional rights of the people. That if there was interference, it was a purifying one. Those rights. Yes; but it would be like a purification by fire, it would cause destruction. The noble lord's plan was that meetings held by the lord lieutenant, or by sheriffs, were not to be interfered with. He hoped the noble lord would give him leave to say from his experience, that under such circumstances it was likely the sheriffs would oppose themselves to the holding of such meetings. [No, no, from the Ministerial Benches.] He said that this was very likely. In the course of two months, there were four such rebukes. In the counties of Essex, Hampshire, and Cornwall. Nay, there were five—the Sheriff of Cheshire had also refused to convene a public meeting. (A Member observed, that the Sheriff of Hampshire did not refuse to convene a meeting.) He begged pardon of the House—the meeting had not been refused, the requisitionists gave it up. But let him look at what took place in that county; let them take notice of the means which had been used on the occasion. It was true that the Gentlemen who signed the requisition gave up holding the meeting, but observe what steps were taken to procure signatures to what was called a Loyal Declaration in that county.—The Declaration was signed by the Secretary at War (Lord Palmerston,) by a Cabinet Minister [the Duke of Wellington] He, in common with the House and the country, admired the illustrious character of that noble personage; he entertained the strongest feelings of gratitude for the services which he had rendered to the country; he expressed his feelings as one of the millions which the Noble Duke had saved from the most cruel and persecuting tyranny of a foreign power—yet he would have wished that the Noble Duke had a little increased the debt of gratitude which the nation owed him by shewing himself a friend to the liberties of his country. He trusted that if the time should arise when this country had to struggle for its liberties, that illustrious character would not forget that the sovereign rights of the people constituted the stability of the Throne; that this was a country which was to be governed by civil and patriotic measures. Such was the nature and feelings of Englishmen, and such he hoped they would ever continue to be. What had been done at Southampton had been done openly and less clumsily done elsewhere. With respect to parish meetings solely, which the Noble Lord contended left the liberties untouched, and which the Solicitor-General contended were to be fenced round, if their applications for general meeting failed, let the House observe, and they would see the conclusion to be drawn from this measure. According to this doctrine, it was urged, that where the population of towns or parishes were small, there was no danger. In the old agricultural towns or parishes the parishioners and inhabitants were few. But though they were totally excluded from the objects of the Bill, upon them it was that its rigour would fall. In such places as York, for instance, there was no danger to be apprehended from meetings under this Bill. It had 31 parishes, and about 9,000 inhabitants. In Exeter there were 24 parishes, with a population of about 10,000 persons. How then were the inhabitants of these towns to meet? They could not assemble in any other way than by meetings of about 300 in each parish.

The Solicitor General observed, that in such cases the whole body could meet.

Mr. Brougham said that they could not, unless the meeting was called by the Mayor or other competent authorities. Was his honorable and learned friend so ignorant of the nature of the Bill. He expected that the Hon. Gentleman would have thrown some light upon this part of the subject, but he now found that he knew more about the Bill than even the legal advisers of Government.

Lord Palmerston trusted that the House would indulge him in a few observations, after the allusion which the Honorable and Learned Gentleman had made to his conduct on a recent occasion. He had yet to learn, that because a man held an official situation, he was thereby disqualified from giving any opinion upon, or taking any part in question of public interest. He had pursued and would pursue, without consulting the Learned Gentleman, or caring whether it met his applause or disapprobation, that line of conduct which appeared to himself to be the most proper. He, and those who had acted with him on the occasion alluded to (in signing the counter requisition in Hampshire,) had acted from a well understood sense of duty, and in doing so, had consulted the best interests of the country; and he was sorry that others had not followed a similar course. Whatever the Learned Gentleman might think or say of the conduct of so illustrious individual, that opinion would not lessen the debt of gratitude which his country owed him; and he would be bold to say, that the respect of that illustrious individual for the Constitution of his country was not less than that of the Learned Gentleman himself. If one person had a right to call on the Sheriff of a county for a meeting, he could see no reason why another had not a right to sign a requisition against it. By the conduct of those who had signed the counter requisition in Hampshire, that county had been saved from the disgrace of those unwarrantable and unconstitutional attacks that had been made on the Manchester Magistrates. (Cheers from the Opposition.)

The House then proceeded to a division, when there appeared

For the motion,	351
Against it,	128
Majority,	223

To His Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

I have read with surprise and regret your letter addressed to the "Committee for the Manchester Sufferers"—surprise at the unconstitutional tenor of the insinuations & assertions contained therein, and regret that the noble name of Hamilton and Brandon, should, in this manner, appear to lend support to such a dangerous cause.

Cautiously and carefully as your sentiments are worded, and evidently penned to be explained as suits the temper and events of future times, still it requires but little penetration to find out the individuals you blame—the cause you advocate—and the conduct you defend. The meanest understanding must perceive that the Lord Lieutenant of Lanarkshire ought to have acted a different part.

I willingly leave the motives which dictated such a donation, to the Omniscient Judge. Justice, however, compels me to remark, that genuine humanity and Christian sympathy, are imparted in their gifts. I cannot find the name of your Grace to any subscription list, "*for the relief of those maimed and maltreated sufferers*," who fell in discharge of their duty in these perilous times.

If the motives which prompted this act are hid beyond our reach, your reasons for the gift are not. These come within the sphere of our comprehension, are cognizable by every Briton, ought to be weighed and examined, and can be judged of by all.

Such meetings as that which took place at Manchester never were the "birth-right" of Englishmen. "Universal Suffrage" never was, and let us hope never will, be a part of our Constitution, and therefore, those who march in threatening attitude and military array, unfurling banners, inscribed with "Liberty or Death," to meetings, the avowed object of which is, by intimidation or open force, to procure such results, can never be said to be engaged in what is legal and right. One hundred thousand individuals, led on by furious and unprincipled men, as the Manchester Meeting was, can have no right to collect from the neighbouring district, nigh and far, and meet in that town for the avowed object of overturning our constitution, our Government, and our Laws, openly declaring that death should be the fate of all those who resisted these projects, or attempted to frustrate their plans. That this was the case at Manchester, the thickest covering attempted to be thrown over the proceedings by wilful falsehood or party spirit, strives in vain to conceal.

The thanks & approbation of your Sovereign, conveyed in a public manner to the Constituted Authorities of Manchester, for their firm and legal conduct, ought to have restrained your pen on this subject and satisfied your mind. But your Grace may resort to the usual subterfuge for party attack, and say, the thanks given and the approbation conveyed, were the thanks and approbation of Ministers and not his own. Be it so. These Ministers are tangible persons, and responsible for their advice. Your Grace, therefore, had the greater reason to refrain from entering upon a subject to condemn upon *ex parte* evidence, in a cause where you might afterwards be called to sit as a judge.

The Magistrates of Manchester, in discharge of their arduous duty, have delivered over to the tribunals of their country and to its just and impartial laws, those whom they are conscious have offended against them. Enough has transpired to shew, that they have had reasons too sufficient for what they have done. Let the results of those legal investigations, *before the only competent tribunals*, be waited for before your Grace, even as a legislator, can claim your privilege to interfere. If the accused are acquitted—if, upon their trials it shall appear, from evidence, that the Magistrates have acted wrong, and that they had no sufficient reason for what they have done—then let them be punished—then let the responsible advisers of the Crown be arraigned for sanctioning without good ground, and approving of illegal and oppressive conduct, then let Parliament—then, but not till then, let your Grace, as a Legislator, assert the rights of the subject, and "see justice done to the aggrieved." But then, even then, let your Grace remember, that you must hear before you condemn, and that the loyal and peaceable, the after & thence, have rights to protect, wrongs to satisfy, and grievances to redress, as well as the factious, the turbulent, the factious and the vain.

The course of proceedings you have adopted shews how far you have departed from the principles of justice, our constitution and our laws.

In the manifesto which you have put forth, your Grace has condemned the judgment, questioned the understanding, and arraigned the veracity of your Sovereign. You have assailed and attempted to shake the majesty and the stability of that throne which has hitherto been supported and upheld, and which can only be supported and upheld by the unsullied splendour of humanity, mercy, truth, and justice, and on the stability of which depends your honours, your property, and your life.

There was a time, may it please your Grace, in the history of this country, when Britain had a Minister who dared to advise, and a Sovereign who could listen to his advice, and who, for a less dangerous step by one of his Councillors than the one you have taken, drew his pen through a prouder name. Bitterly will Britain lament—sadly will she deplore the consequences, if she does not again see such a day—such a Sovereign and such a Minister.

Let not your Grace deceive yourself. The county of Lanark will never be guided by such principles as you have advocated, nor suffer its name to be defamed by such proceedings. As the immediate representative of his Majesty, & a strong link in that constitutional chain intended to bind the cottage to the throne, you ought to have recollected your sacred duty, and endeavoured to strengthen, not dissolve, the bonds which, in other places, hold these together.

Surely your Grace cannot imagine that this paltry donation will be accepted as a peace offering from you by the monster Universal Suffrage, or the Demon Radical Reform. Do you believe that it will induce that frantic followers to regard your Grace with an eye of pity or greater favour in the hour of peril, alarm, and destruction? No! your palaces & your domains are too extensive and too enviable to escape the observation of Universal Suffrage, or to elude the Demon employed by Radical Reform.—These are not times for half measures, nor for attempting to court mercy as if afraid of the power of the inveterate and remorseless foe. The individual who does so is the worst enemy of his country. On his head must justly rest all the future evil collecting in a current, which, if not stemmed, will, ere long, must soon overspread this land.

Your Grace states, that you are a "firm friend of Reform." The Radical your Grace advocates may be summoned in a few words, namely, to displace his Majesty's present Ministers, and to place your friends and yourself in their room. This has been the language of your party for the last thirty years. You, each of all of you want as much public misery and misery, as will serve to get yourselves in and your antagonists out. The object gained there is an end to your Reform. But that end accomplished, and it please your Grace, there is also an end to our national prosperity, glory and honour.

If, by your present policy, your Grace thinks to cajole Radical Reformers, & to make their madness the stepping stone of party to power, you are wrong. Universal Suffrage disowns your authority and refuses to abide by your decision, or trust itself in your hands. The nation—yes, with all her erring children, say the nation, dreads and resists the return of your party to power, and she fears the threats of Radicals less, than that the party should be permitted to wield the authority of the State. You have already been tried and found inadequate for the mighty task. You yourselves weighed yourselves in a balance of your own constructing, and you were found wanting.—England and Europe attest your inability and ignorance of their interests. Indignant nations—kindreds, and tongues, from Petersburgh to Gibraltar—and from Grand Cairo to Washington, are ready to attest how unfit your talents combined were to comprehend the interests of the British Empire, to guide her resources, direct her energies, or support her power.

Deeply does every reflecting and feeling mind, deplore the distress which pervades this country. Eagerly does every humane bosom exert itself to afford relief. But while I admit the distress in a full extent, and deplore its consequences I deny that it proceeds from the misconduct or measures of our present rulers. I deny that Annual Parliaments, Universal Suffrage, and Election by ballot, will relieve it. I cannot admit that the subversion of our present Constitution will remedy our grievances or remove our difficulties—quite the contrary. The adoption of any of these delirious plans would aggravate all our sorrows and all our distress, to an extent and a degree enormous, and altogether inconceivable.

Let the blame of our present distresses be laid on the heads of those who have deserved it. The Whigs of Britain have had a weighty share in occasioning our present calamities. To your Grace and your political friends this nation and Europe owe the prolongation and the consequent enormous expense of the bloodiest, most obstinate, and on our part, the justest contest ever recorded in history. Your prognostications of this country's speedy ruin—the tales of her weakness, dissatisfaction and decay, encouraged our mortal enemies to persevere in their desperate plans. We fought and we conquered, but the consequences of the ravages of that remorseless tyranny, which desolated the world, loaded Britain with debt, and deprived her children of many comforts, are not and cannot yet be done away. They remain with us, and will be felt by our children.

In proportion to your exalted rank, your country, may it please your Grace, expects from you a good example, firmness and activity in the hour of peril and alarm. While you held the commission as Lord Lieutenant of this County, your conduct can only be guided by devotion and obedience to the will of your Sovereign—the maintenance of our present constitution, government and Laws, against every assailing foe.

The day, may it please your Grace, is approaching which hasty strides—the hour, I may say, is numbered, whose fearful commotions will make firmer nerves than yours tremble, and fill stronger bulwarks than Hamilton Palace with terror and alarm. You tread on a volcano which is ready to burst and overwhelm you. It is not in Manchester alone that danger exists. No: near and around you the torch of discord is ready & the demon of anarchy dwells. If your Grace does not know this, you ought to know it. If, as Lord Lieutenant of this County, you neglect to attend it, you are not only culpable but criminal. Yet instead of aiding to extinguish the train which must overwhelm in the palace and the cottage," with lamentation, mourning and woe," you threaten all who attempt to do so, with the authority and penalties of the Courts of Law and the vengeance of Parliament—for you inform us, that "in the Courts of Law and Houses of Parliament, it is there the right of the subject *must and will* be asserted: and Justice done to the aggrieved." That is the peaceable and the loyal are to be punished, and Hunt and his rabble of confusion, dissatisfaction and treason, are to go free.

In this declaration, your Grace intimates as much as that you will be in one of those Courts to carry these views into effect. Can your Grace calculate upon the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon being a Member of a Legislature under the reign of Universal Suffrage? It may be so, but it will be but for a moment. The moment shorn of your hon

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...th, your influence and your power, Grace must follow in the train of ...nts and the Woolers, the Prestons ...Pearsons, whom your party have ...raised into notice; and perhaps no force... ...ed to beg liberty from a Tollcross collier to open your lips. Remember the Duc d'Olesus; beware of treading in his footsteps. If you embark on this troubled ocean, you will be borne along by the fearful tide—you can never retrace your footsteps nor regain the shore.

Alarming, may it please your Grace, as the danger is, which at present threatens this country, still that is trifling in comparison to the danger which results from the unbelief—the unconcern and apathy with which the former is viewed. It is in vain to disguise that the minds of a great mass of our manufacturing and labouring population are poisoned to a vast extent, & to an alarming degree. Unless strong & efficient remedies are applied, the most dangerous consequences must follow. Can it be otherwise? Innumerable societies are organized. Plans of evil are daily hatched. Constant communications are kept up amongst the advocates for physical force, Universal Suffrage, and the abettors of Revolution. Secret oaths are administered to multitudes, who openly declare that the day of retribution (that is of destruction, proscription and blood) is near at hand. Hunts and Carliles brow-beat our Judges, ridicule and defy our laws. The throne is insulted and threatened. All that are honorable are denounced as fit objects for vengeance. The wealth of the rich is held up as lawful prey. Every thing social is attempted to be undermined. All that is sacred is villified—all that is holy, blasphemed. The oracles of the living God are declared to be forgeries and lies—Our Redeemer is stigmatized as an impostor—our sacred religion a cheat. The usual consequences follow these dreadful ...cimens. The red Cap of liberty is raised—the flag of Death unfurled—the Marsellois Hymn chanted—the Age of Reason proclaimed. What do we want more? —the goddess and her guillotine permanent in London, or perambulating the country, and calling at the lowly cottage or the lofty palace in its way. This completes the hideous picture. The transition is easy, and the consequences sure.

The picture is not overcharged—I wish not to conjure up vain fears, nor depict imaginary calamities, but the mind must be uninformed, and the soul dead to every faculty of reflection, or observation, who does not see the gloomy tempest that is fast gathering over this land. Let your Grace awake from your security and error. Brace your nerves for the event—throw off the trammels of party. See only your country's danger. Avoid the chilling policy that courts the destroyer. Like your ancestors stand forward in defence of the throne and the altar. A terrible responsibility lies on your head. You are the guardian of the public peace in this county. Around you and at your door the plot thickens. It will strike like lightning. The standards of Universal Suffrage and Rebellion are ready to be unfurled. On your head, as their Lord Lieutenant, will the loyal population of Lanarkshire charge the evils that may happen, and the destruction that may ensue should you persevere in that line of conduct you seem to have espoused.

I am, &c.
A BRITISH SUBJECT.

Glasgow, Oct. 22, 1819.

A German Journal, (the Poliez Fama) states, that in 1512 four persons were arrested and executed, in a city in the north of Germany, having been convicted of robbing 631 churches, and committing 70 murders. Unfortunately previous to their arrest, the Judges, deceived by probabilities and perjured witnesses, had condemned and executed, as guilty of the above crimes, 119 persons; viz 3 priests, 18 sacristans, 80 men and 18 women! Assuredly, adds the Journalist, had the institution of the jury existed at that period, the judges would not have had to reproach themselves with these 119 judicial murders.

The immense establishment of Viscount de Solages, proprietor of the coal mines at Carmeaux, was destroyed by fire between the 27th and 28th of Oct. last, and the property consumed is estimated at from 150,000, to 200,000 francs.

On the 8th of Nov. a fire took place at Mr. Severn's, a sugar baker, in Whitechapel, London. About five o'clock, a large brick wall suddenly fell down, and crushed many persons. The pecuniary loss is estimated at £300,000.

A fire broke out on the 13th of Oct. on the mountains, near Xerer de la Frontera, France, traversing the country for the space of five leagues, and destroying all kinds of grain in its terrific course. It is stated that 23 persons have fallen victims to its violence, and that eighty others have been severely burned. Three hundred and sixty-eight horses and mules have been destroyed, and 136 severely injured; 474 cows, sheep and goats have also fallen victims.

Prince Oscar, of Sweden, has been installed chancellor of the University of Upsal.

When the French quitted Moscow, there were only 16,000 inhabitants. In the Winter of 1817 and 1818, the population amounted to 312,000, including 21,000 military.

There are printed in London sixty-three different newspapers; one hundred and twenty in the several counties of England and Wales, exclusive of Middlesex; and twenty-eight in Scotland; making together a total of two hundred and eleven public journals published in England. In Ireland they have about one third of the above number.

A large sparrow hawk was taken last week on the brow of Lansdown in the following novel manner. Some young gentlemen of the Grammar School at Bath, were amusing themselves with flying a paper kite, made in imitation of a large bird, which the hawk was soon observed gradually to approach; and after having made a few circuits round the kite, the bird suddenly elevated itself to a considerable height, and then pounced down upon it. The Kite instantly fell to the ground with the bird upon it when it was perceived that the hawk had entangled its claws in the string, and the Scholars can to capture it, which they effected, but not before their hands were much lacerated. The hawk is now kept in the garden on Sion hill.

Letters from Jamaica, dated Sept. 2, state, that the yellow fever has been severely felt in that Island. The troops in particular have suffered much. A few days previous to the date of the letter, Col. Hill, of the 50th Reg. the oldest person in the corps and who had been forty-seven years in it, fell a sacrifice to his humanity. It is said that it arose from the men refusing to act as nurses to their comrades in the hospital; for all those who had done so had invariably died. After some pause four privates of the grenadiers offered their services, which were of course accepted. Two of them in a short time became victims to the dreadful effects of the pestilence, when the other two instantly withdrew their assistance. This hopeless state of things did not long remain, for Col. Hill exclaimed, "Then, my men, we must change our Coats; since I cannot find a man in my regiment to attend a sick soldier, I must do it myself." Many days did not elapse ere this noble minded officer was himself attacked with the same dreadful malady, which terminated in his death.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

BRITISH MONOPOLY

A letter has been published in the Journal at Providence from a gentleman in Manchester, England, wherein it is stated, that a meeting was holden at the Crown and Anchor Inn London, on the 28th May last, Sir Robert Peele at its head, with the professed object of raising a fund to assist distressed cotton manufacturers of England, but with the intention of raising a fund and converting measures to *destroy the American manufactures in their infancy*. The plan is to sink £300,000 sterling, to be raised by subscription, and paid in annual instalments of 20 per cent.—In the mean time government is to advance exchequer bills at 90 days, *renewable*. The directors are to reside at Manchester, and for the present it is understood that two agents are to be sent out to each of your principal cities, who are to open ware-houses in their own names, and are to be furnished with goods from hence, of such *quality and patterns only*, are now made in America. These goods are to be sold weekly, a little lower than the American manufacturer can possibly make them. It is expected that this method will bring down the bulk of American manufactured goods to the same level; and with this capital, a business of this kind may be carried on for three years, and by the end of that time the destruction of your manufacturing establishments is inevitable.

Up to the 21st June, only 24 days after the original meeting at the Crown and Anchor, the amount subscribed was £75,000. Of this Sir Robert Peele, P. Marsland and T. Holdsworth subscribed £5000 sterling. There was no name on the list less than £100 sterling.

FROM LOWER-CANADA.

Views of the United States to the North-West.

Early in the present Session of Congress a call upon the Executive was made by the House of Representatives for a statement of the expenditure which had been incurred by the Military expedition up the Missouri.

On the 3d inst. the Committee on Military affairs laid before the House a variety of papers, which had been in consequence obtained from the different departments.

By these papers, extracts of which are inserted below, it appears that the expenditure has been sixty-four thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars more than the troops would have cost in the stations from which they were removed: the whole force of the Missouri and Mississippi expeditions is given, and the objects in view fully developed.

These appear to be the extension of the influence of the United States over the North-western Indians, and the destruction of the Canada and Hudson Bay Fur Trades.

The contemplated means are the establishment of strong military posts on the head waters of the Mississippi and Missouri, distributing presents to the Indians, encouraging and protecting American trading companies; and, with a view of cutting off the communication in case of war between the Indians and Canada, the erection of a strong fort at Sault Ste. Marie, in a position to command the water communication between Lake Huron and Lake Superior.

No one has a right to complain that others make a legitimate use of any advantages which they possess. The operations of the United States are confined within their own boundaries. We may however be permitted to regret their advantages, and that corresponding exertions are not always made on our side to prevent any injurious consequences which might be obviated.

The United States have been singularly fortunate in aggrandising themselves at the expence of Canada. A few persecuted enthusiasts and convicts were thrown on the comparatively barren shores of the Atlantic, long after the first settlements were made in this country; they have risen to a nation of Ten Millions of souls, two millions and a half of which inhabit the rich and fertile countries on the Lakes, the Ohio, the Missippi & the Missouri, all of which were explored, and long possessed by the Government of Canada. Having secured these countries they are now endeavoring to shut us from all communication beyond Lake Huron.

The British Hudson Bay and North-West Companies are quarrelling about the Fur Trade. The Americans, as is usually the case on such occasions, are going to take it for themselves, and *kindly*, no doubt, terminate their quarrels, and relieve this province from a branch of trade, forming one of its chief exports, which many of us have long believed to be disadvantageous. The United States perhaps have not yet made the discovery that a legitimate employment of capital which proves advantageous to individuals, may be disadvantageous to the community.

[Extracts from the papers laid before Congress.]

"Summary of the movements which will be made by the troops composing the Missouri and Mississippi expeditions, in the course of the ensuing season, and the manner in which it is proposed to employ them.

It is proposed to move the rifle regiment from the Council Bluffs to the Mandan villages and to erect barracks there properly defended, for five hundred men.

To remove some of the principal obstructions to the navigation of the Missouri river, such as planters, sawyers and rafts; this work may be accomplished by the troops on the Missouri in the course of three winters.

To open a road from Charlton, in the Missouri Territory, to the Council Bluffs, and thence to the Mandan villages.

To open a road from the Council Bluffs to the post at the mouth at St. Peter's, on the Mississippi.

To improve the navigation on the Ouisconsin and Fox rivers, and connect them by a canal, or good road, in order to facilitate the communication between Fort Howard, at Green Bay, and Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi; those rivers are navigable for batteaux, within one mile of each other."

(EXTRACT)

"Letter from the Secretary of War to the Chairman of the Military Committee.

Department of War,
29th December, 1819.

"Trade and presents, accompanied by talks calculated for the purpose, are among the most powerful means to control the actions of savages; and, so long as they were wielded by a foreign hand, our frontiers must ever be exposed to the calamity of Indian warfare. By the treaty of 1794, Great Britain obtained the right of trade & intercourse with the Indians residing on our territory; which gave her a monopoly of the trade with the various tribes on the Lakes, the Mississippi, & Missouri, & a decided control over all their measures. The effects of this ascendancy over them must be remembered and lamented, so long as the history of the late war shall be perused. The most distressing occurrences, and the greatest disasters of that period may be distinctly traced to it. This right of intercourse and trade with the Indians which has proved to us so pernicious, terminated in the war, and was not renewed by the treaty of Ghent; and, in the year 1816, Congress passed a law, which authorised the President to prohibit foreigners from trading with the Indians residing within our limits, and instructions have been given under the act, to prevent such trade; but it is obvious that the act and instructions to Indian agents can have but little efficacy to remedy the evil. Without a military force, properly distributed, the trade would still be continued, and, even, if it were prevented, that which is more pernicious would still remain—Indian talks at the British posts, accompanied with a profuse distribution of presents.

This intercourse is the great source of danger to our peace; and until it is stopped, our frontier cannot be safe. It is estimated that upwards of three thousand Indians, from our side of the lakes, visited Malden and Drummond's island, the last year; and that, at the latter place alone, presents were distributed to the amount of ninety-five thousand dollars. It is desirable that this intercourse should terminate by the act of the British government; and it is believed that it has been continued by its agents in Canada, rather in consequence of the practice before the late war, under the treaty of 1793, than by the direct sanction and authority of that government. Its attention has, however, been called to it, through the proper department; and, as it is wholly inconsistent with the friendly relations between the two countries, it is hoped that it will not be permitted in future. The occupation of the contemplated posts, will in the mean time, put into our hand the power to correct the evil. The post on the lake will enable the government not only to check effectually all trade with foreigners in that quarter, but also to restrain the Indians from passing our limits. On that side the remedy will be complete. On the Mississippi and the Missouri, the posts at St. Peter's and Mandan village, are well selected for the same purpose. From the Lake of the Woods, westwardly, the 49th parallel of latitude is the boundary established by the late convention between the U. States and the British possessions. The Hudson Bay and the North-West Companies have several posts and trading establishments, which are believed to be much to the south of this line, and consequently, within our territory. When the boundary is ascertained and marked, the policy of the act of the 29th April, 1816, already referred to, may by means of these posts, be effectually enforced; and in that quarter, as well as on the side of the lakes, we shall have the power to exclude foreigners, from trade and intercourse with the Indians residing within our limits. The facility of communication, by the Mississippi and Missouri, with our posts on those rivers, is so much greater than that between Hudson Bay or Montreal, (particularly without passing through our territory,) and the British posts north of ours, that our ascendancy over the Indians of those districts, both as to trade and power, ought, with judicious measures on our part to be complete."

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 20th Jan. 1820.

His Honor the President has been pleased to appoint Thos. Ainslie Young Esquire, Comptroller of the Customs, of the Port of Quebec, in the room of the late Hon. William Scott, deceased.

Upper Canada Gazette.

Executive Council Office,
York, 19th January, 1820.

IT having been suggested to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that a general permission to Locate on the Waste Lands of the Crown, would be more acceptable to the Militia, than setting apart for that purpose a particular Tract in each District, as heretofore intended; NOTICE is hereby given, that the Militia who served during the late War with the United States of America, in the First Flank Companies, in the Provincial Artillery, in the Incorporated Regiment, in the Corps of Artillery Drivers, in the Provincial Dragoons, in the Marine and General Staff of the Militia, will, upon due Certificate of their respective Service from the Adjutant General, receive Tickets of Location from the Surveyor General, for the portion of Land ordered by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and, on due proof of having performed the Settlement Duty, will receive Patent Grants.

N. B. By express Command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Patents will be gratuitous, but the Settlement Duty in no case dispensed with.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,

JOHN SMALL.
8w7. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Adjutant General's Office,
York, 21st Jan. 1820.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The attention of Officers commanding Corps of the Militia, throughout the Province, is directed to the General Order of the 20th instant, which has been accompanied by a copy of the General Order, notifying their appointment, as should also those of the Field Officers of the Incorporated Battalions.

The applications of Captains and Regimental Staff Officers, should be supported by certificates agreeably to the form A. Those of Officers of Companies, non-commissioned Officers, Drummers & Privates, by certificates according to the form B.

In order to prevent confusion, or disappointment to the claimants, the applications from officers on the General Staff and Incorporated Battalion, should be presented at the Office of the Adjt. General, between the 25th February and the 24th of May inclusive, those from the Flank Companies between the 25th May and the 24th of September, and from the Marine and remaining corps, between the 25th September and 24th December 1820.

All applications which are not received in time to be taken into consideration with those of the classes they respectively belong to, will be taken up after the last named day.

CERTIFICATE A.

I do hereby certify that ..... commanded a Flank Company of the ..... Regiment of ..... Militia employed on actual service between the ..... and the ..... (or acted as Adjutant, Quarter Master, Paymaster, Surgeon, &c. as the case may be.)

Witness my hand, this ..... day of ..... 18 .....

..... Colonel
or senior surviving officer.

CERTIFICATE B.

I do hereby certify that ..... actually served as ..... in the ..... Regiment of ..... company of the .....

(as the case may be) then commanded by ..... between the ..... and the ..... 18 .....

Witness my hand, this ..... day of ..... 18 .....

..... Captain
or senior surviving officer of the company.

I certify the above to be correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief,

Witness my hand, this ..... day of ..... 18 .....

..... Colonel
or senior surviving officer of the Regiment of .....

*** All applications must be made on or before the 24th February 1821.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,
N. COFFIN, *Colonel,*
Adjt. Gen. Militia,
Upper Canada.

8w7.

YORK, FEBRUARY 17, 1820.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Lady Sarah Maitland, family and suite, arrived at Montreal on Wednesday the 2d inst. which place they left for Quebec the following Friday.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS some persons have been trespassing on the undermentioned lands belonging to the Compte de Puisaye, viz:—Lots No. 52, 53, 54, and ½ of 55 on the West side of Yonge Street;—and Lot No. 52, on the East side of Yonge Street; also Lot No. 5 in the front street of the Town of York;

This is to give notice that every person in future trespassing on the said property, will be prosecuted with the utmost severity of the Law.

WM. KENT, *Agent.*

York, 11th Feb. 1820. 1w1.

WHEREAS the Subscriber did, on or about the month of September, in the year 1804, execute and give unto a Mr. Peter Miller, a Bond for a certain piece or parcel of Land, being three acres, on the front of Lot number seven, situate in the 9th Concession of the Township of Markham, in the Home District:—Notice is hereby given, that unless the Conditions of the said Bond are fulfilled and completed by the said Peter Miller, or his assigns, within twelve months from this date, the same will be considered as null and void, and the Land revert to the use of the Subscriber.

JOHN BUTTON.

York, 12th February 1820. 6w7

, Cogswell, Esq. | Thos. Burgs, Esq.
J. Inglis, | M. Richardson, Esq.
S. J. Grey, | Wm. Pryor, Esq.
hurborne, Esq. | John Strayner, Esq.
s Fairbanks, Esq. | Saml. Lydiard, Esq.

was further stated, that in the distribution of the Legislative grant the sum forty pounds had been appropriated agricultural prizes for the district of lifax, and that the season was now at nd to adjudge these to such members the Provincial Society, as had made requisite exertions. To determine merit of the respective claims that ght be given in, a Committee of five s nominated to act as Inspectors and ges, viz.

Henry Yeoman, Esq.
James Foreman, Esq.
Dr. Wm. B. Almon,
John Albro, Esq.
Robert Hartshorne, Esq.

At this stage of the business Judge Stewart complimented the gentlemen present on the fullness and respectability of the meeting. We were now a strong phalanx all united heart and hand in the prosperity of the country, and we must command success. Last year at this time and in this place he was more fearful of the issue, and expressed a hope that the zeal then manifested might not end in smoke. Now he was certain of the result, and congratulated the country on its great progress. In the performance of his official duty, he had occasion to traverse the Province in all directions; and he could remark a rapid improvement both in the East and West, and in the North and South. The farmer was redoubling his efforts, and the face of the country was changing under his hands—all which could justly be attributed to his Lordship & to that gentleman (pointing to Mr. Young,) who had both taken such a warm and lively interest in the advancement of our agriculture.

The Earl of Dalhousie replied, that in his journeys through the Province he had also remarked a much better spirit very widely diffused. He now considered the agriculture of this Province as secure from all danger, whoever might be Governor; and although he must leave us, he would always exercise a watchful care over our interests. He was happy to inform the meeting, that his successor, Sir James Kempt, would prove equally warm and sincere as himself in the promotion of our Rural affairs; and while this Society existed and was so liberally and respectably supported, he entertained no doubt of our complete success.

Judge Haliburton proposed that the Society, which had been supported by such a liberal subscription & which embraced so great a number, no less than two hundred and sixty, should secure its own stability by an active vigilance over its funds. As the appointments of the day had substituted a new Treasurer in room of the old, he would submit to the consideration of the meeting whether it was not expedient to appoint a Committee of Accounts to examine the intromissions, and to strike the balance previous to its being paid over to the new officer. In conformity to this motion,

The Hon. John Black,
The Hon. H. N. Binney, and
H. H. Cogswell, Esq.

were nominated to investigate the accounts of Wm. Lawson, Esq. the acting Treasurer for the past year.

Judge Haliburton proceeded to observe, that the thanks of the Society were justly due to Mr. Lawson, for his gratuitous services as Acting Treasurer; and these were accordingly conveyed to him from the chair.

Rufus Fairbanks, Esq. begged leave to say, that he had constructed a plough and triangular harrow, which he had brought to the door of the Hall for the inspection of the members, and which he considered as peculiarly fitted for breaking up strong and unsubdued land.

Judge Stewart wished that the thanks of the Society should be given to Mr. Fairbanks, not only for this instance of his attention to our agricultural interests, but for his many past services to their behalf.

Robert Hartshorne, Esq. remarked, that a patent iron plough had attracted much notice in the States; that he held in his hand an advertisement, describing its qualities, and mentioning the place where it could be procured; and he wished, therefore, that one should be imported from New-York, as a pattern for the use of the Province. The Secretary was then ordered to commission this plough, and to pay the same from the funds of the Society.

The meeting then proceeded to take into consideration the propriety of framing Bye-laws for the internal regulation of its officers and members, and elected for this purpose,

S. H. Robie, Esq.
S. G. W. Archibald, Esq. and
Wm. Lawson, Esq.

It was lastly resolved, that the annual subscriptions due by the members, should be paid into the hands of the Treasurer, on or before the 25th instant, and that a notice to that effect should be inserted in the new-papers.

Halifax, Dec. 16th, 1819.

From the St. Annas Enquirer.

The Island of Cuba—is 700 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. It has a superficial content of 49,000 square miles, which is equal to the size of England and Wales put together. It lies in the mouth of the gulf of Mexico, stretching from east to west. A range of mountains runs through it in the same direction. Although situated within the tropics, the breezes from the sea and height of the mountains give it a healthy climate, and make it a very delightful residence.

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SUBTERRANEOUS GARDEN.

A curious account of a subterranean garden formed at the bottom of Percy Main Pitt, Newcastle, by the furnace keeper, was communicated at the last quarterly meeting of the Caledonian horticultural society. The plants are formed in the bottom of the mine, by the light and radiant heat of an open stove, constantly maintained for the sake of ventilation. The same letter communicated an account of an extensive natural hot bed, near Dudley, Staffordshire, which is heated by means of the slow combustion of coal at some depth below the surface—From this natural hot bed, a gardener raises annually, crops of different kinds of culinary vegetables, which are earlier by some weeks than those in surrounding gardens.—*Lon. Paper.*

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HUNTSVILLE, Dec. 17.

Military Road.—By the politeness of lieut Lyman, who is direct from the military road, now opening from Tennessee river to Lake Pouchartrain, we are enabled to inform our readers of the progress of this important national undertaking. The troops engaged on the upper end of the road having crossed the Tombuckbee river, 122 miles south of the Tennessee, and have established a ferry on the former. On the lower end the troops have advanced about 40 miles east of the Pearl rives, and are now about 140 miles from each other. By far the most difficult part of the work is completed, and it is expected they will finish the whole with great ease during the present winter.

Millinery, Fancy Dress, AND CORSET MAKING.

E. TURQUAND & M. CAREY, lately arrived in this place and individually acquainted with the above business in all its branches, respectfully solicit the patronage of the Ladies of York & its vicinity, who may depend upon their orders being punctually executed on moderate terms, and in a superior manner.—Applications to be made at the House occupied by Messrs. Geale & Fitz-Gibbon's.

York, 8th Feb. 1820. 3w6.

NOTICE,

THOSE who have in their care, Subscription Papers for the ORIGINAL POEMS OF ERIECS, are requested to forward them immediately to the Post Master at Port Talbot.

The Editors of Upper Canadian Newspapers, will confer a favor by inserting the above, once, in their respective Papers.

January 10th, 1820.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the Co-partnership between ERASMUS FOWKE and CORNELIUS WEBSTER, under the firm of Fowke Webster & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to the said Cornelius Webster; and all persons having any demands against the said Erasmus Fowke or against the said firm of Fowke Webster & Co. are also requested to produce the same to the said C. Webster for payment.

ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER.

Port Hope, 28th Jan 1820. tf—6.

LOST,

SUPPOSED to have been dropped near the Council Office, the Discharges of *John Goodall*, from the Royal Artillery, and *Edward Leeves*, from the 24th Regiment of foot, also their Pension Instructions, and some other papers. A Reward of Two Dollars will be given to any person who may have found them, on delivery to the Editor of this Gazette.

York, 3d Feb. 1820. 3w5.

STENOGRAPHY.

WANTED, a person capable of taking minutes of the Debates in the Provincial Parliament, during the ensuing Session—The terms to be made known to the Editor of this Gazette, or to John Macaulay, Esq. Kingston.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15, 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

Notice to Builders.

PROPOSALS for building, by Contract, a BRICK HOSPITAL in the Town of York, will be received at the Post Office, by William Allan, Esq. where a Plan, Elevation, and particular description of the intended Building, may be seen, and any information respecting it obtained.

Proposals to be given in within one month from this date.

York, 24th November, 1819. 4s

Miniature Painting.

CORRECT Likenesses taken in Miniature, by W. BROWN. Price from three to eight Dollars.

Mr. B. respectfully informs the Inhabitants of York that he has engaged a convenient room for the reception of Sitters. at Mr. Bigelow's, late Mr. Richard Smith's, King Street, and trust to be favored with their patronage.

FIRE WOOD.

WANTED, for the use of the Steam Boat Frontenac, Two Hundred Cords of best dry, hard Wood; to be delivered on the end of the wharf, occasionally during the season, as may be required. The lowest offer, with security, will be accepted, by

W. ALLAN.

York, 8th Jan. 1820. 2tf

HOUSE TO LET.

A convenient new two story House to let, situated near the dwelling of the Subscriber in the Town of York.

T. COOPER.

York, 27th Jan. 1820. 4tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exr'rs in
JAMES HAMILTON. } Trust.

Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 4s—tf.

PERSONS indebted to the above estate, are reminded that indulgence must have its limit, and therefore, it will be desirable in order to avoid unnecessary trouble and expence, that they should come immediately forward and make arrangement for the settlement of their respective accounts.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the current prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

Land for Sale.

SEVERAL Lots on Dundas Street, in the Township of Etobicoke.

Also a quantity of

LUMBER

of the following description,

100,000 of inch boards at 3s. 9d. per 100.

25,000 of 1½ inch flooring, at 6s. 3d. per 100.

20,000 of weather boarding, at 3s. 1½ per 100.

For particulars, enquire at this Office.

AT a Meeting of the Upper Canada Agricultural Society, held this day, the following Premiums to be given at the next Cattle Show, were proposed and adopted, viz:

		Guineas.
Stud Horse.	Best	Five.
	Second	Three.
	Third	Two.
Bull.	Best	Four.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Cow.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Boar.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Ram.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.

The Shew to take place and the Prizes awarded and distributed on Wednesday the 17th day of May 1820, at the Market House in the Town of York.

No person to be allowed to produce any animal for a Premium, unless he shall, before ten o'clock of the day of the exhibition, give to the Secretary of the Society a notification of his intention, and pay at the same time five shillings for the use of the Society.

(By Order) R. C. HORNE.

York, 15th Dec. 1819. *Sec'y.*

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York, and No. 5, South side Hospital-street, Town of York, Home Dis. 201

Do. No. 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore District, - - - - - 2200

Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con. Aldborough, Middlesex, London District, - - - 1600

Do. No. 3, in the 3d Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con. triangular Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot Gin, Con. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District, - - - - 800

Do. No. 25, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District, - - - - - 400

Total, 4401

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, sen. Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

A. C. MONT GOMERIE.

York, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 1st Feb. 1819 tf—5.

Provincial Agricultural Society.

A general meeting of the Society took place this day in Mason's Hall according to advertisement, and was graced by a very full and respectable assembly. The number of gentlemen who came forward to countenance the measures and give them their support was a demonstrative proof, that the solicitude and zeal which have lately displayed themselves are still on the increase, and that the metropolis shall not be awanting to further the agricultural advancement of the province. There is unquestionably no spectacle more grateful and pleasing to the benevolent mind, than the contemplation of a body of men, animated and informed by one common impulse, and that impulse allied to the general weal. It dignifies human nature; it recalls the devotedness of the ancients to country, and thus awakens classic recollections; it flings over the grasping and commercial spirit of present times the fascinating veil of philanthropy.—All the kingdoms of modern Europe are distinguished, more or less, by such exalted institutions; and the greater their number, the more powerful and illustrious the nation. The Provincial Agricultural Society, now constituted by charter and endowed by the Legislature, may in a certain sense be considered as the first fruits of that love of country, which will gradually enlighten and purify the public sentiment. It is an association, not of men prone after private emolument; not seeking the gratification of any vulgar pleasure; not united by political faction; not influenced by the fervours of the religious spirit; not in short drawn together by any of the common ties and sympathies which usually bind mankind into clubs and fraternities: but it is a society of all ranks, classes and denominations, in the capital, whose seal is public virtue, and whose bond of union is the prosperity of Nova Scotia. It may be viewed as an object of proud gratulation; since it is supported equally by private bounty and by Legislative munificence; and since its effects for seven years, during which it will direct and superintend the labours of the husbandman, can now be fairly tried, and without doubt, at the conclusion of that period, will be justly estimated.

The business was opened by the Secretary, who stated, that the Agricultural Committee, in fulfilment of the trust reposed in them, had applied to the Legislature for a Charter; that it had now received the great seal of the Province, and was this day presented to them for inspection. As the society now acted as a corporate Body, it was proper that they should appoint their Officers: and particularly that the President should be chosen, to take the chair on the present occasion. He concluded with proposing that the Governor General, the Right Honorable the Earl of Dalhousie, should fill that important station.

His Lordship in reply stated, that he would willingly accept the office; but that he must claim the liberty of transferring it, on his departure for Canada, to his successor.

The Hon. the Chief Justice was then named as Vice President, though in his absence—which was confirmed by the Society.

Mr. Archibald next rose and mentioned, that the gentleman, who had all along conducted the affairs of that Society as Secretary, should be appointed under the charter to the joint office of Secretary and Treasurer. Some conversation took place among the members about the incompatibility of uniting these two offices in one and the same person; and it was argued that the Act of Incorporation discountenanced such a measure. By reference, however, to the Act, it was found that a total silence obtained on this head; and therefore the Society might proceed to the double appointment if thought to be a matter of expediency. The noble President then proposed Mr. Young as the Secretary of the Society for the ensuing year—which being assented to, he further proposed him as the Treasurer of the Society—to which he was unanimously elected.

As the Act of the Legislature, by which the Society was incorporated, had fixed the signing of the Letters Patent as the period in which the twenty Directors formerly chosen should come into power, the following gentlemen were confirmed in that important office:

The Hon. M. Wallace,	Hon. R. J. Uniacke,
R. Haliburton,	Peter M'Nab, Esqr.
James Stewart,	John Pryor, Esqrs.
Sol. Gen. S. B. Robie, Esq.	Jonas Fraser, Esq.
S. G. W. Archibald, Esq.	Sam. Allen, Esq.

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per annum; when sent by Post, Four Dollars and a Half. The Subscriptions to be paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers receiving their Papers by Post, to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their subscription: Country Subscribers, who send to the office for their Papers, who discontinue their subscription, are requested to send notice to that effect, and pay up all arrears otherwise they will still be considered as Subscribers and charged accordingly.—The Editor is obliged to insist upon this condition, several Subscribers neglecting, frequently for many months, to send for their Papers, which accumulate to an inconvenient degree, and become, if not paid for, a serious loss.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette:

	first ins.	each subs't
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AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengary.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
I. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
I. Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburgh*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	LEAS AT 5s. FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.
Beef,	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	8
Mutton,	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Veal,	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Pork,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Fowls.	pair	0	2	0	0	2	3
Turkeys,	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
Geese,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Cheese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	8
Butter,	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs,	doz.	0	0	0	0	0	9
Wheat,	bush	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes,	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
Oats,	——	0	0	0	0	2	0
Turnips,	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	9
Flour,	cwt.	0	10	0	0	18	9
Do.	bar.	1	0	0	1	5	0
Tallow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lard,	——	0	0	10	0	1	0
Hay,	ton.	3	0	0	3	10	0
Wood,	cord	0	11	3	0	12	6

, Cogswell, Esq. | Thos. Burgs, Esq.
J. Inglis, | M. Richardson, Esq.
S. J. Grey, | Wm. Pryor, Esq.
hurborne, Esq. | John Strayner, Esq.
s Fairbanks, Esq. | Saml. Lydiard, Esq.

was further stated, that in the distribution of the Legislative grant the sum forty pounds had been appropriated agricultural prizes for the district of lifax, and that the season was now at nd to adjudge these to such members the Provincial Society, as had made requisite exertions. To determine merit of the respective claims that ght be given in, a Committee of five s nominated to act as Inspectors and ges, viz.

Henry Yeoman, Esq.
James Foreman, Esq.
Dr. Wm. B. Almon,
John Albro, Esq.
Robert Hartshorne, Esq.

At this stage of the business Judge Stewart complimented the gentlemen present on the fullness and respectability of the meeting. We were now a strong phalanx all united heart and hand in the prosperity of the country, and we must command success. Last year at this time and in this place he was more fearful of the issue, and expressed a hope that the zeal then manifested might not end in smoke. Now he was certain of the result, and congratulated the country on its great progress. In the performance of his official duty, he had occasion to traverse the Province in all directions; and he could remark a rapid improvement both in the East and West, and in the North and South. The farmer was redoubling his efforts, and the face of the country was changing under his hands—all which could justly be attributed to his Lordship & to that gentleman (pointing to Mr. Young,) who had both taken such a warm and lively interest in the advancement of our agriculture.

The Earl of Dalhousie replied, that in his journeys through the Province he had also remarked a much better spirit very widely diffused. He now considered the agriculture of this Province as secure from all danger, whoever might be Governor; and although he must leave us, he would always exercise a watchful care over our interests. He was happy to inform the meeting, that his successor, Sir James Kempt, would prove equally warm and sincere as himself in the promotion of our Rural affairs; and while this Society existed and was so liberally and respectably supported, he entertained no doubt of our complete success.

Judge Haliburton proposed that the Society, which had been supported by such a liberal subscription & which embraced so great a number, no less than two hundred and sixty, should secure its own stability by an active vigilance over its funds. As the appointments of the day had substituted a new Treasurer in room of the old, he would submit to the consideration of the meeting whether it was not expedient to appoint a Committee of Accounts to examine the intromissions, and to strike the balance previous to its being paid over to the new officer. In conformity to this motion,

The Hon. John Black,
The Hon. H. N. Binney, and
H. H. Cogswell, Esq.

were nominated to investigate the accounts of Wm. Lawson, Esq. the acting Treasurer for the past year.

Judge Haliburton proceeded to observe, that the thanks of the Society were justly due to Mr. Lawson, for his gratuitous services as Acting Treasurer; and these were accordingly conveyed to him from the chair.

Rufus Fairbanks, Esq. begged leave to say, that he had constructed a plough and triangular harrow, which he had brought to the door of the Hall for the inspection of the members, and which he considered as peculiarly fitted for breaking up strong and unsubdued land.

Judge Stewart wished that the thanks of the Society should be given to Mr. Fairbanks, not only for this instance of his attention to our agricultural interests, but for his many past services to their behalf.

Robert Hartshorne, Esq. remarked, that a patent iron plough had attracted much notice in the States; that he held in his hand an advertisement, describing its qualities, and mentioning the place where it could be procured; and he wished, therefore, that one should be imported from New-York, as a pattern for the use of the Province. The Secretary was then ordered to commission this plough, and to pay the same from the funds of the Society.

The meeting then proceeded to take into consideration the propriety of framing Bye-laws for the internal regulation of its officers and members, and elected for this purpose,

S. H. Robie, Esq.
S. G. W. Archibald, Esq. and
Wm. Lawson, Esq.

It was lastly resolved, that the annual subscriptions due by the members, should be paid into the hands of the Treasurer, on or before the 25th instant, and that a notice to that effect should be inserted in the new-papers.

Halifax, Dec. 16th, 1819.

From the St. Annas Enquirer.

The Island of Cuba—is 700 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. It has a superficial content of 49,000 square miles, which is equal to the size of England and Wales put together. It lies in the mouth of the gulf of Mexico, stretching from east to west. A range of mountains runs through it in the same direction. Although situated within the tropics, the breezes from the sea and height of the mountains give it a healthy climate, and make it a very delightful residence.

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SUBTERRANEOUS GARDEN.

A curious account of a subterranean garden formed at the bottom of Percy Main Pitt, Newcastle, by the furnace keeper, was communicated at the last quarterly meeting of the Caledonian horticultural society. The plants are formed in the bottom of the mine, by the light and radiant heat of an open stove, constantly maintained for the sake of ventilation. The same letter communicated an account of an extensive natural hot bed, near Dudley, Staffordshire, which is heated by means of the slow combustion of coal at some depth below the surface—From this natural hot bed, a gardener raises annually, crops of different kinds of culinary vegetables, which are earlier by some weeks than those in surrounding gardens.—*Lon. Paper.*

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HUNTSVILLE, Dec. 17.

Military Road.—By the politeness of lieut Lyman, who is direct from the military road, now opening from Tennessee river to Lake Pouchartrain, we are enabled to inform our readers of the progress of this important national undertaking. The troops engaged on the upper end of the road having crossed the Tombuckbee river, 122 miles south of the Tennessee, and have established a ferry on the former. On the lower end the troops have advanced about 40 miles east of the Pearl rives, and are now about 140 miles from each other. By far the most difficult part of the work is completed, and it is expected they will finish the whole with great ease during the present winter.

Millinery, Fancy Dress, AND CORSET MAKING.

E. TURQUAND & M. CAREY, lately arrived in this place and individually acquainted with the above business in all its branches, respectfully solicit the patronage of the Ladies of York & its vicinity, who may depend upon their orders being punctually executed on moderate terms, and in a superior manner.—Applications to be made at the House occupied by Messrs. Geale & Fitz-Gibbon's.

York, 8th Feb. 1820. 3w6.

NOTICE,

THOSE who have in their care, Subscription Papers for the ORIGINAL POEMS OF ERIECS, are requested to forward them immediately to the Post Master at Port Talbot.

The Editors of Upper Canadian Newspapers, will confer a favor by inserting the above, once, in their respective Papers.

January 10th, 1820.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the Co-partnership between ERASMUS FOWKE and CORNELIUS WEBSTER, under the firm of Fowke Webster & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to the said Cornelius Webster; and all persons having any demands against the said Erasmus Fowke or against the said firm of Fowke Webster & Co. are also requested to produce the same to the said C. Webster for payment.

ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER.

Port Hope, 28th Jan 1820. tf—6.

LOST,

SUPPOSED to have been dropped near the Council Office, the Discharges of *John Goodall*, from the Royal Artillery, and *Edward Leeves*, from the 24th Regiment of foot, also their Pension Instructions, and some other papers. A Reward of Two Dollars will be given to any person who may have found them, on delivery to the Editor of this Gazette.

York, 3d Feb. 1820. 3w5.

STENOGRAPHY.

WANTED, a person capable of taking minutes of the Debates in the Provincial Parliament, during the ensuing Session—The terms to be made known to the Editor of this Gazette, or to John Macaulay, Esq. Kingston.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15, 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

Notice to Builders.

PROPOSALS for building, by Contract, a BRICK HOSPITAL in the Town of York, will be received at the Post Office, by William Allan, Esq. where a Plan, Elevation, and particular description of the intended Building, may be seen, and any information respecting it obtained.

Proposals to be given in within one month from this date.

York, 24th November, 1819. 4s

Miniature Painting.

CORRECT Likenesses taken in Miniature, by W. BROWN. Price from three to eight Dollars.

Mr. B. respectfully informs the Inhabitants of York that he has engaged a convenient room for the reception of Sitters. at Mr. Bigelow's, late Mr. Richard Smith's, King Street, and trust to be favored with their patronage.

FIRE WOOD.

WANTED, for the use of the Steam Boat Frontenac, Two Hundred Cords of best dry, hard Wood; to be delivered on the end of the wharf, occasionally during the season, as may be required. The lowest offer, with security, will be accepted, by

W. ALLAN.

York, 8th Jan. 1820. 2tf

HOUSE TO LET.

A convenient new two story House to let, situated near the dwelling of the Subscriber in the Town of York.

T. COOPER.

York, 27th Jan. 1820. 4tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exr'rs in
JAMES HAMILTON. } Trust.

Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 4s—tf.

PERSONS indebted to the above estate, are reminded that indulgence must have its limit, and therefore, it will be desirable in order to avoid unnecessary trouble and expence, that they should come immediately forward and make arrangement for the settlement of their respective accounts.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the current prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

Land for Sale.

SEVERAL Lots on Dundas Street, in the Township of Etobicoke.

Also a quantity of

LUMBER

of the following description,

100,000 of inch boards at 3s. 9d. per 100.

25,000 of 1½ inch flooring, at 6s. 3d. per 100.

20,000 of weather boarding, at 3s. 1½ per 100.

For particulars, enquire at this Office.

AT a Meeting of the Upper Canada Agricultural Society, held this day, the following Premiums to be given at the next Cattle Show, were proposed and adopted, viz:

		Guineas.
Stud Horse.	Best	Five.
	Second	Three.
	Third	Two.
Bull.	Best	Four.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Cow.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Boar.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Ram.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.

The Shew to take place and the Prizes awarded and distributed on Wednesday the 17th day of May 1820, at the Market House in the Town of York.

No person to be allowed to produce any animal for a Premium, unless he shall, before ten o'clock of the day of the exhibition, give to the Secretary of the Society a notification of his intention, and pay at the same time five shillings for the use of the Society.

(By Order) R. C. HORNE.

York, 15th Dec. 1819. *Sec'y.*

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York, and No. 5, South side Hospital-street, Town of York, Home Dis. 201

Do. No. 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore District, - - - - - 2200

Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con. Aldborough, Middlesex, London District, - - - 1600

Do. No. 3, in the 3d Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con. triangular Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot Gin, Con. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District, - - - - 800

Do. No. 25, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District, - - - - - 400

Total, 4401

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, sen. Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

A. C. MONT GOMERIE.

York, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 1st Feb. 1819 tf—5.

Provincial Agricultural Society.

A general meeting of the Society took place this day in Mason's Hall according to advertisement, and was graced by a very full and respectable assembly. The number of gentlemen who came forward to countenance the measures and give them their support was a demonstrative proof, that the solicitude and zeal which have lately displayed themselves are still on the increase, and that the metropolis shall not be awanting to further the agricultural advancement of the province. There is unquestionably no spectacle more grateful and pleasing to the benevolent mind, than the contemplation of a body of men, animated and informed by one common impulse, and that impulse allied to the general weal. It dignifies human nature; it recalls the devotedness of the ancients to country, and thus awakens classic recollections; it flings over the grasping and commercial spirit of present times the fascinating veil of philanthropy.—All the kingdoms of modern Europe are distinguished, more or less, by such exalted institutions; and the greater their number, the more powerful and illustrious the nation. The Provincial Agricultural Society, now constituted by charter and endowed by the Legislature, may in a certain sense be considered as the first fruits of that love of country, which will gradually enlighten and purify the public sentiment. It is an association, not of men prone after private emolument; not seeking the gratification of any vulgar pleasure; not united by political faction; not influenced by the fervours of the religious spirit; not in short drawn together by any of the common ties and sympathies which usually bind mankind into clubs and fraternities: but it is a society of all ranks, classes and denominations, in the capital, whose seal is public virtue, and whose bond of union is the prosperity of Nova Scotia. It may be viewed as an object of proud gratulation; since it is supported equally by private bounty and by Legislative munificence; and since its effects for seven years, during which it will direct and superintend the labours of the husbandman, can now be fairly tried, and without doubt, at the conclusion of that period, will be justly estimated.

The business was opened by the Secretary, who stated, that the Agricultural Committee, in fulfilment of the trust reposed in them, had applied to the Legislature for a Charter; that it had now received the great seal of the Province, and was this day presented to them for inspection. As the society now acted as a corporate Body, it was proper that they should appoint their Officers: and particularly that the President should be chosen, to take the chair on the present occasion. He concluded with proposing that the Governor General, the Right Honorable the Earl of Dalhousie, should fill that important station.

His Lordship in reply stated, that he would willingly accept the office; but that he must claim the liberty of transferring it, on his departure for Canada, to his successor.

The Hon. the Chief Justice was then named as Vice President, though in his absence—which was confirmed by the Society.

Mr. Archibald next rose and mentioned, that the gentleman, who had all along conducted the affairs of that Society as Secretary, should be appointed under the charter to the joint office of Secretary and Treasurer. Some conversation took place among the members about the incompatibility of uniting these two offices in one and the same person; and it was argued that the Act of Incorporation discountenanced such a measure. By reference, however, to the Act, it was found that a total silence obtained on this head; and therefore the Society might proceed to the double appointment if thought to be a matter of expediency. The noble President then proposed Mr. Young as the Secretary of the Society for the ensuing year—which being assented to, he further proposed him as the Treasurer of the Society—to which he was unanimously elected.

As the Act of the Legislature, by which the Society was incorporated, had fixed the signing of the Letters Patent as the period in which the twenty Directors formerly chosen should come into power, the following gentlemen were confirmed in that important office:

The Hon. M. Wallace,	Hon. R. J. Uniacke,
R. Haliburton,	Peter M'Nab, Esqr.
James Stewart,	John Pryor, Esqrs.
Sol. Gen. S. B. Robie, Esq.	Jonas Fraser, Esq.
S. G. W. Archibald, Esq.	Sam. Allen, Esq.

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per annum; when sent by Post, Four Dollars and a Half. The Subscriptions to be paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers receiving their Papers by Post, to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their subscription: Country Subscribers, who send to the office for their Papers, who discontinue their subscription, are requested to send notice to that effect, and pay up all arrears otherwise they will still be considered as Subscribers and charged accordingly.—The Editor is obliged to insist upon this condition, several Subscribers neglecting, frequently for many months, to send for their Papers, which accumulate to an inconvenient degree, and become, if not paid for, a serious loss.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Fowls.	pair	0	2	0	0	2	3
Turkeys,	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
Geese,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Cheese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	8
Butter,	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs,	doz.	0	0	0	0	0	9
Wheat,	bush	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes,	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
Oats,	——	0	0	0	0	2	0
Turnips,	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	9
Flour,	cwt.	0	10	0	0	18	9
Do.	bar.	1	0	0	1	5	0
Tallow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lard,	——	0	0	10	0	1	0
Hay,	ton.	3	0	0	3	10	0
Wood,	cord	0	11	3	0	12	6

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the undermentioned Lots of Land and Premises will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court-Houses, or places where the Courts are usually held, in the respective Districts in which the same are situated, on the days herein after specified, under the authority of an Act of the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, passed in the 59th year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for vesting in Commissioners the Estates of certain Traitors, and also, the Estates of persons declared Aliens by an Act passed in the fifty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act to declare certain persons therein described Aliens, and to vest their Estates in His Majesty,' and for applying the proceeds thereof towards compensating the losses which His Majesty's Subjects have sustained in consequence of the late War, and for ascertaining and satisfying the lawful debts and claims thereupon," such Sale to be continued by adjournment, to be then and there made known, until the whole are disposed of; at which Sales, the said Lands, &c. will be adjudged to the highest bidder, under the following conditions as to the Terms of Payment, viz. one third of the purchase money to be paid at the time of Sale, one third at the expiration of six months, and the remaining one third at the expiration of one year from the date of such purchase, with legal interest on the same till paid. And so soon as the full consideration money, with interest as aforesaid, shall be satisfied, (and not before,) Deeds of Bargain and Sale will be duly executed to the parties entitled thereto, by the Commissioners authorised in that behalf, by the provisions of the above mentioned Act. Provided always, That any purchaser making default in the payment of such purchase money, as aforesaid, shall be subjected to the penalties and forfeitures by the said Act imposed.

Districts.	Townships.	Lots.	Concessions.	No. of Acres.	Date of Sale.
Home	Town of York,	West part of No. 1, North side of Duke-street,		½	Thurs. 6 July 1820
..	E. Gwillembury,	East ½ of No. 4,	3,	100	.. ..
..	.. ..	½ part of 7,	3,	50	.. ..
..	Whitby,	Front ½ of 23,	3,	100	.. ..
..	..	18,	1,	200	.. ..
..	..	18,	3,	200	.. ..
..	Pickering,	35,	6,	200	.. ..
..	..	19 and 20,	9,	400	.. ..
..	Scott,	24,	1,	200	.. ..
..	Etobicoke,	32,	2,	100	.. ..
..	King,	21, 22, 23,	10,	1200	.. ..
..	..	22, 23, 24,	11,		
Newcastle	Cramahe,	Front of 24,	1,	100	Th. 17th Augt.
..	..	Front of 22,	1,	100	.. ..
..	..	Rear ½ of front part of 14,	1,	50	.. ..
..	Haldimand,	North part of 22,	1,	120	.. ..
..	..	Rear part of 19,	1,	50	.. ..
..	Hamilton,	9, and part of 10,	1,	300	.. ..
..	..	23,	7,	200	.. ..
..	Darlington,	N. ½ of E. part of 6,	1,	120	.. ..
Midland	Richmond,	15,	1,	200	Th. 10th Augt.
..	Marysburgh,	25, S. side Black River,		200	.. ..
Johnstown	Augusta,	Rear ½ of 14,	7,	100	Th. 27th July.
..	..	18,	7,	200	.. ..
..	Yonge,	5,	4,	200	.. ..
..	..	S. part 21,	2, (or 3d Range)	60	.. ..
..	..	Part of 24,	5,	50	.. ..
..	..	W. ½ of 2,	4,	100	.. ..
..	..	W. ½ of 9 and 10,	9,	300	.. ..
..	..	Part of 7,	2,	1	.. ..
..	..	5,	11,	147	.. ..
..	..	E. ½ of 18,	2, (or 3d Range)	89	.. ..
..	..	Do. of 17,	3, (or 4th Range)	100	.. ..
..	Lansdown,	8 and 9,	12,	400	.. ..
..	..	Part of 11,	1,	50	.. ..
..	Wolford,	26,	Broken Con. A.	25	.. ..
..	Oxford,	Front ½ of 11,	1,	100	.. ..
..	Elizabethtown,	Rear part of 15,	4,	134	.. ..
..	..	Part of W. ½ of 30,	3,	2	.. ..
..	..	2,	4,	200	.. ..
..	..	26,	5,	200	.. ..
..	..	26,	6,	200	.. ..
..	..	W. ½ of 12,	6,	100	.. ..
..	..	18,	2,	200	.. ..
..	..	Part of W. ½ of S.E. corner of 30,	3,	5	.. ..
..	..	Rear of W. ½ of 29,	3,	34	.. ..
..	..	Do. E. ½ of 30,	3,		
..	..	E. ½ of W. ½ of 30,	4,	50	.. ..
..	..	Part of 32,	4,	2	.. ..
..	..	Front ½ of 34,	7,	100	.. ..
..	..	W. ½ of 4, and E. ½ of 5,	1,	200	.. ..
..	..	Front ½ of 33 and 34,	8,	200	.. ..
..	..	Part of 34,	7,	30	.. ..
..	..	33,	7,	200	.. ..
..	..	E. ½ of 30,	8,	100	.. ..
..	South Gower,	1, and rear ½ of 2,	2,	300	.. ..
..	Bastard,	12,	9,	200	.. ..
..	..	W. ½ of 6, and E. ½ of 7,	9.	200	.. ..
..	..	S. W. ½ of 7,	9,	100	.. ..
..	..	N. E. side of 18,	6,	100	.. ..
..	South Crosby,	S. ½ of 13,	2,	100	.. ..
..	Kitley,	Rear ½ of 24,	7,	50	.. ..
..	..	Part of a lot granted J. Kincaid, lately owned by S. Blanchard,	10	50	.. ..
..	..	N. W. ½ of 28	9,	50	.. ..
..	..	Part of E. part of 29,	10,	30	.. ..
..	Leeds,	5,	7,	200	.. ..
..	..	W. side of 6,	7,	50	.. ..
..	..	13,	10,	200	.. ..
Eastern	Osnabruck,	W. ½ of 33,	5,	100	Th. 20th July.
..	Cambridge,	22,	4,	200	.. ..
Gore	Ancaster,	Part of 46, lately owned by E. Daggett,	2,	½	Th. 31st Augt.
..	..	An undivided ½ of 42,	2,	100	.. ..
..	An undivided ½ of ½ A. lot, whereon Union Hotel stood being part of 46 in the 2d			½	.. ..
..	..	N. ½ of 42,	3,	100	.. ..
..	..	41,	2,	200	.. ..
..	..	41 and 36,	3,	400	.. ..
..	..	Undivided ½ of 112 acres & mill on 46 in the 2d,		2	.. ..
..	Nelson,	7, S. side Dundas-street,	3,	200	.. ..
Gore	Nelson,	17, 18, 19, S. side do.	3,	430	Th. 31st Augt.
..	..	Undiv. ½ of rear 100 A. of 6, do.	3,	50	.. ..
..	..	1, N. side do.	1,	200	.. ..
..	..	Unexpired term of Gov. lease of 11, S. side Dundas-st.	3d	200	.. ..
..	..	Do. 5, S. side Dundas-street,	2,	200	.. ..
..	Trafalgar,	12, do. do.	3,	100	.. ..
..	Flamboro' West,	21 and 22,	1,	280	.. ..
..	Binbrook,	3, in Block No. 2,		200	.. ..
..	Woolwich,	late Block No 3, that part lately owned by Wm. Wallace,		7000	.. ..
Niagara	Grantham,	8,	4,	100	Thurs. 7th Sept.
..	..	14,	5,	100	.. ..
..	..	Parts of 19 and 20,	9,	150	.. ..
..	..	19 and 20,	10,	200	.. ..
..	..	S. ½ of 13,	3,	50	.. ..
..	..	Part of 11,	7,	75	.. ..
..	Wainfleet,	S. ½ of 18 and 19,	4,	200	.. ..
..	..	Lands lately owned by C. Winters		150	.. ..
..	Thorold,	59, 60. 61,	1,	350	.. ..
..	..	S. E. corner of 40,	Gore,	10	.. ..
..	..	Lands lately occupied by S. Hartwell,	7,	30	.. ..
..	Grimsby,	Part of F,	Gore,	100	.. ..
..	Bertie,	4,	5,	100	.. ..
..	..	W. parts of 9, 10, and 11,	7,	196	.. ..
..	Niagara,	104,		100	.. ..
..	..	107, 108, and N. ½ of 78,		250	.. ..
..	..	Lot in Black-swamp, whereon S. Tompkins lately lived,		100	.. ..
..	All that part of 30 not owned by Mrs. Thompson, lately owned by P. Hagell			2	.. ..
..	Stamford,	Parts of 142, 147, 156,		144	.. ..
London	Blenheim,	S. E. corner of 7,	1,	50	Mon. 18th Sept.
..	..	E. ½ of 4,	1,	100	.. ..
..	..	11, 12, 13, and 14,	10,	800	.. ..
..	..	12 and ½ of 13,	11,	325	.. ..
..	..	6,	1,	400	.. ..
..	..	S. ½ of 11,	6,	158	.. ..
..	Burford,	N. ½ of 1,	4,	50	.. ..
..	..	2,	4,	200	.. ..
..	..	Part of 7,	6,	160	.. ..
..	..	2,	5,	200	.. ..
..	..	Part of 7,	7,	160	.. ..
..	..	E. ½ 13,	1,	100	.. ..
..	Oxford,	Part of 13, W. division, broken front.		80	.. ..
..	..	Part of 15, do. do.		80	.. ..
..	..	Part of 7, E. do.	1,	60	.. ..
..	Woodhouse,	Part of 6,	3,	17½	.. ..
..	..	An undiv. ½ of ½ of 2 acres of 1, whereon Union-mill stood,	6,		
..	..	15,	Gore,	200	.. ..
..	..	Part of No. 8,	2,	50	.. ..
..	..	Do. No. 8,	3,	50	.. ..
..	Windham,	Unexpired term of Gov. lease of 3,	12,	200	.. ..
..	Rainham,	9 and 21,	2,	400	.. ..
..	..	17, 21, 22, and 24,	Front,	800	.. ..
..	..	Lot 13, and Broken 20,	3,	400	.. ..
..	..	Unexpired term of Gov. lease 20,	Front,	200	.. ..
..	..	23, do. do.	Do.	200	.. ..
..	Townsend,	Part of 6,	13,	50	.. ..
..	..	Part of 7,	14,	18	.. ..
..	..	1,	10,	200	.. ..
..	Walpole,	½ of 18,	1,	100	.. ..
..	..	4,	6,	200	.. ..
..	..	12, 13, 17,	7,	600	.. ..
..	..	17,	5,	200	.. ..
..	..	23,	2,	200	.. ..
..	..	* A life Estate in S. ½ of 24,	1,	100	.. ..
..	..	4, Unexp. term of Gov. lease.	1,	200	.. ..
..	Dorchester,	½ of 19, S. division, broken Con.	A. B.	150	.. ..
..	..	20,	Con. A.	200	.. ..
..	Walsingham,	Part of 11,	Front,	100	.. ..
..	Charlotteville,	Part of 19,	10,	52	.. ..
..	Delaware,	Æ. and N. part of 1,	Gore,	275	.. ..
..	..	11 and 21,	2,	400	.. ..
..	..	10,	1,	200	.. ..
..	Aldborough,	5,	1,	240	.. ..
..	Haldimand,	† Lands leased by Capt. Jos. Brandt to B. Mallory,		260	.. ..
..	..	‡ An undiv. ½ of 450 acres of leased land on the Grand River lately owned by Grace Biggar, & Co.		225	.. ..
Western	Howard & Harwich	Part of a lot near Arnold's Mills, lately owned by Saml. Doyle,	2,	50	Mon. 18th Sept.

* During the life of George Wolf, returned as an Alien.

† A part adjoining the Township of Burford, and another part on the South West Branch of the Grand River.

‡ Part of the Easterly half of a Tract called the Brandt Farm, adjoining the Clench Farm.

By Order,

JAMES B. MACAULAY,

Clerk to the Commission.

York, 16th December, 1819.

or the use of the Society.
(By Order) R. C. HORNE.
York, 13th Dec. 1819. Sec'y.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

	Acres.
LOT No.35, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York, and No. 6, South side Hospital-street, Town of York, Home Dis.	201
Do. No. 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore District, - - - - - - - -	2000
Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con. Aldborough, Middlesex, London District, - - - -	1000
Do. No. 3, in the 3d Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con. triangular Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot Gin, Con. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District, - - - - -	800
Do. No. 23, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District, - - - - -	400
Total,	4401

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, sen. Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

A. C. MONT GOMERIE.
York, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 1st Feb. 1819. tf—5.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

		LEARS AT 5s.					
		FROM			TO		
ARTICLES.	PER.	£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Beef,	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	6
Mutton,	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Veal,	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Pork,	——	0	0	6	0	0	7
Fowls.	pair	0	2	0	0	2	3
Turkeys,	each	0	5	0	0	7	6
Geese,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Cheese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	71-2
Butter,	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs,	doz.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wheat,	bush	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes,	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
Oats,	——	0	0	0	0	2	0
Turnips,	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	3
Flour,	cwt.	0	15	0	0	18	9
Do.	bar.	1	0	0	1	5	0
Tallow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lard,	——	0	0	10	0	1	0
Hay,	ton.	3	0	0	3	10	0
Wood,	cord	0	11	3	0	12	6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE

Four Dollars per annum; when sent by Post, Four Dollars and a Half. The Subscriptions to be paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers receiving their Papers by Post, to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their subscription: Country Subscribers, who send to the office for their Papers, who discontinue their subscription, are requested to send notice to that effect, and pay up all arrears, otherwise they will still be considered as Subscribers and charged accordingly.—The Editor is obliged to insist upon this condition, several Subscribers neglecting, frequently for many months, to send for their Papers, which accumulate to an inconvenient degree, and become, if not paid for, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette:

	first ins.	each subs't
6 lines and under,	2s 6d	7 1-2d
14 lines and under,	5s	1s 3d

Above 14 lines, four pence per line the first insertion, and one penny per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden in writing sent to the Office (or mentioned to the Editor personally) and charged accordingly.—When directed to be put in larger type than ordinary, they will be charged according to the number of lines the usual sized letter would occupy in the same space.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengary.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
I. Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburgh*

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R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

Council Office

Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL. IV. YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1820. No. 8.

Executive Council Office, } 13 Dec. 1818. }

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office, York, 16th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to John Levy Jacobs, or his representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number one hundred and forty five in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, otherwise it will be thrown open and granted to another applicant.

JOHN SMALL
Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office, York, 15th Nov. 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN SCOUTE, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to the west half of Lot number six, in the sixth Concession of the Township of Ernest Town, within six months from this date, otherwise the same will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Executive Council Office, York, 17th Nov. 1819.

WHEREAS the present Lease of the FERRY from the Town of Kingston to Point Frederic, will expire on the 24th day of June next,

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, That Sealed Proposals for a New Lease, to be given to the highest bidder, will be received at this Office until the 10th of June, 1820.

JOHN SMALL,
C'k. Ex. C'l.

Executive Council Office, York, 17th Nov. 1819.

WHEREAS, it is desirable to alleviate the situation of the poorer classes of settlers, by an exemption from any charge on the Patent Deed, and also to remove all obstacles from the more free accommodation of others with larger grants, than have been usually made: His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, has been pleased to order that the first mentioned class of settlers may receive a gratuitous Grant of Fifty Acres, under exclusion, be it understood, from any further Grant from the Crown, but with liberty to Lease the Reserves.

To meet the above Gratuity, and increased burthens attending the purchase and distribution of Lands &c. It is ordered that the scale of demands on the Grant of One Hundred Acres & upwards, shall be regulated according to the annexed Table, to take effect from the 1st January 1820.

It is further ordered that the restriction from sale for three years be abolished, and that Deeds may issue on proper certificates of the performance of Settling Duties being produced. The Grantee will be required to clear one half of the Road in front of each Lot, and the depth of two and one hal, Chains from the Road the whole length of every Lot, and erect a Dwelling House.

TABLE.

Upon all Grants of Land issuing under orders in Council, bearing date subsequent to the 1st January 1820, the following sums will be paid by the Patentee:

	£ Sterling
On Grants of 50 Acres.	
On Grants of 100 Acres,	12 : :
On Grants of 200 Acres,	30 : :
On Grants of 300 Acres,	60 : :
On Grants of 400 Acres,	75 : :
On Grants of 500 Acres,	125 : :
On Grants of 600 Acres,	150 : :
On Grants of 700 Acres,	175 : :
On Grants of 800 Acres,	200 : :
On Grants of 900 Acres,	225 : :
On Grants of 1000 Acres,	250 : :
On Grants of 1100 Acres,	275 : :
On Grants of 1200 Acres,	300 : :

In three equal Instalments—The first on receipt of the Location Ticket. The second on Certificate filed of Settlement. The third on receipt of the Fiat for the Patent.

No Petition can be entertained unless accompanied by a written character or a satisfactory reason shewn for such not being produced.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Executive Council Office, York, 19th January, 1820.

IT having been suggested to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that a general permission to Locate on the Waste Lands of the Crown, would be more acceptable to the Militia, than setting apart for that purpose a particular Tract in each District, as heretofore intended; NOTICE is hereby given, that the Militia who served during the late War with the United States of America, in the First Flank Companies, in the Provincial Artillery, in the Incorporated Regiment, in the Corps of Artillery Drivers, in the Provincial Dragoons, in the Marine and General Staff of the Militia, will, upon due Certificate of their respective Service from the Adjutant General, receive Tickets of Location from the Surveyor General, for the portion of Land ordered by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and, on due proof of having performed the Settlement Duty, will receive Patent Grants.

N. B. By express Command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Patents will be gratuitous, but the Settlement Duty in no case dispensed with.

By Order of His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council,

JOHN SMALL.
8w7. *Clk. Ex Council.*

Adjutant General's Office, York, 21st Jan. 1820.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The attention of Officers commanding Regiments of Militia, is called to the Order in Council of the 19th instant herewith inclosed, declaring the gracious intention of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, of making grants of land to the Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the different Corps therein recited.

All Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Militia, &c. comprehended in the description contained in the Order in Council above referred to, will be required to submit their claims for His Royal Highness's bounty, to the Adjutant General, who, on being satisfied of their correctness, will give to each party concerned a certificate thereof, which will be an authority to the Surveyor General to locate him.

The applications of Officers on the General Staff of the Militia, should be accompanied by a copy of the General Order notifying their appointment, as should also those of the Field Officers of the Incorporated Battalions.

The applications of Captains and Regimental Staff Officers, should be supported by certificates agreeably to the form A. Those of Officers of Companies, non-commissioned Officers, Drummers & Privates, by certificates according to the form B.

In order to prevent confusion, or disappointment to the claimants, the applications from officers on the General Staff and Incorporated Battalion, should be presented at the Office of the Adjt. General, between the 25th February and the 24th of May inclusive, those from the Flank Companies between the 25th May and the 24th of September, and from the Marine and remaining corps, between the 25th September and 24th December 1820.

All applications which are not received in time to be taken into consideration with those of the classes they respectively belong to, will be taken up after the last named day.

CERTIFICATE A.

I do hereby certify that
commanded a Flank Company of the
Regiment of Militia employed on actual service between the
and the (or acted as Adjutant, Quarter Master, Paymaster, Surgeon, &c. as the case may be.)
Witness my hand, this day of
18
Colonel
or senior surviving officer.

CERTIFICATE B.

I do hereby certify that
tually served as in the
company of the Regiment of
(as the case may be) then commanded by between the
and the 18
Witness my hand, this day
of 18
Captain
or senior surviving officer
of the company.

I certify the above to be correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Witness my hand, this day
of 18
Colonel
or senior surviving officer
of the Regiment of

*** All applications must be made on or before the 24th February 1821.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,
N. COFFIN, *Colonel,*
Adjt. Gen. Militia,
Upper Canada.
8w7.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Thomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allan, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Fisher, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 31, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAM'L. RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, York, 1st July, 1819.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

CANADA,

The last Name of

ENGLAND;

Being an attempt to shew the vast agricultural, commercial, and political importance of the magnificent countries bearing the general name of

CANADA.

By CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq.

The object of this little work is principally to point out the superior advantages held forth by this country to all classes of emigrants, (from whencesoever they may come,) from the poor man to the capitalist; and, to afford that kind of information which is known to be so much wanted in Europe, and, especially in *Great Britain*: to which the possession and improvement of these Provinces is *of the last importance.*

As the work will be published in London, the Author wishes to ascertain, as nearly as possible, what number of copies will be wanted in this country, in order that the necessary instructions may be sent to the Publisher; he has, therefore, appointed the undermentioned Gentlemen, his Agents, to receive the names and address of those who may wish for copies, in all parts of the two Provinces, and it is requested that such as may be desirous of subscribing will be kind enough to signify the same, as early as possible:

AGENTS.

At Quebec, J. Neilson, Esq.; Three-Rivers, Edw. Sills, Esq.; William Henry, Geo. Graves, Esq.; Montreal, Messrs. Nickless and M'Donell; Hull, P. Wright & Sons; Cornwall, Geo. Jarvis, Esq.; Prescott, Alpheus Jones, Esq.; Brockville, Henry Jones, Esq.; Perth, B. Delisle, Esq.; Kingston, John Macaulay, Esq. and H. C. Thompson, Esq.; Bath, Jas. Rankin, Esq.; Belville, S. M'Nabb, Esq.; Cobourg, J. G. Bethune, Esq.; Port Hope, M. F. Whitehead, Esq.; York, R. C. Horne, Esq. and Messrs. Geale and Fitz Gibbon; New-Market, P. Robinson, Esq.; Dundas, R. Cockrell; West Flamboro', T. G. Simons, Esq.; Ancaster, M. Crooks, Esq.; Niagara, John Crooks, Esq.; Queenston, T. M'Cormick, Esq.; Fort Erie, —— Stanton, Esq.; Fort Talbot, A. H. Burwell, Esq.; Amherstburg, John Hall, Esq.; Sandwich, Wm. Hands, Esq.

*** It is not expected that the price of the Book will exceed 10s.—An advance of 2s. 6d. Halifax C'y. will be required from each Subscriber at the time of putting down his name and address, in order that the Subscription may be considered certain.

NOTICE!

A Petition will be presented to the Legislature at the approaching Session, for an Act to authorise and provide for the building of a Gaol and Court House in the Home District, and to amend the Police Law of the Town of York.

York, Feb. 2d. 1820. tf.5.

York 6th Nov. 1819.

AT a meeting of the Loyal and Patriotic Society held this day it was

Resolved 1st.—That of the remaining funds of the Loyal and Patriotic Society, £2000 be appropriated to the erection of a Hospital at York, in the Home District, and two several sums of £1000 each to such other two or more Districts of this Province, as shall within a year raise the largest sum in aid of such appropriation for the erection of two other Hospitals.

2d.—That the Directors of the hospitals thus erected, shall at all times be prepared to answer the orders of the Treasurer of the Loyal and Patriotic Society, to the amount of the interest annually of the sums thus given them.

York, 26th Jan. 1820.

A general meeting of all the Directors of the Loyal and Patriotic Society throughout the Province, is requested on the 22d day of Feb. next, for the purpose of a final adjustment of the accounts, and the consideration of other matters to be brought before the Society.

(By order) JOHN STRACHAN.
Treasurer.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscribers either by Note or Book Account are hereby requested to come forward and settle the same by the first day of March next ensuing.

All Accounts remaining unsettled after that date, will positively be put into the hands of an Attorney for Collection, as the Partnership expires at that time.

YOUNG, MONRO, & Co.
York, 26th Jan. 1819. 5w4

FROM EUROPE.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22.

Business is quite brisk, owing to the arrival of the timber ships from America.

The Mars, from Charlestoa to Havre, has put into Portsmouth.

Early in December, the Elbe was completely frozen over, and forty vessels bound to Hamburgh, detained at Cuxhaven.

The addition made to the pence establishment is 11,000 men.

Lord Cathcart, who has been many years in Russia, &c. has arrived in England, and taken his seat in Parliament.

House of Lords, Dec. 24.—The royal assent was notified to the seditious meetings prevention bill.

The blasphemous and seditious libel bill, came up from the commons with amendments. Ordered to be printed, and to be taken into consideration on Monday.

House of Commons, Dec. 24.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that as it was not his intention to propose any financial measures for some time, he should move that the house should go into committee of supply on the 16th of Feb. next.

From Spain.—The advices from Cadiz are to the 1st of Decepber. The expeditions continued in preparation. One to carry 5000 troops to Morillo, & another to take from 10 to 1 000 troops against Buenos Ayres.—The naval commissioners were chartering vessels to convey them.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

Cobbett has attempted a reconciliation with sir Francis Burdett; but the baronet has repelled the overture with indignation. He has re-taken his residence at Botley, from whence he continues to write for his "Weekly Political Register," which is now one of the two penny publications of the day. On his arrival in London to attend a meeting, he was arrested for an old debt, but found bail. We have received a copy of his Register of Dec. 24, which is entirely filled with articles respecting himself.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 16.

Last night Mr. Nardin, with a number of assistants, and a troop of lancers, arrested Jame . Brooks, Richard Booth, George Hall, and several others of the radical committee, at Union Hall, in the midst of their deliberations. They have all undergone an examination, and been committed for a misdemeanor, for want of bail. All their papers were taken with them.

Lord Sidmouth has addressed a circular to several of the lord Lieutenants, requesting them to put the act against unlawful training into rigid execution.

PARIS, Dec. 22.

The emperor of Russia has subscribed 2000 francs for the statue to the memory of M. de Malesherbes, the intrepid defender of the martyr Louis 16th.

The Count Decazes has been created a Duke.

Savary, duke of Rovigo, (one of the nineteen traitors) has surrendered himself, and is now confined in Albaye, to try the question of the sentence of death *par contumace*, passed in 1816.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The proceedings of the house of commons last night, respecting the financial state of the country, were highly important. Up to last Saturday the revenue received amounted to within £150,000 of the preceding year, which was a very prosperous one; and that since the close of the last quarter, the 10th of October, both the customs and excise have greatly improved. It is also most gratifying to learn from such high authority, that the transfer of capital from this country to France, in consequence of the alarm excited by the radical commotions, is by no means large, nor likely to be permanently invested. Of the £5,000,000 to be paid to the bank by the 5th of April, £1,200,000 has been discharged, and the liquidation of the remainder is provided for. Upon the whole, a most cheering picture was drawn of our internal situation in respect to revenue. The general prosperity, he ably showed from a comparative statement of the consumption of exciseable commodities (the comforts of life,) was not affected by the local distresses, and the prospects of the country were not darkened by any cloud which should excite serious apprehension.—*Courier.*

We received last night the Paris Journals of Sunday. They contain the address of the chamber of deputies, in reply to the royal speech, (which was presented to the king on Saturday last,) and his majesty's reply, in which he expresses in decided terms, his feelings of satisfaction at the sentiments of confidence and fidelity it conveys to the throne.

It is with much pleasure we lay before our readers the following extract of a private letter from Liverpool received this morning.

"I have before noticed the gratifying action which has taken place in the commercial interests; and every day's rival from the principal ports confirm.

In Liverpool there is as much business doing in the Customs' department ever was known, taking it on a gr al average, with every likelihood of a continuance of it; but such a commercial influx cannot be expected as that which took place last year, when trade made one of the most unnatural efforts ever recollected; and which probably, will never again occur.

"It has been asserted that American vessels frequently leave Liverpool, some of them without a single bale on board of manufactured goods. But this if true, must refer to some of the vessels peculiarly appropriated to the conveyance of passengers; at present, the fact is that the demand for ships is so increased that several British vessels have actually been chartered for the United States. The arrivals within the last few days, are from Canada, the Brazils, the United States and the East Indies; and on the whole, there is every prospect of a revival of trade, and with it, of course, a demand for our manufactures."

The bill for abrogating the right of traverse in cases of misdemeanor, received last night the royal assent. It has already received the general approbation of Parliament and of the country.

The newspaper Stamp Duties Bill was read a first time last night in the House of Lords. The second reading is fixed for Monday.

A very considerable sensation has been produced by the appearance of Mr. Heathfield's pamphlet, proposing to pay off one half the National Debt by an assessment of 15 per cent. on the capital of all property, a measure which would permit the repeal of twenty million of taxes. The pamphlet has been freely circulated, at the author's expence, among members of Parliament and other public persons: and hence it has been supposed to be a scheme of the Government. We believe, however, Ministers have nothing to do with the project.—Yet, every one feels that the proposed measure is so wise, so necessary, and would be so effectual, that the consideration of it excites the most lively interest. It would relieve the poor by lightening the load of taxation; it would deprive seditious demagogues of power; and it would restore general tranquility, by depriving vice and idleness of pretences, while it would enable virtuous industry to obtain ample and consolatory reward.

The last accounts from St. Helena are to the last of October. Bonaparte was in good health, and in safe keeping. His French physician and Catholic priest had arrived there from England, and joined his household. The guard duty performed by the squadron which surrounds the island was extremely harrassing to the crews of the ships, and had occasioned much sickness among them. Provisions were scarce, & consequently dear there. The price of a goose was a guinea, and fowls a dollar and a half a piece. Mr. Stokoe, the medical attendant on Bonaparte, had been tried by a Court Martial, and convicted on ten charges of misconduct, and sentenced to be dismissed the King's service. He had held communications with Bonaparte otherwise than in his professional capacity, & spoke of Bonaparte as "Napoleon," and "the Patient," and not as "General Bonaparte."—He summoned Count Bertrand and General Montholon, as witnesses in his favor, but they refused to obey the summons.

In the house of commons, on the 20th of November, Mr. Grenfell asked, whether any, and what provision, had been made by government for the payment of the five millions, that had been advanced by the bank of England, and which was soon to be paid.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, said, the House might recollect his having stated last session, that arrangements were to be made for the repayment of this sum; but as the bank had on another occasion declined to accommodate the government it was not to be expected that the money could be speedily paid. He was happy, however, now to state, that a considerable sum had been paid to the bank, and that arrangements, with which the directors were perfectly satisfied, had been made for paying the remainder. There was no reason to suppose that any encroachment would be made on the plan adopted by Parliament for the resumption of cash pay ments by the bank.

SIX thousand of the out pensioners have not appeared to enroll themselves; in consequence of which, they will lose their pensions.

Accounts from Brussels, of Nov. 25, state, that a fire broke out on that day, in the apartment of Madame Montholon, which consumed all her effects. She had scarcely time to save herself and her child; the anti-chamber being in a blaze at the time she passed through it.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The late Gale.—In noticing the severe gale of the 17th instant, the Albany Argus observes—"The devastation by the tempest has not been confined to the seaboard. The damage sustained in the interior, demolition of buildings, destruction of fruit and forest trees, the loss of cattle, and the prostration of fences, has been incalculably great. On the route from Benningt on to Manchester, in Vermont, we are informed by a traveller, there is scarcely a farm on which some buildings have not been blown down, unroofed or partially damaged. In one case, in Shaftsbury, the family having fled to the cellar for safety, the house blew down, and the chimney fell through into the cellar, breaking all the sleepers except one or two over that part to which the family had retreated. They were afterwards dug out by the neighbors, wholly unhurt. In Rupert many of the fine maple orchards which have excited the admiration of travellers were postrated; and the damage in that town alone is estimated at 50,000 dollars In Pittstown, Hoosick, New-Lebanon, &c. many buildings were blown down or unroofed; and the roads in all direction have been obstructed by drifts of snow."

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

We observe various paragraphs, which continue to attest the venomous nature of the snakes at New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. A pilot at Port Dalrymple having been accidentally bitten by one, became delirious, although every means of cure that humanity could suggest were immediately restored to, and he continued in that state, raving terribly at times, so that little hope was entertained of his recovery. In another instance the issue was more fortunate in consequence of the application of native skill, as we find stated in the following paragraph.

From a person, in whose veracity we place the greatest reliance, we learn that a month ago, a private of the Royal Veteran Company was bit by a snake in a pasturage adjoining Liverpool, where he was quartered. Struck with instant horror, and the certainty of a speedy dissolution, the sufferer fell instantly into a state of hopelessness and almost stupor; his body began to swell in a few minutes, and the first of his comrades who visited him, gave him over as lost. In the barrack there happened at the time to be an old native man, who immediately repaired to his assistance.—From a bark he stripped a few shreds, and combining them into a strong ligature, applied it a little above the affected part, the bite being above the ancle. He applied the ligature with such excessive strictness, that the patient supposed his leg had been taken off. This done, the native proceeded in rubbing the leg downwards with no less violence for some minutes; and then taking away with the knife only as much of the skin as the punctures had occasioned, he applied his lips to the wounded part, and took away by suction a quantity of coagulated matter, then pronounced the cure, desiring the regenerated patient to go to his barrack, and keep himself quiet. It proved the case; for the man now lives; and in gratitude to his black physician gave him all he possessed of, being to the value of about £5 sterling.

"*Suez.*—Two more travellers in the paths of Belzoni, have made their appearance in Egypt, the one a Mr. Bankes, an English gentleman, and the other a Chevalier Ferdini, who has already visited Mount Sinai, and the Coptic monasteries in the vicinity of Tor The fact of Mr. Belzoni being still alive, must rejoice every lover of scientific research, and the more so when we consider, that he will now have an opportunity of correcting the errors respecting the antiquities of Egypt, into which we have been led by a co-temporary traveller.

"On the arrival of the Jessy, at Suez the money at Cairo was about 150, and he increased to upwards of 200 some days prior to her departure.

"Sir Miles and lady Nightingale have altered their journey through Egypt, and left Alexandria some time in April, for Malta."

"*Wahabees.*—Though we find that the Wahabee chief Abdallah, and some of his officers were beheaded at Constantinople in December last, and that another victory had also been gained over them, in which the chieftain who succeeded Abdallah was slain, yet we find their measures still vigorous and their courage still unshaken. The daughter of a former chief, has now the supreme command, and as she is a woman of extraordinary talents, she has infused into her followers an enthusiasm, that will again lead them to victory."

"*Cairo.*—The accounts from this place to the early part of May, mention that the plague had been raging therewith great violence, our travellers from Bombay, were detained some weeks by it but had left it for Alexandria, some days before the Jessy left Suez."

"*Kutch.*—For several years past this devoted country has been visited both by famine & pestilence, which, added to intestine broils, have very much thinned its population. Twenty years ago, with the exception of the boatmen, and the Bhattias, there was not a native of Kutch to be seen; but now they have commenced agriculturalists, and form a very prominent portion of the inhabitants of Bombay, and we have but little doubt but this last dreadful visitation, will induce many more to emigrate, should not the fostering hand of the British Government not amply afford present aid, but future instruction in pointing out to them, the natural resources of their country, now useless for want of energy in the inhabitants. We allude to its iron and coal mines; some small quantity of the former is occasionally brought to Bombay, and specimens of coal found on the surface, lead us to suppose that this substance might be found of good quality. This is by no means a visionary speculation, for it is a well known fact, that the price of fire wood, and consequently all other kinds of wood have been annually increasing."

"We have been favored with some notices respecting the Chevalier Ferdini mentioned in a former paragraph.

"This traveller departed from Italy in the autumn of 1817, and proceeding to Egypt was the second who entered into the Pyramid of Cephrenes, and accompanied Lord Belmore into Nubia. He has also travelled to Idumea, Philistia, Judea, Samaria, Galilee, Phenicia, Syria, and Mesopotamia. After having performed a very dangerous journey, and visited the ruins of Thebes, Memphis Ascalon, Tyre, Sidon, Antioch, and Jerusalem, he reached Balbec and Palmyra.

"Returning into Egypt he crossed the Red-Sea, and visited Mounts Horeb and Sinai.

"He now meditates proceeding to Babylon, and from thence through Persia into India."

Private accounts from Trincomalee inform us of the following melancholy occurrence. A lieutenant Rushworth, belonging to one of His Majesty's ships lying there, had been on shore shooting, and considering a jackall that he had shot, to be quite dead, was employed in cutting off his tail, when the animal turned round and bit his foot severely through the boot. Disregarding the wound, he joined a shooting party on the following day, but, in the evening, his foot became exceedingly painful; however in the course of a few days more the pain subsided, and the wound was apparently healed. Some time after, Mr. R. was seized with a locked jaw, which proved fatal, and no doubts were entertained of its having been produced by the above wound. This is a striking instance of the dangers which strew the path of life, where none may be suspected to exist, and it may lead the contemplative mind to question the propriety of amusements, which depend on the infliction of cruelty on inferior animals, without aiming at the attainment of some

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CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

By a private letter received from Batavia, by the American ship Glide, we learn the confirmation of the fact which we announced a few days since, on the authority of letters from Penang, namely the expulsion of the Dutch from Palembang, by the Malays, with the loss of 117 men and two officers killed. The Malays had a battery of thirty pieces of cannon, which the Dutch attempted to storm three times, but were repulsed.

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 25.

The present January seems to be more in the old style than any for a number of years past. We have now our snow storms and our snow drifts, some too, of a respectable size and which would not suffer much by a comparison with those of 1802—and we are amused by the lively ringing of the sleigh bells, instead of our ears being offended with the hoarse rumbling of loaded waggons upon the frozen and rough ground. The roads are not yet very well broken, for into the country; we do not therefore experience the full benefit which the facility of traveling affords to business. But we soon expect to see the welcome sleighs of Coos, Vermont, and Canada rushing through our streets, loaded with the staples of their soil, and enriching themselves and our merchants by the exchange of commodities; then we shall bear some resemblance to the three or four never to be forgotten years, which preced d the embargo, when he who would work might, and he who did, was amply, and promptly paid; when to be an incumbent upon the town belonged only to him, whom accident and misfortune rendered unable to labor, or to him, who had lost all pride and moral feeling. We hope to see such times return, for that is the only golden age, which encourages industry, the mother of virtuous habits, by giving employment to all classes of society. Work is the best charity you can bestow upon the poor.

CALCUTTA, (E. I.) Sept. 8.

Mocha.—Private letters from this place mention that the whole of the sea-coast of Arabia is now under the control of the Pacha of Egypt; it does not appear however that he has assumed the government of any part of it, but has satisfied himself with making them pay all the expenses of his offensive operations, and levying an annual tribute of coffee.

POREBUNDER, June 17.

We yesterday experienced in this town and port, one of the most awful scenes in nature, that of a violent and destructive shock from an earthquake!

The weather was close and sultry, the thermometer ranging at 86, at sunset; and a scarce perceptible air, was sometimes felt in the southward.

Lieutenant L. and myself were taking an evening's walk on the ramparts of the fort, and had nearly gone all round, when at 40 minutes past 6, we observed to each other, 'how excessive close, and oppressive the atmosphere!' and five minutes afterwards, I heard a distant sound from the westward, not unlike that of a cannonade at sea; a thought had scarcely passed the mind, as to what could have given rise to it, when I felt a violent shock beneath my feet, and instantly exclaimed 'an earthquake!' then looking forward, saw the stone parapet, at two yards distance, violently bending in and out, with a quick wave-like motion, and with a vibration of about a foot: this appalling sight, extended as far as I could see, or about fifty yards in length and the whole height of the parapet; it was attended with a hissing, cracking noise.

Had the parapet been made of whalebone, and shook in anger by any power, less than nature, the agitation could not have been so great as that which we witnessed.

There was nothing appeared more surprising than that solid masonry should have received the pliability of the most elastic of all substances.

I thought it impossible that the works could stand, and expecting their immediate fall, instantly determined on descending as quick as possible, but as the rampart was a perpendicular height of seventeen feet, I was obliged to run back towards the nearest ramp, which was a flight of stone steps at the distance of 75 yards; Lieutenant L. followed. As we passed along, at a quick run, the sensation felt, was similar to that hazardous and disagreeable one, of running along an elevated and elastic plank, the ends alone of which are supported. I every instant expected to fall with the works, or be precipitated from them; but reaching the steps, ran down as fast as I could, each step apparently meeting the descending foot, which I sincerely believe it did, in reality, and the whole flight, was violently agitated. While passing down, I expected to be overwhelmed by the works, which were tottering my right shoulder, and were partly above my head.

Although the rampart and parapet are 40 feet thick, and 22 in height, yet this wall of masonry waved to and fro like a sea.

Fortunately the steps were broad; had they been narrow, as is frequently the case, it [illegible] was their without having been thrown [illegible] side, for as they joined the works, there were not only affected by their own motion, but also by that of the wall to which they were attached.

Arrived at the bottom of the flight of steps, we did not cease running, until we had got a sufficient length from the works to prevent their falling on us. On stopping, we were surprised to find that the works had not fallen, after having been agitated by so extraordinary, violent and sea like motion.

On entering my house, the servant informed me, that while making the bed in the upper apartment, he had been thrown down on the floor; recovering himself, he attempted to escape out of door, but before he could reach it, he was thrown down a second time; he then got up, and ran quickly into the open air.

I believe there are few houses throughout this large city, which have not been more or less injured, some have fallen and blocked up the streets in which they were situated.

The earth opened, and water issued from the cavity over an extensive piece of ground, in a plain, distant 14 miles hence.

The atmosphere to-day has been impregnated with a strong smell of sulphur; and there have been several other shocks between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. which brought some old houses down, and violently shook the seats of those who were seated within doors, which caused them to run out of their houses; but these inferior alarms are not to be compared with yesterday's awful phenomenon.

It was observed that all animals were much frightened during the great shock; the dogs laid down on their bellies, and would not be moved.

There is nothing in nature more awful, than to see the proudest works of man, in an instant, vanishing, and becoming a heap of shapeless ruins.

June 18.

As doctor A. and myself, yesterday morning, at day break, were riding on the borders of a lake, we were alarmed by a strong smell of sulphur, and an appearance of smoke resting on the still waters; on the opposite side of the lake is a jungle, above and beyond which is a range of sand hills; we thought we saw on these, a fine thick flame, about three feet high, but the distance was too great to allow of our being positive. I am the more inclined to believe that what we saw was flame, as I am since informed, that at a place on the S. E. coast, distance hence 40 miles, the earth opened, and a flame issued from the cavity.

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dy after the shocks of the 17th; these essant feelings troubled us all that ning.

and sleep has left us—we allow one to be shut—but the other is on the h.

S. Myself and Dr. A. have just reed from a visit to the sand hills on ch we thought we saw flame, and od the shrubbery which was on them ch scorched, and divested of its vegeion.

RHOOJ, June 23.

The loss in lives has not been correctascertained. Bodies continue to be ng out of the ruins, and almost 1000 ve been already found; seven thouand houses have been overturned, and a w or more in the city left uninjured. Alough the whole of Kutch has suffered etty equally, in regard to loss of uses, the proportion of lives lost in fferent places, bears no affinity; perps Rhooj has lost as many as the whole Kutch put together. In Mondavie 6, and in Luckput 150 are said to have ffered.

As far as I have learnt, the sandy bed every dry river in Kutch, was filled a short space of time with a flood of water: these waters have the colour d taste of the soil from whence they ve ejected.

HOME NEWS.

HALIFAX, Dec. 17.

We are led to hope, that another attempt will shortly be made, to bring forard the long contemplated and highly desirable business of the SHUBENACADIE CANAL. Several persons we are ld, of the first respectability in the mmunity, and who are zealously deous of promoting the interests of the own and Province, have taken the tter into serious consideration.—And y suggested, it into effect. It cannot be viewed as an important subject, all those who look forward to the forelfare and prosperity of the Town, have any consideration for the value their own property in it; which deds greatly upon the spirit and enterse of the wealthy inhabitants. Even most remote parts of the Province more or less, involved in the interest the Capital; and all who send their oduce this way to market, must feel nably its depression, or participate in advantages as a port of extensive comrce and opulence. We are not without hopes, from the very strong representions which have been made to Government on the subject; but, in the erim, it is requisite to *put our own* [illegible] *to the wheel.*"

Agricola's Letters.—We find by a Halax paper of the 11th ultimo, that this rk on agriculture was about to be published at Halifax, and that the price was ed at 12s. 6d. The number of copies bscribed for in Nova Scotia, so far as e returns had been then made, amounted to 415. The number in this Province ill probably amount to between two & three hundred copies. The Lists from as Office have been forwarded; but discription will continue to be received here, at Mr Sills', Three Rivers, & t the Post Office in William Henry brammondville. The copy's it is excuted will be ready for delivery early in he ensuing summer.

QUEBEC, Feb. 4.

On Tuesday morning, about eleven o'clock, a fire communicated from the kitchen of W. F. Scott, Esq. in Freemasons Hall, to the chimney. Mr. Scott was absent at the time. The fire existed no alarm until about twelve o'clock when the roof appeared to be on fire in two or three places. This was occasioned by a pretty strong westerly wind, which blew the sparks to the middle stack of chimnies, by which they were intercepted; when they fell between the interstices of the roof, there being no snow on the roof on the north side of the building. On the alarm being given by the fire-bell, an assemblage of all ranks, ecclesiastical, civil and military, together with several fire-engines, was speedily in active operation; and promptly arrested the menacing ravages of the merciless element, ere it had made any progress beyond the part of the roof where it first made its appearance. Some of the inmates, as four or five families occupied the building, during the tottering uncertainty of the result, sent off a great part of their furniture and other moveables; others packed up with the same view, in case it should be found expedient.

The garret floor of this very extensive building is occupied by the Printing-Office and bindery of Thomas Cary, jr & Co. the whole of which happily escaped uninjured, though in the most imminent danger. The whole neighbourhood indeed was in almost equal peril, as had that vast and elevated building been enveloped in flame, high as the wind was to the time, God knows where the ravages of the remorseless element might have terminated. The measures taken for staying the progress of the flames and preserving the property, were judiciously, orderly and actively conducted. To select objects for praise where it is [illegible] to all, might be invidious. Notwithstanding the severity of the weathers and severe enough it was, all evinced an equal disposition to be useful, and the greatest promptitude in their exertions. The building belongs to Mr. George Pozer, and we believe is uninsured. Insurance is made on part of the Printing property of T. Cary jr. & Co.

As we feel pretty deeply interested in the safety of the premises in question, Mr. Pozer will excuse us if we take the liberty to hold this accident up to him, and all other landlords, as a memento that neither *beliers*, good ladders, nor any other article necessary to the preservation of buildings and their contents, should be wanting in the hour of need.

We understand that the motives which led to the dissolution of our Parliament, which was to have met on the 29th instant, were considerations of the lateness and consequent necessary brevity of the period of the intended Session; added to the inconvenient season, at which the General Election must have been fixed, had the Parliament been suffered to die a natural death.—(*Quebec Mercury.*)

His Honor James Monk, Esquire President and Administrator of the Government of Lower Canada, has by a proclamation dated the 9th instant, dissolved the Provincial Parliament, which was to have met on the 29th instant, for the dispatch of business, and has directed the issue of writs for a new election on the 2d instant, returnable on the 11th April.—*Kingston Chron.*

Upper Canada Gazette.

(CIRCULAR.)

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 21st. Feb. 1820.

SIR,

It having been represented, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council of the 14th of December last, is in many cases, from the difficulty of the ground and other circumstances, found too burthensome to the Settler, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, is pleased to direct, that the clearing of half the road, and cutting down without clearing a chain in depth from the road along the front of each Lot, shall be considered as part of the five acres per hundred required for the Settlement Duty.

The opening and maintaining Roads for the general benefit of the Settlers, is so important an object with His Majesty's Government that it is contemplated to make it a condition in all future Grants, that the Settlers shall be subject to [illegible] opening, and shall not be suffered to grow up to shade the Road.

I am also directed, to request you will be pleased to cause it to be understood by all persons who shall receive Grants of Fifty Acres, that they are not to expect Leases of the Crown or Clergy Reserves, until they shall actually have brought to cultivation two thirds, that is, Thirty five Acres of their Fifty.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
(Signed) GEORGE HILLIER.
P. Secy.

To
the Chairmen
of the District Land Boards.

YORK, FEBRUARY 24, 1820.

We not Tuesday copied an article from a Montreal paper received after our previous publication, announcing the arrival in His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and family at Montreal on their way down to Quebec; we were not then aware that His Excellency had actually *arrived here the evening before from Quebec*, having only occupied forty-eight hours in his journey from Kingston to York.

A remarkably severe storm of thunder and lightning attended with rain and sleet, occurred between 10 and 12 o'clock last night. The flashes of lightning were as vivid and frequent, and the thunder as loud as is usual at any part of the Summer.

Our subscribers, will, we trust, excuse the late publication of the Gazette this week, as it arose from a desire to present them with the addresses of both Houses of Parliament in reply to His Excellency's Speech.

PARLIAMENT OF UPPER CANADA.

At half past two o'clock on Monday the 21st instant, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor opened the present Session of the Provincial Parliament with the following

SPEECH:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

The unmixed independence of our revered Sovereign continues unabated.

We have to be grateful for a continuance of His Royal Highness's paternal consideration, in the selection of the Earl of Dalhousie, to preside over His Majesty's North American Dominions.

Though the usual time of recess has not been completed, circumstances beyond my control, have induced me to call you together, and as the period was so near at hand when a new Parliament must be summoned in compliance with the Law, I returned from the Sister Province to enjoy the only opportunity which remained of expressing personally my satisfaction at the unanimity, diligence and just regard for the honor and security of your government, which have been manifested in the proceedings of the two last Sessions.

I feel the most sincere pleasure in communicating to you, that the timely interposition of the Legislature, the just administration of the Law of the land, and, perhaps more than all the prevailing good sense and good principle of the great majority of the people, have dissipated those appearances of disturbance and discontent which were beginning to defame us abroad, and which, unless happily checked, would have soon been fatal to our increasing prosperity. Assured that there exists no reason at present for desiring more than the ordinary safeguards of the Constitution, I am fully disposed, should you deem such a measure expedient, to acquiesce in a repeal of the act passed in a late Session for preventing seditious meetings, freely confiding in the prompt energy of the Legislature, and the steady loyalty of the great mass of His Majesty's subjects, to meet any future occasion.

The judgment I have been enabled to form of the situation and interests of this Colony, leads me to appreciate highly your provisions for the amendment of the Road Laws, and for the more equal and general Assessment of property. The Acts may admit of improvement & like all other measures tending to introduce a change of system, will be found, no doubt, when they shall be brought into operation, to require alteration in the detail; but the Session in which you introduced, and the spirit in which you conducted, so temperate, so impartial, so liberal an enquiry & investigation, will be remembered with pleasure, and the result, I trust, forever be quenched to your country the principle of an unexpiring and impartial assessment, will form hereafter an honored era in the annals of her Legislation.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The public accounts with the est mates for the ensuing year, shall be laid before you, and will receive, no doubt, your early attention. With resources more than adequate to the proportion of the expense of the Civil Government which we have assumed, the revenue has been insufficient to meet the accruing charge for Militia Pensions imposed on it by Laws, I fear more extensively benevolent in their provisions than our means could justify. You will find that a large arrear has accrued in this head of Public expenditure, for which, you will doubtless see the necessity of making immediate provision.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen,

You will direct your attention to such Laws as are about to expire—among these is the Act for the establishment of Township Schools. While you bear in mind that justice is the first of every other consideration, you will not forget that it is repugnant to the decrees of Providence that civil liberty should long subsist in ground among any people disqualified by ignorance and incautiousness for its enjoyment. Your disposition therefore to provide for this valuable object, will, I am persuaded, always keep pace with your means: on the present scale, and under the present regulations of the Bill, it is neither prudent nor perhaps desirable to proceed, but measures may possibly be adopted to produce the same good at a more moderate expence.

Provision for religious instruction, and the diffusion of education, are becoming daily more important in this Province. The population of Upper Canada is rapidly increasing; new Townships are filling with actual settlers, and the conditions of cultivation and improvement now rigidly insisted upon by His Majesty's Government, are so evidently improving the advantage of the present system, by a lively contrast with the former.

A subject which should have been mentioned before still remains. The extraordinary circumstances that the eliminate expression of this omission I shall trust to your own feelings. I am certain you have deeply sympathised with me in the painful dispensation of Providence, which deprived His Majesty's North American Provinces of that illustrious personage, who beheld with peculiar interest the growing prosperity of Canada, an object to which, governed, as he always was, by a high sense of duty, and influenced by a truly benevolent disposition, he cheerfully devoted all his powerful faculties."

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22.

Mr. Nichol gave notice that he would on Tuesday next move for an inquiry into the state of the Post Office.

Mr. Burwell moved for leave to bring up the petition of Thomas Talbot, Robert Nichol and John Backhouse, Esquires.—Ordered.

Mr. Cotter moved for leave to bring up the petition of the inhabitants of Amelissburgh.—Ordered.

Mr. Fraser gave notice that he would on Friday next bring in a Bill to amend the Road Act.

Mr. VanKoughnett moved for leave to bring up the petition of Adam Baker, of Osnaburg in the Eastern Dist. Innkeeper.—Ordered.

Mr. Nichol moved for leave to bring up the petition of Hugh McCall and others.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

The House resolved itself into a Committee upon the Address to the Governor, which, after several amendments, was read a second time, and upon the motion of Mr. McMartin it was ordered to be engrossed as amended, and read the third time this day.

Mr. Burwell moved for leave to bring up the petition of the inhabitants of the Township of Loudon in the London District.—Ordered.

Mr. McMartin moved for leave to bring up the petition of Thomas Mears and John McDonald, of the Midland District.—Ordered.

Mr. Robinson moved for leave to bring up the petition of the Magistrates of the Home District.—Ordered.

Mr. Robinson moved for leave to bring up the petition of the Grand Jury of the Home District.—Ordered.

Mr. Nichol gave notice that he would to-morrow move that the House be called over on Monday the 13th of March, to be hoped those Members who should not attend, would be compelled, and made to pay the charges incurred thereby.

Mr. Nichol gave notice that he would on Friday next move for documents relating to certain inhabitants sufferers by the war.

Mr. Fraser gave notice of bringing in a Bill to divide the counties of Lennox and Addington in the Midland District.

Mr. Cotter gave notice that he would on Monday next move for leave to bring in a Bill for the better division of the County of Prince Edward into Townships.

The Address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, having been brought in engrossed, was read the third time, and on motion of Mr. Nichol, a Committee was appointed to wait on His Excellency to know at what time he might be pleased to receive the Address.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to return our thanks for your Speech at the opening of this Session of the Legislature.

We receive with gratitude, the fresh proof of the Royal Highness the Prince Regent's attention to the interests of these Colonies, by the appointment of the Earl of Dalhousie, to be Governor in Chief of British North America, yet we cannot cease to deplore the occasion for this appointment, in common with all our sister Provinces we lament the great loss, sustained by the Crown and its Subjects, in the premature death of the late Governor in Chief, His Grace the Duke of Richmond. All mourn the death of the lofty energies of his common mind, on the intellectual display of the private virtues; may we add, that the closer reflection of this Province, for the family of the Illustrious deceased, mingled with the public sorrow, on this affecting dispensation, the most lively emotions, of unfeigned sympathy.

We are happy to have met the flattering approbation of your Excellency, in our endeavours under your administration, to discharge the duties, imposed upon us—It is matter of great satisfaction to reciprocate with your Excellency, sentiments that the alarming appearance of discontent, and disturbance, which called for additional guards to the public safety, no longer exist, or require the continuance of the restrictive measure, it was the expedient to adopt, during the last Session of the Legislature. The beneficial effects to be expected from the late amendment of the Road Laws, and from the more equal Assessment of property now established by Law, and the additions to be contemplated, and [illegible] will owe to your Excellency, a tribute of gratitude, for the favourable results of these enactments which it will be our endeavour to perfect by such modifications, as from time to time, they may be found to require. We shall not fail to pay due attention to the expiring Statutes, and we trust a just and prudent revision of the Law for establishment of Common Schools, may preserve the system of Education thus prepared, and encourage a general extension, throughout our population, to endear the minds of the rising generation, as their surest pledge for the rational enjoyment of civil liberty, and religion.

We trust that the early accession of Emigrants, from older countries, which no one feels our new Townships, brings with it settled principles of religion, and good Government, which under the favourable regulations for settlement, adopted by your Excellency, may speedily present a picture of human happiness, not excelled in any part of the world.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:

Mr. Speaker, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

I am much gratified by your loyal and dutiful Address.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE His Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to express to your Excellency our humble & hearty thanks for your gracious Speech from the Throne at the opening of the [illegible] Session.

Loyally attached to the Person and Government of our Sovereign, we sincerely lament the continuance of the indisposition with which His Majesty has so long been afflicted.

It is with feelings of the most poignant sorrow, (which we assure your Excellency, are common to all His Majesty's subjects in this Province) that we sympathise with you in the late most afflicting dispensation of Providence, which, in bereaving your Excellency of so near a relative, has deprived His Majesty's North American Dominions of the Exalted Personage, who during minions of the Exalted Personage, who during the short period he remained in the situation, which he condescended to assume gave so speedy and such flattering proofs that his care extended equally to every part of those Provinces, and who afforded an illustrious example of unremitted devotion to the service and interest of this Country, that will long be remembered and cherished in these Provinces.

In the appointment of the Earl of Dalhousie as his Successor in so important a trust, we acknowledge with gratitude a new evidence of the paternal consideration of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

It is a source of much gratification to us, that our endeavours to promote the security of His Majesty's Government in this Province, have obtained your Excellency's approbation, and we feel the utmost satisfaction in the information you have communicated by your Excellency, that more than all, the prevailing good sense and good principle of the great majority of the People, have dissipated those appearances of disturbance and discontent which were beginning to defame us abroad, and which, unless happily checked, might have been fatal to our prosperity.

We receive with feelings of gratitude & pride your Excellency's declaration, that there exists no reason at present for more than the ordinary safeguards of the Constitution, and that you are disposed to acquiesce in the repeal of the Act passed in a late Session for preventing Seditious Meetings, should it be deemed necessary by the confidence so liberally reposed in the loyalty and patriotic energy of the People; and the steady Loyalty of the People, we feel confident will not be disappointed.

We are, with your Excellency, fully sensible that the Road Laws and the Laws for the more equal and general Assessment of Property, may admit of improvement, and shall not fail to give those subjects our most serious attention.

When the public accounts and estimates are laid before us, we shall give them proper attention, and endeavour to make such arrangements as may appear best calculated to improve the Revenue with the least possible pressure on His Majesty's subjects. From the very considerable charge for Militia Pensions, we are inclined to fear that the Act authorising their payment is too liberal in its provisions, we shall at the same time that we are disposed to meet all of the charges already accrued, make a suitable provision for the future. We will direct our attention to such Laws as are about to expire, and give to the revision of the Common School Act that due consideration which its importance demands.

We are aware that [illegible] and licentiousness are at variance with the true principles of civil policy, and national freedom, and in our deliberations on this important subject it shall be our study to keep in view the improvement of the moral and religious habits of the rising generation.

We are sensible of the rapid increase of the population of the Province, and we are grateful to learn that the encouragement regularly afforded by His Majesty's Government have answered the purpose for which they were designed.

To which His Excellency was pleased to reply

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

I sincerely thank you for your loyal Address.

BIRTHS.—At Grimsby, on the 18th inst. the Lady of the Hon. W. Dickinson, of a son: at York on the 20th inst. the Lady of J. B. Robinson, Esq. Attorney Genl. of a son: and the Lady of J. H. Boulton, Esq. Solicitor Genl. on the 22d. inst. of a daughter.

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST about the end of January last, an old black Pocket Book, containing one note of land against John Playter for 20 dollars; one do. against Orin Rannie for eight dollars, in favour of the subscriber, and another note of about 120 dollars in favour of the above Rennie, with a number of other papers useless to any person but the owner.

Whoever shall find the said Pocket Book, and return it to the Subscriber with the contents mentioned, or to Mr. Patrick of this place, shall receive the above reward.

CASSIUS MATTHEWS.

FOR SALE,

THAT convenient and well situated Tavern, commonly known by the name of

"WATERLOO HOUSE"

JAIRUS ASHLEY.

York, 8th Feb. 1820. 3w8.

PLACE WANTED,

AN emigrant and his wife are desirous of employment in a family or on a farm. The man is well acquainted with farming business and the care of horses—his wife is a good cook, having been employed fifteen years in those families. Enquire at this Office.

York, 24th Feb. 1820. tf—8.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A good Chopper, to engage to chop by the Month or per acre in a convenient part of the Township of Albion.—Apply at the Printing Office.

York, 24th Feb. 1820.

Lieut. General George Wi[illegible] Governor of the Island of Antigua died at St. John's on the 1st December aged 58; and what is a little remarkable Thomas Norbury Kerby, Esq. who succeeded him in office, and interred, died on the 18th of the same month.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Horses Burnt tongue.—A stage proprietor, owning a large number of horses many of which have been afflicted with this complaint, has given us the following recipe which he says, has in no case failed of affording immediate and effectual relief.

Recipe—Take borax, alum and saltpetre, each one ounce, honey two ounces, vinegar one pint; pulverise and mix the ingredients, and simmer them on the fire till the mass is reduced to three gills Swab or syringe the mouth with the mixture, and give the horse or animal gentle exercise.

Preventive—Take tar, assafœtida and tallow: spread them thin on a rag, and wrap and tie the rag round the bridle bits. If in stable, let the horse be bitted two or three hours each day.—*Albany Argus.*

From the New York Gazette of Jan. 25.

A large quantity of stolen goods, some of which have been missing for upwards of a twelve month, have been recently found in a grocery store in Catharine Lane, in this city. Several cart loads were taken to the police office, most of which have been claimed, and returned to the owners. Amongst these goods were 500 dollars worth of silks, female apparel, linen, stockings, hats, coats, &c. The man, at whose house this discovery was made, is reputed to be worth 20,000 dollars.

An article from Stockholm, referring to two chests of papers, left by GUSTAVUS III. with orders that they should not be opened till fifty years after his death, states, that in consequence of a supposition that the clients might be changed for others, they were looked into, when it was found that the papers of the deceased King consisted of a secret history of his reign. The two chests were again closed and sealed.

MR. COBBETT.

We stated last week that this *gentleman* embarked a short time since for England, from New York,—but have since learnt we were incorrect in thus announcing his departure. Mr Cobbett engaged and paid for a passage nearly a month ago, and made every preparation for embarking; but just as the vessel was about to sail, the owner of the ship, a Mr. W ——, a Quaker, met Cobbett on board, and thus accosted him: "Friend Cobbett, thou canst not sail in this vessel, nor in any ship of mine." "Why not?" replied Mr. C. with surprise. "Thou hast too much to do with political matters, friend Cobbett, for the cabin of my ship," was the Quaker's answer. "But I have paid for my passage, and have made arrangements to be in England early in Nov. and the disappointment will be great if I am unable to proceed." "Verily, friend Cobbett, that I cannot help; thy purse cannot mend thy politics, and thy money must perish with thee, ere thou depart in my vessel," was the only consolation for the disappointment that Mr. C. could obtain. The fact was, that several Englishmen had taken passage in the same vessel, and on being informed that Cobbett was to be their fellow passenger, they appied *en masse* to the owner, and informed that they must, and should immediately leave the vessel, if Cobbett was permitted to proceed with them. The result was, that Cobbett very coolly took back his passage money, relanded his baggage, and patiently waited for a passage in some vessel, whose owner was not a Quaker, or whose cabin was not filled with the rosy faced subjects of John Bull.—*Phil. paper.*

A late meeting of the Gloucestershire Missionary Society, in England, was addressed by the Rev. W. Thorpe, who in the midst of his speech opened an immense clasp knife, which occasioned an extraordinary emotion amongst his auditors. 'Be not alarmed-" said he "it it not a tomahawk-but a *pruning hook*" —It had been brought over by a relation of his, who had visited the Cape, and been amongst several of the Missionary stations, where he found the most glorious evidences of the force of Christianity, and of the success of zeal and perseverance of the Missionaries. The knife had been shewn to the manufacturers of Sheffield, who all declared that Sheffield never had, and never could produce a superior article, and yet it was the work of converted Hottentots! He next produced a frill, the work of female converts, which had excited the admiration of several ladies to whom it had been shown; Lord Somerset's family had ordered entire dresses of the same manufacture. My relation, said he, "has also spoken much of the sweetness of the voices of the Hottentots, particularly in religious exercises, and has assured me that, compared with them, the music of the best English choirs he ever heard was mere discordance."—After some remarks on Christian benevolence, he said —"I own, where the feast of benevolence is held, I like to be a guest—were it only to pick up the crumbs that fall from the table. As this is a selfishness which I trust may never be suffered to abate! In vulgar arithmetic if you subtract *two* from *seven* then *five* remain; but in the arithmetic of Christian benevolence, if you substract *two* from *seven, thirty five remain*—because we are told, that all heavenly rewards are seven fold—and therefore *seven time five is thirty five.*

Immense Longevity.—Died, in Charleston, 9th instant, MRS. STARR BARRETT, after having fully completed *one hundred and twenty years* of an active and various life. This venerable lady was born in the year 1699 of the Christian Æra, about a year before the death of Charles 2d, king of Spain—to which country her family had emigrated at an early period of her life. She was born in one of the Barbary States; which, could not be ascertained by the writer, but it is supposed, under the Empire of Morocco—Peter I. was then Czar of Muscovy—a title now enlarged to that of Emperor of all the Russias. Frederick Augustus was King of Poland. Charles XII, was King of Swedeu. Frederick IV. (son to Christian V.) was king of Denmark. William III. King of England. Peter IV King of Portugal and Louis XIV King of France.

Mrs. Barrett possessed a constitution truly Arabian—she was seldom or never sick, and rather withered away like some majestic tree which gradually loses its moisture, but which the tempest has always spared. A variety of circumstances formed her a great traveller, and she had visited, with no unobservant eye, the four quarters of the globe. She spoke English, Spanish, Italian and French, with great fluency; was perfectly acquainted with the mixed Morisco or Frank, as it is spoken by the traders along the southern shores of the Mediterranean; was mistress of the Hebrew, and wrote, spoke, and translated the pure Arabic, with ease and elegance. Her memory was very tenacious of impressions made in early youth—but for the last half century she was apt to forget occurrences from one day to another.—She recollected the public joy in Spain upon the important discovery of the Philippine Islands, by the Spanish navigators—as well as the battle of Almonza, which was fought on the frontiers of the Kingdom of Valencia, when the army of Philip Vth, King of Spain, obtained a complete victory over the Imperialists under the Arch Duke Charles. Both these events occurred in the year 1707, when the subject of this notice was only eight years of age.—She was near the scene of action when Gibraltar was besieged by the Spaniards, in 1727. Mrs Barrett was of an easy and cheerful disposition, even after her blindness, which continued the last thirty years of her life. Latterly, extreme debility had reduced her to second infancy. She ate every thing within the pale of the Hebrew rule (being a Jewess, and strict in her religious duties;) drank and slept well, and was remarkably cleanly, and particular about her person. After dwelling thirty or forty years in London, she came to this country in 1780, then in the 80th year of her age, and lived in this city for the last forty years. Her mortal sickness did not last a fortnight; when having completed a truly patriarchal age, she was gathered to her fathers, leaving behind her half a dozen generations, to the fifth and sixth removal. She died esteemed by all who knew her; & greatly beloved by her family for her amiable qualities and fervent piety. They were accustomed to look upon her with feelings approaching to religious veneration; nor could the reflecting mind regard her person or face, for a moment, without a sentiment that would thrill the heart and make the countenance turn pale. Her great age had beheld the sons and daughters of men, fall before her like the leaves in autumn; and yet that life, extended as it was to the utmost span, must have appeared to its possessor but a troubled dream, from which she was at length awakened by the hand of death.—*Charleston Pat.*

MR. GRAY.—

Having read in the Courant of 2d Feb. an article under the head of "*British Monopoly,*" which is stated to be the substance of a letter received from Manchester (by whom or where no one can tell) and published in the Journal at Providence, allow me to endeavour to show that the whole statement is grossly false, and fabricated merely to answer the views of some of our neighbouring hot headed patriots, who are endeavouring to exclude by legislative measures the future introduction of British manufactured goods into their boasted Land of Liberty. In order more completely to expose the falsehood of the statement, and prove the ignorant stupidity of its manufacturer, it will be necessary to dissect it, and in the first place as to the stated place of meeting, the Crown and Anchor Inn (Tavern the writer meant) it is well known that both for political and commercial reasons Sir Robert Peel would not have called a meeting there: political, because he is avowedly of that party which never assembles at "the whig head quarters:" commercial, because every one knows there is not a Manchester warehouseman who lives within a mile of that tavern. With great regard to his "*professed object*" and "*zeal in petition,*" admitting that his intentions did not correspond with his professions; Sir Robert is not that shallow mortal to let the public know it; but his character is to him of more consequence than all the "*Iron, Cotton, & Woolen Manufacturers of the United States.*" Can any one be so absurd as for a moment to suppose that the British Government would advance Exchequer Bills to the amount of £300,000 on bare security of a few private individuals, who *professedly* could not pay off the loan under five years—no; but this is only another scene which is required to carry on the Farce. As to the sending out Agents to dispose of goods in the States, which are to be *professedly* the manufacture of that country, it is almost puerile to attempt its refutation. Let the Americans take their money to England & send out what they purchase, but no more sending out by the manufacturers—a burnt child dreads the fire.

More might be said to convince the world of the cheat intended to be put upon it by the article in question, but it must be clearly perceived that the writer thereof is sufficiently unmasked to shew the purity both of his *intention* and *profession.*—*Mont. Herald.*

CAUTION.

WHEREAS some persons have been trespassing on the undermentioned lands belonging to the Compte de Puissaye, viz:—Lots No. 52, 53, 54 and ½ of 58 on the West side of Yonge Street—and Lot No. 52, on the East side of Yonge Street; also Lot No. 5 in the front street of the Town of York:

This is to give notice that every person in future trespassing on the said property, will be prosecuted with the utmost severity of the Law.

WM. KENT, *Agent.*

York, 11th Feb. 1820. 1wl.

WHEREAS the Subscriber did, on or about the month of September, in the year 1804, execute and give unto a Mr. Peter Miller, a Bond for a certain piece or parcel of Land, being three acres, on the front of Lot number seven, situate in the 8th Concession of the Township of Markham, in the Home District:—Notice is hereby given, that unless the Conditions of the said Bond are fulfilled and completed by the said Peter Miller, or his assigns, within twelve months from this date, the same will be considered as null and void, and the Land revert to the use of the Subscriber.

JOHN BUTTON.

York, 12th February 1820. 3w7

Millinery, Fancy Dress, AND CORSET MAKING.

MRS. TURQUAND & M. CAREY, lately arrived in this place and individually acquainted with the above business, in all its branches, respectfully solicit the patronage of the Ladies of York & its vicinity, who may depend upon their orders being punctually executed on moderate terms, and in a superior manner.—Applications to be made at the House occupied by Messrs. Goale & Fitz-Gibbon.

York, 8th Feb. 1820. 3w6.

NOTICE,

THOSE who have in their care, Subscription Papers for the ORIGINAL POEMS OF ERSKUS, are requested to forward them immediately to the Post Master at Port Talbot.

The Editors of Upper Canadian Newspapers, will confer a favor by inserting the above, once, in their respective Papers.

January 10th, 1820.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the Co-partnership between ERASMUS FOWKE and CORNELIUS WEBSTER, under the firm of Fowke Webster & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to the said Cornelius Webster, and all persons having any demands against the said Erasmus Fowke or against the said firm of Fowke Webster & Co. are also requested to produce the same to the said C. Webster for payment.

ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER.

Port Hope, 28th Jan 1820. tf-6.

STENOGRAPHY.

WANTED, a person capable of taking minutes of the Debates in the Provincial Parliament, during the ensuing Session—The terms to be made known to the Editor of this Gazette, or to John Macauley, Esq. Kingston.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Sreet, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 } Whitchurch.
4th Concession.

Notice to Builders.

PROPOSALS for building, by Contract, a BRICK HOSPITAL in the Town of York, will be received at the Post Office, by William Allan, Esq. where a Plan, Elevation, and particular description of the intended Building, may be seen, and any information respecting it obtained.

Proposals to be given in within one month from this date.

York, 24th November, 1819. 48

Miniature Painting.

CORRECT Likenesses taken in Miniature, by W. BROWN. Price from three to eight Dollars.

Mr. B. respectfully informs the Inhabitants of York that he has engaged a convenient room for the reception of Sitters. at Mr. Bigelow's, late Mr. Richard Smiths, King Street, and trust to be favored with their patronage.

FIRE WOOD.

WANTED, for the use of the Steam Boat Frontenac, Two Hundred Cords of best dry, hard Wood; to be delivered on the end of the wharf, occasionally during the season, as may be required. The lowest offer, with security, will be accepted, by

W. ALLAN.

York, 8th Jan. 1820. 2tf

HOUSE TO LET.

A convenient new two story House to let, situated near the dwelling of the Subscriber in the Town of York.

T. COOPER.

York, 27th Jan. 1820. 4tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exc'rs in
JAMES HAMILTON, } Trust.

Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 45—tf.

PERSONS indebted to the above estate, are reminded that indulgence must have its limit, and therefore would be desirable in order to avoid unnecessary trouble and expence, that they should come immediately forward and make arrangement for the settlement of their respective accounts.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the current prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

Land for Sale.

SEVERAL Lots on Dundas Street, in the Township of Etobicoke. Also a quantity of

LUMBER

of the following description,

100,000 of inch boards at 3s. 9d. per 100.

25,000 of 1¼ inch flooring, at 6s. 3d. per 100.

20,000 of weather boarding, at 3s. 1½ per 100.

For particulars, enquire at this Office.

AT a Meeting of the Upper Canada Agricultural Society, held this day, the following Premiums to be given at the next Cattle Show, were proposed and adopted, viz:

		Guineas.
Stud Horse.	Best	Five.
	Second	Three.
	Third	Two.
Bull.	Best	Four.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Cow.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Boar.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Ram.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.

The Shew to take place and the Prizes awarded and distributed on Wednesday the 17th day of May 1820, at the Market House in the Town of York.

No person to be allowed to produce any animal for a Premium, unless he shall, before ten o'clock of the day of the exhibition, give to the Secretary of the Society a notification of his intention, and pay at the same time five shillings for the use of the Society.

(By Order) R. C. HORNE.

York, 13th Dec. 1819. Sec'y.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

	Acres.
LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York, and No. 6, South side Hospital-street, Town of York, House Dis.	201
Do. No. 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore District,	2000
Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con. Aldborough, Middlesex, London District,	1000
Do. No. 3, in the 3d Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con. triangular Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot Gin, Con. C, Mercie, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District,	800
Do. No. 23, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District,	400
Total,	4401

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, sen. Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

A. C. MONT GOMERIE.

York, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 1st Feb. 1819. tf—5.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	DOLLARS AT 5s. FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.
Beef,	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	6
Mutton,	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Veal,	——	0	0	5	0	0	6
Pork,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Fowls.	pair	0	2	0	0	2	3
Turkeys,	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
Geese,	——	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	9
Butter,	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs,	doz.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wheat,	bush	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes,	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
Oats,	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Turnips,	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	3
Flour,	cwt.	0	10	0	0	18	9
Do.	bar.	1	0	0	1	5	0
Tallow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lard,	——	0	0	10	0	1	0
Hay,	ton.	3	0	0	3	10	0
Wood,	cord	0	11	3	0	12	6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE

Four Dollars per annum; when sent by Post, Four Dollars and a Half. The Subscriptions to be paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers receiving their Papers by Post, to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their subscription: Country Subscribers, who send to the office for their Papers, who discontinue their subscription, are requested to send notice to that effect, and pay up all arrears, otherwise they will still be considered as Subscribers and charged accordingly.—The Editor is obliged to insist upon this condition, several Subscribers neglecting, frequently for many months, to send for their Papers, which accumulate to an inconvenient degree, and become, if not paid for, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette:

	first ins.	each sub't
6 lines and under,	2s 6d	7 1-2d
14 lines and under,	5s	1s 3d

Above 14 lines, four pence per line the first insertion, and one penny per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden in writing sent to the Office (or mentioned to the Editor personally) and charged accordingly.—When directed to be put in larger type than ordinary, they will be charged according to the number of lines the usual sized letter would occupy in the same space.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*Near-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	*Niagara.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Queenston*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Sandwich*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Amherstburgh*
I. Wilson, Esq.	

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

Upper Canada Gazette.

Vol. IV. YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1820. No. 9.

Executive Council Office, York, 15 Dec. 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, to Thomas Curtis, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number seven in the front or first Concession of the Township of Mersea, more properly described by calling it the North part of Lot number seven in the first Concession and broken Lot number seven in front thereof on Lake Erie, containing together about two hundred Acres, within twelve months from this date, or the Lots will be thrown open to other Applicants.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office, York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to John Levy Jacobs or his representative, to make good any pretension he may have to Lot number one hundred and forty five in the Town of Niagara, within six months from this date, otherwise it will be thrown open and granted to another applicant.

JOHN SMALL
Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office, York, 15th Nov. 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN SCOUTE, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to the west half of lot number six, in the sixth concession of the Township of Ernest Town, within six months from this date, otherwise the same will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Mississaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Executive Council Office, York, 17th Nov. 1819.

WHEREAS the present Lease of the FERRY from the Town of Kingston to Point Frederic, will expire on the 24th day of June next,

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, That Sealed Proposals for a New Lease, to be given to the highest bidder, will be received at this Office until the 10th of June, 1820.

JOHN SMALL,
C'k. Ex. C'l.

Executive Council Office, York, 14th Dec. 1819.

WHEREAS, it is desirable to alleviate the situation of the poorer classes of settlers, by an exemption from any charge on the Patent Deed, and also to remove all obstacles from the more free accommodation of others with larger grants, than have been usually made: His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, has been pleased to order that the first mentioned class of settlers may receive a gratuitous Grant of Fifty Acres, under exclusion, be it understood, from any further Grant from the Crown, but with liberty to Lease the Reserves.

To meet the above Gratuity, and increased burthens attending the purchase and distribution of Lands &c. It is ordered that the scale of demands on the Grant of One Hundred Acres & upwards, shall be regulated according to the annexed Table, to take effect from the 1st January 1820.

It is further ordered that the restriction from sale for three years be abolished, and that Deeds may issue on proper certificates of the performance of Settling Duties being produced. The Grantee will be required to clear one half of the Road in front of each Lot, and the depth of two and one half Chains from the Road the whole length of every Lot, and erect a Dwelling House.

TABLE.

Upon all Grants of Land issuing under orders in Council, bearing date subsequent to the 1st January 1820, the following sums will be paid by the Patentee:

	£. Sterling
On Grants of 50 Acres,	8 : :
On Grants of 100 Acres,	12 : :
On Grants of 200 Acres,	20 : :
On Grants of 300 Acres,	60 : :
On Grants of 400 Acres,	75 : :
On Grants of 500 Acres,	125 : :
On Grants of 600 Acres,	150 : :
On Grants of 700 Acres,	175 : :
On Grants of 800 Acres,	200 : :
On Grants of 900 Acres,	225 : :
On Grants of 1000 Acres,	250 : :
On Grants of 1100 Acres,	275 : :
On Grants of 1200 Acres,	300 : :

In three equal Instalments—The first on receipt of the Location Ticket. The second on Certificate filed of Settlement. The third on receipt of the Fiat for the Patent.

No Petition can be entertained unless accompanied by a written character or a satisfactory reason shewn for such not being produced.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Executive Council Office, York, 19th January, 1820.

IT having been suggested to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that a general permission to Locate on the Waste Lands of the Crown, would be more acceptable to the Militia, than setting apart for that purpose a particular Tract in each District, as heretofore intended; NOTICE is hereby given, that the Militia who served during the late War with the United States of America, in the Flank Companies, in the Provincial Artillery, in the Incorporated Regiment, in the Corps of Artillery Drivers, in the Provincial Dragoons, in the Marine and General Staff of the Militia, will, upon due Certificate of their respective Service from the Adjutant General, receive Tickets of Location from the Surveyor General, for the portion of Land ordered by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and, on due proof of having performed the Settlement Duty, will receive Patent Grants.

N. B. By express Command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Patents will be gratuitous, but the Settlement Duty in no case dispensed with.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,

JOHN SMALL.
8w7. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Adjutant General's Office, York, 21st Jan. 1820.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The attention of Officers commanding Regiments of Militia, is called to the Order in Council of the 18th instant herewith inclosed, declaring the gracious intention of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, of making grants of land to the Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the different Corps therein recited.

All Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Militia, &c. comprehended in the description contained in the Order in Council above referred to, will be required to submit their claims for His Royal Highness's bounty, to the Adjutant General, who, on being satisfied of their correctness, will give to each party concerned a certificate thereof, which will be an authority to the Surveyor General to locate him.

The applications of Officers on the General Staff of the Militia, should be accompanied by a copy of the General Order notifying their appointment, as should also those of the Field Officers of the Incorporated Battalions.

The applications of Captains and Regimental Staff Officers, should be supported by certificates agreeably to the form A. These of Officers of Companies, non-commissioned Officers, Drummers & Privates, by certificates according to the form B.

In order to prevent confusion, or disappointment to the claimants, the applications from officers on the General Staff and Incorporated Battalion, should be presented at the Office of the Adjt. General, between the 25th February and the 24th of May inclusive, those from the Flank Companies between the 25th May and the 24th of September, and from the Militia and remaining corps, between the 25th September and 24th December 1820.

All applications which are not received in time to be taken into consideration with those of the classes they respectively belong to, will be taken up after the last named day.

CERTIFICATE A.

I do hereby certify that
commanded a Flank Company of the
Regiment of Militia employed on actual service between the
and the (or acted as Adjutant, Quarter Master, Paymaster, Surgeon, &c. as the case may be.)
Witness my hand, this day of
18
Colonel
or senior surviving officer.

CERTIFICATE B.

I do hereby certify that
finally served as in the
company of the Regiment of
(as the case may be) then commanded by
between the
and the 18
Witness my hand, this day
of 18
Captain
or senior surviving officer
of the company.

I certify the above to be correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief,
Witness my hand, this day
of 18
Colonel
or senior surviving officer
of the Regiment of

*** All applications must be made on or before the 24th February 1821.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.
N. COFFIN, *Colonel,*
Adjt. Gen. Militia,
Upper Canada.

8w7.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Thomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allan, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thom, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 31, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAM'L RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, York, 1st July, 1819.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

CANADA,

The last Part of

ENGLAND;

Being an attempt to shew the vast agricultural, commercial, and political importance of the magnificent countries bearing the general name of

CANADA.

By CHARLES ROTHERGILL, Esq.

The object of this little work is principally to point out the superior advantages held forth by this country to all classes of emigrants, (from whencesoever they may come,) from the poor man to the capitalist; and, to afford that kind of information which is known to be so much wanted in Europe, and, especially in *Great Britain:* to which the possession and improvement of these Provinces is *of the last importance.*

As the work will be published in London, the Author wishes to ascertain, as nearly as possible, what number of copies will be wanted in this country, in order that the necessary instructions may be sent to the Publisher; he has, therefore, appointed the undermentioned Gentlemen, his Agents, to receive the names and address of those who may wish for copies, in all parts of the two Provinces, and it is requested that such as may be desirous of subscribing will be kind enough to signify the same, as early as possible:

AGENTS.

At Quebec, J. Neilson, Esq.; Three-Rivers, Edw. Sills, Esq.; William Henry, Geo. Graves, Esq.; Montreal, Messrs. Nickless and M'Donell; Hull, P. Wright & Sons; Cornwall, Geo. Jarvis, Esq.; Prescott, Alpheus Jones, Esq.; Brockville, Henry Jones, Esq; Perth, D. Buchanan, Esq.; Kingston, John Macaulay, Esq. and H. C. Thompson, Esq.; Bath, Jas. Rankin, Esq.; Belleville, S. McNabb, Esq.; Cobourg, J. G. Bethune, Esq.; Port Hope, M. F. Whitehead, Esq.; York, R. C. Horne, Esq. and Messrs. Geale and Fitz Gibbon; Newmarket, P. Rawlinson, Esq.; Dundas, R. Cockrell, West Flamboro', T. G. Simons, Esq.; Ancaster, M. Crooks, Esq.; Niagara, John Crooks, Esq.; Queenston, T. M'Cormick, Esq.; Fort Erie, ——Stanton, Esq.; Port Talbot, A. H. Burwell, Esq.; Amherstburg, John Hall, Esq.; Sandwich, Wm. Hands, Esq.

*** It is not expected that the price of the Book will exceed 10s.—An advance of 2s. 6d Halifax Cy. will be required from each Subscriber at the time of putting down his name and address, in order that the Subscription may be considered certain.

NOTICE.

A Petition will be presented to the Legislature at the approaching Session, for an Act to authorise and provide for the building of a Gaol and Court House in the Home District, and to amend the Police Law of the Town of York.

York, Feb. 2d. 1820. tf.5.
York 6th Nov. 1819.

AT a meeting of the Loyal and Patriotic Society held this day it was

Resolved 1st.—That of the remaining funds of the Loyal and Patriotic Society, £2000 be appropriated to the erection of a Hospital at York, in the Home District, and two several sums of £1000 each to such other two or more Districts of this Province, as shall within a year raise the largest sum in aid of such appropriation for the erection of two other Hospitals.

2d.—That the Directors of the hospitals thus erected, shall at all times be prepared to answer the orders of the Treasurer of the Loyal and Patriotic Society, to the amount of the interest annually of thousand Pounds given them.

York, 26th Jan. 1820.

A general meeting of all the Directors of the Loyal and Patriotic Society throughout the Province, is requested on the 22d day of Feb. next, for the purpose of a final adjustment of the accounts, and the consideration of other matters to be brought before the Society

(By order) JOHN STRACHAN.
Treasurer.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscribers either by Note or Book Account are hereby requested to come forward and settle the same by the first day of March next ensuing.

All Accounts remaining unsettled after that date, will positively be put into the hands of an Attorney for Collection, as the Partnership expires at that time.

YOUNG, MONRO, & Co.
York, 26th Jan. 1819. 6w4

LE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

	Acres.
No. 35, in the 2d Concession, Vaughan, Co. of York, South side Hospital-wn of York, Home Dis.	201
22, 33, 25, 26, 27, 29, 1, in the 4th Con. and 24, in the 5th Con. Co. of Hamilton, Gore	2000
7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. and No. 14 and 15, in n. Aldborough, Middle-on District,	1000
3 in the 3d Con. triangle, E, 1st Con. triangular 13, and West half 14, nd triangular Lot Gin, ercis, No. 2, 4th Street, irgh, Co. of Essex, District,	800
23, 1st Con. and 24, Raleigh, Co. of Kent, District,	400
Total,	4401

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A. C. MONT GOMERIE.
29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

Land for Sale.

Hundred Acres in the wnship of Whitchurch, ng of Lots No. 13 and 14 6th concession, and No. e seventh concession, to together or separate. easy terms of payment given. For particulars, at this Office. 1st Feb. 1819. tf—5.

E OF PROVISIONS, &c.

ork Market during the last week.

		DOLLARS AT 5s.					
		FROM			TO		
PER.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
lb.		0	0	4	0	0	6
		0	0	5	0	0	6
		0	0	5	0	0	6
		0	0	5	0	0	7
pair		0	2	0	0	2	3
each		0	0	0	0	7	6
		0	0	0	0	0	0
lb.		0	0	0	0	0	9
		0	1	0	0	1	3
doz.		0	0	0	0	0	0
bush		0	0	0	0	3	9
		0	0	0	0	3	9
		0	2	0	0	2	6
		0	0	0	0	2	0
		0	0	0	0	1	3
bund		0	0	0	0	0	3
cwt.		0	10	0	0	18	9
bar.		1	0	0	1	5	0
lb.		0	0	0	0	1	0
		0	0	10	0	1	0
ton.		3	0	0	3	10	0
cord		0	11	3	0	12	6

RMS OF THIS GAZETTE

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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	first ins.	each sub't
and under,	2s6d	7 1-2d
s and under,	5s	1s 3d

14 lines, four pence per line the first s, and one penny per line for each subsertion. Advertisements sent without directions, inserted until forbidden in sent to the Office (or mentioned to the personally) and charged accordingly.— serted to be put in larger type than ordthey will be charged according to the of lines the usual sized letter would ocche same space.

AGENTS.

Gap, Esq.	Glengary.
ood, Esq.	Cornwall.
on, Esq.	Perth.
s, Esq.	Brockville.
nday, Esq.	Kingston.
bb, Esq.	Belleville.
Rogers,	Newcastle.
thune, Esq.	Hamilton.
ergill, Esq.	Toronto.
ks, Esq.	Niagara.
Cormick, Esq.	Queenston
s, Esq.	Long-Point.
well, Esq.	Port Talbot.
bs, Esq.	Sandwich.
on, Esq.	Amherstburgh

TED AND PUBLISHED FOR R. C. HORNE, YORK.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Mysterious Affair.—We copy the following mysterious affair from the Leeds Mercury.

During the present week a strong sensation has been occasioned in this town, by the discovery of a human being, who had been incarcerated in chains in the house of his parents for upwards of fifteen years. On Wednesday in the last week, the mother of this unfortunate young man, whose name is Benjamin Surr, applied to the Committee of the Leed's workhouse, stating, that she was in want of relief for her son, who was not of sound mind.

The Committee, on investigating the case, found that the family belonged to another township, Seacroft, we believe, and referred her to the overseers of that place. On the following day, the old woman had a fatal accident, while walking in the street, she came upon a piece of ice, and falling backward fractured her scull so dreadfully, that after languishing till Friday, she expired. One of the neighbours, moved by her situation, went into the house, the door of which was usually locked, and after rendering the last offices to her remains, walked into the cellar to wash her hands.—While in that situation, she heard a moan as from a human voice, and on examination she found that it proceeded from an object so neglected and destitute, that it was difficult to say whether he was of the human or the brute species. This discovery was communicated to the neighbours, and a considerable number of persons assembled round the house, which is situated at the Black Bank, but John Surr, the father of the family, had locked the door and refused to admit any of them.

The overseers and constables were then sent for, and promptly attended the summons, but the old man, probably from an apprehension of the fury of the populace, refusing still to open the door, they were obliged to force their way into the house. On obtaining admission, they proceeded into the cellar, and here they found the unfortunate man squatted under the cellar steps, chained by the leg to the wall and in so loathsome a state that it was evident he had not been washed for years—"Sharp misery had worn him to the bone;" a few sacks and a little straw served him for a bed; his appearance was that of a spectre; and his bones had in several places penetrated through his skin, which was much excoriated. As a first step, the parish officers ordered him to be taken to the work house, and on viewing a comfortable bed which had been prepared for him, he exclaimed, "what! is this for me? God bless you! You will go to Heaven for this!" and other expression of a similar import.—Sometimes he converses freely, but frequently incoherently. There is, moreover, a vacuity in his look which shows want of mind. He appears, however, to be perfectly inoffensive and tractable, and it is evident that he knows and feels the difference between his present and his late situation. When the young man, who seem to be about thirty years of age, was taken to the workhouse, his father was taken to the prison, and underwent a private examination before the magistrates at the court house. The reason, we understand, that was assigned by the old man for keeping his unfortunate son in the situation in which he was found, was, that he was deranged in his intellect, and required restraint. It also appeared, that the prisoner had always maintained a good character; and though it is impossible to justify his conduct towards his son, the nature of his offence was not judged to be cognizable by the law; it was therefore determined that he should be discharged, and as soon as the indignant populace had dispersed, he was set at liberty. Surr's family, which have seen better days, but has fallen into decay, consists of another son and four daughters, who were all residing with him at the time this melancholy discovery was made.

Great alarm prevails in the manufacturing towns in Yorkshire, at the frequency of *canine madness*.

A rara Avis.—A quiet little woman lately died at Chacewater, aged 21, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Ralph; her height was only two feet ten inches; she was not at all deformed, but rather well proportioned; she was never known to laugh or cry, or utter any sound whatever, though it was evident she both saw and heard; her weight never exceeded twenty pounds.

An order was received at Sheerness last week, by the Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance, for all the guns mounted on the fortifications round the town, which are 18 and 32 pounders, and others that lie outside the garrison wall, dismounted, to be taken into garrison.

We are informed that all the woollen manufactories in Keswick are now in full activity, large orders having been received.

The number of regular and volunteer troops, infantry and cavalry, in Glasgow and its neighbourhood, at present, amounts, we understand, to about 5000.

The powder belonging to the dealers in Edinburgh, which was deposited in the various magazines in the vicinity, has been this week removed under an escort to the Castle.

The Prince Regent has presented the Persian Ambassador with a very costly dressing case, containing numerous necessaries in gold and silver, with an appropriate inscription on the lid, of his friendship towards his Excellency.

A man employed in the prevention of smuggling on the coast of Sussex, owing to the darkness of the night, on Tuesday last, fell over the Cliff a short distance from Rottindean, a depth of one hundred and nine feet! and strange to relate, without receiving any injury, and was enabled to walk home to the above village.

A novel mode of disposing of an estate has been publicly announced in Suffolk. A house with garden and orchard, at Thornhon, near Thwaite, is to be raffled for by one hundred subscribers, at five pounds each. Should the number be completed, the winner is to pay twenty pounds, and the present proprietor ten pounds for the good of the company.

For three weeks past we have had a great deal of cold weather. Last night the frost set in with peculiar severity, the thermometer indicating in the vicinity of the town at 8 o'clock this morning 14° The ice on the river is now strong enough to carry a multitude who resort to it for skating and other amusements.

Glasgow paper.]

The heir of Gustavus, Ex-King of Sweden, and the nephew of the Emperor Alexander, is now in Edinburgh, where he is to reside for several months with a view to the furtherance of his education. During his *incognito*, his title is Count Itterburgh. He is a young man of 19 or 20, and of a manly and modest address.

George Smith, of Manchester, accompanied by twenty families, consisting altogether of 70 persons, is about to proceed by the ship Stentor, from this port to the Cape of Good Hope, under the protection of Government.

French Funds, Dec. 18.—Five per cents, 69f. 95c—bank stock, 1470f.

The daughter of his Royal Highness the Duke de Berri, was solemnly baptised on Thursday last. The king attended on the ceremony in person, accompanied by all the princes and princesses of the royal family. His majesty and the duchess d'Angouleme were the sponsors on the occasion.

An English paper states that it had been ascertained that the bones brought to England were not Tom Paine's but those of a poor negro!

The King of England's landed property in the City of Chester, has been sold for 27,516 pounds.

General Baron Von Mack, who was disgraced after the surrender of Ulm, has been restored by the Emperor to all his former honors and dignities.

A dreadful eruption of Mount Vesuvius commenced during a severe tempest on the 26th of November last.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Ten persons composing a 'Radical Committee,' at Bury; have been committed for a 'misdemeanor.'

Count Decazes is appointed French Ambassador at the Court of St James.

On Saturday last, a party of officers in Paisley were sent to execute a warrant for apprehending a person accused of seditious practices, and for searching his possessions for papers. When they had completed their search and proceeded to the street with their prisoner and papers, they were assailed by a mob, who knocked one of them down, and so severely hurt another with stones, which were unmercifully pelted upon them, that they were obliged to abandon their prisoner, and in the best way they could, effect their escape.—Yesterday, one of the Magistrates, with a party of officers, accompanied by some infantry and cavalry, proceeded to apprehend some of the rioters, when they were mobbed and assailed in the same manner. The same day, another party of officers, along with the Sheriff-Substitute, were grossly insulted in seizing some concealed arms in one of the most public streets of Paisley, and they found it not safe to carry them off, without the protection of the military, and a party was accordingly sent for to escort the officers with the arms so seized. On this duty the soldiers were hooted and insulted, and one of them severely struck by a stone from the mob, in presence of the Sheriff, and all this without any resistation.—*Glasgow Courier.*

We have been informed that some pikes were seized on Thursday night, at Paisley, in the shop of a smith. We understand that the cutler's name is Henderson, and he is in custody.—*Glasgow Courier.*

PRESTON, Dec. 18.

Apprehended Meeting.

Much alarm was excited in the minds of many individuals in this district at the beginning of the present week, through a vague kind of anticipation that the Reformers intended to hold simultaneous meetings or risings in the manufacturing parts of the country. In Manchester this feeling was so strong, that the public authorities were induced to fortify the New Bailey Prison, and the barracks near the New Cross were prepared with a defence of brick work. The Magistrates of the Hundred of Blackburn also issued warning notices to the inhabitants, to prepare themselves to protect their persons and property against any attempts which might be made upon them—on the morning of Saturday last, a number of papers, which appeared to be the heading of some old advertisements, were found posted on the walls of this town. They bore in large printed characters, the words "Preston Public Meeting," and on the margin, in writing, "Is fixed for Monday, Dec. 13." In the course of the day our active chief magistrate caused hand-bills to be circulated, requesting all persons to keep their children & domestics within doors, in case the meeting should take place, and to be in readiness to preserve the peace if any violence should be threatened.—The military now stationed in the town were on duty the whole night between Sunday and Monday, but we have the satisfaction to say, that not the slightest indication of disturbance has manifested itself in this neighborhood, nor, as far as we can learn, in any part of the manufacturing districts. A meeting was indeed, regularly announced to be held in Manchester, on Monday, but being discountenanced by Hunt's party, and seeing the formidable preparations of the magistracy, the promoters of it thought proper to abandon their design, and on the morning of the day appointed for the assemblage, issued notices, stating that the meeting was for the present postponed.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 21.

Yesterday, (Monday,) Nathan Broadhurst was sent off to Lancaster, on a charge of High Treason, committed at Burnley, on the 16th November, under the name of Walker, in company with John Knight.

Last week, a converted Jew was publicly baptised at Edinburgh.

On the 9th inst. the magnificent present of a superb service of china from the King of Prussia to the Duke of Wellington, arrived at Apsley House, the workmanship and paintings are matchless both inbeauty and costliness.

On the 2d inst. Mathew Robinson, sexton of Fostern, aged 67, was found dead in a grave he had commenced digging in perfect health.

On the 13th a meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor (Mr. Hunt in the Chair) for considering measures to promote *frugality, temperance*, and *sobriety*, (why not include *honesty*?) Mr. Corbet moved a set of resolution (which were carried) pledging the meeting to abstain from all excisesable articles, and he undertook to prepare a plan for the general instruction of the whole kingdom.

The two Indiamen recently lost off the Cape of Good Hope were insured at Lloyd's for £100,000.

Court of King's Bench, Friday Dec. 10.

A cause was tried, in which Mr. Macironi, an agent of the unfortunate Murat, was the plaintiff, against the publisher of the Quarterly Review, for an alleged libel it that work, imputing dishonorable conduct to that gentleman, in a transaction between Murat and the allies. Verdict for the defendant.

Another cause for libel was tried, in which a Mr. Wright was plaintiff, against the publisher of *Cobbett's Register* for a libel imputing to the plaintiff the crime of forging, and other disgraceful acts. Verdict for the plaintiff—Damages £500.

The Worcester Journal states that Captain Baine, the receiving officer of that district, has inspected 800 of the out pensioners who had been ordered by the British government to appear and enroll themselves. Those unfit for duty were dismissed. The others were marched to Plymouth. Six hundred of the out pensioners who had not appered in time to enroll themselves have been struck from the pension list.

The Radicals of Bolton, in Lancashire have burnt Hunt in effigy, on suspicion of his being a spy.

One of the corporals in the Coldstream regiment of guards, for improper conduct in opening letters which passed through his hands belonging to his comrades was drummed out of the regiment. A rope with a noose was placed round his neck, and he was led between two drummers, with the rest of the drummers beating the Rogues' March behind him. Having been dismissed, he instantly put Hunt's colors in his cap and gave three cheers, calling out, "Hunt for ever."

There has been a very awful wreck on the Kivors. A fine west Indiaman, very large and valuable, named Demerara, from Demerara to Liverpool struck on the night of the 16th, & almost immediately went to pieces. Twenty of her crew were buried in one grave on Saturday, not one saved that we know of.—*Dublin Gaz.*

From the United States:

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cincinnatiito his friend in Philadelphia, dated January 16th, 1820.

"'Tis with the deepest and most solitary regret, I find myself under the painful necessity of informing you of a very melancholy circumstance, which took place on Monday the 11th inst. at Lawrenceburgh, (Indiana,) between Messrs. Warner and Jones, on account of a young lady, with whom, it appears, they were very much in love!

"About nine months since, they both resided at Lawrenceburgh, and paid their addresses to a young lady of that place: Jones, one day, about six months back, meeting Warner asked him, if his intentions were sincere, in paying his addresses to Miss———? To which he replied, "they would be, where I wealthy, but, under present circumstances, they were not!" Shortly after which, he desisted entirely from going to see the young lady; and Jones, paid his respects very constanly for several months; but, latterly moved from Lawrenceburgh to Brookville, and entirely forsook her! Warner, finding that Jones no longer paid his respects to the girl, went again himself; and renewed his addresses, & finally agreed to *marry her!* Last Monday was the day appointed! Warner sent Jones a letter of invitation to the the wedding. Jones complied, made all haste and arrived on Tuesday. They were both seen together on Sunday, and appeared like brothers. But alas! what followed? My hand shakes while I write, and my whole system shivers, when I think of the cruel hypocrisy, which, under the mask of friendship and brotherly love, was concealed.

"On Monday, (the day on which the wedding was to have taken place,) Warner went into his office, with the intention of arranging his papers, followed by Jones, who, after locking the door, presented Warner two papers to sign; one of which was calling him a———d liar, and the other that he should promise not to marry, but give up all claims to his intended bride! Both of which papers he refused to sign. Jones then presented him a pistol (which he had concealed under his clothes) with these words: "defend yourself;" which he also refused, thinking that he only wanted to frighten him and make him sign the papers above alluded to. Whereupon, Jones cocked the fatal instrument of death, and discharged the contents directly into Warner's heart! The report was heard outside, and the door immediately forced open; where, alas! were found poor Warner, weltering in his blood, and Jones, with as unconcerned an air, as though nothing had happened, laughing over the lifeless victim of his jealousy! He was, I am happy to inform you, safely conveyed to prison, there to await his trial for so nefarious an act. He is a Deist!"

ZANESVILLE, (Ohio) Jan. 5.

At the court of common pleas, in Licking county, held last week in Newark, J. M'Lean and James Hughes were indicted for the murder of Rachel Konkapot, an Indian woman of the Stockbridge tribe. It will be recollected that part of this tribe emigrated, some time since, from their late residence in the state of New York, to Indiana. Rachel Konkapot, with some others, having become dissatisfied with their new abode, were returning to N. York, and while travelling last September from Newark to Mount Vernon, were wantonly fired upon. A rifle ball entered Rachel Konkapot's thigh, and broke the bone. She lingered until the 22d Dec. when she died at Mount Vernon. The deceased was married, and her husband in company. She was delivered of a female child a few hours after receiving the wound; the child is alive and in health. Rachel was 26 years old, possessed of a fine person, and an eye that beamed intelligence and spirit, even in the agonies of death. She was a Christian, and had with her a bible and some religious works. Taught by its precepts she prayed that God would forgive, as she had, those who were the cause of her death.

MR. PINKNEY'S SPEECH.

(The following articles pretty clearly prove, that "many men have many minds," respecting one and the same thing.) (*Centinel.*

Extract of a letter from Washington. January 22d, 1820.

"I yesterday attended the Senate, and heard Mr. Pinkney speak on the Missouri question. Such a burst of oratory I never before witnessed. The lofty, impressive and elegant arguments he adduced—his unbroken chain of reasoning, his flights of fancy, his metaphors and allusions, were all of that *ne plus ultra* standard, which we are taught to admire and reverence in the Orators of Ancient Rome at her proudest era.

At the moment of his speaking, the mind was so burried along by the rapid yet collected torrent of reasoning, imagery, pathos, and satire, that it had not a moment's time to pause on the various beauties, by which it was encompassed; nor was it until the scene had closed, and the untired orator reluctantly yielded to the lateness of the hour, that I could rally my spell-bound faculties and enquire into the seperate qualities, which created this fascination over my senses.

It is so far beyond the power of my pen to do justice to the high strain of eloquence and argument which the orator displayed, that I will not yield to the vanity of attempting it. None but the pencil of the most faithful stenographer can paint its original and splendid beauties. All that I will venture to do, is to express the more than admiration which overpowered me in listening, for three hours and a half, to a chain of the most clear, distinct, and logical reasoning, enlivened throughout by metaphorical allusions, and most chaste as well as sublime expressions of our language.

The clearness of his great conceptions was only equalled by that vigorous self possession, which, during the whole time he was speaking, did not leave him a moment at a loss for the most appropriate word which the subject demanded; nor cause the slightest hesitancy in all his discourse, which, if I am allowed the expression, flowed unresistingly and spontaneously, a rolling tide of eloquence.

"Never did I feel more enthusiasm for my country—never did I feel more pride in the name of an American, than while listening to the exhilirating and animating powers of this orator of a New-World.

"I thought of Pitt, Burke, Fox, and Sheridan, of Mirabeau and Maury, of a Patrick Henry, Ames, King, Randolph, Madison, Dexter, and Wirt, and I thought likewise of Demosthenes, of Cicero, and of the proudest days of Rome; but I felt convinced that the eloquence which once electrified Roman Senate, never had surpassed that which sounded in the lofty dome of the American Capitol.

"Mr. Pinkney divided his subject into three parts—the constitutionality of the question—the treaty of Louisiana cession, and thirdly the policy of the proposed restriction, but what he has yet expressed, was limited to the constitutional branch of the subject, reserving to himself until Monday next, the discussions of the other two points.

"If his conclusion shall correspond with the beauty and dignity of his exordium, I shall consider it the most finished piece of senatorial eloquence and intellectual strength ever exhibited, at least in our country; and I accord with an opinion of a venerable member of the Senate, a few minutes after Mr. Pinkney closed his discouse, "*I would rather have spoken that speech, than be Emperor of all the Russias?*" and deeply shall I regret, if for want of a Senatorial Reporter or Stenographer, it does not appear in print."

R.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

From a Member of Congress to a citizen of Boston, dated.

Washington, 24th January, 1820.

"Mr. Senator PINKNEY finished his mammoth Speech to day in favour of Slavery. He had commenced it and spoke about three hours on Friday last. I attended and stood quite near him for an hour and a quarter. The Senate Chamber was full—ladies, beaux, statesmen, legislators, all blended in one undistinguished mass—gaping with wonder at every word. And what prodigious exhibition of profound knowledge and resistless eloquence justified the mighty assemblage? An orator puffed up with vanity, with a disgusting visage and a disagreeable voice. Every sentence an alternate recurrence of vociferation and inaudible whisper. The former part of it your ears assailed most rudely the hoarse crash of thunder, suddenly subsiding at the close into murmurs scarcely articulated. The most common place arguments were paraded with an air of ranting defiance, as if the orator thought them quite *new, beautiful* and *unanswerable*. A coarse allusion, *for the benefit of the ladies*, to the harem of the Grand Signior, an exclamation calling on the name of the Supreme Being in a manner shocking even to the profane, without any *real* passion to excuse such an appeal. These are some of the outlines, and not the most exceptionable parts of the performance of this favorite of Maryland, so flattered and so spoiled.

"What must foreigners think of our talents or our taste, when they see our newspapers and our "stupid starers" proclaiming such a man as this, the prince and pattern of American orators! I blush for the Senate—I blush for Congress—I blush for the literary character of my country, when I reflect on the blind adulation which has been bestowed on this disgusting speech. Yet, in conversation, all except the slave holders, and even some of them, admit that the delivery of Mr. P. is abominable. This, however, is only *said* in private conversation, but no person is willing to make such an opinion public in a newspaper, while the parasite of the orator and whose cause he has defended, are forward to show their sycophancy in that way. The paper, which I send you is a fair specimen of various paragraphs which we met every day.

"Do not suppose that I am influenced on this occasion by differing from Mr. P. in opinion. On the same subject and on the same side, Mr. Chittenden, of Ky. spoke the last winter, and I at the time felt and often expressed a high gratification at the elegance and perspicuity of diction, strength of argument, and graceful delivery of his speech. Mr. P. was admitted to have fallen off to day even by his friends. I did not go to hear him, but can hardly conceive

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From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

OBSERVATIONS

On the cause of the Carbuncle affecting cattle, horses and sheep, commonly called the tongue distemper.

BY E. C. GENET.

Agriculture, geology and chemistry are at this moment the fashionable studies in the United States: and it is very pleasing to see how much the taste for those sciences has increased the number of their votaries among all classes of society. When the attention of the community is directed towards particular objects, it seldom fails of procuring a variety of remarks, which, if noticed, increase our stock of knowledge. I happened lately to find myself at a place of common resort for farmers from the western district, and setting with them around a comfortable stove, I was extremely entertained with their judicious views on several subjects, and particularly on the origin and progress of the epizootic disease which has lately become so fatal to cattle and horses in this state. I have questioned those worthy citizens closely, and the result of my enquiries is, that the disease has been essentially located to the place where the severe drowth experienced last fall had left to the people no other resource to water their stock, but the dregs of wells or ponds; that the first signs of the disease were visible on the tongues, or in the mouths of the animals affected, and could be compared to the prickle occasioned by the bite of insects; and that it extended from the spots first affected into the throat and the stomach, and was very soon followed by death.

It has been observed in Europe, that corrupt stagnant water was extremely deleterious, & had more than once been suspected of having created epizootical diseases; and I am led to conclude, from the comparison of the facts reported by the most celebrated veterinarians of Europe, that the putrid state of crude water, at certain periods, consumed by cattle and horses, may with propriety be considered as morbific.

But what are we to understand by the putridity of water? Is it due to a chemical or to an animalcular operation? Perhaps it is chargeable to both; but as the carbonic generally abounding in stagnant water does not appear to be very dangerous, I am inclined to think that the latter is the most active and efficient.

I have endeavored to prove, in several essays published in New York and in Albany, on the yellow fever, the agency of the salt water animalcule in the production and fatal termination of that dreadful contagion, and I find in the facts above stated, additional reason to believe, that the animalcule and insects who populate our ponds & wells of fresh water, concentrated by the reduction of the aqueous fluid occasioned by a drowth, feed in the blood and in the organs of the animals, who absorb them in the act of drinking, a support which nature refuses them in their usual element, and a place of deposit for their seed. All the observations made in both hemispheres, on the tongue carbuncle, concur to strengthen the opinion that it has uniformly prevailed during drowths, and that in its first stage it always affects the tongue or the mouth.

Mr. Tenant, professor and attending physician of the veterinary school of Lodeve, in France, describes that complaint as having at first the appearance of a small white blister, similar to the bite of a moscheto, assuming by degrees a red colour, and becoming in its termination black and gangrenous. That able physician recommends the preventive and curative remedies hereunto annexed, and advises above all things, the immediate use of the knife, and the amputation or scarification or burning of the spot affected as soon as it is discovered, the progress of the evil (or, as I explain it, the animalcular propagation) being so rapid, that the diseased animal dies very often in 24 hours, in an absolute state of gangrene.

There is no doubt, in my opinion, but that animalcules, worms and insects, are the great agents of nature to keep the chain of life and death in action, and without the powerful glance of Spallanzani, Bonnet, and Saussure, who have opened a new world to our eyes, our plain organs bear testimony of the existence in ponds, foul wells, and subterraneous repositories of water and filth, of numerous insects armed with the weapons and the poison of death, who, introduced into the system, become the most dangerous intestinal companions, and are more often than is generally conceded by the practitioners of physic, the true causes of many complaints attributed to other principles.

Preventive remedies.

Sequestration from all communication with suspected animals in the stables, and frequent currying, extreme cleanliness; bran and water acidulated with vinegar, for drink, food as usual; fumigation with vinegar in the stables; frequent scrapings of the tongue with vinegar, mixed with common salt and pepper, and a solution of assafœtida, to which, according to circumstances, may be added some sal ammoniac; Jugular bleeding

Curative remedies.

In the first stage of the disease, as soon as discovered, extirpation or scarification with the knife or scissors of the spot affected. The tumor extracted, swabbing five or six times a day, with the tincture of myrth or aloes, with half a pound of brandy mixed with camphire and sal amoniac, of each half an ounce; lotions of vinegar mixed with theriaca and some camphorated spirits, are also very proper, and it is indispensable to make the sick creature swallow some in the proportion of half a tumbler twice a day. To which add a drink composed of the root of angelica, pretensis major or large angelica of the meadows, boiled in strong vinegar, reduced to one third by boiling, to which two ounces of venetian theriaca may be added; the whole to be given in two doses, one in the morning, the other in the evening, being careful to cover well the diseased animal, during the operation of that last remedy, acting as a powerful sudorific.

United States Armory.—The Public Journal printed at Springfield, Mass. contains a particular description of the United States works at that town. It appears from the statement, that there are from 240 to 250 men employed at this armory, who manufacture about 45 muskets daily. The armory was established by an act of Congress, in 1794 and 1795. At the end of December, 1819, there had been completed 152,359 new muskets, 1202 carbines, and 46,414 muskets repaired. The expences for erection of buildings, &c is stated at $166,136.—The other expences, exclusive of stock and works on hand are 1,906,440 dollars. Total amount of expenditure from the commencement of the works 2,072,676 dollars.

FROM LOWER-CANADA.

From the Montreal Herald.

FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

On Tuesday February 1st, the Female Benevolent Society held their annual meeting in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, St. Gabriel-Street. It was honored that day by the presence of several distinguished Ladies who became members. The annexed report of the Secretary and account current of the Treasurer, were laid before the Society on that occasion. After which, the following Ladies were chosen to form the Board of Managers for the ensuing year:

Mrs. Blakely, Directress.
Mrs. Aird, Treasurer.
Mrs. H. W. Barrett, Secretary.

Mrs. I. W. Clarke, Miss A. Ermatinger, Mrs. Day, Miss M'Kay, Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Barrett, Miss F. Sayers, Mrs. Henshaw, Miss Bancroft, Mrs. Lauzon, Mrs. J. Jones, Mrs. Tey.

The Montreal Female Benevolent Society in Account Current with the Treasurer.

		Dr.
Feb. 1, 1820. To disbursements to this date by order of the Managers	£475	8 4½
To Balance in the Treasurer's hands this day,	72	13 5½
	£543	4 10

		Cr.	
Feb. 3, 1819.	By Balance in the Treasurer's hands, per account of this date	£30	6 4½
	By amount subscriptions from 81 members	101	5 0
Feb. 1 1820.	By amount donations received to this day	449	13 5½
		£548	4 10
Feb. 1, 1820.	By Balance in the Treasurer's hands this day	72	16 5½

(Errors excepted.) JANET AIRD, Treas.
Montreal, 1st Feb. 1820.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Ladies—In conducting the affairs of the Society for the last year, your Board of Managers have found the sphere of their duties and their usefulness greatly enlarged. As the Society has become known, the demand upon its resources and exertions have encreased; and the great influx of Emigrants the last season, many of them in circumstances the most deplorable, has called for unceasing personal assiduity from your Managers, while it almost drained your funds of their small treasures.

But a good Providence has always supplied us in such emergencies; and when we looked with dismay on our inadequate means of meeting the expences of the ensuing month, has sent some generous donor to our relief.

Thus the extended usefulness of the Society, and the honorable testimony borne to its character by the munificence and confidence of the public, have converted their toil into pleasure; and made even those exertions satisfactory which were bestowed on unworthy or ungrateful objects; for with the strictest personal scrutiny and attention, it is impossible but that we, who judge from outward appearance only, and cannot discern the heart, should sometimes be deceived. But your Managers are happy in the assurance, that these instances have been comparatively very few; and that the great majority of those whom your bounty has benefitted, were objects of deserved compassion, and some of them such, as according to all human probability, must have perished through want and disease, but for the oil and wine which your charity provided. For the last year your pensioners have averaged about two hundred and thirty souls per month; many of them remaining on the list from month to month; and some entirely supported the whole twelve.

All these have been cases of real distress; not one in a hundred, objects of casual charity. The widow, the orphan, the destitute parent, whose children were crying to him for bread, which he had not to give; the friendless stranger, a victim to disease, either in his own person or those dependent on him, describes them all. The relief administered has been in the most frugal manner possible. Rice, barley, bread, potatoes, and beef or heads, form the staples of our distribution. These are the cheapest sustenance that can be given. Tea, sugar, oatmeal, eggs and similar comforts are dispensed in sickness;—wine only when ordered by the physician. Bed-clothing and necessary apparel are also distributed as usual, and for the means of procuring these necessaries we are much indebted to private benefactions of such articles.

The current expenditures of the Society have been from 40 to £50 per month. This disbursement includes the support of the school; and the family at the house in the Recollet Suburb, which you last year authorised your managers to retake, and which has usually contained upwards of twenty individuals, chiefly orphan children & sick persons placed there for recovery, (such as could not gain admittance to the Hotel Dieu) and another little asylum, in which five widows and nineteen fatherless children, have been maintained since last September. One of these died last week after a lingering illness leaving six little orphans to the world.—During the last twelve months eight hundred and eighty nine recipients altogether have partaken of your bounty; more than double the number of the year preceeding, forty-seven of these have paid the debt of nature; and the blessing of those who were ready to perish rests on the Female Benevolent society.

The School, that most excellent branch of your charity, because it is subject to no deception, liable to no abuse, and productive not only of present, but future utility, continues to thrive under the judicious care of Miss Laughorn, who has instructed it from its commencement.

It contains at present about eighty children, the elder of whom are made to assist in instructing the younger. From the remoteness of its situation, these are seldom all collected together at this season, and this circumstance has also caused it to diminish since the summer, at which time it consisted of one hundred poor children, and employed two instructresses. Some judicious friends of the Society have recommended, that the plan of this School should be enlarged, and a room in a more centrical part of the town taken for its accommodation: that the poor who are often too engrossed by anxiety about their daily wants, to attend to the permanent good of their children, especially when it causes any additional inconveniences, as the sending them such a distance in unfavourable weather, without suitable food & clothing, often does, may have every inducement to secure to them the great advantages of constant and useful instruction.

At present the interrupted attendance of the pupils which these circumstances sometimes render unavoidable is a bar to their improvement; which notwithstanding has been great and manifest.

All these different channels through which your bounty has flowed, had nearly exhausted your treasury, when the soup establishment was set on foot by the benevolent Gentlemen of the city.

In conducting the Institution, the aid of your managers was requested and given with pleasure. The Soup is prepared to your house Recollet Suburb, under the inspections of Ladies, one or two of whom superintend each day in person, the distribution of the soup and bread to the poor protestants. This, and other judicious plans executed by the committee for the relief of the emigrants, not only reprieve our funds, but are most beneficial to the poor; being far beyond what was in our power to have done. But these supplies are only for the winter, & the poor always we have with us. Nor is the necessity of your aid at present superceded.—The quantity of bread allowed by the committee, is not sufficient to sustain a family without a small additional supply. Most of the families on our list of pensioners have some sick members; & though these obtain medicines and advice gratuitously from the Dispensary, yet they must have nourishment and comforts suited to their conditions; and these are often not only enhanced, but such as can only be administered by the watchful kindness of female sympathy. The late donations from the Subscribers to the Montreal Assembly, and the Gentlemen, Theatrical Amateurs, were therefore most acceptable and honourable to the Society.

It has been both honoured and prospered the past year, as an instrument of much comfort and success to the distressed; and your managers flatter themselves that the conduct of its affairs will so far meet your approbation, as to induce a cheerful acceptance of offices which may be left vacant by the resignation of any of the Board; and which though their duties may be sometimes found arduous, bring to the philanthropic heart their own reward.

H. W. BARRET, Sec'y. F. B. S.

FROM THE MONTREAL GAZETTE.

The following Extract of a letter from a Mother to her Son now in this city, dated Preston near Liverpool, 29th Nov. 1819, will show to what a height infidelity and blasphemy had then arisen.

To a feeling mind, it is truly painful to observe the facility with which Infidelity proceeds, in this and the adjacent towns.—To such an amazing height of audacity and guilt, have some of the men calling themselves reformers, arrived, that they have instituted clubs, or *associations*, where (in the evenings generally) *a number of them* repair for the express purpose of "setting at naught" the Blessed Redeemer! Cursing the name of God! and of maltreating that best of Books, the Holy Bible; and in the latter instance, such has been the ferocity of these infatuated men, that they have taken their Bibles to the Rendezvous of their Diabolical Orgies, and after exhibiting them with contempt, and pouring out invectives against the *Author*, have, (Oh shame to men!) furiously torn them, cast them on the ground & spurned them into the streets!—And not content with condemnation thus insured to *themselves*, they have also resorted to measures, implicating their innocent progeny;—they have established Schools, on these *principles*, and placed Teachers therein, who are studiously careful to instil into the minds of their young charge, the degrading sentiment that "there is no God!"

And (to the disgrace of my sex, I name it) there are similar associations of women, whose conduct is equally violent, and whose example, on the rising generation will have a far more destructive tendency.—In these clubs monies are deposited for the several purposes of procuring arms, obtaining a reform (a revolution) or redress of grievances, and for the support of those who may be engaged to revenge the Manchester massacre as they term it.—When these scenes will end God only knows, I wish they may speedily terminate.

Manchester is greatly distressed, Wigan and Liverpool are greatly agitated, as are all neighbouring towns. Parliament is now in session and the ministry seems to be very firm, and appear determined (if necessary) to adopt coercive measures for the suppression of at least civil discord."

The Weather.—The thaw, noticed in our last, continued, with the supervention of thick mist, till Thursday night, when it froze moderately. A very light snow fell yesterday, the atmosphere became clearer, and there are indications of returning cold. The weather, during the last ten days, has certainly been unusually soft, as if the whole force of the winter had been expended in the two preceeding months, and the occasional [illegible]s concentrated in the former space of time. Should this high temperature be the vanguard of spring, it is not without its parallel. In the year 1801 the River St. Lawrence broke up between the 10th and 12th of March—the roads were so free from snow that the caleche was the travelling carriage—and the whole of the spring wheat was, in the District of Montreal, sown in that month.—The same year, about 1,200,000 bushels of grain were exported from Lower Canada. If the former of these events happen this year, we hope it may be followed by the latter.—*Can. Cour.*

Upper Canada Gazette.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15 Dec. 1818.

IT is this day Ordered by His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, that the Representatives of John Thomas, original Locatee of Lot number twenty four, in the second Concession of Richmond, as reckoned on the Western Boubdary Line, Midland District, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be Rescinded.

J. SMALL.

Pt. Ex. Council.

YORK, MARCH 2, 1820.

To the free and Independent Electors of the Town of York.

GENTLEMEN,

A Report is in general circulation that our Parliament, in providing for the more equal Representation of the People, are about to bestow upon you the valuable privilege of sending a Member to the Commons House of Assembly. Should such a measure pass, you will necessarily be soon called to the first exercise of that privilege; and though others, I am told, have even been before me in declaring their intentions, I trust it can hardly be objected to me, that I have lost time in acquainting you with my determination to become a Candidate for the Honor of Representing you in Parliament.

It is usual on such occasions for the Candidate to say something of his principles and intentions, and perhaps also of his ability to be useful—but though young, I am too old in your acquaintance to make this necessary here. I have grown up with the Town of which you are the Inhabitants, and either in private acquaintance, or in the discharge of a public duty, I am known to very many, perhaps to all of you—I hope I possess your confidence and good opinion—I have endeavoured to deserve it.

Occupied in the discharge of an arduous situation, and engaged in a laborious profession, no private motives of interest or advancement prompt me to solicit this additional duty, honorable and important as it is, and conscious that my character & conduct give me a fair claim to this mark of your confidence, disappointment in attaining it would occasion no further mortification than as it would give me fewer opportunities of proving with how much sincerity

I am
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient
Humble servant,
JOHN BEVERLY ROBINSON.

York, Feb. 29th 1820.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Town of York.

GENTLEMEN,

In consequence of a Bill being in progress before the present Session of the Legislature, for extending to the Inhabitants of this flourishing Town, the invaluable privilege of sending to the Commons House of Assembly, a Representative of their own free choice, I am induced, at the request of many respectable friends, to tender you my humble services for that important Trust.

It is not unusual for the Candidate, upon such occasions, to enter into a long descriptive detail of his principles, as well as to make profession of extraordinary services; I trust, however, that I am sufficiently known in the Town of York, to render the former unnecessary: the latter, I consider unbecoming.

I should probably not have ventured to offer myself to your notice, were it not for the circumstance of my being wholly disengaged from any business of a public or private nature, that can possibly influence my conduct, or divert my attention from your interest.

This enables me to assure you, Gentlemen, that should I be honored with your confidence and support, at the Election which will shortly take place, whatever abilities I possess shall, at all times, be faithfully, and with the most perfect integrity, exerted for the welfare and benefit of the Town of York.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant,
ROBERT R. LORING.

York, March 1st, 1820.

York 29th Feb. 1820.

A meeting of the Directors of the Upper Canada Agricultural Society, will be held at the District School House, at 2 o'clock on Saturday next, for the purpose of electing officers to serve during the ensuing year, and for other business, according to the Rules of the Society.

(By order) R. C. HORNE
Sec. A. & U. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Montreal Herald.

REPOSITORY FOR FEMALE WORK.

We have great pleasure in acquainting our readers, that a Repository for Female Work will be opened in this City, under the direction of Mrs. Gilchrist, on Monday next, the 14th inst. at the house of the late Mr. R. McKenzie, St. Antoine Suburb.

As some of our readers may be unacquainted with the nature of this Institution, we beg leave to state for their information, that a Repository is a place where every sort of Needle Work is received and exhibited for sale, on such terms as the person who deposits it, may specify; and the price of every article that is purchased, paid to the owner, with only a small deduction (in the present instance of two pence on every shilling of price) for the benefit of the Lady who has the management of it. At the same place, Female Work of every description is done for all who may apply for that purpose. In this instance, the materials will be received, and orders for the execution of the work attended to by Mrs. GILCHRIST, who will make it her study to employ the most deserving and best qualified persons in executing such orders as she may be entrusted with.

In the selection of proper persons to be employed in doing the work of the institution, and in the general management of the business, she will have the advice and assistance of several of the most respectable Ladies of this city, who are acquainted with similar institutions in the parent country. The names of those persons who deposit work for sale in the hands of Mrs. Gilchrist will not be made known to purchasers, unless they give their express permission to that effect. As the lady under whose management the *Montreal Repository* is placed, is eminently qualified by her education and accomplishments for the task of superintending it, and as none will be employed in working for the institution, but those whose character and qualifications are ascertained, and found to be satisfactory, it is confidently expected that the work done in the *Montreal Repository*, will be executed in the best manner and with the greatest despatch, and on terms, at least as moderate as it could be otherwise done.

In every point of view, the Repository is highly deserving of the public patronage. Those institutions, of which the object is to afford employment to the industrious to enable them to supply their wants with their own hands, to turn their labour and skill to the public benefit, & to maintain themselves in virtuous and honorable independence, possess at once all the merit of benevolence, and are free from the evil tendencies of direct charities. Of this nature is the *Repository*, which is calculated to afford employment and subsistance to dependant and industrious females, who have a pre-eminent claim to our benevolent regard, and of whom there is in every large city, a very considerable number, who often suffer severely from the want of regular employment, and a market for the various productions of their industry and taste. —Many of this most interesting class of persons would find in the Repository a protection against the miseries of want & dependance, and perhaps in many instances, the means of providing for themselves and those who depend on their labour in a comfortable manner.

It is hoped that the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal will unite in patronising an institution, as beneficial to the public in its tendency and effects as it is benevolent in its principle. The Ladies have already taken a generous interest in promoting its establishment: they have raised a subscription for the purpose of carrying it into operation, and many of the first rank have kindly promised it their particular countenance and support. Indeed it is impossible to contemplate the benevolent spirit and exertions of the female part of our Society without admiration and delight. All ranks and degrees of them seem to unite with unanimous feeling and zeal in every benevolent design. Most of our benevolent institutions have been suggested and matured by them. Their liberal contributions have raised or promoted the largest charitable funds in the city, and their active and enlightened zeal has administered it in such a way as to render it most effectual for the various and important objects of a charitable nature to which it has been directed. To their other acts of benevolence, they have now added this excellent and useful institution; and we confidently trust that the Gentlemen of Montreal will co-operate with them, in their endeavors to promote an institution which possesses so many advantages to recommend it, and which has been commenced under the auspices of the Ladies, and is calculated for the benefit of a most deserving and interesting class of Females.

By sending whatever work they may require to be done to the Repository, the gentlemen will have the satisfaction of doing good, at the same time that their orders will be executed in a manner which will we hope make it their interest, as well as their inclination to continue the favours to the Institution.

The *Repository* will be opened on Monday the 14th inst. for the purpose of receiving such articles as may be sent for sale; and also materials and orders for work from such Ladies or Gentlemen, as may wish to favor the Repository with their employment. But it will not be open for inspection until Monday's ensuing, when such as are desirous to purchase any of the articles deposited for sale and all who take an interest in the institution are invited to visit it.—Such females as wish to be employed in working for the Repository are requested to wait on Mrs. Gilchrist at her house in the St. Antoine Suburb, with their testimonials of character and qualifications.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

Spontaneous combustion.—At my mills, there was an iron kettle used for holding ashes, it had remained with ashes in from the 5th mo. to the 9th mo. at which time flaxseed oil was by accident spilled into the ashes; in about 24 hours the ashes were found to be on fire, and wishing to have it fully ascertained, whether it was the oil which occasioned the ashes to take fire, I filled a kettle with cold dry ashes, in which I poured a pint of flaxseed oil, and in 24 hours I examined it, and found that as far as the oil had penetrated, the ashes were in a state of combustion, and on applying some shavings and chips of wood, it immediately caused them to blaze.

From an apprehension that many buildings have been consumed by fire from the foregoing cause, I have been induced to give publicity to the fact.

JOSEPH ATKINSON.

Ellicott's Patapsco Mills.

New South Wales.—The progress of the settlements in New South Wales has been so great, that the inhabitants are enabled to make exportations of surplus produce. The population of the territory is 25,050 souls, being an increase, in one year, of nearly 5000 inhabitants.

Acres of wheat in cultivation	20,100
Ditto of ground ready for maize	8,000
Ditto of Barley, oats, pease, and beans in cultivation	1,090
Ditto of potatoes	730
Ditto of gardens and orchards	990
Ditto of cleared ground	49,500
Total quantity of acres held by individuals	290,600

LIVE STOCK.

Total number of horned cattle in the territory	55,450
Ditto of sheep	201,240
Ditto of swine	22,630
Ditto of horses	3,600

As a criterion of the luxuries enjoyed by the inhabitants in fruit, one garden, belonging to a gentleman a few miles from Sidney, contains the following extensive variety, and which are generally dispersed over the whole of New South Wales, viz. oranges, citrons, limes, pomegranates, loquatts, guavas, the olive, grapes of every species, pine-apples peaches, nectarines, apricots, apples, pears, plums, figs; English, Cape, and China mulberries; walnuts, Spanish chestnuts, almonds, medlars, raspberries, strawberries, melons, quinces, and the caper, with others of minor value; and such is the abundance of peaches, that the swine of the settlers are fed with them. In Van Dieman's Land the currant and gooseberry are particularly fine.

At an annual examination of the public schools at Parramatta, a black native girl, belonging to the Orphan School founded by Mrs. King, bore away the second prize; thus proving the aborigines are susceptible of sufficient mental improvement to adapt them to the purposes of civilized association.

A newspaper printed at Sydney announces that a literary periodical work was immediately to be published under the title "The Australasian Magazine and Quarterly Register of Agricultural and Commercial Information, the Fine Arts, &c.

A writer in the St. Louis Enquirer, (says the Boston Gazette) demonstrates the practicability and advantage of our trading to the East-Indies, by the Columbia and Missouri rivers. Time will work wonders. If our merchants find it to their interest to go this route, they will soon take measures to put it in execution. A respectable house in this town, not long since, received information of the arrival of a valuable ship at Canton through this medium.

ON BREAD STUFFS.

Extract from a correspondent in Kentucky, dated Lexington, 10th Jan. 1820, to a friend in Washington.

"I am not acquainted with ———, or any of the navy board, so would write to them on the subject of making two preparations of Indian corn a part of the sea stores for our ships, particularly on long voyages. I mean hominy & parched meal.

1st. Hominy, when well beaten, of good white flint-corn, and dried in the sun, after it is cleared of bran and corn, it is my opinion, will keep a great length of time. I have it in my family all the year, and find it as good in the fall as spring. Put up in tight barrels there would be no danger of its spoiling, and it would be an excellent article for the sailors to boil with their pork. Parched meal has long been used by the western people, and by the Indians time out of mind, and found very beneficial in long expeditions, the more especially when provisions began to get scarce, as a very small quantity will subsist a man many days. To prepare it, the corn should be first parched, and then ground very fine, and mixed with as much brown sugar as will make it agreeable—the usual mode here is 1 lb. of sugar the 'gallon measure, but many put more. A table spoonful of this mixture in a pint of cold water, is much better than a pint of coffee and chocolate, and would furnish an excellent beverage in stormy weather, when it is difficult to make coffee or chocolate. Should the above meet your approbation, and be found of any use to our navy, it will be highly gratifying to me."

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. Jan. 29.

Singular circumstance.—On the 1st of January inst. a hen, belonging to a gentleman in this town, was buried in a snow drift, and so continued until the 14th, when it was taken out, and is alive and well.

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST about the end of January last, an old black Pocket Book, containing one note of hand against John Playtor for 20 dollars; one do. against Orin Rannie for eight dollars, in favour of the subscriber, and another note of about 120 dollars in favour of the above Rennie, with a number of other papers useless to any person but the owner.

Whoever shall find the said Pocket Book, and return it to the Subscriber with the contents mentioned, or to to Mr. Patrick of this place, shall receive the above reward.

CASSIUS MATTHEWS.

FOR SALE,

THAT convenient and well situated Tavern, commonly known by the name of

"WATERLOO HOUSE"

JAIRUS ASHLEY.

York, 21 Feb. 1820. 3w6.

PLACE WANTED,

AN emigrant and his wife are desirous of employment in a family or on a farm. The man is well acquainted with farming business and the care of horses—his wife is a good cook, having been employed fourteen years in three families. Enquire at this Office.

York, 24th Feb. 1820. 1—3.

WHEREAS the Subscriber did, on or about the month of September, in the year 1804, execute and give unto a Mr. Peter Miller, a Bond for a certain piece or parcel of Land, being three acres, on the front of Lot number seven, situate in the 8th Concession of the Township of Markham, in the Home District:—Notice is hereby given, that unless the Conditions of the said Bond are fulfilled and completed by the said Peter Miller, or his assigns, within twelve months from this date, the same will be considered as null and void, and the Land revert to the use of the Subscriber.

JOHN BUTTON.

York, 12th February 1820. 3w7

Millinery, Fancy Dress, AND CORSET MAKING.

E. TURQUAND & M. CAREY, lately arrived in this place and individually acquainted with the above business in all its branches, respectfully solicit the patronage of the Ladies of York & its vicinity, who may depend upon their orders being punctually executed on moderate terms, and in a superior manner.—Applications to be made at the House occupied by Messrs. Geale & Fitzgibbon's.

York, 8th Feb. 1820. 5w6.

NOTICE,

THOSE who have in their care, Subscription Papers for the ORIGINAL POEMS OF ERIEUS, are requested to forward them immediately to the Post Master at Port Talbot.

The Editors of Upper Canadian Newspapers, will confer a favor by inserting the above, once, in their respective Papers.

January 10th, 1820.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the Co-partnership between ERASMUS FOWKE and CORNELIUS WEBSTER, under the firm of Fowke Webster & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to the said Cornelius Webster; and all persons having any demands against the said Erasmus Fowke or against the said firm of Fowke Webster & Co. are also requested to produce the same to the said C. Webster for payment.

ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER.

Port Hope, 8th Jan 1820. tf—6.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 4th Concession } Whitchurch.

Notice to Builders.

PROPOSALS for building, by Contract, a BRICK HOSPITAL in the Town of York, will be received at the Post-Office, by William Allan, Esq. where a Plan, Elevation, and particular description of the intended Building, may be seen, and any information respecting it obtained.

Proposals to be given in within one month from this date.

York, 24th November, 1819. 4tf

FIRE WOOD.

WANTED, for the use of the Steam Boat Frontenac, Two Hundred Cords of best dry, hard Wood; to be delivered on the end of the wharf, occasionally during the season, as may be required. The lowest offer, with security, will be accepted, by

W. ALLAN.

York, 8th Jan. 1820. 2tf

HOUSE TO LET.

A convenient new two story House to let, situated near the dwelling of the Subscriber in the Town of York.

T. COOPER.

York, 27th Jan. 1820. 4tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Ex'rs in
JAMES HAMILTON. } Trust.

Ancaster, 23d Oct. 1819. 45—tf.

PERSONS indebted to the above Estate, are reminded that indulgence must have its limit, and therefore, it will be desirable in order to avoid unnecessary trouble and expence, that they should come immediately forward and make arrangement for the settlement of their respective accounts.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the current prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st Jan. 1820.

Land for Sale.

SEVERAL Lots on Dundas Street, in the Township of Etobicoke. Also a quantity of

LUMBER

of the following description,

100,000 of inch boards at 3s. 9d per 100.

25,000 of 1½ inch flooring, at 6s. 3d. per 100.

20,000 of weather boarding, at 3s. 1½ per 100.

For particulars, enquire at this Office.

AT a Meeting of the Upper Canada Agricultural Society, held this day, the following Premiums to be given at the next Cattle Show, were proposed and adopted, viz:

		Guineas.
Stud Horse.	Best	Five.
	Second	Three.
	Third	Two.
Bull.	Best	Four.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Cow.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Boar.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Ram.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.

The Shew to take place and the Prizes awarded and distributed on Wednesday the 17th day of May 1820, at the Market House in the Town of York.

No person to be allowed to produce any animal for a Premium, unless he shall, before ten o'clock of the day of the exhibition, give to the Secretary of the Society a notification of his intention, and pay at the same time five shillings for the use of the Society.

(By Order) R. C. HORNE.

York, 15th Dec. 1819. Sec'y.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

	Acres.
LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York, and No. 6, South side Hospital-street, Town of York, Home Dis.	200
Do. No. 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore District,	200
Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con. Aldborough, Middlesex, London District,	100
Do. No. 3, in the 3d Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con. triangular Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot Gin, Con. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District,	80
Do. No. 23, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District,	40
Total,	440

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, sen. Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

A. C. MONTGOMERIE.

York, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 1st Feb. 1819 tf—5.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	DOLLARS AT 5s. FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.
Beef,	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	6
Mutton,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Veal,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Pork,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Fowls,	pair	0	2	0	0	2	3
Turkeys,	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
Geese,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Cheese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	9
Butter,	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs,	doz.	0	0	0	0	2	0
Wheat,	bush	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes,	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
Oats,	——	0	0	0	0	2	9
Turnips,	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	3
Flour,	cwt.	0	10	0	0	18	9
Do.	bar.	1	0	0	1	5	0
Tallow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lard,	——	0	0	10	0	1	0
Hay,	ton.	3	0	0	5	10	0
Wood,	cord	0	11	3	0	12	6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE

Four Dollars per annum; when sent by Post Four Dollars and a Half. The Subscriptions to be paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers receiving their Papers by Post, to give 3 or 6 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their subscription: Country Subscribers, who send to the office for their Papers, who discontinue their subscription, are requested to send notice to that effect, and pay up all arrears, otherwise they will still be considered as Subscribers and charged accordingly.—The Editor is obliged to insist upon this condition, several Subscribers neglecting frequently for many months, to send for their Papers, which accumulate to an inconvenient degree, and become, if not paid for, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette:

	first ins.	each subs't
6 lines and under,	2s 6d	7 1-2d
14 lines and under,	5s	1s 3d

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AGENTS.

J. Dun'ap, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
I. Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburgh.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the undermentioned Lots of Land and Premises will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court-Houses, or places where the Courts are usually held, in the respective Districts in which the same are situated, on the days herein after specified, under the authority of an Act of the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, passed in the 59th year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for vesting in Commissioners the Estates of certain Traitors, and also, the Estates of persons declared Aliens by an Act passed in the fifty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act to declare certain persons therein described Aliens, and to vest their Estates in His Majesty,' and for applying the proceeds thereof towards compensating the losses which His Majesty's Subjects have sustained in consequence of the late War, and for ascertaining and satisfying the lawful debts and claims thereupon," such Sale to be continued by adjournment, to be then and there made known, until the whole are disposed of; at which Sales, the said Lands, &c. will be adjudged to the highest bidder, under the following conditions as to the Terms of Payment, viz. one third of the purchase money to be paid at the time of Sale, one third at the expiration of six months, and the remaining one third at the expiration of one year from the date of such purchase, with legal interest on the same till paid. And so soon as the full consideration money, with interest as aforesaid, shall be satisfied, (and not before,) Deeds of Bargain and Sale will be duly executed to the parties entitled thereto, by the Commissioners authorised in that behalf, by the provisions of the above mentioned Act. Provided always, That any purchaser making default in the payment of such purchase money, as aforesaid, shall be subjected to the penalties and forfeitures by the said Act imposed.

Districts.	Townships.	Lots.	Concessions.	No. of Acres.	Date of Sale.
Home	Town of York,	West part of No. 1, North side of Duke-street,		½	Thurs. 6 July 1820
. .	E. Gwillembury,	East ½ of No. 4,	3,	100	. .
. .	. .	½ part of 7,	3,	50	. .
. .	Whitby,	Front ½ of 23,	3,	100	. .
. .	. .	18,	1,	200	. .
. .	. .	18,	3,	200	. .
. .	Pickering,	35,	6,	200	. .
. .	. .	19 and 20,	9,	400	. .
. .	Scott,	24,	1,	200	. .
. .	Etobicoke,	32,	2,	196	. .
. .	King,	21, 22, 23,	10, }	1200	. .
. .	. .	22, 23, 24,	11, }		. .
Newcastle	Cramahe,	Front of 24,	1,	100	Th. 17th Augt.
. .	. .	Front of 22,	1,	100	. .
. .	. .	Rear ½ of front part of 14,	1,	50	. .
. .	Haldimand,	North part of 22,	1,	120	. .
. .	. .	Rear part of 19,	1,	50	. .
. .	Hamilton,	9, and part of 10,	1,	390	. .
. .	. .	23,	7,	200	. .
. .	Darlington,	N. ½ of E. part of 6,	1,	120	. .
Midland	Richmond,	15,	1,	200	Th. 10th Augt.
. .	Marysburgh,	25, S. side Black River,		200	. .
Johnstown	Augusta,	Rear ½ of 14,	7,	100	Th. 27th July.
. .	. .	18,	7,	200	. .
. .	Yonge,	5,	4,	200	. .
. .	. .	S. part 21,	2, (or 3d Range)	60	. .
. .	. .	Part of 24,	5,	50	. .
. .	. .	W. ½ of 2,	4,	100	. .
. .	. .	W. ½ of 9 and 10,	9,	300	. .
. .	. .	Part of 7,	2,	1	. .
. .	. .	5,	11,	147	. .
. .	. .	E. ½ of 18,	2, (or 3d Range)	89	. .
. .	. .	Do. of 17,	3, (or 4th Range)	100	. .
. .	Lansdown,	8 and 9,	12,	400	. .
. .	. .	Part of 11,	1,	50	. .
. .	Wolford,	Broken Con. A.		25	. .
. .	Oxford,	Front ½ of 11,	1,	100	. .
. .	Elizabethtown,	Rear part of 15,	4,	134	. .
. .	. .	Part of W. ½ of 30,	3,	2	. .
. .	. .	2,	4,	200	. .
. .	. .	26,	5,	200	. .
. .	. .	26,	6,	200	. .
. .	. .	W. ½ of 12,	6,	100	. .
. .	. .	18,	2,	200	. .
. .	. .	Part of W. ½ of S.E. corner of 30,	3,	5	. .
. .	. .	Rear of W. ½ of 29,	3, }	34	. .
. .	. .	Do. E. ½ of 30,	3, }		. .
. .	. .	E. ½ of W. ½ of 30,	4,	50	. .
. .	. .	Part of 32,	4,	2	. .
. .	. .	Front ½ of 34,	7,	100	. .
. .	. .	W. ½ of 4, and E. ½ of 5,	1,	200	. .
. .	. .	Front ½ of 33 and 34,	8,	200	. .
. .	. .	Part of 34,	7,	30	. .
. .	. .	33,	7,	200	. .
. .	. .	E. ½ of 30,	8,	100	. .
. .	South Gower,	1, and rear ½ of 2,	2,	300	. .
. .	Bastard,	12,	9,	200	. .
. .	. .	W. ½ of 6, and E. ½ of 7,	9,	200	. .
. .	. .	S. W. ½ of 7,	9,	100	. .
. .	. .	N. E. side of 18,	6,	100	. .
. .	South Crosby,	S. ½ of 13,	2,	100	. .
. .	Kitley,	Rear ½ of 24,	7,	50	. .
. .	. .	Part of a lot granted J. Kincaid, lately owned by S. Blancherd,	10	50	. .
. .	. .	N. W. ½ of 28	9,	50	. .
. .	. .	Part of E. part of 29,	10,	30	. .
. .	Leeds,	5,	7,	200	. .
. .	. .	W. side of 6,	7,	50	. .
. .	. .	13,	10,	200	. .
Eastern	Osnabruck,	W. ½ of 33,	5,	100	Th. 20th July.
. .	Cambridge,	22,	4,	200	. .
Gore	Ancaster,	Part of 46, lately owned by E. Daggett,	2,	½	Th. 31st Augt.
. .	. .	An undivided ½ of 42,	2,	100	. .
. .	. .	An undivided ½ of ½ A. lot, whereon Union Hotel stood being part of 46 in the 2d		½	. .
. .	. .	N. ½ of 42,	3,	100	. .
. .	. .	41,	2,	200	. .
. .	. .	41 and 36,	3,	400	. .
. .	. .	Undivided ½ of 112 acres & mill on 46 in the 2d,		8	. .
. .	Nelson,	7, S. side Dundas-street,	3,	200	. .
Gore	Nelson,	17, 18, 19, S. side do.	3,	450	Th. 31st Augt.
. .	. .	Undiv. ½ of rear 100 A. of 6, do.	3,	50	. .
. .	. .	1, N. side do.	1,	200	. .
. .	. .	Unexpired term of Gov. lease of 11, S. side Dundas-st.	3d	200	. .
. .	. .	Do. 5, S. side Dundas-street,	2,	200	. .
. .	Trafalgar,	12, do. do.	3,	100	. .
. .	Flamboro'-West,	21 and 22,	1,	280	. .
. .	Binbrook,	3, in Block No. 2,	3,	200	. .
. .	Woolwich,	late Block No 3, that part lately owned by Wm. Wallace,		7000	. .
Niagara	Grantham,	8,	4,	100	Thurs. 7th Sept.
. .	. .	14,	8,	100	. .
. .	. .	Parts of 19 and 20,	9,	150	. .
. .	. .	19 and 20,	10,	200	. .
. .	. .	S. ½ of 13,	3,	50	. .
. .	. .	Part of 11,	7,	75	. .
. .	Wainfleet,	S. ½ of 18 and 19,	4,	200	. .
. .	. .	Lands lately owned by C. Winters		150	. .
. .	Thorold,	59, 60, 61,	1,	350	. .
. .	. .	S. E. corner of 40,	Gore,	10	. .
. .	. .	Lands lately occupied by S. Hartwell,	7,	50	. .
. .	Grimsby,	Part of F,	Gore,	100	. .
. .	Bertie,	4,	5,	100	. .
. .	. .	W. parts of 9, 10, and 11,	7,	196	. .
. .	Niagara,	104,		100	. .
. .	. .	107, 108, and N. ½ of 76,		250	. .
. .	. .	Lot in Black-swamp, whereon S. Tompkins lately lived,		100	. .
. .	. .	Town of Niagara, 9, 10, 11, 12,		2	. .
. .	All that part of 30 not owned by Mrs. Thompson, lately owned by P. Howell				. .
. .	Stamford,	Parts of 142, 147, 158,		144	. .
London	Blenheim,	S. E. corner of 7,	1,	50	Mon. 18th Sept.
. .	. .	E. ½ of 4,	1,	100	. .
. .	. .	11, 12, 13, and 14,	10,	200	. .
. .	. .	12 and ½ of 13,	11,	325	. .
. .	. .	6,	1,	400	. .
. .	. .	S. ½ of 11,	6,	158	. .
. .	Burford,	N. ½ of 1,	4,	50	. .
. .	. .	2,	4,	200	. .
. .	. .	Part of 7,	6,	160	. .
. .	. .	2,	5,	200	. .
. .	. .	Part of 7,	7,	160	. .
. .	. .	E. ½ 13,	1,	100	. .
. .	Oxford,	Part of 13, W. division, broken front.		80	. .
. .	. .	Part of 15, do. do.		80	. .
. .	. .	Part of 7, E. do.	1,	80	. .
. .	Woodhouse,	Part of 6,	3,	171	. .
. .	. .	An undiv. ⅔ of ½ of 2 acres of 1, whereon Union-mill stood,	6,		. .
. .	. .	15,	Gore,	200	. .
. .	. .	Part of No. 7,	2,	50	. .
. .	. .	Do. No. 8,	3,	50	. .
. .	Windham,	Unexpired term of Gov. lease of 3,	12,	200	. .
. .	Rainham,	9 and 21,	2,	400	. .
. .	. .	17, 21, 22, and 24,	Front,	800	. .
. .	. .	Lot 13, and Broken 20,	3,	400	. .
. .	. .	Unexpired term of Gov. lease 20,	Front,	200	. .
. .	. .	23, do. do.	Do.	200	. .
. .	Townsend,	Part of 6,	13,	50	. .
. .	. .	Part of 7,	14,	18	. .
. .	. .	1,	10,	200	. .
. .	Walpole,	½ of 18,	1,	100	. .
. .	. .	4,	6,	200	. .
. .	. .	12, 13, 17,	7,	600	. .
. .	. .	17,	5,	200	. .
. .	. .	23,	2,	200	. .
. .	. .	* A life Estate in S. ½ of 24,	1,	100	. .
. .	. .	4, Unexp. term of Gov. lease,	1,	200	. .
. .	Dorchester,	½ of 19, S. division, broken Con	A. B.	150	. .
. .	. .	20,	Con. A.	200	. .
. .	Walsingham,	Part of 11,	Front,	100	. .
. .	Charlotteville,	Part of 19,	10,	52	. .
. .	Delaware,	Æ. and N. part of 1,	Gore,	275	. .
. .	. .	11 and 21,	2,	400	. .
. .	. .	10,	1,	200	. .
. .	Aldborough,	5,	1,	240	. .
. .	Haldimand,	† Lands leased by Capt. Jos. Brandt to B. Mallory,		86	. .
. .	. .	‡ An undiv. ½ of 450 acres of leased land on the Grand River lately owned by Grace Biggar, & Co.		225	. .
Western	Howard & Harwich	Part of a lot near Arnold's Mills, lately owned by Saml. Doyle,	2,		50 Mon. 18th Sept.

* During the life of George Wolf, returned as an Alien.

† A part adjoining the Township of Burford, and another part on the South West Branch of the Grand River.

‡ Part of the Easterly half of a Tract called the Brandt Farm, adjoining the Clench Farm.

By Order,

JAMES B. MACAULAY,
Clerk to the Commission.

York, 16th December, 1819.

UABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

	Acres.
OT No. 35, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York,	
No. 6, South side Hospital-t, Town of York, Home Dis.	201
o. No. 22, 33, 25, 26, 27, 29, and 31, in the 4th Con. and 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. rly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore rict,	2000
o. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. aware, and No. 14 and 15, in 2d Con. Aldborough, Middle-London District,	1000
o. No. 3, in the 3d Con. trian-r Lot E, 1st Con. triangular F, No. 13, and West half 14, B, and triangular Lot Gin, C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street, herstburgh, Co. of Essex, tern District,	800
o. No. 23, 1st Con. and 24, l Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, tern District,	400
Total,	4401

or particulars respecting the above s, application may be made to Mr. Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. taker, Kingston, Mr. John McGregor, Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, will sell the same.

A. C. MONT GOMERIE.

ork, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

Land for Sale.

IX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, nsisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 the 6th concession, and No. in the seventh concession, to sold together or separate. Very easy terms of payment ll be given. For particulars, quire at this Office.

ork, 1st Feb. 1819. tf—5.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.

the York Market during the last week.

		DOLLARS AT 5s.					
		FROM			TO		
TICLES.	PER.	£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
ef,	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	6
tton,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
al,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
rk,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
wls.	pair	0	2	0	0	2	3
rkeys,	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
ese,	——	0	0	0	0	8	9
eese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	9
tter,	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
gs.	doz.	0	0	0	0	2	0
eat,	bush	0	0	0	0	3	9
as,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
tatoes,	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
ts,	——	0	0	0	0	2	0
rnips,	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
bbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	3
ur,	cwt.	0	10	0	0	18	9
,	bar.	1	0	0	1	5	0
ll-w,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
d,	——	0	0	10	0	1	0
y,	ton.	3	0	0	5	10	0
d,	cord	0	11	3	0	12	6

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE

our Dollars per annum, when sent by Post r Dollars and a Half. The Subscriptions to paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of uary. Subscribers receiving their Papers by , to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they ld discontinue their subscription: Country scribers who send to the office for their Pa-, who discontinue their subscription, are re-ted to send notice to that effect, and pay up rrears, otherwise they will still be consider-to Subscribers and charged accordingly.— Editor is obliged to insist upon this condi-n, several Subscribers neglecting, frequent-r many months, to send for their Papers, ch accumulate to an inconvenient degree, become, if not paid for, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

er Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the es for Advertisements in this Gazette

	5or ins.	each subs't
lines and under,	2s6d	7 1-2d
lines and under,	5s	1s 3d

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

Council office

Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL. IV. YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 16 1820. No. 11.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15th Nov. 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN SCOUTE, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to the west half of lot number six, in the sixth concession of the Township of Ernest Town, within six months from this date, otherwise the same will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Executive Council Office,
York, 19th January, 1820.

IT having been suggested to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that a general permission to Locate on the Waste Lands of the Crown, would be more acceptable to the Militia, than setting apart for that purpose a particular Tract in each District, as heretofore intended; NOTICE is hereby given, that the Militia who served during the late War with the United States of America, in the First Flank Companies, in the Provincial Artillery, in the Incorporated Regiment, in the Corps of Artillery Drivers, in the Provincial Dragoons, in the Marine and General Staff of the Militia, will, upon due Certificate of their respective Service from the Adjutant General, receive Tickets of Location from the Surveyor General, for the portion of Land ordered by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and, on due proof of having performed the Settlement Duty, will receive Patent Grants.

N. B. By express Command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Patents will be gratuitous, but the Settlement Duty in no case dispensed with.

By Order of His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council,

JOHN SMALL.
8w7. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 24 Feb. 1820.

IT is this day Ordered by His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, that the Representatives of John Thomas, original Locatee of Lot number twenty four, in the second Concession of Richmond, as reckoned on the Western Boundary Line, Midland District, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be Rescinded.

J. SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

Adjutant General's Office,
York, 21st Jan. 1820.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The attention of Officers commanding Regiments of Militia, is called to the Order in Council of the 19th instant herewith inclosed, declaring the gracious intention of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, of making grants of land to the Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the different Corps therein recited.

All Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Militia, &c. comprehended in the description contained in the Order in Council above referred to, will be required to submit their claims for His Royal Highness's bounty, to the Adjutant General, who, on being satisfied of their correctness, will give to each party concerned a certificate thereof, which will be an authority to the Surveyor General to locate him.

The applications of Officers on the General Staff of the Militia, should be accompanied by a copy of the General Order, notifying their appointment, as should also those of the Field Officers of the Incorporated Battalions.

The applications of Captains and Regimental Staff Officers, should be supported by certificates agreeably to the form A. Those of Officers of Companies, non-commissioned Officers, Drummers & Privates, by certificates according to the form B.

In order to prevent confusion, or disappointment to the claimants, the applications from officers on the General Staff and Incorporated Battalion, should be presented at the Office of the Adjt. General, between the 25th February and the 24th of May inclusive, those from the Flank Companies between the 25th May and the 24th of September, and from the Marine and remaining corps, between the 25th September and 24th December 1820.

All applications which are not received in time to be taken into consideration with those of the classes they respectively belong to, will be taken up after the last named day.

CERTIFICATE A.

I do hereby certify that [illegible] commanded a Flank Company of the Regiment of Militia employed on actual service between the and the (or acted as Adjutant, Quarter Master, Paymaster, Surgeon, &c. as the case may be.)

Witness my hand, this day of 18

Colonel
or senior surviving officer.

CERTIFICATE B.

I do hereby certify that actually served as in the company of the Regiment of (as the case may be) then commanded by between the and the 18

Witness my hand, this day of 18

Captain
or senior surviving officer of the company.

I certify the above to be correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief,

Witness my hand, this day of 18

Colonel
or senior surviving officer of the Regiment of

*** All applications must be made on or before the 24th February 1821.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,
N. COFFIN, *Colonel,*
Adjt. Gen. Militia,
Upper Canada.
8w7.

Executive Council Office,
York, 24th Feb. 1819.

IT is this day Ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the Representatives of James Roach, Original Locatee of the west half of Lot number eleven on the south side of the Riviere aux Raisin in the Township of Charlottechurch, Eastern District, do shew cause within six months, why the Location should not be Rescinded, no occupation or Settlement thereon having been made by the said Roach.

JOHN SMALL
6m10. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 6th March, 1820

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is pleased to direct, that a Location of One Hundred Acres of Land on the North side of the road through the Mohawk Tract, in the Bay of Quinte, and on the North side of the Road through the Long Woods on the Thames, may be made to any person having an Order in Council for Land, who will perform the ordinary Settlement Duty, & make and maintain the whole Road in front of his respective Lot.

Militia Grantees in such case will be exempt from all Fees, and others will pay only the Patent Fee of Three Pounds Five Shillings and two Pence, Province Currency.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

CANADA,

The last Page
of
ENGLAND;

Being an attempt to shew the vast agricultural, commercial, and political importance of the magnificent countries bearing the general name of

CANADA.

By CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq.

The object of this little work is principally to point out the superior advantages held forth by this country to all classes of emigrants, (from whencesoever they may come,) from the poor man to the capitalist; and, to afford that kind of information which is known to be so much wanted in Europe, and, especially in *Great Britain:* to which the possession and improvement of these Provinces *is of the last importance.*

As the work will be published in London, the Author wishes to ascertain, as nearly as possible, what number of copies will be wanted in this country, in order that the necessary instructions may be sent to the Publisher; he has, therefore, appointed the undermentioned Gentlemen, his Agents, to receive the names and address of those who may wish for copies, in all parts of the two Provinces, and it is requested that such as may be desirous of subscribing will be kind enough to signify the same, as early as possible:

AGENTS.

At Quebec, J. Neilson, Esq.; Three-Rivers, Edw. Sills, Esq.; William Henry, Geo. Graves, Esq.; Montreal, Messrs. Nickless and M'Donell; Hull, P. Wright & Sons; Cornwall, Geo. Jarvis, Esq.; Prescott, Alpheus Jones, Esq.; Brockville, Henry Jones, Esq.; Perth, B. Delisle, Esq.; Kingston, John Macaulay, Esq. and H. C. Thompson, Esq.; Bath, Jas. Rankin, Esq.; Belville, S. M'Nabb, Esq.; Cobourg, J. G. Bethune, Esq.; Port Hope, M. F. Whitehead, Esq.; York, R. C. Horne, Esq. and Messrs. Geale and Fitz Gibbon; New-Market, P. Robinson, Esq.; Dundas, R. Cockrell; West Flamboro', T. G. Simons, Esq.; Ancaster, M. Crooks, Esq.; Niagara, John Crooks, Esq.; Queenston, T. M'Cormick, Esq.; Fort Erie, —— Stanton, Esq.; Fort Talbot, A. H. Burwell, Esq.; Amherstburg, John Hall, Esq.; Sandwich, Wm. Hands, Esq.

*** It is not expected that the price of the Book will exceed 10s.—An advance of 2s. 6d. Halifax C'y. will be required from each Subscriber at the time of putting down his name and address, in order that the Subscription may be considered certain.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the Co-partnership between ERASMUS FOWKE and CORNELIUS WEBSTER, under the firm of Fowke Webster & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to the said Cornelius Webster; and all persons having any demands against the said Erasmus Fowke or against the said firm of Fowke Webster & Co. are also requested to produce the same to the said C. Webster for payment.

ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER.
Port Hope, 28th Jan 1820. tf—6.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Sreet, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land.

Nos 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, in 4th Concession, } Whitchurch.

Notice to Builders.

PROPOSALS for building, by Contract, a BRICK HOSPITAL in the Town of York, will be received at the Post Office, by William Allan, Esq. where a Plan, Elevation, and particular description of the intended Building, may be seen, and any information respecting it obtained.

Proposals to be given in within one month from this date.

York, 24th November, 1819. 4tf

HOUSE TO LET.

A convenient new two story House to let, situated near the dwelling of the Subscriber in the Town of York.

T. COOPER.
York, 27th Jan. 1820. 4tf.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Thomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allan, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Fersyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thoin, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 31, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'cock in the forenoon.

SAM'L RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office;
York, 1st July, 1819.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

Land for Sale.

SEVERAL Lots on Dundas Street, in the Township of Etobicoke.

Also a quantity of

LUMBER

of the following description,
100,000 of inch boards at 8s. 9d. per 100.
25,000 of 1¼ inch flooring, at 6s. 3d. per 100.
20,000 of weather boarding, at 8s. 1¼ per 100.

For particulars, enquire at this Office.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Town of York.

GENTLEMEN,

A Report is in General circulation that our Parliament, in providing for the more equal Represention of the People, are about to bestow upon you the valuable privilege of sending a Member to the Commons House of Assembly. Should such a measure pass, you will necessarily be soon called to the first exercise of that privilege; and though others, I am told, have even been before me in declaring their intentions, I trust it can hardly be objected to me, that I have lost time in acquainting you with my determination to become a Candidate for the Honor of Representing you in Parliament.

It is usual on such occasions for the Candidate to say something of his principles and intentions, and perhaps also of his ability to be useful—but though young, I am too old in your acquaintance to make this necessary here. I have grown up with the Town of which you are the Inhabitants, and either in private acquaintance, or in the discharge of a public duty, I am known to very many, perhaps to all of you—I hope I possess your confidence and good opinion—I have endeavoured to deserve it.

Occupied in the discharge of an arduous situation, and engaged in a laborious profession, no private motives of interest or advancement prompt me to solicit this additional duty, honorable and important as it is, and concious that my character and conduct give me a fair claim to this mark of your confidence, disappointment to attaining it would occasion no further mortification than as it would give me fewer opportunities of proving with how much sincerity

I am

Gentlemen,
Your most obedient
Humble servant,
JOHN BEVERLY ROBINSON

York, Feb. 29th 1820.

...LE LANDED PROP... FOR SALE.

...No.35, in the 2d Concession, Vaughan, Co. of York, 6, South side Hospital-...own of York, Home Dis. 201
...o. 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 31, in the 4th Con. and ...d 24, in the 5th Con. Co. of Hamilton, Gore - - - - - - - - - 2000
...o. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. ..., and No. 14 and 15, in ...n. Aldborough, Middle...don District, - - - - 1000
...o. 3, in the 3d Con. trian...LE, 1st Con. triangular ...o. 13, and West half 14, and triangular Lot Gin, Mercis, No. 2, 4th Street, ...burgh, Co. of Essex, District, - - - - - 800
...o. 23, 1st Con. and 24, ...n. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, District, - - - - - 400

Total, 4401

...articulars respecting the above ...plication may be made to Mr. ...own, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. ...r, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, ...lwich, or the Subscriber at York, ...sell the same.

A. C. MONT GOMERIE.
29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

Land for Sale.

...wnship of Whitchurch, ...ing of Lots No. 13 and 14 ... 6th concession, and No. ...he seventh concession, to ...l together or separate. ... easy terms of payment ... given. For particulars, ...e at this Office. ..., 1st Feb. 1819. tf—5.

...CE OF PROVISIONS, &c.

...ork Market during the last week

		DOLLARS AT 5s.					
		FROM			TO		
...S.	PER.	£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	6
	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
	pair	0	2	0	0	2	3
	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
	...	0	0	0	0	3	9
	...	0	0	0	0	3	9
	...	0	1	0	0	1	3
	doz.	0	1	0	0	2	0
	bush	0	0	0	0	3	9
	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
	——	0	0	0	0	2	0
	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
	head	0	0	0	0	0	8
	cwt.	0	10	0	0	18	9
	bar.	1	0	0	1	5	0
	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
		0	0	10	0	1	0
	ton.	3	0	0	3	10	0
	cord.	0	11	3	0	12	6

...MS OF THIS GAZETTE

...llars per annum; when sent by Post ...rs and a Half. The Subscriptions to ...advance to the 1st of July or 1st of Subscribers receiving their Papers by ...e 2 or 3 months notice, should they ...continue their subscription: Country ..., who send to the office for their Pa... discontinue their subscription, are re... send notice to that effect, and pay up ...otherwise they will still be considered ...bers and charged accordingly— ... is obliged to insist upon this condi... ...ral Subscribers neglecting, frequent... ...months, to send for their Papers, ...mulate to an inconvenient degree, ...ll not paid for, a serious loss.

...ADVERTISEMENTS.

...1st 1820, the following will be the ... Advertisements in this Gazette:

	first ins.	each subs't
...ed under,	2s 6d	7 1-2d
...ed under,	5s	1s 3d

...d lines, four pence per line the first ...and one penny per line for each subsertion. Advertisements sent without ...rections, inserted until forbidden in ...to the Office (or mentioned to the ...sonally) and charged accordingly— ...ted to be put in larger type than ordy will be charged according to the ...lines the usual sized letter would occ... same space.

AGENTS.

...., Esq. - - - *Glengarry.*
...d, Esq. - - - *Cornwall.*
..., Esq. - - - *Perth.*
... Esq. - - - *Brockville.*
...lay, Esq. - - - *Kingston.*
...b, Esq. - - - *Belleville.*
...gers, - - - *New-Castle.*
...hune, Esq. - - - *Hamilton.*
...rgill, Esq. - - - *Toronto.*
..., Esq. - - - *Niagara*
...rnuck, Esq. - - - *Queenston*
... Esq. - - - *Long-Point.*
...ell, Esq. - - - *Port Talbot.*
..., Esq. - - - *Sandwich.*
..., Esq. - - - *Amherstburgh*

...ED AND PUBLISHED FOR ... R. C. HORNE. YORK.

FROM EUROPE.

FROM THE LITERARY GAZETTE.

DRESDEN, Oct. 11, 1819.

Account of the Dessert Service, intended as a Present from the King of Saxony to the Duke of Wellington.

To day the exhibition of the dessert service made in the Royal Porcelain Manufactory, intended as a present to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, was closed; and these extraordinary and beautiful productions of Saxon industry were packed up in four chests of morocco, to be sent away. It was an interesting exhibition, and the Saloon in which these works of art were to be seen, was crowded with visitors. As there are in Dresden nineteen Saloons in the Japanese palace, which contain porcelain to the value of a million, from all quarters of the globe, and offer the technological observer, in the original forms, in Majolica, & even in Stestite vessels from China, the whole history of the invention of porcelain may be considered upon solid grounds.

The service consists of two large ice pails, tastefully made in the form of a vase, with allegorical figures on both sides; on one, the god of war is drawn by rams; on the other, Apollo instructed by the Centaur Chiron, after the well known Herculaneum picture. On the second, Julius Cæsar in his triumphal procession, holding the goddess of victory in his hands; and Augustus, drawn by the genius of victory, appears in all his glory. The strict allegorical representations, painted by eminent artists, are admired for the choice of the subjects, & the beauty of the execution.

The fruit dishes, fruit-baskets, and sugar-boxes of different forms and sizes, amounting to four and twenty pieces, have no paintings, but are richly gilded on a dead blue ground, and ornamented with the most elegant open work. But the most beautiful sight are a hundred and eight dessert plates, ornamented on the borders with an exquisite garland of laurels interwined with ribbands of lemniscus of the Saxon national colours. Sixty-four of these plates represent the most interesting prospects of Spanish cities, mountains, and sea-ports, from Laborde's Voyage Pittoresque, and several other splendid works and coloured drawings, by his Majesty's painter, Mr. Arnold, in Meissen, and six other skilful artists of the Meissen school, executed with the utmost delicacy of colouring. The Moorish monuments of Grenada, the Fernando-Gate at Burgos, (a most delightful night-piece,) and the views of Saragossa, Talavera, and other places which have become conspicuous in history by Wellington's deeds

It may be truly said, that landscape & prospect painting have never before produced any thing equal, as the greatest precision in the minutest details in the execution is admirably combined with tasteful composition and distribution of the colours. Four views of the Duke of Wellington's residence in London, towards Hyde Park and towards the Green Park, and his seat in the country, are very fine; they have been taken from the most accurate drawings. On twenty of the plates are painted the most beautiful views of Saxon castles, and the most striking scenery of the banks of the Upper Elbe, among the picturesques rocks and valies which are called the Saxon Switzerland, painted by Messrs. Nagel, Hottewisch, Lieschke, &c. with the most perfect correctness.

Four and twenty of the plates were particularly admired, which represented bottles and engagements in Spain, where Wellington has gathered laurels, after splendid English works and copper plates, drawn particularly by Arnold, Schenau, Eigly, Nagel, &c.—Groups have been selected from the most celebrated pictures of Wouverman, Bourguignoni, and others in the picture gallery, and adapted to the subject. Four views of the battle of Talavera are among the finest.

Besides the dessert service, a second royal order was executed for his Grace, by the Damask Manufactory, at Great Schonaw, near Zittau, by order of the banker, Mr Vonder Heyling. This was not indeed publicly shown, yet many persons saw it in the banker's house, and admired its tasteful finish; the beautiful selection of the pot ers, and the extraordinary size of a set of table linen, which may be called princely in every respect. It consists of six complete sets of napkins, each for six and twenty persons; to each a table-cloth, twenty ells (a Saxon ell is two feet) in length, and six ells in breadth.

Nothing can be more magnificent of the kind than these great damask table-cloths. On a ground strewed all over, but not overloaded, with stars, the arms of the Duke of Wellington, with a laurel wreath and other insignia, shine with the splendor of silver. On both ends, the insignia of war and peace grouped in a picturesque manner. Besides these, there are no other figures, which indeed do not seem to be at all suited to this kind of manufacture, not designed for hangings; an uncommonly elegant Arabesque border runs all round. The beauty of the effect arises from the brilliant pattern, which is a perfect imitation of relief upon a dead ground.

This kind of shadowing has been brought to astonishing perfection in Great Schonau.

—

Three very extraordinary improvements in the art of producing and multiplying impressions of engravings, have, during the past month, excited the attention of the scientific public. One of them is an American invention; the other is the contrivance of a Frenchman; and the third is an application of the art of stereotyping, practised by several persons in London. We will endeavour to convey to our readers a succinct view of the principles of each of these inventions, and at an early period we are promised details, which we shall hasten to lay before our readers:—The *first* of these interesting discoveries has been made by J. Perkins, a scientific mechanist of Philadelphia, who, from his pre-eminent skill, has for some time past been employed by the American Banks, in the fabrication of notes, by means which baffle the feeble combinations of forgery. It is the peculiar merit of Mr. Perkins' notes, that they are capable of exhibiting the highest perfection of the art of engraving; while at the same time every impression, though millions of them are required, is equal to a proof. This apparently impossible condition has been overcome by the masterly combinations of Mr. Perkins. His mode of proceeding is as follows; He first causes the subject to be engraved on a flat plate of soft steel, which, being duly hardened, is then capable of impressing a similar surface of soft steel in a cylindrical form. The cylinder in its turn being hardened, is then capable of impressing thin flat plates of soft steel, or copper-plates; and one cylinder can thus multiply steel or copper-plates, in any desirable number, equal in effect and delicacy to the first engraving. From these, of course, any number of impressions on paper may be taken, all *fac similes* of one another; and, if steel plates are used, they are all equal to proofs; or, if copper, they may be renewed as often as they begin to wear. The apparatus for transferring the impressions, as well as various apparatus for producing endless lines in beautiful scrolls, and for other purpose, all of American invention, are highly creditable to the genius and manufactures of the United States: but Mr. P. has proved his fertility of contrivance by inventing a machine for copper plate printing, by which he is enabled with thirty six plates and the labour of four men, to produce one hundred and eight impressions in a minute; six thousand in an hour; and sixty thousand in a working day. This machine consists of a wheel of four feet diameter, on the periphery of which he fixes thirty-six plates; and then by supplying an endless reel of patent paper, which is made to descend between the plates on the surface of the wheel, and a suitable apparatus for inking the plates as they pass round, in the manner of Cowper's printing machine & of calico-printing, he is enabled to take good impressions in the above surprising num-ers. Mr. Perkins with his partner, Mr. Fairman, an able engraver on steel, are at present engaged in submitting specimens to the Bank committee, before whom a competition exists between these gentlemen, and Messrs. Applegarth and Cowper, and some other artists and mechanists, the full developement of which will afford curious matter for the history of the arts. The *second* discovery to which we allude, is that of a French artists who, by employing an elastic plate, on which to take an impression, and then stretching the plate, is enabled to retake another impression from the expanded figure, from which second impression he then prints impressions of an enlarged size, corresponding line for line with an original small engraving. In the way in which the discovery was first announced, the public were led to suppose that a reality existed in the art of enlarging, and that a power was discovered of using great and small impressions from the same plate on the same substance. The time, however, is arrived, when enlarging in mechanics as well as philosophy, must be abandoned, in spite of the force of prejudice with which it has been called learned still cling to their darlings,—attraction, gravitation, affinity, repulsion, &c. &c. The *third* invention to which we have alluded, is a variation of the art of stereotyping. It is said to be practicable, so commensurate are the qualities of plasticity and cohesion of certain stones, that the same materials which affords a matrix of pages of types, are also sufficiently delicate to produce a fac relief of a copper-plate, from which impressions can be cast and re cast, capable of being worked at a printing press, and of producing fair impressions on paper of the original design. For this improvement the public are indebted to Messrs. Applegarth and Cowper: but it is practised by other persons in considerable perfection, and seem likely to be useful in augmenting the graphic illustration of books without increasing their cost.

—

The Mails.—Within these few months many new and excellent arrange-ments have been adopted throughout the country for expediting the mails. Liverpool now receives all its letters, with the exception of the York mail, early in the morning, instead of at various hours in the day, and dispatches them many hours later (after Exchange time) than it formerly did; with a dispatch one day later of its foreign letters intended for the continent. A complete and direct moving chain of mail-coaches, proceeds about 1000 miles from Penzance to Truro, by Bristol, Birmingham, Manchester, Carlisle, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen. By a late junction at Manchester, Scotland receives and dispatches letters one day quicker each way; and by a newly established mail-coach from Aberdeen, travelling daily to the Land's-end and Truro, through a country no stage coach ever went, and where in general no post-houses were kept, in most instances the letters reach that extremity of the island several days sooner. The counties of Caithness, Ross, and Sutherland, each subscribed £200 towards any loss the proprietors of thus mail coach might sustain.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

SAFETY FROM FIRE.

We have lately seen with pleasure, an invention of Messrs. J. Glenney & Co. that promises the greatest degree of security against fire, and serves as an alarm in cases of house-breaking. It is extremely simple and ingenious. In case of fire it *instantly awakes the party in whose sleeping room it is placed, immediately lights a lamp, makes known the hour of the night, and not only that a fire has commenced, but in what room*; and so promptly is the information given that it is presumed a fire can seldom happen or do much damage where this Machine is placed.—THE NATIONAL FIRE OFFICE, under whose patronage the Inventors have prosecuted and ushered their Invention to the public eye, have had the first erected on their own premises, No. 38, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, and permit it to be seen by any one, between the hours of 12 and 2, to promote at once the interest of the Inventor, and the welfare of the public.

Friday, a Privy Council was held at Dublin Castle, when the baronies of Bellynoe, Dunamoe, Lillyan, and Tynquin, in the county of Galway, were under the Act of the 54th of the King, declared in a state of disturbance. An extraordinary establishment of police will accordingly be formed in those baronies.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Committal to the Tower.—We have received from a confidential, and we believe, an authentic source, *private intelligence* that it is intended that a motion should be made in the house of lords on Monday, for the committal of Sir Francis Burdett and another individual (who has also been named to us) the former on account of his having taken the chair at the meeting relative to the alledged breach of privilege in the case of Mr. Hobhouse.

Monday, Filewood, the principal turnkey of the king's bench, received intimation to be prepared to give up his apartments over the lobby at an hour's notice. These rooms were formerly occupied, at separate times, by captain Perry, lord Thanet, Mr. Horne Tooke, and Mr. Hunt; and the public may, therefore, be prepared to hear of some state prisoner being shortly sent there.

Dec. 25.

Letters from Scotland received to-day inform us that the trial of George Kinloch, Esq. of Kintoch, which was to have come on Wednesday last, and which, of course, excited an unusual degree of interest, in consequence of the charges of sedition preferred against him, for certain expressions which he used at a late Reform Meeting held at Dundee, did not take place. Mr. Kinloch did not appear, and a sentence of outlawry, was accordingly pronounced against him, at the same time that his sureties were forfeited.

A very extraordinary ear of oats has lately been sent to Mr. Podbutter's Museum in Kendal. It measures sixteen inches in length, and contains nearly four hundred perfect grains

The Irish Herald of December 25th, says, that "*Mr. Indelon* is now singing at Liverpool, from which he will soon proceed for the United States of America." The same paper contains the following astonishing instance of Longevity:—There is now living at Caerphilly, Glamorganshire, an old woman, named Mary Lewis, and her four daughters, whose united ages amount to 340 years. There are also fifteen grand-children, ten great grand-children, and one great great grand-child; making in all thirty descendants now living and in good health; a circumstance scarcely credible, and very rarely if ever equalled.

The following is become a favorite toast in convivial, loyal parties—"*The British Constitution*—*and may we never be obliged to* HUNT *for Liberty.*"

Extract of a letter, Corfu, Nov. 2.

According to accounts which have arrived from Santa Maura, the insurrection which lately broke forth in that Island is far from being quelled. In the actions which took place in the beginning of last month, between the British troops and the peasantry, the former had 6 men killed, and 23 wounded, of the 28th regiment.—Reinforcements having been received from Corfu, martial law was proclaimed, and a strong detachment was sent to the village of Sfakeoires, where the insurrection commenced, for the purpose of making a severe example of the mal-contents.—The inhabitants abandoned their dwellings, and fled to the mountains. The houses of the most active of the insurgents were burnt down, and it is said that trees and vineyards were destroyed. Notwithstanding this, the insurrection seems to have extended throughout the Island, and serious alarms are entertained respecting its results, as the Island contains from 5,900 to 6,000 men capable of bearing arms, exclusive of the women, who take a very active part with them. To counteract the effects produced in the other islands by this insurrection, Sir Thomas Maitland, sent orders to the different local Governments to adopt the most prompt and conciliatory measures for tranquilizing the minds of the people; but from the existing state of ferment here, as well as else where, it is very obvious that these concessions ought to have been made much earlier in order to accomplish that object.

In addition to the above, the Drapeau Blanc, a French Journal, contains an article from Trieste, stating, that on the 4th November last, a large body of the country people rushed from the mountains upon the town of Santa Maura, and that in a severe contest, which took place in the streets, 53 of the English were killed.

From the United States.

The Legislature of Ohio has passed a bill, incorporating the *Muskingum Mining Company.* The object of the company is to work the Silver mine lately discovered in that state; and the act of incorporation requires, that fifteen per cent of the net profits of the company be paid to the state.

—

The Navigation Bill.—A Bill concerning Navigation, was introduced into the House of Representatives, on the 15th inst. of which the following are the principal provisions:—

The *first section* provides, that from and after the first day of September next, every port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be closed against the entrance of every vessel, (whether owned by foreigners, or wholly or in part by a citizen or citizens of the United States,) coming from any port or place in his Britannic Majesty's possessions in any of the Bahama Islands, Turks Island, the Islands of Bermuda and Newfoundland, on the continent of North America, or in any of the Islands on the coast thereof, and likewise to every such vessels as shall, in the course of her voyage, have touched at, or cleared out from, any such port or place; and every such vessel, so excluded from the port or ports within the jurisdiction of the United States, as shall enter, or attempt to enter, the same, in violation of this act, shall, with her tackle and furniture, together with the cargo on board such vessels, be forfeited to the United States.

The *Second* provides, that the owner, consignee, or agent of every vessel, on board of which there shall be, for exportation, any article, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, shall, before such vessel be cleared outward at the Custom-House, give bond, in a sum double the value of such articles, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the collector, that the article or articles so taken on board such vessel, for exportation, shall be landed in some port or place, other than those mentioned in the first Section; and, that any such vessel as shall sail, or attempt to sail, from any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, without complying with the provisions of this section, shall, with her tackle, apparel, & furniture, together with the article or articles on board the same, be forfeited to the United States.

The *Fifth*, provides, that nothing in this act shall be so construed, as to prevent the entrance of Packets and vessels bearing despatches, and having on board neither cargo nor merchandize; nor so as to violate the Treaty of Commerce between this country and Great Britain.

The *Sixth* and last, provides for the repeal of the Navigation Act of April, 1818, from and after the 1st of September next, and also for the recovery of all penalties, that shall then have occurred under that Act.

FROM LOWER-CANADA.

From the Quebec Mercury.

The following Resolve and Address we consider as very creditable to the Quebec Emigrants' Society, and may be gratifying to such of our readers as have not had an opportunity of seeing them. The Address was presented upon at a full meeting of the Society, which took place on the 11th October last. We flatter ourselves that it will have the effect of preventing many unfortunate and inconsiderate people from blindly emigrating to America, without sufficient means, or any determined plan of operations.

Resolved.—That it appears expedient to the Meeting that an Address should be drawn up, to the Public of Great Britain and Ireland, soliciting the contributions of the charitable in aid of the funds of the Society; and, at the same time, stating the actual circumstances of distress which many emigrants have been placed in, and the resources on which they ought to be possessed upon their arrival, to give them a fair chance of ultimate success in establishing themselves in this country.

ADDRESS.

The Members of the Quebec Emigrants' Society, in carrying the above resolution into effect, are anxious to have it understood, in the first place, that it is by no means the principle of their body, nor the object of the present measure, to *discourage* Emigrants. On the contrary, they profess themselves deeply sensible of the benefits thence resulting to these Colonies—they truly appreciate these benefits; they would rejoice also in contributing to relieve their Mother-Country from the evils of a redundant population; and they would feel that they had much to answer for, were they to become instrumental in checking this valuable influx of inhabitants into the country, the very face of which invites them, or it were, to the experiment, and opens to their industry vast tracts of land unreclaimed from the wilderness, which are capable, under the hand of Art, of yielding the means of sustenance, and the comforts of life, to many millions of human beings.

But the local experience of the last few years has amply shewn that some measures are necessary to place the system of Emigration under proper regulations—to provide against many evils & much misery arising from the ignorance & mismanagement of the persons who emigrate—and to preserve, with the smallest possible deduction, the advantages on either side accruing.

Under the influence of these impressions, the Society proceed to state, in a specific form, tho objects of the present address—the first of which is, to make an appeal to the compassion and generosity of the British and Irish Public, in behalf of their own countrymen, arriving as strangers in this Province.

The number of Emigrants who have arrived at the Port of Quebec, since the opening of the navigation for the present season, amounts to upwards of 12,000, which probably exceeds two thirds of the population of the City itself.—It will readily be believed, that a very considerable proportion of these are utterly destitute upon their arrival—that such rapid and continued accessions to the number of candidates for labour, preclude the possibility of answering the demand for employment—that the scanty and injudicious preparations for the voyage, the crouded and dirty state of the ships, combining with the change of climate, (though the climate of this country is itself healthy) prove the causes of much debility and disease among the Emigrants—that the death of individuals throws whole families upon the pubic—that shipwreck, with all its accompaniments of loss and hardship, occasionally completes the catalogue of ill—and that, especially as the Winter closes in, the Inhabitants of this City have upon their hands an accumulation of misery and distress, for which they are without means to provide any adequate remedy. It has, in fact, been found necessary here, independantly of all the other public and private charity extended to settlers, to open a temporary asylum expressly for *destitute strangers*; a great part of which is occupied as an hospital, where, at this date, there are between 70 and 80 patients. And had not His Grace the late Governor in Chief, with his wonted benevolence, permitted the use of some empty buildings belonging to Government, and provided the attendance of the Medical Staff, with certain other advantages, it would have been found impossible to afford even the degree of relief which has been given.

The next object of this Address, is to request that steps may be taken to circulate the requisite information among the lower classes at home, and especially in Ireland; in order that it may be generally understood:—

I. Under what circumstances they may be warrantably encouraged to emigrate.

II. Under what circumstances they ought to be deterred from the attempt.

III. What knowledge ought to be possessed, what rules are to be followed, & what plans avoided by those who do emigrate.

The Society therefore beg leave to state their opinion, that persons with families, possessing a sufficient sum to support them for one year after their arrival in this country—or single men, with a provision something less, who are able bodied, and either expert in Agriculture or masters of any of the common mechanical trades—provided they are of steady correct, industrious habits, and of enterprizing characters, may fairly be encouraged to transfer their homes to this country, and to expect a better fortune than is likely to await them by any opening presented in their own. In many cases, it would be highly useful, if the funds of the Society could be made capable of rendering some degree of assistance to persons of this description.

But with respect to persons differently situated, and of a different stamp—persons who abandon their homes in the expectation of relief from charity—because they are not thriving where they are; and who find upon their arrival a destitute condition, and unable to struggle with difficulties which can promise them only a miserable increased misery; and to be witnessed, of those who have suffered hither by false representations, but whose character, upon their very arrival, has lost the means of returning. We have actually, in some instances been obliged to employ their time to send back deluded and helpless families, who had severed themselves from the dependence which they could look for support in this world. From the public papers, the numbers of those who have left the United States are strikingly exhausted means to return. It is important to impress the minds of those there are three articles of which absolutely necessary to the comfort of life itself in this climate, and which inferior provision will answer the purposes of existence in other countries, namely of clothing, fuel, and shelter or lodging; to which it may be added, that there are various sources of employment for the Poor, connected with Agriculture and navigation, which are at present suspended during a Canadian winter.

The cases, however of the above description in this country in a very distressed condition, are not to be supplied by the want of information which the parties act. The vessel sails, which she is bound, as it respects their ulterior prospects, is frequently a matter of considerable moment to be their endeavour to make them, as much as possible, on their arrival, the open portion of the country. And it is a very common thing for that emigrants are brought to a wrong destination is in some parts of the United States, or of the British Provinces—Nova Scotia or New Brunswick—where they have particular inducements to gain which points from their friends, perhaps a matter of much greater importance and expence, than to go direct from Great Britain or Ireland. The woman, with families, come out to join their husbands at the place mentioned, have been left there, and that their object would be entirely frustrated by taking a passage to that which they have reached, by the only means of proceeding further.

It is essential, therefore, that persons emigrating to America should be provided with some degree of general information. And if they have formed what government to place themselves in this quarter of the globe, the Society honestly recommended them to bear from changing master, those who have recently landed in the United States, it is generally known to members of that large numbers have taken advantage in resuming their journey, have made application to the Consul at New York, for assistance and removal into Upper Canada, thereby disproving an opinion, which has a tendency general influence, as to the inducements of Foreign Emigration.

With respect to that fate of families which have been left to—the husband, or the wife, having gone to try the country, and having afterwards for his home, perhaps returning to fetch the family—Society can by no means remedy the evil by experiment, unless the public can be trusted that a considerable sacrifice will not eventually follow. Not only is much time lost in the season which renders it necessary, but not only is the difficulty of ascertaining a removal across the country considerably increased by this time, but constantly happens, that the husband, on their arrival at Quebec, finds it impossible to request that steps may be taken to circumscribe

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to struggle with difficulties, the Society can promise them only disappointment & increased misery; and the case is daily to be witnessed, of those who have been lured hither by false and interested representations, but whose wish and prayer, upon their very arrival, is to obtain the means of returning. The Society have actually, in some instances, been obliged to employ their funds in sending back deluded and helpless beings who had severed themselves from all the dependence which they could count upon for support in this world. It appears also, from the public papers, that considerable numbers of those who have emigrated to the United States are straining their exhausted means to return. It is very important to impress the conviction, that there are three articles of expence absolutely necessary to the preservation of life itself in this climate, of which a much inferior provision will answer the purposes of existence in others; the articles namely of clothing, fuel, and a compact lodging; to which it must be added that there are various sources of employment for the Poor, connected with husbandry and navigation, which are wholly suspended during a Canadian winter.

The cases, however of those who arrive in this country in a forlorn and distressed condition, are infinitely multiplied by the want of information under which the parties act. The season at which the vessel sails, and the port to which she is bound, as its situation respects their ulterior progress, are two points of considerable moment. It ought to be their endeavour to have before them, as much as possible, upon their arrival, the open portion of the year, And it is a very common circumstance, that emigrants are brought *here*, whose destination is in some part of the United States, or of the British Provinces of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, where they have particular inducements to go; to gain which points from Quebec, is perhaps a matter of much greater difficulty and expence, than to go direct to them from Great Britain or Ireland. Several women, with families, coming lately to join their husbands at the points abovementioned, have been led to suppose, that their object would be readily attained by taking a passage to Quebec, which they have reached without the means of proceeding farther.

It is essential, therefore, that persons emigrating to America should be furnished with some degree of geographical information. And if they hesitate under what government to place themselves in this quarter of the globe, it may be very honestly recommended to them, to forbear from changing masters. Of those who have recently made their election in the United States, it is a fact personally known to members of the Society, that large numbers have found their advantage in resuming their allegiance, and have made application to the British Consul at New York, for aid to effect a removal into Upper Canada; practically disproving an opinion, which has a pretty general influence, as to the superior inducements of Foreign America.

With respect to that frequent separation of families which has been adverted to—the husband, or the father, coming alone to *try* the country, and sending afterwards for his house-hold, or perhaps returning to fetch them out, the Society can by no means recommend this experiment, unless the parties are so situated that a considerable *present* sacrifice will not eventually distress them. Not only is much time lost, perhaps at a season which renders it highly valuable—not only is the difficulty and expence attending a removal across the seas, inevitably increased by this practice; but it constantly happens, that the family upon their arrival at Quebec, are utterly at a loss to trace the person whom they have come to seek: and there are some instances within the knowledge of the Society, where the hope of doing so seems almost gone.

It might be productive of incalculable benefit to the cause of Emigration, if certain Associations were formed in different places at home, composed of intelligent and benevolent individuals, who would open a correspondence with the Society here, and furnish information to the parties upon the spot. The materials for such associations exist abundantly in Great Britain and Ireland; and the Quebec Emigrants' Society entertain a confident hope, that neither the distance at which they act, nor the inferiority of their own pretensions, will cause their appeal to be disregarded, or deprive them of that encouragement and assistance which they anxiously solicit. They trust they are engaged in a good work, and in the prosecution of their endeavours they look to the co-operation of good men, and the blessing of God above.

They ought not to sail later than the month of June.—Nathaniel Atcheson, Esq. Great Winchester Street, London, has been requested to communicate with H. M. Government upon the subject of this Address, and to receive communications from individuals at home.

Melancholy Accident.— On Saturday last, about eight o'clock in the morning, as a number of workmen were employed on a stage erected under the Bridge built (on Bragg's plan) over the Chaudiere, in the Parish of Ste. Marie, Nouvelle Beauce, a considerable portion of the Bridge gave way and came down with a terrible crash, instantly killing one man, named Luke Murphy; another, John Dunn, survived the accident only an hour and a half; two others named Keble Parker and John Slaven, were dangerously bruised, and not expected to live; P. Nichols wounded, but no bones fractured.—The Bridge was on the point of being completed; the workmen were in the act of working out the supporters, to lower the two half arches, in order to unite them; but unfortunately sufficent caution was not observed, in letting down the southern half, the consequence was, it did not meet the opposite half, and 100 feet of the bridge came down upon the unfortunate victims. Only one of the sufferers is married; we have not heard whether he left any children. The river at this part is about 330 feet wide.

We have since learned that of the three unfortunate men who survived, two have died.

General Post Office, }
Quebec, March, 1st 1820. }

The several Post Masters are hereby required whenever a person, to whom a newspaper is addressed, ceases to take it out of the Post Office, to advise the editor of the paper thereof; and to add, if known, whether the person is dead moved away, or merely refuses. The mail is burthened with many newspapers, which are a loss to the proprietors, as well as the public.

D. SUTHERLAND,
Dep. Post Master General.

N. B. Publishers of Newspapers in the Canadas are requested to give publicity to the above.

Upper Canada Gazette.

Government House, }
6th March 1820. }

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Setflement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has bona fide been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. E. C.



UPPER-CANADA.
SAMUEL SMITH,
Administrator.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all to whom these presents shall come,

Greeting:—

Whereas, by reason of the absence of our trusty and well beloved, Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, the Administration of the Government during such absence of our said Lieutenant Governor therefrom, hath devolved upon the Honorable SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, one of our Executive Council of our said Province of Upper Canada, according to our pleasure signified in our Commission to our Governor of our said Province, We do hereby require and command all our Officers and Ministers, and all other our Subjects of our said Province of Upper Canada, to be obedient, aiding and assisting unto him the said Samuel Smith, in the execution of all and singular the powers and authorities contained in our Commission to our Governor of our said Province.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, Witness, our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of the Government of our said Province, at York, this thirteenth day of March, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the sixtieth year of our Reign. S. S.

By His Honor's Command.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

York, March 14, 1820.

LAWS OF UPPER CANADA.
[By Authority.]

An Act to regulate the Commercial Intercourse between this Province and the United States of America by Land and Inland Navigation.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the Commercial Intercourse between this Province and the United States of America, be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, &c. and by the authority of the same, That the following articles, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States of America, may, during the continuance of this Act, be imported into this Province from the Territories of the said United States of America, on payment of the several Duties respectively affixed to the same, that is to say:—

Cable and Tarred Rope, per pound, two pence.

Cordage untarred, per pound, two pence.

Salt, per bushel, six pence.

Sole Leather, per pound, two pence.

Calf Skins, and Skins dressed as Upper Leather, two shillings each.

Harness Leather, per pound, three pence.

Nails, per pound, two pence

Flour, per barrel, ten shillings.

Pork, per barrel, ten shillings.

Fresh Pork, per cwt. five shillings.

Manufactured Tobacco, per pound, four pence.

Beef, per barrel, seven shillings & six pence.

Spirits distilled from grain, per gallon, two shillings and six pence.

Shoes, per pair, two shillings and six pence.

Boots, per pair, five shillings.

And all other Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, not hereinbefore enumerated, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said United States of America, a Duty of ten pounds on every hundred pounds, ad valorem, of the value of such Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, as aforesaid.

Provided always, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent, or in any wise prohibit, the importation, free from the payment of any Duty, of the following articles, being the growth, produce, and manufacture of the said United States of America: unmanufactured Tobacco, Sheep, the personal Baggage, traveling Horse or Horses, travelling Carriage or Carriages, of any person or persons, Subjects or Foreigners, who may lawfully come into or reside in this Province. *Provided always*, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prohibit the admission of Flour, Pork, and other Provisions into this Province, free of Duty, for exportation only, and *Provided also*, That the importer of such Goods, or the consignee thereof, is hereby required, before landing the same, to enter into a Bond in double the amount of the value thereof, that the same shall be exported from this Province.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this Act, there shall be paid on all Vessels or Boats the property of the citizens of the United States of America, coming into any of the Ports of this Province, the following Duties, namely: on all Vessels above five tons to fifty tons, the Tonnage Duty of three pence per ton: on all Vessels above fifty tons, six pence per ton. *Provided always*, That whenever any Ship or Vessel, admitted to be transported to Lower-Canada, the Master or other person having charge or command of such Ship or Vessel, or the Agent or Agents for the proprietor or proprietors thereof, shall forthwith on the arrival at any such Port or Ports of Entry, as aforesaid, make a report and declaration thereof to the Collector, or to his Deputy, stationed at such Port or Ports of Entry, and such report and declaration shall be verified on oath, and such Master or person commanding such Vessel, or Agent or Agents for the proprietor, if required, shall, and he is hereby required, to enter into a Bond in double the amount of the Tonnage Duty imposed by this Act, for the payment thereof, should the whole or any part of such Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, remain in, or be unexported from this Province. And *Provided also*, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to compel the payment of any Tonnage Duty on Vessels exclusively employed for the purpose of transporting passengers and their baggage.

III. *Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That nothing in this Act, contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to authorise the demand of Tonnage Duty on any such vessel, laden exclusively with Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in transitu for Lower Canada.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all monies collected under and by virtue of this Act, shall be paid into the hands of the Receiver General, to and for the uses of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for the public uses of this Province, and towards the support of the Government thereof, to be accounted for to His Majesty through the Lords Commissioners of His Treasury for the time being, in such manner as it shall please His Majesty to direct. *Provided always*, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to affect the provisions of any Act of the Parliament of Great Britain for Regulating the Intercourse of this Province with the United States of America.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this Act shall be in force for one year, and from thence until the end of the next ensuing Session of Parliament, and no longer.

An Act to provide for Increasing the Representation of the Commons of this Province in the House of Assembly.

Whereas, from the rapid increase of the population in this Province, the Representation thereof in the Commons House of Assembly is deemed too limited; Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, &c. and by the authority of the same, that so much of the several Laws now in force as regulate the number of Representatives to serve in the Provincial Parliament, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the end of the present Parliament, each and every County now formed or organized, or which shall or may hereafter be formed or organized the population of which shall amount to one thousand souls, shall be Represented in the Provincial Parliament by one Member; and when the population of such County or Counties, as aforesaid, shall amount to four thousand souls, the said County or Counties shall be Represented by two Members; and that each and every Town, in which the Quarter Sessions for the District are or may by Law be holden, and in which there shall be one thousand souls, shall be Represented by one Member.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the population required to be contained in each and every Town or County for the purposes aforesaid, shall be ascertained by the Returns of the several Town Clerks of the number of souls in the several Towns and Townships of this Province, certified copies of which Returns the Clerk of the Peace of the District in in which such Town, Township or County shall or may be situated is hereby required to transmit to the Office of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That whenever an University shall be organized, and in operation as a Seminary of Learning in this Province, and in conformity to the Rules and Statutes of similar Institutions in Great Britain, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, to declare by Proclamation the Tract of Land appendant to such University, and whereupon the same is situated, to be a Town or Township, by such name as to him shall seem meet, and such Town or Township, so constituted, shall be Represented by one Member. *Provided always, nevertheless*, That no Person shall be permitted to vote at any such Election for a Member to Represent the said University in Parliament, who besides the qualification now by Law required, shall not also be entitled to vote in the convocation of the said University.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall & may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, to issue Writs of Election for Members to serve in the Commons House of Assembly for such Counties and Towns, as aforesaid, and for the said University, in like manner as is provided by the eighteenth clause of an Act passed in the thirty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty Reign entitled, An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province."

VI. *Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to lessen the number of Members now returned for any County or Counties under the authority of any Law heretofore in force in this Province, or to make necessary the issuing of any new Writ of Election, during the continuance of any Parliament, by reason of the increase of inhabitants in any Town or County since the then last preceding General Election.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when any County now formed, or hereafter to be formed, shall contain less than one thousand souls, the said County or Counties shall be attached to the next adjoining County of the District in which there shall be the smallest number of souls.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the number of souls residing in any Town, as aforesaid, shall be ascertained and distinguished in the Return of the Town Clerk of the Township in which such Town shall be situated, from the number of souls of such Township.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no person qualified to vote in any Town, as aforesaid, shall be allowed to vote in the County in which such Town is situated, upon the same Freehold which may qualify him to vote for a Member to Represent the said Town.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the number of souls contained in any Town which may hereafter elect a Member, as aforesaid, shall not be considered as a part of the number of souls required to give the County in which such Town shall be situated two Members.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Counties of YORK & SIMCOE.

Gentlemen,

Having been honored with your confidence, and called by your suffrages to the very honorable duty of Representing you in the present Parliament, I must expect that my prospect of attaining to the same distinguished station in the next, will depend altogether on the sense you entertain of the manner in which I have performed the trust you reposed in me.

Placed more immediately under the eye of my Constituents, it is altogether in your power, as it is entirely your province, to estimate the part I have taken.

It is far from me to presume, that with every wish to promote your best interests, I may not in many cases, have erred; but I may at least be permitted to say, what I can declare with sincerity, that I am conscious of nothing which I wish to excuse.

Among the objects which have occupied the attention of the present Parliament, they have wisely provided for the more equal Representation of the People; and, in consequence of the provision they have made, you will have the privilege of electing an additional Member to guard your interests, and consult for the welfare of the Province.

Several of my friends, I observe, animated with a very praise-worthy ambition, have eagerly presented themselves to your choice; my actual occupation in the present Parliament, put it out of my power to address myself so immediately to you on the subject of the next; but I thought I might securely trust to the steadiness and sincerity of that attachment, which I was happy to witness on a former occasion, and which I will not believe so fickle that it could be shaken by an idle and absurd reports which may happen to have found their way to you.

I cannot but consider as highly honorable, a situation, to which the good opinion of my fellow-subjects is the only passport; and I shall be happy to receive a proof of your continued confidence, by being chosen as one of your Representatives in the ensuing Parliament.

I will make no boast to you of my independence—you know the nature of my employment and resources, and that my welfare must depend on yours; at the same time, I trust you think me much above any unworthy attempt to court popularity, by claiming credit for greater purity of intention or honesty of conduct, because I do not happen to be honored with any place of trust or confidence under a Government whose only object is and must be to promote the happiness and prosperity of the People.

I am, Gentlemen,
your most
faithful Servant,
PETER ROBINSON.

Newmarket, 9th March, 1820.

TO BE LET,

The Garden belonging to Saml. P. Jarvis Esq. on the North side of Duke Street, in the town of York, containing one acre of land, on which is a variety of fruit trees of the best quality. Term of Lease from one to three years. Apply to Stephen Jarvis Esq. Registrar for the Home District.

York, 11th March, 1820. 11tf

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold on Tuesday next, the 21st instant at the house of Messrs. St. Groton & Co. a great variety of Household Furniture, and a small collection of well chosen Books. The articles are generally of the best kind.

THOMAS MOSLEY.
Auctioneer.

York, 14th March, 1820. 1w11.

STRAY HORSE.

Came into the enclosure of the Subscriber, about two months since, a Bay Horse, about four years old, has a star on the forehead, black mane and tail—and is shod all round.

JOHN WILLMOTT.

York, 15th March, 1820.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following interesting anecdote of the father of our Republic, we find in Bisset's continuation of Hume; and we do not recollect to have met with it in any other place. It illustrates in a most forcible manner the over ruling hand of Providence, in directing the operations of a man's mind, in moments when he is least of all aware of it. This curious incident, from which it appears that the life of the hero was in imminent danger, took place during some skirmishing a day or two previous to the battle of Brandywine, and is detailed in a letter from Maj. Furguson, who commanded a rifle corps in advance of the Hessians, under Gen Kuyphausen, to his friend in England. The letter in question gives the following account. "We had not lain long when a rebel officer remarkable by a Hussar dress, passed towards our army, within a hundred yards of my right flank, not perceiving us. He was followed by another dressed in dark green and blue, mounted on a bay horse, with a remarkable large high cocked hat. I ordered three good shots to steal near to them and fire at them, but the idea disgusted me; I recalled the order. The hussar in returning made a circuit, but the other passed within a hundred yards of us; upon which I advanced from the woods towards him. Upon my calling, he stopped; but after looking at me proceeded. I again drew his attention, and made signs to him to stop, levelling my piece at him; but he slowly cantered his way. As I was within the distance at which, in the quickest firing, I could have lodged half a dozen balls in or about him before he was out of my reach I had only to determine; but it was not pleasant to fire at the back of an unoffending individual, who was acquainting himself very coolly of his duty, so I let him alone. The day after, I had been telling this story to some wounded officers who lay in the same room with me, when one of our surgeons who had been dressing the wounded rebel officers came in and told us, that they had been informing him, that General Washington was all the morning with the light troops, and only attended by a French officer in a hussar dress, he himself dressed and mounted in every point as above described. I am not sorry that I did not know at the time who it was." *Con. Mirror.*

We have received accounts from India of a recent date, some of which are of a curious and interesting description. Of the fall of the fortress of Asseerghur, our readers have already been informed; but of the death of the Chief of the Pindarees (consequent upon that event) and of the remarkable circumstances attending it, we had not till this arrival become possessed.—The following article upon this subject we extract from the Calcutta Government Gazette:—

* * * * * It appears that the Ex-Rajah, in his flight from the hills, was accompanied by Cheeto, the Pindaree Chief, and his son Mahommud Punnah, and that the Killedar, in opening his gates to give protection to Appah Sahib, consented to admit him only, telling Cheeto to wait for a few days. The vicinity of the fort offered no asylum for the rejected fugitives, in consequence of the approach of our detachments in pursuit. The father and son separated; and Cheeto alone, on horseback, penetrated a dangerous jungle, in the hopes of effecting his escape. A few days afterwards his horse was discovered grazing near the margin of the forest, and upon him were found a bag of 250 rupees in cash, several seal rings, and some documents containing promises of reward from the Ex rajah for the services which Cheeto might perform in support of his cause against the authority of the British Government. Search was immediately made for the Pindaree, and the footsteps of a tiger having been observed, the track was followed, and some articles of dress met with on the ground, covered with blood. A little further on, the people found what they concluded to be his bones, and soon afterwards the head entire, the features of which were recognized to be those of Cheeto.

"The account of the Pindaree's death by a tiger, when first mentioned, appeared to be impossible; but it is conceived that the circumstances here noticed could hardly have been brought together by human contrivance for the purpose of checking all further inquiries about him. Above all, it is not to be believed that the money, and seals, and the engagements with the Ex-rajah, would have been left upon his horse, if the object had been to circulate a false rumour of his death. The money, especially at such a period, would have been sacrificed. The life of Cheeto, passed as it has been in outrage, plunder, and cruelty, having terminated in the terrible manner above described, what a lesson does it set forth to men of similar habits and rapacity! A short time ago he was at the head of 30,000 horsemen, a triumphant freebooter; —he became a fugitive, and his existence has been closed within the grasp of a tiger!

"Mahommud Punnah, the son, was taken prisoner soon after he left the gates of Asseeghur, and a competent sum has been generously presented to him, to enable him to bury the mangled remains of his father.

—

Extraordinary Abstinence.

Died, at St. Jacques, on the 20th inst: JOHN PORTIS, a native of France. He had resided in this province about thirty years. In the early part of his life he had been a soldier in the service of His Majesty Louis the 16th; but left his native country before the Revolution, and went to Newfoundland where he lived some years: from thence he went to New England, where he remained nearly two years; and since then has always resided in the above parish, in the County of Leinster. Having no family, he purchased a small farm and, leased it to a person who, in consideration of the usufruct, was to provide for all his necessary wants. About two years previous to his decease, he become very devout; shewing, however, some degree of intellectual derangement, which manifested itself in penance of the most humiliating description. He became, at this time, an almost constant companion of his confessor—would frequently take up his lodging in out houses and even stables—and would sometimes be heard praying in the church, at midnight, in a loud tone, to the surprise and consternation of the villagers. During the six or seven months preceding his death, he resided constantly at his own house, and, for 2 years previous to that event, eat of no other food than bread. Some time about the beginning of last August, he adopted the resolution of eating only a small quantity of bread and butter, twice in each 24 hours; this he continued until the 15th of last December. He then descended to one meal only of dry bread, per day; in which he persevered till the expiration of the month. His last morsel was taken about 11 o'clock in the forenoon of December 31st 1819; after which, he could never be persuaded to taste any nutriment, solid or liquid; thus having endured an abstinence of 50 days, and about 16 hours, for he died at about three o'clock A.M. on the 20th instant!!! During the first 36 days of his fast, he went regularly to a small brook, at which he would drink by the aid of a small piece of shoe leather, (which held about the same quantity as a wine glass) thrice each day, and at each time taking thrice that quantity; after which, he became too weak to continue to make these visits, and would ever after drink only once a day of water brought to him in a pail; but never omitting to make use of his piece of leather for this purpose. When importuned to speak, he would only say "Retire." This is probably the first & only instance of a person living so long without nutriment of any kind; but how ever strange, it can be confirmed by the most indubitable testimony.

Communicated by a gentleman of the village, whose veracity we have no reason to doubt.—Can. Courant.

There has been lately published by Relier Dumas, 'A memoir upon Corsica.' —It contains one chapter which may be read by all.—'The manners of the Corsicans.' It will be read with pleasure by those who are fond of observing the progress of civilization, and who seek in what people are, what they may, and what they will become. If there existed a comparative scale to determine this progress, it would be difficult to assign the proper place to the Corsicans. It is neither civilization in fancy, nor civilization degraded, much less civilization at its highest degrees of perfection—It consist only, properly speaking, of a very numerous union of families who have several interests in common, but who easily divide, and all whose care consists in maintaining a state of reciprocal independence, which is often transformed to a state of hostility—"The Corsican," says Mr. Relier Dumas, "rarely forgets the good he has received, never the evil. Trusting little to the judgement of tribunals, he relies upon himself for the success of his revenge; he considers his honor concerned in it—whether the injury be personal, or concern his relation to the fourth or even the fifth degree, he is equally bound to revenge it—a man dies *cattiva morte*, that is, assassinated. In some cantons the wife dips her linen in the blood, shows it religiously to her children, till they shall have revenged the death of their father. Their blows must if possible fall upon the assassin; but if he escapes, one of his relations must be sacrificed to their implacable resentment. It is only then that they may cut their beards that they have worn as a mark of affliction; joy returns to the family, and every one resumes his accustomed occupation. Hostilities once commenced between two families, they are kept up till a solemn treaty of peace is brought about—these treaties are made with all possible solemnity, drawn up & signed with all the forms customary in similar cases between nations, but that they may be faithfully observed, it is necessary that there have been as many killed on one side as the other. Every definitive treaty without this, is considered shameful to the side which has the most."

The author mentions, that "a captain named Morelli was assassinated two years since, at Bonifacio. Since this event, the first people of the city are afraid to go out of it. The people of Fill-Morbo, who are fellow citizens of Morelli, have sworn to revenge his death, upon the best inhabitants of Bonifacio. A noble blood is necessary, they say, to pay for that of Morelli."

"An inhabitant from the country was returning from Bastia to his native village —a storm came on, the night closed in, and he was bewildered. By the help of the lightning, he perceived a house, he reached it, knocked at the door—it proved to be the dwelling of his mortal enemy. "Enter" said this man to him, "and share my supper and my bed; tomorrow if the weather permit, you shall continue your journey." The repast was prepared, they slept together, and the next day the traveller returned safely to his home. Some days after, he was assassinated by the same man who had entertained him so hospitably."

At a late fair in England, three watches were stolen. All means to discover the thief were ineffectual. A few days afterwards a stranger having stopped at a public house in the town, in a few minutes an eruption of a blood vessel caused his immediate death. On examining his person, the lost property was found.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR

FRESH BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who may be willing to supply FRESH BEEF for the use of the Garrison, at YORK, that Proposals to contract for the same will be received at this Office for the respective periods undermentioned, viz:

On or before the 16th day of March next, at noon, for the period of three months, commencing on the 25th of that month, and

On or before the 30th of May next, at noon, for the period of 12 months, commencing on the 25th June following.

The conditions of Contract, form of Tender, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

No Tender will be noticed, unless the party and his Sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed, "Tender for the supply of Fresh Beef."

F. T. BILLINGS.
4w10 *D. A. C. G.*
Commissariat Office.
York, 29th Feb. 1820.

THE undersigned, Administrator and Administratrix of the estate of the late George Bond, of the Town of York, Blacksmith, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the said Estate, forthwith to make payment of their respective accounts; and those to whom said Estate is indebted to present theirs for payment.

ROBERT BRIGHT.
SARAH BOND.
York, 8th March, 1820. 3w10.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Counties of York and Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

THE General Election of Representatives of the People in the House of Assembly in this Province being near at hand, I take an early opportunity of announcing to you my intention of becoming a Candidate for your suffrages, there being a Bill before Parliament which will encrease your Representation.

I hope my character both public and private, is such as to entitle me to a participation in your confidence; & though I hold a highly honorable and responsible situation under His Majesty's Government, I trust the same Integrity and Exertion I have always manifested when serving my King, will continue to animate and guide my conduct when defending, maintaining, and supporting the Rights and Privileges of my Fellow Subjects, my family, and myself, which must be and are the same.

Should you do me the Honor to elect me one of your Representatives, to serve you in Parliament, I shall, to the utmost of my power, endeavour to deserve a continuation of your favor, should I live to be a Candidate at a future Election.

I have the Honor to be,
with unfeigned sincerity,
your most faithful and
obedient Servant,
HENRY J. BOULTON.
York, March 3d. 1820.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Counties of York and Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

I acknowledge great pride in having been twice solicited by many of you to offer myself to your choice for the important and honorable service of Representative for these Counties in the House of Assembly. Having declined the first, I cannot withdraw myself from this second invitation, which can alone be founded on the expectation of rigid integrity towards the Constitution of the Country: I therefore now solicit this choice, humbly presuming that my hopes are well founded, and that yours will not be disappointed.

Though twenty years residence here has necessarily honored me with a personal acquaintance with most of you, I cannot dare to think that this supersedes all necessity of declaring to you my sentiments generally on Legislation in this Province. I therefore profess to you an affectionate regard for British liberty and British Constitution; and that your Representative, whoever he may be, should, in the discharge of his duties, never forget that these two objects of his care are, the one to the other, the best and only Bulwark, and that to preserve the latter ever pure, the first must be preserved unwounded. I know, Gentlemen, that your good sense convinces you that it is not the duty of your Representative to oppose, through a spirit of faction, the fair, beneficial, and legitimate objects of the Administration; but you also know that the purest Administration requires a vigilant activity on the part of all its constitutional checks.

It will, Gentlemen, perhaps be said to you, that I hold an appointment under the Crown; true, an honorable one.—I feel thankful to the Administration that gave it, and the Government that has continued it to me; but your choice will necessarily remove the objection, (if it be any in your estimation,) as the Office must, in the event of my Election, be surrendered.

I will at present only add, that whatever be the event, the prosperity of the Province at Large, and of these Counties in particular, will, during my life, always be an object of earnest anxiety to me.

I have the Honor to be,
Gentlemen,
your very obedient Servant,
WM. WARREN BALDWIN.
York, March 3d. 1820.

FIRE WOOD.

WANTED, for the use of the Steam Boat Frontenac, Two Hundred Cords of best dry, hard Wood; to be delivered on the end of the wharf, occasionally during the season, as may be required. The lowest offer, with security, will be accepted, by

W. ALLAN.
York, 8th Jan. 1820. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exe'rs in
" JAMES HAMILTON. } Trust.
Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 45—tf.

PERSONS indebted to the above estate, are reminded that indulgence must have its limit, and therefore, it will be desirable in order to avoid unnecessary trouble and expence, that they should come immediately forward and make arrangement for the settlement of their respective accounts.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the current prices.

WALTER NICHOL.
Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

AT a Meeting of the Upper Canada Agricultural Society, held this day, the following Premiums to be given at the next Cattle Show, were proposed and adopted, viz:

		Guineas.
Stud Horse.	Best	Five.
	Second	Three.
	Third	Two.
Bull.	Best	Four.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Cow.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Boar.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Ram.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.

The Shew to take place and the Prizes awarded and distributed on Wednesday the 17th day of May 1820, at the Market House in the Town of York.

No person to be allowed to produce any animal for a Premium, unless he shall, before ten o'clock of the day of the exhibition, give to the Secretary of the Society a notification of his intention, and pay at the same time five shillings for the use of the Society.

(By Order) R. C. HORNE.
York, 13th Dec. 1819. *Sec'y.*

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York, and No. 6, South side Hospital-street, Town of York, Home Dis. 201

Do. No. 22, 23, 25, 26, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore District, - - - - - - - 2000

Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con. Aldborough, Middlesex, London District, - - - - 1000

Do. No. 3, in the 3d Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con. triangular Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot Gin, Con. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District, - - - - - 200

Do. No. 23, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District, - - - - - 400

Total, 4401

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, sen. Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

A. C. MONTGOMERIE.
York, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 1st Feb. 1819. tf—5.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	DOLLARS AT 5s. FROM £	s.	d.	TO £.	s.	d.
Beef,	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	6
Mutton,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Veal,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Pork,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Fowls.	pair	0	2	0	0	2	3
Turkeys,	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
Geese,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Cheese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	9
Butter,	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs,	doz.	0	0	10	0	1	0
Wheat,	bush	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes,	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
Oats,	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Turnips,	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	3
Flour,	cwt.	0	11	3	0	18	9
Do.	bar.	1	2	6	1	5	0
Tallow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lard,	——	0	0	10	0	1	0
Hay,	ton.	3	10	0	4	0	0
Wood,	cord	0	12	6	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE

Four Dollars per annum; when sent by Post Four Dollars and a Half. The Subscriptions to be paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers receiving their Papers by Post, to give 3 or 6 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their subscription: Country Subscribers, who send to the office for their Papers, who discontinue their subscription, are requested to send notice to that effect, and pay up all arrears, otherwise they will still be considered as Subscribers and charged accordingly.—The Editor is obliged to insist upon this condition, several Subscribers neglecting, frequently for many months, to send for their Papers, which accumulate to an inconvenient degree, and become, if not paid for, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan 1st 1820, the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette:

	first ins.	each subs't
6 lines and under,	2s 6d	7 1-2d
14 lines and under,	5s	1s 3d

Above 14 lines, four pence per line the first insertion, and one penny per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden in writing sent to the Office (or mentioned to the Editor personally) and charged accordingly.—When directed to be put in larger type than ordinary, they will be charged according to the number of lines the usual sized letter would occupy in the same space.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - *Glengary.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - - *Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq. - - - *Belleville.*
Major Rogers, - - - *New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq. - - *Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - *Toronto.*
P. Robinson, Esq. - - *Newmarket.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - *Niagara*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - *Queenston*
D. Springer, Esq. - - - *Delaware.*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - *Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq. - - - *Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - *Sandwich.*
I. Wilson, Esq. - - - *Amherstburgh*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

VOL. IV.



UPPER-CANADA
SAMUEL SMITH,
Administrator.

PROCLAMATI

GEORGE the THI
Grace of GOD of
Kingdom of Great
Ireland, King, Defe
Faith:

To all to whom these p
come,

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WHEREAS, by rea
sence of our trusty
loved, Sir PEREGRINE
Knight Commander of the
able Military Order of the
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manding our Forces there
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absence of our said Lieute
therefrom, hath devolved
norable SAMUEL SMITH
of our Executive Counc
Province of Upper Canada
our pleasure signified in ou
to our Governor of our s
WE do hereby require and
our Officers and Ministers
our Subjects of our said P
per Canada, to be obedie
assisting unto him the said
in the execution of all su
powers and authorities c
Commission to our Gover
Province.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,
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Province to be hereunto
NESS, our trusty and w
MUEL SMITH, Esq
trator of the Governm
Province, as York, thi
of March, in the year
one thousand eight hu
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Reign.

By His Honor's Comm
D. C

Executive Coun
York, 15th

NOTICE is hereby g
SCOUTE, or his R
make good any pretensi
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date, otherwise the same
open to other applicants.

By Order of His Ex
Lieut. Governor in
JOHN
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Government G

Surveyor Gener
York, 24th Aug

NOTICE is he
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Also, a Township
Trent, bounded W
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and conditions ex
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Counsel Office

Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL IV. YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1820. No. 12.

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Do. No. 3, in the 3d Con. trian-
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F, No. 13, and West half 14,
n. B, and triangular Lot Gin,
n. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street,
herstburgh, Co. of Essex,
stern District, - - - - - 800
Do. No. 23, 1st Con. and 24,
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TICLES.	PER.	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.
eef,	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	6
utton,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
eal,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
ork,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
owls.	pair	0	2	0	0	2	3
urkeys,	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
eese,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
heese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	9
utter,	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
ggs,	doz.	0	0	10	0	1	0
heat,	bush	0	0	0	0	3	9
ats,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
otatoes,	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
uts,	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
rnips,	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
bbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	3
our,	cwt.	0	11	3	0	18	9
.	bar.	1	2	6	1	5	0
llow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
d,	——	0	0	10	0	1	0
y,	ton.	3	10	0	4	0	0
od,	cord	0	12	6	0	15	0

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cNabb, Esq. - - - *Bellville.*
or Rogers, - - - *New-Castle.*
. Bethune, Esq. - - *Hamilton.*
Fotheregill, Esq. - - *Toronto.*
Robinson, Esq. - - *Newmarket.*
rooks, Esq. - - - *Niagara*
McCormick, Esq. - - *Queenston*
Springer, Esq. - - - *Delaware.*
Ross, Esq. - - - *Long-Point.*
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UPPER-CANADA.
SAMUEL SMITH,
Administrator.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all to whom these presents shall come,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by reason of the absence of our trusty and well beloved, Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, the Administration of the Government during such absence of our said Lieutenant Governor therefrom, hath devolved upon the Honorable SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, one of our Executive Council of our said Province of Upper Canada, according to our pleasure signified in our Commission to our Governor of our said Province, WE do hereby require and command all our Officers and Ministers, and all other our Subjects of our said Province of Upper Canada, to be obedient, aiding and assisting unto him the said Samuel Smith, in the execution of all and singular the powers and authorities contained in our Commission to our Governor of our said Province.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS, our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of the Government of our said Province, at York, this thirteenth day of March, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the sixtieth year of our Reign. S. S.

By His Honor's Command.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15th Nov. 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN SCOUTE, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to the west half of lot number six, in the sixth concession of the Township of Ernest Town, within six months from this date, otherwise the same will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Executive Council Office,
York, 19th January, 1820.

IT having been suggested to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that a general permission to Locate on the Waste Lands of the Crown, would be more acceptable to the Militia, than setting apart for that purpose a particular Tract in each District, as heretofore intended; NOTICE is hereby given, that the Militia who served during the late War with the United States of America, in the First Flank Companies, in the Provincial Artillery, in the Incorporated Regiment, in the Corps of Artillery Drivers, in the Provincial Dragoons, in the Marine and General Staff of the Militia, will, upon due Certificate of their respective Service from the Adjutant General, receive Tickets of Location from the Surveyor General, for the portion of Land ordered by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and, on due proof of having performed the Settlement Duty, will receive Patent Grants.

N. B. By express Command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Patents will be gratuitous, but the Settlement Duty in no case dispensed with.

By Order of His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council,

JOHN SMALL.
8w7. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 24 Feb. 1820.

IT is this day Ordered by His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, that the Representatives of John Thomas, original Locatee of Lot number twenty four, in the second Concession of Richmond, as reckoned on the Western Boundary Line, Midland District, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be Rescinded.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

Adjutant General's Office,
York, 21st Jan. 1820.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The attention of Officers commanding Regiments of Militia, is called to the Order in Council of the 10th instant herewith inclosed, declaring the gracious intention of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, of making grants of land to the Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the different Corps therein recited.

All Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Militia, &c. comprehended in the description contained in the Order in Council above referred to, will be required to submit their claims for His Royal Highness's bounty, to the Adjutant General, who, on being satisfied of their correctness, will give to each party concerned a certificate thereof, which will be an authority to the Surveyor General to locate him.

The applications of Officers on the General Staff of the Militia should be accompanied by a copy of the General Order, notifying their appointment, as should also those of the Field Officers of the Incorporated Battalions.

The applications of Captains and Regimental Staff Officers, should be supported by certificates agreeable to the form A. Those of Officers of Companies, non-commissioned Officers, Drummers & Privates, by certificates according to the form B.

In order to prevent confusion, or disappointment to the claimants, the applications from officers on the General Staff and Incorporated Battalions, should be presented at the Office of the Adj. Gen. on or between the 25th February and the 24th of May inclusive, those from the Flank Companies between the 25th May and the 24th of September, and from the Marine and remaining corps, between the 25th September and 24th December 1820.

All applications which are not received in time to be taken into consideration with those of the classes they respectively belong to, will be taken up after the last named day.

CERTIFICATE A.

I do hereby certify that
commanded a Flank Company of the
Regiment of Militia employed on actual service between the
and the (or acted as Adjutant, Quarter Master, Paymaster, Surgeon, &c. as the case may be.)
Witness my hand, this day of
18
Colonel
or senior surviving officer.

CERTIFICATE B.

I do hereby certify that actually served as in the
company of the Regiment of
(as the case may be) then commanded by between the
and the 18
Witness my hand, this day
of 18
Captain
or senior surviving officer
of the company.

I certify the above to be correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Witness my hand, this day
of 18
Colonel
or senior surviving officer
of the Regiment of

*** All applications must be made on or before the 24th February 1821.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,
N. COFFIN, *Colonel,*
Adjt. Gen. Militia,
Upper Canada.

8w7.

Executive Council Office,
York, 24th Feb. 1820.

IT is this day Ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the Representatives of James Roach, Original Locatee of the west half of Lot number eleven on the south side of the Riviere aux Raisin in the Township of Charlottenburgh, Eastern District, do shew cause within six months, why the Location should not be Rescinded, no occupation or Settlement thereon having been made by the said Roach.

JOHN SMALL.
6m10. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is pleased to direct, that a Location of One Hundred Acres of Land on the North side of the road through the Mohawk Tract, in the Bay of Quinte, and on the North side of the Road through the Long Woods on the Thames, may be made to any person having an Order in Council for Land, who will perform the ordinary Settlement Duty, & make and maintain the whole Road in front of his respective Lot.

Militia Grantees in such case will be exempt from all Fees, and others will pay only the Patent Fee of Three Pounds Five Shillings and two Pence, Province Currency.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has bona fide been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. E. C.

CANADA,

The last Hope of
ENGLAND;

Being an attempt to shew the vast agricultural, commercial, and political importance of the magnificent countries bearing the general name of
CANADA.

By CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq.

The object of this little work is principally to point out the superior advantages held forth by this country to all classes of emigrants, (from whencesoever they may come,) from the poor man to the capitalist; and, to afford that kind of information which is known to be so much wanted in Europe, and, especially in *Great Britain:* to which the possession and improvement of these Provinces is *of the last importance.*

As the work will be published in London, the Author wishes to ascertain, as nearly as possible, what number of copies will be wanted in this country, in order that the necessary instructions may be sent to the Publisher; he has, therefore, appointed the undermentioned Gentlemen, his Agents, to receive the names and address of those who may wish for copies, in all parts of the two Provinces, and it is requested that such as may be desirous of subscribing will be kind enough to signify the same, as early as possible:

AGENTS.

At Quebec, J. Neilson, Esq.; Three-Rivers, Edw. Sills, Esq.; William Henry, Geo. Graves, Esq.; Montreal, Messrs. Nickless and M'Donell; Hull, P. Wright & Sons; Cornwall, Geo. Jarvis, Esq.; Prescott, Alpheus Jones, Esq.; Brockville, Henry Jones, Esq.; Perth, B. Delisle, Esq.; Kingston, John Macaulay, Esq. and H. C. Thompson, Esq.; Bath, Jas. Rankin, Esq.; Belville, S. M'Nabb, Esq.; Cobourg, J. G. Bethune, Esq.; Port Hope, M. F. Whitehead, Esq.; York, R. C. Horne, Esq. and Messrs. Gesle and Fitz Gibbon; New-Market, P. Robinson, Esq.; Dundas, R. Cockrell; West Flamboro', T. G. Simons, Esq.; Ancaster, M. Crooks, Esq.; Niagara, John Crooks, Esq.; Queenston, T. M'Cormick, Esq.; Fort Erie, —— Stanton, Esq.; Port Talbot, A. H. Burwell, Esq.; Amherstburg, John Hall, Esq.; Sandwich, Wm. Hands, Esq.

*** It is not expected that the price of the Book will exceed 10s.—An advance of 2s. 6d. Halifax C'y. will be required from each Subscriber at the time of putting down his name and address, in order that the Subscription may be considered certain.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the Co-partnership between ERASMUS FOWKE and CORNELIUS WEBSTER, under the firm of Fowke Webster & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to the said Cornelius Webster; and all persons having any demands against the said Erasmus Fowke or against the said firm of Fowke Webster & Co. are also requested to produce the same to the said C. Webster for payment.

ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER.
Port Hope, 28th Jan 1820. tf-6.

TO Be SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land in of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Thomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allan, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thain, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 31, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAM'L RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
York, 1st July, 1819.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

Land for Sale.

SEVERAL Lots on Dundas Street, in the Township of Etobicoke.

Also a quantity of

LUMBER

of the following description,
100,000 of incl. boards at 3s. 9d. per 100.
25,000 of 1¼ inch flooring, at 6s. 3d. per 100.
20,000 of weather boarding, at 3s. 1¼ per 100.

For particulars, enquire at this Office.

THE undersigned, Administrator and Administratrix of the estate of the late George Bond, of the Town of York, Blacksmith, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the said Estate, forthwith to make payment of their respective accounts; and those to whom said Estate is indebted to present theirs for payment.

ROBERT BRIGHT.
SARAH BOND.
York, 8th March, 1820. 3w10

FROM EUROPE.

ST HELENA.
COURT MARTIAL.

At a Court-martial held on board his Majesty's ship *Conqueror*, in St. Helena-roads, on the 30th day of August, and continued till the 2d of September, to try Mr. John Stokoe, surgeon of the said ship, for improper conduct with regard to certain particulars relative to his intercourse with the French prisoners detained at the island of St. Helena, and on the following charges:—

For having on or about the 17th of January last, when permitted, or ordered, by Rear-Admiral Plapin, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Cape of Good Hope, and the seas adjacent, &c. to visit Longwood, for the purpose of affording medical assistance to General Bonaparte, then represented as being dangerously ill, communicated with the said General or his attendants, upon subjects not at all connected with medical advice, contrary to standing orders in force for the government of his Majesty's naval officers at St. Helena.

2d. For having, on or about the said day, on receiving communications, both in writing and verbally, from some of the French prisoners at Longwood, taken notice of, and given an answer to, such communications, previous to making the same known to the Commander-in-Chief, contrary to the said standing orders.

3d. For having, in pursuance of such unauthorized communication, signed a paper, purporting to be a bulletin of General Buonoparte's health, and delivered the same to the said General or his attendants, contrary to the said orders, and to his duty as a British naval officer.

4th. For having in such bulletin, stated facts relative to the health of General Bonaparte, which did not fall under his, the said Mr. John Stokoe's, own observation, and which, as he afterwards acknowledged, were dictated or suggested to him by the said General, or his attendants, and for having signed the same as if he had himself witnessed the said facts, which was not the truth, and was inconsistent with his character and duty as a British naval officer.

5th. For having, in the said bulletin, inserted the following paragraph:—"The more alarming symptom is, that which was experienced in the night of the 16th, a recurrence of which may soon prove fatal, particularly if medical assistance is not at hand," intending thereby, contrary to the character and duty of a British officer, to create a false impression, or belief, that Gen. Bonaparte was in imminent or considerable danger, and that no medical assistance was at hand, he, the said Mr. John Stokoe, not having witnessed any such symptom, and knowing that the state of the patient was so little urgent, that he was four hours at Longwood before he was admitted to see him, and further knowing that Dr. Verling was at hand, and ready to attend, if required, in any such emergency.

6th. For having, contrary to his duty, communicated to General Bonaparte, or his attendants, information relative to certain books, letters and papers, said to have been sent from Europe for the said persons, and which had been intercepted by the Governor of St. Helena, and for having conveyed to the said General or his attendants, some information respecting their money concerns, contrary to his duty, which was to afford medical advice only.

7th. For having, contrary to his duty, and to the character of a British naval officer, communicated to the said General Bonaparte or his attendants, an infamous and calumnious imputation cast upon Lieut. General Sir Hudson Lowe, Governor of St. Helena, by Barry O'Meara, late a surgeon in the Royal Navy, implying that Sir H Lowe had practised with the said O'Meara to induce him to put an end to the existence of the said Gen. Bonaparte.

8th. For having disobeyed the positive command of his superior officers, in not returning from Longwood on or about the 21st of January aforesaid, at the hour specially prescribed to him by the Rear Admiral, there being no justifiable cause for his disobeying such command.

9th. For having, knowingly and wilfully, designated General Bonaparte, in the said Bulletin, in a manner different from that in which he is designated in the Act of Parliament for the better custody of his person, & contrary to the practice of his Majesty's Government, of the Lieut. Gen. Governor of the island, and of the said Rear Admiral, and for having done so at the special instance and request of the said General Bonaparte or his attendants, though he, the said Mr. John Stokoe, well knew that the mode of designation was a point in dispute between the said General Bonaparte and Lieut. General Sir H. Lowe and the British Government, and that by acceding to the wish of the said Gen. Bonaparte, he, the said Mr. John Stokoe, was acting in opposition to the wish and practice of his own superior officers, and to the respect which he owed to them under the general printed instructions.

10th. For having, in the whole of his conduct in the aforesaid transactions, evinced a disposition to thwart the intentions and regulations of the said Governor, and of the said Rear-Admiral, and to further the views of the French prisoners, in furnishing them with false or colorable pretences for complaint, contrary to the respect which he owed to his superior officers and to his own duty as an officer in his Majesty's Royal Navy.

The Court having heard the evidence in support of the charges, as well as what the prisoner had to offer in his defence, and having considered the whole with the most minute attention, is of opinion, that his conduct (with respect to certain particulars relative to his intercourse with the French prisoners detained at St. Helena) being improper, is proved; that the 1st charge is proved; that the 2d charge is proved; that the 3d charge is proved; that the 4th charge is proved; that the 5th charge is proved; that the 6th charge is proved; that the 7th charge is proved; that the 8th charge is proved; that on the 9th charge it is proved, he called General Bonaparte "the patient;" that the 10th charge is proved. The Court do therefore adjudge the said Mr. John Stokoe to be dismissed his Majesty's service, but in consideration of his long services, recommend him to the consideration of the Admiralty for half-pay.

Signed by the president. Captain Stanfell, and Captains Wauchope, G. Rennie, Sir W. S. Wiseman, Bart, and J. 41. Plumridge; as also by the Judge Advocate.

Died at Edinburgh, on the 16th of November last, in the 86th year of her age, Betty Cameron a native of Lochaber, who has resided at Edinburg for the last sixty years. This poor woman was one of the small class of people, perhaps more peculiar to Scotland than any other country, who never beg, yet never want, and who, without relatives, fortune or certain income, are provided for as if they had all these. She was not a common pauper, but an humble visitor of friendly houses, and though seldom possessed at one time of more than the morrow required, was proverbially honest, and had a strict regard to truth. She never abused the goodness of the benevolent by waste or intemperance, and was to a severe degree exact in all religious observances. These qualities recommended her to the truly charitable; but she added to these a considerable share of strong instinctive sense, and an abundant store of information and anecdote concerning the principal families in Scotland, as well of the young Chevalier, whom she had seen in her youth. She talked with enthusiasm of the deeds of Highland valor, and preserved to the last all the prejudices of clanship. In her 85th year she danced a reel, and sung, till lately, with great spirit, the pibrochs that were sounded at the "rising."

EDINBURGH, Dec. 18.

The weather for the last ten days has been very severe. On Thursday night the thermometer fell to 15 degrees below the freezing point. In consequence of this severe frost, the river was completely frozen over below the bridge, and many persons were skaiting on it at the end of last week.

New Works.—Miss Burney's new novel, "*Country Neighbors*," will be published about the 1st of January.

The author of "*London, or A Month at Stowes*," has announced another work, which promises to be an equally severe satire on the follies and foibles of the north. The author says in his introduction—"I shall shew the vices of Edinburgh, not as a parallel, but as a contrast to those of London, nor shall I omit a portrait or a character, because the original was my friend or acquaintance."

A gun of entire novel construction, was exhibited a day or two ago in the gardens of York house, before the duke of York, the adjutant general to the forces, the quarter master general, earl of Camden, and general sir H. Taylor.

It weighs less than the ordinary musket, is composed of seven barrels, one of common length, and in the same position around it, at the breech, are the six others, of about three inches in height only. The whole being charged and the priming for the whole placed in the magazine hammer, which preserves it quite dry and yields just sufficient and no more to each charge, the simple act of cocking places each of the short barrels successively in complete connexion with the long one, and that of shutting the pan primes it, so that seven discharges may be effected in thirty seconds, and if the long barrel be rifled, produces the effect of a rifle gun, without the labor or deformity of the ball, produced by the ordinary mode of loading. It is perfectly safe and accurate, every part of being so guarded as to prevent the possibility of danger, error or impediment, with great simplicity. The invention, it appears, is equally applicable to great guns, pistols, or the arms used for horse or coach guards; in the hands of game keepers it must be a terrific weapon.

His royal highness minutely examined every part of it, and desired the ingenious inventor to make four or five discharges, by which he put the balls each time in a cluster round the mark.

From the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27, 1820, *Half past two o'clock.*

Capt. Ramborger has just landed from the ship *Medora*, from Cadiz. Extract from his journal:—Jan. 3, news was received at Cadiz, that part of the Spanish Army, consisting of 6000 men, had taken possession of the Caraccas, (the King's Navy Yard) and Isla, after releasing the state prisoners, and putting one of them, a Colonel, at the head of their forces. There was only one killed, a Captain of the Royalists, who opposed them at the Bridge of Isla—he was shot by the Colonel. Cadiz was put in as good a state of defence as possible—the gates all shut—no person allowed to leave the place—all stores shut, and great consternation—the streets patroled by the Militia. At midnight firing heard for more than 30 minutes, outside.

Jan. 4th—This morning, gates shut—the first, commanding the road to Cadiz, has been attacked by 500 men; but they were repulsed with the loss of seven killed. At noon, the gates were opened—but all communication is cut off with the interior. All kinds of provision raised 50 per cent. The Great Continental Mail, with the English letters, was stopped this day, by the *National Troops*, (as they style themselves) and destroyed. A flag has been sent to them—they say *do not interfere with us, and Cadiz shall not be molested—we are only the advance of FIFTY THOUSAND—we are on the march for Madrid and want the Cortes restored—that we will not embark for South America, and want our pay.* This afternoon, the men of war bent their sails—the gun boats are all manned, and stationed at Fort Puntal. The national troops, sailors and marines, had that day been paid their arrears, with a promise, if faithful, to be paid *every* month. The provisions were landed from the transports this day, and stored in Cadiz. Jan. 5th, Seville, Porto Real, Porto Santo, and all the adjacent towns, are in possession of the National Troops. All the vessels are embargoed, and no pilots permitted to leave the city. Last night the State prisoners in the Castle made their escape & joined the National Troops; and this night I made my escape in the good ship Medora, leaving behind the brig Spartan, for Norfolk, 20th Jan; barque Packet of New-York, for Havana; ship Mary, for Philadelphia uncertain.

The following is from a letter to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated Cadiz, 5th January.

"We are besieged by 6000 men of the army that was destined for Buenos Ayres, who are determined not to embark. They have possession of the arsenal and all the country round, and I am informed they have taken the city of Seville and have proclaimed the Constitution in every place they go.

They permit the boats with provisions and passengers to pass from all the places round, and have proclaimed it death to any soldier that takes any thing from an inhabitant without paying for it. I think if they proceed in this manner, they will be here in 7 or eight days without any bloodshed. The inhabitants seem to be satisfied with their proceeding. There is not 700 men in this garrison, and they are not in confidence with their present government."

From Buenos Ayres.—By the arrival of the brig Margaret, from Buenos Ayres, we learn that Lord Cochrane had made two more unsuccessful attacks on the Spanish fleet at Callao; the first on the 2d, and the last on the 4th of October, as appears by his own account, a translation of which follows. When the last account left him, he was preparing a new mode of attack. It was, however, thought that his lordship's views would not be realized—if the fleet should return to Chili, again unsuccessful, it was feared the government was so much exhausted in means and credit, they would not be able to make another outfit. Lord C. attributes his failure to the bad construction of his rockets.

The Portuguese, it was said, were about evacuating Monte Video, and retiring to the Brazils, in which case General Artigas will again take possession of the place.

The Montaneras under Paul Ramariz, Lopez and Carrera, and the Buenos Ayres army, under the Director, were within a few leagues of each other, and an engagement was daily expected.

All communications between Buenos Ayres and Chili had been cut off by the Montaneras, who had been within a few leagues of the former city, and carried off great numbers of cattle and horses. Great discontent prevailed in several of the provinces and even in the city of Buenos Ayres, and a change in the government would no doubt take place in a short time.—Such was the general opinion when our informant left there.

Every thing remained quiet in Chili, and an expedition of 6000 men was preparing for Peru.

The United States frigate Macedonian had sailed from Valparaise, it was supposed for Lima.

Translated from a Buenos Ayres Gazette of December 15.

Last despatch of Lord Cochrane.

Admiral's ship O'Higgins,
Bay of Callao, 6th Oct. 1819.

SIR—On the night of the 3d inst. the enemy unbent the sails of their vessels of war, without doubt with the intention of deceiving us, as they returned to bend them again as soon as it grew dark on the night of the 4th; but our boats being upon the eastern side or shore, alarmed the enemy and they desisted from their purpose, which was probably to escape. Every thing indicated their desire of escaping if the rockets had placed their security in danger, or if they had set fire to the merchant vessels, which were united or made fast to the windward of their line of defence, formed by the Venguanza, Esmeralda, Sebastiana, Resolution, Cleopatra, as also the Castles, threw continually hot shot at us, following the advice of the archbishop of Lima. The new preparations being completed, yesterday evening, I ordered that the brigs of war should conduct the rafts (rockets and mortar) to their position, and that the fire ship commanded by Lt. Morgell, should proceed to her destination; immediately they commenced to discharge the rockets, at which time I directed in line the squadron towards the eastern shore, with a view to prevent the escape of the enemy. The brigs had scarce advanced within gun shot of the enemy's vessels and batteries when they commenced upon me a very brisk fire, which greatly increased on the approach of the fire ship Victoria. Being already within the reach of grape shot from the battery, and near the chain which surrounds the enemies vessels, and the water entering her hold in torrents, Lieutenant Morgell set fire to her, (all her rigging being cut away,) and in ten minutes she blew up, which would have annihilated the naval force of Callao, if there had been more wind, so that the Victoria could have passed the battery with greater velocity

Waiting the explosion of the Victoria, I had retained the Georgiana, but it being nearly calm, I believed it useless to make a new attempt, seeing that the rockets had no better effect this night than the first. The cause of this is already too palpable; some burst in consequence of the tubes or cylinders being badly soldered, and others broke at the tail, having unfortunately been made of a very knotty and brittle wood.

I cannot refrain from manifesting to you my regret at these unfortunate circumstances, aggravated by the calms which continually prevail at Callao. I have determined to operate upon a different plan, which I hope will produce a better effect.

Capts. Spry and Corsbie and Lt. Prunier, of the brigs Galvarino, Araucano, and Pueyredon, have conducted themselves with the greatest bravery. The damages which these vessels received in their spars were of little consideration & are already repaired.

Lt Morgell, and two seamen that accompanied him in the Victoria, deserve for their valour, a reward. The zeal and cooperation of Adm. Blanco are worthy of every praise. The captains, officers, marines, artillery and marine troops have all behaved with the greatest distinction. I have the honour of assuring you that I am with the highest consideration of respect, &c. yours.

COCHRANE.

Col. Don Jose Ignacio Zanteno,
Minister of the Marine of the State of Chili.

FURTHER FROM CADIZ.

Extract of a letter dated Cadiz Jan 6.

"It would appear that a strong division of the Grand Army, originally destined against Buenos Ayres, had orders to march for Cadiz, where a detachment to consist of 6000 men were to be sent to succour Morillo. The day before yesterday 2000 men entered the Isla, and at the bridge, the Marine Guards attempted to oppose their entrance. The result was that the commander of the guards and the centinel were shot by the approaching troops. On their entering the town they disarmed the Marine Guards; took the captain general of the marine prisoner, and proceeded for this place; but the ships of war in the bay having learnt what had taken place at Isla, sent about 400 marine soldiers and officers to the "Corta Dura," who on the approach of the Insurgents, fired on them from the fort and killed about 13 on the spot.

The troops then retired to the Isla, and then the commander (a colonel) issued a proclamation styling themselves the advance guard of the "Constitutional army." Other commanders it is said have gone with their respective divisions, which consists of *the whole of the army of the expedition*, to different departments of the kingdom, and that the plot is of magnitude there is no doubt. I will write you soon and more fully, via Gibraltar.

* A strong fort on the Narrow pass.

Important to Shipping Merchants.—It is stated in the Gazette of this morning, that the underwriters, of this city, have come to a determination, in consequence of the numerous losses on our coast, (one of the best and safest in the world) not to write any vessel commanded by a master, who may hereafter lose or strand a vessel, unless he can prove, beyond a doubt, that such loss was not occasioned by ignorance, imprudence, or want of ability.—*N. Y. E. P.*

Lamentable and distressing Casualty.—On Monday the 28th ult. three young men, of Bertie, namely, George Anger, Teal and Johnson, being on the American shore, about 2 o'clock, P. M. imprudently set off in a small boat to cross the River nearly opposite Capt. Wm. Powell's. They made good their way about half across the Niagara River, the wind blowing up heavily against the current, which caused so great a swell as to capsize the boat; Johnson and Teal immediately sunk to rise no more, but George Anger stuck to the boat, and held so fast, that notwithstanding it was turned over and over eight times by the violence of the waves, he still lived upwards of an hour, before a boat could be procured to put off to his relief; George Burther, hatter, and William Wintermute, an active young man, went off to rescue Anger, from his deplorable situation, and came so near the boat on which he was, as almost to reach him by hand, when an enormous wave separated the crafts. The distressed Anger then sprung into the waves, abandoning his boat, and had actually gained the other, which had just sprung a leak, and seemed filling with water; at this crisis, Anger saw, as did those who had come to his relief, that all would perish, if he should be taken into their boat, swam back to his wreck, hoping they reach the shore in safety, and return again in time to save him. With difficulty, Burther and Wintermute, reached the shore; but alas! at this time the unfortunate Anger was swallowed up by the devouring element. Too much praise cannot be given to Burther and Wintermute, who did as much as men could do in such circumstances. The cold was severe, and they were much benumbed on their reaching the shore; the boat which overset, drifted with the current against the wind a mile or more, during which time, nearly an hour and a half, Anger supported himself upon the boat. An instance of greater heroism and self command is rarely recorded, than this of the lamented Anger. The sufferers were all single men.—*Niagara Argus.*

FROM LOWER-CANADA.

FROM A LOWER CANADA PAPER.

COMMUNICATION.

A recent and striking instance of the inconvenience & expence resulting from a delinquency in making payment of a note due by the Bank, and which, according to the present mischievous system, had been indorsed to accommodate the maker, deserves to be made known. The name of the individuals it is unnecessary to mention. There were to the note three indorsers. When due, it was regularly protested for non-payment, and notice given to the indorsers. Hence several actions are forthwith instituted and returned into Court; one against the maker, the others against two of the indorsers who reside in ——. The defendants, unable to discharge the amount, (£300, or thereabout) yet unwilling to resist a demand in itself fair and legal, only desire a delay, and get over the Term without incurring Judgement. Previous to the ensuing Term, a fourth action is instituted against another indorser, who not residing in the District, is in town on business. In the mean time, the parties to the former suits wish to terminate them by a settlement, and call for the amount of the costs incurred, which they found to be £13 6 4 each, in the three first actions still pending and undetermined in Court, and £3 19 8 on the last action, not as yet returned into Court, making a round total of £43 18 8, fairly and legally due to the Attorney prosecuting for the Bank. If in this instance the Bank intended to make an example of delinquents, they have effectually attained their purpose in a most *disinterested* and *legal* manner. The Bank neither gains nor can it have intended to gain any thing like lucre by so seasonable an example: but no matter—every substantial purpose that the Bank could have desired, is answered; the amount of the note and interest is paid; the delinquents are punished by the payment of heavy expenses, and these, which may be considered as a legal fine or mulct for the delinquency, go to the Attorney, Prothonotaries and Notaries, and this no doubt also answers *their* purpose. If the Bank only intended to check that heedlessness with which many give their indorsements as an accommodation, it is well: the Directors are the proper judges of the expedience of such a measure, and it may prove a salutary one. But if the Bank simply wished to recover the amount of the note, without putting the parties to any extraordinary and vexatious expense, it was in their discretion to have singled out for prosecution either the maker or such indorser as in their opinion was solvent and capable of paying the amount, leaving him to take his remedy against whom he might think proper. The Directors may probably have erroneously imagined, that *all* the parties to the note could be sued in one action, leaving it to their Counsel to proceed accordingly, under the general

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structions usually given in such cases, *to do the needful.* This it is said cannot legally be done, and separate actions against the maker and each of the indorsers, were therefore indispensable, pursuant to such instructions, if in fact they were unqualified, as we presume they must have been.

In the course of business, the Bank must lay its account with sometimes being driven to the necessity of prosecuting delinquents; it is, however, evidently to the interest of both parties to avoid litigation and chicane, (and this we believe to be the earnest desire of the Directors of the Bank.) It is therefore worth enquiring what is the best and safest mode of securing the Bank in its discounts, and the shortest, least expensive and most effectual mode of recovering its dues in cases where it may be expedient to prosecute. It will not be denied that it is more eligible to be enabled to proceed, if necessary, against half a dozen delinquents, collectively, by one, than by a half dozen actions. Now Lawyers will tell us that we cannot proceed against the drawers and all the indorsers of a note by one and the same action, their liabilities being distinct and separate To do this the debt or obligation must be *joint and several.* If therefore, for instance, the Bank, in cases of doubt, instead of taking three indorsers, were to take a *joint and promissory note* from them, as *joint and several makers*, or *drawers*, of the note, it would be in the power of the Bank to proceed against them all collectively by a single action, or against any one or more of them, as the Bank might think it expedient, leaving the original payee and indorser altogether aside as a mere man of straw. The advantages of this mode are obvious: the security to the Bank would be avoided, law suits diminished, and the casualties of which indorsers might avail themselves, such as want of diligence, notice, &c. be put entirely out of the question. This precaution or system of doing business, it may be answered, would embarrass many because friends who willingly would consent to indorse their notes as a collateral security, might absolutely refuse to join as makers. This may indeed be true, but the reply is plain, and it is equally true that *the Bank does not lend money with a view of involving itself, and those who deal with it in law suits, but it is its duty to take every proper precaution to secure the recovery of its dues in the shortest and most effectual manner if driven to the Courts to enforce payment; if your own friends have not sufficient confidence in your punctuality and solvency, to couple their names with yours, you cannot reasonably expect that the Bank should risk its money in the hands of one who is distrusted by his own friends Before you come* here, *it is your duty to satisfy* them *that they run no risk.*

Upper Canada Gazette.

(CIRCULAR.)

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, March 7th, 1820.

SIR,

IT having been reported to the Lieut. Governor that in some cases the Coroner whose duty it may be to execute Writs against the Sheriff, acts as Deputy Sheriff, His Excellency is pleased to direct that no Coroner be in future appointed, or continued to be a Sheriff's Deputy within this Province.

As the Office of Sheriff in His Majesty's Colonies is considered not burthensome but lucrative, and is continued during pleasure, His Excellency esteems it his duty to protect the Subject as much as is in his power from all misconduct of Principals and Deputies, and therefore enjoins particular attention in the selection of the latter, whose Official intercourse affords so frequent opportunities to oppress the unfortunate.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
(Signed) G. HILLIER.
P. Sec'y.

To
Esquire
Sheriff of the District

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office,
York, March 13th 1820.

Colonel Allan, Colonel Givins and Lieutenant Colonel Robinson, having reported the best division and limits for the Three Regiments of York Militia, in obedience to the Militia General Orders of the 18th of January last,

His Honor the Administrator, in consequence thereof, is pleased to direct the following limits and division to be established for the Three Regiments respectively

First Regiment of York

Townships of
Whitchurch, Markham
Uxbridge, Scott
Reach, Georgina
Brock, East and West
King, Gwillimbury

Second Regiment of York

Town of York
Townships of
York, East of, Pickering
Yonge Street, Whitby
Scarborough

Third Regiment of York

Townships of
York, West of, Chinguacousy
Yonge Street, Esquesing
Etobicoke, Nassagaweya
Toronto, Albion
Vaughan

By Command of His Honor
the Administrator,
N. COFFIN, Colonel,
Adjt. Gen. Militia,
Upper-Canada.

YORK, MARCH 23, 1820.

Small Pox—We are informed that there are some cases of this dreadful disease in this Town. Parents should therefore without delay get their children inoculated with the kine pock, the former disease having terminated fatally in several instances recently in this Province and Lower Canada.

LAWS OF UPPER CANADA.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT to amend and extend the provisions of an Act passed in the forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to authorise the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, to appoint Inspectors of Flour, Pot and Pearl Ashes within this Province."

WHEREAS, it is expedient to amend and extend the provisions of an Act passed in the forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to authorise the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint Inspectors of Flour, Pot and Pearl Ashes, within this Province" Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America,' and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of September next, every Miller or Manufacturer of Flour for sale within this Province, shall provide brands or marking irons for the purpose of branding and marking Flour packed in barrels, on which brands or marking irons shall be expressed the name of the Mills the Flour was packed in, with the words "Upper Canada," the nett weight and tare in figures, and also the words Superfine, Fine, or Fine Middlings, as the case may be.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all Wheat Flour manufactured and packed in Casks and branded as aforesaid, at any Mill in this Province, by the owner of such Flour, shall be by such Miller or Manufacturer made Merchantable and of due fineness, and shall be honestly and well packed in good and sufficient casks made of staves well seasoned and bound with ten hoops and the tare marked on the said cask together with the nett of Flour contained in such cask, each cask to contain one hundred and ninety six pounds.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That on any Miller or Manufacturer being required to make Flour intended to be of the first quality, on each cask shall be branded Superfine, and on each cask of Flour intended to be of the second quality shall be branded the word Fine, and on each cask of Flour intended to be of the third quality shall be branded the words Fine Middlings, under the penalty of ten shillings for each cask. *Provided always*, That nothing herein contained shall extend to compel any Miller or Manufacturer of Flour to brand any casks of Flour, unless he shall be satisfied that the Flour is of the quality that it is required to be branded or marked as aforesaid

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all Flour packed in casks and branded as aforesaid, and exposed for sale in any of the County Towns or Villages in this Province, shall be liable to Inspection at the election of any purchaser, and the expence of such Inspection shall be paid equally by the purchaser and seller, each one half.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons shall put a false or wrong tare on any cask of Flour, to defraud any purchaser, the persons so offending shall forfeit for every such cask so falsely tared as aforesaid the sum of ten shillings.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That any person or persons who shall counterfeit any of the aforesaid brand marks or brand the same on any casks of Flour, or shall empty any cask of Flour branded as aforesaid in order to put therein other Flour for sale, without first cutting out the said brand marks, the person or persons so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of twenty shillings.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Inspectors from time to time to weigh such casks of Flour as he or they shall suspect to be light, and if found not to contain the just and true weight, to mark or brand the same on the head with the word "Light," and for every cask of Flour so marked "Light," the Manufacturer thereof shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten shillings.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That on all casks of Flour inspected by any of the Inspectors aforesaid, the Inspector shall brand the initial letters of his Christian name, and his Sirname at full length, together with the name of the District or place where the same is inspected.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in all cases where the brands describing the quality of Flour shall not in the judgment of the said Inspector be branded according to its respective kinds and qualities, he shall alter the same so as to describe the real quality according to the true intent and meaning of this Act.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no persons appointed or hereafter to be appointed Inspector of Flour, shall deal in, buy, barter or exchange, any Flour by him inspected, under pain of the Commission under which he acts, being null and void, except such Flour as may be necessary for the consumption of his own family

XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all fines, forfeitures, and penalties, by this Act imposed, shall be recoverable with costs, in a summary way, to be proceeded upon and be examined, heard, and determined by any one or more of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, acting in the District where the offence shall have been committed, and in order thereto, it shall and may be lawful to and for any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace within the District where the offence has been committed, to summon any person or persons to appear before such Justices, as aforesaid, and they are fully authorised and required upon the appearance or default of such persons or persons so to be summoned, to examine into the cause of such complaint, and thereupon to proceed to give judgment; the one moiety of all fines and forfeitures when recovered, shall be paid into the hands of the Receiver General, for the use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, towards the support of the Government of this Province, and shall be accounted for to His Majesty through the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as His Majesty shall direct, and the other moiety to the person who shall sue for the same.

(*From the Kingston Chronicle Extra.*)

DEATH OF THE KING.

London Gazette, Extra, }
Sunday, Jan. 30, 1820. }

Whitehall, Jan. 29, 1820.

A letter and enclosure, of which the following are copies, have been this morning received from his Royal Highness the Duke of York by the Lord Viscount Sidmouth, one of His late Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Windsor Castle, Jan. 29th, 1820.

My Lord,—It becomes my painful duty to acquaint your Lordship, that it has pleased Almighty God to take unto himself, the King, my beloved Father, and Our most Gracious and Excellent Sovereign. He expired at thirty-five minutes past eight o'clock, P. M.

I inclose the Certificate of all the Physicians in attendance at this melancholy period.

My Lord, ever yours most sincerely,
(Signed) FREDERICK.

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Sidmouth, &c.

Windsor Castle, Jan. 29, 1820.

It has pleased the Almighty to release His Majesty from all further suffering. His Majesty expired, without pain, at 35 minutes past eight o'clock this evening.

(Signed) Henry Halford. M. Baillie,
W Heberden. Robt Willis
David Bundas.

For His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

At three o'clock on Sunday morning, the following Letter was received by the Lord Mayor;

"*Whitehall, Jan.* 30, 1820.

My Lord—It is my painful duty to inform your Lordship of the demise of his late Majesty King Geo. III. This melancholy event took place, without the least apparent suffering, at Windsor Castle, at 31 minutes past 8 yesterday afternoon, to the great grief of his present Majesty, and of the Royal Family. I have to request that your Lordship will give directions for the Tolling of the Great Bell at St. Paul's Cathedral. I have the honor to be, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

SIDMOUTH.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c.

Thus has terminated the Reign of George the Third, after a duration of fifty-nine years, three months, and nine days—a reign distinguished alike by the public and private virtues of the Monarch, and by the extraordinary vicissitudes in the affairs of the world, in which the British Cabinet has taken so prominent a part.

His Majesty George the Third was born on the 24th of May, 1738, which since the alteration of the style, has become the 4th of June. At his death, therefore, he had reached the advanced age of 81 years 7 months and 26 days—He was proclaimed King on the 25th of October, 1760. On September 8th, 1761, he was married to her late Majesty, and had issue 7 sons and 5 daughters, of whom 6 of the former and 4 of the latter survive him. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was appointed Regent on the 6th of February, 1811, and from that time he has been virtual Sovereign, acting in the name and on behalf of His Majesty. His Majesty, from the appointment of the Regent, remained in retirement at Windsor Castle, under the guardianship of a council, who met every month, or more frequently as occasion might require, and issued a report of the state of his indisposition.

The Duchess of Gloucester and the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, were at Windsor Castle when the King expired.

At two o'clock on Saturday a Council was held at Carlton House, for the purpose of recognizing the new Sovereign; the members of the Privy Council in town including the Speaker and the Lord Mayor, together with several Aldermen and other persons of rank, were present.

After the death of his late Majesty had been formally announced, the following instrument was prepared and signed;—

"Whereas, it hath pleased the Almighty God to call to his mercy our late Sovereign Lord, King George the Third, of blessed memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince, George, Prince of Wales. We, therefore, the Lords spiritual and temporal of this Realm, being here assisted with those of his late Majesty's Privy Council, with numbers of other principal Gentlemen of quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London, do now hereby, with one voice and consent, of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Prince, George, Prince of Wales, is now by the death of the late Sovereign, of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege Lord George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, to whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection; beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince, George the Fourth, with long and happy years to reign over us.

"Given at the Court at Carlton House, this 30th day of January, 1820.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

Then follows the signatures of the Privy Councillors, &c. present.

His Majesty, King George IV. then made a declaration of his tenderest affection for his native country, and his determination to do all in his power to promote the glory and happiness of the Kingdom.

His Majesty seemed deeply affected throughout the whole of these important ceremonies.

At the conclusion of the Council, the Lord Keeper proceeded to the House of Lords to swear in the Peers; and the Lord Steward (Lord Cholmondeley) in like manner, proceeded to the House of Commons, and in the Long Gallery administered the oath, appointed to be taken by the members returned to serve in Parliament before they go into the House of Commons, to such members as were in attendance; which being done, the members repaired to their seats, and made and subscribed the oath of abjuration, usually taken at the commencement of a new Parliament

HOUSE OF LORDS.

At twenty minutes past four on Sunday, the Lord Chancellor arrived at the House of Peers, when having taken his seat on the woolsack, without making any observation, the House was adjourned till next day (Monday) at eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Long before four o'clock, the Long Gallery in the House of Commons was crowded with members in readiness to meet the Lord Steward, who was to have administered the oath appointed to be taken by the members returned to serve in Parliament, before they take their seats in the House; but the Lord Steward not having arrived at four o'clock, the members withdrew, and were to meet again on Monday at twelve.

The Proclaiming of George the Fourth, King of England, would take place, with the usual formality, yesterday (Monday) at St. James's Palace, at Charing Cross, and at Temple Bar.

St. Paul's Bell commenced tolling at 12 o'clock. It was preceded by the toning of all the other Church Bells in London.

The event has excited the strongest sensation throughout the metropolis.

A notice has been received at the House of Commons from the post office, that no franks will be admitted to go free, save those of the Speaker. It is doubtful whether this regulation will be strictly adhered to, as, by a late act, the present Parliament may continue embodied for six months after the demise of the King.

Billinge's Liverpool Advertiser of Jan. 31st, announces the sudden and unexpected death of the Duke of Kent, 4th son of the King. His royal highness has left an only daughther by his marriage with the princess dowager of Lieningen, sister to prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, and who being the descendant of the eldest branch of the royal family by which there is issue, may probably inherit the throne of England.

Death of the Duke of Kent.

It is with sincere regret we have to state that the alarming malady under which the Duke of Kent has for some days labored, terminated in the death of that illustrious prince on the 23d inst. at Sidmouth, in Devonshire. The melancholy event was notified to the lord mayor on Monday in the following letter from the Home Secretary, and it was immediately posted up at the Mansion House, for the information of the public.

My Lord—It is with very great concern, that I have to acquaint your lordship with the death of his royal highness the Duke of Kent; which melancholy event took place at Sidmouth on the 23d inst. after a few days illness, to the great grief of all the royal family. I have to request your lordship to give the necessary orders for tolling the great Bell at St. Paul's.

(Signed) SIDMOUTH.

The complaint which has thus so suddenly terminated the life of his Royal highness was an inflammation of the lungs with cough, attributed we understand, to a neglected cold, which he caught from sitting in wet boots after a walk in the environs of Sidmouth, with Capt. Conroy. In the Morning of Thursday his royal highness was reported to be in imminent danger; but towards the middle of the day rallied again, in consequence of a little refreshing sleep which he had been enabled to obtain. Towards evening however the alarming symptoms returned again with increasing vehemence and continued so till towards Saturday morning, when a kindly remission of them took place. This, however proved to be only that fatal relief which so commonly occurs before death ensues.

Prince Leopold, Capt. Conroy and Generals Wetherall and Moore, were present to afford consolation and support to the Dutchess at the awful and trying event. The Royal Duke bore his affliction and illness with the greatest composure and resignation.

The Custom House and other public offices, as well as the shops, are all closed in this town. The following notice has been issued by the Mayor—

Town-hall, February 1, 1820.

Upon the present melancholy occasion of the demise of his late Majesty King George the Third, the Mayor begs to suggest to the inhabitants the closing of the shutters of their windows this day, to-morrow, and the day of the funeral.

The Princess of Wales has lived at Marseilles since November, and appears fond of he place. She makes frequent excursions, to the country, and often leaves her carriage to visit on foot remote scites which appear worthy of her attention.

The government of Gibraltar, vacant by the death of the Duke of Kent, is to be given to the Earl of Chatham, who is to perform the duty in person.

The Prince Regent had been confined to his room for a week, but was better on the 29th of January.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of RICHARD SMITH, late of York, Inn-keeper, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber; and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are desired to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Administrator.

York, 20th March, 1820. 3m12.

LAND FOR SALE.

LOTS No 6 and 7 in concession D, or front concession of Scarborough, containing 400 acres, on which are between 60 and 70 acres cleared, a small orchard, dwelling house, barn, stable, &c.

Also nearly half of the lease of a Clergy Reserve adjoining, of which about eight acres are cleared.

A part or the whole of the stock may be purchased at the same time, if desired, at a reasonable rate. Enquire at the Gazette Office, or of the subscriber

T. RICHARDSON.

Scarborough, 10th March 1820.

A Gentleman possessed of the best system of Short Hand is willing to undertake the instruction of a few pupils on moderate terms.—Apply to B. Turquand.

York, 21st March. 12 tf

WANTED,

A Person who understands Gardening and Farming. Inquire at the Gazette Office.

York, 22d March 1820.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Extract of a letter from Washington to the Editor of the American Republican, dated Feb. 2. 1820.

"I used to hear, and read, as the sentiments of slaveholders, that slavery was a curse which they were anxious to remove and control, by every practicable means—that it was an evil brought on them contrary to their wishes—an outrage of humanity, which they abhored and deplored, and were solicitous to remedy as fast as possible—in conformity with the spirit of our Declaration of Independence. I may also add, that I used to *believe* these generous and plausible professions: and entertained a confidence that every opportunity would be embraced, with alacrity, to put them in practice. I can say, however, that I am something older, and something *wiser*, than I then was: but my age and my wisdom are making sad inroads upon the *good opinion* which I once fondly cherished of those who held this specious language.——I have lived to discover that the pretended aversion to slavery is all a *sham*—that the slaveholders, generally have not the least intention, or desire, to relinquish the luxurious gratifications which grow out of a despotic power over their sable fellow creatures. If it be a curse, as they were wont to term it, it is one to which they clingwith the fondest tenacity. I have lived to hear slavery not only praised as a *comfortable condition*, but vindicated by quotations from the holy scriptures! And further to show that our republic is in a hopeful way, I have heard our *Declaration of Independence* burlesqued and ridiculed, as holding absurd doctrines, in the Congress of these United States. Indeed, I begin to thiuk myself, if the House of Representatives should give such a vote as the Senate, that the proceedings of 1776 *will* present rather a ridiculous and absurd phraseology. A regard for consistency and common sense, will require a revision should be had of that fanciful document, which we are in the habit of reading on the 4th of July."

Long Speeches.—A Washington letter writer remarks, that he has "seen a calculation going to shew, that the speeches of a single member from Tennessee have cost the nation more money than it would require to construct a canal from the Chesapeak to the Delaware."

From the National Intelligencer.

Another new invention.—We understand a patent has lately been taken out by a gentlemad from Massachusetts, for an invention which seems to promise extensive advantages to navigation, if once fairly brought into operation. It consists, principally, in a new method for *sub-marine ploughing*, to any necessary depth, by the power of a steam boat. When the matter is effectually loosened up and pulverized, it cannot reasonably be doubted but the rapidity of ebb-tides, united with the natural current of the river, will soon carry it off and keep the channel open. The inventor is now in this city, giving a perspicuous view of his plan, which appears uncommonly simple and practicable. The advantages of being able to plough open channels through the shoals which so frequently form in many of our immense rivers, would, alone, be an object of very great advantage to our southern and western states; but, when we consider the invention as extending to opening channels for large ships to enter the harbors and rivers throughout our whole seaboard, the advantages presented to view are incalculable.

The best blacking for boots and shoes.

Take 1 pint of good drying oil, 2 ounces of beeswax, 2 ounces of spirits turpentine, and half an ounce Burgundy pitch, carefully melt them over a slow fire. With this mixture, new boots or shoes are rubbed at some distance from a fire, with a sponge or brush, the operation to be repeated as often as they become dry, and until they are fully saturated. In this manner the leather becomes impervious to wet; and boots and shoes thus prepared, last much longer.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 8.

Remarkable Spring.—We have hitherto said nothing about an oil spring, which was discovered about 3 years ago, on Duck creek, Morgan county, while boring for salt water. This spring yields an inexhaustible supply of pure oil. It is a tolerable substitute for fish oil; and is considerably used in currying leather. It quite answers the purposes of spermaceti oil for lamps; it is used in various kinds of medicines. We are not informed whether it can be used in paints. But there is no doubt it is a discovery of invaluable importance.—We should like to hear some chemical disquisition of its properties from some gentlemen of its neighborhood. Said oil is sold at the low price of 50 cents per gallon, and for less by the barrel. This spring may have been publicly described; but if so, probably some others may have been as forgetful as ourselves about it, and will be glad to hear of any acquisition to our internal wealth.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Counties of YORK & SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been honored with your confidence, and called by your suffrages to the very honorable duty of Representing you in the present Parliament, I must expect that my prospect of attaining to the same distinguished station in the next, will depend altogether on the sense you entertain of the manner in which I have performed the trust you reposed in me.

Placed more immediately under the eye of my Constituents, it is altogether in your power, as it is entirely your province, to estimate the part I have taken.

It is far from me to presume, that with every wish to promote your best interests, I may not in many cases, have erred; but I may at least be permitted to say, what I can declare with sincerity, that I am conscious of nothing which I wish to excuse.

Among the objects which have occupied the attention of the present Parliament, they have wisely provided for the more equal Representation of the People; and, in consequence of the provision they have made, you will have the privilege of electing an additional Member to guard your interests, and consult for the welfare of the Province.

Several of my friends, I observe, animated with a very praise-worthy ambition, have eagerly presented themselves to your choice; my actual occupation in the present Parliament, put it out of my power to address myself so immediately to you on the subject of the next; but I thought I might securely trust to the steadiness and sincerity of that attachment, which I was happy to witness on a former occasion, and which I will not believe so fickle that it could be shaken by an idle and absurd reports which may happen to have found their way to you.

I cannot but consider as highly honorable, a situation, to which the good opinion of my fellow-subjects is the only passport; and I shall be happy to receive a proof of your continued confidence, by being chosen as one of your Representatives in the ensuing Parliament.

I will make no boast to you of my independence—you know the nature of my employment and resources, and that my welfare must depend on yours; at the same time, I trust you think me much above any unworthy attempt to court popularity, by claiming credit for greater purity of intention or honesty of conduct, because I do not happen to be honored with any place of trust or confidenceunder a Government whose only object is and must be to promote the happiness and prosperity of the People.

I am, Gentlemen,
your most
faithful Servant,
PETER ROBINSON.

Newmarket, 9th March, 1820.

TO BE LET,

THE Garden belonging to Saml. P. Jarvis Esq. on the North side of Duke Street, in the town of York, containing one acre of land, on which is a variety of fruit trees of the best quality. Term of Lease from one to three years. Apply to Stephen Jarvis Esq. Registrar for the Home District.

York, 11th March, 1820. 11tf

STRAY HORSE.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber, about two months since, a BAY HORSE, about four years old, has a star on the forehead, black mane and tail—and is shod all round.

JOHN WILLMOTT.

York, 15th March, 1820.

MR. BOWSFIELD,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he has taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. EVANS, next door to Mr. D. Forest, where he carries on the business of Boot and Shoe-Making in its various branches.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen honoring him with their commands, shall be punctually attended to; his charges are moderate, and the articles such as will insure a continuance of their favors.

York, 9th March, 1820. 3w10.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Town of York.

GENTLEMEN,

A Report is in General circulation that our Parliament, in providing for the more equal Representation of the People, are about to bestow upon you the valuable privilege of sending a Member to the Commons House of Assembly. Should such a measure pass, you will necessarily be soon called to the first exercise of that privilege: and though others, I am told, have even been before me in declaring their intentions, I trust it can hardly be objected to me, that I have lost time in acquainting you with my determination to become a Candidate for the Honor of Representing you in Parliament.

It is usual on such occasions for the Candidate to say something of his principles and intentions, and perhaps also of his ability to be useful—but though young, I am too old in your acquaintance to make this necessary here. I have grown up with the Town of which you are the Inhabitants, and either in private acquaintance, or in the discharge of a public duty, I am known to very many, perhaps to all of you—I hope I possess your confidence and good opinion—I have endeavoured to deserve it.

Occupied in the discharge of an arduous situation, and engaged in a laborious profession, no private m tives of interest or advancemen prompt me to solicit this additional duty, honorable and important as it is, and concious that my character and conduct give me a fair claim to this mark of your confidence, disappointment in attaining it would occasion no further mortification than as it would give me fewer opportunities of proving with how much sincerity

I am
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient
Humble servant,
JOHN BEVERLY ROBINSON.

York, Feb. 29th 1820.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Counties of York and Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

THE General Election of Representatives of the People in the House of Assembly in this Province being near at hand, I take an early opportunity of announcing to you my intention of becoming a Candidate for your suffrages, there being a Bill before Parliament which will encrease your Representation.

I hope my character both public and private, is such as to entitle me to a participation in your confidence; & though I hold a highly honorable and responsible situation under His Majesty's Government, I trust the same Integrity and Exertion I have always manifested when serving my King, will continue to animate and guide my conduct when defending, maintaining, and supporting the Rights and Privileges of my Fellow Subjects, my family, and myself, which must be and are the same.

Should you do me the Honor to elect me one of your Representatives, to serve you in Parliament, I shall, to the utmost of my power, endeavour to deserve a continuation of your favor, should I live to be a Candidate at a future Election.

I have the Honor to be,
with unfeigned sincerity,
your most faithful and
obedient Servant,
HENRY J. BOULTON.

York, March 3d. 1820.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Counties of York and Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

I acknowledge great pride in having been twice solicited by many of you to offer myself to your choice for the important and honorable service of Representative for these Counties in the House of Assembly. Having declined the first, I cannot withdraw myself from this second invitation, which can alone be founded on the expectation of rigid integrity towards the Constitution of the Country: I therefore now solicit this choice, humbly presuming that my hopes are well founded, and that yours will not be disappointed.

Though twenty years residence here has neces-arily honored me with a personal acquaintance with most of you, I cannot dare to think that this supersedes all necessity of declaring to you my sentiments generally on Legislation in this Province. I therefore profess to you an affectionate regard for British liberty and British Constitution; and that your Representative, whoever he may be, should, in the discharge of his duties, never forget that these two objects of his care are, the one to the other, the best and only Bulwark, and that to preserve the latter ever pure, the first must be preserved unwounded. I know, Gentlemen, that your good sense convinces you that it is not the duty of your Representative to oppose, through a spirit of faction, the fair, beneficial, and legitimate objects of the Administration; but you also know that the purest Administration requires a vigilant activity on the part of all its constitutional checks.

It will, Gentlemen, perhaps be said to you, that I hold an appointment under the Crown; true, an honorable one.—I feel thankful to the Administration that gave it, and the Government that has continued it to me; but your choice will necessarily remove the objection, (if it be any in your estimation,) as the Office must, in the event of my Election, be surrendered.

I will at present only add, that whatever be the event, the prosperity of the Province at large, and of these Counties in particular, will, during my life, always be an object of earnest anxiety to me.

I have the Honor to be,
Gentlemen,
your very obedient Servant,
WM. WARREN BALDWIN.

York, March 3d. 1820.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT
FOR
FRESH BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who may be willing to supply FRESH BEEF for the use of the Garrison, at YORK, that Proposals to contract for the same will be received at this Office for the respective periods undermentioned, viz:

On or before the 16th day of March next, at noon, for the period of three months, commencing on the 25th of that month, and

On or before the 30th of May next, at noon, for the period of 12 months, commencing on the 25th June following.

The conditions of Contract, form of Tender, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

No Tender will be noticed, unless the party and his Sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed, "Tender for the supply of Fresh Beef."

F. T. BILLINGS.

4w10 *D. A. C. G.*

Commissariat Office.
York, 29th Feb. 1820.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exe'rs in
JAMES HAMILTON. } Trust.

Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 45—tf.

PERSONS indebted to the above estate, are reminded that indulgence must have its limit, and therefore, it will be desirable in order to avoid unnecessary trouble and expence, that they should come immediately forward and make arrangement for the settlement of their respective accounts.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the current prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

AT a Meeting of the Upper Canada Agricultural Society, held this day, the following Premiums to be given at the next Cattle Show, were proposed and adopted, viz:

		Guineas.
Stud Horse.	Best	Five.
	Second	Three.
	Third	Two.
Bull.	Best	Four.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Cow.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Boar.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Ram.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.

The Shew to take place and the Prizes awarded and distributed on Wednesday the 17th day of May 1820, at the Market House in the Town of York.

No person to be allowed to produce any animal for a Premium, unless he shall, before ten o'clock of the day of the exhibition, give to the Secretary of the Society a notification of his intention, and pay at the same time five shillings for the use of the Society.

(By Order) R. C. HORNE.
York, 13th Dec. 1819. *Sec'y.*

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York, and No. 6, South side Hospital-street, Town of York, Home Dis. 201
Do. No. 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore District, - - - - - - - 2000
Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con. Aldborough, Middlesex, London District, - - - - 1000
Do. No. 3, in the 3d Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con. triangular Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot Gin, Con. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District, - - - - - 800
Do. No. 23, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District, - - - - - 400

Total, 4401

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. Whitsaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, sen. Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

A. C. MONT GOMERIE.

York, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York, 1st Feb. 1819 tf—5.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	DOLLARS AT 5s. FROM £ s. d.	TO £ s. d.
Beef,	lb.	0 0 4	0 0 6
Mutton,	——	0 0 5	0 0 7
Veal,	——	0 0 5	0 0 7
Pork,	——	0 0 5	0 0 7
Fowls.	pair	0 2 0	0 2 3
Turkeys,	each	0 5 0	0 7 6
Geese,	——	0 0 0	0 3 9
Cheese,	lb.	0 0 0	0 0 9
Butter,	——	0 1 0	0 1 3
Eggs,	doz.	0 0 10	0 1 0
Wheat,	bush	0 0 0	0 3 9
Peas,	——	0 0 0	0 3 9
Potatoes,	——	0 2 0	0 2 6
Oats,	——	0 0 0	0 2 6
Turnips,	——	0 0 0	0 1 3
Cabbages	head	0 0 0	0 0 3
Flour,	cwt.	0 11 3	0 18 9
Do.	bar.	1 2 6	1 5 0
Tallow,	lb.	0 0 0	0 1 0
Lard,	——	0 0 10	0 1 0
Hay,	ton.	0 0 0	5 0 0
Wood,	cord	0 12 6	0 15 0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE

Four Dollars per annum; when sent by Post Four Dollars and a Half. The Subscriptions to be paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers receiving their Papers by Post, to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their subscription; Country Subscribers, who send to the office for their Papers, who discontinue their subscription, are requested to send notice to that effect, and pay up all arrears, otherwise they will still be considered as Subscribers and charged accordingly.—The Editor is obliged to insist upon this condition, several Subscribers neglecting, frequently for many months, to send for their Papers, which accumulate to an inconvenient degree, and become, if not called for, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette:

	first ins.	each subs't
6 lines and under,	2s 6d	7 1-2d
14 lines and under,	5s	1s 3d

Above 14 lines, four pence per line the first insertion, and one penny per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden in writing sent to the Office (or mentioned to the Editor personally) and charged accordingly.—When directed to be put in larger type than ordinary they will be charged according to the number of lines the usual sized letter would occupy in the same space.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengary.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Ca*
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
P. Robinson, Esq.	*Newmarket.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
W. H. Coulson Esq.	*Dundas.*
D. Springer, Esq.	*Delaware.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
I. Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburgh*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

VOL. IV.



UPPER-CAN
SAMUEL SMITH,
Administrator.

PROCLAMA
GEORGE the TH
Grace of GOD o
Kingdom of Great
Ireland, King, De
Faith:

To all to whom these come,

WHEREAS, by rea
sence of our trusty
loved, Sir PEREGRINE
Knight Commander of th
able Military Order of th
nant Governor of our P
per Canada, and Major
manding our Forces ther
nistration of the Governm
absence of our said Lieute
therefrom, hath devolve
norable SAMUEL SMITH
of our Executive Coun
Province of Upper Canad
our pleasure signified in o
to our Governor of our
Wi. do hereby require an
our Officers and Ministers
our Subjects of our said P
per Canada, to be obedie
assisting unto him the said
in the execution of all an
powers and authorities c
Commission to our Gover
Province
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,
ed these our Letters to
tent, and the Great S
Province to be hereunto
xess, this twenty and we
MUEL SMITH, Esq
trator of the Governm
Province, at York, this
of March, in the year
one thousand eight hun
ty, and in the sixtieth
Reign.
By His Honor's Comma
D. C

Executive Coun
York, 15th J

NOTICE is hereby gi
SCOUTE, or his Re
make good any pretensi
to the west half of lot num
sixth concession of the To
nest Town, within six mo
date, otherwise the same
open to other applicants.
By Order of His Ex
Lieut. Governor in
JOHN
CR

Government G

Surveyor Genera
York, 24th Augu

NOTICE is he
that sealed pr
be received at this O
veying into Townsh
ing about 66,000 a
tract of land in th
Newcastle District
Southerly by the T
Brock, Cartwright,
Emily, and Northerl
River, (which empt
Lake Simcoe) and i
communication of th
Also, a Township
Trent, bounded We
Township of Ota
Easterly by the T
Seymour and its pro
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and conditions exp
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Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL. IV. YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1820. No. 13.

Council Office

UPPER-CANADA.
SAMUEL SMITH,
Administrator.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all to whom these presents shall come,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by reason of the absence of our trusty and well beloved, Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, the Administration of the Government during such absence of our said Lieutenant Governor therefrom, hath devolved upon the Honorable SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, one of our Executive Council of our said Province of Upper Canada, according to our pleasure signified in our Commission to our Governor of our said Province, We do hereby require and command all our Officers and Ministers, and all other our Subjects of our said Province of Upper Canada, to be obedient, aiding and assisting unto him the said Samuel Smith, in the execution of all and singular the powers and authorities contained in our Commission to our Governor of our said Province

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS, our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of the Government of our said Province, at York, this thirteenth day of March, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the sixtieth year of our Reign. S. S.

By His Honor's Command.
D. CAMERON.
Secretary.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 15th Nov. 1819. }

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN SCOUTE, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to the west half of lot number six, in the sixth concession of the Township of Ernest Town, within six months from this date, otherwise the same will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Com.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 24th August, 1819. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 18th August, 1819. }

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 19th January, 1820. }

IT having been suggested to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that a general permission to Locate on the Waste Lands of the Crown, would be more acceptable to the Militia, than setting apart for that purpose a particular Tract in each District, as heretofore intended; NOTICE is hereby given, that the Militia who served during the late War with the United States of America, in the First Flank Companies, in the Provincial Artillery, in the Incorporated Regiment, in the Corps of Artillery Drivers, in the Provincial Dragoons, in the Marine and General Staff of the Militia, will, upon due Certificate of their respective Service from the Adjutant General, receive Tickets of Location from the Surveyor General, for the portion of Land ordered by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and, on due proof of having performed the Settlement Duty, will receive Patent Grants.

N. B. By express Command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Patents will be gratuitous, but the Settlement Duty in no case dispensed with.

By Order of His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council,

JOHN SMALL.
8w7. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Executive Council Office, }
York, 24 Feb. 1820. }

IT is this day Ordered by His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, that the Representatives of John Thomas, original Locatee of Lot number twenty four, in the second Concession of Richmond, as reckoned on the Western Boundary Line, Midland District, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be Rescinded.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

Adjutant General's Office, }
York, 21st Jan. 1820. }

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The attention of Officers commanding Regiments of Militia, is called to the Order in Council of the 19th instant herewith inclosed, declaring the gracious intention of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, of making grants of land to the Officers, non commissioned Officers and Privates of the different Corps therein recited.

All Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Militia, &c. comprehended in the description contained in the Order in Council above referred to, will be required to submit their claims for His Royal Highness's bounty, to the Adjutant General, who, on being satisfied of their correctness, will give to each party concerned a certificate thereof, which will be an authority to the Surveyor General to locate him.

The applications of Officers on the General Staff of the Militia, should be accompanied by a copy of the General Order, notifying their appointment, as should also those of the Field Officers of the Incorporated Battalions.

The applications of Captains and Regimental Staff Officers, should be supported by certificates agreeably to the form A. Those of Officers of Companies, non-commissioned Officers, Drummers & Privates, by certificates according to the form B.

In order to prevent confusion, or disappointment to the claimants, the applications from officers on the General Staff and Incorporated Battalion, should be presented at the Office of the Adjt. General, between the 25th February and the 24th of May inclusive, those from the Flank Companies between the 25th May and the 24th of September, and from the Marine and remaining corps, between the 25th September and 24th December 1820.

All applications which are not received in time to be taken into consideration with those of the classes they respectively belong to, will be taken up after the last named day.

CERTIFICATE A.

I do hereby certify that
commanded a Flank Company of the
Regiment of Militia employed on actual service between the
and the (or acted as Adjutant, Quarter Master, Paymaster, Surgeon, &c. as the case may be.)
Witness my hand, this day of
18
Colonel
or senior surviving officer.

CERTIFICATE B.

I do hereby certify that
actually served as in the
company of the Regiment of
(as the case may be) then commanded by between the
and the 18
Witness my hand, this day
of 18
Captain
or senior surviving officer
of the company.

I certify the above to be correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Witness my hand, this day
of 18
Colonel
or senior surviving officer
of the Regiment of

*** All applications must be made on or before the 24th February 1821.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,
N. COFFIN, *Colonel,*
Adjt. Gen. Militia,
Upper Canada.

8w7.

Executive Council Office,
York, 24th Feb. 1820.

IT is this day Ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the Representatives of James Roach, Original Locatee of the west half of Lot number eleven on the south side of the Riviere aux Raisin in the Township of Charlottenburgh, Eastern District, do shew cause within six months, why the Location should not be Rescinded, no occupation or Settlement thereon having been made by the said Roach.

JOHN SMALL.
6m10. *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is pleased to direct, that a Location of One Hundred Acres of Land on the North side of the road through the Mohawk Tract, in the Bay of Quinte, and on the North side of the Road through the Long Woods on the Thames, may be made to any person having an Order in Council for Land, who will perform the ordinary Settlement Duty, & make and maintain the whole Road in front of his respective Lot.

Militia Grantees in such case will be exempt from all Fees, and others will pay only the Patent Fee of Three Pounds Five Shillings and two Pence, Province Currency.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Government House, }
6th March 1820. }

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has been bona fide been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. E. C.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the Co-partnership between ERASMUS FOWKE and CORNELIUS WEBSTER, under the firm of Fowke Webster & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to the said Cornelius Webster; and all persons having any demands against the said Erasmus Fowke or against the said firm of Fowke Webster & Co. are also requested to produce the same to the said C. Webster for payment.

ERASMUS FOWKE.
CORNELIUS WEBSTER.
Port Hope, 28th Jan 1820. tf-6.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Sreet, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land.
Nos. 12, 12, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 } Whitchurch.
4th Concession.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Thomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allan, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thom, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 51, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'cock in the forenoon.

SAM'L. RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, }
York, 1st July, 1819. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

Land for Sale.

SEVERAL Lots on Dundas Street, in the Township of Etobicoke.

Also a quantity of

LUMBER

of the following description, 100,000 of inch boards at 5s. 9d. per 100.
25,000 of 1¼ inch flooring, at 6s. 3d. per 100.
20,000 of weather boarding, at 3s. 1½ per 100.

For particulars, enquire at this Office.

TO BE LET,

THE Garden belonging to Saml. P. Jarvis Esq. on the North side of Duke Street, in the town of York, containing one acre of land, on which is a variety of fruit trees of the best quality. Term of Lease from one to three years. Apply to Stephen Jarvis Esq. Registrar for the Home District.

York, 11th March, 1820. 11tf

STRAY HORSE.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber, about two months since, a BAY HORSE, about four years old, has a star on the forehead, black mane and tail—and is shod all round.

JOHN WILLMOTT.
York, 15th March, 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who may be willing to supply FRESH BEEF for the use of the Garrison, at YORK, that Proposals to contract for the same will be received at this Office for the respective periods undermentioned, viz:

On or before the 16th day of March next, at noon, for the period of three months, commencing on the 25th of that month, and

On or before the 30th of May next, at noon, for the period of 12 months, commencing on the 25th June following.

The conditions of Contract, form of Tender, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

No Tender will be noticed, unless the party and his Sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed, "Tender for the supply of Fresh Beef."

F. T. BILLINGS.
4w10 *D. A. C. G.*

Commissariat Office. }
York, 20th Feb 1820. }

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars enquire at this Office.

York, 1st Feb. 1819. tf—5.

...BLE LANDED PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

	Acres.
T No. 35, in the 2d Conces-	
...on Vaughan, Co. of York,	
..., 6, South side Hospital-	
Town of York, Home Dis.	201
No. 22, 33, 25, 26, 27, 29,	
...d 31, in the 4th Con. and	
... and 24, in the 5th Con.	
..., Co. of Hamilton, Gore	
..., - - - - - - - -	2000
No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con.	
...are, and No. 14 and 15, in	
Con. Aldborough, Middle-	
...ondon District, - - - -	1000
No. 3, in the 3d Con. trian-	
Lot E, 1st Con. triangular	
..., No. 13, and West half 14,	
..., and triangular Lot Gin,	
..., Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street,	
...rtsburgh, Co. of Essex,	
...rn District, - - - - -	800
No. 23, 1st Con. and 24,	
Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent,	
...rn District, - - - - -	400
Total,	4401

...r particulars respecting the above application may be made to Mr. Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. ...aker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, ...andwich, or the Subscriber at York, ...will sell the same.

A. C. MONT GOMERIE.
...rk, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

Land for Sale.

...IX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, ...sisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 ...he 6th concession, and No. ...n the seventh concession, to ...old together or separate. ...ery easy terms of payment ...be given. For particulars, ...uire at this Office. ...ork, 1st Feb. 1819. tf—5.

...PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.

...he York Market during the last week.

...CLES.	...PER.	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £.	s.	d.
...f,	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	6
...tton,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
...l,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
...k,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
...wls.	pair	0	2	0	0	2	3
...rkeys,	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
...se,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
...ese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	9
...tter,	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
...gs,	doz.	0	0	10	0	1	0
...eat,	bush	0	0	0	0	3	9
...s,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
...atoes,	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
...s,	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
...nips,	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
...bages	head	0	0	0	0	0	3
...ur,	cwt.	0	11	3	0	18	9
	bar.	1	2	6	1	5	0
...low,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
...l,	——	0	0	10	0	1	0
...,	ton.	0	0	0	5	0	0
...d,	cord.	0	12	6	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

...our Dollars per annum: when sent by Post ...Dollars and a Half. The Subscriptions to ...paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of ...ary. Subscribers receiving their Papers by ...to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they ...to discontinue their subscription. Country ...cribers, who send to the office for their Pa- ..., who discontinue their subscription, are re- ...red to send notice to that effect, and pay up ...rrears, otherwise they will still be consider- ...Subscribers are charged accordingly.— ...Editor is obliged to insist upon this condi- ..., several Subscribers neglecting, frequent- ...many months, to send for their Papers, ...accumulate to an inconvenient degree, ...come, if not paid for, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

...er Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the ...es for Advertisements in this Gazette:

	first ins.	each subs't
...nes and under,	2·6d	7 1-2d
...lines and under,	5s	1s 3d

...ve 14 lines, four pence per line the first ...on, and one penny per line for each sub- ...uent insertion. Advertisements sent without ...n directions, inserted until forbidden in ...g sent to the Office (or mentioned to the ...personally) and charged accordingly.— ...directed to be put in larger type than or- ...y they will be charged according to the ...er of lines the usual sized letter would oc- ...in the same space.

AGENTS.

...unlap, Esq. - - -	*Glengarry.*
... Wood, Esq. - - -	*Cornwall.*
...tson, Esq. - - -	*Perth.*
...nes, Esq. - - -	*Brockville.*
...acaulay, Esq. - -	*Kingston.*
...cNabb, Esq. - - -	*Bellville.*
...r Rogers, - - -	*New-Castle.*
... Bethune, Esq. - -	*Hamilton.*
...Fothergill, Esq. - -	*Toronto.*
...obinson, Esq. - -	*Newmarket.*
...rooks, Esq. - - -	*Niagara*
...McCormick, Esq. - -	*Queenston*
...H. Coulson Esq. - -	*Dundas.*
...pringer, Esq. - - -	*Delaware.*
...Ross, Esq. - - -	*Long-Point.*
...Burwell, Esq. - - -	*Port Talbot.*
...Hands, Esq. - - -	*Sandwich.*
...Wilson, Esq. - - -	*Amherstburgh*

...RINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

FROM EUROPE.

Destruction of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, by fire.

OXFORD, Jan. 9.

A desolating fire was discovered to have broken out this morning, about three o'clock, in the northern extremity of Magdalen Hall, in this university. A great proportion of the inhabitants was immediately roused; and in spite of the unseasonable hour of the summons, great numbers promptly came to the spot, and contributed their zealous aid in working four engines, and thereby quenching the flames. About 7 o'clock the fire was got under; but, unhappily not until a considerable pile was consumed to a tinder. Sixteen sets of gentlemen's rooms were completely destroyed, and, as they were all tenanted (although, from its being vacation time, the members of the society were almost all of them absent from the university) the destruction embraced a great deal of furniture, and many valuable collections of books. Owing to the extreme severity of the weather, many of the pumps in the neighborhood were locked up with frost, and there was some difficulty at first in procuring an adequate supply of Water. The accident, it is supposed, arose from the indiscretion of a young man who happened to be resident, and who went to bed without extinguishing his candles. They afterwards communicated with the furniture, of his room, and occasioned the conflagration. He was, however, luckily awakened from his perilous condition, and no lives were lost.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

The following is an extract of a letter dated Manchester, Dec. 30 :—"Extensive sales having been made last Tuesday, goods are expected to rise; many articles indeed have already advanced, on account of the demand for the Spanish market. The Americans, who have not bought for the last twelve months, are also coming in, and it is thought trade will improve greatly in the beginning of next year."

The accounts from the principal seats of the Cotton Manufacture are highly gratifying. At Manchester, Glasgow, and Paisley, a favourable movement has been experienced, and an almost immediate advance of wages is anticipated. Hitherto the purchases have been made for the American and Spanish markets; and the new Russian Tariff which we have before described, is so favourable to the trade of this country, that a large quantity of all kinds of Cotton goods will undoubtedly be put in requisition for the markets of that vast empire, which for some time have been virtually closed against us. It is important to observe, that this last favourable circumstance could have no influence in producing the late improvements above noticed, as the Tariff was only made public on Tuesday. This, we hope, is but the commencement of a liberal commercial system. Its operation at the present moment is most opportune, and the effect will be the subduing of that disaffection which has been already sensibly checked by the recent enactments of the Legislature.

The following paragraph has appeared in various of the public Journals :—We deeply regret to hear, that some of the best informed friends of the officers employed in the expedition sent out to search for a North West passage, have given up all hopes of ever seeing them alive.

On the 11th of January, a watchman at the South Sea House discovered the Treasury on fire. He awakened the head Cashier—engines were quickly ready and the fire was put out. The whole floor was found to be in flames, when the doors were first opened: some difficulty was experienced in breaking through the ice for water.

The British Parliament adjourned on the 30th of December to the 17th of February. On the day of adjournment, the Royal Assent was given to the seditious and blasphemous libel bill, and the newspapers stamp duty bill.

British Stocks on the 18th of January at 1 o'clock; bank stock 221 1-2 3-4 222 1-4; 3 per cent reduced 86 5-8 3-4 1-2; 2 per cent con. 68 1-8 1-4 3-8; 4 per cent. do 87 1-8 4-8 7-8.

Price of French Stocks, January 13th; five per cents; 71f. a 80f. on the 14th, 71f. 70c.

French Funds, Jan. 16.—Five per cents, 72 40; Bank Stock, 1453f.

The Revenue.—Some important Financial Returns, which were moved for before the adjournment of the House of Commons, have been printed. We collect from them the following facts concerning the public Revenue.

The Exchequer Bills received in payment of duties between the 5th of July, 1811, and 10th of October, 1819, amounted to £350,364 6 4.

The amount, payable out of the Consolidated Fund, between the 5th of July, 1811, and 10th of October, 1819, for interest on loans raised in 1813 and 1819, distinguishing each quarter, and separating the charge created by each loan, was as follows :—

LOAN OF 1813.

Quarter ended on the

10th Oct. 1818,	£269,915	1	3½
Ditto on the 5th Jan. 18 9,	449,485	6	1
Ditto on the 5th April, 1819,	583,519	16	10½
Ditto on the 5th July, 1819,	557,122	8	6
Ditto on the 10th Oct. 1819,	426,619	9	2½

LOAN OF 1819.

Quarter ended on the

10th Oct. 1819, - 100,823 5 7

The net amount of Revenue of the United Kingdom, from the 5th of January, 1819, to the 10th of October, 1819, distinguishing each quarter, and separating Ireland from England, was as follows :—

On the 5th of April, 1819, Great Britain, £10,595,729 10 6½; Ireland, £990. 444 3 8½—Total, £11,586,171 14 2½.

On the 5th July, 1819, Great Britain, £12,644,896 6 5½; Ireland, £1,131,800 6 11½——Total £13,776,695 13 4½.

On the 10th October, 1819, Great Britain, £11,456,931 5 3; Ireland, £1,056,467 18 4½——Total, £12,513,419 3 7½.

Total, Great Britain, £34,697,555 2 2½ Total, Ireland, £3,128,752 9s—Grand Total, £37,876,287 11 2½

The deficiency of the Consolidated Fund, on the 10th October, 1819, announced to £8,056,005 12 6½; which was made good by the making out of Exchequer Bills to that amount, as directed by the 5th, Geo. III. C. 48.

It appears from an account of all Exchequer Bills issued since the 1st of September last, that the total amount is £791 000. They were all at par. The rate of interest 2d. per cent. per diem.

The Paris papers of Dec. 16th, inform us, that the list of the five Deputies elected by the Chamber, as candidates for the office of President, having been submitted to the king, his Majesty has chosen M. Ravez, who was President during the last session, again to fill the chair. On Wednesday, the Chamber was occupied in appointing four Vice-presidents for the session. The members elected were MM. Lane, Courvoisier, Bellart, and De Villele.

Accounts from Vienna state, that the Archduchess of Parma (Bonaparte's wife) is very ill.

The King of Prussia has issued a Decree, prohibiting, in his dominions, the circulation of the Journals printed in the Netherlands.

On the 12th of January, Prince Talleyrand was confined by indisposition. The ex-director, Barras, is at the point of death.

Marshal Soult was introduced to Louis XVIII. who restored to him his baton as a Marshal of France.

The King of France has granted a pardon to Gen. Lavalette.

On the first day of the present year, the Duchess of Orleans was presented with a son, who takes the title of Duke of Penthievre.

General Van Damme, one of the exiles, has the King's permission to return to Paris.

Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Freemantle, commander in chief in the Mediterranean, died recently, after an illness of three days. Sir Geo. Moore is to succeed in the command.

The Prince Regent has appointed Anthony Barclay, Esq. to be H. B. Majesty's Commissioner for carrying into effect the 6th and 7th articles of the Treaty of Ghent, vice John Ogilvy, Esq. deceased.

The Marquis of Buckingham is to be succeeded in the Mediterranean command by Lord Wm. Bentinck.

The Countess of Talbot died at Dublin on the 30th of December.

The Count de Cases is seriously ill—The French court was to go in mourning four days for the death of the Hereditary Prince of Mecklemburg Schwerin.

The Bristol Mail had been robbed on its journey to London, by four sharpers, who had taken seats as passengers. As they were the only passengers, they had a fine chance to effect their purpose.

An ox was killed in Lynn, in January, which weighed three thousand five hundred pounds. He measured six feet two inches in height, and was of the short horned Lincolnshire breed.

The American vessels in the Pacific Ocean have commenced a commercial intercourse between the Sandwich Islands and Kamschatka.

The manufacturers and merchants in Russia had presented a petition to the emperor against the new tariff.

Accounts from Hamburgh, dated 10 Jan state that a most serious insurrection attended with bloodshed, had broken out at Smyrna; the palace of the pacha was considerably damaged and the Pacha himself with difficulty escaped.

The ship Argenora or Argona, of London, from Quebec bound to Bridgwater, in a gale lost her captain, a passenger and one of her seamen overboard. The ship was a complete wreck, and when fallen in with the mate and five seamen were in a dreadful state—They had kept themselves alive by eating a dog.

The ship Enterprize, of Konigsberg, arrived in Montrose Bay in distress having lost her masts, &c. Several of her crew were found lying on the deck with broken limbs, &c. The ship was out of water and her unfortunate crew lying in a most mangled state on the deck were lacking up the snow flakes as fast as they dropped.

Hard Times.—A sexton of a parish church complained loudly of the hardness of the times! He had dug but two graves within a fortnight!!!

Prices Current at Liverpool, Jan. 20, 1820.

A few bbl. of Montreal pot ashes have been sold at 38 a 39; Montreal pearls 50; American pots 40 a 42, pearls 40 a 42. Flour U. S. 34 a 35; no alterations from last quotations.

The new Bank of England Notes were to come into operation by the end of February. The plate had undergone an alteration, which was deemed very important.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Friday evening week, his Majesty's store ship Weymouth, Mr. Richard Turner, Commander, sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, with 470 settlers, men, women and children, on board for that colony. Duncan Campbell, Esq. (on the reduced list of Captains, of the Royal Marine forces) is gone out by this conveyance, with a party of artisans and agriculturists. Several parishes in Wiltshire have conveyed men out by this ship.

The Morning Chronicle of January 15th contains copious extracts from the German papers. From these it appears that Austria is making important regulations, for the promotion of the commerce of that country. A very liberal tariff of transit duties is to be carried into effect. A canal is cutting from Vienna to Trieste which will unite the Danube and the Adriatic Sea; this canal is finished to the Hungarian frontiers. The canal from Milan to Pavia, which was determined on 400 years ago, has been completed by it Milan is united with the Adriatic sea.

In speaking of the Indian trade, the Chronicle observes, "The absurdity of continuing to exclude British merchants from the trade between Canton and the European and American States, arises from the construction put upon the clause of monopoly, allowed to the East India Company in their last charter. We are happy to find that this question is now under the consideration of a committee of merchants; and it is probable will be submitted to the consideration of Ministers, at an early day. At this time the Americans have about 18,000 tons of shipping employed in this trade, and probably not less than 3,000 seamen. In the course of the year 1818, more than 11,000 chests of tea were imported into Canada, not by the East India House, but directly from Canton, in American bottoms!"

A quantity of wool from New South Wales, was sold at London, on the 14th Jan. at more than 3s sterling per lb. The sale averaged higher than Spanish Wool, offered at the same time.

It is stated that the Congress of Vienna has declared, that the Germanic Confederation has neither the right nor the power to interfere with existing constitutions, in any of the German States.

The East Indian store ship, is about to sail from York, with Irish settlers, bound to South Africa.

One thousand five hundred and ninety three ships arrived at Hamburg, during the year 1819.

The mob have again insulted the Jews at Copenhagen. During the Christmas holidays the windows of the houses of the principal Jewish merchants were destroyed. The cavalry were called out & prevented further excess.

At the Old Bailey, on the 17th of January, two persons were indicted on a charge of trafficking in slaves. They were tried on the 18th and found guilty.

An article dated Manheim, the 27th December, states, that intelligence had just been received, that the great dyke of the Rhine had been burst through, at ten o'clock on the preceding evening, and that the inhabitants of the adjoining country had been obliged to fly to the highest pinnacles for refuge. The territory of Carlsruhe, was almost wholly underwater; and, indeed, there were few towns along the Rhine, or adjoining the rivers which flow into it, that were not suffering greatly from the inundation.

Mr. Bagot, the late British Minister to the United States, has been appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg.

From Brussels we learn that the sudden increase of the waters of the Meuse has occasioned considerable destruction in that town. The villages have suffered severely; many persons have been drowned; the bodies of a man and a woman, both elegantly dressed, were lately discovered in the water; several horses, &c. have also perished.

A Noble Act.—Sir Joseph Banks, in consequence of the very depressed state of the agricultural interest, has given directions to his agent, to make such reductions of rent as may enable his numerous tenantry to meet the emergencies of the times; remarking, "that opulence would afford him no enjoyments, could he believe that the comforts of his tenants and dependants underwent any diminution.

An eruption of Mount Vesuvius, remarkable for the sublimity of its appearance, and the quantity of lava thrown out, occurred on the 25th of November

A new tariff of duties has been issued at St. Petersburg, favorable to British commerce. Among the goods formerly prohibited there are now to be admitted printed cottons & chintz, muslins, linen of all kinds, silk manufactures, and earthen ware. The English colonial trade was also to be benefitted by the reduction of certain duties.

The Emperor Alexander had forbidden all English newspapers containing Carlisle's trial for blasphemy to enter his dominions, fearful the morals of his people may be injured.

The Paris papers state, that the Marquis Dessolles, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has signed a Treaty, by which a debt of 7,000,000 francs, claimed in vain by the Dey of Algiers for the last twenty years, refused by all the antecedent Ministers, and evaded lately by the Duke of Richelieu, is now recognized and is stipulated to be paid by monthly instalments, commencing with the 1st March next. Baron Louis, Minister of Finance, engaged to provide the funds necessary for these payments.

The Dey of Tripoli has not permitted a corsair to sail from the ports of Tripoli since 1st of July, 1818. He has invited England to make his peace with all the Christian nations, promising never more to molest any foreign flag.

The Dey of Algiers had rejected the proposals of the English Admiral. The Ambassador of the Dey, who had lately returned from England, informed his master that England could not oppose it seriously to the present system of the Barbary states.

PARIS, Jan. 12.

The river Seine being frozen, many persons from curiosity went on the ice from the Pont Neuf, and the Pont des Arts.

Collections were making in the several Arrondissements in Paris, to procure fuel for the poor to keep them from perishing with cold

At Naples, the weather has remained mild as in the spring, while at Paris it has been severely cold.

At Norway, on the 5th of January, the barometer rose to the height of 29 inches, 16 lines. The sea was eight feet lower on that day than it had been for 20 years. Professor Hansteens made some experiments as to the intensity of the magnetic force, and found the needle in such agitation, that he could obtain no fixed result. Some revolution in nature was portended.

Some movements of a hostile nature being observed among the Radicals at Manchester, a body of Yeomanry Cavalry had been sent there.

The snow in England lay as high on the ground in some places as the doors of the coaches.

The number of accidents in London from persons falling on the ice, breaking their legs, arms, &c. were very numerous.

The severe cold in England had rendered the larks so inanimate that they have been caught by the hand, being unable to fly.

The number of male and female paupers children, as returned to parliament, who were on the books of the several parishes near London, amounted to 13,450. No return had been made from 26 parishes.

At Anheim, the water had risen from 16 to 19 feet in a few days, occasioned by the melting of the snow on the mountains.

It had been so cold in Russia, the past season, that all the public places of amusement had been closed. The thermometer at St. Petersburgh stood at 35 1-2 degrees below Zero.

The cold had been severe in Scotland which afforded a fine time among the Scots for *Curling*, a favorite game.

The Morning Chronicle contradicts the story of the recall of Sir Thomas Maitland. At Islington, the silver in the barometer on the 14th, was down into the bowl.

The weather has been extremely severe in England. When the Ann Maria sailed, the Thames was frozen over, and the navigation of the Canals was stopped. A post chaise driver was frozen to death. The thermometer on the 11th December, was 19 degrees below zero, and on the 11th of January 16 degrees below. A paper of the 17th of January observes, "The severity of the weather has been so great as to render communication with the shipping at Deptford, Woolwich, and the other parts of the river, impossible. At several places provisions have, with the utmost difficulty, been dragged on board the ships; and at Deptford booths have been put up on the ice, and a sort of fair commenced. At Woolwich, on Wednesday, the ice in several places was nearly five feet in thickness. Above the bridge the effects are equally severe, and off Lambeth there is a piece of ice more than 12 feet in thickness."

A letter from Inverness, dated January 6, says—"The North mail coach has been prevented for some days back from proceeding further than Tain, owing to the deep fall of snow. The road between the Tain and Thurso is, in some places, covered with snow to the depth of from 6 to 15 feet. The mail is carried forward on horseback, with great difficulty, and the hours of arrival are quite uncertain. The snow is also so deep between Aberdeen and Forfarshire, that the South mail coach, which used to reach Inverness about eleven at night, has not arrived, for some days, till seven in the morning."

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The Paris papers of Wednesday arrived yesterday. They contain advices from Madrid to the 16th inst. from which it appears that Cadiz had opened its gates to the insurgents, now denominated the constitutional troops. At their entry into Cadiz the inhabitants gave them a most sumptuous repast; flags bearing the inscription Vive la Constitution, were placed at each corner of the tables. Many regiments, amongst others that of Soria, two squadrons of carabineers, and all the artillery of Pavia, had proclaimed the constitution in their different cantonments. The effective force of the constitutional army is stated at 24,000 men, and their numbers were hourly increasing. Ferdinand, it is said, making a virtue of necessity, had shown a disposition to dismiss the present Ministry, and to re-establish the free and only lawful government of Spain. The French Government had sent a Spanish courier to Madrid with dispatches for its Charge d'Affaires, supposed to relate to the internal state of Spain, and it was reported that two French ships of war had left Rochefort to cruize off Bayonne.

Accounts from Ireland represent a portion of that country to be in a dreadful state, from the horrid outrages which had lately been perpetrated. Murders of the most horrid description, with robberies innumerable, had taken place. In Monterlony a man was murdered, his wife's arm was shattered by a ball, and the old parent of the house, of the name of Ours, insist alive, to compel him to make a confession, while his property was concealed. The following counties swarm with murderers and robbers: Tipperary, Kinsallilen, Donegal, Armagh, Waterford, Roscommon, Wexford, King's County and Galway.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

We regret to observe that the intelligence from Ireland is assuming rather an alarming character.

A dreadful fire broke out this morning in the Strand, which has destroyed the dwelling of Mr. Cary, chart seller, and that of his brother the opticians. The fire is not yet extinguished, and a great amount of property is destroyed.

Cobbett proposes to raise a fund for furthering the cause of reform in a way such as his discretion shall point out. The sum which he thinks will be required will be £5000. This is to be collected among the male and female reformers, and lodged in his hands; to be used solely by him!!!

This being account day in the consols, they opened at 66 1-2 and got up to 69 3-4. A great deal of business has been transacted this morning, and it appears to be a bare account. Two failures were declared this morning, but they were not ducklings.

Average price of wheat, for the week ending Jan. 8, 65s.

Foreign gold in bars, £3, 17, 10 1-2; new dollars 5s. Exchange on Paris, 25.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

A cause of considerable importance to the interest of humanity, was tried on Monday in the court of king's bench, before chief Justice Abbott and a special jury, at the suit of S Madraso, the proprietor of a Spanish slave ship, against Capt. Willis of the Clarendon sloop of war, for the cargo of slaves, captured by the latter, and landed at Sierra Leone. The damages were laid at 24,000. Chief Justice Abbott suggested a doubt, whether a foreigner could bring an action in a British court of law in England, to be legal? A verdict of £18,000 was finally given, subject to the opinion of the judges on this point of law; another point of law seems connected with this which we hope will not be over-looked in deciding the question. He who turns a pirate into a court of law, in England, must come with clean hands. If Capt Willis had damaged Madraso in seizing his slaving cargo, was Madraso's cargo obtained without damage to others? Our laws will be found equally powerful, we hope, in protecting black foreigners against damage from white foreigners, as the latter against damage from English commanders.

Destruction of the Birmingham Theatre.

Birmingham, Jan. 7.

This morning this town was thrown into the utmost alarm by the cry of "fire!" the inhabitants were fortunately many of them not retired to rest, it being the twelfth night. On proceeding into the street, the theatre was found on fire, and although every assistance was immediately given that possibly could be, in the course of two hours the whole of that beautiful and magnificent structure was reduced to a heap of ruins. The first alarm was given about one o'clock; a party had been detained until a late hour by the festivities of the manager, Mr. Bunn, in one of the rooms

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Letters from the Court of

We congratulate the public on the appearance of this interesting, cheap and portable form. These letters are published from the original possession of the family of the late Richard Tully, Esq. the Secretary, whose daughters having been educated and speaking the Arabic language their infancy, were admitted to the habits of close intimacy with all the members of the royal family: it is therefore highly probable that any future work of diplomatic resident will enjoy such opportunities for observation, or be possessed by the author of these letters, and it has been justly observed, that like lady Wortley Montague, they have the merit of bringing to light, immediately before the world, many facts far exceed her's in the interest of their statements, and at the same time never awaken in the mind of the reader a suspicion that the author is more anxious to say a good thing than a true one."

The sale of the late Mr. Knight's stock of prime Herefordshire cattle, which took place on Monday se'nnight at Downton Pines. The astonishing prices at this much esteemed previous sale of cattle, far exceed any previously known, and will be proved by the following statement. One cow, and her calf, (a bull) £950: four bulls £1,050: their calves £962: five cows, [illegible]

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*We know not whether the reality one of those unpleasant dreams with which the history of the present time abounds; but we are assured of the accuracy and truth are credited by the persons of integrity, who have communicated the circumstances to us. If true, as we have every reason to believe, it is one of the most extraordinary and interesting instances of self-devotion ever recorded.

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k; a party had been detained h
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ger, Mr. Boan, in one of the

and they had only broken up about
half past eleven. Every attempt to
check the progress of the flames was
found unavailing, and about three o'
clock the roof fell in with a tremendous
crash. Fortunately no lives have been
lost during that dreadful calamity; but
not an article of any description was
saved. The performance of the even-
ing had been Pizarro, and it is conjec-
tured that the wadding from the mus-
kets might have caused the disaster, by
which many members of society have
been cast upon the world without any
portion of their property. The theatre
was insured in the Sun office for £7000,
and the furniture in the Norwich union
for £2000. Our last theatre was burnt
down by an incendiary in August,
1791.

SPANISH HEROISM.

An authentic anecdote, related by
captain Korff, who served in Spain, in a
regiment of Infantry of the guard of Jo-
seph, the ex-king of Westphalia.

Fatigued and exhausted by forced
marches, the regiment to which capt.
Korff belonged, arrived before the mon-
astery of Figueiras, in Spain. The col-
onel of the regiment, a Frenchman, sent
an officer, to demand of the prior the
necessary refreshment for the men, as
well as for the staff, consisting of about
20 officers. The prior, with some of the
monks, came out to meet the general,
assured him that the inhabitants of Fi-
gueiras would provide for the soldiers,
but that he himself would prepare a frug-
gal meal for the staff. The prior's offer
was accepted; captain Korff received
from the general some commissions for
the regiment, and about an hour after-
wards it was announced to the prior,
that the dinner was served up in the
refectory of the monastery. The gener-
al, who was aware that the French in
Spain had reason to be on their guard
in eating and drinking what was offered
by the natives, invited the prior to dine
with them; he and two other monks
accepted the invitation in such a man-
ner, as to leave no doubt that he felt
himself much flattered by it. After the
officers had taken their seats the prior
said grace, carved, eat of every dish,
and with his two brethren, who poured
out the wine, drank plentifully with his
guests. It was not till towards the end
of the repast that capt. Korff returned,
having been detained by the commis-
sions of the general longer than he ex-
pected. During that interval, he had
found an opportunity to take some re-
freshment, and only participated in the
lively conversation of the company, but
as well as guests, at the monastery.
The general, in particular, expressed his
satisfaction to the prior, whose kind re-
ception had surpassed all expectation.
Suddenly, however, the cheerfulness of
the prior was changed into profound
seriousness; he rose from his seat,
thanked the company for the honor they
had done him, and concluded with stat-
ing if any of them had affairs to settle in
this world? Adding with emphasis,
"This, gentlemen, is the last meal you
and I shall take on earth; in an hour we
shall all be before the Judgement seat of
God!" Cold trembling horror seized the
amazed guests; for the prior and his
monks had poisoned the wine in which
they had pledged the French officers; all
the antidotes given by the France physi-
cian were in vain; in less than an hour,
every man of them had ceased to live."

"We know not whether this story is in
reality one of those unquestionable facts
with which the history of the Spanish con-
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accuracy and truth are credited by many
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them to be near the scene where it was
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Letters from the Court of Tripoli.

We congratulate the public on the ap-
pearance of this interesting work in a
cheap and portable form. These letters
are published from the originals, in the
possession of the family of the late Ri-
chard Tully, Esq. the British consul,
whose daughters being born in Tripoli,
and speaking the Arabic language from
their infancy, were admitted into habits
of close intimacy with all the female part
of the royal family: it is therefore hard-
ly probable that any future traveller or
diplomatic resident will enjoy the same
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The sale of the late Mr. B Temkin's
stock of prime Herefordshire cattle took
place on monday se'nnight at King's
Pion. The astonishing prices given for
this much esteemed peculiar breed of
cattle, far exceed any precedent, as will
be proved by the following statement.—
One cow, and her calf, (a two-year-old
bull) £950: four bulls £1071; two bull
calves £362; five cows, (average £279.
19s. each,) £1,352. 15s; seven others,
(average £121. 16s. each,) £825. 12s. 6d;
two two-year old heifers, £178; two
yearling heifers, £130; two heifers
calves £56. The whole stock fifty two in
number, ten of which were calves,
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the antidotes given by the France physi-
cian were in vain; in less than an hour,
every man of them had ceased to live."

Chemical Experiment on Mount Vesuvius.

A very singular experiment, or rather
result, has lately been announced, as
obtained by M. Gimbernath, a learned
Spaniard, who is now councellor of the
king of Bavaria. Having ascended the
summit of Vesuvius, Dec. 4. 1818, he
placed on one of the *fumarols* (clefts or
crevices of the crater, whence smoke
constantly issues) an apparatus for con-
densing the vapour. By this means he
obtained a somewhat considerable quan-
tity of clear distilled water, which tasted
of fat or grease, and smelt strongly of
burnt animal substances. The chemical
tests to which this liquid was subjected,
shewed clearly that it contained neither
sulphuric acid, nor any free acid M.
Gimbernath is of opinion that it is satur-
ated with a matter partaking of the nature
of animal matter.

From the United States.

INSURRECTION IN PETERSBURG

We copy the following from the letter
of a gentleman, to his friend in this
city.—*Philadelphia Gaz*

PETERSBURG, V. Feb. 25.

"At present, the attention of the peo-
ple here is entirely engrossed by an in-
surrection of the Blacks. Several at-
tempts have been made to fire our town;
and many persons both white and black
have been arrested. An armed guard
patrole our streets, and I trust its author-
ity will be sufficient to suppress any
thing of an improper nature."

"PETERSBURG, Va. Feb. 29

"The inhabitants of this town are in a
state of considerable alarm, as I mentio-
ned in my last. The night before last, the
second best tavern in this place, a very
large and spacious building, was consum-
ed by this most destructive element, fire,
applied, as is confidently supposed, by
the hand of an incendiary. And last
night another attempt, in spite of the
most vigilant exertions, was made
but I am happy to add, without succes-
to set on fire the lower part of the town
If the thing had been discovered only five
minutes later (as the wind was high,) no
one can tell where it would have stop-
ped. A black woman has been taken in-
to custody, and the strongest circum-
stantial evidence is at hand against her.

"The inhabitants of our town, as you
may suspect, are in no enviable condi-
tion; for no one sleeps at night but on
fire arms, and without expecting to be
roused, either to stop the progress of
the devouring element, or to quell in-
surrection. Indeed, the moment fire is
called, an armed force commences gal-
loping up and down the streets, and nev-
er halts until all danger is at end—and
woe be to the negro who is caught out,
or any misdemeanor. It is supposed
that the woman now in jail will meet the
fate she so justly deserves, and communi-
cate some important information in re-
gard to the insurrection."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

The committee of foreign relations in
the House of Representatives of the U.
States, made a report on Tuesday, in
relation to our differences with Spain,
accompanied by, *a bill to authorize the
President of the United State's to take pos-
session of East and West Florida, and es-
tablish a temporary government therein.*
The committee recommended the *defini-
tive*, and not *contingent* occupation of
Florida.

KINGTON, (Jam.) Jan. 2.

His Majesty's brig Ontario, 18 guns,
Capt. Gosling, came to anchor at Port-
Royal yesterday afternoon, from the Ha-
vana, with the Brig Indiana from Bre-
men, bound to that port, which had
been captured and plundered by a pi-
rate, formerly the schooner Velez, a trai-
der between this Island and Cuba.

We have been favored with the fol-
lowing particulars, respecting the above
re-capture:

"On the evening of the 17th ult.
while the Ontario, was hauling round
Cape Antonio, two brigs and two
schooners were observed to be at anchor
in shore; they shortly after weighed,
the largest of the brigs ran out for the
Ontario, while the remainder of the ves-
sels endeavoured to pass round the Co-
laradoes. On boarding the brig, she
proved to be the Indiana, from Bremen
to the Havana, and her master reported
that the vessels in sight, were a pirate
schobner, and two other vessels she had
taken, one a Spanish schooner, the crew
of which had been murdered; and the
other a French brig called the Charles
Phillipe, from Marseilles to the Hava-
na, with French property on board—
The schooner had plundered the Indiana
of a quantity of dry goods; and after
throwing the greater part of the French
brig's cargo overboard, had freighted
her with the plunder, and maltreated
the crew.

"Information was also given, that the
pirate was called the Velez, formerly a
Jamaica trader, captured some time pre-
vious by a schooner, on the Coast of
Cuba; and that she had never been into
any port since she had been taken.—
Capt. Gosling therefore beat up for the
Colaradoes, to prevent the vessels get-
ting into the Gulf Stream and escaping.
The pirate finding that he could not es-
cape hauled inside the reefs, and the oth-
er schooner upon on the reefs.

"Lieutenants Lloyd and Maxwell,
and Mr. Gossling, Midshipman, were
then dispatched with the yawl and two
gigs, having the Union Jacks flying. On
their approach, both the brig and
schooner fired upon them, which was
not returned until a second volley was
discharged. The schooner then took up
a position to protect the brig, which was
aground, neither of them shewing at the
time any colours. On the boats being
within pistol shot both vessels opened a
heavy fire of grape, langridge, and mus-
quetry, which was promptly returned.
The crew of the brig now began to de-
sert her and making for the shore, chase
was immediately made, and on two of
them being wounded, they threw in their
oars and surrendered to the yawl, under
the command of Lieut. Lloyd; they
were 16 in number, and their boat was
filled with ammunition.

"Lieut. Lloyd then took possession
of the French brig, she mounted four
guns, and was a prize to the "Velez"
privateer.

"The schooner was afterwards com-
pelled to tack and run close in shore,
to get out of reach of the Ontario's
guns.

"The yawl then pulled to her, and on
boarding, found her crew had left her,
and her rudder was unshipped and broke
in pieces, her cable cut, and she was to-
wing close to the French brig, and anchor-
ed. She proved to be the schooner Ve-
lez, which mounted one gun on a pivot
and two smaller guns.

"Lieut. Lloyd had his right hand shat-
tered and two men under his orders were
wounded."

January 5.

By the Martina, (mentioned in our
last to have arrived,) we learn that dur-
ing her stay at Curacoa, the Governor of
Cartagena, (Gen. Pardy) had handed there
on an open boat from La Guyra, accom-
panied by his Aide-de-Camp and fourteen
of his followers, with about 100,000 do-
llars in specie. The Governor report—
his object to be to proceed to Peru, but
he still remained at Curacoa, when the
brig sailed.

KINGTON, Jan. 7.

His Majesty's brig Wasp, of 18 guns,
Captain Carter, came to anchor at Port
Royal yesterday. She left the Rio Cha-
gres on the 25th ult. and arrived at Car-
thagena on the 30th, and sailed on the
2d inst.

Accounts had reached Carthagena of
Gen. Bolivar having arrived at Pampa
luna, from Santa Fee. It is said he took
away nearly to the value of five millions
of dollars, of both public and private
property; sparing nothing that came in
his way—robbing aged, old and young.

Previous to the Wasp's leaving the
Rio Chagres, accounts had been receiv-
ed, that 500 freebooters, supposed to be-
long to Aury and M'Gregor's despera-
does, had landed and taken possession
Chapo, a small town 14 leagues, due N.
E. of Panama, and six leagues from the
sea. Gen. Hore had, however dis-
patched 300 regular troops and 500 mi-
litia, to encounter the robbers, and check
their progress in any further hostile at-
tempt.

The latest intelligence from the South
Sea mentions that two vessels with spe-
cie had sailed from some ports in the
South Sea, and were momently expect-
ed at Panama. They had on board a
great quantity of money for this Island.

Yesterday the Grand Jury found a
true bill for piracy, against Walter
Davies Chitty, John Graham, and
Samuel H. James.

Jan. 14.

The following sentences were passed
yesterday at the Assize Court:

On Pierre Martina, alias Pierre
Nicholas, convicted of piracy. His
Honor the Chief Justice, in the most im-
pressive manner, informed the prisoner
that he had been tried and found guilty
on the clearest evidence of the crime of
piracy, in having plundered the brig
Panter. In the course of the examina-
tion, it appeared, that he had quitted an
honest occupation, and associated him-
self with a band of pirates and robbers,
and throughout the whole had been fore-
most in the piratical act, as he had
dragged the Captain into the cabin,
sword in hand, and put him in fear of
his life. It was the duty of the Bench
to make known to him that he could ex-
pect no mercy on this side of the grave;
the awful sentence of the law was, that
he be taken from the bar to the place
from whence he came, and from thence
to the place of execution, and there be
be hanged by the neck until he was
dead, and the Lord have mercy on his
soul."

FROM LOWER-CANADA.

From the Montreal Herald.

The New-York Advertiser states
thus; "To our surprise and mortifica-
tion, the Missouri Bill has passed both
houses of Congress, *Without restriction*,
and the curse of *African Slavery* is per-
petually fastened upon the United States."
Compare the above passage with an ar-
ticle we publish from Camden, S. C. A
Slave is murdered by her Master with
the most shocking barbarity—the Mas-
ter is taken up, but *bailed*. Is murder a
bailable offence in the United States?
Or is it only the Murder of a *Slave* that
is so? A few weeks ago, two slaves
were executed for murdering their Mas-
ter and one of them *was burnt*. Were
those poor men bailed? Blessed Country!—Noble Constitution! that declares
"all men free and equal."

YORK, March 30, 1820.

His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland
arrived at Quebec on Tuesday the 14th
inst.

We learn by last night's post that the
Houses of the Imperial Parliament had
each voted Addresses of condolence to
His Majesty, upon the death of our late
venerable and revered sovereign, and of
congratulation upon His Majesty's ac-
cession: also Addresses of condolence
to His Majesty and Her Royal Highness
the Duchess of Kent, on the death of
the Duke of Kent.

After providing for the immediate ex-
igencies of the public service, it was in-
timated that a new Parliament would be
called without delay. His Majesty had
been dangerously ill, from an attack of
pleurisy; but we are happy to say, that
the last Bates mention an abatement of
the inflammation.

The Duke de Berri was mortally
wounded at Paris, on the 13th Feb. by
an assassin, who was taken, and who
confessed that the crime originated in
political motives, and had been contem-
plated for four years.

LAWS OF UPPER CANADA.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

An Act to amend and consolidate, under certain modifications, an Act passed in the Royal year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of Money to be applied to the use of Common Schools throughout this Province and to provide for the regulation of the said Common Schools."

WHEREAS, it is expedient for the encouragement of Education, to continue under certain modifications an Act passed in the fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money to be applied to the use of Common Schools throughout this Province," Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province, and by the authority of the same, That the said Act of the fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign, except the first, tenth, twelfth and so much of the thirteenth clause as fixes the Salary to be paid to any Common School to twenty five pounds, which is hereby repealed, be and the same is hereby continued.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That for the establishment of Common Schools in each and every District of this Province, there shall be annually paid during the continuance of this Act, the sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, in manner hereinafter mentioned, out of any monies which are now raised or levied, or which hereafter may be raised or levied by authority of Parliament, to and for the uses of this Province, of which said sum of two thousand five hundred pounds, there shall be paid annually to the Home District, two hundred and fifty pounds; to the District of Newcastle, two hundred and fifty pounds; to the Midland District, two hundred and fifty pounds; to the Johnstown District, two hundred and fifty pounds; to the Eastern District, two hundred and fifty pounds; to the District of London, two hundred and fifty pounds; to the District of Gore, two hundred and fifty pounds; to the Niagara District, two hundred and fifty pounds; to the Western District, two hundred and fifty pounds; to the *District of Ottawa*, two hundred and fifty pounds.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the monies granted by this Act shall be equally portioned to the Teachers of the several Common Schools in each and every District of this Province, to be paid to the Teachers yearly or half-yearly, as may be directed by the said Trustees; *Provided nevertheless*, That nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to authorise the payment of a greater sum than twelve pounds ten shillings to the several Teachers of the said Schools.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Board of Education, in each and every District, to nominate and appoint a Clerk to the said Board, and to direct the Treasurer of the District to pay him annually out of the monies in his hands for the purposes of this Act, a sum not exceeding five pounds.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That any thing in the said Act of the fifty sixth year of His Majesty's Reign notwithstanding, it shall not be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, to issue any further Warrant on the Receiver General under the provisions of the said Act, to any District Treasurer, until a faithful account shall be rendered, authenticated by proper vouchers and attested by the oath of the respective Treasurers, of the expenditure of the sums already advanced or which may hereafter be advanced on account to their respective Districts.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when any balances shall remain in the hands of the Treasurer of any District, beyond the payment of the Lawful requisitions, orders or certificates of the Trustees respectively, after the first day of July next, it shall and may be lawful for the said Treasurer to retain so much thereof as is directed to be paid by this Act in any one year to the District of which he his Treasurer, to carry into effect the provisions of this Act, and the balance thereof pay over to His Majesty's Receiver General, for the public uses of this Province, on or before the said first day of July

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the money hereby granted to His Majesty, shall be paid by the Receiver General in discharge of such Warrant or Warrants as shall for the purpose herein set forth be issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, and shall be accounted for by the Receiver General of this Province to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, through the Lords Commissioners of His Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors shall be graciously pleased to direct

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this Act shall be and is hereby declared to be in force from and during the term of four years, and from thence to the end of the then next ensuing session of Parliament, and no longer.

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. TOBIAS respectfully informs the young Ladies and Gentlemen of York, that his *Dancing School* will commence on Saturday the 1st April, at Mrs. Chew's Boarding House. Hours of tuition for Young Ladies, from 2 until 5 o'clock P. M. and from 7 till 10 P. M. for Gentlemen. For terms &c apply to Mr. Tobias at Mrs. Chew's.

York, 29th March 1820.

N. B. Mr. T. will continue to give lessons at Mrs. Goodman's Boarding School every Monday & Thursday from 6 till 9 o'clock P. M and at Mrs. Chew's every Tuesday and Friday, after this week. 3w13

THREE Thousand Acres of valuable Land for sale, in the District of London viz.

Township	Lots	Concessions	Acres
Oxford	No 8,9,10,12,13,& 15	2d	1000
	9, 11, 13, 14, & 16	3d	915
	8,9,10,11,12,13,& 14	4th	885
Walpole,	No. 5, - - -	15th	200
			3000

By the Surveyor's field notes, the above mentioned lands are stated to be of the first quality.—The 2800 acres in Oxford, are for more than two miles situate along the North Bank of the River Thames. Mr. George Nichol will shew the land in Oxford, to any one who may wish to become a purchaser.—Application for further particulars to be made to the subscriber.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 24th March, 1820. 13—ft.

MASONIC.

JOHN H. HUDSON, formerly a member of Lodge No. 16, of St. John's Chapter at York, U. C. is now expelled from both.

MONIS LARWENCE.
Secretary.
A. L. 5820.

York, 29th March, 1820. 1w15.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REPUBLIC OF COLUMBIA.

Translated for the Democratic Press.

Fundamental Laws for the Republic of Columbia.

The sovereign congress of Venezuela, to whose authority the people of New Grenada, lately emancipated by the arms of the republic, have voluntarily submitted, considering,

I. That by uniting the provinces of Venezuela and New Grenada in one republic, they will have the means of attaining the highest degree of power and prosperity.

II. That if they should remain in separate republics, however great the bonds that might unite them, yet farfrom benefitting by so many advantages, it is with difficulty they would consolidate their sovereignty, and cause it to be respected.

III. That these truths clearly perceived by every man of sound understanding, and genuine patriotism, had excited the governments of both republics to agree to their confederation, which the vicissitudes of war have heretofore prevented.—

From these considerations of necessity and reciprocal interest, and in conformity with the report of the select committee, the deputies from New Grenada and Venezuela;

In the name and under the auspices of the Supreme Being, has decreed and does decree the following fundamental law for the Republic of Columbia.

Article I. The republics of Venezuela and New Grenada shall be from the present day, united under the glorious title of the *Republic of Columbia.*

II. Its territory shall be those comprehended in the former captain generalship of Venezuela, and the viceroyalty of the new kingdom of Grenada, embracing an extent of one hundred and fifteen thousand square leagues, whereof the exact boundaries shall be fixed at a more seasonable opportunity.

III The debts contracted by the two republics separately are acklowledged in *solidum*, by this law, as a national debt of Columbia---for the discharge of which, the goods and productive of the revenue shall be destined.

IV. The executive power of the republic shall be exercised by a president, and, in his place, by a vice president, both to be appointed pro tempore by the present congress.

The republic of Columbia shall be divided into three great departments Venezuela, Quito, and Cundinamarca, which shall comprehend the provinces of New Grenada, whereof the name shall be henceforward suppressed. The capitals, of these departments shall be cities of Carracas, Quito, and Bogota.

VI. Each department shall have a superior administration, and chief magistrate, to be appointed for the present by this congress, with the title of vice president.

VII. A new city, bearing the name of the liberator, *Bolivar*, shall be the capital of the republic of Columbia. The plan and site thereof shall be determined by the first general congress, upon the principle of making it suitable for the convenience of the three departments, and proportioned to the grandeur for which this rich country is destined by nature.

VIII. The general congress of Columbia shall assemble on the first day of January, 1821, in the town of Rosario de Circuta, which in every respect is considered the most suitable place. The convocation shall be made by the president of the republic, on the 1st January, 1820. who shall also communicate the plan for the election, to be devised by a select committee, and approved by the present congress.

IX. The constitution of the republic of Columbia, shall be formed by the general congress, to whom shall be presented the project of one already decreed; together with the laws enacted by this congress, to be immediately carried into execution, by way of experiment.

X. The arms and flag for Columbia shall be decreed by the general congress. In the mean time those of Venezuela shall be employed as they are known.

XI. The present congress shall dissolve on the 15th January, 1820, in order that the new elections may take place for the congress general of Columbia.

XII. A commission of six members, with a president, invested with special powers, to be decreed, shall occupy the place of congress during the recess.

XIII. The republic of Columbia shall be solemnly proclaimed to the citizens and the armies, with public feasts and rejoicings; to take place in this capital, on the 25th Dec. inst. commemorating the nativity of the *Saviour of Mankind*, under whose protection the state has been regenerated by this reunion.

XIV. The anniversary of this political regeneration shall be perpetually celebrated by a national feast, where virtues and talents, as formerly at Olympia, shall be distinguished and compensated.

The present fundamental law for the republic of Columbia, shall be promulgated in the settlements and armies, inserted in the public journals, and deposited in the archives of the cabildos, municipalities, and corporations, whether ecclesiastical or secular.

Given at the palace of the sovereign congress of Venezuela, in the city of St. Thomas of Augostura, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1819, and in the 9th year of our independence.

FRANCISCO ANTONIO ZEA.
President of Congress.

Bear Hunt.—A week or two since, two lads living in the town of Hunter, Green county, discovered a large black bear. They pursued him from morning until close of the day, frequently so near as to strike him; the depth of the snow preventing his running from or attacking them, and they being unable, from the nature of their weapons, to materially injure him. On reaching the little falls of the Cauterskill, the bear put himself into the form of a coil, and very deliberately rolled off the precipice, a height of about 100 feet. On the following morning, a company started in pursuit of him, discovered that he received no hurt from his retreat. He was traced to the highest peak of the Catskill mountain (Round Top) and driven into a cave: where he was shot. The quarters weighed 225 lbs. after dressing, and his skin measured 8 feet from the nose to the tail.—*Catskill Recorder.*

Severity of the winter in the West.

A gentleman recently arrived in this city, from St. Louis, (M. T.) who left there on 20th ult. informs that the Mississippi had been closed with ice for three weeks, and heavy loaded waggons were crossing on it at St. Louis; the snow was about 18 inches on a level, and our informant travelled in a sleigh all the way to Cincinnati, a distance of 360 miles, and had he proceeded directly on, could probably have come to this city by the same mode of conveyance. Some gentlemen who left there a few days previous, came to Philadelphia in a sleigh.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

The thaw commenced at Cincinnati on the 3d inst. which caused a great rise in the (Ohio) River, and the ice broke up on the 6th—which enabled the numerous steam boats (and *water craft*) to resume their operations, after having been *embargoed* for 8 months, by the low state of the water; a circumstance never known before, by the oldest residents of the country.

Tornado in Louisiana.

The Louisiana Herald gives an account of a destructive Tornado, which passed over the town of Alexandria, in the State of Louisiana, on the 8th of Jan. It is said that more than *twenty buildings*, including the court house, were swept to the ground, The damage to buildings & other property is estimated at 200,000 dollars.

Blackwood's Magazine.—It gives us pleasure to announce, that this morning issued from the press of Clayton and Kingsland, the first number of Blackwood's Magazine, which has obtained such great celebrity in England and Scotland, as opposed to the Edinburgh Review. The great learning, wit and talent, displayed by the writers which furnish the principal subjects, are universally acknowledged, and have commanded a circulation co-extensive with the great work of which it is professedly the rival. The execution and the materials of the American edition are of primary excellence, in no degree inferior to the European.—*Ev Post.*

Literature encouraged by the Pasha.

The Pasha of Egypt, say the French savans, has become an object of universal notice. His name abounds in our journals and periodical works. He sends agents to Europe to procure artists, manufacturers and skilful workmen.—He is extremely fond of botany. He had heard lately that a rich amateur of Paris possessed a cinnamon tree, and he caused it to be bought at an enormous price, to be transported to his gardens at Alexandria. It is only eight days since he had sent to him from Paris 5 or 600 volumes.

A Gentleman possessed of the best system of Short Hand is willing to undertake the instruction of a few pupils on moderate terms.—Apply to B. Turquand.

York, 21st March, 12 tf

LAND FOR SALE.

LOTS No 6 and 7 in concession D. or front concession of Scarborough, containing 400 acres, on which are between 60 and 70 acres cleared, a small orchard, dwelling house, barn, stable, &c.

Also nearly half of the lease of a Clergy Reserve adjoining, of which about eight acres are cleared.

A part or the whole of the stock may be purchased at the same time, if desired, at a reasonable rate. Enquire at the Gazette Office, or of the subscriber

L. RICHARDSON.

Scarborough, 10th March 1820.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of RICHARD SMITH, late of York, Inn-keeper, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber; and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are desired to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Administrator.

York, 20th March, 1820. 3m12.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Counties of YORK & SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been honored with your confidence, and called by your suffrages to the very honorable duty of Representing you in the present Parliament, I must expect that my prospect of attaining to the same distinguished station in the next, will depend altogether on the sense you entertain of the manner in which I have performed the trust you reposed in me.

Placed more immediately under the eye of my Constituents, it is altogether in your power, as it is entirely your province, to estimate the part I have taken.

It is far from me to presume, that with every wish to promote your best interests, I may not in many cases, have erred; but I may at least be permitted to say, what I can declare with sincerity, that am conscious of nothing which I wish to excuse.

Among the objects which have occupied the attention of the present Parliament, they have wisely provided for the more equal Representation of the People; and, in consequence of the provision they have made, you will have the privilege of electing an additional Member to guard your interests, and consult for the welfare of the Province.

Several of my friends, I observe, animated with a very praise-worthy ambition, have eagerly presented themselves to your choice; my actual occupation in the present Parliament, put it out of my power to address myself so immediately to you on the subject of the next; but I thought I might securely trust to the steadiness and sincerity of that attachment, which I was happy to witness on a former occasion, and which I will not believe so fickle that it could be shaken by an idle and absurd reports which may happen to have found their way to you.

I cannot but consider as highly honorable, a situation, to which the good opinion of my fellow-subjects is the only passport; and I shall be happy to receive a proof of your continued confidence, by being chosen as one of your Representatives in the ensuing Parliament.

I will make no boast to you of my independence—you know the nature of my employment and resources, and that my welfare must depend on yours; at the same time, I trust you think me much above any unworthy attempt to court popularity, by claiming credit for greater purity of intention or honesty of conduct, because I do not happen to be honored with any place of trust or confidence under a Government whose only object is and must be to promote the happiness and prosperity of the People.

I am, Gentlemen,
your most
faithful Servant,
PETER ROBINSON.

Newmarket, 9th March, 1820.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Counties of York and Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

THE General Election of Representatives of the People in the House of Assembly in this Province being near at hand, I take an early opportunity of announcing to you my intention of becoming a Candidate for your suffrages, there being a Bill before Parliament which will encrease your Representation.

I hope my character both public and private, is such as to entitle me to a participation in your confidence; & though I hold a highly honorable and responsible situation under His Majesty's Government, I trust the same Integrity and Exertion I have always manifested when serving my King, will continue to animate and guide my conduct when defending, maintaining, and supporting the Rights and Privileges of my Fellow Subjects, my family, and myself, which must be and are the same.

Should you do me the Honor to elect me one of your Representatives, to serve you in Parliament, I shall, to the utmost of my power, endeavour to deserve a continuation of your favor, should I live to be a Candidate at a future Election.

I have the Honor to be,
with unfeigned sincerity,
your most faithful and
obedient Servant,
HENRY J. BOULTON.

York, March 3d. 8120.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Counties of York and Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

I acknowledge great pride in having been twice solicited by many of you to offer myself to your choice for the important and honorable service of Representative for these Counties in the House of Assembly. Having declined the first, I cannot withdraw myself from this second invitation, which can alone be founded on the expectation of rigid integrity towards the Constitution of the Country: I therefore now solicit this choice, humbly presuming that my hopes are well founded, and that yours will not be disappointed.

Though twenty years residence here has necessarily honored me with a personal acquaintance with most of you, I cannot dare to think that this supersedes all necessity of declaring to you my sentiments generally on Legislation in this Province. I therefore profess to you an affectionate regard for British liberty and British Constitution; and that your Representative, whoever he may be, should, in the discharge of his duties, never forget that these two objects of his care are, the one to the other, the best and only Bulwark, and that to preserve the latter ever pure, the first must be preserved unwounded. I know, Gentlemen, that your good sense convinces you that it is not the duty of your Representative to oppose, through a spirit of faction, the fair, beneficial, and legitimate objects of the Administration; but you also know that the purest Administration requires a vigilant activity on the part of all its constitutional checks.

It will, Gentlemen, perhaps be said to you, that I hold an appointment under the Crown; true, an honorable one.—I feel thankful to the Administration that gave it, and the Government that has continued it to me; but your choice will necessarily remove the objection, (if it be any in your estimation,) as the Office must, in the event of my Election, be surrendered.

I will at present only add, that whatever be the event, the prosperity of the Province at large, and of these Counties in particular, will, during my life, always be an object of earnest anxiety to me.

I have the Honor to be,
Gentlemen,
your very obedient Servant,
WM. WARREN BALDWIN.

York, March 3d. 1820.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exe'rs in
JAMES HAMILTON. } Trust.

Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 45—tf.

PERSONS indebted to the above estate, are reminded that indulgence must have its limit, and therefore, it will be desirable in order to avoid unnecessary trouble and expence, that they should come immediately forward and make arrangement for the settlement of their respective accounts.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the current prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

AT a Meeting of the Upper Canada Agricultural Society, held this day, the following Premiums to be given at the next Cattle Show, were proposed and adopted, viz:

		Guineas.
Stud Horse.	Best	Five.
	Second	Three.
	Third	Two.
Bull.	Best	Four.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Cow.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Boar.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Ram.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.

The Shew to take place and the Prizes awarded and distributed on Wednesday the 17th day of May 1820, at the Market House in the Town of York.

No person to be allowed to produce any animal for a Premium, unless he shall, before ten o'clock of the day of the exhibition, give to the Secretary of the Society a notification of his intention, and pay at the same time five shillings for the use of the Society.

(By Order) R. C. HORNE.

York, 15th Dec. 1819. *Secy.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE, *Quebec, March,* 1st 1820.

The several Post Masters are hereby required whenever a person, to whom a newspaper is addressed, ceases to take it out of the Post Office, to advise the editor of the paper thereof; and to add, if known, whether the person is dead, moved away, or merely refuses. The mail is burthened with many newspapers, which are a loss to the proprietors as well as the public.

D. SUTHERLAND,
Depy. Post Master General.

N. B. Publishers of Newspapers in the Canadas are requested to give publicity to the above.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

	Acres.
LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York,	
and No. 6, South side Hospital-street, Town of York, House Dis.	201
Do. No. 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore District,	2000
Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con. Aldborough, Middlesex, London District,	1000
Do. No. 3, in the 3d Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con. triangular Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot Gin, Con. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street; Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District,	800
Do. No. 23, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District,	400
Total,	4401

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, son. Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

A. C. MONT GOMERIE.

York, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

			DOLLARS AT 5s.				
			FROM			TO	
ARTICLES.	PER.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beef,	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	6
Mutton,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Veal,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Pork,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Fowls.	pair	0	2	0	0	2	3
Turkeys,	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
Geese,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Cheese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	9
Butter,	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs,	doz.	0	0	10	0	1	0
Wheat,	bush	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes,	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
Oats,	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Turnips,	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	3
Flour,	cwt.	0	11	3	0	18	9
Do.	bar.	1	2	6	1	5	0
Tallow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lard,	——	0	0	10	0	1	0
Hay,	ton.	0	0	0	5	0	0
Wood,	cord	0	12	6	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE

Four Dollars per annum; when sent by Post Four Dollars and a Half. The Subscriptions to be paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers receiving their Papers by Post, to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their subscription. Country Subscribers, who send to the office for their Papers, who discontinue their subscription, are requested to send notice to that effect, and pay up all arrears, otherwise they will still be considered as Subscribers and charged accordingly.—The Editor is obliged to insist upon this condition, as several Subscribers neglecting, frequently for many months, to send for their Papers, which accumulate to an inconvenient degree, and become, if not paid for, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette:

	first ins.	each subs't
6 lines and under,	2s 6d	7 1/2d
14 lines and under,	5s	1s 3d

Above 14 lines, four pence per line the first insertion, and one penny per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden in writing sent to the Office (or mentioned to the Editor personally) and charged accordingly.—When directed to be put in larger type than ordinary they will be charged according to the number of lines the usual sized letter would occupy in the same space.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
P. Robinson, Esq.	*Newmarket.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston*
W. H. Coulson Esq.	*Dundas.*
D. Springer, Esq.	*Delaware.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Eq.	*Sandwich.*
I. Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburgh*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL. IV YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1820. No. 14

Executive Council Office,
York, 15th Nov. 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN SCOUTE, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to the west half of lot number six, in the sixth concession of the Township of Ernest Town, within six months from this date, otherwise the same will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Co.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land by a per centage on the Land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts: to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Shefield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Executive Council Office,
York, 19th January, 1820.

IT having been suggested to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that a general permission to Locate on the Waste Lands of the Crown, would be more acceptable to the Militia, than setting apart for that purpose a particular Tract in each District, as heretofore intended; NOTICE is hereby given, that the Militia who served during the late War with the United States of America, in the First Flank Companies, in the Provincial Artillery, in the Incorporated Regiment, in the Corps of Artillery Drivers, in the Provincial Dragoons, in the Marine and General Staff of the Militia, will, upon due Certificate of their respective Service from the Adjutant General, receive Tickets of Location from the Surveyor General, for the portion of Land ordered by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and, on due proof of having performed the Settlement Duty, will receive Patent Grants.

N. B. By express Command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Patents will be gratuitous, but the Settlement Duty in no case dispensed with.

By Order of His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in council,

JOHN SMALL.
8w7. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 24 Feb. 1820.

IT is this day Ordered by His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, that the Representatives of John Thomas, original Locatee of Lot number twenty four, in the second Concession of Richmond, as reckoned on the Western Boundary Line, Midland District, do show cause within six months why the said Location should not be Rescinded.

JOHN SMALL,
C. Ex. Council.

Adjutant General's Office,
York, 21st Jan. 1820.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The attention of Officers commanding Regiments of Militia, is called to the Order in Council of the 19th instant, herewith inclosed, declaring the gracious attention of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, of making grants of land to the Officers, non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the different Corps therein recited.

All Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Militia, &c. comprehended in the description contained in the Order in Council above referred to, will be required to submit their claim for His Royal Highness's bounty, to the Adjutant General, who, on being satisfied of their correctness, will give to each party concerned a certificate thereof, which will be an authority to the Surveyor General to locate him.

The applications of Officers on the General Staff of the Militia, should be accompanied by a copy of the General Order announcing their appointments, & should also those of the Field Officers of the Incorporated Battalions.

The applications of Captains of Regimental Staff Officers, should be supported by certificates agreeably to the form A. Those of Officers of Companies, non-commissioned Officers, Drummers & Privates, by certificates according to the form B.

In order to prevent confusion, or disappointment to the claimants, the applications from officers on the General Staff and Incorporated Battalions, should be presented at the Office of the Adjt. General, between the 25th February and the 24th of May inclusive, those from the Flank Companies between the 25th May and the 24th of September, and from the Marine and remaining Corps, between the 25th September and 24th December 1820.

All applications which are not received in time to be taken into consideration with those of the class they respectively belong to, will be taken up after the last named day.

CERTIFICATE A.

I do hereby certify that commanded a Flank Company of the Regiment of Militia employed on actual service between the and the (or acted as Adjutant, Quarter Master, Paymaster, Surgeon, &c. as the case may be.)

Witness my hand, this day of 18

Colonel
or senior surviving officer.

CERTIFICATE B.

I do hereby certify that actually served as in the company of the Regiment of (as the case may be) then commanded by between the and the 18

Witness my hand, this day of 18

Captain
or senior surviving officer of the company.

I certify the above to be correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Witness my hand, this day of 18

Colonel
or senior surviving officer of the Regiment of

***All applications must be made on or before the 24th February 1821.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,
N. COFFIN, *Colonel,*
Adjt. Gen. Militia,
Upper Canada.

8w7.

Executive Council Office,
York, 24th Feb. 1820.

IT is this day Ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the Representatives of Jan. death, Original Locatee of the west half of Lot number eleven, on the south side of the Riviere aux Raisins in the Township of Charlottenburgh, Eastern District, do show cause within six months why the said Location should not be Rescinded, no occupation or Settlement thereon having been made by the said Roach.

JOHN SMALL
6m10. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is pleased to direct, that a Location of One Hundred Acres of Land on the North side of the road through the Mohawk Tract, in the Bay of Quinte, and on the North side of the Road through the Long Woods on the Thames, may be made to any person having an Order in Council for Land, who will perform the ordinary Settlement Duty, & make and maintain the whole Road in front of his respective Lot.

Militia Grantees in such case will be exempt from all Fees, and others will pay only the Patent Fee of Three Pounds Five Shillings and two Pence, Province Currency.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has bona fide been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. E. C.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the Co-partnership between ERASMUS FOWKE and CORNELIUS WEBSTER, under the firm of Fowke Webster & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to the said Cornelius Webster; and all persons having any demands against the said Erasmus Fowke or against the said firm of Fowke Webster & Co. are also requested to produce the same to the said C. Webster for payment.

ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER.

Port Hope, 28th Jan 1820. tf—6.

AT a Meeting of the Upper Canada Agricultural Society, held this day, the following Premiums to be given at the next Cattle Show, were proposed and adopted, viz:

		Guineas.
Stud Horse.	Best	Five.
	Second	Three.
	Third	Two.
Bull.	Best	Four.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Cow.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Boar.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Ram.	Best	Three
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.

The Show to take place and the Prizes awarded and distributed on Wednesday the 17th day of May 1820, at the Market House in the Town of York.

No person to be allowed to produce any animal for a Premium, unless he shall, before ten o'clock of the day of the exhibition, give to the Secretary of the Society a notification of his intention, and pay at the same time five shillings for the use of the Society.

(By Order) E. C. HORNE.
York, 15th Dec. 1819. Sec'y.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Quebec, March, 1st 1820.

The several Post Masters are hereby required whenever a person, to whom a newspaper is addressed, ceases to take it out of the Post Office, to advise the editor of the paper thereof; and to add, if known, whether the person is dead or removed away, or merely refuses. The Editor is burthened with many newspapers, which are a loss to the proprietors as well as the public.

D. SUTHERLAND,
Dep. Post Master General.

N. B. Publishers of Newspapers in the Canadas are requested to give publicity to the above.

A Gentleman possessed of the best system of Short Hand is willing to undertake the instruction of a few pupils on moderate terms.—Apply to H. Turquand.

York, 21st March. 12 tf

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York. 200 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land:

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 } Whitchurch.
4th Concession.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Thomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allan, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thom, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 31, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, at the new Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAM'L. RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
York, 1st July, 1819.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

Land for Sale.

SEVERAL Lots on Dundas Street, in the Township of Etobicoke.

Also a quantity of

LUMBER

of the following description,
100,000 of inch boards at 3s. 9d. per 100.
25,000 of 1¼ inch flooring, at 6s. 3d. per 100.
20,000 of weather boarding, at 3s. 1¼ per 100.

For particulars, enquire at this Office.

TO BE LET,

THE Garden belonging to Saml. P. Jarvis Esq. on the North side of Duke Street, in the town of York, containing one acre of land, on which is a variety of fruit trees of the best quality. Term of Lease from one to three years. Apply to Stephen Jarvis Esq. Registrar for the Home District.

York, 11th March, 1820. 11tf

STRAY HORSE.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber, about two months since, a Bay Horse, about four years old, has a star on the forehead, black mane and tail—and is shod all round.

JOHN WILLMOTT.
York, 15th March 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who may be willing to supply FRESH BEEF for the use of the Garrison, at YORK, that Proposals to contract for the same will be received at this Office for the respective periods undermentioned, viz:

On or before the 16th day of March next, at noon, for the period of three months, commencing on the 25th of that month, and

On or before the 30th of May next, at noon, for the period of 12 months, commencing on the 25th June following.

The conditions of Contract, form of Tender, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

No Tender will be noticed, unless the party and his Sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed, "Tender for the supply of Fresh Beef."

F. T. BILLINGS.
4w10 *D. A. C. G.*

Commissariat Office,
York, 29th Feb 1820.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and N. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars enquire at this Office.

York 1st Feb. 1819 tf—6

wn, whether the person is dead, ed away, or merely refuses. The i is burthened with many newspa-, which are a loss to the proprietors well as the public.

D. SUTHERLAND,
Depy. Post Master General.

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LUABLE LANDED PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

	Acres.
OT No. 35, in the 2d Conces- sion Vaughan, Co. of York, No. 6, South side Hospital- et, Town of York, Home Dis.	201
Do. No. 22, 33, 25, 26, 27, 29, and 31, in the 4th Con. and 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. erly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore trict,	2000
Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. laware, and No. 14 and 15, in 2d Con. Aldborough, Middle-, London District,	1000
Do. No. 3, in the 3d Con. trian- ar Lot E, 1st Con. triangular F, No. 13, and West half 14, n. B, and triangular Lot Gin, n. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street, hierstburgh, Co. of Essex, stern District,	800
Do. No. 23, 1st Con. and 24, 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, stern District,	400
Total,	4401

For particulars respecting the above ts, application may be made to Mr. hn Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. ditaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, o. Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, o will sell the same.

A. C. MONT GOMERIE.
York, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.

the York Market during the last week.

TICLES.	PER.	DOLLARS AT 5s. FROM £	s.	d.	TO £.	s.	d.
eef,	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	6
utton,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
eal,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
ork,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
owls.	pair	0	2	0	0	2	3
urkeys,	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
eese,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
heese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	9
utter,	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
ggs,	doz.	0	0	10	0	1	0
heat,	bush	0	0	0	0	3	9
eas,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
otatoes,	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
ats,	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
urnips,	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
abbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	3
lour,	cwt.	0	11	3	0	18	9
n.	bar.	1	2	6	1	5	0
illow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
ard,	——	0	0	10	0	1	0
y.	ton.	0	0	0	5	0	0
ood,	cord	0	12	6	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE

our Dollars per annum; when sent by Post r Dollars and a Half. The Subscriptions to paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of uary. Subscribers receiving their Papers by , to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they h to discontinue their subscription. Country scribers, who send to the office for their Pa- , who discontinue their subscription, are re- ted to send notice to that effect, and pay up rrears, otherwise they will still be considered Subscribers and charged accordingly.— Editor is obliged to insist upon this condi- n, several Subscribers neglecting, frequent- r many months, to send for their Papers, h accumulate to an inconvenient degree, become, if not paid for, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

er Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the es for Advertisements in this Gazette:

	first ins.	each subs't
nes and under,	2s 6d	7 1-2d
lines and under,	5s	1s 3d

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AGENTS.

unlap, Esq.	Glengarry.
Wood, Esq.	Cornwall.
atson, Esq.	Perth.
nes, Esq.	Brockville.
acaulay, Esq.	Kingston.
e Nabb, Esq.	Bellville.
r Rogers,	New-Castle.
Bethune, Esq.	Hamilton.
othergill, Esq.	Toronto.
obinson, Esq.	Newmarket.
rooks, Esq.	Niagara
cCormick, Esq.	Queenston
H. Coulson Esq.	Dundas.
pringer, Esq.	Delaware.
oss, Esq.	Long-Point.
urwell, Esq.	Port Talbot.
Hands, Esq.	Sandwich.
ilson, Esq.	Amherstburgh

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Do. No. 22, 33, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore District, - - - - - - -	2000
Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con. Aldborough, Middlesex, London District, - - - -	1000
Do. No. 3, in the 3d Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con. triangular Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot Gin, Con. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District, - - - - -	800
Do. No. 23, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District, - - - - -	400
Total,	4401

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, sen. Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

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York, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

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Pork,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Fowls.	pair	0	2	0	0	2	3
Turkeys,	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
Geese,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Cheese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	9
Butter,	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs,	doz.	0	0	10	0	1	0
Wheat,	bush	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes,	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
Oats,	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Turnips,	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	3
Flour,	cwt.	0	11	3	0	18	9
Do.	bar.	1	2	6	1	5	0
Tallow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lard,	——	0	0	10	0	1	0
Hay,	ton.	0	0	0	5	0	0
Wood,	cord	0	12	6	0	15	0

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AGENTS.

Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
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Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
McNabb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
ajor Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
G. Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
Fothergill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
Robinson, Esq.	*Newmarket.*
Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston*
H. Coulson Esq.	*Dundas.*
Springer, Esq.	*Delaware.*
Ross, Esq.	*Long Point.*
Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburgh.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

Council Office

Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL IV YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1820. No. 14

Executive Council Office, {
York, 15th Nov. 1819. {

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN SCOUTE, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to the west half of lot number six, in the sixth concession of the Township of Ernest Town, within six months from this date, otherwise the same will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Co.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office, {
York, 24th August, 1819. {

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

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Surveyor Gen.

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THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Executive Council Office, {
York, 19th January, 1820. {

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JOHN SMALL.
8w7. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Executive Council Office, {
York, 24 Feb. 1820. {

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JOHN SMALL,
Pk. Ex. Council.

Adjutant General's Office, {
York, 21st Jan. 1820. {

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The applications of Captains and Regimental Staff Officers, should be supported by certificates agreeably to the form A. Those of Officers of Companies, non-commissioned Officers, Drummers & Privates, by certificates according to the form B.

In order to prevent confusion, or disappointment to the claimants, the applications from officers on the General Staff and Incorporated Battalion, should be presented at the Office of the Adjt. General, between the 25th February and the 24th of May inclusive, those from the Flank Companies between the 25th May and the 24th of September, and from the Marine and remaining corps, between the 25th September and 24th December 1820.

All applications which are not received in time to be taken into consideration with those of the classes they respectively belong to, will be taken up after the last named day.

CERTIFICATE A.

I do hereby certify that

commanded a Flank Company of the Regiment of Militia employed on actual service between the and the (or acted as Adjutant, Quarter Master, Paymaster, Surgeon, &c. as the case may be.)

Witness my hand, this day of 18

Colonel
or senior surviving officer.

CERTIFICATE B.

I do hereby certify that actually served as in the company of the Regiment of (as the case may be) thus commanded by between the and the 18

Witness my hand, this day of 18

Captain
or senior surviving officer of the company.

I certify the above to be correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Witness my hand, this day of 18

Colonel
or senior surviving officer of the Regiment of

*** All applications must be made on or before the 24th February 1821.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.
N. COFFIN, *Colonel,*
Adjt. Gen. Militia,
Upper Canada.
8w7.

Executive Council Office,
York, 24th Feb. 1820.

IT is this day Ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the Representatives of James Roach, Original Locatee of the west half of Lot number eleven on the south side of the Riviere aux Raisins in the Township of Charlottenburgh, Eastern District, do then cause within six months, why the Location should not be Rescinded, no occupation or Settlement thereon having been made by the said Roach.

JOHN SMALL
6m10. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is pleased to direct, that a Location of One Hundred Acres of Land on the North side of the road through the Mohawk Tract, in the Bay of Quinte, and on the North side of the Road through the Long Woods on the Thames, may be made to any person having an Order in Council for Land, who will perform the ordinary Settlement Duty, & make and maintain the whole Road in front of his respective Lot.

Militia Grantees in such case will be exempt from all Fees, and others will pay only the Patent Fee of Three Pounds Five Shillings and two Pence, Province Currency.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Government House, {
6th March 1820. {

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty s all be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has bona fide been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. E. C.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the Co-partnership between ERASMUS FOWKE and CORNELIUS WEBSTER, under the firm of Fowke Webster & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make paymert to the said Cornelius Webster; and all persons having any demands against the said Erasmus Fowke or against the said firm of Fowke Webster & Co. are also requested to produce the same to the said C. Webster for payment.

ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER.
Port Hope, 28th Jan 1820. tf—6.

AT a Meeting of the Upper Canada Agricultural Society, held this day, the following Premiums to be given at the next Cattle Show, were proposed and adopted, viz:

		Guineas.
Stud Horse.	Best	Five.
	Second	Three.
	Third	Two.
Bull.	Best	Four.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Cow.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Boar.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Ram.	Best	Three
	Second.	Two.
	Third	One.

The Shew to take place and the Prizes awarded and distributed on Wednesday the 17th day of May 1820, at the Market House in the Town of York.

No person to be allowed to produce any animal for a Premium, unless he shall, before ten o'clock of the day of the exhibition, give to the Secretary of the Society a notification of his intention, and pay at the same time five shillings for the use of the Society.

(By Order) E. C. HORNE.
York, 13th Dec. 1819. Sec'y.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Quebec, March, 1st 1820.

The several Post Masters are hereby required whenever a person, to whom a newspaper is addressed, ceases to take it out of the Post Office, to advise the editor of the paper thereof; and to a d, known, whether the person is dead moved away, or merely refuses. The mail is burthened with many newspapers, which are a loss to the proprietors as well as the public.

D. SUTHERLAND,
Depy. Post Master General.

N. B. Publishers of Newspapers in the Canadas are requested to give publicity to the above.

A Gentleman possessed of the best system of Short Hand is willing to undertake the instruction of a few pupil on moderate terms—Apply to B. Turquand.
York, 21st March. 12 tf

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the Subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession,	13, 15	Whitchurch.
4th Concession.		

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Thomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allan, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thain, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 31, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and was Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'cock in the forenoon.

SAM'L RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, {
York, 1st July, 1819. {

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

Land for Sale.

SEVERAL Lots on Dundas Street, in the Township of Etobicoke. Also a quantity of

LUMBER

of the following description,
100,000 of inch boards at 3s. 9d. per 100.
25,000 of 1¼ inch flooring, at 6s. 3d. per 100.
20,000 of weather boarding, at 3s. 1½ per 100.

For particulars, enquire at this Office.

TO BE LET,

THE Garden belonging to Saml. P. Jarvis Esq. on the North side of Duke Street, in the town of York, containing one acre of land, on which is a variety of fruit trees of the best quality. Term of Lease from one to three years. Apply to Stephen Jarvis Esq. Registrar for the Home District.
York, 11th March, 1820. 11tf

STRAY HORSE.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber, about two months since, a GRAY HORSE, about four years old, has a star on the forehead, black mane and tail—and is shod all round.

JOHN WILLMOTT.
York, 15th March, 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who may be willing to supply FRESH BEEF for the use of the Garrison, at YORK, that Proposals to contract for the same will be received at this Office for the respective periods undermentioned, viz:

On or before the 16th day of March next, at noon, for the period of three months, commencing on the 25th of that month, and

On or before the 30th of May next, at noon, for the period of 12 months, commencing on the 25th June following.

The conditions of Contract, form of Tender, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

No Tender will be noticed, unless the party and his Sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed, "Tender for the supply of Fresh Beef."

F. T. BILLINGS.
4w10 *D. A. C. G.*

Commissariat Office. {
York, 29th Feb 1820. {

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars enquire at this Office.

York 1st Feb. 1819 tf—5

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Jan. 10—18.

We have received this morning, a Hamburgh Mail. It contains an account of the opening of the General Assembly of the States, at Hanover, on the 28th ult. by his royal highness the Duke of Cambridge. In the speech which his Royal Highness delivered on the occasion, he congratulated the states upon the new functions which they were called upon to exercise. "The Royal Letters Patent," observed his Royal Highness, "of the 7th of this month have acquainted you with the principles which guided the Prince Regent in forming the constitution of the General Assembly of the States. He had not in view the introduction of a new Constitution, founded merely on theoretical principles, but, on the contrary, proceeded upon the conviction that it was most consistent with the welfare of the kingdom to preserve, as far as possible, the existing institutions which had been already sanctioned by experience, and only to introduce such modifications as the change of circumstances rendered necessary."

His Royal Highness then proceeded to observe that the Prince Regent, desirous to alleviate the public burdens as much as possible, had ordered very considerable reductions in the army, and had extended them as far as his obligations to the Confederation, and the maintenance of internal order would allow.——Some changes would be made in the military organization, which would be communicated to the States. Several subjects connected with the administration of Justice, would also be laid before the States, in this and the following Sessions.

His royal highness having concluded, rose, and returned to the palace in the same state as he came to the Assembly. A great number of spectators attended the ceremony, according to invitation. On the following day his royal Highness invited the Deputies to dinner at his Palace.

In another part of his speech his royal highness observed, "that the States would be rejoiced to hear that no Hanoverian has been denounced as partaking in the intrigues, the extensive ramifications of which have induced the German Confederation to adopt general measures; unite your endeavours with those of the Government to maintain this disposition, that under the blessings of undisturbed tranquility and order, the welfare of the public and individuals may daily increase."

The 5th and 7th vols of the unpublished correspondence of Bonaparte are about to appear. The editor is arrived at that period when Bonaparte appeared on the political horizon, and was engaged in secret with laying the foundation of his future grandeur.—We perpetually see him, in this correspondence, conceding his feelings of confusion under the mask of republican modesty. But of the numerous examples of this truth, which these letters supply we shall extract the last paragraph of the confidential communication which he addressed to the Directors, to announce to them that peace had been concluded with Austria:—

"I have deserved by my services the approbation of the government and the nation. I have received the highest marks of its esteem. Nothing more remains for me but to buy an humble cottage, and to resume the ploughshare of Cincinnatus, and to furnish an example of respect for the magistracy, and of aversion for the military rule, which has destroyed so many republics, and overthrown so many states. Rely upon my devotion, and my desire to do every thing for the liberty of the country.

BONAPARTE."

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The new Bank Notes.—The *immutable* Notes are not likely to come into circulation before the end of February. The reason of this delay is understood to be the abandonment of the two first projects which were attempted, and the extraordinary extent and accuracy of mechanical arrangement necessary to perfect that which has been adopted. The following we believe to be an outline of the plan finally to be determined upon—

A number of squares will appear in the chequer-work upon the note, filled with hair lines in elliptic curves of various deg ees of eccentricity, the squares to be alternately of red and black lines; the perfect mathematic coincidence of the extremities of the lines of different colours on the sides of the squares, will be effected by the arrangement of machinery of singular fidelity. But even with the use of this machinery, a person who has not the key to the proper disposition of its parts would make millions of experiments to no purpose. Other obstacles to imitation will be so presented to the structure of the note; but this is the one principally relied upon. It is plain that any failure in the imitation will be manifest to the observation of the most careless; and the most skilful merchants who have seen the operation, declare the note cannot be imitated. The machine works with three cylinders and the impression is made by small convex cylindrical plates.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The following article might seem to have been borrowed from one of the romances of the last century, if the facts were not so recent and still to be witnessed:

OSTEND, Jan. 10.

"For some time past we have seen in our port the most intrepid mariner perhaps that ever existed. He is an Englishman, who in a small and frail boat, about 16 feet in length & four in breadth, undertakes a voyage from England to Ostend, where he takes on board a cargo of productions of the country, which he conveys to England in his boat. What is most astonishing is, that neither the high sea, nor the cold, nor the inclemency of the weather, stops this hardy mariner. Let us imagine a man entirely alone in the open sea, guiding a little boat, which hardly rises six inches above the surface of the ocean, exposed to the rain, to the winds, and, above all, to the intense cold which we now have, and we may judge how far the love of gain will go. In his last voyage hither he was three days in the passage, and did not stop the whole time. He has contrived an ingenious method to steer his frail vessel: placed in the front of the boat, with his back turned to the prow, he guides the helm by means of two ropes, which go the whole length of the boat, and there he manages his sails without quitting his place. As the ice might accumulate against the sides of his boat, and thus expose him to sink, he has taken care, before putting out to sea, to grease all the sides of his boat, that the water may not adhere to it; and in this manner he traverses the ocean, without troubling himself about the numerous dangers which he incurs, and which he has hitherto braved with impunity."

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From the first account of his royal highness the Duke of Kent's illness, those who were the best acquainted with him felt the most serious apprehensions of the event that has fatally happened; since the habitual abstinence of the illustrious Duke gave him such strength & uninterrupted health, as to make him inattentive to the first access of the cold, which thereby gained such a degree of inflammation, as to baffle all the subsequent remedies. His royal highness, in a long walk on Thursday to Knight with Captain Conroy, in the environs of Sidmouth, had his boots soaked through with wet. On their return to Woolford's Cottage, Captain Conroy, finding himself wet at his feet, advised his royal highness to change his boots and stockings: but this he did not do till he dressed for dinner, being attracted by the smiles of its inmate Princess, with whom he sat for a considerable time in fond parental dalliance. Before night, however, he felt a sensation of cold and hoarseness, when Dr. Wilson prescribed a draught. This his royal highness, in the usual confidence in his strength, and dislike to medicine, did not take, saying that he had no doubt but a night's rest would carry off every morbific symptom; the event proved the contrary. In the morning, the symptoms of fever increased; and though his royal highness lost 120 ounces of blood from the arms, and by cupping, he departed this life, as we have stated, at 10 o'clock on Sunday last. However, his royal highness was sensible of his approaching death, and met it with pious resignation. He graciously said, that he blamed himself for not having followed the benevolent advice of Dr. Wilson, in the first instance, by which the access of the fever might have been checked.—Every attention that skill and affection could supply were rendered to him. Prince Leopold, accompanied by Dr. Stockmar, arrived at Woolford's cottage on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, and never left His Royal Father to the last."

The Duke of Kent was the fourth son of His Majesty, and was born on the 2d of November, 1767. At eighteen years of age he was sent to Germany by his Majesty's command, and resided successively at Lunenburg and Hanover until he had almost completed his 20th year. During this period his whole income consisted of an allowance of £1000 per annum, of which his governor had the sole disposal, except one guinea and a half per week allowed to his royal highness for pocket money. His royal highness then passed two years more at Geneva, without any further increase of income. He was an enthusiast to the profession of a soldier, for which he was destined from early life. With the rank of Colonel, he commanded the 7th fusileers, which formed part of the garrison of Gibraltar under General O'Hara, in 1790 and 1791, some time before the breaking out of the Revolutionary war with France. In that subordinate military station, His Royal Highness soon became remarkable for the diligent discharge of his own duties, and for exacting a similar punctuality from every man and officer under him. His attention to the appearance and discipline of his regiment was altogether exemplary, and unremitting. But in his progress towards this end he encountered much determination, considerable obloquy, and some resistance. Complaints were made, which injured his character at Home; & mutinies were prepared by the troops, which threatened his authority, and more than once endangered his person. From Gibraltar His Royal Highness was removed to Canada in 1791, thence to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and again to Canada, where, as Commander of the Forces, he acquired universal esteem for the justice & integrity of his demeanour. During this service in British America he received orders to sail for the West Indies, and join in the attack on the French Islands, under Sir Charles Grey.

On the expedition the impetuous bravery of His Royal Highness was manifested at St. Lucie, with too little consideration for his own safety, and too much disregard for the enemy's position. The troops were repulsed; but the Duke Kent's high personal courage obtained him the applauses of the soldiers, and a flattering rebuke from the Commander in Chief. The next theatre of His Royal Highness's public life was Gibraltar, the scene of his earliest military service. His Royal Highness was appointed Governor of that important garrison. A mass of abuses here waited his correcting hand. The establishment of wine-houses for the sale of liquors to the troops, had been encouraged from shameful motives in those who had the means of suppressing them, and to an extent not more subversive of the health, discipline, and morals of the garrison, than perilous to the safety of the place itself. The Royal Duke, attentive only to the welfare of the community of which he was the head, and scorning the vicious though vast emoluments which some of his predecessors had derived from the sale of liquors, or that illegal and ruinous traffic, resolved to cleanse the Augean stable and to sweep away the abomination of many years. The virtuous resolution was made; but it recoiled upon its author. It is true that the wine-house licences were withdrawn; that the peaceable inhabitants of Gibraltar could carry on their business, and walk the streets, and repose within their dwellings, at less risk of insult, outrage, or robbery, than before; that drunkenness disappeared among the regiments; that cleanliness and discipline were restored, while military punishments were relieved in frequency, the hospitals emptied of their numerous inmates, and the sexton disappointed of his daily work. But we turn to other consequences. The liquor merchants were forced to discontinue their enormous profits, and instigated the unreflecting soldiery to vengeance for the loss of the pestiferous orgies which devoured their pay, & destroyed their health. Insubordination broke out on all sides; the reforming governor was not supported by the local authorities; and he was assailed on a more near home. The illustrious subject of this memoir, after receiving the grateful and unanimous acknowledgements of the civil population of Gibraltar, was recalled from a post in which his efforts for the public good were neither appreciated nor defended "they ought to have been;" and his official services were since confined to the command of the 1st regiment of foot or Royal Scots, which His Royal Highness bore with the rank of Field-Marshal, and with the military government of that fortress, from which his rigorous discharge of a severe duty had been made the instrument of his expulsion.

His Royal Highness was married on the 29th of May, 1818, at Cobourg (and re-married at Kew Palace on the 11th of July, the same year, to her Serene Highness Victoria Maria Louisa, youngest daughter of the late reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg, widow of his late serene highness the Prince of Leiningen, and sister of Prince Leopold. The only issue of this marriage was a daughter, named Alexandrina Victoria, who was born at Kensington Palace on the 24th of May, 1819.

In several points of his character the Duke of Kent bore a striking resemblance to His Majesty. In his habits he was distinguished for regularity; though in the business of the table, even to a scrupulousness; methodical to a remarkable degree, not only to all his household, but in every thing that bore the form of business. Nature had gifted him with a fine person, a memory of wonderful quickness, and an aptitude that enabled him, on the spur of the moment, to comprehend the bearings of any general question that was submitted to his consideration. He was an excellent public speaker. He did not, indeed, aspire to the character of an orator, but his appeals in behalf of the objects of public benevolence will long be remembered as some of the most impressive addresses that have ever been delivered on such occasions. In his manners he was affable, easy of access, and in his disposition singularly ingenuous; and, considering that he laboured under the disadvantages of a foreign education, he possessed many of the best qualities of the English gentleman. His loss, lamented as it must be, on account of his high rank in the state, will be greatly felt by the numerous charitable institutions which he patronized; and many individuals will have to deplore the loss of an ever ready and liberal friend, notwithstanding the embarrassed state of his own affairs.

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LETTER FROM THE ARCTIC LAND EXPEDITION.

[We have been favored with a copy of the following interesting letter, addressed to a lady in his neighborhood by one of the officers on the expedition now travelling in the interior of North America, towards the shores of the Arctic Ocean. *Edin. Mag.*]

"*August* 27, 1819—At sea.

"After passing the southern part of Greenland, named Cape Farewell, we met with much ice; but as it did not lie thick little difficulty was experienced in forcing a way through it, nor did it prove so great an impediment as the contrary wind which still continued to thwart us. Near the Greenland coast, the streams or fields of ice consisted of a collection of loose and comparatively flat pieces, more or less densely compacted together, according to the state of the weather; but on approaching the shores of Labrador, we fell in with many icebergs, or large floating fields of ice. The variety of forms assumed by these masses afforded us amusement, but occasionally we saw some of such an enormous size, that every other feeling gave place to astonishment. One of these largest bergs we estimated to be 200 feet high above the water, and above half a mile in length. Its surface was broken by mountains of no mean size, with deep vallies between. Enormous as these dimensions must appear, you will be more surprised when I inform you, that the part of an iceberg which projects above water, amounts only to a ninth part of the whole mass, that being the proportion of ice which floats above salt water. Author's Seat clothed in snow would have formed only one pinnacle to this berg. When these bodies became familiar to us from their frequency, we derived much pleasure from the various shades and gradations of color they exhibited. The more compact parts were generally of a bright verdigrise blue; towards the base a fine sea green prevailed; here and there a tint of red was seen, and the summits alone were snow-white. As the part of the ice which is covered by the sea decays more rapidly than that which is in the air, it often happens that one of these islands becomes topheavy and tumbles over. We never saw one in the act of making this revolution, but most of them bore evident marks of having been turned twice or thrice; the old water lines, intersecting each other in various directions, being still deeply engraved on their surfaces.

"We first beheld the land (Resolution island) during a fog, which soon became so thick, that we could not see the length of the ship. In consequence of this, we got involved with a field of ice; then, to add to our distress, it fell calm; and although we could perceive that we were carried along by a violent current, yet the fog deprived us of ascertaining its direction, and the depth of water was too great to admit of our anchoring. After remaining in this situation for two or three hours, receiving, occasionally, some heavy blows from the ice, an alarm was given, that we were close on the rocks. We all ran upon deck, and beheld a tremendous cliff, frowning directly over the mast heads of the ships. It was perfectly perpendicular, covered in many places by sheets of ice; and its summit was so high, and surrounded to so thick a fog, that it could not be traced from the deck. We had scarcely time to make any useful exertions, for, in a few minutes, the ship felt boardside against the cliff, along the face of which she was violently hurried by the current toward a ridge of broken rocks, which in a short time, would have torn the stoutest vessel to pieces. The heavy swell which prevailed, caused the ship, in her passage, to beat against various rocky ledges, which projected under water. One of the blows she thus sustained, drove the rudder out of its place but it fortunately hung suspended by a tackling which had been employed to secure it on coming amongst the ice. At this instant, when all human exertions seemed perfectly fruitless, the current eddied off shore, the land-breeze sprung up; a boat that was had put overboard succeeded in taking us in tow; one of the last things the shipcarpenter, came the rudder to fall back into its place—By this combination of favorable circumstances, we succeeded in getting round the point we so much dreaded; and, setting all sail, we steered from land. Upon the first alarm of danger, the women and children, of whom we had a large number on board, going to Lord Selkirk's colony, rushed upon the deck, much terrified. The officers, however, succeeded in calming their fears, and prevailed on them to go below out of the way of the sailors; but scarcely had this been effected, when the current carried us against a large iceberg, which had grounded upon a ridge of sunken rocks that lay at some distance from the shore.—The crash of the masts and yards, together with the grinding of the ship's side against the ice, terrified them more than ever—but we speedily got clear of the second danger, without receiving farther damage. Our troubles, however, were not at an end; the ship had received so much damage, whilst on the rocks, that, on examination a great deal of water was found in the hold. All hands were instantly set to the pumps; but to our mortification, we found that the water rushed in faster than we could, with every exertion, discharge it. Affairs now wore a gloomy aspect; the water in the hold increased to upwards of 5 feet, and the men were getting tired of the pumps, when fortunately the weather cleared up a little, and we saw the *Eddystone* one of the vessels that accompanied us, at no great distance; we bore down and informed them of our situation. Every assistance in their power was promptly supplied; they sent 20 men and 2 carpenters. The services of the latter were invaluable, as our own carpenter had died in the earlier part of the voyage. With this fresh accession of strength, we kept the leak from gaining upon us; and after some time the carpenters succeeded in discovering and patching up the broken parts so as to sensibly to diminish the influx of water. Their operations were however slow, and it was not till the evening of the second day, that we succeeded in getting all the water out of the ship. During the whole of this time, not only the officers and men worked hard, but even many of the women, recovering their spirits, proved eminently useful at the pumps. As the water decreased, the carpenters were enabled the more readily to repair the damage that had been sustained: and they ultimately succeeded so well, that one pump proved sufficient to discharge the water as fast as it leaked in. In this state we have continued ever since.

In these straits the Hudson's bay vessels are generally visited by a tribe of Esquimaux, who frequent the shores during summer, and come off to the ships for the purpose of bartering their whole wealth, which consists in whale and sea-blubber, for iron, which has become an article of the first consequence to them. Accordingly, one day when we were above 20 miles from the shore, these poor creatures ventured off in their skin canoes, pulling with the utmost anxiety to reach the vessels. It sometimes happens, when the ships have a fair wind, that they run past the Esquimaux haunts without stopping; in the present instance, however, we were detained by light contrary winds, which enabled them to overtake us, & when they did so, they expressed so much joy and satisfaction, that it was easy to conceive how great their disappointment must have been when they missed us. In a short time we were surrounded by 30 or 40 canoes, each carrying one man, with no small cargo of new blubber, which, to their great satisfaction, they speedily exchanged for pieces of iron, hoops, knives, saws, hatchets, harpoons, and nails. The wind continuing contrary during the remainder of the day, we stood in towards the land, and gave the women of the tribe an opportunity to come off, which they did in five large canoes, framed like the small ones at sea, but open, and each capable of carrying from 20 to 30 people. The oars were pulled by women, but there was an old man in each boat to direct them. As they brought off a great many children, I suppose we saw the whole tribe amounting to nearly 200 souls.

The features of the Esquimaux are not the most regular in the world; but it was pleasing to see their flat, fat greasy faces. When they had disposed of their articles of trade, we presented the women and children with a few needles beads, and other trinkets, and sent them away highly delighted. Since that time we have been contending against contrary winds; but by perseverance have succeeded in getting within a few days' sail of York factory, at which place I shall conclude and despatch.

"August 31.—York Factory.—We have landed here in safety; find the country more pleasant than we expected, and have been told that the difficulties of travelling in this country have been much exaggerated. J. R."

—

General Gilley, who, during the 100 days, took the Duke d'Angoulême prisoner, and who on the second restoration of Louis XVIII. was condemned to death, arrived at Paris from America on the 4th of February. He has appealed for a revisal of the sentence against him.

On the 5th of February, Mr. Hobhouse was brought before the court of King's Bench, on a writ of habeas corpus, in order to be discharged from the commitment by the House of Commons. Mr Hobhouse was attended by several gentlemen of the bar. The Chief Justice asked who was to appear as Counsel, when Mr. H. observed that he should argue the case himself; at the same time requesting the return to be read, and the case adjourned to a future day.

The *Chief Justice* asked what point he (the prisoner) intended to argue.

Mr. Hobhouse—"My Lord, I intend, I can, to show, in the first place, that the House of Commons is not a Court of competent jurisdiction to commit."

The Chief Justice—"This is not a point of objection relating to the terms of the return made to us."

Mr. Hobhouse—"There is an adjudication set forth in the return, and unless the House of Commons can adjudge upon the case in question, that cannot make the warrant sufficient. I shall endeavor to shew that the House of Commons is not a Court of Judicature."

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s ; and after some time the car-
succeeded in discovering and
g up the broken parts so as sen-
o diminish the influx of water.
operations were however slow,
was not till the evening of the se-
ay, that we succeeded in getting
water out of the ship. During
ole of this time, not only the offi-
d men worked hard, but even
of the women, recovering their
proved eminently useful at the
As the water decreased, the
ters were enabled the more rea-
repair the damage that had been
ed: and they ultimately succeed-
well, that one pump proved suffi-
o discharge the water as fast as
d in. In this state we have con-
ever since.
ese straits the Hudson's bay ves-
generally visited by a tribe of
aux, who frequent the shores
summer, and come off to the
r the purpose of bartering their
wealth, which consists in whale
-blubber, for iron, which has be-
n article of the first consequence
. Accordingly, one day when
e above 20 miles from the shore,
poor creatures ventured off in
n canoes, pulling with the ut-
xiety to reach the vessels. It
nes happens, when the ships have
mo, that they run past the Es-
x bounds without stopping ; in
sent instance, however, we were
l by light contrary winds, which
them to overtake us, & when they
they expressed so much joy and
on, that it was easy to conceive
eat their disappointment must
en when they missed us. In a
ne we were surrounded by 30 or
, each carrying one man, with
l cargo of merchandize, which,
great satisfaction, they speedily
ed for pieces of iron, hoops,
saws, hatchets, harpoons, and
The wind continuing contrary
the remainder of the day, we
towards the land, and gave the
of the tribe an opportunity to
, which they did in five large
framed like the small ones of
t open, and each capable of
from 20 to 30 people. The
e pulled by women, but there
old man in each boat to direct
s they brought off a great many
I suppose we saw the whole
nting to nearly 200 souls.
ctures of the Esquimaux are
most regular in the world ; but
ssing to see their flat, fat gres-
When they had disposed of
cles of trade, we presented the
and children with a few needles
d other trinkets, and sent them
ghly delighted. Since that time
been contending against con-
nds ; but by perseverance have
ed in getting within a few days'
rk factory, at which place I
clude and despatch.
ust 31.—York Factory.—We
ved here in safety ; find this
more pleasant than we expected,
been told that the difficulties
ing in this country have been
ggerated. J. R."

Colley, who, during the 100
s the Duke d'Angoulême pri-
d who on the second restora-
ue XVIII. was condemned to
ved at Paris from Alsace,
in of February. He has ap-
revisal of the sentence against

5th of February, Mr. Hob-
brought before the court of
nch, on a writ of habeas cor-
lec to be discharged from the
ut by the House of Commons
use was attended by several
of the bar. The Chief Jus-
who was to appear as Coun-
Mr. H. observed that he
ue the case himself ; at the
requesting the return to be
the case adjourned to a future

f Justice asked what point he
ur) intended to argue.
house.—" My Lord, I intend,
shew, in the first place, that
of Commons is not a Court of
jurisdiction to commit."
f Justice.—" This is not a
jection relating to the terms
n made to us."
house.—" There is an adju-
forth in the return, and un-
se of Commons can adjudge
ase in question, that cannot
rrant sufficient. I shall en-
ew that the House of Com-
a Court of Judicature."

The Chief Justice.—" Is that your only objection? And if not, be so good as to state what other objection you have to urge."

Mr. Hobhouse.—" My other objection is, that the House of Commons, even assuming it to be a Court of Judicature, has taken under its cognizance what cannot be considered as a contempt, but as an offence at common law, and not in any way cognizable by that House, according to the laws of this country ; for on the face of the proceedings, the House of Commons proceed to adjudge that the publication alluded to, is a libel, which, I contend, they cannot do. They adjudge it to be a seditious libel, tending to inflame the people to acts of violence against the Legislature. The third objection I mean to submit to the return is, that on the return it does not appear that I have had any hearing at all ; and I certainly shall be able to shew, that this is not only against every principle of English law, but is even against the proceedings of the House of Commons itself."

The Chief Justice.—" Is there any other objection you mean to urge ?"

Mr. Hobhouse.—" Yes, my Lord. In the fourth place, I shall endeavor to argue, that, even assuming the House of Commons to be a Court of Judicature, and competent to take under its cognizance what is alleged to be a seditious libel, and assuming it to have authority to condemn an Englishman in his absence, still it could not condemn an original unmitigated imprisonment. That is the point I shall next attempt to contest before your Lordships. The next point will be, to shew that the natural remedy for me, under such circumstances, is to claim my liberation at your Lordships' hands by Habeas Corpus. I shall afterwards attempt to shew your Lordships, that upon the face of this warrant, assuming every other objection to be removed, assuming that nothing informal has taken place in the mode of proceedings in the House of Commons, still there is an informality in the face of the warrant that must, as it appears to me, make it impossible any longer to detain me under it ; and if your Lordships wish me to state what that objection is, I will do it ; but, at the same time, with your Lordships' kindness and permission, I wish to reserve it for argument when I shall be brought up again."

The Chief Justice, after conferring with the other Judges, said, " You must tell us what your remaining objection is."

Mr. Hobhouse.—" The informality on which I complain is, that there is no publication at all stated in the warrant ; the pamphlet alluded to is not called a printed pamphlet, and I am not said to have authorized the printing or publishing of it ; and this, I submit, is a vice in the warrant, which, according to all principles of legal and natural justice, is a fatal objection."

The Chief Justice after conferring a considerable time with the other judges, immediately proceeded to deliver his judgement, as follows : "We have conferr..d together, and I am of opinion, that, sitting in this court, we are not authorized by the law of the land to enter into the discussion of any of the objections taken by the gentleman on the floor to this commitment. It has been settled by many precedents brought from time to time before the different Courts of Westminster Hall, and lately in the most formal manner, by a writ of error from this Court to the House of Lords, that it is competent for the House of Commons to commit for contempt ; that they are judges, and the only judges, as far as this court can know, of what is a contempt of them ; and that there are a great number of cases, where motions for the writ of habeas corpus have been made, in which this and other courts of Westminster Hall have, from time to time, refused to enquire into the authority of the house to commit. And I now state, most distinctly, that we have no authority to entertain these objections with that view. It is suggested, that there is an informality in the form of the warrant, because no publication of the libel is stated to have taken place ; but the warrant states, that the House of Commons has this day adjudged, that a pamphlet entitled so and so is a scandalous libel. Now we can not suppose that they adjudged it to be a scandalous libel, unless they had the pamphlet before them, and under their consideration. The adjudication necessarily imports, that the pamphlet was before them, and that they had considered it. Then it is said, that it does not appear that the party was heard. The warrant recites, 'That whereas John Cam Hobhouse, Esq. having acknowledged himself to be the author of the pamphlet, the House of Commons had therefore ordered so and so.' It is stated in their resolution, and it appears by the Speaker's warrant, that this Gentleman now before us, has acknowledged himself to be the author of the libel ; we cannot, therefore, enter further into the question. In the case brought by Sir Francis Burdett, against the late Speaker of the House of Commons, which was argued, first, in this Court, and afterwards, upon a writ of error, in the Court of Exchequer ; and ultimately, in the House of Lords, a distinction was taken between that case, which was an action of trespass, and the case of the return to a Habeas Corpus. That distinction was taken by Lord Erskine, when the case was under the consideration of the House of Lords. All the cases that have been decided in the different Courts of Westminster Hall, upon this subject, were brought under review ; and throughout the whole decision, it was never doubted that the Courts of Common Law had that authority to interfere with, supersede, or take upon themselves to annul a Resolution of the House of Commons, by discharging, from custody, a person proved to have been committed by the House of Commons, for a contempt.—The cases I have alluded to, were in that case, all acknowledged to be law ; and, in the argument, the House of Lords proceeded on the distinction between the case of a return to Habeas Corpus, and an action of trespass at law. We should, therefore, be doing that which we are not authorized to do, if we were to discharge this gentleman out of custody ; and I now repeat, that if we should accede to this motion, we should do what the law would not allow us to do. The prisoner must be remanded."

Mr. Hobhouse interfered, and said, " May I have permission"——

The Chief Justice.—" No, Sir, we have heard your points."

Mr Hobhouse bowed, evidently mortified at the unexpected course which the proceedings had taken.

Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Holroyd, and Mr. Justice Best, in an able & elaborate judgement, severally delivered their opinions in concurrence with the other Judges.

The Chief Justice then ordered the prisoner to be remanded, and an entry to be entered on the return, of the reasons why that course was pursued.

Mr. Hobhouse attempted to address the Court again, but was prevented by the Court. He was then remanded to his former custody ; & in his passage through the Hall, he was loudly cheered by an immense crowd which had assembled.

After he had left the Court, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Holroyd said, they wished it to be understood, that although a writ of Habeas Corpus had been granted to Mr Hobhouse, in the first instance, on the authority of a *dictum* of Lord Kenyon, in the King v. Fowler, (T. R. that this must not be considered as a precedent in future, because, after looking carefully through the Habeas Corpus Act, it was clear that the writ of Habeas Corpus could not be granted as a matter of course, and without sufficient grounds before the Court for its interposition.

LONDON, Feb 3

The King.—In consequence of the bulletin which appeared in yesterday's paper respecting the state of the king, his majesty's palace in Pall Mall was thronged from between 9 and 10 o'clock a.m. this morning till dark, and after that the enquiries did not cease, and the anxiety extended to all ranks and denominations during the whole of the day, in great numbers, opposite the palace in Pall Mall, Waterloo Place, &c. to anxious desire to know the state of his majesty. At half past 12, the following favorable bulletin was issued : " The king continues to rest better. The inflammation in his majesty's chest is diminished." We are happy to add, that his majesty passed a favorable night, and continued better throughout the whole of yesterday. At a late hour last night, the following still more favorable and gratifying bulletin was issued : " The king's symptoms have all been more favorable throughout the day. His Majesty has had three hours refreshing sleep this evening."

It is by no means a settled matter in law, that the wife of the king becomes queen of England, or even of the united kingdom, as the public have imagined. Henry the seventh did not consent to the coronation of his wife till two years after his accession. In George the first's time, his wife was never recognized as queen.

The duchess of Kent is pregnant, which was the cause of her performing the journey from Sidmouth so slowly.

Parliament, at the request of the king, has passed an act of grace.

Both houses of Parliament adjourned yesterday to the 17th inst. the day after the appointed time for the funeral of his late majesty.

A spirit of great discontent has manifested itself in London, and some other places in Ireland among the cotton weavers. Great distress has latterly prevailed amongst them, owing to the scarcity of work and the low rate of wages.

The disturbances in Galway, continued. A letter from Mayo, of Jan. 5th says, " We are surrounded by disaffection and disloyalty, imputable to English agents."

The force of the Russian army, last year, made a total of 1,030,000 men, including 47,088 cannon.

The report of the death of Mr. Grattan is contradicted in the Courier and other papers of the 8th ult.

The latest accounts from the princess of Wales mention her intention to return to Pesaro, in Rome. [The death of her father in law may alter her route.]

It is asserted that the king of Spain has applied to England for succour.

Assassination of the Duke De Berri.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

We have received this morning the Paris papers of Tuesday. They are, of course, painfully interesting, for they communicate a variety of other facts connected with the assassination of his Royal Highness the Duke de Berri.—Among the most important of these is the undeniable one, that the atrocious crime was committed from political motives. This alarming truth was distinctly admitted, not only by the members of the two Chambers who met to address his majesty upon the mournful occasion, but it is recognized by the King himself, in the concluding sentence of his answer to the Address, of the Deputies.—" The Chamber cannot doubt," said his Majesty " that feeling as a man, and acting as a King, I shall adopt every necessary measure to preserve the *State from dangers of which I am but too forwarned by the crim. of this day.*" The assassin himself, indeed, according to the letter of a private correspondent, upon being interrogated, avowed that he had exterminated the Duke as the youngest of the Royal Family, knowing that nature would soon relieve him from the necessity of abridging the days of the King."

His Royal Highness the Duke de Berri, on leaving the Opera last night (Feb 13) was stabbed with a Stiletto, just as he was getting into his carriage ; the blood gushed out over his august spouse, who had just taken her seat in the carriage. The Prince, who was deeply wounded in the right side, uttered a piercing shriek, and fell senseless on the ground. The assassin, a man about thirty years of age, and whose mean stature indicates the condition of a pauper, was instantly taken into custody, and conducted to the guard-house of the gendarmerie contiguous to the theatre.

His Royal Highness was immediately conveyed into one of the Committee rooms of the Opera house, whither the Princess aided by the professional gentlemen in administering the first relief. It is asserted that the wound is not mortal.

This modern Ravaillac displayed great composure on being interrogated by a gendarme as to the motive for the appalling deed, he replied, that the crime had been projected four years ago.

Two o'clock A. M. Feb. 14.—His Royal highness continues at the Opera house. The wound has been probed, the blood consequently issued, and the Prince appeared relieved. The Duke de Bourbon arrived at half past one. M. Decazes also interrogated the assassin. The King's Procureur entered upon his examination on the spot. The name of the wretch is Louvel ; he is an undertaking employed in the royal stables ; he had fled as far as the corner of the street, when he was arrested by a private individual. An immense multitude surrounds the Opera, and manifests the most distressing inquietude.

Six o'clock A. M.—The Prince has just been transported to the Louvre. An immense multitude, with consternation in their looks, had assembled round this palace of our Kings, and every moment it is dreaded that the most affectionate and the most dreadful fact will be communicated.

Seven o'clock A M.—His Royal Highness has been insensible during the last hour.

LONDON, Feb. 3

" We regret to find by the Irish papers received this morning, that the disturbances in the county of Galway still continue. We trust, however, the energy of the Vice Regal Government, aided by the zeal and vigor of the local Magistrates, will be sufficient to prevent this unquiet spirit from bursting forth into any serious acts of disaffection. The following extract of a letter, dated Westport, county of Mayo Jan. 31, is written however, in the language of strong apprehension.—

" I am sorry to tell you, that the state of this country is very bad. The county of Mayo itself, is as yet quiet ; but we are surrounded on every side by disaffection and disloyalty. It is said English agents are in the neighborhood, and that it is they who have excited all the disturbance. I don't know if this be true ; but I am afraid bad times are coming."

Ireland, in part, was in a state of revolt. In the county of Galway, 500 riband men had been procuring arms in the neighbourhood of Cloofert. On information of this circumstance being communicated to the Bishop, he defended the church by armed men, entered it, and rang the bells until day-light. 300 regular troops have been sent to the assistance of the Bishop, who were patrolling the roads in the vicinity.

The city of Cork had been in part inundated from the melting of the snow on the mountains, which swelled the streams, until they overran their bounds. Hannon's marsh, Clark's marsh, Hanover street, Nile-street, Cross-street, &c. were inundated, and the poor inhabitants suffered much from loss of furniture, &c. &c.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Interment of the late King.

The Chapel.—Before seven o'clock, all the persons who had procured tickets were admitted into the north aisle, and were accommodated with places on a temporary platform, which allowed an excellent view of the whole range of the cathedral, except the chapel. The Eton Boys were stationed at the back of the soldiers, and saw every thing without incommoding or displacing any other spectators.

At half-past seven a detachment of the First or Grenadier Guards were marched into the middle of the aisle, and took their stand on each side of the railed way, through which the general procession was to pass. At eight o'clock their arms and standards were reversed, and every second man was supplied with a large wax taper, lighted. A whole hour now elapsed, which was not marked by any incident except the sound of the solemn tuning of the minute-guns. At nine o'clock, a mournful flourish of trumpets, but faintly heard in the aisles, announced that the procession had begun to move, and every eye was immediately fixed in anxious expectation towards the spot by which it was to enter. In a few minutes the van entered the aisle, consisting of the Poor Knights, followed by the pages ; and then by slow degrees, the whole body moved forward in the order described in the ceremonial. It is impossible to conceive a more striking, a more deeply impressive spectacle, than that which now presented itself. All that is distinguished in rank or station, judges, generals, bishops, privy councillors, peers, were seen in silent march accompanying to the tomb the corpse of a mighty monarch, so lately the fountain of honours, but now a mere memento of the fragility of all earthly grandeur. In addition to the solemnity induced by this general reflection, every heart seemed to feel personally a particular grief at the loss of a friend and father. The united force of these ideas produced together such deep and reverential sorrow, that we are persuaded that few persons could have witnessed the scene without becoming more reasoning, and serious, if not wiser and better beings : it was made to teach even " heedless rambling impulse how to think."

Among the distinguished persons of opposition who had come to pay their homage to the memory of their venerable Sovereign, were the Duke of Bedford, Earl Grey, the Earl of Lauderdale ; and it was gratifying to see that those who differed in all points of politics, agreed in one thing—that all the respect which individuals have it in their power to bestow, should be paid to him who had so long adorned and beautified the kingly office with mild wisdom and undeviating worth. As the procession slowly moved along, the several Dukes who had been appointed to bear the pall, were observed, consisting of the Dukes of Wellington, Buccleugh, Newcastle, Dorset, Portsmouth, and Athol. The canopy over the coffin was borne by Marquesses, among whom were the Marquesses of Stafford, Buckingham, and Salisbury. Those immediately before the coffin, a most imposing effect was produced by the array of national banners, carried by different noblemen. The Union Banner was carried by Lord Granville, St George's Banner by Lord Howard of Effingham, the Grand Royal Banner by Lord Hill, the Banner of Scotland by Lord Clinton, the Banner of Ireland by Lord Headfort, and the Banners of Hanover and Brunswick by two noblemen, whose persons could not be distinguished. As soon as the coffin appeared round the corner of the aisle, the singers of the different choirs, who were followed by the dean of Windsor, struck up the solemn service of " I know that my Redeemer liveth." This beautiful anthem lasted till the corpse was carried into the chapel and placed on the trestles. Immediately after the coffin followed the Duke of York as chief mourner ; next him went the Duke of Clarence, the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Gloucester, and Prince Leopold. The fine manly aspect of the latter, imbued as it is with seriousness and suffering, made a great impression on the spectators. As soon as the procession was completed, ranged in the chapel, the dean of Windsor, assisted on this occasion by the archbishop of Canterbury, commenced the service. The Psalms were then chaunted by perhaps the fullest choir ever heard ; it consisted of the principal voices of the Chapel Royal, of St James and St George's Chapel ; Mr Knyvett presided at the Organ. Messrs. Vaughan, W Knyvett, J. B. Sale, and Marshall, sang with a solemn sweetness that dissolved the mind of all sublunary thoughts and filled it with pious musings. After Kent's oath to it " Hear my prayer" the choir performed that sublime piece. " I hear a voice from Heaven." At the conclusion of the service, and previous to the last collect and blessing, the funeral anthem, composed by Handel for Queen Caroline, was sung by the full band. One portion, in which the voices of the boys alone were employed, was a masterpiece of delicious enchanting harmony.

When this anthem was finished, the Dean read the prayer which accompanies the lowering of the body into the grave ; and it is impossible to describe the thrilling awe of every bosom as the throwing of the dust resounded from the royal coffin : this awe was still further heightened to those in the chapel, from whose eyes the coffin had slowly and gradually disappeared, without hands, and as if it had been mysteriously withdrawn by some supernatural power. Sir Isaac Heard then read the titles of his late Majesty, but in a voice less firm than usual ; his tremulousness was however, the effect of grief rather than of age. The service being concluded, Mr Knyvett played a solemn voluntary, and the procession returned nearly in the same order in which it came.

Thus ended the most awful and magnificent ceremony which any British subject now living ever witnessed in this country ; a ceremony, not merely adorned with all those appendages of grandeur which belong as matter of course to all royal funerals, but rendered sublime by the voluntary and heartfelt homage of countless thousands of affectionate subjects, who had thronged to the last obsequies of their King, not from the idle curiosity of seeing a grand exhibition, but to shed a last tear over the grave of a father and friend.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19.

The Spanish insurrection, according to the most recent and best authorised accounts, still continues to languish. General Freyre, who commands the Royal Troops, has removed from Seville, and taken up his position close to the head quarters of the insurgents, of which, it is said, they are expected to obtain possession in the course of the present month. The leader of the mutinous soldiers has addressed a proclamation to the army and people, in which he complains very justly of the tyranny and ignorance of the royal councils, and the absurdity of sacrificing more armies in useless crusades against the South American colonies ; but unfortunately, he proposes no specific object in his insurrectionary movements, & holds out no prospect of any reform which he proposes to accomplish. This singular procedure, which gives to the whole rebellion the appearance of a mere military mutiny, is said to have disgusted the country, and detached many of his partizans from the revolutionary banners.

From the United States.

BOSTON, March 12.

Extract from a letter dated Amsterdam, 28th January, 1820, and received by a gentleman in this town.

" The Gazette will probably have given notice of the distress occasioned by the waters in many parts of Brabant and Germany. Brussels has lost some of her finest build ngs, and the handsomest gate to the city is carried away.—Hundreds of families have retired to the third and fourth stories, and starved for want of food. The weather is now mild and the ice appears nearly at an end."

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

The accounts from Spain are still contradictory. Madrid accounts to the 25th of January state, that the capital was then tranquil, and that 800 troops were conveyed by water from Seville to Cadiz on the 14th.

Advices from Seville, of the 19th say " Gen. Freyre is still here. Little money, few resources, no confidence. The issue of the contest becomes daily more doubtful. The Insurgents are very numerous ; there are not less than 6000 before Cadiz ; and nearly as many must be taken into account who are scattered about the surrounding country.

" General Freyre is not in a condition to undertake any thing against such a multitude, could he even confide in the troops which he has under his orders, and which do not, as yet, form a mass of more than 4000 men, composed of fragments of corps of all descriptions. There are five squadrons of Cavalry which remain firmly thende of the Royal Carabineers ; but what can Cavalry do in attacking the bridge of Suazo, the only entry into the Isle of Leon ?

BIRTH.—On the 25th ult. at Quebec, Lady Sarah Maitland of a Daughter.

THE press and types from which the Phœnix issued, having come into the possession of J. Carey, the person who gave the debates of the House of Assembly during the last Session, it is his intention to establish a Newspaper in the Town of York, to be entitled "THE OBSERVER."

The avidity with which the public has received the Journals already established in this Province, has encouraged him to offer to its attention "The Observer," which shall be free for political discussion ; and it is the Editor's determination not to admit into his columns any thing that may be offensive to private character. In short, he flatters himself, that the Observer will be conducted upon such liberal principles, as will secure to him the patronage of the public.

The proprietor trusts that the subscribers will favor him with a half year's subscription in advance.

Subscriptions, received by Mr. Oates, York.

A few bushels Cranberries for sale at Thomas Moore's Auction Room.

York, 27th March 1820.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A useful Hint to seafaring People.

"From several experiments, it appears that middling sized men, or those between five feet six inches, and five feet nine inches high, weigh about 150 pounds, and are in bulk equal to about 2 3-4 solid feet; and the small sized men, or those between five feet three inches and five feet six inches in height, weigh about 135 pounds, and are in bulk equal to 2 1-4 solid feet; and from those experiments it also appears that most men are specifically lighter than common water, and much more so than sea water. Consequently, could persons who fall into the water, have presence of mind enough to avoid the fright usual on such occasions, many might be preserved from drowning; and a very small piece of wood, such as an oar, would buoy a man above water, while he had spirits to keep his hold.

A gentleman who had been on board a Maltese ship of war, observed hanging to the taffarel, a block of wood almost like a buoy, and so ballanced that one end swam upright carrying a little flag-staff with a small vane: the person who was on duty on the poop had orders to cut the rope by which the buoy hung, upon any cry of a person's falling overboard; and as the block would be in the ship's wake by the time the person fell therein, he was sure of having something at hand to sustain him, till the boat should come to his assistance, and should that take so long time to do, as that the distance from the ship to the man rendered him invisible, yet the boat would have a mark to row towards, shown them by the vane."

UTICA, Feb. 15.

A new, pleasing, and important Discovery.—Lyman Cook, of Whitestown in the county of Oneida, has discovered a mode by which a machine can be made that will gain power and velocity. This machine is partly composed of a wheel, and partly of curious gearing, which is ingeniously contrived and applied. After this wheel is put into motion by a certain strength, any number of wheels may be added; yet that power which at first turned the principal wheel, is sufficient to keep the whole in motion. By doubling the gearing of this machine, the power and velocity will be doubled; yet the power that first moved the original wheel need not to be augmented. This machine may properly be termed an air engine; for the first wheel will forcibly draw much air, and rapidly discharge the same into other wheels, so that it is not only an original, but becomes an auxiliary, wheel. To every wheel which is added, may be given the appellation of a principal and auxiliary engine; for the second engine receives air from the first and from surrounding air; the third receives air from both, and from the universal and boundless atmosphere, and discharges into the fourth and so on. Mr. Cook has selected one of the best machines in the county of Oneida, to whom he has made known the principles of this discovery, and they two have proved beyond a doubt, that by this engine a power may be raised which will surpass any that has ever been produced by machinery. The mechanic who built this engine, being inibly persuaded that it will be substituted for much machinery which is now in use, designs to have the principle and honor to build one on a larger scale.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Baltimore, now in Washington, to the Editors of Federal Republican

In the present dearth of news, let me point your attention, and that of your readers, to an invention really new referring you and them to the description of it in the "National Intelligencer" of February 3. It is an improvement in railways, for travelling on, &c.

Among others I went to the capital this morning, and saw the carriage, on a section of a rough way—it was loaded with about a ton of stone, and I moved it up and down the plank with one finger.

The singularity of the principle, is in the ways being less than one foot wide, and yet a carriage three feet wide, cannot upset, and it steers itself. I saw the inventor there, who showed me a drawing and model of the railways, crossing (on one hill, (over a road and stream (water) to another hill, preserving its level in passing the valley or ravine; should it succeed, you may see the late Oliver Evans' prophecy fulfilled, "that a person may start from Washington, breakfast in Baltimore, dine in Philadelphia, and sup in New-York." You know I am no great judge of mechanics, but I certainly have every favorable opinion of this invention, after having seen all the minutiæ, lined plans, plans for carriages to pass each other, for crossing roads, and to keep the railways clear of dirt and snow, should so much of either get on them as to be inconvenient. Its greatest recommendation is its price, the carriages of the carriages will not exceed £1000 per mile, perhaps not so much; and though they have a tendency to decay, and will have to be rebuilt, yet they will be much cheaper than good turnpike roads, as they will require no annual repairs. The inventor is sanguine, he can carry them across the Alleganny mountains. I sincerely hope he may, and before I pas them again; as a person may read, write, or sleep in comfort, while travelling, without being incommoded by mud in winter, or dust in summer, which is "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

"Then shall thy power unconquered steam afar,
"Drag the slow barge, and drive the rapid car."

MOLASSES and SUGAR from GRAIN

Letters Patent have been granted by the U. States to James Wiseheart, securing to him to him the right of manufacturing Molasses & Sugar from all kinds of grain: It is a fact, *that one bushel of good Wheat, rye or corn, will produce from three and a half to four gallons of molasses, or about fifteen pounds of sugar.* The yields of the molasses are equally susceptible of variation by the use of good and bad grain, or mismanagement in the process as that of whiskey. Suppose the establishment of two manufacturing concerns, one for that of molasses concern is capable of producing to the manufacturer more than double the profit to that of the whiskey. As the slops or wash from the molasses will make equally as much pork, and of a better quality, as that from the whiskey, and not more than one half of capital that is necessary for erecting a manufactory for whiskey is required for that of the molasses. The process in making molasses is very simple and expeditious, that for making sugar is more complicated, it being necessary to correct and clarify it during the process to reduce it to a state favorable for crystalization. Men of discriminating judgement, who have tasted the sugar and molasses have given an opinion that in quality and flavor it comes nearly on par with the imported, and may even be used as a substitute for it. Bakers who have made use of it, view it superior for sweetening bread, cakes, &c. rendering them more light and spungy than other sweetening.

Emperor of Russia.

A letter from Petersburgh, dated the 28th of October says—"Our journals recount several traits relating to the tour of the Emperor in North Finland. He has frequently in a boat during a storm, traversed the great lakes that abound in that country. He has walked several leagues, a day, through woods and morasses, where there was but one narrow path, and he has assisted with his own hand to construct a wooden bridge over a torrent. The town of Byana, the ancient capital of the Cayanians, a people known in the ninth century, had not been visited by a monarch since the time of Gustavus Adolphus, a Prince whose character bears a strong resemblance to that of the Emperor Alexander."

Shooting Match for one hundred Guineas.

A sporting match took place on Monday week, between Captain Thornhill, one of the best shots in Hampshire, and Strong, the keeper to J. Thorn, Esq. of Melbourne Manor, Oxon, who should bag the greatest number of pheasants, hares and partridges, by 4 o'clock in the afternoon. They began two miles from Watford, the Captain taking his course towards Weycomb, and Strong a course between Barnett and St. Albans. It was a challenge of the Captain's against all England, taken up by Mr. Thorn, producing a man. The keeper bagged nine hares, seven pheasants, and eleven partridges, and captain Thornhill killed sixteen partridges, five pheasants, and six hares, making a tie. The parties had each a pony and a brace of dogs—A renewal of the shooting match between the same parties, took place on Thursday, and the bet was doubled—The spot selected to start from was within four miles of Maidenhead Thicket, on the road to Oxford, and each had his pony, and his adversary's friend as an umpire. Captain Thornhill bent his course towards Harabatch, on the Reading road, and had good pheasant sport, and from thence on to Hurst Manor, a distance of about 20 miles. He had 32 shots, and bagged 11 pheasants, 14 partridges and five hares. Strong directed his course towards Henley Mills, by the late Gen. Conway's park, and from thence he crossed the Thames to the Oxfordshire hills, and closed his day's labour there. He bagged 9 hares, 17 partridges and 5 pheasants, in 28 shots, and lost the match by one only. There were some heavy bets pending, and captain Thornhill has long been considered the best shot in Hampshire.

MR. BOWSFIELD,

BEGS leave to inform the public that he has taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. Evans, next door to Mr. D. Forest, where he carries on the business of Boot and Shoe-Making in its various branches.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen honoring him with their commands, shall be punctually attended to: his charges are moderate, and the articles such as will insure a continuance of their favors.

York, 9th March, 1820. 3w10.

LAND FOR SALE.

LOTS No 6 and 7 in Concession D. or front concession of Scarborough, containing 400 acres, on which are between 60 and 70 acres cleared, a small orchard, dwelling house, barn, stable, &c.

Also nearly half of the lease of a Clergy Reserve adjoining, of which about eight acres are cleared.

A part or the whole of the stock may be purchased at the same time, if desired, at a reasonable rate. Enquire at the Gazette Office, or of the subscriber

T. RICHARDSON.

Scarborough, 10th March 1820.

THREE Thousand Acres of valuable Land for sale, in the District of London viz.

Townships	Lots	Concession	Acres
Oxford	No. 8 10, 12, 13, & 15	2d	1000
	9, 11, 12, 14, & 16	3d	915
	8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, & 14	4th	885
Walpole, No. 5,	- - - -	15th	200
			3000

By the Surveyor's field notes, the above mentioned lands are stated to be of the first quality.—The 2800 acres in Oxford, are for more than two miles situate along the North Bank of the River Thames. Mr. George Nichol will shew the land in Oxford, to any one who may wish to become a purchaser.—Application for further particulars to be made to the subscriber.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 24th March, 1820. 13—ft.

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. TOBIAS repectfully informs the young Ladies and Gentlemen of York, that his *Dancing School* will commence on Saturday the 1st April, at Mrs. Chew's Boarding House. Hours of tuition for Young Ladies, from 2 until 5 o'clock P. M. and from 7 till 10 P. M. for Gentlemen. For terms &c apply to Mr. Tobias at Mrs. Chew's.

York, 29th March 1820

N. B. Mr. T. will continue to give lessons at Mrs. Goodman's Boarding School every Monday & Thursday from 6 till 9 o'clock P. M and at Mrs. Chew's every Tuesday and Friday, after this week. 3w13

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of RICHARD SMITH, late of York, Inn-keeper, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber; and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are desired to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Administrator.

York, 20th March, 1820. 3w12.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Counties of YORK & SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been honored with your confidence, and called by your suffrages to the very honorable duty of Representing you in the present Parliament, I must expect that my prospect of attaining to the same distinguished station in the next, will depend altogether on the sense you entertain of the manner in which I have performed the trust you reposed in me.

Placed more immediately under the eye of my Constituents, it is altogether in your power, as it is entirely your province, to estimate the part I have taken.

It is far from me to presume, that with every wish to promote your best interests, I may not in many cases, have erred; but I may at least be permitted to say, what I can declare with sincerity, that am conscious of nothing which I wish to excuse.

Among the objects which have occupied the attention of the present Parliament, they have wisely provided for the more equal Representation of the People; and, in consequence of the provision they have made, you will have the privilege of electing an additional Member to guard your interests, and consult for the welfare of the Province.

Several of my friends, I observe, animated with a very praise-worthy ambition, have eagerly presented themselves to your choice; my actual occupation in the present Parliament, put it out of my power to address myself so immediately to you on the subject of the next; but I thought I might securely trust to the steadiness and sincerity of that attachment, which I was happy to witness on a former occasion, and which I will not believe so fickle that it could be shaken by an idle and absurd reports which may happen to have found their way to you.

I cannot but consider as highly honorable, a situation, to which the good opinion of my fellow-subjects is the only passport; and I shall be happy to receive a proof of your continued confidence, by being chosen as one of your Representatives in the ensuing Parliament.

I will make no boast to you of my independence—you know the nature of my employment and resources, and that my welfare must depend on yours; at the same time, I trust you think me much above any unworthy attempt to court popularity, by claiming credit for greater purity of intention or honesty of conduct, because I do not happen to be honored with any place of trust or confidence under a Government whose only object is and must be to promote the happiness and prosperity of the People.

I am, Gentlemen,
your most
faithful Servant,
PETER ROBINSON.

Newmarket, 9th March, 1820.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Counties of York and Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

THE General Election of Representatives of the People in the House of Assembly in this Province being near at hand, I take an early opportunity of announcing to you my intention of becoming a Candidate for your suffrages, there being a Bill before Parliament which will encrease your Representation.

I hope my character both public and private, is such as to entitle me to a participation in your confidence; & though I hold a highly honorable and responsible situation under His Majesty's Government, I trust the same Integrity and Exertion I have always manifested when serving my King, will continue to animate and guide my conduct when defending, maintaining, and supporting the Rights and Privileges of my Fellow Subjects, my family, and myself, which must be and are the same.

Should you do me the Honor to elect me one of your Representatives, to serve you in Parliament, I shall, to the utmost of my power, endeavour to deserve a continuation of your favor, should I live to be a Candidate at a future Election.

I have the Honor to be,
with unfeigned sincerity,
your most faithful and
obedient Servant,
HENRY J. BOULTON.

York, March 3d. 1820.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Counties of York and Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

I acknowledge great pride in having been twice solicited by many of you to offer myself to your choice for the important and honorable service of Representative for these Counties in the House of Assembly. Having declined the first I cannot withdraw myself from this second invitation, which can alone be founded on the expectation of rigid integrity towards the Constitution of the Country: I therefore now solicit this choice, humbly presuming that my hopes are well founded, and that yours will not be disappointed.

Though twenty years residence here has necessarily honored me with a personal acquaintance with most of you, I cannot dare to think that this supersedes all necessity of declaring to you my sentiments generally on Legislation in this province. I therefore profess to you an all-consuming regard for British liberty and British Constitution; and that your Representative, whoever he may be, should, in the discharge of his duties, never forget that these two objects of his care are the one to the other, the best and only Bulwark, and that to preserve the latter ever pure, the first must be preserved unwounded. I know, Gentlemen, that your good sense convinces you that it is not the duty of your Representative to oppose, through a spirit of faction, the fair, beneficial, and legitimate objects of the Administration; but you also know that the purest Administration requires a vigilant activity on the part of all its constitutional checks.

It will, Gentlemen, perhaps be said to you, that I hold an appointment under the Crown; true, an honorable one,—I feel thankful to the Administration that gave it, and the Government that has continued it to me; but your choice will necessarily remove the objection, (if it be any in your estimation,) as the Office must, in the event of my Election, be surrendered.

I will at present only add, that whatever be the event, the prosperity of the Province at large, and of these Counties in particular, will, during my life, always be an object of earnest anxiety to me.

I have the Honor to be,
Gentlemen,
your very obedient Servant,
WM. WARREN BALDWIN.

York, March 3d 1820.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exe'rs in
JAMES HAMILTON, } Trust.

Ancaster, 3rd. Oct. 1819. 45—tf.

PERSONS indebted to the above Estate, are reminded that indulgence must have its limit, and therefore, it will be desirable in order to avoid unnecessary trouble and expence, that they should come immediately forward and make arrangement for the settlement of their respective accounts.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the current prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Area.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York, and No. 6, South side Hospital-street, Town of York, Home Dis. 201

Do. No. 22, 23, 25 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore District, - - - - - - - - 2000

Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con. Aldborough, Middlesex, London District, - - - - 1000

Do. No. 3, in the 3d Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con. triangular Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot Gin, Con. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District, - - - - - 800

Do. No. 23, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District, - - - - - 400

Total, 4401

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, sen. Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

A. C. MONTGOMERIE.

York, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

		DOLLARS AT 5s.					
		FROM			TO		
ARTICLES.	PER.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beef,	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	6
Mutton,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Veal,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Pork,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Fowls,	pair	0	2	0	0	2	3
Turkeys,	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
Geese,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Cheese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	9
Butter,	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs,	doz.	0	0	10	0	1	0
Wheat,	bush.	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes,	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
Oats,	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Turnips,	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	3
Flour,	cwt.	0	11	3	0	13	9
Do.	bar.	1	2	6	1	5	0
Tallow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lard,	——	0	0	10	0	1	0
Hay,	ton	3	0	0	5	0	0
Wood,	cord	0	12	6	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE

Four Dollars per annum, when sent by Post Four Dollars and a Half. The Subscriptions to be paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers receiving their Papers by Post, to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their subscription: if country Subscribers wish to have the Gazette sent to the Office for their Papers, who discontinue their subscription, are requested to send notice to that effect, and pay up all arrears, otherwise they will still be considered as Subscribers and charged accordingly.—The Editor being obliged to insist upon this condition, several Subscribers neglecting, frequently for many months, to send for their Papers which accumulate to an inconvenient degree and because, if not paid for, a serious loss

ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette:

	first ins.	each subsequent ins.
6 lines and under,	2s 6d	7 1-2d
14 lines and under,	5s	1s 3d

Above 14 lines, four pence per line the first insertion, and one penny per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden & charged until forbidden, and charged accordingly. When directed to be put in the Weekly Ordinary they will be charged according to the number of lines the usual size of letter would occupy in the same space.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq. - - - *Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq. - - - *Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq. - - - *Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq. - - - *Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq. - - - *Kingston.*
S. Mc'Nabb, Esq. - - - *Bellville.*
Major Rogers, - - - *New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq. - - - *Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq. - - - *Toronto.*
P. Robinson, Esq. - - - *Newmarket.*
J. Crooks, Esq. - - - *Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq. - - - *Queenston.*
W. H. Comrie Esq. - - - *Dundas.*
D. Springer, Esq. - - - *Delaware.*
D. Ross, Esq. - - - *Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq. - - - *Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq. - - - *Sandwich.*
I. Wilson, Esq. - - - *Amherstburgh.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

Upper Canada Gazette.

Vol. IV. YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1820. No. 15.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15th Nov. 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN SCOUTE, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to the west half of lot number six, in the sixth concession of the Township of Ernest Town, within six months from this date, otherwise the same will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts: to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Pedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Executive Council Office,
York, 19th January, 1820.

IT having been suggested to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that a general permission to Locate on the Waste Lands of the Crown, would be more acceptable to the Militia, than setting apart for that purpose a particular Tract in each District, as heretofore intended; NOTICE is hereby given, that the Militia who served during the late War with the United States of America, in the First Flank Companies, in the Provincial Artillery, in the Incorporated Regiment, in the Corps of Artillery Drivers, in the Provincial Dragoons, in the Marine and General Staff of the Militia, will, upon due Certificate of their respective Service from the Adjutant General, receive Tickets of Location from the Surveyor General, for the portion of Land ordered by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and, on due proof of having performed the Settlement Duty, will receive Patent Grants.

N. B. By express Command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Patents will be gratuitous, but the Settlement Duty in no case dispensed with.

By Order of His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council,

JOHN SMALL.
8w7. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 24 Feb. 1820.

IT is this day Ordered by His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, that the Representatives of John Thomas, original Locatee of Lot number twenty four, in the second Concession of Richmond, as reckoned on the Western Boundary Line, Midland District, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be Rescinded.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

Adjutant General's Office,
York, 21st Jan. 1820.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The attention of Officers commanding Regiments of Militia, is called to the Order in Council of the 19th instant herewith inclosed, declaring the gracious intention of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, of making grants of land to the Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the differ nt Corps therein recited.

All Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Militia, &c. comprehended in the description contained in the Order in Council above referred to, will be required to submit their claim for His Royal Highness's bounty, to the Adjutant General, who, on being satisfied of their correctness, will give to each party concerned a certificate thereof, which will be an authority to the Surveyor General to issue him.

The applications of Officers on the General Staff of the Militia, should be accompanied by a copy of the General Order, notifying their appointment, as should also those of the Field Officers of the Incorporated Battalions.

The applications of Captains and Regimental Staff Officers, should be supported by certificates agreeably to the form A. Those of Officers of Companies, non-commissioned Officers, Drummers & Privates, by certificates according to the form B.

In order to prevent confusion, or disappointment to the claimants, the applications from officers on the General Staff and Incorporated Battalion, should be presented at the Office of the Adjt. General, between the 25th February and the 24th of May inclusive, those from the Flank Companies between the 25th May and the 24th of September, and from the Marine and remaining corps, between the 25th September and 24th December 1820.

All applications which are not received in time to be taken into consideration with those of the classes they respectively belong to, will be taken up after the last named day.

CERTIFICATE A.

I do hereby certify that

commanded a Flank Company of the Regiment of Militia employed on actual service between the and the (or acted as Adjutant, Quarter Master, Paymaster, Surgeon, &c. as the case may be.)

Witness my hand, this day of 18

Colonel
or senior surviving officer.

CERTIFICATE B.

I do hereby certify that actually served as in the company of the Regiment of (as the case may be) then commanded by between the and the 18

Witness my hand, this day of 18

Captain
or senior surviving officer of the company.

I certify the above to be correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief,

Witness my hand, this day of 18

Colonel
or senior surviving officer of the Regiment of

*** All applications must be made on or before the 24th February 1821.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,
N. COFFIN, *Colonel,*
Adjt. Gen' Militia,
Upper Canada.

8w7.

Executive Council Office,
York, 24th Feb. 1820.

IT is this day Ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the Representatives of James Roach, Original Locatee of the west half of Lot number eleven on the south side of the Riviere aux Raisins in the Township of Charlottenburgh, Eastern District, do shew cause within six months, why the Location should not be Rescinded, no occupation or Settlement thereon having been made by the said Roach.

JOHN SMALL,
6m10. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is pleased to direct, that a Location of One Hundred Acres of Land on the North side of the road through the Mohawk Tract, in the Bay of Quinte, and on the North side of the Road through the Long Woods on the Thames, may be made to any person having an Order in Council for Land, who will perform the ordinary Settlement Duty, & make and maintain the whole Road in front of his respective Lot.

Militia Grantees in such case will be exempt from all Fees, and others will pay only the Patent Fee of Three Pounds Five Shillings and two Pence, Province Currency.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has bona fide been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. E. C.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the Co-partnership between ERASMUS FOWKE and CORNELIUS WEBSTER, under the firm of Fowke Webster & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to call together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAML. RIDOUT, Sh'ff.
Sheriff's Office,
York, 1st July, 1819.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

TO BE LET,

THE Garden belonging to Saml. P. Jarvis Esq. on the North side of Duke Street, in the town of York, containing one acre of land, on which is a variety of fruit trees of the best quality. Term of Lease from one to three years. Apply to Stephen Jarvis Esq. Registrar for the Home District.

York, 11th March, 1820. 11tf

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York 1st Feb. 1819. tf—6.

LAND FOR SALE.

LOTS No 6 and 7 in concession D, or front concession of Scarborough, bounded on the South by the Lake Ontario, and within thirteen miles of the Town of York, containing 400 acres, on which are between 60 and 70 acres cleared, a small orchard, dwelling house, barn, stable, &c.

Also nearly half of the lease of a Clergy Reserve adjoining, of which about eight acres are cleared.

A part or the whole of the stock may be purchased at the same time, if desired, at a reasonable rate. Enquire at the Gazette Office, or of the subscriber.

J. RICHARDSON.

Scarborough, 10th March 1820.

THREE Thousand Acres of valuable Land for sale, in the District of London viz.

Township	Lots	Concession	Acres
Oxford	No. 9, 10, 12, 13 & 15	2d	1000
	9, 11, 13, 14 & 16	3d	915
	8 & 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14	4th	1085
Walpole,	No. 5, - - - -	15th	3000

By the Surveyor's field notes, the above mentioned lands are stated to be of the first quality.—The 2800 acres in Oxford, are for more than two miles situate along the North Bank of the River Thames. Mr. George Nichol will shew the land in Oxford, to any one who may wish to become a purchaser.—Application for further particulars to be made to the subscriber.

JOHN M'GILL.

York, 24th March, 1820. 13—8.

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. TOBIAS respectfully informs the young Ladies and Gentlemen of York, that his *Dancing School* will commence on Saturday the 1st April, at Mrs. Chew's Boarding House. Hours of tuition for Young Ladies, from 2 until 5 o'clock P. M. and from 7 till 10 P. M. for Gentlemen. For terms &c apply to Mr. Tobias at Mrs. Chew's.

York, 29th March 1820.

N. B. Mr. T. will continue to give lessons at Mrs. Goodman's Boarding School every Monday & Thursday from 6 till 9 o'clock P. M. and at Mrs. Chew's every Tuesday and Friday, after this week. 3w13

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of RICHARD SMITH, late of York, Inn-keeper, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber; and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are desired to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Administrator.

York, 20th March, 1820. 3w12

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Thomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allan, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thain, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 31, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or

Council Appe

ERSONS indebted to the above estate, are reminded that indulgence t have its limit, and therefore, it will desirable in order to avoid unnecessary rouble and expence, that they should e immediately forward and make arrgement for the settlement of their reive accounts.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken payment at the current prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

LUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Acres.

OT No. 35, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York, No. 6, South side Hospital-eet, Town of York, Home Dis. 201
Do. No. 22, 23, 25 26, 27, 29, and 31, in the 4th Con. and . 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. verly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore strict, - - - - - - - 2000
Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. laware, and No. 14 and 15, in 2d Con. Aldborough, Middle-, London District, - - - - 1000
Do. No. 3, in the 3d Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con. triangular t F, No. 13, and West half 14, n. B, and triangular Lot Gin, n. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street, nerstburgh, Co. of Essex, estern District, - - - - - 800
Do. No. 23, 1st Con. and 24, d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, estern District, - - - - - 400

Total, 4401

For particulars respecting the above ts, application may be made to Mr. n Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. hitaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, . Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, o will sell the same.

A. C. MONTGOMERIE.

York, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

PRICE OF PRODUCTIONS, &c.

the York Market during the last week.

		DOLLARS AT 5s.					
		FROM			TO		
TICLES.	PER.	£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
ef,	lb.	0	0	4	0.	0	6
tton,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
al,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
rk,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
wls.	pair	0	2	0	0	2	3
rkeys,	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
ese,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
eese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	9
tter,	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
gs,	doz.	0	0	10	0	1	0
eat,	bush	0	0	0	0	3	9
s,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
tatoes,	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
ic.	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
rnips,	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
bbages,	head	0	0	0	0	0	3
ur,	cwt.	0	11	3	0	18	9
	barr.	1	2	6	1	5	0
f,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
d,	——	0	0	10	0	1	0
y,	ton	5	0	0	5	0	0
d,	cord	0	12	6	0	15	0

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE

our Dollars per annum, when sent by Post or Dollars and a Half. The Subscriptions to paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of ober. Subscribers receiving their Papers by Post, & 3 months notice, should they ish a discontinuance of subscription. Country scribers, who send to the office for their Pa s, who discontinue their subscription, are re ested to send notice to that effect, and pay up arrears, otherwise they will still be consider as Subscribers and charged accordingly. Editor is obliged to insist upon this condi n, several Subscribers neglecting, frequent y many months, to send for their Papers, h accumulate to an inconvenient degree, become, if not paid for, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

ter Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the ges for Advertisements in this Gazette:

	first ins.	each subs't
lines and under,	2s 6d	7 1/2d
0 lines and under,	5s	1s 3d
ove 10 lines, four pence per line the first rtion, and one penny per line for each sub ent insertion. Advertisements sent without n directions, inserted until forbidden, in g sent to the Office (or mentioned to the per personally) and charged accordingly. n directed to be put in larger type than or ry, they will be charged according to the ber of lines the usual sized letter would oc in the same space.

AGENTS.

Dunlap, Esq. - - - *Glengary.*
. Weld, Esq. - - - *Cornwall.*
Watson, Esq. - - - *Perth.*
Powers, Esq. - - - *Brockville.*
Macaulay, Esq. - - - *Kingston.*
. McNabb, Esq. - - - *Belleville.*
or Rogers, - - - *New-Castle.*
. Bethune, Esq. - - - *Hamilton.*
Fothergill, Esq. - - - *Toronto.*
. Boulton, Esq. - - - *Newmarket.*
Crooks, Esq. - - - *Niagara.*
. McCormick, Esq. - - - *Queenston.*
H. Coulson Esq. - - - *Dundas.*
Springer, Esq. - - - *Delaware.*
Ross, Esq. - - - *Long-Point.*
Burwell, Esq. - - - *Port Talbot.*
Hands, Esq. - - - *Sandwich.*
Wilson, Esq. - - - *Ancaster Burgh.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

A T a Meeting of the Upper Canada Agricultural Society, held this day, the following Premiums to be given at the next Cattle Show, were proposed and adopted, viz:

		Guineas.
Stud Horse.	Best	Five.
	Second	Three.
	Third	Two.
Bull.	Best	Four.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Cow.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Ox	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Ram.	Best	Three
	Second.	Two.
	Third	One.

The Show to take place and the Prizes awarded and distributed on Wednesday the 17th day of May 1820, at the Market House in the Town of York.

No person to be allowed to produce any animal for a Premium, unless he shall, before ten o'clock of the day of the exhibition, give to the Secretary of the Society a notification of his intention, and pay at the same time five shillings, for the use of the Society.

(By Order) R. C. HORNE.
York, 13th Dec. 1819. *Secty.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE.
Quebec, March, 1st 1820.

The several Post Masters are hereby required whenever a person, to whom a newspaper is addressed, ceases to take it out of the Post Office, to advise the editor of the paper thereof; and to add, if known, whether the person is dead moved away, or merely refuses. The mail is burthened with many newspapers, which are a loss to the proprietors, as well as the public.

D. SUTHERLAND,
Depy. Post Master General.

N. B. Publishers of Newspapers in the Canadas are requested to give publicity to the above.

A Gentleman possessed of the best system of Short Hand is willing to undertake the instruction of a few pupils on moderate terms.—Apply to B. Turquand.

York, 21st March, 12 tf

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 } Whitchurch.
4th Concession.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

A Steam Coach — An advertisement in Dublin paper of Monday last, announces that on the first day of March a new invented coach, impelled by steam and air pressure, is to leave the Morra Hotel, Sackvill Street, at 20 min. past 7 o'clock in the morning, and deliver passengers and luggage in Belfast, at 2 o'clock; to remain 40 min. at Belfast, and reach Dublin again at 9 o'clock. Its motion is equal to 13 Irish miles an hour. The coaches are mounted on Mr. Bellingham's patent axles. It is added that the Proprietor having an extensive patent, will never take Mails, nor use Horses; therefore no delay from post-offices or toll-gates can occur. Subject to the aforegoing is a certificate, dated Glasgow, 1st January, and signed by two engineers and one millwright, stating, that they had tried Mr. Bellingham's new invented Steam pressure, on the west kirky road, within twenty miles of that town; that it propelled a coach loaned for the purpose, weighing in all four tons, at the rate of twenty-eight miles in one hour, without any inconvenience except the airing of the nave of the wheel. One man steered it with ease, and they consider it the safest and best mode of impelling a carriage, and not so liable to accident as a carriage drawn by horses.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19.

THE LATE KING

The general aspect of serious and solemn stillness which this town resumed on Wednesday last, was, we believe, unparalleled on any former occasion. All the shops were closely shut; business of every kind was suspended, and even the window shutters and blinds of private houses were kept closed. The churches and other places of worship were generally crowded, adapted to the melancholy occasion, were every where preached: some of them, as we are informed, of such distinguished merit, that they will probably be published at the desire of their respective congregations. It was remarked that the general appearance of reverence and sedateness in the town, was beyond what has ever been observed on a Sunday or other great religious festival. [* Day of the King's funeral.]

The late King's Coffin... It is composed of Spanish mahogany and covered with rich Genoa velvet of royal blue a few shades deeper in tint than garter blue. The top or cover is divided into three compartments by double rows of silver gilt studs. In the comp rtment at the head, over a rich star of the order of the garter, is placed the royal arms of England, beautifully executed in dead gold. In the centre compartment is the plate with the inscription. This is of silver, richly gilt, and exquisitely burnished. In the lower compartment, at the feet, is the British lion *couchant* or *gardant*, supporting a shield with the letters G. R. surrounded with the garter and motto of the same order, also in dead gold. All the angles of the whole of these comp rtments are filled up with highly burnished silver gilt plates, engraved G. R. III, and surmounted by the royal crown. The sides and ends of this superb coffin are also divided with silver gilt studs, in the same manner as the cover, so as to leave three sp ces on each side, and one at each end for the handles. These handles are of silver, richly gilt, of a massive modern pattern, and the most exquisite workmanship; and each handle surrounded by a massive frame work, in the same taste, chiefly in dead gold, but delicately relieved by burnishing.

His late Majesty's mental illness was fatuity, not madness. He had not even lost his memory; his mind was full of ideas, derived from the habits of his past life; but he had no ideas or at least ready and correct ideas, from present circumstances; and therefore he had no judgement for present transactions. The images of past scenes—chiefly those of ceremony, or of some gracious intercourse were continually flitting before his "mind's eye," and they gave him constant occupation and amusement. He imagined himself in his drawing-room, or his audience chamber, or preparing for a ride, and by the succession of one scene to another, or by the intervention of some present want or refreshment, he was prevented from finding that his visions were unreal.—(*Morning Post.*)

On the 5th January, the inhabitants of Askring and its vicinity were led by curiosity to visit an icicle which had formed itself from a small fall of water, at the turn off on its course to drive a mill wheel; the form being a cone, with an opening about six feet from its base, sufficient to admit the body of any person to the interior which was descended into by means of a ladder, its height 23 feet and base seven; when, after further examination, another apartment was found, formed behind by means of two small pillars of solid ice, with a base of three feet and a half; both were proved, by admission to hold 20 people. In the latter a company of ladies and gentlemen, of not less than eight or ten, regaled themselves with a bottle of wine. The night being mild, several lights were placed in the inside, when the transparent view struck the eye with such splendid grandeur that it is impossible for any tongue to describe. At the same time vocal and instrumental performers were placed in one of the apartments and entertained the company assembled round with several pieces of sacred music to a very late hour."

Extract of a Private Letter.

CADIZ *Report*, Jan. 24-25.

The Revolutionary Colonel Don Nicolas de Santiago, being the officer of the day, this was passed without any particular occurrence, excepting that the telegraph reported that the infamous and stupid Revolutionists of La Isla, seemingly to the number of 2000 men, crossed over by the Causeway, and having reached the bridge of San Pedro, skirmished with a detachment of cavalry which was compelled to withdraw. Last night, at about 8 o'clock, a party of about thirty soldiers belonging to the regiment of Soria, commanded by Colonel Santiago, and three other officers shot off the streets of the Observatory with muskets and a howitzer, proceeded on through the square of San Antonio and Broad-street, (Calle Ancha) to the theatre, where they wounded the colonel, and took the arms, crying out "Long live the Constitution!" and accompanied by boys and populace, they directed their course towards the land gate, in order to surprise the militia and regular posted there. The latter fired up them for the space of half an hour, by which means some were wounded, and the populace dispersed. The guards were doubled, as well as the patroles, under the Commissaries of police. All the inhabitants remained shut up in their houses, and at nine at night all was tranquil.

The people of Isla labour, by every means in their power, to sow discord and spread dismay in this unhappy town of Cadiz, and the towns which are not surrounded, are endeavouring to succour and liberate us from the malevolent people of La Isla, who begin to undeceive themselves with regard to their wild scheme.

PARIS, Feb. 10.

The communication relative to the Election law has been to day officially announced by the President of the Chamber of Deputies, for Monday, the 14th inst. The Count de St. Aulaire was the bearer of this important intelligence to the President. The difficulty of conciliating the sufrages of the majority of the enactment, in question of such vital importance has occasioned a long delay to which the effervescence which exists in the department may in great part be attributed. The new law is acknowledged by the whole nation to involve the dearest interests of the country; but the conclusions which are drawn from it, are diametrically opposite, one party maintaining that its adoption is indispensable for the security of the dynasty, and the consolidation of the royal authority the other, that if it should not be rejected, the foundation, on which repose, the very pop lar right, becomes unstable and insecure.

It is acknowledged by all sides, that the King's government will succeed in carrying this measure through parliament. The opp sition party calculate the ministerial majority at twenty votes; it is probable it will be yet more considerable. The ministry are reproached with employing every specie of seduction to counterbalance the efforts of their enemies.

On the first of January last, there was in the bank of France, 172 millions of specie. Twelve months previous there was in the same institution only 35 millions.

The remains of the duke of Kent were embalmed, and were to be sent to Windsor.

Not only has the interment of the late King and one of his sons followed within a few days of each other, but by the death of the late Princess Charlotte and her child, it may be said, that within the space of little more than two years, death has extended his ravages through four successive generations, of which two are utterly extinct!!—We do not recollect any parallel instance among the royal families of Europe in modern times.

The duke of Grafton, who was prime minister to his late majesty soon after he came to the throne and who makes so distinguished a figure in the celebrated Letters of Junius, after retiring from office, employed himself in writing "Memoirs of his own Life," which, when completed, his grace carefully sealed up and by an injunction in his will, strictly prohibited his heirs on any account to open the envelop during the reign of the late king; but, after the monarch's decease, to make the memoir known to the world. It is supposed to contain a full developement of all the great political events and private history of the court, at that interesting period; and in all probability will, for the first time, divulge to the public, the real name of Junius, which, it is understood, had been made known to his grace under a pledge of honour not to communicate the secret to any person living, in the life time of king George the third.

The duke of Wellington is said to have lost the whole of his income for one of the twenties table. One of the winners was the duke of Clarence; the other lord Yarmouth.

Phalipa, the suspected Irish barrister, it is said is about to enter into holy orders.

PARIS, Feb. 13.

"Yesterday, the Duke de Richelieu took leave of the King. The Noble Duke will this day set off for London, on the Honorable mission with which he is charged, to convey to George IV. our Sovereign's expression of condolence and to congratulate his Majesty, on his accession to the Throne of England.

Sir William Congreve is about to take out a patent for guns, which, it is said, "are to discharge a conical shot with unprecedented precision."

The New Testament translated from the original Greek into Teloogoo, has been completed at Madras. It is in 2 vols. comprising 888 pages, octavo.

PARIS, Feb 15

The following are additional particulars of the execrable assassination which has filled all France with horror. The Duke had just put his Duchess into her coach, and said "*adieu*," was returning to his box to see the close of the play, he was struck by the *assassin*, and immediately exclaimed, "*O! Caroline, I am dying!*" He was borne, bleeding into the theatre. several surgeons immediately attended; and the blood not flowing from incisions made in the arm and leg, cupping was added, when the Prince, in agony, said, "*You make me suffer martyrdom; I know it is useless, I must die.*" Immediately after the Father of the Duke, *Monsieur*,) and all the Royal Family repaired to the opera and at four the King arrived.—The Duchess had fallen into a swoon which she continued four hours. He was removed to the Louvre; and at six o'clock, after receiving the sacrament, he expired in the arm of the King in the 42d of his age. Before he expired he expressed a wish to see his infant daughter, who was brought to him in her cradle, when having kissed her, he pronounced these remarkable words. "*Poor infant.—I wish that you may be less unfortunate than the rest of my family.*"

The Prince made his will. A young man having sucked his wound, the Prince opening his eyes, "*What are you doing? My wound is perhaps, poisonous.*" The King never left the Duke's couch. On perceiving the King, he exclaimed, "*I see, pardon for the man who has stabbed me. Pardon for me.... It is doubtless some one whom I have unintentionally offended.*"

"My son," replied the King, "you will, I hope, survive the cruel deed. It will, however consider it. The event is important, and deserves to be maturely considered."

The assassin was pursued by Count Mesnard, aid-de-camp of arms, and was immediately taken, his name is *Pierre Joseph Louvel*, a journeyman saddler. He is about 30 years of age; was one of those who went and returned with Buonparte from Elba, and has since been employed in the King's hunting establishment. On being examined, the following were his replies:—

Q. What induced you to commit this crime?—

Ans. My opinions, my sentiments.

Q. What are they?—A. I think the Bourbons are tyrants, and the most cruel enemies of France.

In that supposition why did you attack the Duke de Berri, in preference to the rest?—A.—Because he was the youngest Prince of the Royal Family, and seemed to be destined to perpetuate that race hostile to France.

Q. Do you repent your act.—A.—No.

Q. had you any instigator, any accomplice.—A.—None.

Yesterday, (the 14th inst.) an individual, amongst a group on the Carousel, uttered many seditious expressions, and dared to exhibit a ferocious joy, at the deed which has plunged France in mourning. The persons around him, whom sentiments of grief had induced to repair to the vicinity of the Louvre, took him into custody, and escorted him to the Police-office.—*Journal de Debats.*

The French Minister of Finance has opened his Budget in the Chamber of Deputies—he states that the total amount of supplies required for 1820 was 700,000,000 francs, being, as he contended only an increase over that of last year of 3,900,000 francs which would be provided for by the arrears of rents, re-established to the credit of the Treasury by the retrocession of foreigners.

The London Globe of January 29, says—"We understand that the Lords of the Treasury have given directions to allow mechanics, artificers, &c. to emigrate from Great Britain to any country and in any ship.

The general conversation in the fashionable circles in England, was an approaching matrimonial alliance between a great personage, nearly allied to one of the most illustrious House in Europe, and the daughter of an ancient Scotish Duke.

Prince Leopold has offered his house at Claremont to the Dutchess of Kent, who is to reside there. Her Royal Highness is in a situation to excite the peculiar solicitude of the country.

The London Morning Chronicle of January 29, states that letters had been received from the Princes of Wales, in which she had expressed an intention to quit Marseilles on the 20th of January, & proceed to England.

On the 29th of January, considerable sensation was created in Westminster Hall by the arrival of a post chaise and four with a courier. The court immediately broke up, and the chancellor's carriage was ordered immediately, and on its coming up he drove off instantly.

Advices had been received from the dominions of the emperor of Morocco, which state that the people had been so incensed against the viceroy of Fez, for some arbitrary measures, that they had attacked him openly at the doors of his palace, assassinated him, and afterwards tore his body to pieces. The plague had entirely subsided in Barbary.

Died in January, at Grant's Brues, near Haddington, the venerable mother of the Scotish Bard, Robert Burns, in her 89th year.

Colbet is endeavoring to get himself elected a Member of Parliament for Coventy.

Mr. Phillips is a Candidate for a lease of the Dublin Theatre.

It is said Mr. Croker is to be Governor of Bombay, vice Sir E. Nepean.

The Sabina frigate arrived at Cadiz, Jan. 28, from Vera Cruz 61 days, with 1,500,000 dollars.

On the 15th ult. the revolutionary Gen. D'Arcineaux, gave in England an entertainment to the Deputies from Venezuela, New Grenada and Buenos Ayres, in taking his final leave of England. Among the toasts was "Sir F. Flood, and the Board of Commissioners for the colonizing the General's extensive tract of land in S. America.

The Limerick Avertiser states that funeral passing from the shore to an island in the great Lough, above Killaloe the friends of the deceased, thinking it not sufficiently strong to carry the corpse across, proceeded on, when the ice gave way and the remains of the deceased were plunged into the water, with a number of persons, who perished.

On the 14th of January, fifteen persons were standing on a piece of ice, near Cambridge, when it gave way and every one of them was drowned.

Wade, whose trial for forgery on the Bank of Ireland had excited much sensation, has made his escape from Newgate, Dublin, by disguising himself with a red wig, and having his eye brows and whiskers painted the same color.

At brighton, the wildest of the feathered tribe have been so pinched by the frost, that they are left the woods, for warmer shelter in the habitations of men—blackbirds, starlings, larks and thrushes have been pursued by boys at mid day and easily taken by the hand.

In 1684, the frosts were the most severe ever known in Europe. A great number of poor in Germany, France, Britain and Ireland froze to death. Wild ducks and other water fowl fell down dead in the streets in England. Hares and rabbits came into towns and took shelter.

The late severe weather had a singular effect on the Eels in the River Arun. Tons of them were picked up swimming on the surface of the water, in a state of blindness.

The following remarks in relation to the confused news from Spain, are copied from the London Times of the 8th February:—

"The captures of "La Caracca, and Le St. Julian" were passed over so slightly, and with so much brevity, in the French paper of Thursday, that we really did not imagine the former name had reference to the celebrated arsenal at Cadiz; the reduction of which would have appeared to us to merit a more particular narrative. We concluded that some ship of the same name had fallen into the hands of the rebels; but the papers and letters of a subsequent date, prove that it was the great "Caracca," or naval *Depot* itself, of which the Insurgents obtained possession. Its fall is the subject of general surprise; and much censure has fallen upon the garrison. It appears that the excuse alleged for its surrender was a menace on the part of the assailants, that they would destroy the arsenal and all that it contained with red-hot shot, for which they had the furnaces ready. The 64 gun ship, St. Julian, with a frigate and several gun-boats, artillery, ammunition, and all sorts of provisions, were thus acquired by the rebel troops—besides the advantage of strong post, which covered the north flank of their position in the Island of Leon. The regiment of Soria was ordered thither on the 12th, but it had been taken in the night of the 11th.—To what embarrass the rebels may now be encouraged by the possession of artillery, which they wanted before, it is not easy to anticipate. Their force in front of Cadiz is generally estimated at 5,000 or 7,000 men; and those who were detached on various other points, are said to have comprised about an equal number.—In the mean time the language held by the Spanish Government and its friends betrays no want of confidence. Cadiz letters of the 14th, and from Ronda of the 18th, assert that "tranquility reigns within the city, and that the people take no part in the insurrectionary cause. Puts however, not a negative assertion."

Satisfaction.—The Government of Cadiz has placed under General Freyre's orders six regiments of infantry, commanded by General O'Lawler. From Seville he is to take the regiments of "Spain" and of "Corunna," with an "body of militia and cavalry; but as is remarked, the latter description of force will avail him little in an attack on the bridge of Suazo, the only road by which he can make an assault on the position of the Isle de Leon. The resident of America reached Cadiz from Seville, on the 13th. General Freyre, it was calculated, would gain by the junction of General Cruz, 6,000 men which is 4,000 less than the same force you was reckoned at in the accounts immediately preceeding. We are tempted therefore to distrust the allegations set forth on the Royalists side, especially when they swell the gross amount of Freyre's army, including militia, to nearly 20,000 men, and reduced the insurgents, by desertion and otherwise, to about 2,000; yet admit that so late as the 20th of January, he was only "ready to march and attack them." The Insurgent troops are said to insist upon the convocation of the Cortes, and the establishment of the constitution which was abrogated by the Royal decree of 1814.

Letters have reached London direct from Seville, dated the 19th ult. where Freyre is undoubtedly then remained. Great fears prevailed that the Royal troops were infected with the insurrectionary pestilence. It is curious that letters from Cadiz of the 18th, received by an English vessel just arrived at Falmouth, are silent as to the state of the army. A strict inspection of the correspondence by the police is the only use to which we can attribute this natural taciturnity. The master of a vessel commanded on the 16th, which is supposed to corroborate a rumour that O'Donnell, with 2,000 men, had been defeated by the rebels, to which bid many had afterwards deserted. Upon the whole, we have only this assurance, that several thousand Spanish troops have been 2 weeks (within a day or two) in open untiny; and that ere night we yet have heard, the King's Government had not begun to act."

A London paper, in speaking of the probable result of the revolution in Spain says—"It will certainly lead to the independence of South-America, as no other supply can be expected from the mother country."

The Evening Star, of Feb. 7, says, "letters were last week received in Marseilles, by a house of the first respectability, stating, that a British merchantman had sailed from Marseilles, for Leghorn, to convey the Queen of England."

The *Times*, of the 31st of January, as occupied about six columns, with a biography of his late Majesty, from which we extract the following:—"A few days before the death of his Majesty, he became reduced almost to a skeleton. It was not until within two days of his decease, that he quit his bed entirely, though, for several days, he had not risen at his accustomed early hour. On the night of Friday last, the symptoms became very alarming. At 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning, the medical attendants, felt assured, that the last hour of the venerable sufferer, was approaching; and that the day must terminate his mortal career. As the evening advanced, his Majesty became gradually weaker, but apparently without pain, till nature was quite exhausted. At the moment of his dissolution, there were present, the Duke of York, Lord Healy, Lord Winchelsea, all the Physicians, and General Taylor.—In the Palace, were the Duchess of Gloucester, Princesses Augusta and Sophia, and the Duchess of York."

Sir Isaac Heard, the Garter-king-at-Arms, is 90 years of age.

Ancient Custom.—On the day that the present King was to be proclaimed at George the Fourth, a procession was formed fronting the Palace of Carlton-house, and proceeded for the city, when the cavalcade arriving at Temple-bar, they found the gates, according to ancient custom, closed. The City Marshall was sent forward to the gate, intimating having been given to the lord Mayor that there was a loud knocking at the gate, and a demand of admittance from some persons outside. The Marshall went to the gate, and asked, "Who?"

Not only has the interment of the late King and of one of his Sons followed within a few days of each other, but by the death of the late Princess Charlotte and her child it may be said within the space of little more than two years, death has extended his ravages through four successive generations, of which two are utterly extinct!—We do not recollect any parallel instance among the royal families in Europe in modern times.

Spanish Government and its friends be-trays no want of confidence. Cadiz let-ters of the 14th, and from Ronda of the 18th, assert that "tranquility reigns within the city, and that the people take no part in the insurrectionary cause." This, however, is but a negative speci-fsatisfaction.—The Government of Gre-nada has placed under General Freyre's orders six regiments of infantry, com-manded by General O'Lawler. From Seville he is to take the regiments of "Spain" and of "Corunna," with a large body of militia and cavalry; but as is remarked, the latter description of force will avail him little in an attack on the bridge of Suazo, the only route by which he can make an assault on the position of the Isle de Leon. The regi-ment of America reached Cadiz by sea from Seville, on the 13th. General Freyre, it was calculated, would gain by the junction of General Cruz, 6,000 men, which is 4,000 less than the same divis-ion was reckoned at in the accounts im-mediately preceeding. We are taught therefore to distrust the allegations, put forth on the Royalists side, especially when they swell the gross amount of Freyre's army, including militia, to nearly 20,000 men, and reduced the In-surgents, by desertion and otherwise, to about 2,000; yet admit that so late as the 20th of January, he was only ready to march and attack them." The insurgent troops are said to insist upon the convocation of the Cortes, and the establishment of the constitution which was abrogated by the Royal decree of 1814.

Letters have reached London direct from Seville, dated the 19th ult. where Freyre undoubtedly then remained. Great fears prevailed that the Royal troops were infected with the insurrec-tionary pestilence. It is curious that letters from Cadiz of the 18th, received in an English vessel just arrived at Fal-mouth, are sent as to the state of the arrest. A strict inspection of the cor-respondence by the police is the only cause to which we can attribute this un-natural taciturnity. The master reports a cannonade on the 16th, which is sup-posed to corroborate a rumour that O'Donnell, with 2,000 men, had been de-feated by the rebels, to whom his men fled afterwards deserted. Upon the other side, we have only this assurance, that several thousand Spanish troops have been for 3 weeks (within a day or two) in open mutiny; and that, for aught we yet have heard, the King's Go-vernment had not begun to act."

A London paper, in speaking of the probable result of the revolution in Spain, says—"It will certainly lead to the in-dependence of South-America, as no other supply can be expected from this other country."

The Evening Star, of Feb. 7. says, "Letters were last week re ived on Marseilles, by a house of the first respectability, stating, that a British merchantman had sailed from Marseil-les, for Leghorn, to convey the Queen of England."

The *Times*, of the 31st of January, is occupied about six columns, with a biography of his late Majesty, from which we extract the following:—"A few days before the death of his Majes-ty, he became reduced almost to a skeleton. It was not until within two days of his decease, that he kept his bed entirely, though, for several days, he had not risen at his accus-tomed early hour. On the night of Fri-day last, the symptoms became very a-larming. At 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning, the medical attendants, felt as-sured, that the last hour of the venera-ble sufferer, was approaching; and that a few days must terminate his mortal ca-reer. As the evening advanced, his Ma-jesty became gradually weaker, but ap-parently without pain, till nature was entirely exhausted. At the moment of his dissolution, there were present, the Duke of York, Lord Healy, Lord Win-chelsea, all the Physicians, and General Taylor.—In the Palace, were the Duke of Gloucester, Princesses Augusta and Sophia, and the Duchess of Kent."

Sir Isaac Heard, the Garter-king-at-arms, is 90 years of age.

Ancient Custom.—On the day the present King was to be proclaimed George the Fourth, a procession was ordered fronting the Palace of Carlton House, and proceeded for the city, when a cavalcade arriving at Temple Bar they found the gates, according to ancient custom, closed. "The City Marshals were sent forward to the gate, intimating having been given to the Lord Mayor that there was a loud knocking at the gate, and a demand of admittance from the persons outside. The Marshals went to the gate, and asked 'Who is there?' only has the interment of the late King, and one of his Sons followed within a few days of each other, but by the death of the late Princess Charlotte's child it may be said within a space of little more than two years, Death has extended his ravages through three successive generations, of which two are nearly extinct.—We do not recollect any parallel instance amongst the Royal families in Europe in modern times."

to give the admission required, which was to be limited to the Herald King at Arms. The Marshall upon going to the gates, said to the officers, "Open on one side of the gates and admit the Herald King at Arms, and him alone." The Herald then rode in, supported by the guards, and was accompanied by the City Marshall to the Lord Mayor. The Herald King at Arms presented the warrant. The Lord Mayor immediately said, 'admit the whole procession into our city of London."

From the United States.

BOSTON, March 30.

Late and Important from Spain.

The brig Corporal Trim, Davis, arrived at Gloucester, on Monday, from Malaga and Gibraltar, having left the latter place on the 20th Feb.

Capt. Davis states that the revolution in Spain had extended to the Interior Provinces, but that it was thought it had arrived to such a crisis that nothing short of a complete revolution was at hand. The constitutionalists, as they were termed, were in force near Cadiz to the number of 25,000. An engagement had taken place in that vicinity, in which the Royalists were defeated with the loss of 1000 men. Algesiras has already fallen into the possession of the Constitutionalists, and a division of three thousand men were within three leagues of the city of Malaga, and had sent to the royal Governor of that place ordering him to prepare rations for the troops and keep order in the city. There were 700 Royal troops in Malaga, who would join the deliverers of their country as soon as practicable. One general sentiment seemed to pervade all ranks of Spain, to throw off the chains which have so long bound them to the iron car of despotism.

FURTHER.

☞An arrival at New York, from Gibraltar, though not of later date than the above, brings some additional particulars, relating to Spanish affairs, which are interesting.

Gen. O'Donnel, to avoid an attack, left his head-quarters at Algesiras and retired to St. Roque, within three miles of Gibraltar. His troops were deserting him by hundreds. The churches in that part of Spain were thronged with the inhabitants, now assembled to take the oath of allegiance to the New Constitution. Illuminations and other testimonies of approbation were exhibited by the people.

The Constitutional army under Gen. Quiroga amounted to 21,000 men. Of this number, 18,000 were before Cadiz, and were to attack the city on the night of the 22d of February. No doubt if their success was entertained at Gibraltar. There had been no communication from Madrid for some time; and nothing was known as to the situation or plans of Ferdinand.

The Constitutional troops were well clothed, well paid, and well disciplined, and were not under any apprehensions of an attack from the Royalists. They were also well received by the inhabitants, who rendered all the aid in their power.

Since the above was prepared, we learn that the Constitutional army had reached St. Roque, and O'Donnel had retired with his troops, about half the distance from that place to Gibraltar. He was himself in Gibraltar on the 5th of February, and appeared to have lost all his former energy. It was suspected by many, that he was secretly in the views of the Constitutional party. A gentleman who had just arrived at Gibraltar, and who had travelled through a considerable part of Spain, reported, that the people, especially in the cities, were generally in favour of the Revolutionary cause.—There had been very little fighting; but many prisoners, and some high in authority, had fallen into the hands of the Revolutionists.

REPORT, &c.

To the Legislature of the State of New York;

In obedience to the Act, entitled "An Act respecting navigable communications between the Great Western and Northern Lakes & the Atlantic Ocean," passed April 15th, 1817, the Canal Commissioners most respectfully Report—

In reference to the Erie Canal —

THAT the middle section thereof has been so far completed, during the past season, that large boats have actually navigated it, for the distance of seventy-five miles; and nothing has hindered such navigation throughout the residue of the section, for several weeks previously to the meeting of your honorable body, but the setting in of frost. The important fact of the accuracy of the levels, from one end to the other, of this section, has been ascertained, by the most satisfactory and infallible proof — the admission of water. — And when it is remembered that the length of our Rome summit is now extended to near sixty miles, the result, so gratifying on every account, cannot fail to beget strong confidence in the skill, and a just praise for the care, of our engineer.

Having now witnessed the completion of a great number and variety of canal contracts, with constant and anxious attention to the mode of their execution, in every stage of their progress, for the purpose of obtaining all the benefits suggested by experience, we expect, hereafter considerable improvements in the manner of conducting our labors.—For a resolute ambition of success, and the application of vigorous industry, we cannot hope that an equal number of men will ever be more distinguished than those who have hitherto been employed.

We have found that in removing common earth, where the depth does not exceed four or five feet, and the ground is dry, the plough and scraper can be used to greater profit than any other means of excavation with which we are acquainted. And the banks which are constructed with scrapers, from being constantly & uniformly travelled over by the cattle, and men, during the time required to raise and form them, are so thoroughly compacted, as to be not much in danger of injurious settling, after they are once completed. A great proportion of our work has heretofore been performed with these instruments. But as both the western and eastern sections of the canal, will pass through but little wet land, in comparison to that which is traversed by the middle, the use of them hereafter will be much increased.

It was determined by the canal commissioners, when they entered on the construction of the canal, that the inside slope of the banks should be such, that a foot perpendicular rise should give not less than eighteen inches horizontal base. This slope is often adopted in England; and in earth unapt to slip it will answer; but in clay, in tight earth, especially if it contains much water, and wherever sand predominates, a greater slope is expedient.

The inside slope of the banks through the middle section, is generally such as that above indicated. There are however several where it is greater. And it is our intention for the future, except where peculiar circumstances forbid, to increase the slope.—For besides diminishing the danger of having the banks slide into the bottom of the canal, by diminishing their acclivity, it requires but little observation to become convinced, that such diminution lessens the labour of forming the banks. This is true, when the banks are formed by shoveling and wheeling, but it is eminently so when the work is done by ploughing and scraping. A slope, of a foot rise to eighteen inches base, is so steep, that it is difficult to drive cattle or horses up it, with a loaded scraper behind them: and as the excavation approaches the bottom of the canal, the difficulty of this operation greatly increases. Indeed, where scrapers have been used, the excavation from the bottom of the canal, at the edges, has been left unfinished, with the adjoining banks also unfinished and very sloping, so that much labour with spades and shovels, was afterwards necessary to take out the earth from the bottom, and face it in the face of the banks, at the top, in order to their completion: Or, if this labour with spades and shovels was saved, the earth in the bottom of the canal at the edges, was ploughed up, and the scrapers, after arriving at the top, were drawn lengthwise of the canal, to some distance, and then unloaded on the inner brow of the bank.

The last mode of completing the excavation and giving slope to the banks, has been found the most economical; but to both modes the danger of slips is equally incidental, and greater than it is where the banks are formed by wheelbarrows; because, in both the loose earth, which is required to finish the inside face of the bank at the top, is always laid upon a sloping and hard trodden surface, with which it will not speedily form a solid connection.

Horses and cattle can draw loaded scrapers, without much inconvenience, up a bank of which the slope is such as to give a base of two feet to a rise of one foot: and if the face of the bank is left hard, as it will be made by being travelled on in the process of its construction with the scraper, there will remain no doubt of its retaining its shape with very little impression from heavy rain. This is an advantage of great importance, as it respects the expense of repairs and the preservation of the beauty of the canal: and the increased slope, by giving a width of surface at the top of water-line four feet greater than would be afforded by the slope originally adopted, will also add to the facility of motion on the canal.

Wherever the canal line crosses lands abounding in springs, or very wet from any other cause, but so situated as to admit of draining, the spade and wheel barrow are indispensible utensils, in any common depth of digging; and one of our contractors, Mr. Jeremiah Brainard of Rome, has invented a wheel barrow which, without being more expensive than those in common use, is acknowledged by all who have seen it to be greatly superior to them. Its advantages consist in its being lighter, more durable, and much easier to unload.

Experience has convinced us, that after the grubbing and clearing is done, it is most judicious to carry the excavation, wherever it is begun, as soon as may be to the bottom; and as the work advances to complete every part of the canal.

Many jobs on the middle section have been completed, and three fourths, and often larger portions of the digging performed, and the banks nearly raised, but left with the earth sloping inwards from their outer extremity, after which the contractor has transferred his labor to other parts of the job, intending to bring the whole into a similar state, and then to finish his work by taking out the residue of the bottom, giving it the proper width, and dressing off the banks. From this course of management much evil has ensued. The excavation from the bottom, after baking for months in the sun, has always been found much more difficult, the amount of yards has been materially increased from an unnecessary wash from the banks, the labor necessary to complete the banks has been augmented, and after much labor has been bestowed, there is less beauty in the whole work, and it is more liable to injury. These evils will all be obviated, by completing the canal with as little delay as possible after the ground is broken.

In all cases it is essential, that care should be taken to secure a sufficient drain from every part of the excavation, otherwise the most injurious interruptions will be suffered from every shower. No person without experience can be fully aware of the disadvantages of laboring in wet earth. It is much heavier, more tenacious and more sapp-y than dry, and of course harder to load, harder to remove, and harder to unload; and after it is unloaded into a bank, much of it will run down so as to require a second removal. The laborers who work in it destroy more clothes, live more expensively, are more exposed to sickness, and require higher wages, than other laborers; the horses and cattle sooner fail, and there is more wear and tear of every implement. Hardly any expense should be avoided, which is necessary to provide good draining. Some of our contractors have not been duly sensible of this, and have lost more or less in consequence. By opening a drain wherever the excavation is begun, and by completing the canal as the work advances, the benefits of an ample drain will be secured to every par of the line.

But this course of proceeding will also produce other good consequences. The amount of money earned by the contractors, from the time of one payment to another, may be more accurately and easily estimated. The contractor will more readily understand the exact condition of his business, as to profit and loss, and the workmen will be better able to secure themselves against frauds or insolvency, in their employers. With the greatest care to ascertain the quality of the excavation in any given section of the canal, previous to its being let out, it is impossible to provide against the occurrence of unforeseen obstructions in the earth, which must be paid for at an equitable valuation, after they shall be reclaimed and overcome. The practice of completing the canal as above mentioned, would render these valuations more satisfactory to all parties, because the precise nature and extent of such obstructions would be more clearly perceived, and the labor laid out upon them would be more easily distinguished from other labor.

Our efforts have now been continued so long, have embraced so great a variety of operations, and have actually given us an excellent navigation, for so great a distance that we suppose the public mind is fully satisfied of the practicability of the canals.

The original estimate of the middle section, extending from Utica to the Seneca river, in the aggregate amounted to $1,021,851

The real cost of its construction has been 1,115,922

Making an excess of expenditure over the estimate of 104,132

a little more than ten per cent.

This excess has been produced chiefly by the following causes.

1. The width of water in the canal, in all cases of embankment, was originally intended to be only thirty feet at the surface, and the estimate was made accordingly. These embankments have, however, all been made so as to give the common width of forty feet at the surface. This alteration has very much increased the quantity of earth to those embankments which required filling in at the bottom: and as all the large embankments are of this character, it has added considerably to their expense. It was not adopted without mature deliberation and a strong conviction of its being judicious.

(To be continued.)

Upper Canada Gazette.

(CIRCULAR.)

York, 6th April, 1820.

SIR,

It having pleased His Majesty's Government to appoint a Corporation for superintending managing and conducting the CLERGY RESERVES within the Province of Upper Canada, under an instrument or Commission bearing date the thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, I am directed by the said corporation to inform you that all Returns respecting the Clergy Reserves, that have been hitherto made to the Receiver General, be hereafter addressed to me, to be laid before the Board at the usual periods.

The Board having also taken under their consideration the large arrearages due upon the Clergy Reserves, direct the Sheriffs to inform the Lessees that steps will be taken to compel payment, if the sums due be not discharged within six months after this date, and likewise to give notice that all those Clergy Reserves which have been applied for, but for which no Leases have issued will be considered vacant unless the first applicants take out their Leases without delay.

I have the Honor to be

Sir,

Your most ob't.

Humble servant

S. HEWARD.

Secretary.

To

Sheriff of the Eqr.

District. 4w15.

YORK, April 13, 1820.

At a General Meeting of the Society for the Relief of Strangers in Distress, held at the Church, this 4th day of April 1820, to receive a Report from the Committee specially appointed to digest a plan for the consideration of the Society, as to the most expedient mode of affording relief and employment to such Emigrants, as may either now, or from time to time be in temporary want of assistance, the following eleven Resolutions as recommended in that Report were unanimously adopted.

Resolved 1st. That as a pecuniary relief, without some return of labor, is but too often productive of idleness, such relief should in future be withheld, except in cases where, from the positive sickness or absence of those of the family capable of manual labor, no means of earning a subsistence remain; provided, the measures proposed for furnishing employment when required should prove attainable.

2d. That the public walk about to be formed near this town, and the projected improvement of the Blue Hill in Yonge Street, appear to offer (as a primary step) most desirable opportunities for giving almost immediate employment to any applicant now in want of work.

3d. That in order to interest the parties concerned in the projection of these or any other contemplated public works to assist the Society in the object they have in view, a Committee of Management consisting of three members be chosen at this meeting to confer with the projectors thereupon.

5th. That as a further inducement to the projectors of such works to aid the measure proposed, as well as to prevent any but the really necessitous from burthening the Society with unnecessary applications for employ, it becomes highly desirable to fix a maximum of wages at a rate rate than what laborers are usually employed at, lest otherwise a great anxiety of the society to assist the really needy should unintentionally operate as an encouragement to the new settlers upon their arrival in the Province, to be dilatory and careless in seeking work from private individuals, or still more injuriously offer a sort of temptation to them to be diverted from their more important ultimate object, namely, that of proceeding to settle upon their new lands.

5th. That *therefore*, this maximum shall be but Two Shillings per diem, (Province Currency,) for a full day's work from six o'clock in the morning to six o'clock in the evening, with the usual pause of one hour for breakfast, and one for dinner, the former from 8 till 9, the latter from 12 to 1 o'clock.

6th. That this Two shillings per day shall be uniform to all for the entire day's work, *but* in the event of any so employed either idling their time or absenting themselves from the prescribed hours of work, such defaulters to be checked accordingly for the proportion of time thus lost, at the same rate as the latter bears to the 10 hours of work, viz. 2d½ per hour—extra hours beyond the usual day's work, to be paid for at the rate of 3d. per hour.

7th. That such of the inhabitants as are in the habit of hiring substitutes to perform their statute labor, be hereby earnestly implored to apply to the Committee of Management of the Treasurer of the Society, (when the season arrives for that work to be performed,) for information whether there be any unemployed applicants for labor.

8th. That all farmers or others, in want of hands, be in like manner hereby invited to make known their wants, with the description of the sort of assistance they require, to the said Committee or Treasurer, in order that those strangers now out of employ may have no longer excuses for remaining in idleness.

9th. That all relief whatever be positively withheld by the Society, from any of its Pensioners who refuse to undertake any employ pointed out for them.

10th. That in order to divide the labors of the Society among its different Members and yet to avoid thereby the producing any sudden injudicious change of System which might possibly (through ignorance of former practice) be the consequence of an *entire* change of the Management *at the same period*, it is hereby resolved that that change shall be gradually effected by the Most retirement of One Member of its Institution, and the election of a Successor for which express purpose the Society shall have a regular general Meeting in the Church on the first Thursday in every Month at one o'clock, at which Monthly meeting any other resolution may be adopted which may then be deemed expedient.

11th. That in order to prevent false impressions from gaining ground through the Province as to the extent of assistance intended to be afforded to Emigrants by this Society, and by which the new settlers that may arrive in the Country the approaching season might be inconsiderately tempted to take an unnecessary journey to York, it becomes highly expedient that the Resolutions now adopted should be *generally* circulated; it is therefore resolved that these Resolutions be printed from time to time in such manner as the committee of Management shall see fitting.

[Editors of Newspapers in both Canadas are requested to publish the above Resolutions.]

The Society then further resolved

12th. That Lt. Colonel Wells, the Solicitor General and Doctor Baldwin, be the Committee of Management for the first month; the occasion for their retirement to be decided by lot, in the event of their not otherwise arranging it among themselves.

13th. That the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Strachan, the Attorney General and Dr. Baldwin, be appointed a Special Committee to take into consideration a proposal at this Meeting, containing a proposed general expose of the original object and future views of the Society, and to frame a report thereupon for the further consideration of the Society at its next monthly General Meeting.

(By Order) R. C. HORNE, *Sec'y.*

Commodore Decatur, of the U. S. Navy, was killed in a Duel with Com. Barron, at Bladensburg, on the 22d March.

Government Contract.

TENDERS for the Supply of Three hundred and fifty Cords of Fire Wood of the following descriptions, viz. Maple, Black and Yellow Birch, and Beech, to be delivered at the Naval Establishment Penetanguishine, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock at noon, on Monday 24th April 1820. Fifty Cords to be delivered previous to the 30th June next, and the remaining three hundred, by the 31st December following.

Sealed Proposals will also be received on the same day, from any person willing to furnish the Teams, with Carts and Carriages, required at the said Establishment, between the 1st of May 1820, and the 30th April 1821, according to the following form.

One Span of Horses in one Driver	per day.
One Yoke of Oxen & one driver,	per day.
Two Span of Horses in one driver,	per day.
Two Yoke of Oxen in one driver,	per day.
Three Yoke of Oxen & two drivers,	per day.

GEORGE CHILES,
Clerk to N'l. Store K'r,
in charge.

Naval Store Keeper's Office,
Penetanguishine, 6th April 1820.

WANTED, a Woman-servant, a good character, and who can be well recommended; she must understand cooking, washing, and the management of a dairy.

Also, a man acquainted with Gardening and Farming.

Liberal wages will be given.

Apply to W. ROBINSON,
York, 12th April 1820. 15tf.

To the free and independent Electors of the Counties of York and Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

I BEG leave to inform you that at the solicitation of many friends I offered myself as a Candidate for your suffrages, and sent a copy of an Address to be printed: which copy was so entirely and unwarrantably altered by the persons who had charge of it, that I am compelled to disclaim it altogether.

The said printed Address was dated Hawke's Mills, Township of Wattchardt, 1820.

P. HAWK.

York 8 April 1820.

TO BE LET,

And Possession given the 1st of May next.

A large and Commodious House, opposite the Register office, on the south side of Duke Street, now occupied by Mr. Simon Washburn and Mr. Hawke, well calculated for a Boarding House: there is an excellent stone Cellar, with stables and other out houses on the premises, an Orchard adjoining—also on the opposite side of the street, an excellent Garden of the choicest fruit trees, containing one acre of ground, with some of the finest asparagus beds in the Province, the produce of which, sent to the Market, will with good attendance, pay the rent of the whole premises. They are however, to be let together, or separate, as best suits the lessee. Several quarter casks of Currant wine can be made yearly with very little expence.—For particulars enquire of

S. JARVIS.

Register H. D.

York, 10th April 1820.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WILD CATTLE OF ENGLAND.

This breed is at present to be met with but in a few gentlemen's parks: particularly at Chillingham castle, Northumberland, a seat of the Earl of Tankerville's, and at the seat of a nobleman in one of the midland counties. At Lord Tankerville's they seem to remain in their original wild state. The following description is given of them by Mr. Bailey:

"The wild breed being untameable, can only be kept within walls or very good fences; consequently very few of them are now to be met with, except in the parks of some gentlemen, who keep them for ornament and a curiosity; those I have seen are at Chillington castle. Their colour is invariably of a creamy white; muzzle black; the whole of the inside of the ear, and about one-third of the outside, from the tips downward, red; horns white, with black tips, very fine and bent upwards; some of the bulls have a thin upright mane, about as inch and an half or two inches long. The weight of the oxen is from thirty-five to forty-five stone, and the cows from twenty-five to thirty-five stone, the four quarters; fourteen pound to the stone. The beef is finely marbled, and of excellent flavour.

"From the nature of their pasture, & the frequent agitation they are put into by curiosity of strangers, it is scarcely to be expected they should get very fat; yet the six year old oxen are generally very good beef, from whence it may be fairly supposed, that in proper situations they would feed well.

"At the first appearance of any person they set off in a full gallop, and, at the distance of about two hundred yards, make a wheel round and come boldly up again, tossing their heads in a menacing manner; on a sudden they make a full stop at the distance of forty or fifty yards, looking wildly at the object of their surprise; but upon the least motion being made, they all again turn round, and fly off with equal speed, but not to the same distance, forming a shorter circle, and again returning with a bolder and more threatening aspect than before; they approach much nearer, probably within thirty-yards, when they again make another stand, and again fly off; this they do several times, shortening their distance, and advancing nearer and nearer, till they come within such a short distance, that people think it most prudent to leave them, not choosing to provoke them further.

"The mode of killing them was perhaps the only modern remains of the grandeur of ancient hunting. On notice being given, that a wild bull would be killed on a certain day, the inhabitants of the neighbourhood came mounted, and armed with guns, &c. sometimes to the amount of an hundred horse, and four or five hundred foot, who stood upon walls or got into trees, while the horsemen rode off the bull from the rest of the herd until he stood at bay, when a marksman dismounted and shot. At some of these huntings twenty or thirty shots have been fired before he was subdued. On such occasions the bleeding victim grew desperately furious, from the smarting of his wounds, and the shouts of savage joy that were echoing from every side. But from the number of accidents that happened, this dangerous mode has been little practised of late years, the park-keeper alone generally shooting them with a rifle gun at one shot.

"When the cows calve, they hide their calves for a week or ten days, in some secluestered situation, and go and suckle them two or three times a day. If any person comes near the calves, they clap their heads close to the ground, and lie like a hare in her form, to hide themselves; this is a proof of their native wildness, and is corroborated by the following circumstance that happened to the writer of this narrative, who found a calf two days old, very lean, and very weak. On stroking its head it got up, pawed two or three times like an old bull, bellowed very loud, stepped back a few steps, and bolted at his legs with all its force; it then began to paw again, bellowed, stepped back, and bolted as before; but, knowing its intention, and stepping aside, it missed him, fell, and was so very weak, that it could not rise, though it made several efforts; but it had done enough the whole herd were alarmed, and coming to its rescue, obliged him to retire; for the dams will allow no person to touch their calves without attacking them with impetuous ferocity.

"When a calf is intended to be castrated, the park keeper marks the place where it is hidden, and when the herd are at a distance, takes an assistant with him on horseback: they tie an handkerchief round the calf's mouth to prevent its bellowing, and then perform the operation in the usual way, with as much expedition as possible. When any one happens to be wounded, or grown weak or feeble through age or sickness, the rest of the herd set upon it and gore it to death.

HIPPESLEY'S NARRATIVE.

We extract from Col. Hippesley's entertaining narrative relative to the South American Patriots, the following picturesque account of the Patriot troops at San Fernando—yet such are the men that have baffled the best disciplined and best equipped troops of Old Spain:

"Sedeno's cavalry were composed of all sorts and sizes, from the man to the boy; from the horse to the mule. Some of the troopers with saddles, very many without; some with bits, leather headstalls and reins; others with rope-lines, with a bight of the rope placed over the tongue of the horse as a bit; some with old pistols hung over the saddle-bow, I cannot call it the pommel, either incased in tiger-skin or ox-hide holster pipes, or hanging by a thong of hide on each side. As for the troops themselves, they were from thirteen to thirty six or forty years old—black, brown, sallow-complexion, according to the cast of their parents. The adults wore large mustachios, and short hair, either woolly or black according to the climate or descent. They had a ferocious, savage look, which the regimentals they appeared in did not tend to humanize or improve. Mounted on miserable, half starved, jaded beasts, whether horse or mule, some without trowsers, small-clothes, or any covering except a bandage of blue cloth or cotton around their loins, the end of which passed between their legs, fastened to the girth round the waist; others with trowsers, but without stockings, boots, or shoes, and a spur generally gracing the heel on one side; and some wearing a kind of sandal made of hide, with the hairy side outward. In their left hand they hold the reins, and in their right a pole, from eight to ten feet in length, with an iron spear, very sharp at the point and sides, and rather flat; in shape like our sergeant's halbert. A blanket of about a yard square, with a hole, or rather slit, cut in the centre, thro' which the wearer thrust his head, falls on each side of his shoulders, thus covering his body, and leaving his bare arms at perfect liberty to manage his horse, or mule, and lance. Sometimes an old musket (the barrel of which has been shortened twelve inches) forms his carabine; and with a large sabre, or hanger, or cut-and-thrust, or, even a small sword, hanging by a leather thong to his side, together with either a felt hat, a tiger skin or hide cape on his head, with a white feather, or even a piece of white rag, stuck into it, these troopers of the legion of Sedeno appear complete, and ready for action."

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

There are at present above *fifteen hundred* of these useful Establishments in Great Britain, and upwards of *one thousand* Permanent or Circulating Book Societies. The whole of these may be expected to possess themselves of the Series of new Novels, emphatically called the *Circulating Library*; but, as the Work, from its merit, is also likely to find its way into numerous private libraries, there can be no doubt of its prodigious sucess. The value and interest of the Series continued for 10 or 20 years, will have no parallel in literature, the first writers of the age having promised their co-operation.

Food and employment for the poor.

Trusler's practical Husbandry, of which a new Edition (the Fifth) will appear in a few days, will largely shew the superior advantages to the Farmer in turning his ground by the Spade, instead of using the Plough, not only on the known principles of Vegetation, but the result of experience. And also, that by a new management of a Wheat Crop, muchmore of before, but tried by the Author. Wheat can be well afforded at even the low price of five shillings a bushel, rendering the quartern loaf below sixpence.

A lady died lately at St. Juan, Cuba, aged 45 years, the mother of no less than *thirty-three* children, who were all baptized. The father and twenty three of the children were alive about six weeks since.

Natural Phenomena.—During the last twelve months Nature has exhibited many striking appearances. There have been a dreadful earthquake in the East Indies; another accompanied by a terrific hurricane in the West Indies; a continued and unusually violent eruption of mount Vesuvius; a diminution of 8 feet in depth of the Northern Ocean, perceived on the coast of Norway; a premature spring in Europe; excessive heat of summer; and extraordinary reverse of temperature in many parts of the world during the late winter; the overflow of several rivers in Holland, & the appearance of 3 comets. The German naturalists augur from these some impending convulsion. This, however, we need not apprehend; for about 250 years ago the heat was so intense in Germany that the great river Danube was fordable on foot; the crops were totally destroyed; and the inhabitants were obliged to live under ground; yet the Earth still exists.

From the Pittsburg Gazette, March 9.

A Burning Mountain.—A brilliant spectacle has been for many months past presented to the eyes of those who live nearly opposite to the lower glass works. One of the large coal pits from which this establishment received a portion of its fuel is on fire, and a short time back was vomiting forth flames with all the sublimity of Vesuvius. During the day it is not observable from town, but as soon as night approaches, it bursts upon the sight in all the steady blaze of the gas lights. How long it has been on fire we know not; it is only a few nights since our attention was called to it, but it is probable that it has been burning for many years. We remember to have heard it said the Coal hill was on fire twenty years ago, the probability is that it has never been extinguished; if it never however has been so distinctly seen until since it has communicated to the open coal pit; this now displays walls and a roof of solid fire extending horizontally into the very bowels of the hill. An attempt we are told has been made to arrest the progress of this destructive conflagration by stopping up the mouth of the pit, but the attempt failed, owing we presume to the many fissures which exist in the rocks, through which air can enter. How it will terminate, it is impossible to say, but a most deplorable destruction of the valuable article of coal must have already taken place; how far the loss has extended cannot be ascertained.—Owing to the height and steepness of the hill the pit cannot be approached by any power sufficient to produce any effect, and we fear the only remedy we have to expect is the falling in of large masses of earth, rock, and what the Colliers call *horseback*. However splendid and sublime the bursting of the flame from the hill of a dark night may be, reminding us of the classic fictions of the Titans, breathing forth vengeance from beneath the mountains which had been heaped on them, it produces the melancholy reflection, that an immense quantity of that article on which Pittsburg depends for her pre-eminence, must be destroyed before the fire can cease from its ravages.

THE press and types from which the Phœnix issued, having come into the possession of J. Carey, the person who gave the debates of the House of Assembly during the last Session, it is his intention to establish a Newspaper in the Town of York, to be entitled "THE OBSERVER."

The avidity with which the public has received the Journals already established in this Province, has encouraged him to offer to its attention "The Observer," which shall be free for political discussion; and it is the Editor's determination not to admit into his columns any thing that may be offensive to private character. In short, he flatters himself, that the Observer will be conducted upon such liberal principles, as will secure to him the patronage of the public.

The proprietor trusts that the subscribers will favor him with a half year's subscription in advance.

Subscriptions, received by Mr. Oates, York.

A few bushels of Cranberries for sale at Thomas Mosley's Auction Room.
York, 27th March 1820.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Counties of YORK & SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been honored with your confidence, and called by your suffrages to the very honorable duty of Representing you in the present Parliament, I must expect that my prospect of attaining to the same distinguished station in the next, will depend altogether on the sense you entertain of the manner in which I have performed the trust you reposed in me.

Placed more immediately under the eye of my Constituents, it is altogether in your power, as it is entirely your province, to estimate the part I have taken.

It is far from me to presume, that with every wish to promote your best interests, I may not in many cases, have erred; but I may at least be permitted to say, what I can declare with sincerity, that I am conscious of nothing which I wish to excuse.

Among the objects which have occupied the attention of the present Parliament, they have wisely provided for the more equal Representation of the People; and, in consequence of the provision they have made, you will have the privilege of electing an additional Member to guard your interests, and consult for the welfare of the Province.

Several of my friends, I observe, animated with a very praise-worthy ambition, have eagerly presented themselves to your choice; my actual occupation in the present Parliament, put it out of my power to address myself so immediately to you on the subject of the next; but I thought I might securely trust to the steadiness and sincerity of that attachment, which I was happy to witness on a former occasion, and which I will not believe so fickle that it could be shaken by an idle and absurd reports which may happen to have found their way to you.

I cannot but consider as highly honorable, a situation, to which the good opinion of my fellow-subjects is the only passport; and I shall be happy to receive a proof of your continued confidence, by being chosen as one of your Representatives at the ensuing Parliament.

I will make no boast to you of my independence—you know the nature of my employment and resources, and I hatmy welfare must depend on yours; at the same time, I trust you think me much above any unworthy attempt to court popularity, by claiming credit for greater purity of intention or honesty of conduct, because I do not happen to be honored with any place of trust or confidencewith a Government whose only object is and must be to promote the happiness and prosperity of the People.

I am, Gentlemen,
your most
faithful Servant,
PETER ROBINSON.

Newmarket, 9th March, 1820.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Counties of York and Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

THE General Election of Representatives of the People in the House of Assembly in this Province being near at hand, I take an early opportunity of announcing to you my intention of becoming a Candidate for your suffrages, there being a Bill before Parliament which will entitle me to your Representation.

I hope my character both public and private, is such as to entitle me to a participation in your confidence; & though I hold a highly honorable and responsible situation under His Majesty's Government, I trust the same integrity and Exertion I have always manifested when serving my King, will continue to animate and guide my conduct when defending, maintaining, and supporting the Rights and Privileges of my Fellow Subjects, my family, and myself, which must be and are the same.

Should you do me the Honor to elect me one of your Representatives, to serve you in Parliament, I shall, to the utmost of my power, endeavour to deserve a continuation of your favor, should I live to be a Candidate at a future Eleection.

I have the Honor to be,
with unfeigned sincerity,
your most faithful and
obedient Servant,
HENRY J. BOULTON

York, March 3d. 1820.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Counties of York and Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

I acknowledge great pride in having been twice solicited by many of you to offer myself to your choice for the important andhonorable service of Representative for these Counties in the House of Assembly. Having declined the first, I cannot withdraw myself from this second invitation, which can alone be founded on the expectation of rigid integrity towards the Constitution of the Country: I therefore now solicit this choice, humbly presuming that my hopes are well founded, and that yours will not be disappointed.

Though twenty years residence here has necessarily honored me with a personal acquaintance with most of you, I cannot dare to think that this supersedes all necessity of declaring to you my sentiments generally on Legislation in this Province. I therefore profess to you an affectionate regard for British liberty and British Constitution; and that your Representative, whoever he may be, should, in the discharge of his duties, never forget that these two objects of his care are, the one to the other, the best and only Bulwark, and that to preserve the latter ever pure, the first must be preserved unwounded. I know, Gentlemen, that your good sense convinces you that it is not the duty of your Representative to oppose, through a spirit of faction, the fair, beneficial, and legitimate objects of the Administration; but you also know that the purest Administration requires a vigilant activity on the part of all its constitutional checks.

It will, Gentlemen, perhaps be said to you, that I hold an appointment under the Crown; true, an honorable one.—I feel thankful to the Administration that gave it, and the Government that has continued it to me; but your choice will necessarily remove the objection, (if it be any in your estimation,) as the Office must, in the event of my Election, be surrendered.

I will at present only add, that whatever be the event, the prosperity of the Province at large, and of these Counties in particular, will, during my life, always be an object of earnest anxiety to me.

I have the Honor to be,
Gentlemen,
your very obedient Servant,
WM. WARREN BALDWIN.

York, March 3d. 1820.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exe'rs of
JAMES HAMILTON. } Trust.
Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 45—tf.

PERSONS indebted to the above estate, are reminded that indulgence must have its limit, and therefore, it will be desirable in order to avoid unnecessary trouble and expence that they should come immediately forward and make arrangement for the settlement of their respective accounts.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the current prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York, and No. 6, South side Hospital-street, Town of York, Home Dis. 200

Do. No. 22, 33, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore District, - - - - - - 2000

Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con. Aldborough, Middlesex, London District, - - - - 1200

Do. No. 3, in the 3d Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con. triangular Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot Gin, Con. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District, - - - - - 800

Do. No. 23, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District, - - - - - 400

Total, 4400

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

A. C. MONTGOMERIE.

York, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	DOLLARS AT 5s. FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.
Beef,	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	6
Mutton,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Veal,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Pork,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Fowls,	pair	0	2	0	0	2	3
Turkeys,	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
Geese,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Cheese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	9
Butter,	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs,	doz.	0	0	10	0	1	0
Wheat,	bush	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes,	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
Oats,	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Turnips,	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	3
Flour,	cwt.	0	11	3	0	18	9
Do.	bar.	1	2	6	1	5	0
Tallow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lard,	——	0	0	10	0	1	0
Hay,	ton.	0	0	0	5	0	0
Wood,	cord	0	12	6	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE

Four Dollars per annum; when sent by Post Four Dollars and a Half. The Subscriptions to be paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers receiving their Papers by Post, to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their subscription: Country Subscribers, who send to the office for their Papers, who discontinue their subscription, are requested to send notice to that effect, and pay up all arrears, otherwise they will still be considered as Subscribers and charged accordingly.—The Editor is obliged to insist upon this condition, as several Subscribers neglecting frequently for many months, to send for their Papers, which accumulate to an inconvenient degree, and become, if not paid for, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette:

	first ins.	each subs'q
6 lines and under,	2s 6d	7 1-2d
14 lines and under,	5s	1s 3d

Above 14 lines, four pence per line the first insertion, and one penny per line, for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden in writing sent to the Office (or mentioned to the Editor personally) and charged accordingly.—When directed to be put in larger type than ordinary they will be charged according to the number of lines the usual sized letter would occupy in the same space.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
P. Robinson, Esq.	*Newmarket.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
W. H. Coulson Esq.	*Dundas.*
D. Springer, Esq.	*Delaware.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
I. Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburgh.*

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WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

	Acres.
LOT No. 55, in the 2d Conces-
sion Vaughan, Co. of York,	
and No. 6, South side Hospital-
street, Town of York, Home Dis.	201
Do. No. 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29,
30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and	
No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con.
Beverly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore
District, - - - - - - -	2000
Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con.
Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in
the 2d Con. Aldborough, Middle-
sex, Loudon District, - - - -	1000
Do. No. 3, in the 3d Con. trian-
gular Lot E., 1st Con. and triang-
ular Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14,
Con. B, and triangular Lot Gin,
Con. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street,
Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex,
Western District, - - - - -	800
Do. No. 23, 1st Con. and 24,
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Butter,	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs,	doz.	0	0	10	0	1	0
Wheat,	bush	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes,	——	0	2	0	0	2	6
Oats,	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Turnips,	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	3
Flour,	cwt.	0	11	3	0	18	9
Do.	bar.	1	2	6	1	5	0
Tallow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lard,	——	0	0	10	0	1	0
Hay,	ton.	0	0	0	5	0	0
Wood,	cord	0	12	6	0	15	0

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RINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL. IV. YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1820. No. 16.

UPPER-CANADA.
SAMUEL SMITH,
Administrator.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the sixteenth day of April instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, on the seventh day of March last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the sixteenth day of April instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOWYE, that WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Wednesday the twenty-fourth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereto do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of the Government of our said Province, at York, this fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the sixtieth year of our reign.

S. S.

By His Honor's Command.
D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 13th Nov. 1819. }

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN MCCOLLUM, or his Representative, to make good any provision he may have to the west half of lot number six, in the sixth Concession of the Township of Ernest Town, within six months from this date, otherwise the same will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN. SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Cou.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 24th August, 1819. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 19th January, 1820. }

IT having been suggested to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that a general permission to Locate on the Waste Lands of the Crown, would be more acceptable to the Militia, than setting apart for that purpose a particular Tract in each District, as heretofore intended; NOTICE is hereby given, that the Militia who served during the late War with the United States of America, in the First Flank Companies, in the Provincial Artillery, in the Incorporated Regiment, in the Corps of Artillery Drivers, in the Provincial Dragoons, in the Marine and General Staff of the Militia, will, upon due Certificate of their respective Service from the Adjutant General, receive Tickets of Location from the Surveyor General, for the portion of Land ordered by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and, on due proof of having performed the Settlement Duty, will receive Patent Grants.

N. B. By express Command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Patents will be gratuitous, but the Settlement Duty in no case dispensed with.

By Order of His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council,

JOHN SMALL.
8w7. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Executive Council Office, }
York, 24 Feb. 1820. }

IT is this day Ordered by His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, that the Representatives of John Thomas, original Locatee of Lot number twenty four, in the second Concession of Richmond, as reckoned on the Western Boundary Line, Midland District, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be Rescinded.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

Adjutant General's Office, }
York, 21st Jan. 1820. }

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The attention of Officers commanding Regiments of Militia, is called to the Order in Council of the 19th instant herewith inclosed, declaring the gracious intention of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, of making grants of land to the Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the different Corps therein recited.

All Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Militia, &c. comprehended in the description contained in the Order in Council above referred to, will be required to submit their claim for His Royal Highness's bounty, to the Adjutant General, who, on being satisfied of their correctness, will give to each party concerned a certificate thereof, which will be an authority to the Surveyor General to locate him

The applications of Officers on the General Staff of the Militia, should be accompanied by a copy of the General Order notifying their appointment, as should also those of the Field Officers of the Incorporated Battalions.

The applications of Captains and Regimental Staff Officers, should be supported by certificates agreeably to the Form A. Those of Officers of Companies, non-commissioned Officers, Engineers & Privates, by certificates according to the form B.

In order to prevent confusion, or disappointment to the claimants, the applications from officers on the General Staff and Incorporated Battalion, should be presented at the Office of the Adjutant General, between the 25th February and the 24th of May inclusive, those from the Flank Companies between the 25th May and the 24th of September, and from the Marine and remaining Corps, between the 25th September and 24th December 1820.

All applications which are not received in time to be taken into consideration with those of the classes they respectively belong to, will be taken up after the last named day

CERTIFICATE A.

I do hereby certify that
commanded a Flank Company of the
Regiment of Militia em-
ployed on actual service between the
and the (or acted as Ad-
jutant, Quarter Master, Paymaster, Sur-
geon, &c. as the case may be.)
Witness my hand, this day of
18
Colonel
or senior surviving officer.

CERTIFICATE B.

I do hereby certify that
lly served as in the
company of the Regiment of
(as the case may be) then command-
ed by between the
and the 18
Witness my hand, this day
of 18
Captain
or senior surviving officer
of the company.

I certify the above to be correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief,
Witness my hand, this day
of 18
Colonel
or senior surviving officer
of the Regiment of

*** All applications must be made on or before the 24th February 1821.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,
N. COFFIN, *Colonel,*
Adjt. Gen. Militia,
Upper Canada.
8w7.

Executive Council Office,
York, 24th Feb. 1820.

IT is this day Ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the Representatives of the west half of Lot number eleven on the south side of the Riviere aux Raisins, the Township of Charlottenburgh, Eastern District, do shew cause within six months, why the Location should not be Rescinded, no occupation or Settlement thereon having been made by the said Roach.

JOHN SMALL
6m10. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 6th March, 1820

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is pleased to direct, that a Location of One Hundred Acres of Land on the North side of the road through the Mohawk Tract, in the Bay of Quinte, and on the North side of the Road through the Long Woods on the Thames, may be made to any person having an Order in Council for Land, who will perform the ordinary Settlement Duty, & make and maintain the whole Road in front of his respective Lot.

Militia Grantees in such case will be exempt from all Fees, and others will pay only the Patent Fee of Three Pounds Five Shillings and two Pence, Province Currency.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Government House, }
6th March 1820. }

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has bona fide been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. E. C.

(CIRCULAR.)

York, 6th April, 1820.

SIR,

It having pleased His Majesty's Government to appoint a Corporation for superintending managing and conducting the CLERGY RESERVES within the Province of Upper Canada, under an instrument or Commission bearing date the thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, I am directed by the said corporation to inform you that all Returns respecting the Clergy Reserves, that have been hitherto made to the Receiver General, be hereafter addressed to me, to be laid before the Board at the usual periods.

The Board having also taken under their consideration the large arrearages due upon the Clergy Reserves, direct the Sheriffs to inform the Lessees that steps will be taken to compel payment, if the sums due be not discharged within six months after this date, and likewise to give notice that all those Clergy Reserves which have been applied for, but for which no Leases have issued will be considered vacant unless the first applicants take out their Leases without delay.

I have the Honor to be
Sir,
Your most ob't.
Humble servant
S. HOWARD.
Secretary.

To Esq.
Sheriff of the District. 4w15.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the Co-partnership between ERASMUS FOWKE and CORNELIUS WEBSTER, under the firm of Fowke Webster & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to the said Cornelius Webster; and all persons having any demands against the said Erasmus Fowke or against the said firm of Fowke Webster & Co. are also requested to produce the same to the said C. Webster for payment.

ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER.

Port Hope, 28th Jan 1820. 6w6.

AT a Meeting of the Upper Canada Agricultural Society, held this day, the following Premiums to be given at the next Cattle Show, were proposed and adopted, viz:

		Guineas.
Stud Horse.	Best	Five.
	Second	Three.
	Third	Two.
Bull.	Best	Four.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Cow.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Boar.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Ram.	Best	Three
	Second.	Two.
	Third	One.

The Shew to take place and the Prizes awarded and distributed on Wednesday the 17th day of May 1820, at the Market House in the Town of York.

No person to be allowed to produce any animal for a Premium, unless he shall, before ten o'clock of the day of the exhibition, give to the Secretary of the Society a notification of his intention, and pay at the same time five shillings for the use of the Society.

(By Order) R. C. HORNE.
York, 13th Dec. 1819. *Sec'y.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE }
Quebec, March, 1st 1820. }

The several Post Masters are hereby required whenever a person, to whom a Newspaper is addressed, refuses to take it out of the Post Office, to advise the editor of the paper thereof; and to add, if known, whether the person is dead, removed away, or merely refuses. The mail is burthened with many newspapers, which are a loss to the proprietors, as well as the public.

D. SUTHERLAND,
Depy. Post Master General.

N. B. Publishers of Newspapers in the Canadas are requested to give publicity to the above.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were of the late Thomas Tinehase, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allan, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Fraser, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 31, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAML. RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, }
York, 1st July, 1819. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM No. 1, west side of Yonge Street belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 24 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber in York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 14 } Whitchurch
14th Concession } }

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Great Speed.—Two great matches took place on the Ashford road yesterday. The first was a bet made by Mr. A. Alexander, to trot his chesnut mare, and to ride himself 15 miles in an hour, for 100 guineas. Mr. A rides more than twelve stone, and time was backed freely at 6 and 7 to 4. The first mile was done in six seconds under four minutes and six seconds. The mare went on a winning rate, rather quickening upon her speed, and won the match easy, in 50 seconds within the given time.

Coach Establishments.—It is calculated that a person has 1500 opportunities of leaving London in the course of 24 hours, by stage coaches, including the repeated trips of the coaches which ply the short distances. It is understood that about 300 stage coaches pass through Hyde-park Corner daily.—There are about 40 Brighton coaches. There are 84 coaches belonging to Birmingham, of which 40 are daily; to Chester 19, of which 16 are daily; to Manchester 70, of which 54 are daily. In the year 1770, there belonged only 2 stage coaches to Manchester, one to London, the other to Liverpool, and they went only twice a week; there are now 20 coaches passing backward and forward between these two places. There are 60 coaches belonging to Liverpool, of which 56 are daily: to Preston 12; to York 13, of which 13 are daily; to Hull 12; to Newcastle 6; to Glasgow 13; to Edinburgh 39; to Aberdeen 9; to Inverness 3, and to Whitehaven 3.

The Royal Mausoleum at Windsor,

The coffin of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent is the eighth which has been deposited in this Mausoleum. The first body placed here was that of Princess Amelia; the next the Duchess of Brunswick, his late Majesty's sister; the third and fourth, our late lamented Princess Charlotte and her child; the fifth, the late Queen; the sixth and seventh, the young Princes Octavius and Alfred; and the eighth, the Duke of Kent. His late Majesty will form the ninth inmate of this humbling and equalizing mansion. Our late lamented Sovereign took considerable interest in the construction of this cemetery. It was begun by his Majesty's order to the late Mr. Wyatt, in 1810. An excavation was formed in a dry rock of chalk, of the whole length and width of the building, called Wolsey's Tomb House, originally intended by the ambitious Cardinal as the depository of his remains, within the walls of which it is enclosed to the depth of fifteen from the surface. The dimensions of the tomb are 70 feet in length, 28 in width, and 14 in depth. In digging the foundation, the remains of an embalmed female and child, in a leaden coffin, were discovered in a state of perfect preservation. They were supposed to be those of Eleanor, Edward's Queen, and her infant child, and were after being kept two days open to view, again entombed. The receptacles for bodies in this tomb are formed of Gothic octagon columns supporting a range of four shelves, each of which, in the space between the columns, is formed to contain two bodies, the whole range of each side affording space for 32 coffins. In the centre twelve low tombs are erected for the reception of Sovereigns. The sepulchre is thus calculated to receive eight bodies. The columns are of fine Bath stone, and the shelves are of Yorkshire stone. It is a singular fact, that though his late Majesty was constantly present with Mr. Wyatt, in the progress of the formation of this tomb, it pleased Providence to spare him the grief of seeing the interment of any member of his august family within its walls, though three weeks had scarce elapsed after appearance of the illness which clouded the declining years of his Majesty's life, when the first coffin (that of Princess Amelia) was deposited in the then unfinished vault erected by her beloved Parent. With what rapid and eventful succession that vault has since been occupied, the country will long mourn with unfeigned sympathy. It is well known that the first symptoms of his late Majesty's malady, which perhaps, fortunately for his acute and susceptible feelings, rendered him insensible to the sad mortality that subsequently visited his family, were caused (or at least to such were they attributed) by the presentation of a mourning ring 'suddenly prepared by the Princess Amelia for her Royal Father, and which she placed on his finger as he took leave of her at the close of one of his daily visits, the week (we think) before she died. The king's mind was shaken on the occasion, and it pleased Providence that the first bulletin of the Physicians announcing the nature of his disorder, immediately preceded that of the medical attendants announcing the death of the Princess, his favourite and fondest daughter, from whom he had but a few days before parted in perfect health, and who filled the first compartment in this lonely mansion, which has since in rapid succession, received as many inmates from the late King's Family, as (with the exception of one) years have elapsed since its construction.

A curious fact, although, perhaps, but little known is, that the Countess of Mornington, the mother of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, walked at his late Majesty's Coronation. She was then reckoned amongst the newest of the Irish Nobility, Lord Mornington being only advanced, in 1769, to the Earldom; and she is possibly the only Peeress now remaining, who may appear at the new Coronation, who had been present at the former.

The new reign, it is said, will usher in four new Dukedoms, in the persons of the four following illustrious Noblemen, viz.—Stafford, Buckingham, Hertford, and Hastings.

Toast Drinking.—Instead of "three times three," as heretofore, the fashionable mode of cheering is "four times four," in honour of his majesty George the Fourth.

Died, on the 13th of January, at Cassel, Her Royal Highness the Electress of Hesse, Wilhelmina Caroline of Denmark.

On the 13th of January, the Grand Dutchess of Baden.

On the 23d January Prince Charles of Rhoudish Carolath, died in the 35th year of his age.

The King of Wirtemberg, it is stated is about to marry a daughter of the late Duke Lewes, of Wirtemberg.

Died, on the morning of the 5th inst. at his house in Russell square, the Right Honorable Sir Vicary Gibbs, late Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

The Bishop of Cloyne.—We are informed of the death of the Bishop of Cloyne, (Dr. Barnett). His Lordship died at his Palace, county of Cork, at a very advanced age, being the senior Bishop of Ireland, since the death of the late Archbishop of Tuam.

Freeman's Journal.

Letters from Hollans, dated 27th of 29th of January, gave many particulars of the scenes of distress from the late inundation in that country. All the villages inside of the dikes in the lower Betuwe were under water. The inhabitants had been obliged to retire to the tops of their houses and even there many were washed away, and those that remained were dying with cold and hunger. Castles, churches and houses were swept off by the water and the Guelderland is one universal ruin. From Pannenden, above Nymegen, near the Prussian territory, to the village of Krimpin, within 6 miles of Rotterdam, the whole country, bordering on and between the rivers Rhine, Yssel, Maese, Whaal and Lek is inundated. Nothing was heard, night or day, but the roar of cannon, alarm bells and cries of distress.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29.

On occasion of the birth day of his Majesty the Emperor, the following most important ukase has been published, by which all the war taxes imposed in the year 1812 are abolished. This law is to be in force from the 1st January 1820. The benefits which his Majesty incessantly confers upon his subjects do not a little contribute to increase their attachment to him.—

"From the report which has been laid before us by our minister of finance upon the revenue and expenditure of the year 1820, we have recognized with the most lively satisfaction the possibility of gratifying the wish which we have constantly had at heart, of lessening the burden of the taxes, which, to our very great regret, the urgent necessity of providing for the extraordinary calls of the State for a time obliged us to increase. In consequence of the blessings of peace, which Divine Providence has given us, the sources of public revenue flow more abundantly and we have been able to apply annually 60,000,000 to the consolidation of the public credit, to increase the pay of our brave army, and after providing for all the public expences of the next year, we are now able to give our faithful subjects, a new proof of our eagerness to lessen their burdens, and to promote the means by which their welfare may be increased by the prosperity of the various branches of agriculture and industry. We therefore order, that from the first (13th) January of the ensuing year, 1820, the imposts shall cease which were imposed by the decree of the 11th (23d) February, 1812, on the revenue of all real property arising from feudal services (redevances) wood-cutting, rent of land or houses, profits of manufactures, and other establishments; and that from the date above mentioned, the farther levy of them shall cease, and the owners be no longer bound to give a statement of their income as before prescribed. At the same time that we abolish this tax on the real property of all classes without exception, we wish and hope that this relief may contribute to the increase of the general prosperity, and consequently to the advantage of the State.

(Signed) ALEXANDER."

HYDROPHOBIA.

Sig. A. M. Salvatori, of Petersburgh, in a letter to Professor Marrichini, of Rome gives the following remedy for this dreadful malady:—" The inhabitants of Guelici, but when or how I know not, have made the important discovery that near the ligament of the tongue of the man or animal bitten by a rabid animal, and becoming rabid, pustules of a whitish hue make their appearance, which open spontaneously about the thirteenth day after the bite; and at this time, they say, the true symptoms of hydrophobia make their appearance. Their method of cure consists in opening these pustules with a suitable instrument, and making the patient spit out the ichor and fluid which run from, often washing the mouth with salt water. This operation should be performed the 9th day after the bite. The remedy is so effectual, that with these people this hitherto incurable disease has lost its terrors."

Bibal Bal.

PARIS, Feb. 18.

Extract of a letter from Bayonne of Feb. 12. "According to letters from Cadiz of the 1st, received this day, all is tranquil in that city; but it is the tranquility of a man in agony. You will judge whether the insurgents are not in some force when the chief of the National Army has detached a division of 3000 men for Algesiras to accompany from thence to the head quarters several members of the Cortes who had landed there. It is said there have been some skirmishes between the Royal and Insurgent troops, in which the latter have the advantage—The troops have left Vittoria for Gallicia, were some troubles have broke out."

The Count de Cazes is no longer Minister.

PARIS, Feb. 13.

A letter from Barcelona states that a vessel dispatched from Cadiz, arrived off that port on the 29th January bearing dispatches to the capt. General, Castanceros, enjoining him to acknowledge and proclaim the constitutional government. The Capt. General, refused to receive the dispatches, and the vessel immediately made sail. According to the same letter, Malaga would be in the power of the Insurgents.

"The editor of the Drapeau Blanc, (M. Martinville,) has been arrested and his paper suppressed.

"Many young men, wearing in their button holes white ribbon, entered in the evening the Lombard Coffeehouse, (Palais Royal,) where were assembled a number of citizens whom they insulted. M. de Corcelles member of the Chamber of Deputies, who was in the company, was also insulted; but as the conduct of these young men was not at the moment resented, no scuffle ensued. A guard soon arrived and cleared the house. An officer of the peace, decorated with the Legion of Honor, but not in active service, was chalenged by some of these young men, who gave him their names and addresses. Numerous patrols paraded the streets all the evening in the neighborhood of the Palais Royal."

A Paris paper of the 17th of last month, states that the preparations for the funeral of the Duke de Berri, were to commence the next day.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

We presented our Readers, on Monday, with some intelligence from Galway, of a date so recent as the 7th instant. Further accounts have arrived in town, but dated February 3d. In these a very important circumstance (if true) is related; its authenticity we certainly must doubt,—we, however, present it to our Readers as we have received it.

"*Galway, Feb. 3.*—Various and contradictory are the rumours this day, respecting an engagement which is stated to have taken place between a party of military, and a large body of insurgents, within a mile and a half of Tuam, which, after a hard contested battle, ended in the total discomfiture of the latter. Several are reported to have been killed and wounded. Major Place, of the 77th regiment, stationed in this town who commanded the military, we understand, has received a severe wound in the conflict. Nineteen of these deluded wretches are reported to have been taken prisoners, but have not as yet arrived at our gaol."

By letters received from Pomerania, dated Jan. 20, it appears that the dealers in amber at Stope have received payment of 30,000 dollars, which they had almost given up as lost, for amber, which they sent on their account to some Jewish merchants at Leghorn, where it arrived when that city was occupied by the French troops, and it was to be feared that the amber would be taken from them as Prussian property. The Jewish merchants, however, conveyed it with the utmost precaution to their warehouses, where they kept it till an opportunity offered of sending it to Africa or Asia.

Singular Occurrence.—The following singular fact, which occurred about three weeks ago, will probably become a subject of discussion in the courts in the course of the approaching term. Mr. T——n, a gentleman of fortune, had for some time paid his addresses to Miss S—, the daughter of a respectable merchant in the city. A mutual attachment existed, and a day was fixed for the nuptials to take place, when Mr. T. suddenly withdrew himself and went to the continent. The young lady's health suffered severely for some time. At length, on her getting somewhat better, the commands of her father, aided by the pursuasions of her friend, induced her to consent to marry a gentleman every way eligible, who had long solicited her hand. The day appointed for the nuptials arrived, the parties, attended by their mutual friends, repaired to the church; the ceremony was performed, and they were about to quit the altar, when the appearance of Mr. T——n, in the aisle, had such effect on the bride, that she fainted, and was conveyed home in that state, no one of the party, excepting her father, suspecting the cause. On her recovering her senses, soon after her arrival at home, she broke away from her friends, who surrounded her, seized a knife from the side-board, and vowed vengeance against herself, and those who had been the destroyers of her happiness. She was disarmed, and put to bed; and towards night, becoming more tranquil, she was left at her own request, in the care of her favorite maid. On the following morning, to the surprise of her friends, her chamber was found empty. A letter on her dressing table, addressed to her father, informed him she had quitted the house, accompanied by her maid, to join [illegible] and long possessed her heart, and to whom, before she again saw them, her fate was to be united for life. All search for the fugitives proved unavailing; and in about a fortnight she returned, accompanied by Mr. T——n, to whom, in the interim, she had been married; and throwing herself at her father's feet, asked a parent's blessing. The question for legal discussion will be, who's wife of the two is she?

A melancholy instance of the danger of precipitate interment lately took place in the city of Pau. A man who had been deaf and dumb from his birth, and followed the trade of a farrier, went out to sup with a party of friends.——Having drunk a great quantity of brandy, he became alarmingly ill on his return home; a physician was sent for, who administered some potions, which, however, produced no effect. In a short time all signs of life ceased, the unfortunate man was supposed to be dead, and his funeral took place on the following afternoon. The funeral service was ended in the church, and the body was about to be conveyed to the burial ground, when a noise was heard within the coffin, accompanied by groans. The terrified mourners immediately stopped, the coffin lid was opened, and with horror they beheld the supposed corpse rise up. Medical aid was immediately procured, but it was too late. The cold, and privation of air which the unfortunate man had endured while shut up in the coffin, together with the horrible sensations he experienced on his recovery, all combined to deprive him finally of the life to which he had thus been restored. He survived only a few hours. *Literary Gazette.*]

From the United States.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser and Spectator.

NEW-YORK, April 1.

Latest English News.—We stopped the press yesterday to announce the arrival of the ship Crirrie, Capt. Hacey, in 34 days from Liverpool. We had only time to give a short account of the detection of a conspiracy to assassinate the whole of the British Ministers, while convened at a Cabinet dinner. As this account appeared only in a part of yesterday's impression, we now republish it, together with additional details.

Our French dates are to the 21st ult. They state, that the Count de Cazes, on resigning his office as Minister of State, was created a duke and appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James. The Duke of Richelieu succeeds to the office of Minister of State and President of the Cabinet Council.

The London Courier of the 24th February, states, that "private information had been received by the civil power, that it was in contemplation by a gang of diabolical ruffians to make an attempt on the lives of His Majesty's Ministers, while assembled at the house of Earl Bathurst, in Mansfield street, to a dinner yesterday evening. Rich. Birnie, Esq. with a party of 12 of the Bow-street patrole, proceeded about 8 o'clock, to the place which had been described as the rendezvous of these desperadoes, in Cato street, in the Edgeware road. They were in a loft deliberating. The on approach to this Pandemonium was by a narrow ladder. Ruthven, one of the principal Bow-street officers led the way and was followed by Ellice, Smithers, Surman and others, of the patrole; on the door being opened, about 27 or 28 men were seen within, most of whom were apparently engaged either in charging fire arms, or girding themselves with belts similar to those worn by the military.

There were tables about the room, on which lay a number of cutlasses, bayonets, pistols, sword belts, pistol balls in large quantities, ball cartridges &c. As the officers entered the room, the conspirators started up, when Ruthven, who had been furnished with a warrant from the magistrates, exclaimed—"*We are all prisoners. Officers, lay down your arms in a moment.*"—upon which all became confusion. A man, whom Ruthven described as the notorious ARTHUR THISTLEWOOD, opposed himself to the officers, armed with a cut and thrust sword, of unusual length; Ruthven attempted to secure the door, and Ellis, who had followed him into the room, advanced towards the man, presenting his pistol, exclaimed, "drop your sword, or I'll fire instantly!" the man brandished his sword with increased violence, when Smithers, the other patrole, rushed forward to seize him, and on the instant the ruffian stabbed him to the heart. Smithers fell into the arms of Ellis, and the next instant was a corpse.

Whilst this deed was doing, the lights were extinguished, and a desperate struggle ensued, in which many of the officers were severely wounded. Surman, one of the patroles, received a musket ball on the temple, but fortunately it only glanced along the side of his head, tearing up the scalp in its way. The conspirators kept up an incessant fire, whilst it was evident to the officers that many of them were escaping by some back way. Mr. Birnie exposed himself every where and encouraged the officers to do their duty, whilst the balls were whizzing round his head. At this moment Capt. Fitzclarence, son of the duke of Clarence) arrived at the head of a detachment of the Coldstream Guards. They surrounded the building, and Capt. Fitz-Clarence with serjeant Legge, and three files of grenadiers, mounted the ladder and entered the room, now filled with smoke and only illuminated by the occasional flashes of fire-arms of the conspirators. A ruffian instantly approached the gallant Captain, and presented a pistol to his breast, but as he was in the act of pulling the trigger, Serjeant Legge rushed forward, and whilst attempting to put aside the destructive weapon, received the fire upon his arm. It is impossible to give a minute detail of the desperate conflicts which followed, or the numerous instances of personal daring manifested by the peace-officers & the military, thus brought into sudden contact with a band of assassins in their obscure den, and in utter darkness. Unfortunately, this darkness favored the escape of many of the wretches, and the dreadful skirmish ended in the capture of only nine of them. They were instantly hand-cuffed together, placed in hackney-coaches and brought down to the police office in Bow-street, under a strong military escort; and Mr. Birnie having arrived at the same moment, instantly took his seat upon the Bench, and prepared to enter into the examination of the prisoners.

James Ings, a butcher,
James Wilson, a taylor,
Richard Bradburn, a carpenter,
James Gilchrist, a shoemaker,
Charles Cooper, a boot-maker,
Richard Tidd, do.
John Monument, a shoe-maker,
John Shaw, a carpenter, and
William Davidson, a cabinet-maker.

Davidson is a man of colour.—At a meeting in Finsbury market-place, he was one of the principal speakers.

Ings is a heavy ruffian, between fifty and sixty. His hands were covered with blood. His small fiery eyes glared round upon the spectators with an expression truly horrible.

On the premises were found muskets, carbines, broad swords, pistols, blunderbusses locks and cartouch boxes, ball cartridges, gunpowder, haversacks, and a large bundle of singularly constructed stilettoes, 18 inches long, intended to screw on the top of a staff.

After the examination of the prisoners closed, they were escorted to the House of Correction, Coldbath Fields.

Captain Fitz-Clarence was very much bruised, and one uniform almost torn to pieces in his attempts to seize the conspirators.

FURTHER PARTICULARS

On arriving at the spot the officers attempted quietly to gain admittance, but being opposed, it became necessary to force an entrance. Having got into the room, a volley was fired by the wretches, who had got into the low loft; this was smartly returned by the officers, and the contest continued for some time with the greatest determination on both sides. Happily the officers gained the ascendency; but not until that meritorious officer, Smithers, had lost his life. A number of others seriously injured. The nine that were taken were lodged in the house of Correction, Coldbath-Fields.

This indeed is tremendous annunciation, but (it is not many years since) tremendous than one. The diabolical principle which has been inculcated in revolutionary pamphlets and by incendiary writers, has found wretches wicked enough to act upon it—both here and at Paris. Scarcely had we finished communicating the details of the murder of his royal highness the Duke de Berri——, in the midst of the horror universally felt for it is untimely fate, our attention has been

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ball on the temple, but fortunately
only glanced along the side of his head,
ring up the scalp in its way. The
nspirators kept up an incessant fire,
ilst it was evident to the officers that
ny of them were escaping by some
k way. Mr. Birnie exposed himself
ry where and encouraged the officers
do their duty, whilst the balls were
izzing round his head. At this mo-
nt Capt. Fitzclarence son of the duke
Clarence) arrived at the head of a de-
chment of the Coldstream Guards.
ey surrounded the building, and Capt.
z-Clarence with serjeant Legge, and
files of grenadiers, mounted the
der and entered the room, now filled
smoke and only illuminated by the
asional flashes of fire-arms of the
nspirators. A ruffian instantly ap-
oached the gallant Captain, and pre-
ted a pistol to his breast, but as he
s in the act of pulling the trigger, Ser-
nt Legge rushed forward, and whilst
empting to put aside the destructive
apon, received the fire upon his arm.
is impossible to give a minute detail
the desperate conflicts which followed,
the numerous instances of personal
ing manifested by the peace-officers
the military, thus brought into sudden
ntact with a band of assassins in their
cure den, and in utter darkness. Un-
tunately, this darkness favored the es-
pe of many of the wretches, and the
dful skirmish ended in the capture
only nine of them. They were ha-
tily hand-cuffed together, placed in
ckney-coaches and brought down to
police office in Bow-street, under a
ong military escort; and Mr. Birnie
ing arrived at the same moment, in-
tly took his seat upon the Bench, and
pared to enter into the examination of
prisoners.

mes Ings, a butcher,
mes Wilson, a taylor,
Richard Bradburn, a carpenter,
mes Gilchrist, a shoemaker,
harles Cooper, a boot-maker,
Richard Tidd, do.
ohn Monument, a sawe-maker,
ohn Shaw, a carpenter, and
William Davidson, a mahogany-maker.
Davidson is a man of colour.—At a
eting in Finsbury market-place, he
one of the principal speakers.
gs is a heavy ruffian, between fifty
sixty. His hands were covered
h blood. His small fiery eyes glared
d upon the spectators with an ex-
sion truly horrible.

n the premises were found muskets,
ses, broad swords, pistols, blun-
sses locks and cartouch boxes, ball
ldges, gunpowder, haversacks, and
ge bundle of singularly constructed
toes, 18 inches long, intended to
w on the top of a staff.

ter the examination of the prisoners
d, they were escorted to the House
rrection, Coldbath Fields.

ptain Fitz-Clarence was very much
ed, and his uniform almost torn to
s in his attempts to seize the conspi-

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

arriving at the spot the officers at-
ted quietly to gain admittance, but
opposed, it became necessary to
ce an entrance. Having got into the
, a volley was fired by the wretches
o had got into the lay loft; this
nestly returned by the officers, had
intest continued for some time with
greatest determination on both sides.
ly the officers gained the ascen-
; but not until that meritorious of-
Smithers, had lost his life. A num-
f others seriously injured. The nine
were taken were lodged in the house
rrection, Coldbath-Fields.

is indeed a tremendous annuncia-
but it is not more tremendous than
The diabolical principle which
en inculcated in revolutionary pam-
s and by incendiary writers, has
wretches wicked enough to act up-
both here and at Paris. Scarce-
we finished communicating the
s of the murder of his royal highness
the Duke de Berri——, in the
e of the horror universally felt at
timely fate, our attention has been
directed to another plot, equally hellish
in its purpose, but more ample in its
range, and embracing a greater number
of distinguished personages.—The inten-
tion, as we have already stated, was to
have taken away the lives of all his Ma-
jesty's Ministers, at a Cabinet dinner at
the Earl of Harrowby's, in Grosvenor-
square. The time fixed upon was last
night, and but for the timely discovery
of the plot, it is probable we should have
had this day to have recorded such a
scene of blood and murder, as is not to be
found in the annals of this country, or of
any other."

It appears that the plot has been known
for some time to His Majesty's Ministers,
and that Arthur Thistlewood was at the
head of the conspiracy. The Earl of
Harrowby's was selected as being nearer
the outlet from London than the residence
of any other of the Cabinet Ministers, and
of course rendering it more easy to es-
cape.

A London Gazette was immediately
issued, offering a reward of £1000 for
Thistlewood, who stands charged with
the crime of high treason, and also with
the wilful murder of Richard Smithers.

The horrible plan was, it is said, to
have been executed in the following man-
ner: Thistlewood was to have knocked
at Lord Harrowby's door, with a letter pur-
porting to be a despatch, or with a red
box, as is used in all the public offices,
desiring it to be delivered immediately to
the cabinet ministers at dinner, without
delay. The servants, it is supposed,
would immediately proceed with the dis-
patch, while Thistlewood, with another
of the conspirators entered the hall as if
to wait—they were immediately to open
the street door, others were to come in
with hand grenades which were to be
thrown into the house, and in the confu-
sion produced by them, all the rest of the
conspirators were to rush into the dining
room, where the ministers were at din-
ner, and the work of assassination was
to have instantly begun.

About the time the privy-council was
assembling at the office of the home se-
cretary of State, word was brought that
Thistlewood had been taken. At half
past 2, Lavender, Bishop, Ruthven and
Edwards, proceeded to No. 8, White st.
Moorfields. They found Thistlewood in
bed; Bishop darted forward, threw him-
self upon him, and thus secured him.
He appeared paralyzed with surprise.
He was instantly conveyed to Bow-st. reet,
from thence to Whitehall, in a hackney
coach. A great crowd followed, exclaiming—"*The villain hang him.*" It
was that a contrary disposition on the
part, would have been fruitless. He
was taken to Whitehall by the officers,
for the purpose of undergoing an exa-
mination.

Brunet, the second leader of the cons-
pirators, had also been taken, and was
sent before the Privy Council.

Port Praya, St. Jago, Cape de Verdes, Feb. 2. 1820.

The seat of government for Senegal is
about to be removed from St. Louis to
Daguana, forty leagues up the river,
where a capital is building. A steam
brig 28 guns has arrived at St. Louis from
L'Orient to protect the navigation of the
river against the Moors, who frequently
commit depredations on the river craft.
The numerous emigrations from France
to Senegal the past season, has induced
the government to found a city 20 leagues
above Duguana, to be called *Dialmacht*,
where a strong fort is nearly completed,
and many dwelling houses commenced—
the soil is reputed to be well adapted to
the culture of cotton.

The coast swarms with slave vessels
under foreign flags, and I am sorry to
add, many Americans are indirectly con-
cerned in that inhuman traffic. No late
tidings from the expedition into the inte-
rior of Africa.

FRANKFORT, K. Feb. 13.

The Louisville Courier, informs us,
that *eleven* flat boats have been lost at the
mouth of *Salt River* by the breaking up
of the ice—*six* at the Yellow Banks—*two*
at Henderson—and *three* at Shawnee-
town.

STORM.—On Monday evening last a
violent thunder storm passed over this
place. There was much lightning and
and many heavy peals of thunder which
apparently struck at no great distance.
The storm had scarcely abated when
we were alarmed by the cry of fire. It
proved to be in an unoccupied frame
house lately finished, a few rods above
the Steam Saw Mill in South Frankfort,
which was entirely consumed. It was
doubtless set on fire by the lightning.

The steam boat Columbus, on her
passage from New Orleans to Shipping-
port, ran against a snag which perforated
her bow, and the boat and cargo were
evidently saved by her having a snag
room, which filled with water. For the
improvement of the snag room, formed
by a water proof partition, across the
hold, and near the bow of the boat, the
public are indebted to the ingenious Mr.
Ruggles Whiting.—*Louisville Adv.*

Cheap and expeditious travelling.—We
are informed that Mr. Andrew Gags, a
young man belonging to Westford, Me.
on Monday last travelled from that town
to Danvers, (in an indirect route of 70
miles) in five hours, performing the
whole distance upon his skates! He
came 10 miles upon the Middlesex ca-
nal, the remainder of the distance by the
roads and fields; the snow being en-
crusted with ice.—*Salem paper.*

State of the weather.—For three days,
we have had a continued storm of hail, rain
and sleet. We have never known the
trees so heavily loaded with ice. Many
limbs have been broken by the weight,
and in some instances the whole tree
has been destroyed. The same storm it
appears has reached Philadelphia; and
yesterday morning, the ship *Augustus*,
which was undergoing repairs at one of
the ship-yards, was upset by the weight
of the ice on her rigging; and in going
over she broke her masts, and sunk to
the bottom.—*N. Y. E. P.*

HALIFAX, (N. S.) March 11.

The Provincial Agricultural Society took place in the house of assembly at 2 o'clock on Wednesday last, according to advertisement. The house was thronged to excess; and his Excellency the Governor in Chief took possession of the chair. He then rose and stated, that the purport of the present meeting was to lay before the society the scheme of premiums, which had received the approval of the directors, for next year.—That scheme would be commented upon by Mr. Young—the secretary; but it was in the power of the members to make what alterations they should deem necessary. On this the secretary, in compliance with his Lordship's wish addressed the numerous assembly to the following effect:

My Lord,

Before I proceed to submit the agricultural premiums for next year to the consideration of the society, it may be proper to retrace the various steps of our progress during the last; and mark, whether there be in them any symptoms, which indicate a change to the better.

There are three or four circumstances which, in this review, ought not to be overlooked; because they evince a perceptible advancement, and prove that the efforts of the Central Board have not been unavailing. The first of these, is, that *new* modes both of *culture* and *management* have been introduced into our system of farming. I allude here, my Lord, to the more enlightened ideas which prevail, regarding the necessity of a rotation of crops. Formerly it was customary to exhaust the soil by injudicious cropping, till it refused to repay the toil and labour; and then it was thrown out to the healing and restorative power of nature, till it recovered a little strength, and again was subjected to a similar deterioration. The manner by this means, which was occasionally mixed with the soil, was literally wasted; for it is an established axiom in agriculture, "that each species of grain and pulse feeds upon certain elementary principles in preference to others and on this account an interchange of crops is essentially necessary to bring forth the utmost possible production." The earth soon becomes tired of raising always the same kind of vegetables; and it seems a relief to its exhausted energies to change the plants which are to grow upon it. After the convertible system of tillage and pasturage was introduced into the European kingdoms, population made a sudden start forward; because their territories could then support a greater number both of people and of cattle.

As a proof, my Lord, of these improved ideas, summer-fallow is gaining ground in all parts of this province—in Pictou on the East, as well as in Annapolis on the West—in Cumberland on the North, as well as in Musquodoboit on the South—and what is still more decisive—in all the intermediate range of country. Lime too is universally in request. The whole province, as if by one simultaneous movement, is aroused in search of it—public kilns are erecting, and more of this fossil has been incorporated with our soil during the last year, than in all the former periods of our agricultural history. A better mode also of managing and preparing our manure is getting fast into repute. Our farmers are beginning to discover that the preparation of the dung-hill and the care of its composting constitute the true and solid basis of good husbandry; and accordingly, great exertions in this department of rural industry are making in every district.

The second great circumstance, which I shall bring before the notice of this meeting is, the extended cultivation of oats. This, my Lord, will constitute a new æra in the annals of our agriculture. This grain in a country like Nova Scotia, which is just entering on the career of improvement, will be found an excellent substitute for wheat, until more enlightened courses of management, and a more plentiful application of lime shall have paved the way for the general introduction of the more valuable farinaceous tribes. Our marshes and intervals are, at the present moment, well calculated for the production of bread to our whole population; but our habits have converted them into artificial meadows, on which the traces of the plough are seldom visible. On the uplands we rely for support; and one grand cause of the dependance of this country on foreign supplies in this perversion in our system of management. It is gratifying to me to bring before your Lordship's notice, the very extended cultivation of oats during the last season, and the still greater preparations that are making for the next. The number of mills which have been erected under the auspices of the Board, and have grown up like enchantment, are of themselves proof sufficient of our progress. Not less than twenty two now either in operation, or in a state of completion—whereas last year there were not more than two or three within the limits of Nova Scotia, and these remained in a great measure unemployed.

Were any further evidence, my Lord, awanting on this pleasing subject of gratulation, I should mention one, which, though seemingly of trivial import, I hold to be of a most decided character. Our farmers in all their private circles, and public meetings, are making agricultural subjects the topic of conversation. They are taking a deep interest in the events which are passing before them: their energies are aroused, their attention awakened. I perceive, my Lord, a remarkable degree of illumination in the public mind, from the tone and language of those letters, which are sent me in my official capacity, from all parts of the country. My correspondents can now talk with some portion of science about soil and its distinctive properties; about implements of husbandry and their fitness in preparing the ground—about manures and the process of putrefaction, and in fact, upon all those various subjects, which are connected with their profession. They are rising to the honour and dignity of agriculturists: the face of the country is changing under the plastic hand of their industry; and Ceres will soon beautify the carpet of nature on which they tread.

Our cattle shows of last year, although only two in number, have not been without effect. It was unfortunate, from a different direction given to the funds, that two places of the province were only benefited by these exhibitions; but there, my Lord, a wonderful spirit has been excited, and I doubt not, that at the approaching cattle shows, animals of very superior excellence will be brought forwards. It is by contrast and comparison, that the human mind in every art and science is stimulated to energy; and unless we can call in the aid of emulation to carry on our plans of improvement, the best concerted schemes will end in vain.

I have thus, my Lord, gone over the internal marks of our progress; and I must now dwell a little on those which are External. The constitution of our Central Board, the splendid provision made for it in the grant of last year, are becoming objects of public attraction. In the neighbouring province of New Brunswick an attempt is on foot to rear such an example. On the 12th of last month a meeting was called at Fredericton, and which consisted of several members of Council, and of the House of Assembly, as well as of all the distinguished and respectable characters of the city, for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps towards the formation of a Central Agricultural Society. The speaker of the house of assembly was in the chair; and at that time a committee was named to prepare a set of rules and regulations to be submitted afterwards to a general meeting then appointed on a future day. This is not all. Our agricultural energy is matter of triumphant and of unlimited applause throughout all the Canadas. At Quebec, at Montreal, at Kingston, at Niagara, and along all the lakes and shores of the St. Lawrence, Nova-Scotia is held up as a point, from which the rays of light are emanating to dispel the darkness which hung over agriculture as a science, and from which are expected instructions in it as an art.

Such, my Lord, are some of those symptoms which mark an evident progress; and I am well aware that to the zeal and industry of the Central Board the whole of this is to be attributed. The deep interest which your Excellency has taken in the affairs of the society, your patronage both in public and private; the attention which has been paid by the members of His Majesty's Council, and by the gentlemen who constitute the committee of directors; the fervour and enterprise, which have been diffused through all the counties and districts by the personal influence of the members of assembly; the pecuniary aid given by our own numerous and respectable subscribers, the citizens of Halifax, are among the causes, which have enabled us to achieve so much during the last year, and take a step forward in the attainment of that object for which we are associated. Let us then, My Lord, unite hand in hand, and lay aside all murmuring and jealousy; and the prospects, which are now advancing in our horizon, will usher a day of splendour & gladness.

Mr. Archibald next rose and stated, that it would be proper to lay before this meeting the application of the Legislative grant of £1,500 voted last year by the house of assembly. This would be the more necessary, because some alterations had taken place owing to the progress of events; and the Central Board had accommodated itself to these new circumstances. He then laid before the scheme of appropriation, which had received the sanction of the Directors, and which he would lay on the table for that of the society. It was true, that the whole sums were not yet expended, because the agricultural implements, which were to be given as prizes to the successful candidates were not yet gotten from the hands of the contractor, neither were the silver medals completed; yet it was necessary to fix a sum to meet those demands upon the Central Board. Neither were the live-stock all imported: for the Canadian horses only had arrived, but we expect in the spring a stallion from Britain, a bull, and some other animals. He read then the following account.

Agricultural prizes to be distributed among the different societies now established in Nova Scotia.	500 0 0
Importation of Live-stock . .	400 0 0
Cattle Shows at Horton and Truro	100 0 0
Oatmills	160 0 0
Incidental charges . . .	90 0 0
Salary of Secretary and Treasurer	250 0 0
Total	£1500 0 0

Judge Haliburton next addressed his Lordship, and said; that it was now necessary to call the attention of the meeting to the scheme of prizes which were to be held out next year for the encouragement of our agriculture. Great pains has been taken in the digesting and arranging of this scheme; and as he had been appointed chairman of the committee which prepared it, he wished to make a few remarks illustrative of its general principle. The two grand objects mainly in view, were the extension of *tillage* and the improvement of *live stock*: and for this purpose several emendations were introduced on the plan of last season. As he had formerly been the secretary of this society, he had taken a more than warm interest in its affairs; and was extremely anxious that the poorest farmer in the Province, as well as the richest, should be able to contend for the premiums to be held out. The committee had therefore fixed upon an acre and its produce, as the subject of competition among the members of each county and minor society; but in order to draw capital to the plough, the committee had agreed to offer general prizes to such as in the whole Province should raise the greatest quantity of *white* and *green crops*, as would afterwards be detailed at length by the secretary.

Their attention had also been strongly turned to the improvement of live stock, and they had concluded that the best way of encouragement was to establish a cattle show for each county, and that to have Your general exhibition-two in the Western and two in the Eastern divisions of the Province, at which should be assembled the animals of superior excellence that had gained the county prizes: and thus would be collected into one view the best of every kind.

He hoped that this plan would meet the approbation of the society; for as the Central Board had no partial interests to consult, but was solicitous to extend its patronage and aid to all without distinction, this plan was now submitted, that the members of His Majesty's Council, and those of the house of assembly, may have an opportunity of studying its principles, and correcting its details.

The Secretary addressed his Lordship, and stated that as the task of stating the premiums had been devolved on him he would beg leave to make one or two preliminary observations. The committee had kept in view two great objects; the encouragement of tillage in order to produce bread corn for the population and the improvement of live-stock. As it was uncertain what sum the Legislature might give in aid to the Central Board the premiums proposed were calculated on the scale of last year's grant, although at the same time it must be distinctly understood that those premiums would be either increased or diminished in amount in proportion as the sum voted this year would exceed or fall short of the last. The secretary then went into a very lengthened detail of all the items which were comprised in the scheme, but as a committee was afterwards appointed to examine its merits and report to the next general meeting which is to take place during the sitting of the present Legislature it is quite unnecessary to enlarge upon it.

Judge Haliburton then moved the two following Resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, that the account of the expenditure of £1500 granted the Central Board of Agriculture last year be approved of and confirmed.

2d. *Resolved*, That whatever sum may be granted this year by the Legislature shall be expended this year according to the plan just described by the secretary.

Upon which a discussion arose and a variety of remarks were made by Mr. Ritchie (of Annapolis) Judge Haliburton, Judge Stewart, Mr. Fairbanks, Mr. Robie and Mr. Lawson. The chief object of the discussion was the item of £250 to the secretary and treasurer introduced into the scheme of last years expenditure. We regret that our limits will not allow us to insert the very able speech of the Attorney General, which embraced much agricultural information

and the public are indebted largely to him from the establishment of the Central Board. He also took occasion to express his full conviction that the soil and climate of Nova Scotia were quite adequate to the support of our population and that the general introduction of oatmeal was itself a flattering and decisive proof of our progress.

Halifax, March 11.

With pleasure, we perceive, by an advertisement from the Deputy Commissary General's Office, inserted in this day's Recorder, that for the future supply of the troops in this command, tenders will be received for *fine Flour*, the produce of any of the British North American provinces.

An interesting pamphlet has been lately published by Walter Bromly, Esq. relative to the Indians of North America; and we recommend it to the perusal of every friend of humanity, as it contains information which must prove gratifying to such persons as feel interested in the welfare of that injured and unfortunate class of our fellow creatures.

March 14, 1820.

In the House of Assembly, on Thursday last the sum of £500 was voted unanimously, towards the erection of a new Acadian School House.—An Honorable Member from King's County was the mover. We have much pleasure in stating, that in addition to the above liberal vote, upwards of £700 have been subscribed by the inhabitants of the Town.

We also feel much pleasure in stating that the sum of £50 has also been granted to the *Poor Man's Friend Society*, in aid of the very benevolent objects of that Institution, and that His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, has very handsomely given to that Society, 100 great coats, 40 pair of blankets, 100 pair of stockings, 12 bedsteads, and 30 bill-hooks for cutting wood.—*Hal. Journal.*

YORK, APRIL 20, 1820.

The Provincial Legislature has been further prorogued by proclamation to the 24th May instant.

R. L. Cochcroft of Talbot Settlement, Gentleman, licensed at the recommendation of the Medical Board to practice Physic, Surgery and Midwifery.

The following Gentlemen have been licensed as D^y Surveyors.

Roswell Mount, of Delaware.
Samuel Smith, of Oxford.
William M'Donald, of Cornwall, and
John Devine, of York, Gnt.

$50 REWARD.

STOLEN, on Friday night the 14th inst. out of the Stable of the Subscriber on Yonge Street, opposite Newmarket,

TWO MARES,

One of them a large grey Mare about 16 hands high, with small speckles, especially about her neck, with her forelock cut off quite close; about nine years old.

The other, a chesnut sorrel Mare, 13 hands and a half high, five years old, with grey mane and tail, and four white feet, a small blaze down her forehead.

Fifty Dollars will be given for the recovery of the Mare, and information of the thief or thieves.

JOEL LLOYD.
DAVID WALTON.

April 17th, 1820. 1w16.

AT the General Meeting of the Law Society of Upper Canada, held on the first Tuesday in Easter Term, in the 60 George 4th, DANIEL WASHBURN, Esquire, a Barrister of this Province, who by a resolution of the Society, declared to be disbarred, and to be thereafter disqualified from practising at the Bar of any of His Majesty's Courts of this Province.

B. J. BOULTON,
Treasurer.

York, 19th April, 1820. tf. 16

CONTRACT.

ANY person wishing to contract to square and plane from 800 to 1000 Cedar Posts, required for the Public Walk in front of this town, and to complete the inclosure by a double rail mortised into the posts, may give in proposals for the same to W. ALLAN, Esq. on or before the second day of May next. The work to be done before the 1st of August next.—The materials will be provided, and labourers found for setting the posts, under the direction of the Contractor.

York, 19th April, 1820. tf.-16.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

FOUR Improved FARMS on Yonge Street, composed of Lots N° 19 and 20 on the West side, and 15 and 20 on the East side of the Street, in the Township of York and Vaughan. These Lands are so well known, that they require no further encomiums than the virtues they possess. For title of which, please apply to the Subscriber at Waterloo in York, the Proprietor of the said Lands.

P. S. The noted stand known by the name of the WATERLOO HOUSE, which the Subscriber at present possesses, is also offered to be let on easy terms. Also an excellent Saw Mill, on the 3d Concession of the Township of York, East of Yonge Street, only 10 miles from Town, on the West branch of the River Don.

STILWELL WILSON.

York, 19th April, 1820. tf. 16.

(Canal Report continued.)

It was found that aqueducts, road bridges, farm bridges, and a few other unavoidable causes of contracting the width of the canal were of such frequent occurrence along the line as to make it very desirable, for the sake of presenting no unnecessary obstruction to motion through the water, to preserve the ordinary width in all places where it was practicable.

The plan of several of the more artificial works has been altered, always it is believed for the better, but so as to render them more expensive. Of this class are the following, to wit. The aqueduct over Oneida creek.

This was originally calculated to be made of wood: it is constructed of solid masonry. The aqueduct over the Onondaga creek has been greatly enlarged. It is built entirely of stone.

The aqueduct over Nine-mile creek was originally intended to consist of stone abutments and piers with a wooden trunk. It is constructed exclusively of stone, and has been much enlarged by raising the level of the canal at that place eleven feet.

At the Skeneatles outlet the original estimate embraced a dam, which has since been superseded by the aqueduct of solid stone work, which is also raised eleven feet above the original level. The aqueduct across the Owasco creek has been much enlarged, and a wooden trunk had been displaced for stone arches.

II. Waste-weirs have been constructed in various places, where it was believed no sufficient provision could otherwise be had to discharge the surplus waters with which the canal would be filled by the spring floods; and the aggregate extent of these is about two thousand feet.

III. The most prolific source of unforeseen expense has been found in excavation; and this we find in many pieces, and in all the varieties of hard-pan, quick-sand, breccia, marl, gypsum and limestone.

When the canal line was located by the engineer, he dug or bored into the earth in several places on every mile, to the bottom of the canal, for the purpose of ascertaining the quality of the excavation. Upon information thus gained he represented the character of the earth to be dug through, in his sectional maps. And when the commissioners entered into contracts, such maps, with the representations contained in them, were the basis of the prices stipulated to be paid by them. But they always gave verbal assurances to the contractors, that if in the progress of the work it should turn out, that the excavation was manifestly worse than it was represented to be, then they would pay for extra diminishing arising from that cause, such sum, as the engineer should deem reasonable, over and above the stipulated prices. Under such engagements large sums have been paid.

1st. For hard-pan. On many sections of the canal the earth had become harder, almost in excavation below the surface, and often harder than the earth bored or dug through by the engineer. Such earth has been of several descriptions: in some places, a hard tenacious clay, loosely filled with numerous stones in others, and more frequently, a compact mixture of sand with loam, very hard, and filled with blue gravel. Much of these kinds of earth be been found in such condition, that the most industrious men were unable to excavate more than three yards in twelve hours.

2d. For quick sand. This is a most unmanageable substance, and generally dangerous wherever it occurs. It has subjected us to extraordinary expense in several sections, not merely by the necessity which it always induces, of percussion the excavation two or three times over, but also by compelling us, in a number of places, to make defences against it after bank and plank.

3d. For breccia. Patches of this have been frequently found, but they have not been large except in a few places. The excavation of it is generally more difficult than almost any other of seamy formation, and subjected from fifty cents to two dollars per cubic yard. The largest masses of it have been encountered in places continually wet, by springs and small streams.

4th. For marl. In Madison, Onondaga and Cayuga counties many miles of the canal are carried through beds of marl, which, when in its first or recent state is hard, and in appearance much of a slaty structure, but which after it is taken up and removed into the banks, by exposure to the air, crumbles at first into small pieces, and finally into fine earth; so that no one would imagine, after it has been a short time excavated, that it ever offered any obstruction to the contractor; and yet the excavation of it has cost from thirty to seventy five cents per cubic yard.

5th. For gypsum. Some extra expense has been incurred by the excavation of gypsum, on sections 27, 28, 29, and 68.

6th. For limestone. This has been found in great abundance, on sections 5, 22, 23, 24, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 37, and 40; and the expense of removing it has been from thirty seven and a half cents to one dollar per cubic yard.

As another cause of the excess of expenditure over estimate, on the middle section, may be mentioned.

IV. The want of sleighing last winter. We had calculated upon great advantage for the delivery of several kinds of materials, particularly timber, plank, lime, sand and stone, by sleighing. The roads leading to most places where these articles were wanted, are usually bad in the summer season.

(To be continued.)

Government Contract.

TENDERS for the Supply of Three hundred and fifty Cords of Fire Wood of the following descriptions, viz. Maple, Black and Yellow Birch, and Beech, to be delivered at the Naval Establishment Penetenguishine, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock at noon, on Monday 24th April 1820. Fifty Cords to be delivered previous to the 30th June next, and the remaining three hundred, by the 31st December following.

Sealed Proposals will also be received on the same day, from any person willing to furnish the Teams, with Carts and Carriages, required at the said Establishment, between the 1st day 1820, and the 30th April 1821, according to the following form.

One Span of Horses & one Driver	per day.
One Yoke of Oxen & one driver,	per day.
Two Spans of Horses & one driver,	per day.
Two Yoke of Oxen & one driver,	per day.
Three Yoke of Oxen & two drivers	per day.

GEORGE CHILLS,
Clerk to Nl. Store Kr,
in charge.
Naval Store Keeper's Office,
Penetenguishine, 6th April 1820.

WANTED, a Woman-servant, of good character, and who can be well recommended; she must understand cooking, washing, and the management of a dairy.

Also, a man acquainted with Gardening and Farming.

Liberal wages will be given.

Apply to W ROBINSON.
York, 12th April 1820. 15tf.

To the free and indepe dent Electors of the Counties of York and Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

I BEG leave to inform you that at the solicitation of many friends I offered myself as a Candidate for your suffrages, and sent a copy of an Address to be printed: which copy was so entirely and unwarrantably altered by the persons who had charge of it, that I am compelled to disclaim it altogether.

The said printed Address was dated Hawks's Mills, Township of Whitchurch 1820.

B. HAWK.

York 8 April 1820.

TO BE LET,

And Possession given the 1st of May next.

A large and commodious House, opposite the Register office, on the South side of Duke Street, now occupied by Mr. Simon Washburn and Mr. Hands, well calculated for a Boarding House: there is an excellent stone Cellar, with stables and other out houses on the premises, an Orchard adjoining,—also, on the opposite side of the street, an excellent Garden of the choicest fruit trees, containing one acre of ground, with some of the finest asparagus beds in the Province, the produce of which, so nigh the Market, will well good attendance, pay the rent of the whole premises. They are however, to be let together, or separate, as best suits the lessee. —Any quarter casks of Currant wine, can be made yearly with very little expence.—For particulars enquire of

S. JARVIS.
Register H. D.

York, 10th April 1820.

LAND FOR SALE.

LOTS No 6 and 7 in concession 12, or front concession of Scarborough, bounded on the South by the Lake Ontario, and six miles in the rear of the said Township, containing 400 acres, on which are between 60 and 70 acres cleared, a small orchard, dwelling house, barn, stable, &c.

Also, near half of the lease of a Clergy reserve adjoining, of which about eight acres are cleared.

A part or the whole of the stock may be purchased at the same time if desired, at a reasonable rate. Enquire at the Gazette Office, or of the subscriber

J. RICHARDSON.

Scarborough, 10th March 1820.

A Gentleman possessed of the best system of Short Hand is willing to undertake the instruction of a few pupils on moderate terms.—Apply to R. Turquand.

York, 21st March, 12 tf

A few bushels of Cranberries for sale at Thomas Mosley's Auction Room.

York, 27th March 1820.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars enquire at this Office.

York 1st Feb. 1819- tf—5.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of RICHARD SMITH, late of York, Inn-keeper, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber; and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are desired to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Administrator.

York, 20th March, 1820. 3m12.

THREE Thousand Acres of valuable Land for sale, in the District of London viz.

Townships	*Lots*	*Concession*	*Acres*
Oxford	No. 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, & 15	2d	1000
	9, 11, 13, 14, & 16	3d	915
	8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, & 14	4th	885
Walpole,	No. 6, - - - -	15th	200
			3000

By the Surveyor's field notes, the above mentioned lands are stated to be of the first quality.—The 2800 acres in Oxford, are for more than two miles situate along the North Bank of the River Thames. Mr. George Nichol will survey land in Oxford, to any one who may wish to become a purchaser.—Application for further particulars to be made to the subscriber.

JOHN McGILL.

York, 21th March, 1820. 13—6.

THE press and types from which the Phœnix issued, having come into the possession of J. Carey, the person who gave the debates of the House of Assembly during the last Session, it is his intention to establish a Newspaper in the Town of York, to be entitled "THE OBSERVER."

The avidity with which the public has received the Journals already established in this Province, has encouraged him to offer to its attention "The Observer," which shall be free for political discussion, and it is the Editor's determination not to admit into his columns any thing that may be offensive to private character. In short, he flatters himself, that the Observer will be conducted upon such liberal principles, as will secure to him the patronage of the public.

The proprietor trusts that the subscribers will favor him with a half year's subscription in advance.

Subscriptions, received by Mr. Oates, York.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Counties of YORK & SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been honored with your confidence, and called by your suffrages to the very honorable duty of Representing you in the present Parliament, I must expect that my prospect of attaining to the same distinguished station in the next, will depend altogether on the sense you entertain of the manner in which I have performed the trust you reposed in me.

Placed more immediately under the eye of my Constituents, it is altogether in your power, as it is entirely your province, to estimate the part I have taken.

It is far from me to presume, that with every wish to promote your best interests, I may not in many cases, have erred; but I may at least be permitted to say, what I can declare with sincerity, that am conscious of nothing which I wish to retract.

Among the objects which have occupied the attention of the present Parliament, they have wisely provided for the more equal Representation of the People; and, in consequence of the provision they have made, you will have the privilege of electing an additional Member to guard your interests, and consult for the welfare of the Province.

Several of my friends, I observe, animated with a very praise-worthy ambition, are eagerly presented themselves to your choice; any actual occupation of the present Parliament, put it out of my power to address myself so immediately to you on the subject of the next; but I thought I might securely trust to the steadiness and sincerity of that attachment, which I was happy to witness on a former occasion, and which I will not believe so fickle that it could be shaken by an idle and absurd reports which may happen to have found their way to you.

I cannot but consider as highly honorable a situation, to which the good opinion of my fellow-subjects is the only passport; and I shall be happy to receive a proof of your continued confidence, by being chosen as one of your Representatives when ensuing Parliament.

I will make no boast to you of my independence—you know the nature of my employment and resources, and that my welfare must depend on yours; at the same time, I trust you think me much above any unworthy attempt to court popularity, by claiming credit for greater purity of intention or honesty of conduct, because I do not happen to be honored with any place of trust or confidence under a Government whose only object is and must be to promote the happiness and prosperity of the People.

I am, Gentlemen,
your most
faithful Servant,
PETER ROBINSON.

Newmarket, 9th March, 1820.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Counties of York and Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

THE General Election of Representatives of the People in the House of Assembly in this Province being near at hand, I take an early opportunity of announcing to you my intention of becoming a Candidate for your suffrages, there being a Bill before Parliament which will encrease your Representation.

I hope my character both public and private, is such as to entitle me to a participation in your confidence; & though I hold a highly honorable and responsible situation under His Majesty's Government, I trust the same integrity and Exertion I have always manifested when serving my King, will continue to animate and guide my conduct when defending, maintaining, and supporting the Rights and Privileges of my Fellow Subjects, my family, and myself, which must be and are the same.

Should you do me the Honor to elect me one of your Representatives, to serve you in Parliament, I shall, to the utmost of my power, endeavour to deserve a continuation of your favor, should I live to be a Candidate at a future Election.

I have the Honor to be,
with unfeigned sincerity,
your most faithful and
obedient Servant,
HENRY J. BOULTON

York, March 3d. 8120.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Counties of York and Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

I acknowledge great pride in having been twice solicited by many of you to offer myself to your choice for the important and honorable service of Representative for these Counties in the House of Assembly. Having declined the first, I cannot withdraw myself from this second invitation, which can alone be founded on the expectation of rigid integrity towards the Constitution of the Country; I therefore now solicit this choice, humbly presuming that my supporters are well founded, and that yours will not be disappointed.

Though twenty years residence here has not acutely honored me with a personal acquaintance with most of you, I cannot dare to think that this supersedes all necessity of declaring to you my sentiments generally on Legislation in this Province. I therefore profess to you an affectionate regard for British liberty and British Constitution; and that your Representative, whoever he may be, should, in the discharge of his duties, never forget that these two objects of his care are, the one to the other, the best and only Bulwark, and that to preserve the latter ever pure, the first must be preserved unwounded. I know, Gentlemen, that your good sense convinces you that it is not the duty of your Representative to oppose, through a spirit of faction, the fair, beneficial, and legitimate objects of the Administration; but you also know that the purest Administration requires a vigilant activity on the part of all its constitutional checks.

I will, Gentlemen, perhaps be said to you, that I hold an appointment under the Crown; true, an honorable one.—I feel thankful to the Administration that gave it, and the Government that has continued it to me; but your choice will necessarily remove the objection, (if it be any in your estimation,) as the Office must, in the event of my Election, be surrendered.

I will at present only add, that whatever be the event, the prosperity of the Province at large, and of these Counties in particular, will, during my life, always be an object of earnest anxiety to me.

I have the Honor to be,
Gentlemen,
your very obedient Servant,
WM. WARREN BALDWIN.

York, March 2d 1820.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exec'rs to
JAMES HAMILTON. } Trust.

Ancaster, 23d Oct. 1819. 43—tf.

PERSONS indebted to the above Estate, are reminded that indulgence must have its limit, and therefore, it will be desirable in order to avoid unnecessary trouble and expence that they should come immediately forward and make arrangement for the settlement of their respective accounts.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the current prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

	Acres.
LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York, and No. 6, South side Hospital-street, Town of York, Home Dis.	201
Do. No. 22, 38, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore District, - - - - - - - - -	2000
Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con. Aldborough, Middlesex, Loudon District, - - - -	1000
Do. No. 3, in the 3d Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con. triangular Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot Gin, Con. C, Mercis, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District, - - - - -	800
Do. No. 23, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District, - - - - -	400
Total,	4401

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, Son, Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

A. C. MONTGOMERIE.

York, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

PRICE OF PROVEIONS, &c.

In the York Market during the last week

ARTICLES.	PER.	DOLLARS AT 5s. FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.
Beef,	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	6
Mutton,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Veal,	——	0	0	3	0	0	7
Pork,	——	0	0	6	0	0	7
Fowls,	pair	0	2	0	0	2	3
Turkeys,	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
Geese,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Cheese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	9
Butter,	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs,	doz.	0	0	10	0	1	0
Wheat,	bush	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Oatmeal,	——	0	2	6	0	3	9
Oats,	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Turnips,	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	3
Flour,	cwt.	0	11	3	0	18	9
Do.	bar.	1	2	6	1	5	0
Tallow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lard,	——	0	0	10	0	1	0
Hay,	ton.	0	0	0	5	0	0
Wood,	cord	0	12	6	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE

Four Dollars per annum, when sent by Post. Four Dollars and a Half. The Subscriptions to be paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers receiving their Papers by Post, to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their subscription: Country Subscribers who send to the office for their Papers, who discontinue their subscription, are requested to send notice to that effect, and pay up all arrears, otherwise they will still be considered as Subscribers and charged accordingly.—The Editor is of opinion that the practice of withholding several Subscribers neglecting, frequently for many months, to send for their Papers, which accumulate to an inconvenient degree, and become, if not paid for, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette:

	first ins.	each subs't
6 lines and under,	2s 6d	7 1-2d
14 lines and under,	5s	1s 3d

Above 14 lines, four pence per line the first insertion, and one penny per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden and charged accordingly. Those directed to be put in larger type than ordinary they will be charged according to the number of lines the usual sized letter would occupy in the same space.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
Jay Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaday, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
P. Robinson, Esq.	*Newmarket.*
L. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
W. H. Coulson Esq.	*Dundas.*
D. Springer, Esq.	*Delaware.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
J. Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburgh.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

VOL IV



UPPER-CANA
By His Honor SAMUEL
quire, Administrator of
of Upper Canada,

PROCLAMAT

WHEREAS, it has
mighty God to ca
our late Sovereign Lord K
Third, of blessed memory,
cease the Imperial Crown
Kingdom of Great Britain
is solely and rightfully co
and Mighty Prince Geo
Wales—I do therefore by
make known the same, a
publish and proclaim, tha
Mighty Prince George Pri
is now by the death of the
of happy memory, be
ful and rightful Liege Lo
Fourth, by the Grace of
Great Britain and Ireland
the Faith, to whom I owe
command all persons to
all faith and constant obed
hearty and humble effectio
God, by whom Kings
reign, to bless the Royal
the Fourth with long and
reign over us.

Given under my hand and
at York, in the Province
ada, this third day
the year of our Lord
eight hundred and two
present Majesty's Reig

SAMUEL

By His Honor's Comma
D. CA
Se



PROCLAMA
UPPER-CANA
GEORGE the FOU
Grace of GOD of
Kingdom of Great
Ireland, King, De
Faith:

To all to whom these pre

SAMUEL SMITH,
Administrator.

WHEREAS, it has pl
ty God to call to H
late Majesty King Geo
of blessed memory, by
the Imperial Crown
Kingdom of Great Brita
is solely and rightfully co
and said title of Georg
by the Grace of God
Kingdom of Great Brita
King, Defender of the F
therefore by these presen
and proclaim the same,
and COMMAND all per
Province of Upper Cana
ledge all faith and consta
as according to their allegi
we do hereby further co
dain, that all Magistrat
civil and military, wi
vince, shall in our nam
exercise the duties of t
offices, until our Royal p
be further made known.
IN TESTIMONY whereof,
these our letters to
and the Great Seal of
vince to be hereunto a
Witness, Our trusty and well belo
SMITH, Esquire, A
the Government of our
at York, this third day
year of our Lord, one
hundred and twenty,
year of our reign.

By His Honor's Comma
D. CAMERON, S
Executive Cou
York, 13th

NOTICE is hereby g
SCOUTE, or his R
have good any person

Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL. IV. YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1820. No. 17.

UPPER-CANADA.
SAMUEL SMITH, Administrator.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the sixteenth day of April instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, on the seventh day of March last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the sixteenth day of April instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Wednesday the twenty-fourth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereto do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of the Government of our said Province, at York, this fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the sixtieth year of our reign.

S. S.

By His Honor's Command.
D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

Executive Council Office, York, 15th Nov. 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN SCOUTE, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to the west half of lot number six, in the sixth concession of the Township of Ernest Town, within six months from this date, otherwise the same will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL,
Ex. Com.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commences in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Executive Council Office, York, 24 Feb. 1820.

IT is this day Ordered by His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, that the Representatives of John Thomas, original Locatee of Lot number twenty four, in the second Concession of Richmond, as reckoned on the Western Boundary Line, Midland District, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be Rescinded.

JOHN SMALL,
Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office, York, 24th Feb. 1820.

IT is this day Ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the Representatives of James Roach, Original Locatee of the west half of Lot number eleven on the south side of the River aux Raisin in the Township of Charlottenburgh, Eastern District, do shew cause within six months, why the Location should not be Rescinded, no application for Settlement thereon having been made by the said Roach.

JOHN SMALL
Ex. Com.
6:10.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is pleased to direct, that a Location of One Hundred Acres of Land on the North side of the road through the Mohawk Tract, in the Bay of Quinte, and on the North side of the Road through the Long Woods on the Thames, may be made to any person having an Order in Council for Land, who will perform the ordinary Settlement Duty, & make and maintain the whole Road in front of his respective Lot.

Militia Grantees in such case will be exempt from all Fees, and others will pay only the Patent Fee of Three Pounds Five Shillings and two Pence, Province Currency.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Government House, 6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. E. C.

(CIRCULAR.)
York, 6th April, 1820.

SIR,

It having pleased His Majesty's Government to appoint a Corporation for superintending managing and conducting the CLERGY RESERVES within the Province of Upper Canada, under the instrument or Commission bearing date the [illegible] day of April, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, I am directed by the said corporation to inform you that all Returns respecting the Clergy Reserves, that have been hitherto made to the Receiver General, are hereafter ad[illegible] to me, or [illegible] before the Board at the usual periods.

The Board having also taken under their consideration the large arrearages due upon the Clergy Reserves, direct the Sheriff to inform the Lessees that steps will be taken to compel payment, if the sums due be not discharged within six months after this date, and likewise to give notice that all those Clergy Reserves which have been applied for, but for which no Leases have issued will be considered vacant unless the first applicants take out their Leases without delay.

I have the Honor to be
Sir,
Your most ob't.
Humble servant
S. HEWARD.
Secretary.

To Esq.
Sheriff of the District. 4w15.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the Co-partnership between ERASMUS FOWKE and CORNELIUS WEBSTER, under the firm of Fowke, Webster & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to the said Cornelius Webster; and all persons having any demands against the said Erasmus Fowke or against the said firm of Fowke, Webster & Co. are also requested to produce the same to the said C. Webster for payment.

ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER.
Port Hope, 28th Jan. 1820. tf—6.

AT a Meeting of the Upper Canada Agricultural Society, held this day, the following Premiums to be given at the next Cattle Show, were proposed and adopted, viz:

		Guineas.
Stud Horse.	Best	Five.
	Second	Three.
	Third	Two.
Bull.	Best	Four.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Cow.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Boar.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Ram.	Best	Three
	Second.	Two.
	Third	One.

The Shew to take place and the Prizes awarded and distributed on Wednesday the 17th day of May 1820, at the Market House in the Town of York.

No person to be allowed to produce any animal for a Premium, unless he shall, before ten o'clock of the day of the exhibition, give to the Secretary of the Society a notification of his intention, and pay at the same time five shillings for the use of the Society.

(By Order) R. C. HORNE.
York, 13th Dec. 1819. *Sec'y.*

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Thomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allan, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thain, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 31, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and over Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAMPL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, York, 1st July, 1819.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land
Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 } Whitchurch.
4th Concession.

Government Contract.

TENDERS for the Supply of Three hundred and fifty Cords of Fire Wood of the following descriptions, viz. Maple, Black and Yellow Birch, and Beech, to be delivered at the Naval Establishment Penetenguishine, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock at noon, on Monday 24th April 1820. Fifty Cords to be delivered previous to the 30th June next, and the remaining three hundred, by the 31st December following.

Sealed Proposals will also be received on the same day, from any person willing to furnish the Teams, with Carts and Carriages, required at the said Establishment, between the 1st of May 1820, and the 30th April 1821, according to the following form.

One Span of Horses & one Driver	per day.
One Yoke of Oxen & one driver,	per day.
Two Span of Horses & one driver,	per day.
Two Yoke of Oxen & one driver,	per day.
Three Yoke of Oxen & two drivers	per day.

GEORGE CHILES,
Clerk to N'l. Store k'r, in charge.
Naval Store Keeper's Office, Penetenguishine, 6th April 1820.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York 1st Feb. 1819. tf—5.

WANTED, a Woman-servant, of good character, and who can be well recommended; she must understand cooking, washing, and the management of a dairy.

Also, a man acquainted with Gardening and Farming.

Liberal wages will be given.

Apply to W. ROBINSON.
York, 12th April 1820. 12tf.

To the free and independent Electors of the Counties of York and Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM about to inform you that at the solicitation of many friends I offered myself as a Candidate for your suffrages, and sent a copy of an Address to be printed: which copy was so entirely and unwarrantably altered by the persons who had charge of it, that I am compelled to disclaim it altogether.

The said printed Address was dated Hawke's Mills, Township of Whitchurch 1820.

B. HAWK.

York 8 April 1820.

TO BE LET,

And Possession given the 1st of May next.

A large and commodious House, opposite the Register office, on the south side of Duke Street, now occupied by Mr. Simon Washburn and Mr. Hands, well calculated for a Boarding House; there is an excellent stone Cellar, with stables and other out houses on the premises, an Orchard adjoining.—also, on the opposite side of the street, an excellent Garden of the choicest fruit trees, containing one acre of ground, with some of the finest Asparagus beds in the Province, the produce of which, so nigh the Market, will with good attendance, pay the rent of the whole premises. They are however, to be let together, or separate, as best suits the lessee. Several quarter casks of Currant wine, can be made yearly with very little expence.—For particulars enquire of

S. JARVIS.
Register H. D.

York, 10th April 1820.

LAND FOR SALE.

LOTS No 6 and 7 in concession D. or front concession of Scarborough, bounded on the South by the Lake Ontario, and within thirteen miles of the Town of York, containing 400 acres, on which are between 60 and 70 acres cleared, a small orchard, dwelling house, barn, stable, &c.

Also nearly half of the lease of a Clergy Reserve adjoining, of which about eight acres are cleared.

A part or the whole of the stock may be purchased at the same time if desired, at a reasonable rate. Enquire at the Gazette Office, or of the subscriber.

J. RICHARDSON.
Scarborough, 10th March 1820.

A Gentleman possessed of the best system of Short Hand is willing to undertake the instruction of a few pupils on moderate terms.—Apply to B. Turquand.

York, 21st March, 12 tf

THREE Thousand Acres of valuable Land for sale, in the District of London viz.

Township	Lots	Concession	Acres
Oxford	No. 8,10,11,12,13,15	2d	900
	8,11,12,13,14,15,16	3d	700
	8,9,10,11,12,13,14	4th	700
Whole No. 6,		10th	200
			3000

By the Surveyor's field notes, the above mentioned lands are stated to be of the first quality.—The 2800 acres in Oxford, are for more than two miles situated along the North Bank of the River Thames. Mr. George Nichol will shew the land in Oxford, to any one who may wish to become a purchaser.—Application for further particulars to be made to the subscriber.

JOHN M'GILL.
York, 24th March, 1820. 13—6.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of RICHARD SMITH, late of York, Inn-keeper, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber; and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are desired to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Administrator.
York, 20th March, 1820. 3m12.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Feb. 29.

Speech of his Majesty's Commissioners in proroguing Parliament.

"My Lords and Gentlemen:

"We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that it is a great disappointment to his Majesty, that on this first and solemn occasion he is prevented by indisposition from meeting you in person.

"It would have been a consolation to his Majesty, to give utterance in this place to those feelings with which his Majesty and the nation alike deplore the loss of a Sovereign, the common father of all his people.

"The King commands us to inform you, that in determining to call without delay the new Parliament, his Majesty has been influenced by the consideration of what is most expedient for public business, as well as most conducive to general convenience.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*

"We are directed by his Majesty to thank you for the provision which you have made for the several branches of the public service, from the commencement of the present year and during the interval which must elapse before a new Parliament can be assembled.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded to inform you, that in taking leave of the present Parliament, his Majesty cannot refrain from conveying to you his warmest assurances of the sense which his Majesty entertains of the important services which you have rendered the country.

"Deeply as his Majesty lamented that designs and practices, such as those which you have been recently called upon to repress, should have existed in this free and happy country, he cannot sufficiently commend the prudence and firmness with which you directed your attention to the means of counteracting the nature of those principles by which the peace and happiness of the nation were so seriously menaced, or of the excesses to which they were likely to lead; the flagrant and sanguinary conspiracy which has lately been detected must open the eyes of the most incredulous, and must vindicate to the whole world the justice and expediency of those measures to which you judged it necessary to resort in defence of the Laws and Constitution of the Realm."

LONDON, March 1.

From the rise of the French Funds, it would seem that all apprehensions are removed of a suite of events following the assassination of the Duke of Berri, imagined to be planned by a conspiracy. Another circumstance, and a material one too in accounting for the amendment of the French Stocks, is, that the censure of the press meets with opposition where it was not at first expected.

The *Englishman*, of the 27th February, gives the following summary of the most important transactions the compliment.

The French Papers of Tuesday and Wednesday arrived yesterday. Count Simeon has been appointed Minister of the Interior, in the room of the Duke Decazes; Baron Mounier, Director General of the Departments Administration of Police, and Count Portalis, Under Secretary of State to the Minister of Justice. On Tuesday the remains of the Duke de Berri were removed from the Louvre to St Denis. The procession reached St Denis at half past two. The coffin was met at the door of the cathedral by the clergy. Marshals de Victumesnil and Moncey, and Generals de Bethizy and Dupont, were the pall bearers. The body was placed on a stage in the middle of the church during the celebration of Mass, and after wards removed to the Chapelle Ardente. More than 100,000 of the inhabitants of Paris attended the procession. All the shops in that city were closed, and a great number of houses were hung with black. Since the assassination of the Royal Highness 51 persons have been arrested in Paris, in consequence of information against them. The Duke Decazes, on Monday last tendered the Hotel of the Ministers, to the great joy of the Ultra-Royalists. The time of his departure for London is not as yet determined. On Tuesday he had a long interview with the King. The author and publisher of an incendiary proclamation against the Royal Family was arrested in Paris on Tuesday. The Legislative Chambers are engaged in examining in the bureaux the laws relating to the liberties, the previous censorship of the press, and arbitrary imprisonment. The *Moniteur*, is filled with addresses to the King, from different public bodies, from departments, from the members of the Royal Courts, from various military divisions, &c. concluding with an opinion on the assassination of the Duke de Berri. Three papers contain a rumour, that the Duke of Wellington was expected at Paris. One of these, indeed, says that his Grace had arrived. The English residents in Paris are described as having in numerous instances, demanded their passports to return to England, or at least to remove out of France. The embarkation from Cadiz is to the 6th inst. On the 4th, it is said, the Royalist gunboats compelled the revolters to abandon some works which they were erecting at Santebanez, and other points. General Jose O'Donnel was preparing to attack the Constitutional troops at Algesiras.

The weather has, during the present winter, been unusually severe in Italy snow, as already stated, fell at Rome; at Florence it was two feet deep; the Arno was partly frozen; at Parma, the market was without provisions for several days, the peasants being unable to travel there; and Venice was completely blockaded by ice. In Spain, also, an extraordinary degree of cold has been experienced; the Bidassoa was entirely frozen at Irun; the Ebro was covered with ice at Saragossa; and at Medina del Campo, in the kingdom of Leon, the wine froze in the cellars. Much snow fell in Estramadura, where none had been seen for 16 years; and in Murcia, where none had ever been seen by the oldest inhabitants, the snow was two feet deep. At Valencia, it snowed for 20 hours.

PARIS, Feb 12.

We have received further details of the extraordinary cold which prevailed at Marseilles and the neighbourhood. The thermometer fell at Manosque to 16 degrees below Zero. Oaks burst in the forests, enormous walnut-trees were frozen in their roots. It may easily be conceived how much the olive-trees suffered. Hunters and shepherds were found frozen to death; a negro of Marseilles lost this limbs by the frost. But what is remarkable is, that, at Sisteron and its adcinct, the most intense cold was not more than 7 degrees. It is supposed that a current of frigorific air, proceeding from the deities of the Appennines, has occasioned those disasters, wherever it was felt, whilst the cantons that did not lie in its course suffered nothing.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 19.

Yesterday, being the Epiphany (old style,) the grand parade could not take place on account of the intense cold, Reaumur's thermometer was at 24. This extraordinary temperature did not hinder the Emperor and the Grand Duke Nicholas, accompanied by their suit, from being present, bare headed, and dressed mostly in uniform, at the benediction of the standards on the Neva. They remained thus in the open air till the ceremony was concluded. On New Year's Day, there was a public masquerade at Court, for which 21,000 tickets were distributed, of which 20,000 were received at the doors. The supper, at which their Imperial Majesties and the Grand Dukes were present, was served in the theatre of the Hermitage, which was decorated and illuminated in the most magnificent manner. Among the gold and silver ornaments, both ancient and modern, there were some silver vases weighing 680 pounds. Separate tables were placed for the Imperial Family and the Diplomatic Body. Their Majesties remained till one in the morning, and the assembly broke up at 2 o'clock.

For some time past troops of wolves (probably impelled by hunger) show themselves in the lines frequented by this city; one of these animals some evenings ago attacked a shop where provisions were sold, situate in the Truckhoff street, and was taken. The peasants of the Government of Novogorod relate that troops of wolves traverse the villages of that country in the day time, and attack persons whom they meet alone, or in small numbers. In the commune of Romeranpy, near Moscow, an individual had been devoured by these animals, and in another commune three of the inhabitants have had the same fate.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

ARREST OF THISTLEWOOD.

The following is a description of Thistlewood's arrest:—The police having received information of Thistlewood's hiding place, immediately dispatched Leyden, Bishop, Ruthven and Salmon, with several inferior officers, to No. 8 White-street, Moorfields, Finsbury-square, a third floor lodging-house, kept by a woman named Harris. Most of the officers dispersed themselves through the upper part of this house, but Bishop remained below, on the ground floor. There were four doors in the passage, opening into four separate apartments, two on the right hand two on the left, and Bishop observed that one of these had a window looking into the back part of the premises, the shutters of which were closed. The door was locked, and it immediately occurred to him that Thistlewood was concealed in this room. He instantly called the landlady of the house, Mrs. Harris, and peremptorily demanded the key. After some little hesitation she produced it, and Bishop directly applying it to the lock, gently opened the door, and, by the light admitted through an aperture in the shutter, he saw the grand conspirator of Thistlewood just raised above the blankets which covered him, upon a wretched bed. He had all his clothes on, except his coat. Bishop instantly advanced, with a pistol in one hand and his staff of office in the other, exclaiming, "Mr Thistlewood, I have a warrant for your apprehension," and then instantly throwing himself upon his prisoner, grasped his wrists. Thistlewood exclaimed, "I will make no resistance;" and also said, "I hope the person wounded last night was Mr. Stafford." It did not appear that he was prepared to offer any resistance, no arms of any kind being found in the apartment; but, in the waistcoat pocket, several ball cartridges, pistol bullets and flints, were found. He was then placed in a hackney coach. Lavender, Bishop, Ruthven, and Salmon, also, took their seats in the coach, and drove to Bow-street.

When Thistlewood was first seized, he trembled exceedingly, and was in great agitation. Afterwards he recovered himself, and talked most audaciously of the horrid event of the preceding night.

On their arrival at Bow-street, Mr. Conant, Colonel Treiawney Beereton, and several other magistrates were on the Bench, in the public justice room; the prisoner was immediately taken into the private office, where Mr. Birnie, Mr. Chambers, and other Gentlemen were assembled. Thistlewood is much altered in his personal appearance of late. He never was a very comely man, but now he looked haggard and care-worn; and though he affected to appear firm & unmoved, yet there was a ghastliness in his countenance, and a restlessness in his eye, which manifested a spirit perturbed in the extreme.—Whilst the officers were relating the circumstances of his arrest to the Magistrates, he stood by the fire, his hands still manacled, and seemed to listen to all they said with the most intense anxiety. He was asked no questions here, nor did he speak at all; but the Magistrate having satisfied himself as to the identity of his person, sent him off instantly to be examined before the Privy Council. He was taken there in the same hackney coach, and in the custody of the same officers who had brought him from White-street; and as the coach drew off from the door of the Office, the crowd, which by this time filled the street, uttered loud cries of execration. Mr. Birnie instantly followed. They arrived at Whitehall before the Council had assembled. Thistlewood was seated in the porter's hall, between Lavender and Bishop, Ruthven and Salmon standing near him, and ten or twelve more officers stationed in different parts of the hall. There was also a sergeant's guard of soldiers in the hall and the lodge adjoining.

As the Members of the Council passed, Thistlewood manifested much curiosity to know their names. "Who is that? Isn't that Lord Castlereagh? That is the Lord Chancellor, I believe, isn't it?" &c. By half past one o'clock, the following Privy Councillors had arrived: the Earls of Harrowby, Liverpool, and Westmoreland, Duke of Wellington, Lords Castlereagh, Sidmouth and Melville, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Canning, Sir William Scott, Sir Samuel Shepherd, Mr. Wellesley Pole, Mr Bathurst, the Lord Chancellor, and many other members of the Council. Mr. Birnie, and Mr. Baker, of the Marlborough-street Police, were in attendance. Soon after Thistlewood was placed before their Lordships, when the Lord Chancellor addressed him as follows:

"Mr. Thistlewood, you stand charged with the twofold crime of high treason and murder.—Have you any thing to say?"

Thistlewood replied firmly, "I have nothing to say at present."

He was then removed to the porter's hall again; and, in a few minutes, Mr. Baker delivered his commitment to the officers, who instantly conveyed him to the House of Correction, Cold bath fields. In his way there he appeared particularly anxious to know when he should be sent to the Tower, and the officers, taking advantage of the opportunity he had to ask questions, of making inquiries in return, asked him what he had meant to do with the ball-cartridges found in his pocket? To which he tartly replied, "It won't do, Mr. Bishop, I shall answer no questions." He was safely lodged in the prison about half past two o'clock, and, in the mean time, the nine prisoners, examined from Bow-street the night before, were taken before the Council, and, evidence at some length received against them.—At the close of their examination, they were taken back to the House of Correction under a strong escort of Life Guards.

All those whom we saw, were but poorly clad, and, upon the whole, of unprepossessing figure. They were mostly slight made men. Tidd, however, was stout and rather tall; his face square & manly, with prominent cheek-bones, fair eye-brows grey and bushy, the upper part of his head bald. He sat a long seat, but with visible emotion, frequently biting his lips and grinding his teeth. Davidson, the man of color, was short, with a full, or rather early countenance, the expression of which was rendered more revolting by the effect of the bruises which he had received, & which had nearly closed up his right eye: he was observed frequently ruminating on his unhappy situation. Cooper, on the contrary, looked careless and indifferent, & as he passed through the outer room, after his examination, a sort of smile seemed to play upon his features.

Harrison, the black, seemed to be in high spirits, for as his way to and from the Council, he forcibly sung "Scots wha hae wi Wallace bled," and when reproved by the officers for being so noisy, he abruptly replied, "I shall do as I please; and I am ready to die for liberty."

At the time of their examinations, the Magistrates issued several other warrants for the arrest of [illegible] among these was Firth, the landlord of the stable and loft in Cato street. He was also brought to Bow street, and, almost immediately after, sent before the Council, where he said that he had let the premises to a person named Harris, (who had formerly been a serjeant in the army) a few days ago; but he denied all knowledge of the use intended to be made of them.

"Ings, who has been apprehended, is a very ferocious individual, and has acted in concert with Thistlewood, as a sort of lieutenant colonel under him. By dint of perseverance the officers were enabled to find out his lodgings, situate in some court in Grey's-inn-lane, in which were found, besides fire-arms, pikes, daggers, &c. upwards of two hundred weight of combustible matter.

Every thing was tranquil throughout the night; but the officers of the police were actively engaged in endeavouring to ascertain the retreat of those of the conspirators who had escaped, and in bringing in the remainder of the arms, ammunition, and other things found at the rendezvous in Cato street. Among these things were a quantity of hand-grenades, pieces of leather, into which nails had been driven, evidently for the purpose of annoying cavalry to fire-balls, or large masses of pitch & oakum, nearly the size of a man's head; pikes of various descriptions, some of three sides, with a worm of wire at the end, and japanned with black; this was intended to answer a double purpose, as being black, they could be used without being discovered, as if bright steel; and the japan being manufactured rough, in case the wounds given by them were not in a part likely to prove fatal, it would prevent the wounds from being cured, as they would gangrene; and others formed of triangular *files*, such as are used by smiths; staves fitted to receive those pikes, &c.

The first intimation received by Ministers of the conspiracy against their lives was made on Wednesday morning, to the Secretary of State's office for the home department, by the Earl of Harrowby, the Lord President of the Council, who, it is said, was stopped by a man when he was riding on horseback in St. James's-park, who delivered to him a letter, informing the Noble Earl, in particular terms, that a gang of assassins was formed who were to assassinate his lordship and the rest of his Cabinet Ministers when assembled at his house on the evening of that day, at the Cabinet dinner the Noble Earl was to give. The Earl of Harrowby, though he did not know the man, stopped to listen to his representation, in addition to the contents of the letter, and afterwards consulted his brother Ministers on the subject. The result of their determination, in the first place, was to postpone the dinner, the residence of the Noble Earl being well calculated for an assassin to escape, Grosvenor-square being such a wide open space, that a villain, once out sight of, might be pursued many courses but the one he took.

The first information given at the office was at past seven o'clock, when it was made known that a number of officers, constables, and patrole, would be wanted. The nature of the duty with which they were entrusted was kept a secret till they started, which was between half-past eight o'clock and nine. The place of rendezvous of the assassins was in Cato-street, John-street, in the Edgeware-road, where the neighbours had become alarmed by a number of strange men assembling in a stable, and loft over it, after dark, and socks were hung upon the inside of the windows, to prevent their infamous acts being seen.

In the course of the day inquiries had been made, and the result was, that some desperate act or acts were expected to take place. The Minister's servants were armed with pistols, and two officers or constables appointed to each residence. The Earl of Harrowby and Viscount Castlereagh dined with the Earl of Liverpool, and at nine o'clock they went to the secretary of State's Office for the Home Department, at which time all the Cabinet Ministers assembled to be in readiness to give directions in case of any desperate act of resistance by the depraved and misguided wretches.

In consequence of private information received on Friday, by Lavender and Bishop, that Robert Harrison lately belonging to the 2d regiment of Life Guards, as a private, had been seen to go into the stable in Cato street, on the night of Wednesday last, when the gang had assembled to sally forth on the commission horrible massacre, the officers made diligent enquiries respecting him; at length they had a strong suspicion that he was concealed at his sister's, in Old Gravel Lane; they proceeded there, and made a rush into the house, and found him. He made no resistance.

The officers brought him to the Office, where he underwent an examination before Richard Birnie, Esq. He was identified as one of the desperate gang who were in the loft, and also knocked down at the time he murdered the officers. He was clearly seen, and by son well identified, there being ten candles burning in the loft when officers first entered it. He got no proof of his having been there, save several wounds in his body, which no doubt received in the affray, and as he could not satisfactorily account for them, he was committed for further examination.

Lavender was also despatched in quest of Robert Adams, whom they apprehended in a miserable hovel in Turnmarket, Holborn. He some time ago was a private in the Royal Horse Guards, in which he served five years. He very much resembled Thistlewood in person, but has a cast in his left eye. He is suspected to be one of those who escaped out of the window of the loft, on Wednesday night, in Cato street. He exhibited a most wretched appearance.

Symonds, who was brought from Martin's watch house, was examined with him. He evidenced no sign of recognition at the sight of Adams. From his apprehension, he exhibited a great deal of timidity. Soon after they were sent to the House of Correction, handcuffed together in a hackney-coach, accompanied by Lavender, Bishop, and Nicholls, but the evidence against Symonds and Adams not being in an arranged state to go before the Privy Council, the prisoners were ordered back to Bow street, as the Privy Council proceeded to hear the evidence of Capt. Fitz-Clarence, the two commissioned officers and privates of the guards, who were of the party sent to assist the Police. The examination of the military occupied the attention of the Privy Council till past 8 o'clock when they adjourned. On the return of Adams and Symonds back to Bow street, Adams being placed in a separate apartment, in custody of Monument, Symonds in the footman, underwent a private examination of upwards of three hours by Mr. Birnie and Mr. Hicks. This was, we understand, made some most important disclosures. He stated that the name of the lady, in whose service he continued up to the moment of his arrest, was Strafford. Adams was not examined, and immediately after the close of Symond's examination, they were both committed for the night. Soon after, Lavender and Bishop were furnished with a warrant for the apprehension of John Harrison, and about seven o'clock in the evening they returned with him in their custody. This is the man who hired the premises for the use of the conspirators. He is a tall, powerful man, nearly six feet three inches in height, and had served for ten years in the 2d regiment of Life Guards. He was discharged from the service in August 1814, and has since carried on the trade of a baker in a small way. The officers arrested Tidd at his apartments in Old Gravel-lane. Immediately on his arrival at the office he underwent an examination before Mr. Birnie, assisted by Mr. Stafford, and Mr. Day, of the Home Office. In the course of his examination he admitted having been present at the dreadful affair in Cato street; and also that he had seen Smithers murdered; but he persisted in saying that he did not know by whom the deed was committed. At the close of his examination he was conveyed for the night to Tothill-fields Bridewell.

Among those against whom warrants are issued, there is, we understand, a native of France.

Two other persons implicated in this transaction are now in custody, who lived in [illegible] dirty courts leading out of Baldwin's gardens. Their names are Tidd and Brunt. On Wednesday night between the hours of 8 and 9, three men came to Tidd while in such a state of drunkenness as scarcely to be able to keep his legs, and forced him away, notwithstanding the earnest entreaties & remonstrances of his wife and family. Nothing was said by the men who took him away, as to their object, either to the wife or any one in the house; and during the whole night and the greater part of the next day, they were in total ignorance of the circumstances since disclosed, and were in a state to account for the absence of Tidd. In the morning (Thursday) between 7 and 8 o'clock, two men came to the house [illegible] bags of considerable size, and knocked down on the door, and "they would come in a few minutes for it." The men refused to answer the interrogatories put to them as to they object in leaving the bags, and only repeated, that they would call in a short time and take it away. Very soon afterwards two more men came with a large bundle of sticks, some of them of the thickness of a man's wrist. They were clad in a similar manner, and the men also refused to answer any questions, saying only that they would call again for them in a few minutes. Ten minutes had elapsed before the Police Officers entered the house, and seized the box and the sticks. When the box was opened, it was discovered to contain a great number of pike heads, sharpened ready for use. The sticks were all cut, and carried away by the officers. It now appears that Tidd was taken by the three men whom we have described, to the stable in Cato street, where he was subsequently apprehended, and carried to Bow street, together with several of the

One of the other prisoners taken on Wednesday night is Cooper, a shoema-

...rles Brooks, the patrole, who was ... three times in the stables, gave ... evidence before Mr. Birnie, from ... which it appeared that a ball had entered the arm of his great coat, passed through all his clothes on his shoulder, and bruised his shoulder, but did not wound him. He was asked if he could identify the man that shot him? He replied, he had not the least doubt of the man being Ings, the butcher, who was apprehended in Cato-street, and who was among the nine committed on Thursday night to the House of Correction from the Secretary of State's Office for the Home Department; he saw him distinctly present the pistol and discharge it at him; he had a perfect recollection of his person.

William Westcott, another of the patrole who was at Cato-street, produced his hat; it had three large holes in the crown of it, through which balls had passed. He saved himself from being run through the body with a sword by one of the blood thirsty villains, by his instantly closing in upon him; and a brother officer coming up to his assistance they overpowered the wretch and secured him.

None of the prisoners seemed inclined to communicate much, with the exception of John Monument, the shoemaker, who entered into a long explanation with the gentlemen near him. He said, among other things, "that he had not been in the loft above ten minutes before the police officers arrived—that he came by Thistlewood's desire, of whom he had some knowledge—that when he saw arms, he was sorry he came, and wished to go away—that he had heard nothing upon the subject till after the King's death—that he had seen Thistlewood once or twice at a house which he named (but which we decline pointing out more particularly,) that he was told there were several other meetings of a similar kind; the purpose he did not particularize. He denied that they were bound together by an oath, but it was a general understanding among them, that whoever was guilty of treachery was to be taken off. He had heard something of going to Lord Bathurst's, but he declared he knew not for what."

A very singular circumstance has occurred relative to one of these miscreants, Davidson. On Tuesday morning he received thirty shillings from the Mendicity Society for the purpose of redeeming his tools, he representing himself to be a carpenter, and actually out of employ in consequence of not being able to procure the necessary implements. With this money, however, he went, on Wednesday morning, to a house in the neighborhood of Soho Square and purchased a bunder-buss, which was the one he used at the affray, and which Mr Birnie has now in his possession. Warrants have been issued against seven others of the gang.

Coroner's Inquest on Smithers.

An Inquest was held before Thomas Sterling, Esq on Friday evening, at the Horse and Groom Tavern, on the body of this unfortunate officer, when the following evidence was adduced:

George Thomas—Joseph Ruthven being sworn, said, that on entering the stable place, going in, I observed a man with a cutlass; the door was not fastened: this man guarded the lower passage. Ellis, Smithers, myself, and several others, entered. I found no difficulty in getting in; I was the first that entered. Mr Birnie was not with us at the time, but was near at hand. When we got into the passage, the man there said nothing, and I called out to some of the party to secure him. We went up by a sort of ladder or staircase, so narrow that we went up one by one. When I got up, I observed a table with a number of arms upon it, and Thistlewood on the right hand. I know him well; I have followed him for days together. The arms appeared to be as if handed and sorted about in order to be distributed to the parties. There were about twenty five persons in the place, and Arthur Thistlewood "as one of them. He stood by the side of the table, handing the arms about. There were others in the little room at the time; I should think about four or five. They appeared to be ill armed. Thistlewood, as he retired, had a sword in his hand, which he brandished and waved about; it appeared bright; as Smithers approached, he stabbed him. Smithers fell on me. A pistol was fired at the time, but I can't tell by whom. Smithers was about a pace before me at that time. The wound was inflicted on his right side as he approached the door of the little room, where Thistlewood was—The moment he received the sword, he fell upon me. He cried out, "Oh! Lord!" or "Oh! my God! I am done," or words to that effect. Instantly after a pistol was fired, and the lights were put out. I have been able to recognize four others besides Thistlewood of those who were in the room. They were, Shaw, Strange, Blackburn, and Jas. Wilson. There is another, who stood at the Serjeant. This man first ...ed the pistol at Captain Fitz Clarence ...d then fired at the Serjeant. There ... also two more in this house, who left a stick behind them. They admitted that they were in the room. One of them was taken by Captain Fitzclarence; I had seen him here in this house, as he had left his stick behind. I can't tell by whom the pistol was fired after Smithers fell, but the shot proceeded from the place where the people were; and a voice cried out "kill the******; throw them down stairs." I should suppose several had escaped, as only nine were taken; and I calculated there were about 25 in the room. When we first came, the military had not arrived. They did not come until several shots were fired. There was a person shot on the left side, his name is Sirman; another was wounded in the hip. I seized some of the arms. There were found in the room eight hand-granades—one of them very large, appearing like a cannister; also, a quantity of balls & several swords. None but Thistlewood offered any violence before the candles were put out. There were likewise about three dozen of a sort of bayonets, not made like common bayonets, but with screws at the end, as if they were to be fitted to walking sticks; and I found about a dozen of the sticks to which they appeared as if intended to be fitted. There were great numbers of balls, which had no appearance of having been fired; there were two or three muskets found.

James Ellis sworn—I am an officer belonging to Bow-street. On Wednesday night, at half past eight o'clock, I was directed to take certain persons into custody. John Strman, William Gibbs, and myself, were directed to proceed to John street, Edgware road, as quick as possible; and there we should meet Mr. Birnie, who would give us further orders. When we arrived we found Mr. Birnie waiting, and he enquired if we had seen any thing of the military, as he expected them every minute. We said no. In about 20 minutes Mr. Birnie called us out. Some inquiry was made as to the number in the room, but we could not tell. Mr. Birnie said, he understood that Thistlewood was in the room; asked how many there were of us; we told him about a dozen; he then said he had been disappointed as to the military, and then he went into the house, Ruthven went first, and I followed him next. When I came into the passage, I observed a man with a musket, and a sword by his side; the musket was on his shoulder. Ruthven desired some person to take charge of him. At that moment Ruthven mounted the ladder, he went up, and I followed him. Before I got up, I heard a clattering of swords. When I got up, I observed a number of men talking back to the back part of the room, and appearing to be all armed, and there were four men coming into the little room on the right, all armed with swords or cutlasses, when a tall man immediately brandished his sword at me. I held a staff in my left hand, and a pistol in my right. I saw the tall man draw his sword, and make a thrust at Smithers on the breast. Smithers immediately threw his hands up, and exclaimed, "Oh! my God!" I instantly fired at the man who killed him; and missed him. Smithers fell against me, so as to drive me to the top of the stairs; a rush then came, the candles were all put out in an instant, and I fell—the top to the bottom of the stairs. Two or three shots were then fired in the stable below, where I was. I instantly heard the cry of "stop him!" I saw a man running on the opposite side of the street, and I took him. As I laid hold of him, he made a cut at me with his sword, which touched my leg. His name is Davidson. I believe it was the same man who kept the door; I have since seen Thistlewood, and I know him to be the man who stabbed Smithers. I did not know him before.

Mr. Westcott, a patrole was sworn. I was in the stable and saw a man like a butcher, who made a rush at me, and I seized him and knocked him down just as he was about to pull something out from under his coat. His name is Ings. While I was hand cuffing the man, Thistlewood came down and fired at me, and the shot passed through my hat and coat. I was wounded on the head. This happened at the time when I was securing the man whom I had knocked down—(Here the witness produced his hat and coat, with the marks of the ball in them.) It was just before the shot was fired that I knocked Ings down. Just as Ruthven, Smithers, and Ellis went up the ladder, I seized hold of Ings and knocked him down.

Sergeant Legge was sworn. I belong to the battalion of the Coldstream regiment of guards. On Wednesday evening I was called upon about eight o'clock, and received orders to march from Portman street barracks, to John street, Edgware road. I belong to the picket guard, which was ready to be called out on any occasion. Captain Fitzclarence commanded the party. On arriving at John street, we did not know where to go to: Capt Fitzclarence went to see where we were wanted, and he soon came back and desired us to run as hard as we could to Cato street. When we came to the gateway, I saw a man standing with a pistol, which he presented to the officer. I then seized the muzzle end of the pistol with my hand, and there was a scuffle as to which of us should have it, at last the pistol went off; in consequence of which I was wounded in the hand, and my eye lash burnt. When this took place, I kept the pistol and secured the man; his name is Tidd. After that I followed the officer and the party up stairs, and there found a quantity of arms and ammunition. Three men in the room had surrendered at the time. I believe Monument was one of them. I then saw Smithers lying dead; I went back to the barracks for a reinforcement, and when that arrived, we took all the prisoners to Bow street.

The Coroner observed, if they wished for any further evidence, he would adjourn till to-morrow; but the jury all declared the evidence already received was perfectly satisfactory. They then returned a verdict of "wilful murder against Arthur Thistlewood, Tidd, Davidson, Ings, Wilson, Blackburn, Monument, Gilchrist, Cooper, Shaw, and other persons at present unknown."

Among the granades found on the premises in Cato street, were one weighing upwards of 14lbs. It is a large tin cannister, filled with gunpowder and combustibles, and is wrapped round with rope yarns, which bind to its side old snuffers and pieces of old iron. The whole has been afterwards dipped in tar, and covered with an outer coat of brown paper. There is a fuse at one top, and the intention was to throw this into the banquet-room at night. When once exploded, its effects would have been horrible.

From the United States.

Office of the Union, Philadelphia, Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock.

Insurrection at the Prison.—This morning at about nine o'clock, the criminals in the Penitentiary, suddenly rose and made a desperate effort to liberate themselves. They directed their operations to the gates of the passage into Sixth-street, and so far succeeded as to force the inner one. The first announcement we had of the tumult, was the rapid discharge of musquetry. We understand that the keepers of the prison and some volunteer citizens, as well as some pers us on the tops of the houses adjoining fired upon the mob immediately and that eight or ten of the prisoners were shot, but only three dead. The alarm spread rapidly, so that when the conspirators had broken the inner gate, a number of citizens had repaired to the outer, with muskets in their hands, and presented nothing but bayonets to the assailants. Up to the time we are writing, the tumult had not ceased. It is said that the conspirators in the four or five hundred. Fourteen volunteer companies have marched to the prison, so at present there is no danger but the tumult had not ceased. It is said that a number of cutgens have been burt by brick bats, and other missiles, that the mob hurled at them with fury. Such indeed, was their desperation, that they made a second attempt to escape into Prune-street, after the volunteer companies were in the prison yard. It seems that the conspiracy has been some time plotting; but one of the prisoners disclosed it to the keepers, and was stabbed on Tuesday, by other prisoners. The insurrection commenced this morning, when the officers were in the act of securing the ring-leaders.

Twelve o'clock at Noon.

All is quiet in the prison—at 11 o'clock, most of the leaders were secured. The marines that were ordered up from the Navy-Yard, have returned, though a strong guard of volunteers still remains.

Lord Wellington.—Reports have been industriously circulated in the English, and copied into the American papers, that Lord Wellington had lost the whole of his immense fortune at play. These reports are now positively contradicted. It is said that so far is this noble person from indulging in play, that he never was known to lose five pounds at any game.

NEW-YORK, April 5.

Gen. Don Francisco Vives, Spanish Ambassador; Col. Don Jose Sanchez Bodio, and Lieuts. Don Antonio Dons, and M. Salmon, arrived in the James Monroe. We think it fortunate on many accounts that the Spanish Minister, so long expected, has arrived before the adjournment of Congress.

Parliament was prorogued by commission, on the 28th, previously to its being dissolved forthwith. The Times says—"We regret his Majesty's ill health, which deprived him of the pleasure of going to dissolve this Parliament; and hope that the same cause will not exist for preventing his meeting and addressing in person that which is about to be assembled."

The Courier dispatched to inform the Queen of the late King's death, returned on the 25th. It is said that her Majesty was to set out from Florence, on her return to England, as soon as she had reposed a few days at her Villa, near Pesaro, having been very much fatigued with her late dangerous voyage from Toulon to Leghorn, in which she encountered very bad weather. The sudden news of the late King's death, was said to have greatly affected her Majesty.

Accounts from Ireland state, that bands of Ribbon men infest the county of Galway, resembling in some respects the Guerillas of Spain. Some of the gangs amount to 1000 and upwards, and commit nightly depredations to an enormous extent.

The late persecutions of the Jews in Germany, which have probably been somewhat exaggerated, it would seem have entirely ceased; and the emperor of Austria is adopting a liberal system of treatment towards them. Rabbins, before their appointment to particular synagogues, are to be examined, as to their proficiency in philosophical sciences and theology—are to be allowed stipends—the Jewish youths are placed upon the same footing with others—and the Jewish Prayer books are ordered to be translated into the vernacular tongue.

Cobbett's Evening Post of the 28th is filled with particulars relative to the late conspiracy. The *Whigs* charge the whole affair upon the *Reformers*; the latter, however, although *Thistlewood* was the ring-leader, are endeavoring to cast the odium upon the *Whigs*. Mrs. Thistlewood is said to be a delicate and most interesting woman, and it is to be regretted that she is united to such an ignorant revolutionist and assassin.

The London Statesman says, it is seriously affirmed that the conspirators drew lots whether Lord Castlereagh or Mr. Hunt should be the first victim of their murderous resentment; and the chance fell to the former. Hunt has also said that he was among the objects of the conspiracy.

Viscount Castlereagh has recovered damages of Sir Francis Burdett, for injury done plaintiff's house in St. James' Square by a riotous mob at the close of the last Westminster election.

The latest news from Madrid, is to Feb. 12. The revolution, after all, does not look so formidable, nor has it been so successful, as it has been represented.

A Paris paper mentions that a fruit woman, a mistress of Louvel, (the assassin of the Duke of Berri,) has been arrested, and is said to have made some important disclosures. The health of her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Berri, was daily improving.

It is intimated that the plan of assassinating the Ministers at a cabinet dinner, was not a sudden project. It was intended to have been executed about a month before the detection of the final part, when the cabinet were to have dined at the Earl of Westmoreland's, in Grosvenor square, which house was supposed to afford equal facilities with Lord Harrowby's. Some pretence, it is said, was to be devised, by the Monsters, to prevent there being no danger but the tyrant

(Canal Report continued.)

cently made over a rich deep soil, and rough with frequent causeways, it was obvious that they would be almost impassable with heavy loads on wheels. But when the earth is frozen, and covered with a common winter depth of snow such roads afford as good a path as any other. We had therefore been at great pains to make contracts for these articles, early enough in the fall, to enjoy the expected benefit of sleighing, for their delivery; And much labor had been expected in quarrying stone, falling and hewing timber, sawing plank, burning lime, biring teams, to make the most of that benefit. But there was no sleighing till the beginning of March, and when at last the snow fell, it afforded us no advantages. It came in such quantities as very soon to take out the frost beneath it, and at so late a period as to be exposed to rapid melting from the influence of the sun. In the counties of Onondaga and Cayuga, where where most of the materials were required, it lay on the ground for three or four weeks, and was used the most of that time, for sleighing, but to no profit. The teams which had been engaged, could then, very few of them, be had; for nobody is willing, without strong necessity, to be at the trouble and expence of fitting out teams for a few days service of doubtful emolument; and spring snows are seldom durable. Most of the time while the sleighing lasted all the materials were covered with snow, to inconvenient depth—no hard snow path could be formed—and the road was in many places, miry. In truth, but a small portion of the materials were delivered by sleighing; and if the following season had not been uncommonly dry and favourable to wheeling, it is probable that no practicable efforts could yet have effected the delivery of them. That our stone structures might be permanent, we were using large stones in their construction. Accordingly, those which we had delivered a great portion of them weigh from one to three tons a piece, and some of them much more: but the expense of loading heavy stones into waggons or carts, must always be greater than that of loading them into sleds. From the combined effects of these causes, the delivery of our materials has cost us much more than we could reasonably have anticipated.

V. To prepare the foundation of the locks and aqueducts, had been more difficult than was expected.

In order to give the same depth of water over the lock-sills, which is provided for elsewhere, our manner of securing the foundation requires that the excavation shall be sunk two feet below the bottom of the canal; and in digging for these foundations, in several cases, where the earth down to bottom was hard gravel or clay, we have found it below that and within the limits of our excavation, to be quick-sand. In such cases, we have been compelled to fill the bottom with bearing piles. And as these bottoms are about one hundred and thirty feet long, by thirty six broad, this operation has been attended with great labor and expense.

At all the places of our principal aqueducts at the locks, and at some of the large culverts the constructing and maintaining coff r dams, and bailing out the water, in addition to that of the excavation and pile driving, which must necessarily be subject to many contingencies, has exceeded our calculations.

VI. Fencing the canal was not included in the original estimate of the middle section; and yet we found this indispensable to the security of the canal, and have actually completed it on both sides, for nearly the whole distance.

VII. The water proof lime, which has been used, during the past season, for the most of the mason work done on the canal, has contributed to swell our disbursements beyond our original estimates. This material has been discovered in the progress of our exertions; and it will doubtless hereafter be considered as an article of prime necessity, throughout our country, for all hydraulic masonry. Mixed with clean silicious sand and water, and well beaten, it constitutes a mortar, which will soon set and throughly cement any work of stone or brick, in which it is used, under water. But in the first use of it we have been unavoidably subjected to many expenses which henceforth need not be incurred. We failed repeatedly in burning, pulverising and mixing it; but many trials have now shown us the way to succeed in all these operations. And all the masons in our employ, though for some time they were loth to use it, from an opinion which they uniformly entertained of its being of no value, now regard it as a discovery of the greatest importance—it sets much quicker, and becomes stronger in the air, than common lime mortar; and under water, where common mortar will not set at all, it begins to set immediately, and in a few weeks acquires great hardness and tenacity.—It may be quarried with the same labor as common limestone, and is known to occur in the greatest abundance, in Madison, Onondaga, Cayuga, Ontario & Gennesee counties; its colour is a yellowish grey, before it is burnt, & burning inclines it to a buff. It is softer than common limestone, and when burnt about ten per cent lighter. It will not slack, but must be pulverized by pounding or grinding, and when reduced to powder, its bulk is not materially increased. The quantity of sand mixed with it should be about half that of the lime in bulk. From its not swelling by being pulverized—from the expense of of grinding it, and from the greatly diminished quantity of sand which it will bear, it will be at once perceived, that its use will always be attended with greater expense than that of common lime. Still it may be used, at a very small proportion of the cost of any other material now known to answer the same purpose; and as it abounds in the vicinity of the canal, it will probably soon supply a great amount of tonnage for transportation, by the demand which will arise for it from without this state.

VIII. Our efforts have been much retarded, and rendered more expensive, in completing the middle section, by sickness. For about thirty-five miles, the canal line runs at no great distance from the Seneca river, which in that part of its course, except at Jacks rift, is a sluggish stream. The waters of this river flow through a region of the rankest vegetable luxuriance, which in the spring of the year, they overspread to the extent of many thousand acres more than they do in the fall. In common seasons, the autumn brings with it some danger to the health of the people of this region. The excessive and long continued heat of the last season, subjected them to extensive and distressing sickness. Between the middle of July and the first of October, about one thousandmen, employed on the canal from Salina to Seneca river, were disabled from labor by this cause—Most of these men recovered, but the houses in which they were collected, for near three months presented a most discouraging spectacle. And although great exertions were made to supply the place of such laborers as became diseased, by fresh hands, it was impossible to prevent some jobs from being entirely abandoned for several weeks. And where labor was never wholly intermitted, it was much less efficient, and the means of it were essentially lessened. The necessary effect of this was to protract the entire execution of the work, to a much later period than it would other wise have been extended to, and this inevitably increased the expense. Late in the season there were frequent interruptions of labor, by slight fals of rain and snow. And these interruptions were particularly injurious, in reference to much of the extra service done at this period. When the days had become short, and the earth was every where covered with mud, no resolution or ingenuity could make the work advance rapidly, in proportion to the means employed. Every effort was clogged The excavation of difficult places, which had been left incomplete was slow and laborious. And the performance of all those little jobs, that could not be omitted in bestowing the last finish upon the works previous to their actual use, was attended with tenfold difficulty.

It would not be reasonable to expect, that human foresight could exactly adapt the provision of materials, to all the exigencies of works so extensive, various and unusual, as those of which we had the charge, in the first contracts. Some deficiencies of this kind, were experienced, which it was expensive to supply. But the material supplies have all been made, and with the exception of a little lead, with which the iron cramps in some of the stone work, remain to be secured,—the coping of the Owasco creek aqueduct—some labor required upon the feeder from Butternut creek—and two small embankments on the south side of the canal, which have not heretofore been constructed, only because they were not deeds I to be necessary, until after water was admitted into the canal, the whole of the middle section has been completed. The expense of all these operations cannot probably exceed three thousand dollars, and they will not thstruct the navigation, while they are going on.

(To be Continued.)

$50 REWARD.

STOLEN, on Friday night the 14th inst. out of the Stable of the Subscribers on Yonge Street, opposite Newmarket.

TWO MARES,

One of them a large grey Mare about 16 hands high, with small speckles, especially about her neck, with her foretop cut off quite close; about nine years old.

The other, a chesnut sorrel Mare, 15 hands and a half high, five years old with grey mane and tail, and four white feet, a small blaze down her forehead.

Fifty Dollars will be given for the recovery of the Mare, and information of the thief or thieves.

JOEL LLOYD.
DAVID WALTON.

April 17th, 1820. 1w16.

CONTRACT.

ANY person wishing to contract to square and plane, from 800 to 1000 Cedar Posts, required for the Public Walk in front of this town, and to complete the inclosure by a double rail morticed into the posts, may give in proposals for the same to W. ALLAN, Esq. on or before the second day of May next. The work to be done before the 1st of August next.—The materials will be provided, and labourers found for setting the posts, under the direction of the Contractor.

York, 19th April, 1820. tf.-16.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

FOUR Improved FARMS on Yonge Street, composed of Lots No. 20 and 30 on the West side, and 15 and 20 on the East side of the Street, in the Townships of York and Vaughan. These Lands are so well known, that they require no further encomiums than the virtues they possess. For title of which, please apply to the Subscriber, at Waterloo House York, the Proprietor of the said Lands.

P. S. The noted stand known by the name of the WATERLOO HOUSE, which the Subscriber at present possesses, is also offered to be let on easy terms; as also an excellent Saw Mill, on the 3d Concession of the Township of York, East of Yonge Street, only 10 miles from Town, on the West branch of the River Don.

STILWELL WILSON.

York, 19th April, 1820. tf 16.

A few bushels of Cranberries for sale at Thomas Mosley's Auction Room.

York, 27th March 1820.

THE press and types from which the Phœnix issued, having come into the possession of E. Carey, the person who gave the votes of the House of Assembly during the last Session, it is his intention to establish a Newspaper in the Town of York, to be entitled "THE OBSERVER."

The avidity with which the public has received the Journals already established in this Province, has encouraged him to offer to its attention "The Observer," which shall be free for political discussion; and it is the Editor's determination not to admit into his columns any thing that may be offensive to private character. In short, he flatters himself, that the Observer will be conducted upon such liberal principles, as will secure to him the patronage of the public.

The proprietor trusts that the subscribers will favor him with a half year's subscription in advance

Subscriptions, received by Mr. Oates, York.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Counties of YORK & SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been honored with your confidence, and called by your suffrages to the very honorable duty of Representing you in the present Parliament, I must expect that my prospect of attaining to the same distinguished station in the next, will depend altogether on the sense you entertain of the manner in which I have performed the trust you reposed in me.

Placed more immediately under the eye of my Constituents, it is altogether in your power, as it is entirely your province, to estimate the part I have taken.

It is far from me to presume, that with every wish to promote your best interests, I may not in many cases, have erred; but I may at least be permitted to say, what I can declare with sincerity, that am conscious of nothing which I wish to excuse.

Among the objects which have occupied the attention of the present Parliament, they have wisely provided for the more equal Representation of the People; and, in consequence of the provision they have made, you will have the privilege of electing an additional Member to guard your interests, and consult for the welfare of the Province.

Several of my friends, I observe, animated with a very praise-worthy ambition, have eagerly presented themselves to your choice; my actual occupation in the present Parliament, put it out of my power to address myself so immediately to you on the subject of the next; but I thought I might securely trust to the straitness and sincerity of that attachment, which I was happy to witness on a former occasion, and which I will not believe so fickle that it could be shaken by th idl and absurd reports which may happen to have found their way to you.

I cannot but consider as highly honorable, a situation, to which the good opinion of my fellow-subjects is the only passport; and I shall be happy to receive a proof of your continued confidence, by being chosen as one of your Representatives in the ensuing Parliament.

I will make no boast to you of my independence—you know the nature of my employment and resources, and I hatmy welfare must depend on yours; at the same time, I trust you think me much above any unworthy attempt to court popularity, by claiming credit for greater purity of intention or honesty of conduct, because I do not happen to be honored with any place of trust or confidencenuder a Government whose only object is and must be to promote the happiness and prosperity of the People.

I am, Gentlemen,
your most
faithful Servant,
PETER ROBINSON.

Newmarket, 9th March, 1820.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Counties of York and Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

The General Election of Representatives of the People in the House of Assembly in this Province being near at hand, I take an early opportunity of announcing to you my intention of becoming a Candidate for your suffrages, there being a Bill before Parliament which will encrease your Representation.

I hope my character both public and private, is such as to entitle me to a participation in your confidence; & though I hold a highly honorable and responsible situation under His Majesty's Government, I trust the same Integrity and Exertion I have always manifest ed when serving my King, will continue to animate and guide my conduct when defending, maintaining, and supporting the Rights and Privileges of my Fellow Subjects, my family, and myself, which must be and are the same.

Should you do me the Honor to elect me one of your Representatives, to serve you in Parliament, I shall, to the utmost of my power, endeavour to deserve a continuation of your favor, should I live to be a Candidate at a future Election.

I have the Hegor to be,
with unfeigned sincerity,
your most faithful and
obedient Servant,
HENRY J. BOULTON

York, March 8d. 1820.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Counties of York and Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

I acknowledge great pride in having been twice solicited by many of you to offer myself to your choice for the important and honorable service of Representative for these Counties in the House of Assembly. Having declined the first, I cannot withdraw myself from this second invitation, which can alone be founded on the expectation of rigid integrity towards the Constitution of the Country: I therefore now solicit this choice, in the hearty presuming that my hopes are well founded, and that yours will not be disappointed.

Though twenty years residence here has necessarily honored me with a personal acquaintance with most of you, I cannot dare to think that this supersedes all necessity of declaring to you my sentiments generally on Legislation in this province. I therefore profess to you an affectionate regard for British liberty and British Constitution; and that your Representative, whoever he may be, should, in the discharge of his duties, never forget that these two objects of his care are, the one to the other, the best and only Bulwark, and that to preserve the latter ever pure, the first must be preserved unwounded. I know, Gentlemen, that your good sense convinces you that it is not the duty of your Representative to oppose, through a spirit of faction, the fair, beneficial, and legitimate objects of the Administration; but you also know that the purest Administration requires a vigilant activity on the part of all its constitutional checks.

It will, Gentlemen, perhaps be said to you, that I hold an appointment under the Crown; true, an honorable one.—I feel thankful to the Administration that gave it, and the Government that has continued it to me; but your choice will necessarily remove the objection, (if it be any in your estimation,) as the Office must, in the event of my Election, be surrendered.

I will at present only add, that whatever be the event, the prosperity of the Province at large, and of these Counties in particular, will, during my life, always be an object of earnest anxiety to me.

I have the Honor to be,
Gentlemen,
your very obedient Servant,
WM. WARREN BALDWIN.

York, March 3d. 1820.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exe'rs in
JAMES HAMILTON. } Trust.

Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 46—tf

PERSONS indebted to the above Estate, are reminded that indulgence must have its limit, and therefore, it will be desirable in order to avoid unnecessary trouble and expence that they do come immediately forward and make arrangement for the settlement of their respective accounts.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the current prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York, and No. 6, South side Hospital-street, Town of York, Home Dis. 98

Do. No. 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore District, - - - - - - - 2000

Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con. Alnborough, Middlesex, London District, - - - - 1000

Do. No. 8, in the 2d Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con. triangular Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot Gin, Con. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District, - - - - - 800

Do. No. 23, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District, - - - - - 400

Total, 4400

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, sen. Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

A. C. MONTGOMERIE.

York, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.

in the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	DOLLARS AT 5s. FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.
Beef,	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	6
Mutton,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Veal,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Pork,	——	0	0	6	0	0	7
Fowls,	pair	0	2	0	0	2	5
Turkeys,	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
Geese,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Cheese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	9
Butter,	——	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs,	doz.	0	0	10	0	1	0
Wheat,	bush	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes,	——	0	2	6	0	3	9
Oats,	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Turnips,	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	3
Flour,	cwt.	0	11	3	0	18	9
Do.	bar.	1	2	6	1	5	0
Tallow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lard,	——	0	0	10	0	1	0
Hay,	ton.	0	0	0	5	0	0
Wood,	cord.	0	12	6	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE

Four Dollars per annum; when sent by Post Four Dollars and a Half. The Subscriptions to be paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers receiving their Papers by Post, to give 3 or 6 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their subscription; Country Subscribers who send to the office for their Papers, who discontinue their subscription, are requested to send notice to that effect, and pay up all arrears, otherwise they will still be considered as Subscribers and charged accordingly.—The Editor is obliged to insist upon this condition, several Subscribers neglecting, frequently for many months, to send for their Papers, which accumulate to an inconvenient degree, and become, if not paid for, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette:

	first ins.	each sub'q't
6 lines and under,	2s 6d	7 1-2d
14 lines and under,	5s	1s 3d

Above 14 lines, four pence per line the first insertion, and one penny per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden in writing sent to the Office (or enquired to the Editor personally) and charged accordingly.—When directed to be put in larger type than ordinary they will be charged according to the number of lines the usual sized letter would occupy in the same space.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*Near Cobourg.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
P. Robinson, Esq.	*Newmarket.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
W. H. Coulson, Esq.	*Dundas.*
D. Springer, Esq.	*Delaware.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
I. Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburgh.*

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R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL. IV. YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1820. No. 18.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15th Nov. 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN SCOUTE, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to the west half of lot number six, in the sixth concession of the Township of Ernest Town, within six months from this date, otherwise the same will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 18th August, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Executive Council Office,
York, 24 Feb. 1820.

IT is this day Ordered by His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, that the Representatives of John Thomas, original Locatee of Lot number twenty four in the second Concession of Richmond, as reckoned on the Western Boundary Line, Midland District, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be Rescinded.

JOHN SMALL,
Pk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 24th Feb. 1820.

IT is this day Ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the Representatives of James Roach, Original Locatee of the west half of Lot number eleven on the south side of the Riviere aux Raisin in the Township of Charlottenburgh, Eastern District, do shew cause within six months, why the Location should not be Rescinded, no occupation or Settlement thereon having been made by the said Roach.

JOHN SMALL.
6m10. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is pleased to direct, that a Location of One Hundred Acres of Land on the North side of the road through the Mohawk Tract, in the Bay of Quinte, and on the North side of the Road through the Long Woods on the Thames, may be made to any person having an Order in Council for Land, who will perform the ordinary Settlement Duty, & make and maintain the whole Road in front of his respective Lot.

Militia Grantees in such case will be exempt from all Fees, and others will pay only the Patent Fee of Three Pounds Five Shillings and two Pence, Province Currency.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Government House,
6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has bona fide been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. E. C.

(CIRCULAR.)

York, 6th April, 1820.

SIR,

It having pleased His Majesty's Government to appoint a Corporation for superintending managing and conducting the CLERGY RESERVES within the Province of Upper Canada, under an instrument or Commission bearing date the thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, I am directed by the said corporation to inform you that all Returns respecting the Clergy Reserves, that have been hitherto made to the Receiver General, be hereafter addressed to me, to be laid before the Board at the usual periods.

The Board having also taken under their consideration the large arrearages due upon the Clergy Reserves, direct the Sheriffs to inform the Lessees that steps will be taken to compel payment, if the sums due be not discharged within six months after this date, and likewise to give notice that all those Clergy Reserves which have been applied for, but for which no Leases have issued will be considered vacant unless the first applicants take out their Leases without delay.

I have the Honor to be
Sir,
Your most ob't.
Humble servant
S. HEWARD.
Secretary.

To
Sheriff of the District. 4w15.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the Co-partnership between ERASMUS FOWKE and CORNELIUS WEBSTER, under the firm of Fowke Webster & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to the said Cornelius Webster; and all persons having any demands against the said Erasmus Fowke or against the said firm of Fowke Webster & Co. are also requested to produce the same to the said C. Webster for payment.

ERASMUS FOWKE.
CORNELIUS WEBSTER.

Port Hope, 28th Jan 1820. tf-6.

AT a Meeting of the Upper Canada Agricultural Society, held this day, the following Premiums to be given at the next Cattle Show, were proposed and adopted, viz:

		Guineas.
Stud Horse.	Best	Five.
	Second	Three.
	Third	Two.
Bull.	Best	Four.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Cow.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Boar.	Best	Three.
	Second	Two.
	Third	One.
Ram.	Best	Three
	Second.	Two.
	Third	One.

The Shew to take place and the Prizes awarded and distributed on Wednesday the 17th day of May 1820, at the Market House in the Town of York.

No person to be allowed to produce any animal for a Premium, unless he shall, before ten o'clock of the day of the exhibition, give to the Secretary of the Society a notification of his intention, and pay at the same time five shillings for the use of the Society.

(By Order) R. C. HORNE.
York, 13th Dec. 1819. *Sec'y.*

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Thomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allan, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thoin, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 31, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York; at the hour of ten o'cock in the forenoon.

SAM'L RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office,
York, 1st July, 1819.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Sreet, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 } Whitchurch.
4th Concession.

A Gentleman possessed of the best system of Short Hand is willing to undertake the instruction of a few pupils on moderate terms.—Apply to B. Turquand.

York, 21st March, 12 tf.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

	Acres.
LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York, and No. 6, South side Hospital-street, Town of York, Home Dis.	201
Do. No. 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore District,	2000
Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con. Aldborough, Middlesex, London District,	1000
Do. No. 3, in the 3d Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con. triangular Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot Gin, Con. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District,	800
Do. No. 23, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District,	400
Total,	4401

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, sen. Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

A. C. MONT GOMERIE.
York, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

To the free and independant Electors of the Counties of York and Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

I BEG leave to inform you that at the solicitation of many friends I offered myself as a Candidate for your suffrages, and sent a copy of an Address to be printed: which copy was so entirely and unwarrantably altered by the persons who had charge of it, that I am compelled to disclaim it altogether.

The said printed Address was dated Hawke's Mills, Township of Whitchurch 1820.

B. HAWK.

York 8 April 1820.

TO BE LET,

And Possession given the 1st of May next.

A large and commodious House, opposite the Register office, on the south side of Duke Street, now occupied by Mr. Simon Washburn and Mr. Hands, well calculated for a Boarding House; there is an excellent stone Cellar, with stables and other out houses on the premises, an Orchard adjoining,—also, on the opposite side of the street, an excellent Garden of the choicest fruit trees, containing one acre of ground, with some of the finest Asparagus beds in the Province, the produce of which, so nigh the Market, will with good attendance, pay the rent of the whole premises They are however, to be let together, or separate, as best suits the lessee Several quarter casks of Currant wine, can be made yearly with very little expence.—For particulars enquire of

S. JARVIS.
Register H. B.

York, 10th April 1820.

LAND FOR SALE.

LOTS No 6 and 7 in concession D. or front concession of Scarborough, bounded on the South by the Lake Ontario, and within thirteen miles of the Town of York, containing 400 acres, on which are between 60 and 70 acres cleared, a small orchard, dwelling house, barn, stable, &c.

Also nearly half of the lease of a Clergy Reserve adjoining, of which about eight acres are cleared.

A part or the whole of the stock may be purchased at the same time if desired at a reasonable rate. Enquire at the Gazette Office, or of the subscriber

J RICHARDSON.

Scarborough, 10th March 1820.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of RICHARD SMITH, late of York, Inn-keeper, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber; and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are desired to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Administrator.

York, 20th March, 1820. 3m12.

THREE Thousand Acres of valuable Land for sale, in the District of London viz.

Townships	Lots	Concession	Acres
Oxford	No. 5,10,12,13,& 16	3d	1000
	5, 12, 13, 14, & 16	4th	800
	6,9,10,11,12,13,& 14	4th	800
Walpole, No. 6,	- - -	10th	400
			3000

By the Surveyor's field notes, the above mentioned lands are stated to be of the first quality.—The 2800 acres in Oxford, are for more than two mile. situate along the North Bank of the River Thames. Mr. George Nichol will shew the land in Oxford, to any one who may wish to become a purchaser.—Application for further particulars to be made to the subscriber.

JOHN M'GILL.
York, 24th March, 1820. 13—tf.

CONTRACT.

ANY person wishing to contract to square and place, from 800 to 1000 Cedar Posts, required for the Public Walk in front of this town, and to complete the inclosure by a double rail morticed into the posts, may give in proposals for the same to W. ALLAN, Esq. on or before the second day of May next. The work to be done before the 1st of August next.—The materials will be provided, and labourers found for setting the posts, under the direction of the Contractor.

York, 19th April, 1820. tf—16.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

FOUR Improved FARMS on Yonge Street, composed of Lots No. 20 and 30 on the West side, and 15 and 29 on the East side of the Street, in the Townships of York and Vaughan. These Lands are so well known, that they require no further encomium than the virtues they possess. For title of which, please apply to the Subscriber, at Waterloo House York, the Proprietor of the said Lands.

P. S. The noted stand known by the name of the WATERLOO HOUSE, which the Subscriber at present possesses, is also offered to be let on easy terms; as also an excellent Saw Mill, on the 3d Concession of the Township of York, East of Yonge Street, only 10 miles from Town, on the West branch of the River Don.

STILWELL WILSON.

THE press and types from which the Phœnix issued, having come into the possession of J. Carey, the person who gave the debates of the House of Assembly during the last Session, it is his intention to establish a Newspaper in the Town of York, to be entitled "THE OBSERVER."

The avidity with which the public has received the Journals already established in this Province, has encouraged him to offer to its attention "The Observer," which shall be free for political discussion; and it is the Editor's determination not to admit into his columns any thing that may be offensive to private character. In short, he flatters himself, that the Observer will be conducted upon such liberal principles, as will secure to him the patronage of the public.

The proprietor trusts that the subscribers will favor him with a half year's subscription in advance.

Subscriptions, received by Mr. Oates, York.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exe'rs in
JAMES HAMILTON. } Trust.

Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 45—tf.

PERSONS indebted to the above estate, are reminded that indulgences must have its limit, and therefore, it will be desirable in order to avoid unnecessary trouble and expence that they should come immediately forward and make arrangement for the settlement of their respective accounts.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the current prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

FROM EUROPE.

MUNICH, Jan. 20.

Dr. Vogel has submitted to a careful examination in the laboratory of our academy, the surprising discovery of Mr. Braconot, Nancy, of the effects of concentrated sulphuric acid on wood and linen. He has not only fully confirmed this discovery, but has extended his own experiments, with equal success, to other similar vegetable substances, such as old paper, both printed and written upon, and cut straw. By diluting the sulphuric acid with a due addition of water, sawdust, cut linen, paper, &c. were converted into gum and saccharine matter. It must excite great interest in all reflecting minds to see an indissoluble tasteless substance like the filaments of wood, converted by chemical reaction into two new bodies, and chemistry thus exercise a power, which but lately appeared to belong to nature alone, and in particular to vegetation. This artificial formation of sugar and gum, now discovered, must not be confounded with the extraction of these two substances from bodies in which they already existed. What has now been discovered, is a transformation, a metamorphosis, of which the most ingenious chemist had previously no idea; and it affords a new proof of the boundless extent of chemistry.

NECKAR, Feb. 17.

H, the son of a banker, having been expelled the university of Heidelburg, was thus escorted out of the city by his friends: twenty well mounted horsemen were followed by a marshal—seated in a carriage drawn by six horses, the student's sword in one hand and the tobacco pipe in the other; then the student in a carriage drawn by eight horses, the seat opposite to him being occupied by two of his friends in full dress, and bare-headed. The train was closed by 15 carriages, each drawn by four horses. The whole proceeded to Weinheim, where a sumptuous dinner was prepared, with the enjoyment of which the scene ended.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 8.

There is now on foot a plan for the transportation of goods between this place and Hamburg by Steam-Boats, in connection with a land carriage, which, when in operation, will not only reduce the freight, but greatly facilitate the intercourse with the interior.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 9.

The design of a monument at Waterloo is determined on. The elevation of the pyramid is to be 140 feet, on the top of which is to be a lion holding a ball, representing the world in his claws, as if rendering peace to the world. The whole to be raised by soldiers, who were engaged in that memorable battle.

Old Greece!—On the right and left of the passes of Olympus are seen five picturesque villages, whose inhabitants pay no taxes, but they are bound to guide travellers over the mountains, which they do most faithfully and zealously; and whose sagacious dogs often find persons lost in the snow. This reminds the reader of the manner in which the traveller crosses the Alps.

PARIS, Feb. 20.

By a Royal Ordinance of the 26th inst. Baron Chapelle is appointed Secretary General to the Minister of the Interior Department.

It is reported that an humble address is signing in many of the Arrondissements of Paris, expressive of the horror and regret of the inhabitants at the late melancholy calamity, and petitioning H. R. H. Monsieur to take into consideration the forming matrimonial alliance for the further assuring the perpetuation of the legitimate Dynasty on the throne of France.

A subscription for erecting an expiatory monument on the spot where the Duke de Berri was assassinated, is open at M. Curmer's, Notary, 25, rue Neuve St. Augustin.

The news of the abolition of feudal servitude in the States of the Grand Duke of Schwerin, has caused universal joy at Frankfort, and even in Prussia and Germany, where the accounts have reached.

Letters from Dresden of the 14th of Feb. speak in high terms of the popularity of the Queen of Spain; "she was," add our accounts, "aware of the disturbed state of the country previous to her entering into her matrimonial engagement with the Catholic Majesty, but she hoped that benign and conciliatory measures which her conduct and disposition would always favour and promote, would bring back the misled to their duty and perpetuate the general reign of peace.—Alas! she has hitherto been disappointed in her hopes."

Letters of a recent date from Cadiz give nothing new of any importance; they state that town to be perfectly tranquil; however, strict measures were taken to prevent masking in the last days of the Carnival, the Coffee-Houses were shut up at an early hour, and an order was issued prohibiting more than three persons to appear together after sun-set, even the Serenade was forbidden, the soft Seguidille was interdicted, the Tyranna was no more heard under the window of the Querida, and the sweet Guitar was mute; this may be modern liberty and tranquility in Spain, but this resembles not the olden times.

MARCH 1st.

Yesterday at 2 o'clock the king took an airing.

The Ambassadors and other foreign Ministers were honored by an audience of his Majesty, after mass, yesterday.

It is reported that count Blacas is actually in Paris, and that he has come from Rome with a private communication from his Holiness relative to the Missionaries and Jesuits, the zeal of the former, and the progress of the latter, appear to excite apprehension even in the Holy See. We have much doubt as to the authenticity of this account.

Certain journals announce the departure of Mina, and his having been seen in Navarre.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 15.

The plague has decreased so considerably of late, that we have every hope of its total disappearance.

The Pachas of Aleppo, with the assistance of other Pachas, have been enabled to defeat the insurgent army; it is even said (but not confirmed) that they have taken Aleppo by storm.

ZURICH, Feb. 19.

Count Talleyrand, Ambassador from France to Switzerland, has invited the different Cantons to communicate to him the details and tariffs of the customs and duties collected in them, with explanatory notes. This measure is preparatory to a general report of the duties and customs existing throughout all Europe, a work which now occupies the attention of the French Cabinet.

Baron Krundener, the Charge d'affairs from Russia, is on the eve of quitting Berne to return to Livonia.

PARIS, Feb. 26.

"The Duchess de Berri came to the Thuilleries on the 23d inst. where apartments have been prepared for her accommodation. Soon after her arrival, her Royal Highness sent, by the hands of the Duchess de Reggio, the sum of one thousand francs to Paubnier, who first stopped the assassin; and, to Desnes, the soldier of the Royal Guard who took him, she caused to be presented a gold watch of considerable value on which is engraved by order of the Princess:—'Charles Ferdinand Duke de Berri.' These individuals have each received a pension from the King, and recompenses have been given to all those belonging to the Opera establishment, who lent their assistance on that melancholy occasion.

"The household of the Duke de Berri have been informed that their honorary appointments, salaries, &c. will be continued during the next year; and further, that if the Princess shall give birth to a male child, they will be retained immediately in his service.

"The heart of the Duke de Berri was deposited in a leaden box, and this was inclosed in another of rose-wood; on which the following inscription was engraven, as also upon the lid of the coffin:—

"This is the body of the high and puissant Prince Charles Ferdinand d'Artois, Duke de Berri, son of France, who died in Paris, Feb. 14, 1820, aged 42 years and 20 days, the victim of an assassination committed on his person the preceding evening."

"Duke De azze quitted Paris on the 23d for Soissy, near Etolles, from whence he will set out on the 26th for Libourn."

MAINE, Jan. 6.

During the late inundation of the Rhine, a hare, dislodged by the water, took refuge on a tree. One of the boatmen which were traversing the inundated country, in canoes, to pick up the sufferers, observed the hare, steered for the tree, and without making his boat fast, climbed hastily up to seize the poor animal. The hare perceiving his danger, sprang from the tree into the boat, which was put in motion by the leap of the hare, and floated down the stream, leaving the boatman in his place upon the tree, in the disagreeable necessity of watching the rise of the waters.

Augustus William Schlegel, who was appointed Professor at the new Russian University at Bonn upon the Rhine, has asked his dismission. This is probably in consequence of the strict surveillance under which the University has been placed.

Singular Coincidence.—On a late occasion, at our parish church, two honest tradesmen, of this town, (brothers,) attended upon ceremonial business in the chancel, when one of them observed to the officiating minister, that he somewhat regretted the absence of the Vicar at that time, for himself & his brother had each a little suffering to present, both having had nine children, christened before; on which the worthy minister very pleasantly observed, that it certainly was a little curious, and what rendered it not less so, he himself happened to have the exact number, ten, and also was the youngest of ten; and moreover, that his good lady was of a family of ten.—*Sheffield.*

A few days since, a sparrow-hawk flew through a strong plate glass window of the library at Hardwick House, near Bury, and is now save without having suffered apparent injury.—Small birds have been frequently found dead under the same window.—*Feb. 25.*

Turkey.—Accounts from the Turkish frontier, of the 10th of last month, say that the reports are confirmed of the breaking out of serious disturbances in various parts of Asiatic Turkey, especially in the neighborhood of Bagdat. Two Pachas had been forced to fly, and the leaders of the rebels have made themselves masters of several towns. Troops are collecting with all haste to restore order. Well informed persons assert that Persia has some share in these troubles, and that the eldest son of the Shah had formed the plan to seize on Syria & some of the adjacent provinces, and with this view continually excites troubles. The Porte is said to have obtained important information on this subject. It is further reported that the Wechabites have again taken up arms, and have been joined by great numbers of adherents.

Cape of Good Hope.—Advices to the 7th Dec. have been received. The tranquility of the colony being completely restored by the defeat and dispersion of the Caffre hordes, a proclamation was issued by the governor on the 26th November, to rescind the order of the 3d March for calling out the militia of the invaded districts, and for the establishment of martial law. Lord C. Henry Somerset, the Governor at the Cape of Good Hope, was to leave the colony in a few days on leave of absence; the office was to be filled, *ad interim*, by Major General Sir Ruannif Shaw Dook.

A farmer, near Farnham, on the 20th Feb. bet 20 guineas that he would walk 100 miles in twenty four hours, which he performed and won by 4 minutes.

ANECDOTES RELATING TO HIS LATE MAJESTY.

Lord Mansfield, on making a report to the King of the conviction of Mr. Maloney, a Catholic priest, who was found guilty, in the county of Surrey, of celebrating mass, was induced, by a sense of reason and humanity, to represent to his Majesty the excessive severity of the penalty which the law imposed for the offence. The King, in a tone of the most heartfelt benignity, immediately answered, "God forbid, my Lord, that religious difference in opinion should sanction persecution, or admit of one man within my realms suffering unjustly; issue a pardon immediately for Mr. Maloney, and see that he is set at liberty."

The virtue of humanity was one which his Majesty was always particularly careful to instil into the minds of his children. On one occasion, at breakfast, whilst the King was reading a newspaper, one of the younger branches of the family, looking up in the Queen's face, said "Mamma, I can't think what a prison is!" Upon its being explained, and understanding that the prisoners were often half starved for want, the child replied, "That is cruel, for the prison is bad enough without starving; but I will give all my allowance to buy bread for the poor prisoners!" Due praise was given to this benevolent intention, which was directed to be put in force, together with an addition from their Majesties.

The King, in his walks at Cheltenham, July, 1788, accompanied by the Queen and the Princesses, was constantly attended by crowds of people. His Majesty pleasantly observed to the Queen, "We must walk about for twelve three days to please these good people, and then we may walk about to please ourselves." His manners were unaffected and condescending to every one. He walked about unattended by any pomp, without a single guard, more secure in the hearts of his faithful subjects, than in all the parade attendant on foreign Princes.

To those about his Majesty he declared more than once, at moments when the heart speaks its undisguised sentiments, "that the hours he had passed at Cheltenham, and in other parts of the country, unguarded, and in the midst of his people, had more than repaid him for all the hours of solicitude he had experienced during his reign."

His Majesty would not allow any soldiers to do duty or reside within *ten* miles of the *Royal Spa*. The band of Lord Harrington's regiment, only, were permitted to attend his Majesty.

The second morning the King was at Worcester, which was in August, 1788, his Majesty was out at half after five. He went to Colonel Digby's and Colonel Gwynn's lodgings. The maidservant was cleaning the door. The girl threw down her mop, and ran away to the bell. The King stopped her, and desired her to show him where *the perfumes* slept. The girl obeyed, and his Majesty went himself and called them up. The Colonels leaped out of their beds as if surprised in camp by an enemy, but the King was off, and they were obliged to run over the town to find him.

On visiting the Guildhall, his Majesty was singularly affable and agreeable.

On his return to the Palace, he walked through the streets, as he came, with only one attendant, besides the Lords in waiting. The crowd voluntarily opened an avenue for his Majesty, forming a phalanx on each side, to prevent any rude intruder, if there had been one, from breaking in upon the passage. The scene was affecting: and, when taken in a political point of view, forms an interesting epoch in the history of the country. After so many centuries had passed in repeated struggles for and against liberty, and for the several successors which had taken place to the Throne; after the Crown had been obliged to resort to the unconstitutional expedient of a standing army for its support—to behold the King of the country walking the streets as a private gentlemen, with only two or three attendants, amid the sands and tens of thousands of his subjects, without a single guard or peace officer, happy in the love, and rejoicing in the liberty, of his people, was an event such as the oldest man then living had never seen, and such as the youngest, but a few years before, scarcely ever expected to see.

An attempt was made to move the *spirit* in the Quakers of Worcester to address his Majesty, but these people kept in their old dull track of life, and were rather concerned that such a thing as a royal visit had happened, to break in upon their quietude. About a dozen of the more curious among them got leave to step into the court yard when his Majesty's coach left the Palace, but they stood unmoved, with their hats on their heads. The King saw that they were Quakers, and, taking off his hat, bowed to them. They, in return moved their hands, and the eldest of them said—*Fare thee well, friend George!*" The King and Queen laughed heartily at this systematic affection.

But perhaps the most remarkable incident attending this royal visit has still to be related. The only person who, by his Majesty's desire, accompanied him, as conductor through the town, was the *great grandson of the Protector, Cromwell.* The King appeared to converse with him with great affability and condescension. The singularity of the circumstance attracted general notice.

The King had a strong presentiment of his glowing malady sometime before it happened. Four or five evenings previous to his being taken ill, after a private concert, the Majesty went up to Dr. Ayrton, and, laying his hand on the Doctor's shoulder, with his usual benignity "I fear, sir," said his Majesty, "I shall not long be able to hear music: it seems to affect my head; and it is with some difficulty I bear it." Then turning round, he softly ejaculated—"Alas! the best of us are but frail mortals."

With the King's attachment to agricultural pursuits the public are well acquainted; but it is not, perhaps, so generally known, that his Majesty was the *Ralph Robinson* from whose pen sometimes very sensible and well-informed letters appeared several years ago, in Mr. Arthur Young's *Annals of Agriculture.* Mr. Young himself has recorded this fact in a subsequent part of his work.

In the severe winter of 1784-5, his Majesty, regardless of the weather, was taking a solitary walk on foot, when he was met by two boys, the eldest not 8 years of age, who, although ignorant that it was the King, fell upon their knees before him, and wringing their little hands, prayed for relief. "The smallest relief," they cried, "for we are hungry, and have nothing to eat."

More they would have said, but a torrent of tears, which gushed down their innocent cheeks, checked their utterance. The father of his people raised the weeping supplicants, and encouraged them to proceed with their story. They did so, and related that their mother had been dead three days, and still lay unburied; that their father, whom they were also afraid of losing, was stretched by her side upon a bed of straw, in a sick and hopeless condition; and that they had neither money, food nor firing at home. This artless tale was more than sufficient to excite sympathy in the Royal bosom. His Majesty, therefore, ordered the boys to proceed home ward, and followed them until they reached a wretched hovel. There he found the mother dead, apparently through the want of common necessaries, the father ready to perish also, but still encircling with his feeble arm the deceased partner of his woes, as if unwilling to survive her. The sensibility of the Monarch betrayed itself in the tears which started from his eyes; and leaving all the cash he had with him, he hastened back to Windsor, related to the Queen what he had witnessed; sent an immediate supply of provisions, clothes, coals, and every thing necessary for the comfort of the helpless family. Revived by the bounty of his Sovereign, the old man soon recovered; and the King, to finish the good work he had so gloriously begun, educated and provided for the children.—*Percy Anecdotes.*

Mr. Carbonell, the wine-merchant, who served his Majesty, was a favourite with the King, and used to be admitted to the Royal Hunts. Returning from the chase one day, his Majesty entered affably into conversation with his wine merchant, and rode tete-a-tete with him a considerable way. Lord Walsingham was in attendance, and watching an opportunity, took Mr. Carbonell aside and whispered something to him. "What's that, what's that (imagined the good humoured Monarch,) Walsingham has been saying to you?"—"Please you, Sire, I find I have been guilty of some disrespect; my lord has just informed me that I ought to have taken off my hat whenever I addressed your Majesty; but your Majesty will please to observe that whenever I hunt, my hat is fastened to my wig, and my wig is fastened to my head, and I am riding a very high spirited horse, so that if my hat goes off, we must all go off together!" King laughed heartily at the whimsical apology, and was content to chat with the fat wine merchant without any daugering his falling from his horse.

A new Fishing Bank has been found extending about 150 miles, S. and W. from the Orkney Islands. Dutch and French fishermen already crowd to this great Bank, and boasts from the Shetland Islands are constantly taking to Cod upon it in immense quantities.

Last year, 62,000 barrels of herrings were cured at Yarmouth, of which 40,000 barrels came to Hull, 26,000 barrels to London, 2,000 to Newcastle, 2,000 to Liverpool, and 17,000 were sent up the Mediterranean.

It is known by few, that the reason why hens do not lay eggs in winter is the want of lime to form the shell. If they have access to wheat which contains lime, or to lime itself, and they will lay as well in winter as any other time.

LONDON, March 9.

By a decree of the king of the Netherlands, and subsequent order from the burgomasters of Amsterdam, the celebrated bank of Amsterdam, whose paper is still within a recent period, bore so large a share in the money transactions of foreign countries with Holland, has ceased to exist. The whole of its accounts will be finally closed on or before the 26th of July next.

An article in the Ghent Journal, describes the king of Prussia as being very melancholy, and almost incapable of transacting business. He has ordered the strictest economy in his household.

We learn with regret the death of Joseph Ritchie, Esq. at Mourzuk, Africa, about 400 miles south of Tripoli. He was employed under the auspices of the government, to make discoveries in the interior of Africa, and particularly to penetrate through the great desert of Tombuctoo. Great additions to geographical science were expected from his labors.

We have authority to state, says the Morning Chronicle, that there was no injunction whatever contained in the will of the late duke of Grafton, to any person to publish any of his manuscript papers, either after the death of his majesty, or at any other time.

Paris, March 9.—The Journals of Bordeaux which arrived this day, confirm the news which we gave yesterday and the day before, concerning Spain. They also add more, stating that there is some which assert an Ipanema of reactionaries, and which, for that reason, we abstain from publishing. The following is the most important. We publish it without altering a word.

"The Marquis of Lesan, captain general of Aragon, has gone to Madrid in haste, to give advice of the insurgent in Saragossa, whither the people have offered the name of Ferdinand, which was placed over the public places, instead of that of the Constitution.

"General Castanos, captain general of Catalonia, has also given advice to government, that he could not answer for the fidelity of that province, where he heard many secret meetings among the military of the people.

"The same person met a courier that was going from Santander to Madrid, to carry the news that the Constitution had been proclaimed in the former of these cities.

"There has been some commotion at Valencia, and Nebot has been placed at the head of a corps of 400 men, and has made preparations to join the column of Riego, which was supposed to be near to Grenada.

"The insurgents of the Isla of Leon, have established a provisionary junta, composed of the Marquis of Uregna, of M. Solis, of the directors of ports of the Island, and of two other persons. At Alcal a Goliano, has been appointed principal Secretary.

"General Elio has been disgraced for having advised the King to leave the capital.

"The command of the army of General Freyre, has been offered to Generals Biron and Balleseteros, both have declined.

"The staff officers of General Freyre, have presented themselves before him, and have demanded that the regiment which attacked the three companies which Riego left at Bujalge, be struck from the army list, for having spilt the blood of their comrades.

"The person who gave these details has also informed that the insurrection was becoming general throughout Spain, that the greatest confusion reigned at Madrid, at the moment of his departure; and that many grandees of Spain had presented themselves to the King, praying that he would convoke the Cortes, which they regarded as the sole means of quieting the insurgents.

The letters which we have ourselves received from Madrid, from Irun, and from Bilboa, yesterday's mail, confirm in the most positive manner the progress which the insurrection is making, and the embarrassment of government. That from Madrid is couched in the following terms:

"It is impossible for me to give you an idea of the consternation of the court. At the moment that they expected that the insurrection of the Isla of Leon has been subdued, we heard that it had spread itself as far as Gallicia. At the meeting of the 20th of this month, the people of that province rose in conjunction with the troops.—Captain Venegas was arrested in his palace; a provisionary government was formed and the constitution published. They dug up the remains of Gen Porlier and paid them funeral honors.—His widow was carried about in triumph. At Belmonos and at Ferrol, the constitution has been likewise published. The governor of this last city having made some resistance, was killed.—At Corogne, those who took part in the arrest and condemnation of Gen. Porlier, have likewise been killed. The insurrection has extended itself to Asturias. At Corogne, Congress of Turin, the constitution of Spain and

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chandise. The forces of Espoletta, commandant
of Navarre, does not at present exceed 4 to 5000
Gen. Arevalo, commander of the three pro
vinces of Biscay, has returned from Pampeluna
to Santander.

A letter from Bilbao of the 3d of March, ex
pires us in a most positive manner, that the in
surrection has extended itself into Gallicia. It
also announces that it menaces the whole penin
sula.

Riego, the colonel of the insurgents, is 13
leagues from Grenada. Gen Espleta, comman
der in chief of the province, had departed taking
with him all those who had been arrested on po
litical motives. The disposition of the little troop
of O'Donnell did not permit him to follow the
insurgents.

PARIS, March 9 11 o'clock, P. M.

We have received positive news of the capture
of Cortadura by the insurgents of Leon. It is
said that they took it by surprise, though we sup
pose it resembled the surprise of Carracccas. The
reduction of Cadiz is inevitable. Gen O'Donnell has been completely beaten by Riego, near
the town of Antequera, about 18 leagues from
Malaga.

BORDEAUX, March 12.

We hasten to communicate to the public the
following news, which is fully confirmed.—

Madrid, March 8 — embrace the opportunity
of a courier going to Paris, to send you the en
closed Gazette.

The joy of the people is at its height; the cries
viva la constitution, resound through all our
streets. Every thing has been effected in the
greatest order and without bloodshed. This
change must certainly astonish all Europe. Sol
diers as well as the people in general, evince the
most lively joy; I came this moment from the
royal palace, where the repeated visits of the
people have induced the king to present himself
twice on the balcony.

Gazette Extraordinary of Madrid—Wednesday, 8th March, 1820.

OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

It has pleased the King our Sovereign to ad
dress to all his Secretaries of State, the Royal
Decree which follows:—

"For some time past, which might arise from the
doubts entertained by the Council in execution
of my Decree of yesterday, for the immediate
convocation of the Cortes, and being the general
will of the people, I have decided to swear to
the Constitution proclaimed by the general and
extraordinary Cortes in the year 1812. Do you
hold it as understood, and do you make imme
diate publication of this.

Signed by my royal hand. FERDINAND

By Mr. Ponsonby's benevolent Act,
the 57th, c. 45, of the late King, every
person who, at the demise of the King,
shall hold any office, civil or military,
under the Crown during pleasure, shall,
without any new or other patent, com
mission, warrant, or authority, continue
and be entitled to hold and enjoy the
same during the pleasure of the King or
Queen who shall succeed to the throne.
This relieves civil, military, and naval
officers, from the duty and expense of
reviving their commissions or patents;
and consequently, the Lord Chancellor
and Attorney General will not be en
titled to the fees, which according to an
cient custom, would have fallen to them
on the present occasion. Though all
officers civil and military, are relieved by
this Act from payment of new fees, there
are some appointments to which the
Act does not extend, as they are
not what the Act describes *offices*.
Tuesday produced the proof. Four
barristers who possessed patents of pre
cedence, found that they were extinct
by the demise of the King; Mr Fou
blanque, Mr. Wetherell, Mr. Casherd,
and Mr Jervis. Of those Mr Casherd
on Tuesday appeared in his stuff gown,
and took his seat without the bar. All
commissions to Justices of the Peace,
we believe, must also be renewed at or
before the end of six Months.—Morning
paper.

From Genoa, it is stated, on the au
thority of letters from Cairo, that the
pacha of Egypt had seized upon Pale
tine, and that a division of his army had
entered Jerusalem.

Female courage—The Gazette of
Augsburgh gives a singular account of
presence of mind in the daughter of a
gamekeeper, residing in a solitary house
at Weilheim. Her father and the rest
of the family had gone to church, when
there appeared at the door an old man
apparently half dead with cold. For ing
for his situation, she let him in, and went
into the kitchen to prepare him some
soup. Through a window which com
municated from the room she had left
him in with the kitchen, she perceived
he had dropped the beard he had on
when he entered; that he now appeared
a robust man: and that he was pacing
the chamber with a pogard in his
hand. Finding no mode of escape, she
armed herself with a dagger in one
hand, and the bottle, and in the other
and entering the room where he was,
first threw the soup in his face, and af
terwards struck him a blow on the neck
with the hatchet which deprived him of
sense. At this moment a fresh knock at
the door occasioned her to look out of the
window, when she saw a strange hunter,
who demanded admittance, and, on her
refusal, threatened to break open the
door; she immediately got her father's
gun, and, as he was proceeding to put
his threat into execution, she shot him
through the right shoulder, on which he
took to the forest. Half an hour after,
a third person came and asked after no
old man who must have passed that way.
She said she knew nothing of him; and
after useless menaces, if she did not o
pen the door, he also proceeded to beat it
in, when she shot him dead on the spot.
The excitement of her courage being now
at an end, her spirits began to sink, and
she fired shots and screamed from the win
dow, until some gend'armes came to h r
but she would not open the door until
the return of her father.

FROM LOWER-CANADA.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Tuesday, 11th April, 1820.

This day at three o'clock, His Excel
lency the Administrator of the Govern
ment came down in State to the Legis
lative Council, and being seated on the
Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the
Black Rod was sent down to the House
of Assembly to command their attend
dance before His Excellency; and the
Members being come up, the Honorable
Speaker of the Legislative Council sig
nified His Excellency's pleasure that they
should return to the usual place of their
sitting, and there chuse a fit person to be
their Speaker, and present him for His
Excellency's approbation on Thursday
at 3 o'clock.

Thursday, April 13th,

His Ex cellency the Administrator hav
ing ag in come down to the Legislative
Council, and being seated on the Throne,
and the members of the Assembly, with
Mr. *Papineau* their Speaker elect, being
in attendance below the Bar, the Honor
able the Speaker of the Legislative Coun
cil expressed His Excellency's allowance
of the choice of the House of Assembly;
and then His Excellency was pleased to
deliver the following Speech:—

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

Though I felt desirous to avail myself
of the counsel and assistance of this Par
liament, it was matter of deep concern
to me to summon you together at a pe
riod of the year which I am sensibleas
highly inconvenient for your assemblings;
but I ascertained that the law permitted
the adoption of no other course. I re
gret also that your session must open, in
regard to the situation of public affairs
at a peculiar and unhappy conjuncture,
your proceedings being in cessarily of
less than the usual importance, and
subject to interruption by the notice from His
Majesty's Government of those impor
tant events which have recently involved
the Royal House of Brunswick and the
people of the United Empire, in comm on
affliction; yet by the exercise of
such prompt and diligent attention as I
doubt not you are prepared to bestow
upon the public business, you may, I
trust, be enabled to enjoy the satisfaction
of contributing in a material degree to
the service of your country.

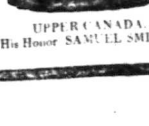
Fearful of transgressing, by any want
of due caution, against the integrity of
that unrivalled Constitution bestowed up
on you by a Sovereign whose paternal
eye was upon the interests of every part
of his dominions, and who with merely less
for ever in the grateful remembrance of
these Provinces, I had recourse to the pro
per sources of information, for the effect
which the advices I have alluded to must
unavoidably produce on the several
branches of the Legislature, and the re
sult has determined me not to offer any
business to your consideration except
such as may be readily concluded, and
is of importance to the actual exigencies
of the public service; whatever appears
to me of this description, I shall commu
nicate to you by message, with the least
possible delay.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I shall order the usual statement of the
Revenue and of the expenditure for the
last year, to be laid before you.

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

Having received official communica
tions from the Earl Dalhousie, in his ca
pacity of Governor General of His Ma
jesty's North American Dominions, I
think it right to announce to you by this
place, the appointment of the Right Hon
Nobleman to the eminent office vacat
ed by a much lamented death.



Upper Canada Gazette.

UPPER CANADA.

B His Honor SAMUEL SMITH, Es
quire, Administrator of the Province
of Upper Canada,

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has pleased Al
mighty God to call to His mercy
our late Sovereign Lord King George the
Third, of blessed memory, by whose de
cease the Imperial Crown of the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
is solely and rightfully come to the High
and Mighty Prince George Prince of
Wales—I do therefore by these presents
make known the same, and do hereby
publish and proclaim, that the High and
Mighty Prince George Prince of Wales
is now by the death of the late Sovereign
of happy memory, become our only law
ful and rightful Liege Lord George the
Fourth, by the Grace of God King of
Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of
the Faith, to whom I hereby require and
command all persons to acknowledge
all faith and constant obedience, with all
hearty and humble affection, beseeching
God, by whom Kings and Queens do
reign, to bless the Royal Prince George
the Fourth with long and happy years to
reign over us.

Given under my hand and seal at arms,
at York, in the Province of Upper Ca
nada, this third day of May, in
the y ar of our Lord one thousand
eig hundred and twenty, and in His
great Majesty's Reign the First.

SAMUEL SMITH
Administrator,

By His Honor's Command.
D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.



PROCLAMATION.

UPPER-CANADA.

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:—

SAMUEL SMITH,
Administrator.

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almigh
ty God to call to His mercy His
late Majesty King George the Third,
of blessed memory, by whose decease
the Imperial Crown of the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
is solely and rightfully come to us by the
style and title of George the Fourth,
by the Grace of God of the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
King, Defender of the Faith, WE DO
therefore by these presents make known
and proclaim the same, and do require
and COMMAND all persons within our
Province of Upper Canada, to acknow
ledge all faith and constant obdience to
us according to their allegiance. And
we do hereby further command and or
dain, that all Magistrates and Officers,
civil and military, within our said Pro
vince, shall in our name continue to
exercise the duties of their respective
offices, until our Royal pleasure therein
be further made known.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused
these our letters to be made Patent,
and the Great Seal of our said Pro
vince to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS
our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL
SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of
the Government of our said Province,
at York, this third day of May, in the
year of our Lord, one thousand eight
hundred and twenty, and in the first
year of our reign.

S. S.

By His Honor's Command
D. CAMERON, *Sec'y.*

Wednesday, 3d May 1820.

His Honor the Administrator, having
this day received from His Excellency
Sir Peregrine Maitland, Administrator in
Chief, official notice of the demise of the
late most revered Sovereign George the
Third, and of the accession of His most
Gracious Majesty George the Fourth,
late Prince of Wales, to the Throne of
the United Kingdom, the same was pub
licly proclaimed by the Secretary of the
Province, in presence of his Honor, the
Executive Counsellors and principal In
habitants of the Town of York, imme
diately after the cessation of minute guns,
which had been fired during one hour,
on the mournful occasion of His late Ma
jesty's Death, and the Oaths of Alle
giance to his present Majesty George
the Fourth, were respectively taken by
His Honor and the Members of Execu
tive Council.

Administrator's Office.
York, May 2d, 1820.

The London Gazette containing the
intelligence of the Death of His Majesty
George the Third, having reached His
Honor the Administrator, it is expected
that all classes of His Majesty's subjects
in this Province, will testify their grief
this melancholy occasion, by appear
ing in decent mourning according to their
ability.

By COMMAND,
GEORGE HILLIER.
P. Sy.

Adjutant General's Office,
York, 28th April 1820.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HIS Excellency Sir Peregrine Mait
land having been pleased to deter
mine that a Third Regiment of Militia
shall be formed in the County of York,
all Officers, Non Commissioned Officers
and Privates, low serving in the First or
Second Regiments, who are resident in
the following Townships, viz. Etobicoke,
Toronto, Vaughan, Chinguacousey, Ec
quesing, Nassagiwya, and Albion, and
that part of the Township of York, lying
west of Yonge Street, and all other per
sons resident in those Townships who are
liable to serve in the Militia and are not
actually enrolled, are required to as
semble at Cooper's Mills, on the Hum
ber, on Monday the 5th June next at 10
o'clock A. M when Col. Givins, and the
other Field Officers appointed to the
Third Regiment, will meet them and
proceed to make further arrangements
for its organization.

By Command of His Honor the Administrator,
N. COFFIN, *Colonel,*
Adjt. Gen. Militia,
Upper Canada.

YORK, MAY 4, 1820.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

An Inquisition was taken at Wood
house, in the District of London, on the
13th inst. before Robert Nichol & James
Mitchell, Esquires, two of His Majesty's
Justices of the Peace, upon the view of
the bodies of two young lads of the name
of John Cornelius and John Jewell, the
former was found in a state of violent
convulsion within an hour after he had
eaten the fatal root, and the latter was
found dead, by his uncle, a few yards
from his father's house. It is supposed
that they must have died nearly about
the same time—the root when eaten by
them was supposed to be ginseng.—John
Cornelius died in about two hours after
he had been seen eating it.

"*Verdict.*—That the said John Cor
"nelius and John Jewell, came to their
"death by casually eating of a Root
"found by the said John Cornelius,
"growing in the fields of one George
"Salmon, supposed to be a species of
"Parsnip, and a strong vegetable poi
"son."

We are informed by the gentleman
who forwarded the above communica
tion, that Mr. Salmon observed the boy
digging up the root in his field, and for
bid his eating it, as he did not know what
it was; but the mother of the other boy
tasted the root & said it was ginsing, up
on which the boys dined on the root in
her presence and each ate half of it.
This was about sunset, and soon after
dark they were both dead. Our corres
pondent has promised to observe the
leaves of similar roots when they shoot,
and inform us more particularly of the
nature of the plant. He also encloses the
following extract from M. Bechtein,
"The garden parsnip should never be
dug up in the spring; because when the
roots at that season are growing upward
for producing seed, their juices acquire
a poisonous quality; and instances have
occurred in which the internal use of
them has been productive of fatal effects
on the human constitution. The roots
of the broad leaved water parsnip are
very hurtful to man and cattle, and
those of the narrow leaved skirret, are
also said to be noxious in their effects,
and ought, therefore, to be carefully a
voided." We have often heard the gar
den Parsnip was unwholesome after it
had commenced vegetating in the spring;
but the flavour is so much improved by
its remaining in the ground during the
winter that we have frequently eaten it
and known many others do so without
any sensible ill effect, when dug up ear
ly in the spring; however we should
think it very imprudent to eat them after
the leaves began to appear. In cases
where vegetable poisons may be taken,
and no medical assistance at hand, drink
ing plentifully of warm water will pro
bably free the stomach of the poison, or
at least so dilute its acrimony as to pre
vent any fatal result.

The Magistrates in Special Sessions
have this day fixed the Assize of Bread,
for the ensuing Month, at six pence
halfpenny the four pound Loaf, of fine
Flour.

York, May 1st, 1820.

Sheriff's Office
York, 2d, May 1820.

LESSEES of Clergy Reserves within
the Home District, are hereby in
formed, that unless the sums due upon
their respective Leases are discharged
on or before the sixth day of October
next, measures will be taken to compel
payment; and Notice is also hereby
given that all those Clergy Reserves
which have been applied for but for
which no Leases have issued, will be con
sidered vacant unless the first applicants
take out their Leases without delay.

(By order,)
SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff. tf. 18

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 62 on the East side of
Yonge Street, about 18 miles from
York, containing 190 acres of Land,
finely situated on Bond's Lake; the pro
perty of Joseph Bouchette, Esq. For
the terms, which will be made very ad
vantageous to the purchaser, apply to

G. RIDOUT.

York, 2d May 1820. 18tf

ALL Persons having any legal Claims
against the Estate of Timothy Skin
ner, late of the township of York, de
ceased, are hereby requested to exhibit
their respective demands duly authenti
cated for adjustment. And all persons
indebted to the said estate are required
to make immediate payment to

SAML. SINCLAIR, *Adm'r.*
ANN SINCLAIR, *Adm'x.*

TO HOUSE PAINTERS.

PROPOSALS for Painting the inside
of the new Parliament Building will
be received until Saturday the 20th inst.
when the lowest offer with approved se
curity, will be accepted. The Painter is
to find all the materials, of the best quali
ty and to do the work by admeasure
ment.

GRANT POWELL.

York, May 4th 1820. 3w18.

AUCTION.

ON Thursday the 11th inst
ant, at the house occupied
by Major Loring, will be sold,
his Furniture and other effects,
&c. &c. &c.

York, 3d. May, 1820. 6.18.

(CANAL REPORT CONCLUDED.)

The side cut at Seneca, is nine mile
and forty three chains in length, and it
was estimated, as is stated in our report
of last winter, to cost $6-00. It has been
entirely completed with great fidelity &
beauty, at an expense of $6044 67; and
being added to the middle section, which
is near 94 and 1 2 mile long, we have an
extent of 96 miles of artificial navigation,
commenced and completed since the 4th
of July 1817, at an average expense, per
mile, including every thing, of $11792.

In a canal of such length, passing
through so great a variety of soils, and
over such numerous streams, which af
ford the possible channels through which
several considerable lakes, immoveable
springs and a very extensive bad drain,
will necessarily discharge their waters,
and which are yet, from the extent of
uncleared land adjacent to them, sub
ject to great obstructions from unaccu
mulation of float wood, and of course,
wherever these obstructions take place,
to the pressure of a heavy head of water
above them, and a current of propor
tionate violence below, it will not be
prudent to calculate upon entire exemp
tion from injurious casualties. A breach
has been effected, and is now open, in
the north bank of the canal, at Oriskany,
which it will take a fortnight in the spring
to repair. Other breaches may be ex
pected, though we have spared no labour
in our power, which we deemed neces
sary, to provide against them. And in
addition to the security which the whole
line derives from the manner in which it
is constructed and guarded, we have di
vided it into five sections, and assigned
to each an experienced and vigilant su
perintendant, whose duty it is constantly
to watch for its safe keeping and
whenever danger threatens it of any
kind, to use his utmost means to ward it
off.

The canal commissioners during the
past season, have limited their disburse
ments for all labor in the actual construc
tion of the canal, to the middle section.
But they have employed exploring par
ties, on both the western and eastern
sections. Between the Seneca and Ge
nesee river, Canvass White Esq. as en
gineer, has been in the charge of a party,
which has been engaged for several
months in levelling over and surveying
different routes for the canal line. These
labors he has performed much to our sa
tisfaction, and having presented a view
of them to a meeting of our board, held
in October last at Utica, we thereupon
decided in favor of the route originally ex
plored between those rivers, in year 1816,
and a part of this route having first
been definitively located, the acting com
missioners, under the authority of a re
solution of the board, proceeded to en
ter into contracts for the construction of
the canal, through about twenty miles
thereof. That portion of the line which
is let out, extends from the east bank of
the Genesee river to the town of Palmy
ra, from which, to Seneca river, we hope
early in the approaching season, to pass
the whole line under contract. The pro
per engaging in this work has suffered no
abatement; many of the old contractors
and other persons of enterprise and res
ponsibility, have entered into agreements
with us; and very many respectable ap
plications are yet ungratified. The terms
of these new contracts are at least as fa
vorable to the state as any heretofore con
tinued; and one of them requires that
the whole work shall be completed by

the first of September, 1821.—These contracts are dated in December last, and several of them are now in the process of vigorous execution.

From the Genesee river to the Seneca, at the western termination of the middle section, there is a fall of near 190 feet: and as every part of a canal line may be better located in descending than in ascending a country, it was deemed expedient to commence this operation, and the construction of the western section, at the Genesee river. This expediency was rendered more obvious by the consideration, that the place of crossing that stream, and the canal level there, admit of but little variation

At the meeting of the canal commissioners above alluded to, it was resolved, that while about 63 miles of the western section should be put in the course of construction, 26 miles of the eastern section also should be placed under contract. This distance extends from Utica to the foot of the Little Falls of the Mohawk river, embracing the most difficult places on that section, above the Scoharie creek. Eight miles of it will be made in continuation of the Rome level, which before exceeded fifty eight miles in length! and these eight miles have been contracted for at reasonable prices by good men, some of whom are now at work upon them.

Valentine Gill, Esq. has been employed as engineer, with the necessary assistants, to explore the country, in reference to the best establishment of the canal line, from Gannet's mill pond in Palmyra, with which the old level was connected, westerly to the Genesee river, at a point about 12 miles south of Rochester, and thence westerly to Buffalo creek. The easterly part of Mr. Gill's line has been rejected in favor of a more northerly route; but he thinks that a line from Rochester may be run south westerly, so as to intersect with his line west of the Genesee river, and from the point of intersection be carried through the counties of Genesee and Niagara, to a junction with the waters of lake Erie, south of the village of Buffalo. The great objection to a southern route, through the Holland purchase, is the fear of a deficiency of water to supply it, as such a route must necessarily be carried far above the level of lake Erie, Mr. Gill's summit level is about 94 feet above lake Erie; but he is of opinion, that it may be extended more than forty miles, so as to embrace the waters of Westcoy, of Allen's, of Tonnewanta, of Ellicott's, and of Little Buffalo creeks which he thinks, in the driest season, would furnish a copious supply. In a country so new, and of which a great part is still covered by standing timber, the interests of the canal require, that great precaution should be taken in the definitive establishment of the canal line. It will be proper that other examinations should be prosecuted through the country west of the Genesee river, previously to a final decision of the route. The maps and report of Mr. Gill are herewith presented.

In discharge of that part of their duty which relates to the harbor of Buffalo, the canal commissioners employed David Thomas, of Cayuga county, to make the necessary surveys, and report to them the result. This service has been faithfully rendered, and the practicability of the construction of a harbor there, at a moderate expense, seems to be sufficiently established. The report of Mr. Thomas, together with his map and estimates of expense, is herewith presented. Whether such a harbor, when it is constructed, should be paid for out of the canal fund, it appears to us that it would be premature to determine, before the route and termination of the canal is definitively settled in that neighborhood; & we do not consider the surveys which have yet been made, as affording all the information which is desirable in order to such settlement.

At an early day of the last season, it was feared, that the amount of money subject to our order, might not be more than sufficient to complete the middle section of the Erie canal, and that part of the Champlain canal which had been commenced. Hence we determined to confine our expenditure to these parts of the canals, except as to such sums as might be requisite to fit out and pay the necessary exploring parties. Such parties, the legislature bound us to provide, for the examination of Buffalo harbor & the Oswego river. And if the canals were to be continued, it was obviously necessary that a part of their routes should be fixed beyond the limits contracted for, before those limits should be entirely completed. For, otherwise, a whole season would have been lost to those undertaking, in the course of which the public property connected with them would have been wasting, the most experienced and efficient contractors would have sustained great loss, in tools and other preparations made with a view to their continued engagement on the canals, and they must have betaken themselves to other employments. These results, and others equally pernicious, would have been inevitable. The total amount of disbursements for exploring parties last year, is $8,400.

But the unforeseen causes of expense heretofore indicated as unavoidably connected with bringing all our contracts to a close, have greatly exceeded our expectation: and we have been compelled to anticipate $122,500 of the funds of the present year.

Our contracts upon the middle section were all to have been fully performed by the first of October last, and as soon as they were performed, all the monies earned upon them became due. If these sums had not been paid, every contractor would have been ruined; and anxious as we were, from the most pressing considerations; that of safety to the canal, which incomplete, would have been much more exposed to injury from the frosts of the winter and the floods of the spring; that of economy to the contractors, who could not be expected to quit their work when they had nearly accomplished it, and afterwards return to it at great expense, because our disbursements were likely to exceed our estimates; and that of duty to the public, who have a paramount interest in having the canal navigable as soon as possible, in order that it may speedily produce profitable returns, we could not resolute to incur the responsibility of such anticipation. The money was borrowed at six per cent interest, and on the fifth of January last, certificates of stocks were issued by the commissioners of the canal fund, to cover it. The interest of this money, from the time of its being loaned up to the time of issuing the stock, amounts to $1775 03, which sum we solicit your honorable body to authorize the comptroller to place to our credit, as we have paid it for the reasons above stated.

Deduct $122,500 with the interest on loans of the preceding and present years, from $600,000, the amount of the permanent legislative appropriation, and it will be seen that little more than $400,000 will remain applicable to the construction of the canals for the ensuing season. From this sum a further deduction which may be considerable, but of which the amount is yet unascertained, must be made for the purchase of the rights of the western inland lock navigation company, with whose works we shall so interfere at Wood creek, whenever we fill our canal, as to render such purchase expedient.

After these deductions, we think the money remaining subject to our control, will not be adequate to the due prosecution of the canals. We therefore recommend, that so soon as the amount of money to be paid to the western inland navigation company shall be ascertained, according to law, it shall be paid by the commissioners of the canal fund in certificates of stock, to be issued by them for that purpose, and bearing an interest of five per cent. And we further recommend, that there be appropriated to the canals, by law, for the present year, in order to supply the deficiency of funds occasioned by the anticipation aforesaid, and in addition to the amount of stock last above mentioned, the sum of $122,500 over and above the sums now appropriated to them.

As fast as the canals are rendered navigable, they will be liable to injuries of various kinds. The banks may be broken, the fences may be thrown down, the waste gates may be obstructed, and all the works may be defaced, and many of them essentially impaired, both by carelessness and malice. We therefore recommend the passage of a law, imposing suitable penalties for every injury to which they may be exposed.

The experiments that have been attempted at navigation on our canals, have been entirely satisfactory to every witness of them. The novelty of seeing boats drawn by horses, upon waters artificially conducted through cultivated fields, forests, and swamps, over ravines, creeks and morasses, and from one elevation to another by means of ample, beautiful, and substantial locks, has been eminently exhilerating. The precision of the levels, the solidity of the banks, the regularity of the curves, the symmetry of the numerous and massive stone works, the depth of the excavation in some places, the extent of the embankments in others, and the impression produced every where along the line, by the visible effects of immense labor, have uniformly afforded gratification mingled with surprise. The ease with which the canals may be approached, and the facility of transportation on their waters, will recommend them to immediate and extensive use. And every result hitherto ascertained experimentally, in relation to them, fully justifies the favor with which the preceding legislatures have regarded them, and exhibits the most perfect and irresistable claims to the steady and liberal patronage of your honorable body.

In reference to the Champlain Canal

During the last season the works on the Champlain canal have been prosecuted with zeal and activity, by the several contractors to whom they were committed. The locks, the waste weirs, the culverts, and the remaining parts of the excavation and embankment, have been so far completed as to render the canal fit for navigation. On admitting the water in December last, it was ascertained that both, levels are perfectly correct.

Owing to a deficiency of funds, the canal has not been fenced; and this, it is believed, is the most expensive part of the work which remains to be done. A towing path along the margine of Wood creek is to be constructed. There are two places in the vicinity of the village of Fort Ann, where the canal passes on the slope of a clay hill, and where the earth below the canal showed a disposition to slip after the canal was filled with water. Measures were immediately taken to secure those slips, but the work was arrested by the frost before it was completed, and it will be necessary to finish it as early in the spring as practicable. The banks of the canal admit but very little water to escape through them; and it is believed that the solidity and compactness which they will have acquired in another season, will render them impervious to water. The supply of water on the summit level has answered the expectations which had formerly been indulged, and it is believed, that with ordinary seasons, a feeder will not be wanted in many years.—Although the market at the present time is unfavorable for the lumbering business, yet from the best information which can be obtained, it is expected, in case no accident should happen to the canal, that nearly half a million of boards and plank will be passed through it the ensuing season.

In the report of the 13th March, 1817, the construction of the canal, from the lake to the Hudson, was estimated to cost $250,000. This estimate was made on the supposition, that the canal should be "thirty feet wide at the surface, twenty feet at the bottom, and three feet deep; and the locks to be seventy-five feet long, and 10 feet wide in the clear." Since that period, for reasons which are assigned in the report of the 31st January, 1818, the canal commissioners determined to enlarge the dimensions of the canal, so that it should be 40 feet wide at the surface, and 28 at the bottom, and four feet deep, and the locks to be ninety feet long and fourteen feet wide in the clear. This enlargement of the works added about one third to the cost of construction, and the original estimate increased by the same ratio, would be $333,000.

There has been paid already, towards the construction of the works, $232,268, 86, and on account of appraisements which were not included in the original estimates, the sum of $33,876 49. The additional expense of fencing the canal and finishing all the works, will not, it is believed, exceed $25,000, so that this section of the canal will be constructed for $255,000, or $260,000, a diminution from the estimate of more than twenty-eight per cent.

In order to prevent any unjust impression from being made by the preceding statement, as to the comparative economy with which the middle section of the Erie canal has been constructed, it ought here to be observed, that when the original estimate of the expense of opening the Champlain canal was made, there were no such data of minute calculation before the Commissioners, as were furnished on the middle section of the Erie canal. From Utica to the Seneca river, the aggregate expense was made up of a separate valuation of the cost of every mile, that is, there was a distinct estimate for every mile of the grubbing and clearing, of the number of cubic yards of excavation, and of embankment, with the price per yard of each, and of the bridges, culverts, aqueducts and locks, wherever they were deemed necessary. While on the Champlain canal, it was necessarily otherwise from the character of the returns made by the engineer, Col. Garin. These returns did not enable us accurately to calculate the quantity of excavation or embankment, the number of aqueducts, culverts, waste-weirs or bridges.

DE WITT CLINTON,
STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER,
SAMUEL YOUNG,
MYRON HOLLEY,
HENRY SEYMOUR.

Albany, 18th Feb. 1820.

MRS. M. GEDD,

Milliner & Fancy Dress Maker,

FROM Montreal, begs leave to inform the Ladies of York, that she intends carrying on the above business, and that she will endeavour to give every satisfaction to those who honor her with their custom.

Her residence is at Mr. T. Cooper's house, No. 3, west side of Church Street.

York, 26 April 1820. 3w17

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Richard Bristol and Elijah Mc'Kinnie, late of Grantham, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

RICHARD BRISTOL.
ELIJAH M'KINNEY.

York 10th April 1820. 3w17.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

York 1st Feb. 1819 tf—5.

A few bushels of Cranberries for sale at Thomas Mosley's Auction Room.

York, 27th March 1820.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Counties of YORK & SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been honored with your confidence, and called by your suffrages to the very honorable duty of Representing you in the present Parliament, I must expect that my prospect of attaining to the same distinguished station in the next, will depend altogether on the sense you entertain of the manner in which I have performed the trust you reposed in me.

Placed more immediately under the eye of my Constituents, it is altogether in your power, as it is entirely your province, to estimate the part I have taken.

It is far from me to presume, that with every wish to promote your best interests, I may not in many cases have erred; but I may at least be permitted to say, what I can declare with sincerity that I am conscious of nothing which I wish to excuse.

Among the objects which have occupied the attention of the present Parliament, they have wisely provided for the more equal Representation of the People; and, in consequence of the provision they have made you will have the privilege of electing an additional Member to guard your interests, and consult for the welfare of the Province.

Several of my friends, I observe, animated with a very praise-worthy ambition, have eagerly presented themselves to your choice; my actual occupation in the present Parliament, put it out of my power to address myself so immediately to you on the subject of the next; but I thought I might securely trust to the steadiness and sincerity of that attachment, which I was happy to witness on a former occasion, and which I will not believe so fickle that it could be shaken by an idle and absurd reports which may happen to have found their way to you.

I cannot but consider as highly honorable, a situation, to which the good opinion of my fellow-subjects is the only passport; and I shall be happy to receive a proof of your continued confidence, by being chosen as one of your Representatives in the ensuing Parliament.

I will make no boast to you of my independence—you know the nature of my employment and resources, and that my welfare must depend on yours; at the same time, I trust you think me much above any unworthy attempt to court popularity, by claiming credit for greater purity of intention or honesty of conduct, because I do not happen to be honored with any place of trust or confidence under a Government whose only object is and must be to promote the happiness and prosperity of the People.

I am, Gentlemen,
your most
faithful Servant,
PETER ROBINSON.

Newmarket, 9th March, 1820.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Counties of York and Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

THE General Election of Representatives of the People in the House of Assembly in this Province being near at hand, I take an early opportunity of announcing to you my intention of becoming a Candidate for your suffrages, there being a Bill before Parliament which will encrease your Representation.

I hope my character both public and private, is such as to entitle me to a participation in your confidence; & though I hold a highly honorable and responsible situation under His Majesty's Government, I trust the same Integrity and Exertion I have always manifested when serving my King, will continue to animate and guide my conduct when defending, maintaining, and supporting the Rights and Privileges of my Fellow Subjects, my family, and myself, which must be and are the same.

Should you do me the Honor to elect me one of your Representatives, to serve you in Parliament, I shall, to the utmost of my power, endeavour to deserve a continuation of your favor, should I live to be a Candidate at a future Election.

I have the Honor to be,
with unfeigned sincerity,
your most faithful and
obedient Servant,
HENRY J. BOULTON

York, March 3d. 8120.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Counties of York and Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

I acknowledge great pride in having been twice solicited by many of you to offer myself to your choice for the important and honorable service of Representative for these Counties in the House of Assembly. Having declined the first, I cannot withdraw myself from this second invitation, which can alone be founded on the expectation of rigid integrity towards the Constitution of our Country: I therefore now submit my choice, humbly presuming that my hopes are well founded, and that yours will not be disappointed.

Though twenty years residence has necessarily honored me with a personal acquaintance with most of you, I cannot dare to think that this supersedes all necessity of declaring to you my sentiments generally on Legislation in this Province. I therefore profess to you my affectionate regard for British liberty and British Constitution; and that your representative, whoever he may be, should in the discharge of his duties, never forget that these two objects of his care are the one to the other, the best and only Bulwark, and that to preserve the last ever pure, the first must be preserved unwounded. I know, Gentlemen, that your good sense convinces you that it is not the duty of your Representative to oppose, through a spirit of faction, any fair, beneficial, and legitimate object of the Administration; but you also know that the purest Administration requires a vigilant activity on the part of all its constitutional checks.

It will, Gentlemen, perhaps be said to you, that I hold an appointment under the Crown; true, an honorable one—I feel thankful to the Administration that gave it, and the Government that has continued it to me; but your choice will necessarily remove the objection, (if there be any in your estimation,) as the Office must, in the event of my Election, be surrendered.

I will at present only add, that whatever be the event, the prosperity of the Province at large, and of these Counties in particular, will, during my life, always be an object of earnest anxiety to me.

I have the Honor to be,
Gentlemen,
your very obedient Servant,
Wm. WARREN BALDWIN.

York, March 3d. 1820.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.

In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	DOLLARS AT 6s. FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.
Beef,	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	6
Mutton,	———	0	0	5	0	0	7
Veal,	———	0	0	5	0	0	7
Pork,	———	0	0	6	0	0	7
Fowls.	pair	0	2	0	0	2	3
Turkeys,	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
Geese,	———	0	0	0	0	3	9
Cheese,	lb.	0	0	6	0	0	8
Butter,	———	0	1	0	0	1	3
Eggs,	doz.	0	0	10	0	1	0
Wheat,	bush	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas,	———	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes,	———	0	2	6	0	3	9
Oats,	———	0	0	0	0	2	6
Turnips,	———	0	0	0	0	1	3
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	8
Flour,	cwt.	0	11	3	0	18	9
Do.	bar.	1	2	6	1	5	0
Tallow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lard,	———	0	0	10	0	1	0
Hay,	ton.	0	0	0	5	0	0
Wood,	cord.	0	12	6	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per annum; when sent by Post Four Dollars and a Half. The Subscriptions to be paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers receiving their Papers by Post, to give 3 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their subscription: Country Subscribers, who send to the office for their Papers, who discontinue their subscription, are requested to send notice to that effect, and pay up all arrears, otherwise they will still be considered as Subscribers and charged accordingly.—The Editor is obliged to insist upon this condition, as several Subscribers neglecting, frequently for many months, to send for their Papers, which accumulate to an inconvenient degree, and become, if not paid for, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette:

	first ins.	each sub'q't
6 lines and under,	3s 6d	7 1-2d
14 lines and under,	5s	3s 9d

Above 14 lines, four pence per line the first insertion, and one penny per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden in writing sent to the Office (or mentioned to the Editor personally) and charged accordingly.—When directed to be put in larger type than ordinary, they will be charged according to the number of lines the usual sized letter would occupy in the same space.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	Glengarry.
Guy Wood, Esq.	Cornwall.
J. Watson, Esq.	Perth.
C. Jones, Esq.	Brockville.
J. Macaulay, Esq.	Kingston.
S. McNabb, Esq.	Bellville.
Major Rogers,	Near Castle.
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	Hamilton.
C. Fothergill, Esq.	Toronto.
P. Robinson, Esq.	Newmarket.
J. Crooks, Esq.	Niagara.
T. McCormick, Esq.	Queenston.
W. H. Coulson Esq.	Dundas.
D. Springer, Esq.	Delaware.
D. Ross, Esq.	Long Point.
M. Burwell, Esq.	Port Talbot.
W. Hands, Esq.	Sandwich.
I. Wilson, Esq.	Amherstburgh.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

to him or his lawful Deputy, Mr
can Murchison, Flour, Pork, Pot &
ri Ashes, can at any time be inspect
in pursuance of the provisions of
ve mentioned Acts.
ALLAN N. McNA
Insp. Flour, Pork, Pot & Pearl Ashes
HOME DISTRICT.
York, 1st. May, 1820. 19—tf

NOTICE.

LL person indebted to the Estate of
the late RICHARD HATT, Esq
ther on Bond, Note, or open account
requested to come forward immedi
y and settle the same with Mr. Walter
bol, at Dundas, whom we have duly
horised for that purpose, and whose
ipts & acquittances will be sufficient
those having claims thereon, will be
sed to furnish statements thereof pro
ly authenticated with as little delay a
sible, that they may be adjusted and
.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exe'rs o
JAMES HAMILTON, } Trust.
Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 45—tf

ERSONS indebted to the above es
tate, are reminded that indulgence
st have its limit, and therefore, it will
desirable in order to avoid unnecessa
trouble and expence that they should
me immediately forward and make ar
gement for the settlement of their res
tive accounts.
Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken
payment at the current prices.
WALTER NICHOL.
Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

Land for Sale.

IX Hundred Acres in the
Township of Whitchurch
nsisting of Lots No. 13 and 14
the 6th concession, and No.
in the seventh concession, to
sold together or separate.
Very easy terms of payment
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quire at this Office.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.
the York Market during the last week.
DOLLARS at 5s.

TICLES.	PER.	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.
ef,	lb.	0	0	5	0	0	6
tton,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
al,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
rk,	——	0	0	6	0	0	7
wls.	pair	0	2	0	0	2	3
rkeys,	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
ese,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
eese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	9
tter,	——	0	0	0	0	1	0
gs,	doz.	0	0	7½	0	1	0
heat,	bush	0	0	0	0	5	9
ss,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
tatoes,	——	0	2	6	0	3	9
ls,	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
rnips,	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
bbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	3
ur,	cwt.	0	11	3	0	18	9
,	bar.	1	2	6	1	5	0
llow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
d,	——	0	0	10	0	1	0
y,	ton.	0	0	0	5	0	0
od,	cord	0	12	6	0	15	0

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rrears, otherwise they will still be considere
Subscribers and charged accordingly—
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AGENTS.

Dunlap, Esq. - - - *Glengarry.*
Wood, Esq. - - - *Cornwall.*
Watson, Esq. - - - *Perth.*
ones, Esq. - - - *Brockville.*
Macaday, Esq. - - - *Kingston.*
McNabb, Esq. - - - *Bellville.*
or Rogers, - - - *New-Castle.*
Bethune, Esq. - - - *Hamilton.*
Cothergill, Esq. - - - *Toronto.*
Robinson, Esq. - - - *Newmarket.*
Brooks, Esq. - - - *Niagara.*
McCormick, Esq. - - - *Queenston.*
H. Couison Esq. - - - *Dundas.*
Springer, Esq. - - - *Delaware.*
Ross, Esq. - - - *Long-Point.*
Burwell, Esq. - - - *Port Talbot.*
Hands, Esq. - - - *Sandwich.*
Wilson, Esq. - - - *Amherstburgh.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR
R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL. IV] YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1820. [No. 22.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION,

Requiring all Persons being in Office of Authority or Government at the Decease of the late King, to proceed in the Execution of their respective Offices.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS, by an Act made in the Sixth year of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, intituled *An Act for the Security of Her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession to the Crown of* Great Britain, *in the Protestant Line;* it was enacted, that no Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military, within the Kingdoms of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, Dominion of *Wales*, Town of *Berwick-upon-Tweed*, Isles of *Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney*, and *Sark*, or any of His Majesty's Plantations, should become void by reason of the Demise of his said late Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, Kings or Queens of this Realm, but that every Person and Persons in any of the Offices, Places, and Employments aforesaid, should continue in their respective Offices, Places, and Employments, for the Space of Six Months next after such Death or Demise, unless sooner removed and discharged by the next Successor, to whom the Imperial Crown of this Realm was limited and appointed to go, remain, and descend: And whereas, by an Act made in the Fifty-seventh Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, intituled *An Act for the Continuation of all and every Person or Persons in any and every Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military, within the United Kingdom of* Great Britain *and* Ireland, *Dominion of* Wales, Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, *Isles of* Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, *and* Man, *and also in all and every of His Majesty's Foreign Possessions, Colonies, or Plantations, which he or she shall hold, possess, or exercise during the Pleasure of the Crown at the Time of the Death or Demise of His present Majesty, until removed or discharged therefrom by the succeeding King or Queen of this Realm;* it was enacted, that all and every Person or Persons, who upon the Day of the Demise of His said late Majesty should hold any Office, Civil or Military, under the Crown during Pleasure, should under and by virtue of the said Act, and without any new or other Patent, Commission, Warrant, or Authority, continue and be entitled in all Respects, notwithstanding the Demise of His said Majesty, to hold and enjoy the same: But nevertheless, the same should be held or enjoyed only during the Pleasure of the King or Queen who should succeed to the Crown upon the Demise of His said late Majesty; and the Right and Title to hold and enjoy the same under the authority of the said Act, should be determinable in such and the like Manner by the King or Queen who upon the Demise of His said late Majesty should succeed to the Crown, as the Right or Title to any Office, Place, or Employment, granted by such succeeding King or Queen, during Pleasure, would by Law be determinable: We, therefore, with the Advice of our Privy Council, declare Our Royal Will and Pleasure to be, and do hereby direct and command, That all and every Person and Persons who at the Time of the Demise of Our late Royal Father, of Glorious Memory, duly and lawfully held, or were duly and lawfully possessed of or invested in any Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military, within Our United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, Dominion of *Wales*, Town of *Berwick-upon-Tweed*, Isles of *Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark*, or *Man*, or any of Our Foreign Possessions, Colonies, or Plantations, do severally, according to their Places, Offices, or Charges, proceed in the Performance and Execution of all Duties belonging to their respective Offices, whilst they shall hold the same respectively during Our Pleasure; And We do hereby require and command all Our Subjects to be aiding, helping, and assisting at the Command of the said Officers, and Ministers, in the Performance and Execution of their respective Offices and Places, as they and every of them tender Our utmost Displeasure, and will answer the contrary at their Peril.

Given at Our Court at *Carlton-House*, the Thirty-first Day of *January* One thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the First Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 15th Nov. 1819. }

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN SCOUTE, or his Representative, to make good any pretension he may have to the west half of lot number six, in the sixth concession of the Township of Ernest Town, within six months from this date, otherwise the same will be thrown open to other applicants.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 24th August, 1819. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Office for Surveying into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each, a tract of land in the Home and Newcastle Districts, bounded Southerly by the Townships of Brock, Cartwright, Manvers & Emily, and Northerly by Talbot River, (which empties itself into Lake Simcoe) and by the water communication of the Rice Lake. Also, a Township on the River Trent, bounded Westerly by the Township of Otanabee, and Easterly by the Township of Seymour and its produced Boundary.

These Surveys to be paid for in land by a per centage on the land Surveyed, & performed after the manner, and on the terms and conditions expressed in the notices from this office, bearing date the 14th December and 8th of February last.

THOS. RIDOUT.
Surveyor Gen.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 18th August. 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed proposals will be received at this office for completing in Survey the Townships of Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Osgoode, & Russell, also the eighteenth concession of Lancaster, in the Ottawa and Eastern Districts; to be paid for in land, by a per centage on the Land surveyed. Plans for the Survey will be furnished by this Office.

ALSO,

for Survey of the residue of the Missassaga Tract in the Home District, into Townships, containing about 66,000 acres each.

And for a Line of Townships in the Midland District, in the rear of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Hungerford, and Huntingdon.

These Surveys to be paid for in Land, by a per centage on the lands surveyed, and performed after the manner and on the Terms and conditions expressed in the Notices from this Office on the 14th Dec. and 8th Feb. last.

No offer will be accepted, unless the Survey commence in each Township forthwith. It is intended that the Townships in the Ottawa & Eastern Districts shall be thrown open for common Settlers as soon as possible.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv. Gen.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 24 Feb. 1820. }

IT is this day Ordered by His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, that the Representatives of John Thomas, original Locatee of Lot number twenty four, in the second Concession of Richmond, as reckoned on the Western Boundary Line, Midland District, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be Rescinded.

JOHN SMALL,
Pk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 24th Feb. 1820.

IT is this day Ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the Representatives of James Roach, Original Locatee of the west half of Lot number eleven on the south side of the Riviere aux Raisin in the Township of Charlottenburgh, Eastern District, do shew cause within six months, why the Location should not be Rescinded, no occupation or Settlement thereon having been made by the said Roach.

JOHN SMALL
Clk Ex. Com.

Gen10.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
6th March, 1820. }

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is pleased to direct, that a Location of One Hundred Acres of Land on the North side of the road through the Mohawk Tract, in the Bay of Quinte, and on the North side of the Road through the Long Woods on the Thames, may be made to any person having an Order in Council for Land, who will perform the ordinary Settlement Duty, & make and maintain the whole Road in ~~front of his respective~~ Lot.

Militia Grantees in such case will be exempt from all Fees, and others will pay only the Patent Fee of Three Pounds Five Shillings and two Pence, Province Currency.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Government House, }
6th March 1820. }

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has bona fide been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. E. C.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the Co-partnership between ERASMUS FOWKE and CORNELIUS WEBSTER, under the firm of Fowke Webster & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to the said Cornelius Webster; and all persons having any demands against the said Erasmus Fowke or against the said firm of Fowke Webster & Co. are also requested to produce the same to the said C. Webster for payment.

ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Thomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allen, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thoin, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 31, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'cock in the forenoon.

SAM'L RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, }
York, 1st July, 1819. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Sreet, belonging to Captain D. Hoen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 4th Concession. } Whitchurch.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

	Acres.
LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York, and No. 6, South side Hospital-street, Town of York, Home Dis.	201
Do. No. 22, 33, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore District, - - - - - - - - -	2000
Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con. Aldborough, Middlesex, London District, - - - - -	1000
Do. No. 3, in the 3d Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con. triangular Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot Gin, Con. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District, - - - - -	800
Do. No. 23, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District, - - - - -	400
Total,	4401

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, sen. Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

A. C. MONTGOMERIE.
York, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

To the free and independent Electors of the Counties of York and Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

I ~~beg~~ leave to inform you that at the solicitation of many friends I offered myself as a Candidate for your suffrages, and sent a copy of an Address to be printed: which copy was so entirely and unwarrantably altered by the persons who had charge of it, that I am compelled to disclaim it altogether.

The said printed Address was dated Hawke's Mills, Township of Whitchurch 1820.

B. HAWK.

York 8 April, 1820.

Important Auction OF MERCHANDIZE,

2000 *POUNDS WORTH.*

THIS large Assortment of Goods will be sold by Auction, without reserve. Sale will commence at 12 o'clock, on Monday the 5th day of June next, and will continue Wednesday and Saturday following, and so on every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, until the whole be sold. All purchases under five pounds, Province C'y. will be expected to be paid at the time of the bidding, and the Goods taken away. On all purchases above five pounds, it is desirable to the purchaser, six months credit will be given upon approved security. It will be expected also, that the purchases of each day will on the following morning be settled in this manner, otherwise the Goods will be open for sale again at the discretion of the Auctioneer. The Goods are generally as follows, viz:

40 pieces Cloths, blue, black, grey, drab, olive, and brown,
2 do. extra superfine Scarlet Cloth,
1 do. white Cassimere,
30 pairs Blankets, from 1½ to 3 point,
50 pieces black Cambric,
10 do. white do.
150 do. Chints and other Calicoes,
20 do. coloured Durants,
15 do. Calimancoes,
40 do. Madrass Handkerchiefs,
10 do. do. neck do.
10 doz. Cotton Hose,
15 do. Ladies and Gentlemen's beaver Gloves,
18 lbs. Nun's Thread,
4 lbs. Coloured Silk and Twist,
30 doz. Tape,
4 do. Damask Table Cloths,
3 do. elegant do. do.
4 pieces Linen Diaper,
7 do. Buff Gingham,
Summer and winter Vestings,
Leno Robes and Tambour Muslins,
Silk and Cotton Chambrey,
Book Muslins,
Jeconett Muslins,
20 doz. Braces, assorted,
50 pieces Ribbons, do.
3 do. black Mode,
2 do. coloured Silk Sarsenetts,
1 doz elegant Damask Silk Shawls,
8 do. Ladies Morocco Slippers,
8 do. Children do. and Leather,
Ladies jane Boots, black Velvet Ribbons, assorted,
Thread and Cotton Laces, assorted,
Worsted and Cotton Bindings,
Dimities, Thicksetts, Corduroys,
A large collection of Books, Stationary, &c.
Assorted Cost and Vest Buttons,
3 doz. Ladies Fur Bonnets,
12 do. Fur and Wool Hats,
100 papers Pins, from No. 4 to 7,
Hest Ball,
150 doz. Blacking Cakes,
100 pairs Military Shoes,
A general assortment genuine Patent Medicines, Gunpowder, Fig Blue, Alum, Oatmeal, Copperas, Barley, Sulphur, Whitening, Allspice, Paper, Windsor Soap, Camphor, &c.
2 Chests Green Tea,
Grass Scythes,
Plough Share Moulds,
Frying Pans,
Shovels,
6 Kegs Nails, from 4d. to 10d.
A very large and general assortment of HARDWARE.

T. MOSLEY, *Auctioneer.*
York, May, 16th, 1820. 4w20.

THE Co-partnership of QUETTON St. GEORGE, & Co. having expired on the 1st May, the business in future will be carried on by the Subscribers under the Firm of St. GEORGE & Co. who respectfully solicit a continuance of that support which has been liberally extended to the old Establishment.

JOHN S. BALDWIN,
JULIUS QUESNEL,
JOHN HOLME.
York, 1st May, 1820.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of RICHARD SMITH, late of York, Inn-keeper, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber; and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are desired to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Administrator.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are under the necessity of desiring those persons who have not paid their Subscriptions towards the Humber and Missisa bridges, to pay the amount, those in York, into the hands of W. B. Robinson, Merchant, York, and those in the country, into the hands of either of the Subscribers. The bridges are now in a state of forwardness, and the money will be immediately wanted.

W THOMPSON,
R. GRAY.
York, May 12, 1820. 3w20.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, April 4.

The Paris Papers of Friday and Saturday last confirm the accounts which appeared in our paper of yesterday, relating to the dreadful occurrences which took place in Cadiz on the 10th of March. A more minute detail of the shocking outrage, will, however, be found in the copy of a private letter from the scene of disorder, which appears in this paper.

Amidst the scenes of bloodshed, cruelty & treachery, presented in this melancholy narrative, it is some consolation to reflect that these crimes rest not upon the character of the Constitutionalist. The troops in the interest of Ferdinand were alone guilty of them, and they appear in every point to have followed the commands of Generals Valdez and Campana, who it is strongly suspected acted under immediate orders from the Court of Madrid. Freyre too is implicated in the charge of deliberate treachery and cruelty, but there seems some reason for at least suspending our opinion on this point until we receive further evidence. Gen. Freyre arrived in Cadiz on the 9th, and he promised the Citizens that he would on the following day proclaim the Constitution of the Cortes. The inhabitants received the communication with shouts of enthusiastic gratitude towards the general, who they honored with the title of regenerator of his country. The ceremony of proclaiming the new form of government was fixed for 10 o'clock on the following day. And at that hour the citizens were assembling in the delighted anticipation of the great event. At this luckless moment, some companies of the regiment of America & of that called the General's guides, advanced from different points, by previous concert, upon the scene appointed for the ceremony, and commenced a murderous fire on the peaceable, unarmed, and confiding citizens. The people, of course, fled in a fright, but 500 killed, and 1200 wounded according to the Madrid accounts, prove with what dreadful precision the inhuman assassins executed their sanguinary instructions. A general pillage of the city followed this act of cool bloody barbarity, and probably it was while the troops where thus engaged, that the inhabitants, recovering from their sudden panic, prepared themselves for their butchers, and being joined by the marine troops, attacked the soldiers, and drove them into their own quarters.

It is said that Valdez and Campana have paid with their lives the forfeit of their treachery. But this circumstance, we regret to say, is not stated in the Paris papers. Freyre retired from Cadiz to Porto Santa Maria, and the inhabitants succeeded in triumphantly proclaiming the Constitution. The total number of slain could not be ascertained, but it must be very considerable. On the 14th tranquility was restored in Cadiz, and the Madrid account adds, that the promoters of the disorders had undergone the just punishment of their guilt.

A Royal Decree constitutes Don John O'Donoju captain General of Andalusia, and commander in Chief of the army in that Province. Admiral Cayetano Valdez is appointed Governor of Cadiz. The most extensive powers are given to O'Donoju, to correct and try all persons who promoted the calamitous events in Cadiz, and the disorders in Andalusia.

The tranquility of Galicia was for a few days disturbed by what the Paris papers call a *petite* civil war. General Pol, Count De San Romano, put himself at the head of a handful of militia, but his men were quickly dispersed, and himself driven out of the province. This advantage was, however, purchased by the loss of Col. Acevedo, of the national troops. Romano is said to have retired into the Asturias, where he has again found some adherents. To such trifling commotions the publicity of the King's declaration must speedily put an end. Many of the inhabitants of Biscay are dissatisfied with the New Constitution.

From a London paper.

In one of the late king's excursions during the last vestian the neighbourhood of Weymouth, he passed a field where only one woman was at work. His majesty asked her where the rest of her companions were? The woman answered they were gone to see the king.—And "why did not you go with them?" "The fools, replied the woman, that are gone to town will lose a day's work by it, and that is more than I can afford to do. I have five children to work for." "Well then, said his majesty, putting some money into her hands, do you tell your companions who are gone to see the king, that the king came to see you."

War Office, March 27.—Major General Sir Henry Torrens K. C. B. is appointed Adjutant general to His Majesty's Forces; and Major Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor to be his Military Secretary.

LEEDS, April 1.

It has been communicated to us that a number of strangers, emissaries, we believe we may call them, were passing through the country, instigating the people in the Manufacturing Districts to arm; and we feel it to be our duty to put the public, particularly the distressed, upon their guard against their dangerous machinations.

April 2.

For several days the peaceable inhabitants of this town have been kept in a state of great agitation and terror, from the alarming indications in the neighbourhood. We present the following statements to our readers exactly as they have been given to us, only premising that we collected them on the spot from the individuals to whom they refer, and that depositions to the same effect have, we believe, been laid before the magistrates. The Civil authorities have suspected sometime that arms were clandestinely introduced into the neighbourhood; but notwithstanding their vigilance, they were unable to ascertain the fact in a satisfactory manner. On Tuesday last, a parcel from Birmingham, arrived by the Regulator, addressed to "John Payne, Castle gate, Huddersfield," which excited the suspicions of Mr. Whitehead, Deputy Constable; who thought it proper to wait the arrival of the person who should call for it. Towards evening, a notorious Radical, named Gill, enquired for the package. Whitehead, who was in attendance, came forward and desired to know its contents. The answers of Gill were evasive, and very unsatisfactory. It was opened in his presence, and found to contain a sword, two brace of pistols, three bayonets, two bullet-moulds & two gun-locks; an invoice was enclosed, from which it appeared the charge for the sword was 6s. for the pistols, per brace, 16s. the bayonets and gun-locks 14d each, and bullet moulds 4d. A letter was also found, soliciting further commands, and stating that the hurry with which the articles were required, prevented them from being exactly according to order; that those sent were of a superior quality, but in the present instance, were invoiced at a reduced price. Gill was immediately apprehended, and the following day he was examined before the Magistrates; the account he gave of the parcel was, that Payne is a Higler, at present from home, requested him to take charge of it till his return; he was held to bail to answer any charge that may be brought against him at the next Assizes.

"This occurrence naturally excited the apprehensions of the Magistrates, and early on Friday they received information that great numbers of the lower class in the neighborhood were armed with pikes and pistols, and that in the course of that night, an attack was meditated upon the town, when a signal was given, by numerous pikemen in bodies of 200 men, with the promptitude and alacrity which they have manifested on many former occasions, every arrangement was made for the security of the town. A detachment of the 85th foot, under Capt Welling, and 4th Dragoons, under Capt. Sibthorpe, were held in readiness to act at a moment's notice; and late in the evening the Yeomanry were called out and the other precautionary measures adopted. The signal, a sort of fire-balloon, was observed about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, in the direction of Castle Hill near Almondbury; and several parties of men, in regular order were seen, in different directions, approaching the town. One division came so near as the Marsh turnpike, a short distance from the new church. None of them, however, entered the town, having, it is supposed, received intelligence of the preparations made by the Magistrates.—Two large bodies assembled on Barkis-Land Common, and proceeded on their way, as far as Lindley Moor; but not being joined, as they expected by some other parties, they returned home and dispersed quietly, except firing guns, &c. on their way.

"A circumstance occurred the same evening, which convinced the Magistrates that their apprehensions were not groundless. About eleven o'clock a gentleman, who lives near Cooper Bridge, was returning from that place to Middleton, accompanied by a Game-keeper, and three other persons, whom they had accidentally overtaken. On arriving at the Obelisk (or Dumb Steeple, as it is usually called), near Kirklees, which our readers will recollect, is the place where the Luddites endeavoured previously to their attacking Mr. Cartwright's Mill, they passed an hundred men in a square or circle apparently in close consultation. Two of the party, named Bravely and Smith, turned off into the New Road, & the rest proceeded towards Cooper bridge. They had not, however, gone 100 yards, before they heard their late companions calling for help.

"On returning back, and entering the road, they were surprised to see a number of men, sitting under a hedge or wall, each armed with a pike or spear, and near them was a quantity of the same weapons, about 200, heaped on the ground. The gentleman, who was separated from his companions, took up one of the pikes, and was proceeding to examine it, when one of the men struck him, and he was attacked by several others. At the same moment a number of persons, at least sixty, came over an adjoining wall, armed in the same manner. The gentleman felt alarmed at his situation, and attempted to make off; while doing so, a pistol or musket was discharged after him, the ball of which whizzed close past his head. In the mean time the rest of the party were attacked and beaten. One of them, named Tolson, received several wounds, particularly one on the left side, and is now under the care of a surgeon.

"During the whole of Saturday (the 1st instant) the military and civil power were on the alert. A number of additional special constables were sworn in; and several seizures of pikes and other arms were made in the neighbouring villages, particularly at Almondbury. In a house at the latter place, a quantity of pike staves, great numbers of which had been cut from the neighbouring plantations, were found concealed. They are of very coarse workmanship, the blade about nine inches long, sharp pointed, and having at the broad end a screw, with which they are fastened into a pole about seven feet long.

Parties of horse and foot patrolled the town & neighbourhood during the whole of Saturday night, and two men were apprehended at an early hour on Sunday morning, the 2d inst. A large party was seen assembled on Saturday night, about four miles from Huddersfield, in the neighbourhood of Hartshead, but they had dispersed before the military were apprised of their meeting.

The town and neighbourhood were tranquil during the whole of Sunday, the 2d inst but several apprehensions were excited to take place in the course of last night.

The following persons are in custody, on charges connected with these proceedings:—Joseph and Benjamin Barker, of Mirfield; John Lindley, of Mirfield; George Barker, of Colne-Bridges, and Joshua Hirst, of Deighton.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

A Vienna article of March 6, says; It is confidently said, that Austria and Prussia have issued an ultimatum in which they have declared that they have decided (in concert with the ministers of several other Courts,) to establish without delay, an army of observation of 40,000 men, half Austrians, half Prussians, united on the Rhine, from Wessel to Mayence. This army is to be divided amongst the Confederated Powers. It may be considered as the advanced guard of the Army of the Holy Alliance, and perhaps the report of the expected arrival of its Commander in Chief (Duke of Wellington) upon this Continent, is not without foundation.

THE LATE KING.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger. March 6th, 1820.

Respected Friend—I take the liberty (being one of thy constant readers) to correct an error which appeared in thy paper of the 6th ult. relative to the late King's visit to Worcester, in which it is stated that an attempt was made to move the spirit of the Quakers to address his Majesty, but these people kept to their old dull track of life," &c. nearly the whole of this paragraph is a falsity and inclines much to the illiberal invidious cast. It is true that some of our Society were introduced into the palace yard to see the Royal Family leave, but they were such as knew a propriety of behaviour better than what is reported of them. The fallacy of this idle tale can better be demonstrated by referring to the following facts:—The staple trade of Worcester being the glove manufactory, and a great proportion of the principal manufacturers being at that time of the Society of Friends, a conference was held on the propriety of making the King and Queen a present of six pairs of gloves each, and I was requested to prepare them; they were sent to the Bishop's Palace about one hour before the royal visiters left, inclosed with this short address. "May it please the King and Queen to accept a small present of gloves, being a specimen of the staple manufactory of the city of Worcester." Some short time after a clergyman of Gloucester with whom I was intimately acquainted, being at this time on a visit at Cheltenham, sent me an invitation to spend a few days with him at his lodgings. I took my wife and two of my children with me; the next morning I was on the walk leading to the Spa, and although at a considerable distance on the opposite side to the King, I caught his eye, when enquiring of a person near him who I was, obtained my name and residence. This King came immediately across the walk up to me, and accosted me thus—" Mr. Burlingham, I was going to send a letter to you by the Bishop this morning, containing my thanks for the gloves you sent, and an order for some more." A considerable conversation ensued, by the King asking me a number of questions; and just as he was about moving on he said,—"Where are you?" I replied," at Gillicash Pot Lodge;" he said, "I know it, I know it." How the King came at first in possession of my name I could never learn. We had just done breakfast, when the servant came in haste to say the king was coming. In a few seconds he came, attended by his two gentlemen he entered our apartment alone, and in the most condescending manner began a conversation with me respecting his order for gloves, bringing a pair with him of the kind he preferred; afterwards the conversation became general; the clergyman, his wife and my wife were all noticed: my daughter, who happened to be of no age of one of the younger Princesses, he noticed particularly, taking her by the hand.

In the afternoon, about five o'clock, one of the King's servants came to say it was his majesty's pleasure I should attend him at Fawkenburgh Hall immediately, I had been taken by surprise twice before and now completely so; however, I went. My name being announced to the King, he came to me in the hall, and desired I would follow him: he went up stairs, and introduced me into the drawing-room, where the Queen was seated at the upper end, a table before her; the three princesses were also there, and no other person. The Queen, by her condescending affable manner, set me more at ease than I could have conceived; she said, the gloves I had sent her were very nice, but not the sort she wore—she showed me a glove intended as a pattern; the King turned down the top and wrote "the Queen," I have this now by me. He directed the Princesses to do the same with each of theirs. The Queen said, "when you have executed this order you shall hear from me again." she added, "give me your address, write it your own way," and was in the act of handing me some paper, when the King took it, and said, "I will write it;" he wrote, "John Burlingham, Worcester," "There," he says," is that right—is your name spelt right?"—A considerable time was now taken up in conversation, in which the Queen took part; some of the King's questions we of a nature I little expected, and most interesting. I will mention one circumstance which took place soon after I entered the room: the King after surveying me from head to foot, observed, "now you are dressed in character—I have always understood you Friends dress plain from principle;" he added, with some emphasis, "I wish they would keep to their principles. I have observed some use powder, and I have told them of it."—This I knew to be true. The interview lasted about half an hour, I respectfully withdrew, with impressions on my mind that will never be effaced: thus I had three interviews in one day, all of them unexpected. The next time I saw the King, was at Weymouth. I was going early to bathe, and saw the King at some distance; I was at the moment near the corner of the street, in turning up which I avoided meeting him. Soon after breakfast, the King's secretary, R. Brown, with whom I had corresponded on business, came to my lodgings, and smiling said, "you need not hide yourself the king knows you are here—he saw you turn such a corner this morning." He then appointed twelve o'clock, by the King's direction, for me to have an interview. The last time I saw the King was also at Weymouth. I then had a message at Gloucester Lodge, at eight o'clock in the morning, just as I was retiring, the King said, "how long have you and I been acquainted?" when, before I could recollect myself to reply, he said, "its seventeen years." The King had an admirable retentive memory, his remarks in general, from my own experience, were exceeding appropriate, he entertained a respect for our Society, considering them among some of his best subjects, more especially those who were the most consistent to the principles they professed.

Sir Thomas Lawrence, knight, has been elected president of the royal academy, in the room of the late Benjamin West, Esq.

The decorative plumes of feathers used at the funeral of the late president of the royal academy, are said to be worth at least *four thousand* guineas.

The venerable representative from Dublin, the Right Hon. H. Grattan, has recovered from his late severe illness, and was about to embark to England to attend his parliamentary duty in the ensuing campaign.

A tragedy, entitled Virginius, no doubt founded upon the well known Roman story, has been brought out on the the Glasgow stage with success. It is a production of a literary gentleman of that city.

We find no additional information from France. The Morning Chronicle, however an opposition paper, states that the situation of France at this moment is truly alarming; and that numerous arrests have taken place at Paris. The Minerve, edited by Evereste du Mouglin, concludes a paragraph as follows: "Let us be on our guard! The censure is preparing its scissors; the geolers are opening their dungeons; let us hasten—but not despair! It is not yet twenty days since in a neighboring country, the inquisition, the Jesuits, despotism, torture, and scaffolds were in permanent force. They are destroyed. Liberty has recovered its empire beyond the Pyrenees; it has gone to sleep in France; but its sacred fire is not extinct. It will be rekindled."

LONDON, March 31.

The celebrated traveller, Mr. Belzoni, has arrived in this metropolis, after an absence of ten years, five of which he has employed in arduous researches after the curious remains of antiquity in Egypt and Nubia. The famous sarcophagus of alabaster, discovered by him in Thebes, is safely deposited in the hands of the British consul in Alexandria, waiting his embarkation for England, along with the obelisk, 22 feet long, taken by Mr. Belzoni from Philæ above the first cataract of the Nile.

Important Chancery Suit.—Previous to the year 1538, Sir Andrew Judd, an Alderman of London, for the purpose of maintaining a free grammar school, at Tonbridge, Kent, purchased lands producing an income of about £20 a year. These lands were situated partly in St. Hallows, St. Mary Axe, and other parishes in London, and partly in the parish of Pancras in Middlesex.—Previous to his decease, he conveyed the lands to the Skinner's Company, and by letters patent of Edward VI. they were constituted governors of the possessions for maintenance of the school.—Afterwards by his will, Sir Andrew added £10 a year more to the charity, and desired that the surplus rents, if any, should be disposed of by the Skinner's Company "according to their will and pleasure." Now it so happened, that since the time they were purchased, the lands have been built upon, and vastly improved in their value, particularly those at St. Pancras, upon which have been recently erected Judd-street, Ton-bridge-place, &c. and the original property valued at £40 per annum, is now worth £26,000 per annum. A momentous question has hence arisen, "did Sir Andrew Judd mean the Skinner's Company to appropriate the surplus to their own use and benefit, or to the benefit of the Tonbridge school?" The Vice Chancellor, on Thursday, gave judgement, that the Skinner's Company held the lands in their corporate capacity, as governors of the school, and upon no other grounds; but he thought this a very proper case for an application to the legislature, on account of the immense amount of the property in question. In the course of the hearing, the Vice Chancellor asked to what uses the Company have applied the surplus revenue of this charity. Mr. Heald answered that they applied it to charitable uses.

Improvements in Apsley House, &c.—His Grace the Duke of Wellington has just finished a magnificent banqueting room at the east side of Apsley House. The interior decorations are not yet completed, but it is supported by ionic columns. The state dining room is now the library. In this apartment is set out for public view the different services of china and other valuables presented to the illustrious hero, by the different crowned heads of Europe. Every piece represents different scenes in which the Duke has been the chief actor, from the earliest of his campaigns in India, down to the closing scenes in the opening of Waterloo bridge.

Resolute conduct of a Woman.—On Monday afternoon, Alice Salter, 19 years of age, servant to Mr. Lanham, baker, of Widcombe, had occasion to go into the house of Sarah Perkins, who keeps a tea-shop next door to Lanham's; on entering the passage, she observed a man robbing the till, and with great presence of mind she darted into the shop, and seized him by the collar.—He struck her on the head repeatedly, but she held him fast, called out for assistance, struggled with him, and forced him into the kitchen, where Sarah Perkins appeared, and Salter, with great coolness, told her to run for a constable, whilst she held the prisoner. During Perkins's absence, the villain swore he would murder Salter, if she did not release him, and slipping a clasp knife from his pocket, he attempted to cut her throat, but during the attempt, she lifted her arm up to her neck, and received the cut on the fleshy part of it. This murderous attempt inspired her with fresh courage, and she forced him into the court-yard, where he was taken with the knife open in his hand by Mr. Lanham and a constable. He took about nine shillings from the till, and a pocket book containing two five pound and three one pound notes, all of which were luckily preserved through the intrepidity of the young woman. The prisoner, Henry Warren, a most notorious offender, underwent examination before Thomas Clutterbuck, Esq. last night, at Widdicombe House, who sent him off this morning, with the witnesses for Taunton, where the assizes for this county are now holding.

Bath paper, March 23.]

Some time ago, as a poor hypochondriacal female, who resided near the foot of Tinto, sat dozing by the fire, brooding over her fancied diseases, on a Sunday forenoon, while the other inmates of the house were attending divine service, she was surprised by the sudden entrance of an imac of her own sex, who immediately took her to task for absenting herself from church. "Dear me, how can I gang to the kirk wi' a head just like to rent."—"A sair head be'e ye; little wonder woman, who could ha'e a hale head wi' sae many dirty mutches. But come I mon cure ye, come to the burn wi' ye, I dare say the water in it winna wash clean the dirty pow of your's." The trembling patient durst not refuse; but following her visitor to the burn, where, one by one, her greasy flannel caps were seen floating down the stream: and head and neck subjected to a ducking to

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olute conduct of a Woman.—On day afternoon, Alice Salter, 19 of age, servant to Mr. Lanham, of Widcombe, had occasion to go the house of Sarah Perkins, who a tea-shop next door to Lanham; tering the passage, she observed a obbing the till, and with great pre of mind she darted into the shop, ized him by the collar.—He struck n the head repeatedly, but she held st, called out for assistance, struggl il him, and forced him into the , where Sarah Perkins appear d Salter, with great coolness, told run for a constable, while she held soner. During Perkins's absence, llain swore he would murder Sal e she did not release him, and slip a clasp knife from his pocket, he pted to cut her throat, but during tempt, she lifted her arm up to her and received the cut on the fleshy of it. This murderous attempt in l her with fresh courage, and pped him into the court-yard, where s taken with the knife open in his by Mr. Lanham and a constable. ck about nine shillings from the and a pocket book containing two ound and three one pound notes, f which were luckily preserved gh the intrepidity of the young wo

The prisoner, Henry Warren, st notorious offender, underwent nation before Thomas Clutterbuck, last night, at Widdicombe House, ent him off this morning, with the sses for Taunton, where the as for this county are now holding. *Bath paper, March 28.*]

ne time ago, as a poor hypochon al female, who resided near the t Tiuto, sat dozing by the fire, ing over her fancied diseases, on a y forenoon, while the other in of the house were attending divine e, she was surprised by the sud ntrance of a maniac of her own sex, mmediately took her to task for ting herself from church. "Dear ow can I gang to the kirk wi' ju just like to rent."—"A sair head ye; little wonder woman, wha ha'e a hale head wi' as mony dirty es. But come I mon cure ye; to the burn wi' ye, I dare say s ater in it winna wash clean that ow of yours." The trembling t durst not refuse; but followed sitor to the burn, where, one by her greasy flannel caps were seri g down the stream: and her ck subjected to a scrubbing to

never before accustomed. Was strange; but a cure was affected.—*Carlisle paper.*

The floating chapel in the Thames appears to grow in the affections of the sailors. The novelty of a floating chapel having subsided, the people from the shore do not appear on board as formerly; but the number of sailors, for whom the chapel was intended, increases to replace them. On the last Sunday morning the congregation consisted of between five & six hundred sailors, and between two and three hundred in the afternoon. Such a scene is as admirable as it is novel, and while there continues to be such attendance on the public service of God, there cannot but be good ground to expect important and beneficial consequences to seamen, and to society generally.—*New Times, March 31.*

Fashions for April.—Carriage Dress.

A round dress, composed of French grey bombasin, and trimmed with black gauze; the skirt is moderately wide; the trimming which is very deep, is formed in a singularly novel and pretty style, the gauze being disposed in rows of full plaits, which are laid on lengthwise in a bias direction, and set very close to each other; each row of plaits is edged with black satin ribbon. The body is made high: the collar stands out a little from the neck; it is peaked in the centre of the back, and slopes down so as just to meet in front. The back is tight to the figure, the waist is long, and a small jacket, which is rather full behind, has a very jaunty effect: the fronts are plain, and the dress fastens before. The long sleeve is of an easy width except towards the bottom, where it is nearly tight to the arm; it is ornamented by three black satin roulenus, and finished at the hand by a full fall of white crape, scolloped at the edge.—The half sleeve, of the same material as the dress, is made very full; the fulness is divided into compartments by narrow roulenus of black satin.

A very full white crape ruff is partially seen under the collar. The head-dress, a bonnet composed of grey *velours simule*, and lined with white garnet; the edge of the brim is finished by a full black gauze *ruche*; a bunch of black flowers is placed on one side of the crown. Grey kid gloves, and black kid half-boots.

Evening Dress.—A round dress, composed of white crape, spotted with white satin; it is worn over a white garnet slip; the skirt is moderately full, and is finished at the bottom by a wreath of flowers and leaves composed of black silk; the flowers which are roses, are very small; a double row of leaves, placed thickly together, with the points downwards, is attached to them; there are two rows of this trimming placed at some distance from each other, but not so high as to be unbecoming to the figure. The *corsage* is composed of black *velours simule*; the waist is long, and it is a little, but very little, peaked in front; a narrow pointed trimming finishes it at the bottom of the waist, and it fastens behind. The upper part of the body is composed of white crape, let in in easy folds, and confined in the centre of the bosom by a jet clasp. This style of body is peculiarly adapted to the display of the shape. Short full sleeve; the upper compased of *velours simule*, edged with a narrow white crape trimming, and fastened up in the drapery style. The under sleeve is white crape; it is very full, but is drawn close to the arm at the bottom and is finished by a pointed fall of white crape. The front hair is dressed in light ringlets; the hind hair is disposed in different plaits, which are fastened up in bows at the back part of the head; white flowers, intermixed with pearls fancifully disposed, ornament the hair. The necklace and earrings are also pearl. White kid glove and shoes.

Ackermann's Repository.]

A dreadful calamity took place at Bordeaux on the 3d of this month. The north entrance of the cathedral church of the city is situated between two towers, surmounted by lofty spires. A pyramidal obelisk, about 150 feet high, rose immediately over the gateway. This obelisk had been injured by fire, & was repaired about 10 years since. On the 3d instant, at five o'clock in the evening, at the moment that the church service was commencing, a violent storm arose, accompanied by sudden squalls. The lightning struck the obelisk, and dashed it on the roof of the church, which being incapable of supporting this enormous weight, sunk down as far as to the arch which separates it from the great body of the cathedral. A mass of stones immediately poured in, and killed several of the persons who were assembled in that part of the church. A mass of stones of more than three metres high filled the nave; it was evident that all who were covered with this enormous mass must have lost their lives. The danger was every instant increasing, by fragments of the roof, which the gusts of wind shook, and which were constantly falling in the midst of the laborers. The architects signified the danger of continuing the work, and their fears were but too well founded, for quickly another portion of the roof tumbled in. The works were resumed the next morning at day-break, and the ruins were all removed at twelve o'clock. The number of the killed amounts altogether to 13, & among the wounded is one whose situation leaves no hope of recovery. All the bodies of the dead are dreadfully mutilated; those which could not be recognized have been transported to the Commune.—*Paris Paper.*

Births, Marriages, & Deaths at Paris.

It appears, by an official return, that the number of births at Paris in 1819, were males, 12,403; females, 11,939; total, 24,342. Deaths, males, 11,054; females, 12,616; total, 22,670. Marriages, 6246. The births include 3621 illegitimate children, of whom 1984 were acknowledged; the rest not acknowledged. The deaths include 1332 children born dead, of which 757 were males, and 595 females. The number of suicides in the course of the year were 376 CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 10.

The accounts received in the beginning of January, stating that Chorschaul Achmet Pacha had entered Aleppo, and subdued the rebels in that city, have not been confirmed. That Pacha is still collecting troops, that he may be able, if necessary, to support by force his instructions to accomplish an amicable arrangement of the differences existing between him and the inhabitants of his Pachalick. VIENNA, March, 17.

The intimate commercial connexion which has been established since the 1st January, this year, between the kingdom of Poland and the Russian Empire, is so important, that an outline of the particulars of the newly adopted system must be welcome to our readers. The establishment of the tolls on the frontier of Russia toward Poland is still maintained, but only in respect to goods coming from or going to foreign countries, &c. for salt, tobacco, brandy, and playing cards; in every other respect Poland ceases to be considered as a foreign country.—There is a free and uninterrupted passage across that frontier for, 1. All the raw productions of the two countries which are intended for the use of each other respectively, with the only condition of specifying them at the frontier for statistical purposes. 2. The manufactures and productions of the industry of the two countries, but accompanied with certificates of origin, and those manufactured from the raw materials of the two countries respectively, free of duty; those manufactured from the raw materials furnished by other countries, upon accompanied with certificates of origin, and those manufactured from the raw materials of the two countries, upon conditions hereafter to be determined. The Russian ministry of finance, and the Polish Government, will agree together on the most convenient stations for taking the export duties on Russian productions exported to foreign countries through Poland.

To maintain the superintendence over the importation of foreign manufactures through Poland into Russia, and at the same time increase the trade, and especially the fairs of Warsaw, it is ordered, 1. That to prevent fraud, the Russian Chief Board of Customs is to receive from the Polish Government a complete catalogue (to be successively completed as circumstances require) of all Polish manufactories, with a statement of the place of the proprietor, the quality and quantity of the goods manufactured, adding the stamp and mark of the manufacturer: but that, 2. All goods coming from the Warsaw fairs to Russia, shall have, for three years together, an abatement of ten copecks per rouble on paying the tariff duty to the Russian Custom-house at Warsaw, and of five copecks per rouble on paying at the Russian frontier (to go to Russia) all Polish manufactured toll-house. All Polish manufactured goods (except from those parts which are too remote) shall be imported into Russia, by way of Warsaw only, and have the certificate from the Russian Board of Customs.

All the subjects of the two states are entitled to be admitted into the Guilds or Companies of each other. Travellers from Russia to Poland, and vice versa are subject to no other formalities than from one government of the Russian empire to another.

FRANKFORT, March 22.

A chemist at Dresden has just discovered a composition, by means of which the effect of gunpowder will be doubled. LONDON, April 10.

Intelligence of which the following is the substance has this morning been received from Scotland;

About 7 o'clock, A. M on Wednesday April 5th, one of the Stirlingshire Yeomanry in proceeding to join his troops at Falkirk, was stopped on the high road, within a few miles of Kilsyth, by a party of armed radicals, who refused to let him pass. He turned back, and on his return met an Orderly of the Kilsyth troop of Yeomanry who was on his march in the same direction with despatches. The two Yeomen went to Kilsyth, and reported what had happened.

Lieut. Hodgson, of the 10th Huzzars, and Lieut. Davidson, of the Stirlingshire Yeomanry, immediately marched with a small party of each of those corps in pursuit of the Radicals, and overtook them near Bonnybridge.

The Radicals, on observing this cheered and advanced to a wall, over which they commenced firing on the military.—Several shots were fired by the soldiers in return, and after some time, the cavalry passed through an opening in the wall and attacked the Radicals, who resisted until they were overpowered by the troops. Four were wounded, and one of them was left on the field. Nineteen were taken prisoners and lodged in Stirling Castle. Five muskets two pistols, 18 pikes, and about 100 rounds of ball cartridges were taken.

In this encounter, Lieut. Hodson received a pike wound through the right hand; and a serjeant of the Huzzars was severely wounded by a shot in the side and by a pike. Three horses were also wounded.

Captain Barclay, in his begging expedition through Scotland (for a wager,) has been arrested at Dornoch, and committed to prison as a vagrant, to be kept at hard labour for a week. His explanation with respect to his begging wager was not believed; as the magistrate could not credit that any gentleman would undertake so degrading an expedition

FATAL RIOT AT GRENOCK.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Glasgow, Sunday, April 9. received by a gentleman of this town:—

"I have just now seen a letter from Mr. Arch. Robertson, a surgeon, in Greenock. He states, that yesterday forenoon it was generally reported that some radicals, prisoners, were to be brought from Paisley in the afternoon. The crowd began to assemble in the streets leading to Bridewell about four o'clock, and about five o'clock the Port Glasgow Volunteers arrived with five prisoners, and with drums and fifes playing. The crowd merely looked on, and the prisoners were safely lodged in Bridewell. When the Volunteers were returning to Port Glasgow, the mob began to insult them, and when off the Exchange, to pelt them with mud and stones. The volunteers fired two shots when at the Rue-end, which only exasperated them the more. The party were then obliged to fire in good earnest, and continued a running fire till they got out of Carsike. Nine persons have been taken to the hospital, of whom four are dead and two mortally wounded, the rest dangerously; five more are dead in the town. There are twenty in all killed and wounded. They tore down the iron railing of two houses, and armed with these in the evening a large party, preceded by a piper, set off to attack Port Glasgow; but when they got to Mr. Graham's house they were told that an express had been sent to Port Glasgow, to put the inhabitants on their guard, and the mob returned. They broke open the doors of the Bridewell, and set at liberty the radical prisoners, but none of the others. This morning all was quiet. The Revd Dr Scott, who left Greenock at three o'clock, says he saw a great many ill looking strangers in the town this morning, about two o'clock, a party of the 13th regiment and some of the Rifle Brigade set off for Greenock, in two steam boats. About twenty or thirty people have been apprehended here, among them are Long the Printer, Turner, the Tobacconist, Gavie, the Printer, and two or three hundred radicals have been taken up or absconded from Carron and Bridgetown, so that these places are well purged."

LONDON, April 15.

The following are the Scotch Peers elected to sit in the ensuing Parliament, viz.—

The Marquises of Queensberry, Tweedale and Lothian; the Earls of Home, Kellie, Elgin, Balcarras, Stair & Roseberry; Lords Forbes, Saltoun, Gray, Sinclair, Colville, Napier and Belhaven—The unsuccessful Candidates were, the Duke of Roxburgh and Viscount Arbuthnot.

A highly respectable association of Members of the House of Commons is said to be forming, who will act independent either of the Ministers or the Opposition.

From the United States.

From the National Intelligencer.

Our Relations with Spain.—The following Message was on Tuesday last transmitted to both houses of Congress, by the President of the United States:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I communicate to Congress a correspondence which has taken place between the Secretary of State and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Catholic Majesty, since the message of the 27th March last, respecting the treaty which was concluded between the United States and Spain, on the 22d February, 1819.

After the failure of His Catholic Majesty for so long a time to ratify the treaty, it was expected that this Minister would have brought with him the ratification, or that he would have been authorised to give an order for the delivery of the territory ceded by it, to the United States. It appears, however, that the treaty is still unratified, and that the Minister has no authority to surrender the territory. The object of his mission has been, to make complaints, and to demand explanations, respecting an imputed hostility, on the part of citizens of the United States, against the subjects and dominions of Spain, and an unfriendly policy to their Government, and to obtain new stipulations, against these alleged injuries, as the condition on which the treaty should be ratified.

Unexpected as such complaints and such a demand, were, under existing circumstances, it was thought proper, without compromitting the government as to the course to be pursued, to meet them promptly, and to give the explanations that were desired, on every subject, with the utmost candor. The result has proved, what was sufficiently well known before, that the charge of a systematic hostility, being adopted and pursued by citizens of the United States, against the dominions and subjects of Spain, is utterly destitute of foundation, and that their Government, in all its branches, has maintained, with the utmost rigour, that neutrality, in the civil war between Spain and her colonies, which they were the first to declare. No force has been collected, nor incursions made, from within the United States, against the dominions of Spain; nor have any naval equipments been permitted, in favour of either party, against the other. Their citizens have been warned of the obligations incident to the neutral condition of their country; the public officers have been instructed; and severe examples have been made of some who violated them.

In regard to the stipulation proposed, as the condition of the ratification of the treaty, that the United States shall abandon the rights to recognize the Revolutionary colonies in South America, or to form other relations with them, when in their judgement it may be just and expedient so to do, it is manifestly so repugnant to the honor, and even to the independence, of the United States, that it has been impossible to discuss it. In making this proposal, it is perceived that his Catholic Majesty has entirely misconceived the principles on which this government has acted, in being a party to a negotiation so long protracted, for claims so well founded and reasonable, as he likewise has the sacrifices which the United States have made, comparatively, with Spain, in the treaty to which it is proposed to annex so extraordinary and improper a condition.

Had the Ministers of Spain offered an unqualified pledge that the treaty should be ratified by his sovereign, on being made acquainted with the explanations which had been given by this government, there would have been a strong motive for accepting and submitting it to the Senate for their advice and consent, rather than to resort to other measures for redress, however justifiable and proper. But he gives no such pledge. On the contrary, he declares explicitly that the refusal of this government to relinquish the right of judging and acting for itself here after, according to circumstances, in regard to the Spanish colonies—a right common to all nations—has rendered it impossible for him, under his instructions, to make such engagement. He thinks that his sovereign will be induced, by his communications, to ratify the treaty; but still he leaves him free either to adopt that measure, or to decline it. He admits that the other objections are essentially removed, and will not, in themselves, prevent the ratification, provided the difficulty on the third point is surmounted. The result, therefore, is that the treaty is declared to have no obligation whatever; that its ratification is made to depend, not on the considerations which led to its adoption, and the conditions which it contains, but on a new article, unconnected with it, respecting which a new negociation must be opened, of indefinite duration, and doubtful issue.

Under this view of the subject, the course to be pursued would appear to be direct and obvious, if the affairs of Spain had remained in the state in which they were when this Minister sailed. But it is known that an important change has since taken place in the government of that country, which cannot fail to be sensibly felt in its intercourse with other nations. The Minister of Spain has essentially declared his inability to act, in consequence of that change. With him, however, under his present powers, nothing could be done. The attitude of the United States must now be assumed, on full consideration of what is due to their rights, their interest, and honor, without regard to the powers or incidents of the late mission. We may, at pleasure, occupy the territory, which was intended and provided by the treaty for an indemnity for losses, so long since sustained by our citizens; but still nothing could be settled definitively, with-at a treaty between the two nations. Is this the time to make the pressure? If the United States were governed by views of ambition and aggrandizement, many strong reasons might be given in its favor. But they have no objects of that kind to accomplish; none which are not founded in justice and which can be injured by forbearance. Great hope is entertained that this change will promote the happiness of the Spanish nation. The good order, moderation, and humanity, which have characterized the movement, are the best guarantees of its success. The United States would not be justified in their own estimation, should they take any step to disturb its harmony. When the Spanish government is completely organized on the principles of this change, as it is expected it soon will be, there is just ground to presume that our differences with Spain will be speedily & satisfactorily settled. With these remarks, I submit it to the wisdom of Congress whether it will not still be advisable to postpone any decision on this subject until the next session.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 9th May, 1820.

From the Rochester Gazette, May 9.

Carthage Bridge.—This extraordinary bridge, which has attracted so much public curiosity and admiration, is destroyed. On Tuesday last the whole of its arch, which for sometime had been giving way, fell. It may be deemed a fortunate circumstance that no person was injured by its fall, as teams, &c. were frequently passing during the day. The loss to the enterprising proprietors is severe—and the public, while they deplore the individual calamity, will long remember with excited feelings of wonder of art. It is but a little more than a year since the bridge was completed since which time it has attracted no little share of public attention—it has been eagerly visited by every passing traveller, and it might soon have vied with the Niagara falls, as a place of fashionable resort for the "wonder-loving world." It is not possible to imagine a scene, while the bridge remained, more enchantingly grand and sublime, and though it has lost one of its greatest attractions, the wild and variegated beauties of nature will still continue to fascinate and to charm. *But the bridge is gone! Sic transit gloria mundi.*

The *tea plant*, of the hyson species, is said to be growing in considerable quantities, at a settlement of the Friends on Blue river, in Jackson county, Indiana.—Some seeds were found by one of the society a few years since, in a lot of the purchase at Louisville, were planted and succeeded so well, that some of the families in the neighborhood raise a sufficiency for their own consumption.

YORK, June 1, 1820.

To the Editor of the Upper Canada Gazette.

SIR,

It is not without some degree of reluctance, that I send you this communication for insertion in your paper, for I am sensible that by so doing, I render myself liable to the imputation of egotism. I hope, however, that such of your readers as shall take the trouble of perusing it, will perceive, that it is not without good cause I thus venture to intrude myself upon the public.

Many worthy persons, as I understand from several of my friends, intending me no doubt a special compliment, are graciously pleased to consider me the author of a certain dissertation on Dandyism, which appeared in the Upper Canada Gazette of Thursday last, signed "An Exquisite",—forthis mark of the esteem in which my abilities are held by the public, I feel *peculiarly grateful*; but am totally at a loss to conceive by what means I have acquired it. Flattering however as it is, in justice to the real author, I cannot conscientiously appropriate to myself, a degree of literary elat to which I am certainly not entitled. To him therefore, whoever he may be, I hereby restore his Olympic honors,—his understanding may possibly be capable of sustaining a weight of glory, which is rather too overwhelming for mine; for much do I fear that the applause and admiration which are the just meed of the talents and erudition displayed in that performance, would render me intolerably vain-glorious, and terminate perhaps in the deprivation of the small share of sense that I possess. My friends therefore, advise me to avoid a gratification likely to be attended with such pernicious consequences.

I cannot, Mr. Editor, on this occasion give up my post in your columns, without expressing my astonishment, that any person having the slightest acquaintance with me, could suppose me to be the author of that production—God knows however stupid I may be, I was never very solicitous to make myself ridiculous, I am unconscious of having done any thing, whereby to acquire the name of fop, macaroni, dilletante, or exquisite, which last term I humbly apprehend, signifies the summit of foppery or the preterition plusquam perfectum of Dandyism. Dandies are a species of beings lying altogether out of the line of my business; and I have never admired or despised, hated or loved them sufficiently, to excite within me the smallest wish to be either their ally or antagonist, still less to expose myself in their defence, by pirating Latin phrases from the ephemeral writers of the Niagara Argus, by writing absurdities that provoke no laughter and humour which excites nothing but melancholy.—To conclude, Sir, I am attached to a profession, in which the reputation of idiotism can be in no wise advantageous to my future prospects; and since I really am not, I do not wish to be thought the author of a performance, which throughout is unrivalled for its display of the most ineffable stupidity.

DANIEL SULLIVAN, Jun.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURTONVILLE, Feb. 24 1820.

To the Secretary of the Montreal Agricultural Society.

SIR,

Having made some successful experiments in the use of the article of Gypsum, commonly called Plaister of Paris, I take the liberty of communicating to you the result of those experiments, in the full belief that a more general use of it as a manure, where the soil is adapted to it, would greatly contribute to the Agricultural interest in this district.

In the year 1817, soon after the frost was out of the ground, I sowed about 10 cwt. of Gypsum, principally on clover meadow, of a sandy soil, at the rate of a bout one bushel to the acre, much in the same manner as wheat is sown. The ground yielded me from ½ to ¾ more grass than in any former season. Finding the profits arising from this manure to be so great; in the year 1818, I sowed it in about the same proportion on several acres of spring wheat, where the soil was also light and sandy, and found the product to be equally more abundant, as on my clover meadow.

In the year 1819, I made a further & still more effectual experiment on about 20 acres of ground, on which were sown, wheat, rye, pease, oats, clover, corn & potatoes: the soil was light and sandy, and in every part very similar. In sowing the plaster, I left intervening spaces where I did not apply it, and found generally, the plastered ground produced from ½ to ¾ more than where it was not applied.

The ground, on which plaster had been sown the year preceding, produced this year also a crop equally great as the last, without any renewal of the plaster.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES AIMES.

Henry Griffin, Esq. Sec'y of the Montreal Agricultural Society.

CALDWELL'S MANOR, Feb. 24, 1820.

To the Secretary of the Montreal Agricultural Society.

SIR,

Having made some experiments during the year past in the use of Gypsum or Plaister of Paris as a manure, and fully believing that when its extraordinary qualities are more perfectly understood, its use will become more extensively adopted, I have the honor of stating to you, for the information of the Agricultural Society, the result of my experiments.—

On a field of 4 acres of peas, soon after they had come up, I sowed about three acres of them with Gypsum, at the rate of one bushel to the acre, leaving one acre of the best land without it. The soil was all the same, of a light loam. The quantity produced by the land thus plastered was nearly double to that produced by the land where it was not applied. On a field of three acres of oats, I sowed the same quantity after they had grown up about six inches, and looked well and unpromising, the effect was immediate, and in a few days they assumed a dark green and rank appearance, & it is my candid opinion that I reaped at least double the quantity which I should have realized without the Gypsum.

On two acres of wheat, I applied plaster, in the following manner: after soaking the wheat in the water, I rolled it in plaster till it became dry and then sowed it, and applied no more plaster to the land, but from this mode of applying it, I could not perceive that I derived any benefit, as the wheat was no better than I should have expected without it.

From these facts, I think that the following inference may justly be drawn:—

1st. Gypsum, when judiciously applied, promises to become one of the most rich and important articles of manure that can engage the attention of the farmer, and is attended with much less labour and expence in procuring and applying it.

2d. The Soil most suitable for Gypsum is a LIGHT, sandy, or loamy soil; although it does succeed in many cases both in the gravelly and clayey soil.

3d. As the effects it produces on vegetation are not so much owing to any enriching qualities in itself, as its property of attracting the nitrous particles from the atmosphere, its application should always be made on the surface of the ground, and not buried underneath. This is exemplified in the case of the pease, all of which were rolled in Plaster.

I enclose to you a Certificate corroborative of the above statement, and

Have the honor to be, &c.

WILLIAM BOWRON.

Extract of a letter from Charles Prescott, Esq President of King's County (Nova Scotia) agricultural Society, to the Secretary of the Society

"Deeming it a matter of importance in a climate like ours, where the winters are long and severe, to increase by every possible means the stock of food for cattle, I was induced to attempt the cultivation of the mangel wurtzel on a small scale, & beg to report upon for the information of our agricultural society the result of my experiment. I could procure only two ounces of seed, which I sowed the 12th of May, in drills at the distance of eighteen inches from each other, and the seed about five inches apart in the drills: the plants appeared not bout ten or twelve days, and grew well, notwithstanding the great drought of the season; the only attention part to them during the summer was to keep them clear of weeds; and frequently to break off their outside leaves, which I found to be excellent for milch cows; on the 28th of October, I had the roots taken up, and weighed. Their weight exclusive of the tops was 600 lbs. some of the largest roots weighed each from 13 to 14 lbs. but there was a great proportion of small ones, which I impute to their being too much crowded. The ground on which they grew measured 260 feet, which makes the produce nearly equal to 45 tons per acre. The soil in its natural state was extremely poor, consisting principally of a coarse loose sand; and all the preparation it had previously to receiving the seed, was three cart loads of black earth from an alder swamp, spread over the surface. From this trifling experiment, I am induced to believe that the mangel wurtzel may be cultivated with great success in this country; and that it would prove one of the most valuable vegetables for feeding neat cattle and swine during winter. I have not yet offered any to sheep, but I have doubt of their preferring it to turnips; as well as the other animals I have mentioned. I intend next year trying it on a much larger scale."

FINE ARTS.—We find in the London Literary Gazette, a notice of a new and splendid national picture, fifteen feet in height and eleven feet in width, representing the battle of Waterloo, at evening, at the most critical moment of that most brilliant of warlike victories. It was painted by order of the Directors of the British Institution, at the price of 500 guineas. The critic says, "the undertaking was an arduous one; and the artist (D. Jones,) has given proofs of judgement and talents equal to the greatness of his subject. The aerial perspective embraces an extent equal to anything we have seen under this quality of excellence; and the eye is carried over a vast space, occupied with every variety of action; while the nearer objects are detailed with a skill and interest which cannot fail of producing the strongest sensations. The hero of the day is rendered finely conspicuous by the smoke of artillery, which throws a breadth of light upon the part where he is stationed. The most distinguished British commanders are grouped, and introduced with much ability; and the several sorts of service are delineated with soldier's as well as with an artists tact. While we look at the many episodes introduced, all connected with the main story, we can almost believe that we are reading anecdotes of the memorable 18th of June. We think we can perceive the brave Caithness Corporal, who when asked if he was afraid, replied, "Afraid! why, I was in a'the battles o' the peninsule!" and having it explained that the question merely related to a fear of losing the day, said, "Na, na, I did na fear that; I was only afraid we sho'd be a' killed before we had time to won it."

SCIENTIFIC SAGACITY.

In the winter of 1790, as a number of boys were skating on a lake in a remote part of Yorkshire, the ice happened to break at a considerable distance from the bank, and one of them unfortunately fell in. No house was near, where repose or the assistance of more aged hands could be procured, and the boys were afraid to venture forward to save their struggling companion, from a natural dread that where the ice had given way, it might give way again, and involve more of them in jeopardy. In this alarming emergency, one of them, of more sagacity than the rest, suggested an expedient, which for its scientific conception, would have done honour to the boyhood of a Watt or an Archimedes. He might probably remember having seen, that while a plank placed perpendicularly on thin ice will burst through, the same plank, if laid horizontally along the ice, will be firmly borne, and offer even a safe footing; and applying with great ingenuity and presence of mind, the obvious principle of this difference to the danger before them, he proposed to his companions that they should lay themselves flat along the ice, in a line one behind another, and each push forward the boy before him, till they reached the hole where their playmate was still plunging, heroically volunteering to be himself the first in the chain. The plan was instantly adopted, & to the great joy of the boys, and their gallant leader, they succeeded in rescuing their companion from a watery grave, at a moment when, overcome by terror and exertion, he was unable to make another effort to save himself. Reader excuse a tear of gratitude. The name of the boy was WILLIAM JESSEN PERCY. [*The Narrator.*]

From the Connecticut Courant.

ON SEEDS.

THE friends of agriculture are pleased with any circumstance tending to its improvement: Among the most important to that relating to seeds. The difference between the best and poorest kinds of vegitables, whether quantity or quality be considered, would afford the farmer a handsome profit. The frequent interchange of seed and the selection of the best sorts, would soon gladden the face of nature. How many are there who *live on land* and pretend to be farmers, who have received through a long line of ancestors, and preserve as a precious legacy, the knurled, water-hearted potatoe, and think their labor well rewarded with 40 bushels to the acre; when the new crosses, of the English white, the yam or blue kinds, would produce 300 with equal ease, and of a substance almost as farinaceous as the bearded wheat. The same observation may also be extended to almost all our seed. With a soil adapted to the growth of every useful species of plant, and with the means of forming an immensity of compost & manure, our fields are meagre and often disgraceful to our county. A few individuals are now exerting themselves to produce a better state of things; either by reading, or travelling, or the attention of friends at a distance, they are introducing varieties of seeds, both to benefit the raising of stock, and to add to the number of garden vegetables. The principal hope of success in the introduction and propagation of seeds, must be from gardens: In them the soil is usually better and more sheltered than in open fields; receives more attention from the *hoe*, and will of course have a more ample chance to shew its full excellence in raising plants. The variety of the *beet* called MANGEL WURTZEL, which now often produces thirty tons of nutritious food to the acre, was first propagated in a rich soil, and there acquired the *habit* of large growth, in which, with proper treatment, it is still increasing; the same of the smooth parsnip, the large orange carrot, the drum-head cabbage, and many others which are now considered the best growths. In New-England we have gone on, generally, in the steps of our forefathers: The soils we used were *standard* and hereditary, and but few in number or variety; and at this time we are destitute of what the Europeans consider their most delicious viands.

The *Broccoli* is a variety of the cauliflower: The seeds should be sown in May, and will produce fine heads in October. It will continue, if planted in the cellar, to produce luxuriant heads in the winter. In the spring, if the stumps are planted, they will produce early and delicious sprouts.

Holcus bicolor, or niger.—This has been partially cultivated in this vicinity for two years past, and in the judgement of the best farmers may be made to produce 100 bushels to the acre; this is vulgarly called *Chocolate Broom*, and deserves particular notice as a substitute for chocolate, which it resembles surprisingly in colour and ALL its best qualities; it is likewise when ground a high-ly farinaceous food, superior to buckwheat for domestic purposes, and in promoting the growth of poultry and stock is not inferior to Indian meal.

Millet—Some notice of this has been taken in your Agricultural Almanac: Its luxuriant growth, and nutritive qualities, render it an object well deserving cultivation.

I might proceed to instance varieties of seeds but at present forbear; closing my remarks with one sentence in which I believe the most incredulous will concur.—"*Those plants which will produce the greatest quantity of farinaceous food to the acre will afford the most profit to the farmer; as they will enable him to increase the number of his stock, the quantity of manure, and will promote the general improvement of his land.*"

$5 REWARD.

LOST, near Mrs. Kendrick's, about seven miles from York, on Thursday last, a Note of Hand for Forty-Three Dollars, signed by Eneas Lundy and Joseph Mowder, and made payable to the subscriber eight months after date. No further reward will be given, as payment of the note is stopped. Application to be made at this Office, or to

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Whitebuch, May 23d. 1820 3w21.

General Land Agency Office,
York, 1st May, 1820

NO Letter in future received at this Office will be answered the postage of which shall not be paid, and which does not contain two dollars; as the Subscribers can no longer make sales for searches, Tickets of Location and other expences attending the transaction of Land Business; as their correspondence is now too extensive to be carried on, as heretofore, gratuitously.

GEALE AND FITZGIBBON. 20tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

LOTS No 6 and 7 in concession D. or front concession of Scarborough, bounded on the South by the Lake Ontario, and within thirteen miles of the Town of York, containing 400 acres, on which are between 60 and 70 acres cleared, a small orchard, dwelling house, barn, stable, &c.

Also nearly half of the lease of a Clergy Reserve adjoining, of which about eight acres are cleared.

A part or the whole of the stock may be purchased at the same time, if desired, at a reasonable rate. Enquire at the Gazette Office, or of the subscriber

J. RICHARDSON.

Scarborough, 10th March 1820.

Sheriff's Office.
York, 2d, May 1820.

LESSEES of Clergy Reserves within the Home District, are hereby informed, that unless the sums due upon their respective Leases are discharged on or before the sixth day of October next, measures will be taken to compel payment; and Notice is also hereby given that all those Clergy Reserves which have been applied for, but for which no Leases have issued, will be considered vacant unless the first applicants take out their Leases without delay.

(By order,)

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

Sheriff. tf. 18.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 62 on the East side of Yonge Street, about 18 miles from York, containing 190 acres of Land, finely situated on Bond's Lake, the property of Joseph Bouchette, Esq. For the terms, which will be made very advantageous to the purchaser, apply to

G. RIDOUT.

York, 2d May 1820. 18tf.

CONTRACT.

ANY person wishing to contract to square and plane, from 800 to 1000 Cedar Posts, required for the Public Walk in front of this town, and to complete the inclosure by a double rail mortised into the posts, may give in proposals for the same to W. ALLAN, Esq. on or before the second day of May next. The work to be done before the 1st of August next.—The materials will be provided, and labourers found for setting the posts, under the direction of the Contractor.

York, 19th April 1820. tf—16

THREE Thousand Acres of valuable Land for sale, in the District of London viz.

Townships	*Lots*	*Concession*	*Acres.*
Oxford	No. 8,10,12,13,& 15	3d	1000
	9, 11, 13, 14, & 16	3d	918
	8,9,10,11,12,13,& 14	4th	365
Walpole,	No. 5, - - -	15th	200
			2000

By the Surveyor's field notes, the above mentioned lands are stated to be of the first quality.—The 2800 acres in Oxford, are for more than two miles situate along the North Bank of the River Thames. Mr. George Nichol will shew the land in Oxford, to any one who may wish to become a purchaser.—Application for further particulars to be made to the subscriber.

JOHN M'GILL.

York 24th March, 1820. 13—tf.

WANTED

TO hire immediately, a COOK and a HOUSE-MAID, none need apply, except such as bear unexceptionable characters for honesty, and sobriety in particular. Enquire at Lieut. Colonel Foster's, in the Garrison.

York, May 10th, 1820. 19tf.

LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber, for many years the Junior Clerk in the Office of the Honorable Executive Council of this Province, and who has for some time past occasionally acted as a Land Agent, having resigned the Situation he held in the above mentioned Office, and not being engaged in any other employment, will now transact Land business generally.

ANDREW MERCER

who will receive Proposals for the performance of Settling Duties on 300 Acres of Land in the Township of ALBION—100 Acres in CHINGUACOUSY—200 Acres in the rear part of NAWASHWEYA—and 1700 Acres in NISSOURI—to be paid for in part of the Lands.

York 11th May 1820. 6w19.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS, in consequence of the passing of an Act in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament amending an Act passed in the 41st year of the reign of his late Majesty, King George the Third, providing for the Inspection of Flour, Pork, Pot and Pearl Ashes, it is expedient, that all persons interested in the premises should know where to make application for the purpose of causing Inspection of the said articles to be made in compliance with the said Act; notice is hereby given, that the Subscriber has rented part of the house occupied by the Land Agency Office, situated in the Town of York, where on application to him or his lawful Deputy, Mr. Duncan Murchison, Flour, Pork, Pot & Pearl Ashes, can at any time be Inspected, in pursuance of the provisions of the above mentioned Acts.

ALLAN N. M'NAB,
Insp. Flour, Pork, Pot & Pearl Ashes
HOME DISTRICT.

York, 1st. May, 1820. 19—tf

NOTICE.

ALL person indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, (whether on Bond, Note, or open account) are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. William Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING,
JAMES HAMILTON, } Exec'rs
Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 4tf—tf.

PERSONS indebted to the above Estate, are reminded that indulgence must have its limit, and therefore, it will be desirable in order to avoid unnecessary trouble and expence that they should come immediately forward and make arrangement for the settlement of their respective accounts.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the current prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars enquire at this Office.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.
In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	DOLLARS AT 5s. FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.
Beef,	lb.	0	0	4	0	0	6
Mutton,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Veal,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Pork,	——	0	0	6	0	0	7
Fowls.	pair	0	2	0	0	2	5
Turkeys,	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
Geese,	——	0	0	0	0	5	0
Cheese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	8
Butter,	——	0	0	9	0	1	0
Eggs,	doz.	0	0	7½	0	1	0
Wheat,	bush	0	0	0	0	3	9
Peas,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes,	——	0	2	6	0	3	9
Oats,	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Turnips,	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	6
Flour,	cwt.	0	11	3	0	12	6
Do.	bar.	1	2	6	1	5	0
Tallow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lard,	——	0	0	10	0	1	0
Hay,	ton.	0	0	0	5	0	0
Wood,	cord	0	12	6	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per annum; when sent by the Four Dollars and a Half. The Subscriptions to be paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st January. Subscribers receiving their Papers at Post, to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their subscription: Country Subscribers, who send to the office for their Papers, who discontinue their subscription, are requested to send notice to that effect, and pay up all arrears, otherwise they will still be considered as Subscribers and charged accordingly—The Editor is obliged to insist upon this condition, several Subscribers neglecting, frequently for many months, to send for their Papers which accumulate to an inconvenient degree, and become, if not paid for, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette:

	first ins.	each subsq't
6 lines and under,	2s 6d	7 1-2d
14 lines and under,	5s	2s 6d

Above 14 lines, four pence per line the first insertion, and one penny per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden in writing sent to the Office (or mentioned in the Editor personally) and charged accordingly. When directed to be put in larger type than ordinary they will be charged according to the number of lines the usual sized letter would occupy in the same space.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengarry.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macauley, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
P. Robinson, Esq.	*Newmarket.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
W. H. Coulson Esq.	*Dundas.*
D. Springer, Esq.	*Delaware.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
I. Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburg.*

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R. C. HORNE.
YORK.

Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL. IV] YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1820. [No. 23.



By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION,

Requiring all Persons being in Office of Authority or Government at the Decease of the late King, to proceed in the Execution of their respective Offices.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS, by an Act made in the Sixth year of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, intituled *An Act for the Security of Her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession to the Crown of* Great Britain, *in the Protestant Line*; it was enacted, that no Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military, within the Kingdoms of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, Dominion of *Wales*, Town of *Berwick-upon-Tweed*, Isles of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*, or any of His Majesty's Plantations, should become void by reason of the Demise of *Her* said late Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, Kings or Queens of this Realm, but that every Person and Persons in any of the Offices, Places, and Employments aforesaid, should continue in their respective Offices, Places, and Employments, for the Space of Six Months next after such Death or Demise, unless sooner removed and discharged by the next Successor, to whom the Imperial Crown of this Realm was limited and appointed to go, remain, and descend: And whereas, by an Act made in the Fifty seventh Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, intituled *An Act for the Continuation of all and every Person or Persons in any and every Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military, within the United Kingdom of* Great Britain *and* Ireland, *Dominion of* Wales, *Town of* Berwick-upon-Tweed, *Isles of* Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, *and* Man, *and also in all and every of His Majesty's Foreign Possessions, Colonies, or Plantations, which he or she shall hold, possess, or exercise during the Pleasure of the Crown at the Time of the Death or Demise of His present Majesty, until removed or discharged therefrom by the succeeding King or Queen of this Realm*; it was enacted, that all and every Person or Persons, who upon the Day of the Demise of His said late Majesty should hold any Office, Civil or Military, under the Crown during Pleasure, should under and by virtue of the said Act, and without any new or other Patent, Commission, Warrant, or Authority, continue and be entitled in all Respects, notwithstanding the Demise of His said Majesty, to hold and enjoy the same: But nevertheless, the same should be held or enjoyed only during the Pleasure of the King or Queen who should succeed to the Crown upon the Demise of His said late Majesty; and the Right and Title to hold and enjoy the same under the authority of the said Act, should be determinable in such and the like Manner by the King or Queen who upon the Demise of His said late Majesty should succeed to the Crown, as the Right or Title to any Office, Place, or Employment, granted by such succeeding King or Queen, during Pleasure, would by Law be determinable: We, therefore, with the Advice of our Privy Council, declare Our Royal Will and Pleasure to be, and do hereby direct and command, That all and every Person and Persons who at the Time of the Demise of Our late Royal Father, of Glorious Memory, duly and lawfully held, or were duly and lawfully possessed of or invested in any Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military, within Our United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, Dominion of *Wales*, Town of *Berwick-upon-Tweed*, Isles of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, *Sark*, or *Man*, or any of Our Foreign Possessions, Colonies, or Plantations, do severally, according to their Places, Offices, or Charges, proceed in the Performance and Execution of all Duties belonging to their respective Offices, whilst they shall hold the same respectively during Our pleasure; And We do hereby require and command all Our Subjects to be aiding, helping, and assisting at the Command ment of the said Officers, and Ministers, in the Performance and Execu on of their respective Offices and Places, as they and every of them tender Our utmost Displeasure, and will answer the contrary at their Peril.

Given at Our Court at *Carlton-House*, the Thirty-first Day of *January* One thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the First Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



PROCLAMATION.
UPPER-CANADA.

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all our loving subjects of our Province of Upper Canada

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, WE are desirous and resolved as soon as may be, to meet our People of our said Province of Upper Canada, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament, WE DO THEREFORE make known our Royal Will and Pleasure, and WE do hereby summon and call together an Assembly in and for our said Province, to meet on the twenty fourth day of July, now next ensuing, AND WE DO HEREBY FURTHER DECLARE, that with the advice of our Executive Council, for the affairs of this Province, WE have this day given orders for the issuing out Writs in due form for summoning and calling together an Assembly in and for the said Province, which Writs are to bear teste the twelfth day of this present month of June, and to be returnable the twenty fourth day of July next.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of the Government of our said Province, this sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty and in the first year of our reign.

S. S.

By His Honor's Command.
D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

Executive Council Office, York, 24 Feb. 1820.

IT is this day Ordered by His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, that the Representatives of John Thomas, original Locatee of Lot number twenty four, in the second Concession of Richmond, as reckoned on the Western Boundary Line, Midland District, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be Rescinded.

JOHN SMALL,
Pk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office, York, 24th Feb. 1820.

IT is this day Ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the Representatives of James Roach, Original Locatee of the west half of Lot number eleven on the south side of the Riviere aux Raisin in the Township of Charlottenburgh, Eastern District, do shew cause within six months, why the Location should not be Rescinded, no occupation or Settlement thereon having been made by the said Roach.

JOHN SMALL
Pk Ex. Coun.
6m10.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is pleased to direct, that a Location of One Hundred Acres of Land on the North side of the road through the Mohawk Tract, in the Bay of Quinte, and on the North side of the Road through the Long Woods on the Thames, may be made to any person having an Order in Council for Land, who will perform the ordinary Settlement Duty, & make and maintain the whole Road in front of his respective Lot.

Militia Grantees in such case will be exempt from all Fees, and others will pay only the Patent Fee of Three Pounds Five Shillings and two Pence, Province Currency.

JOHN SMALL,
Pk. Ex. Con.

Government House, 6th March 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has bona fide been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. E. C.

(CIRCULAR.)
York, 6th April, 1820.

SIR,

It having pleased His Majesty's Government to appoint a Corporation for superintending managing and conducting the CLERGY RESERVES within the Province of Upper Canada, under an instrument or Commission bearing date the thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, I am directed by the said corporation to inform you that all Returns respecting the Clergy Reserves, that have been hitherto made to the Receiver General, be hereafter addressed to me to be laid before the Board at the usual periods.

The Board having also taken under their consideration the large arrearages due upon the Clergy Reserves, direct the Sheriffs to inform the Lessees that steps will be taken to compel payment, if the sums due be not discharged within six months after this date, and likewise to give notice that all those Clergy Reserves which have been applied for, but for which no Leases have issued will be considered vacant unless the first applicants take out their Leases without delay.

I have the Honor to be
Sir,
Your most ob't.
Humble servant
S. HEWARD.
Secretary.

To
Sheriff of the Esq.
District.

4w19.

$5 REWARD.

LOST, near Mrs. Kendrick's, about seven miles from York, on Thursday last, a Note of Hand for Forty-Three Dollars, signed by Enens Lundy and Joseph Mo der, and made payable to the subscriber eight months after date. No further reward will be given, as payment of the note is stopped. Application to be made at this Office, or to

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Whitchurch, May 23d. 1820. 3w21.

LAND FOR SALE.

LOTS No 6 and 7 in concession D. or front concession of Scarborough, bounded on the South by the Lake Ontario, and within thirteen miles of the Town of York, containing 400 acres, on which are between 60 and 70 acres cleared, a small orchard, dwelling house, barn, stable, &c.

Also nearly half of the lease of a Clergy Reserve adjoining, of which about eight acres are cleared.

A part or the whole of the stock may be purchased at the same time, if desired, at a reasonable rate. Enquire at the Gazette Office, or of the subscriber

J. RICHARDSON.

Scarborough, 10th March 1820.

Sheriff's Office. York, 2d. May 1820.

LESSEES of Clergy Reserves within the Home District, are hereby informed, that unless the sums due upon their respective Leases are discharged on or before the sixth day of October next, measures will be taken to compel payment; and Notice is also hereby given that all those Clergy Reserves which have been applied for, but for which no Leases have issued, will be considered vacant unless the first applicants take out their Leases without delay.

(By order,)
SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff. tf. 48.

THREE Thousand Acres of valuable Land for sale, in the District of London viz.

Township	Lots	Concession	Acres.
Oxford	No. 8,10,12,13,& 15	2d	1000
	9,11,13,14,& 16	3d	915
	8,9,10,11,12,13,& 14	4th	885
Walpole, No. 6,	- - -	15th	200
			3000

By the Surveyor's field notes, the above mentioned lands are stated to be of the first quality.—The 2800 acres in Oxford, are for more than two miles situate along the North Bank of the River Thames. Mr. George Nichol will shew the land in Oxford, to any one who may wish to become a purchaser.—Application for further particulars to be made to the subscriber.

JOHN M'GILL.

York 24th March, 1820. 13—tf.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Thomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allan, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thom, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 31, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAM'L RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, York, 1st July, 1819.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

To the free and independent Electors of the Counties of York and Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

I BEG leave to inform you that at the solicitation of many friends I offered myself as a Candidate for your suffrages, and sent a copy of an Address to be printed: which copy was so entirely and unwarrantably altered by the person who had charge of it, that I am compelled to disclaim it altogether.

The said printed Address was dated Hawkin's Mills, Township of Whitchurch 1820.

B. HAWK.

York 8 April, 1820.

Important Auction
OF
MERCHANDIZE,
2000 *POUNDS WORTH.*

THIS large Assortment of Goods will be sold by Auction, without reserve. Sale will commence at 12 o'clock, on Monday the 5th day of June next, and will continue Wednesday and Saturday following, and so on every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, until the whole be sold. All purchases under five pounds, Province C'y. will be expected to be paid at the time of the bidding, and the Goods taken away. On all purchases above five pounds, if desirable to the purchaser, six months credit will be given upon approved security. It will be expected also, that the purchasers of each day will on the following morning be settled in this manner, otherwise the Goods will be open for sale again at the discretion of the Auctioneer. The Goods are generally as follows, viz:

40 pieces Cloths, blue, black, grey, drab, olive, and brown,
2 do. extra, superfine Scarlet Cloth,
1 do. white Cassimere,
30 pairs Blankets, from 1½ to 3 point,
50 pieces black Cambric,
10 do. white do.
150 do. Chints and other Calicoes,
20 do. coloured Durants,
15 do. Calimancoes,
40 do. Madras Handkerchiefs,
10 do. do. neck do.
10 doz. Cotton Hose,
15 do. Ladies and Gentlemen's beaver Gloves,
18 lbs. Nun's Thread,
4 lbs. Coloured Silk and Twist,
80 doz. Tape,
4 do. Damask Table Cloths,
3 do. elegant do. do.
4 pieces Linen Diaper,
7 do. Buff Gingham,
Summer and winter Vestings,
Leno Robes and Tambour Muslins,
Silk and Cotton Chambrey,
Book Muslins,
Jaconett Muslins,
20 doz. Braces, assorted,
50 pieces Ribbons, do.
3 do. black Mode,
2 do. colour'd Silk Sarsenetts,
1 doz. elegant Damask Silk Shawls,
8 do. Ladies Morocco Slippers,
3 do. Children do. and Leather,
Ladies Jane Boots, black Velvet Ribbons, assorted,
Thread and Cotton Laces, assorted,
Worsted and Cotton Bindings,
Dimities, Thicketts, Corderoys,
A large collection of Books, Stationary, &c.
Assorted Coat and Vest Buttons,
3 doz. Ladies Fur Bonnets,
12 do. Fur and Wool Hats,
100 papers Pins, from No. 4 to 7,
Heel Ball,
150 doz. Blacking Cakes,
100 pairs Military Shoes,
A general assortment genuine Patent Medicines, Gunpowder, Fig Blue, Alum, Oatmeal, Copperas, Barley, Sulphur, Whitening, Allspice, Pepper, Windsor Soap, Camphor, &c.
2 Chests Green Tea,
Grass Scythes,
Plough Share Moulds,
Frying Pans,
Shovels,
6 Kegs Nails, from 4d. to 10d.
A very large and general assortment of HARDWARE.

T. MOSLEY, *Auctioneer.*

York, May, 16th, 1820. 4w20.

THE Co-partnership of QUETTON St. GEORGE, & Co. having expired on the 1st May, the business in future will be carried on by the Subscribers under the Firm of St. GEORGE & Co. who respectfully solicit a continuance of that support which has been liberally extended to the old Establishment.

JOHN S. BALDWIN,
JULIUS QUESNEL,
JOHN HOLME.

York, 1st May, 1820.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of RICHARD SMITH, late of York, Inn-keeper, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber; and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are desired to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Administrator.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are under the necessity of desiring those persons who have not paid their Subscriptions towards the Humber and Mimico bridges, to pay the amount, those in York, into the hands of W. B. ROBINSON, Merchant, York, and those in the country, into the hands of either of the Subscribers. The bridges are now in a state of forwardness, and the money will be immediately wanted.

W THOMPSON,
R. GRAY.

York, May 17, 1820. 3w20.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, March 13.

French Agriculture.—The Moniteur contains a very long report by Decazes, which is published as having been approved of by the king, on the state of agriculture in France. It appears from this document that the fostering care of the government is steadily, and in most instances, successfully exercised in promoting every branch of cultivation adapted to the French soil and climate. One branch, that of the culture of the beet root, which it is supposed would have languished on the restoration of the sugar colonies, is stated to be gradually but firmly extending itself, and its encouragement is recommended to the government among other considerations, on the special ground on which it was originally introduced, that of rendering France independent of foreign supplies in a period of war. It is affirmed, that those who manufacture into sugar beet root, raised on their own farms, realize a profit of 25 per cent; and on the supposition that a quantity were raised adequate to supply the total consumption of sugar in France, it is said that the refuse of the beet root would of itself suffice to fatten annually 120,000 head of cattle. There are now about 20 beet root sugar refineries in full activity.

INTERESTING TO MARINERS.

At the Thames Police Office, London Capt. Charles M'Glashan, of the ship Margaret, from Tobago, appeared to a summons, under the Act of Parliament passed last session for the more speedy recovery of seaman's wages, to show cause why he should not pay Alexander Campbell, 9l. 19s. 6. the amount of the wages due to him on the voyage from London to Tobago and back again. On the part of the Captain, it was attempted to be shewn, that Campbell had on May 26th, while the ship lay in Tobago, deserted, and therefore forfeited his wages; in answer to which it was proved by six witnesses that the Captain had inflicted four sabre wounds on the body of this seaman, that he continued to beat him with it until the vi lence of the blows broke a piece off the point of the sabre of more than four inches in length: nor content with which, he ordered his mate to flog him, who accordingly gave him seven dozen lashes with a nine thread rat-tail line, folded four times, with a knot at each end; and that with the permission of the Captain he went on shore up to the Island, a distance of 25 miles, to make his complaint to the magistrate, from whom, however, he could neither obtain a hearing nor any redress; that rather than starve on the Island, he surrendered himself to the Captain, to return with him to this country; but who refused to receive him unless he signed a paper, whereby he promised to pay all expences the ship had been at on his account, and admitted that the charges, laid against him and the mate were unfounded and malicious, and acquitting them all of charges, which he refused to do; in consequence of which he offered to work his passage home in the Governor Haskett, which Capt Justus of that ship, accepted.

Mr. Longley, Mr. Kinbell, and Mr. Kinnaird, were all clearly of opinion, that a seaman quitting a vessel for the purpose of making a complaint to a magistrate, whether the complaint was in itself tenable or not, was not a desertion, and that under the peculiar circumstances of this case, taking into consideration the fact of this man's being obliged to sleep on the beach thirty-six nights, and existing day by day on the charity afforded him in the Island, and what he could find which the sea had washed on shore, the magistrates refused even to allow the captain £4. of which Capt Justus had made Campbell present for his services home on board his ship; and sentenced M'Glashan to pay the balance of his wages out and home, amounting to £9 19s. 6d. and also the costs of the application.

Two other charges, by two other seamen, under similar circumstances, against the same Captain, were decided in the same manner.

Mrs. Piozzi.—The celebrated Mrs. Piozzi, whose name, in connection with that of Dr. Johnson, is well known in the literary world gave a Concert, Ball, and Supper at Bath, on Thursday evening, for the celebration of her Eighty-th Birth day. Seven hundred cards of invitation were issued. Mrs. P. on this occasion actually opened the Ball by going down a country dance, with all the grace and neatness of a matron of 45!

Chinese method of mending China.—Take a piece of flint glass, beat it to a fine powder, and grind it well with the white of an egg. It joins China without rivetting, so that no art can break it in the same place. You are to observe, that the composition is to be ground extremely fine on a painter's stone.

Private advices from Cadiz state that the stores and provisions of the expedition for S. America had been re-landed and immediately put to sale.

Meetings had been held on the moors from 3 to 6 miles from Manchester. All were to wait for the general attack on Huddersfield, before the movement became general.

A meeting of radicals in the townships of Weelton, Withnall, and Hoghton, about seven miles from Preston, had been broken up. They were surprised by the military in their act of exercising with pikes; 150 of the pikes were seized.

The king of England had taken an airing on horseback over the Downs to the Devil's Dyke, attended only by Sir B. Bloomfield and a single groom.

The Dublin Evening Post says the health of Mr. Grattan is nearly re-established.

The British ship of war Vengeur had sailed from Leith Roads for Greenock, off which port she is to lay as a prison ship.

A special commission is to be immediately issued for the trial of those accused of treasonable conspiracies in Scotland.

A letter from Paris mentions that a new mode of posting up incendiary papers had been discovered in France by the detection of a man in the act. He carried a little boy in a box like the magic lantern; and while he leaned against the wall as if to rest himself, the little boy drew back a slider, pasted on the paper, and shut himself up again; the man taking occasion to walk off to another resting place.

Eighty of the Vendean Ladies have signed an address of condolence to the Duchess de Berri.

It is proposed to erect a monument on the spot where the Duke de Berri was assassicated.

The Count de Montigo has been appointed Governor General of Old Castile, in the room of Lieut. Gen. Don Carlos O'Donnell.

The different corps of Spain have been ordered to their respective Provinces, as tranquility had been established in every part of the kingdom.

The king has issued orders to maintain the taxes and revenues in their present state.

Several ships of war have sailed for different parts of America.

Trials for High Treason.

FIRST DAY.

The Attorney General at half past one addressed the Jury. He recalled to their minds the painful duty they had to perform, and called upon them in the most solemn manner to discharge from their minds any impressions they had received before they came into Court. He then explained the Law of High Treason. He concluded his speech at a quarter past three. The prisoners were then brought into Court, and took their stations behind Thistlewood. Adams was examined, which occupied two hours. Another witness was about to be examined, but the Court being exhausted with the proceedings which had taken place, adjourned (about half past seven) to the next day.

SECOND DAY.

To preserve order and decorum, the Court Yard was ordered to be kept closed. The admission can only be obtained through the iron grates usually devoted to the accommodation of the Judges and officers of the Court.

The prisoners yesterday, watched with the most intense solicitude the evidence of Adams. And after it was concluded, Thistlewood turned round and spoke to his companions in a hurried and agitated tone. The whole of th prisoners were then taken back to their wards, where proper refreshments were provided for them. Part of the evidence of Adams was of so horrible a character as to excite a universal shudder throughout the audience. Adams is himself a man of ill-favoured countenance. His eyes are small and piercing, and he squints. When directed to approach the prisoners to identify them, he did so with the strongest marks of fear. Some of the prisoners fixed their eyes upon him with a malignant expression, but they did not evince any surprise at the details which he was giving to the Court. Davidson repeatedly laughed.

All letters sent to Thistlewood are opened by Mr. Brown, the Governor. Two were yesterday sent by post, directed to him, and delivered to him in Court. They were we understood, of a most extraordinary description, and Mr. Brown on reading their contents felt it his duty immediately to enclose them in a sheet of paper and forward them across the Court to Mr. Maule the Solicitor of the Treasury, who laid them before the Attorney General.

At a quarter before nine the Jury came into Court, and at ten minutes after nine the Jury were called over, when the prisoners were conducted in and placed at the bar. Thistlewood came first. His appearance was rather improved. The other prisoners took their stations behind Thistlewood in the back part of the dock.

Thistlewood applied, on his entering the Court, for a seat; and his request was immediately complied with.

Davidson made a similar request stating that he was rendered extremely unwell yesterday, by having had to stand many hours.

The Lord Chief Justice Abbot.—"They may bring one or two more chairs then, and you can relieve each other. The Court by no means wish you should stand there all day."

Other chairs were now placed in the dock.

The trial was then resumed.

Eleanor Walker, Mrs. Rogers, Joseph Hall, Thomas Smart, Henry Gibon, John Hector Morrison, Edward Simpson, James Aldous, Thomas Hiden, the Earl of Harrowby, and his Butler were examined as witnesses.

The following gentlemen were sworn in as Jurors:—Alexander Barclay, foreman, Thos. Goodchild, William Churchill, James Herbert, John Shuster, Samuel Granger, George Dickson, John Edward Shepherd, John Fowler, William Gibbs Roberts, John Dobson, William Dobson.

The pikes, guns, swords, &c. belonging to the Conspirators, were brought to the Old-Bailey in a cart.

EDINBURGH, April 10.

Saturday afternoon, about 8 o'clock, the following 15 prisoners, charged with the crimes of high treason and rebellion against the king, were lodged in the Tolbooth of this city, viz. J. Baird, Thos. M'Culloch, A. Hardie, J. Burr, Wm. Smith, B. Meir, A. Murchy, A. Johnston, A. White, D. Thompson, J. Wright, T. Pink, R. Gray, and J. Clelland. These men were taken prisoners after the action at Bonnybridge, by a small party of the 10th Hussars and Stirlingshire Yeomanry, on Wednesday, and were lodged in Sterling Castle along with three others, who will remain there, being so severely wounded that they could not be removed. The prisoners were put on board a steam boat at Stirling, under charge of a Macer of Justiciary, and a party of veterans. They were landed at Newhaven, where six carriages were waiting for them that conveyed them to the gaol.

LONDON, April 18.

We mentioned yesterday, upon the authority of intelligence from Glasgow, that a troop of Hussars, lord Elchio's Edinburgh troop & 20 of the Glasgow troop, with a piece of flying artillery, had set off at 11 o'clock on Thursday night for Kilmarnock. We now learn that this detachment proceeded to Kilmarnock, Galston and Newmill, apprehended 16 radicals, who were sent off prisoners to Ayr, under the escort of the Edinburgh troop. The inhabitants of the different towns shewed no disposition to resist the military.

It is said the person is in custody who stuck the treasonable placard on the 1st of April at Bar'om.

We are happy to learn tranquility is so completely restored at Hamilton and its neighborhood, that the different corps collected in that quarter have marched for their respective homes. The following is an extract of a letter from Glasgow, dated the 14th inst. It is written by a most respectable magistrate of that city, and contains information which may be relied upon:—

GLASGOW, April 14.

"I have been so much engaged about Radicals and other public matters not to have had time to think hardly of any thing else. I send you a paper which will shew you what is going on here. The plans of those people were most extensively laid for 20 miles round this, and nothing but want of confidence in each other and the terror that seized the better kind of them, when they came to the immediate prospect of butchering their neighbours and friends, prevented serious mischief. *Many thousands of them however were out in arms on Wednesday evening the 5th of April*, but not more than 4 for 500 ever got to one point; & in every quarter the disappointment as to numbers was so great as to dispirit them entirely; they counted on the people of England rising at the same time, also on 16 pieces of cannon from the Carron-works, in both of which they were disappointed. I can assure you from what I know confidentially of the matter, I look upon the situation of the manufacturing districts to be such as to give serious cause of alarm. Unless some rising occur in Lancashire, I think the storm will be over here at least for a time. Awful examples will soon be made here. How far that may break the spirit remains to be tried.—Our official and confidential accounts from Manchester to day are not so pleasing as we could wish I hope however, that all may continue quiet."

LONDON, April 19.

The Queen.—The report of the speedy arrival of the Queen is still more strongly prevalent, and is now combined with certain rumours of consequent changes in Administration. We are still incredulous as to the intention of her Majesty to revisit this country, and are yet less inclined to give credit to any rumours of Ministerial Changes. It is said that the Queen has appointed Mr. Brougham her Attorney General, and has invested him also with some other authority, which she is understood to have a right to delegate, but which has not been sufficiently explained. In the certainty of her Majesty's actual return, it is understood that some investigations will positively take place, which it was determined to avoid, unless her own act and deed might render them absolutely necessary on grounds of the utmost importance.—Sun.

From the United States.

NEGRO INSURRECTION

Letters from Aux Cayes mention, that President Boyer has completely quelled the insurrection occasioned by the revolt of Gen. Gomez. All his followers had been dislodged from the mountains, and the general himself had disappeared and it was supposed that he had drowned himself. President Boyer, in his proclamation, declares the insurrection at an end.—Although tranquility was restored, it was believed that a new war would soon break out between the rival Chiefs *Boyer and Christophe*. Boyer has an army of about 25,000 men, regularly officered and disciplined, who are eager to take the field. The finances of this Chief are also in a flourishing state.

From the National Advocate.

By the British packet Camden, which arrived on Saturday night, we have received from our correspondent, Halifax papers to the 22d April. The provincial legislature was closed at St. Johns, on the 29th of March. In his closing address, the governor intimates that in one item of the appropriation bill, the legislature has made "a lavish and improvident grant; and he concludes with a wish (which might with propriety be followed by many of our governors,) "that the period may not be very distant, when the members of the house of assembly of that province will consider it more consistent with the dignity of that honorable branch of the legislature and more agreeable to the practice of the mother country, to render their services without taxing their constituents largely for remuneration."

From the Philadelphia True American.

The following anecdotes of the capture of Washington are selected from Dr Ewell's account of that event. The Dr. is a gentleman of character and respectability, and his statement may be relied upon. It will do us good occasionally to take a peep at the fair side of the enemy's character. We have been feasted long enough with British perfidy and atrocity, dished up in as many savoury and enticing shapes as a calf's head. The surrounding Cockburn and the bloody red coats have had their full share of execration. But the war is now over—never, we pray heaven, to be renewed. Let us then have the magnanimity to be ashamed of our abuse and exaggerations—to meet the enemy with frankness and sincerity—and to perpetuate, by mutual offices of good will and charity, the alliance between us. We may perhaps find that treachery and England are not precisely synonimous—that the marauding Cockburn could display the feelings of a gentleman, and that even George the Fourth is not quite such a monster as a *bon vivant*.

While upon this subject we cannot avoid deprecating the spirit of hostility which some of our writers endeavour to keep up towards England. We admit that many of the remarks which issue from the English press are injurious and irritating. But one party or the other must begin to conciliate; and if we have come off from the contest as gloriously and triumphantly as many of our countrymen think, it is in the highest degree ungenerous to return the insults of our fallen foe. At all events, the malignity of a few worthless hirelings ought not to be regarded; for the good sense of the English public cannot long be biased by their misrepresentations. We think more nobly of the country of Washington and Hamilton, than to believe it stands in need of the waspish and irritated defences that have been made for it at home.

"In the mean time Gen. Ross came up, to whom I was introduced. He had just come in time to infer from what Admiral Cockburn said, that my house had been robbed. In a tone that will for ever endear him to me as a *perfect gentleman*, he observed that he was very sorry to hear that my house had been disturbed, and begged I would tell him which it was, and he would order a sentinel to guard it.

"This is my house, sir," said I—With an amiable embarrassment he replied, "Why, sir, this is the house we had pitched on for our head quarters."

I told him "I was glad of it, and regretted that he had not taken it earlier as my property would then have been protected."

He observed, "he could never think of trespassing on the repose of a private family, and would order his baggage out of my house immediately."

I earnestly begged he would still consider it as his head-quarters.

"Well, sir," said he, since you are so good as to insist on our staying at your house, I consent; but I will endeavour to give you as little trouble as possible any apartment under your roof will suffice me."

I asked him to accompany me, and I would show him a room. He assented, and I conducted him to my own bedchamber. He refused for some time to accept of it, and insisted that I should go and bring Mrs. Ewell home; observing that I might depend on it my family should be just as safe as they were the evening before, when the American army was here; "for, (continued he) I am myself a married man, have several sweet children, and venerate the sanctities of the conjugal and domestic relations."

On my observing to Gen. Ross, it was a great pity that the elegant library had been burnt with the capitol—he replied with much concern, "I lament most sincerely, that I was not apprised of the circumstance, for had I known it in time, the books would most certainly have been saved."

Neither do I suppose, General, said I, you would have burnt the President's house, had Mrs. Madison remained at home?

"No, sir," said he, "I make war neither against letters nor ladies; and I have heard so much in praise of Mrs. Madison, that I would rather protect than burn a house that sheltered such an excellent lady."

In praising Com. Barney for his behavior at the Battle of Bladensburg—"A brave officer, sir," said he, "He had but a handful of men with him, and he gave us a severe shock. I am sorry he was wounded; however I immediately gave him a parole, and I hope he will do well. Had half your army," continued he, "been composed of such men as the Commodore commanded, with the advantage you had in choosing your position, we should never have got to your city."

What evidenced more the magnanimity of this officer, he never uttered an expression in my presence against the President or any of the officers of government; but often expressed the deepest regret that war had taken place between two nations so nearly allied, both in consanguinity and interest. I can, moreover, truly say, I never saw the least beam of one cheerful smile on Gen. Ross all the time that he was in Washington. His countenance seemed constantly shrouded in the close shades of a thoughtful mind.

Four distinguished citizens of Alexandria, waited on Admiral Cockburn with terms of capitulation. He replied with characteristic brevity—"Gentlemen, I have nothing to say, till you first tell me, whether Captain Gordon is in sight of Alexandria or not."

They replied he was not.

"Well then, Gentlemen, I am ready to negociate with you; and now, all I have to say is, that we want provisions and must have them—But let me tell you for every article we take, you shall be allowed a fair price."

Scarcely had these gentlemen left the room, when one of the officers entered, and said, that the bank could not be burnt, without injuring private property.

"Well then," said he, sternly, "pull it down."

"Admiral" said I, "you do not wish to burn private property."—"No," said he, "I do not, but this is *public* property."

"No Sir," continued I, "the United States, have no bank here now—this is altogether property,"

"Are you certain of that?" said he—"Yes Sir, I pledge my honor it is private property." "Well then" said he to the officer, "let it alone."

As soon Barney lay on the battle ground badly wounded and helpless, and his men by his own order retreated from him, he beckoned to an English soldier to come to his assistance. The soldier instantly stepped up and rendered the required service with alacrity.—"You are a noble fellow" said the commodore, "and I am sorry I have not a purse for you: but here's my gold watch, you are welcome to it." "*No Sir*," replied the English man, "*I can assist a brave man without being paid for it.*"

An American gentleman observed to admiral Cockburn that if Washington had been alive you would not have gotten to this city so easily:" "No Sir" replied the admiral, "if gen. Washington had been president, we should not have thought of coming here."

On the 25th in the afternoon, as the general and admiral were standing on the pavement at my door, a dirty looking woman, stained with blood, came running by, exclaiming that a British sailor had killed her.

Cockburn with every mark of indignation, instantly gave orders for the sailors to be mustered on parade, and that the man whom she designated as the perpetrator of the act, should be shot without delay.

On examining her wounds, it was found they were quite fleshy and slight. The admiral afterwards sent for me and said: "We were determined, Sir, to have the sailor shot, who stabbed that poor woman; but it gives us pleasure to learn that it is your opinion her wounds are not mortal. As she has, however, been wounded, and more than probably by our own men, we think it but just that she should be cured at our own expense. That part of the business we shall be obliged to confide to you, and for your trouble, we beg to you to accept of this trifle," and reached me out a parcel of gold, six doubloons. I excused myself from taking so large a fee. "Large, my good Sir," said he, "we are only mortified to think it is so small; but it is I assure you, all the specie we

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save with us. If you will accept a bill
upon our government, we will make it
better worth your service."

FROM LOWER-CANADA.

Substance of a Discourse pronounced by the Revd. Mr. Lesaulnier, on the occasion of His Majesty's Accession.

"The circular letter which had been just read," said the Revd. Gentleman, "called the attention of his hearers to two important events, the death of our most gracious Sovereign George the Third, & the Accession to the throne of His August Son, the Prince of Wales, under the name of George the Fourth.

"The death of His Majesty George the Third could not but excite the most deep affliction. No Prince could be more entitled to the regret of his people, and more particularly to the regret of the people of this province—A thousand eloquent tongues would elsewhere vie with each other in celebrating his private and his public virtues, in publishing the splendour of his reign, in recapitulating the memorable events which had added new lustre to his crown & which of themselves were sufficient to render immortal the fame of many nations. "For us," said he, "let us for the present, satisfy ourselves with considering him as our benefactor; but let me particularly call your attention to the services which he has rendered our holy religion—who could, (continued he) particularize the many obligations conferred by his late Majesty? He had abolished the Penal code so formidable to the Catholics—He had favoured the public exercise of their Religion in the Three Kingdoms—He had founded in Ireland a Catholic College, in which the youth of that country, clinging to the religious priciples of their forefathers might cultivate the sciences, human and divine.

"At a time when a most disastrous Revolution had plunged in ruin one of the finest kingdoms in Europe, and cast down its altars, George the Third received with a munificence worthy of a King its prelates, and its priests—He treated them with distinction, he condescended to look upon them as his children and to speak of them in the endearing term of "*Mon Clergé' Francois.*"

"He every where caused subscriptions to be opened for the relief of the indigent; considerable funds were raised, these funds however, although considerable, were at length exhausted; but his Royal Munificence was inexhaustible.—He obtained from his Parliament a Bill for their support at the public expence; he even gave up one of his Palaces for the accommodation of more than 500 of them; as if virtue in distress, and faith assailed by persecution seemed to have unlimited claims to his protection.

"He did more; moved at the misfortunes of their country, anxious to re-establish order and religion, he sent forth his armies and fleets, who fought with glory that impious power that had threatened the Universe with subversion. But this was only a part of his beneficence,—What had not his late Majesty done for the inhabitants of this Province in particular? From the very beginning of his reign he had never made any distinction between his old and his new subjects. At all times and upon all occasions, he had treated the latter as his children. Not satisfied with having given them their own laws, with having encouraged amongst them every branch of industry and of trade; he had expressly forbidden, that any thing should be done which might disastisfy or alarm with respect to their religion. Of that religion they had the most free exercise to the fullest extent. Their mode of worship was as solemn as if they were the subjects of a kingdom entirely Catholic. His late Majesty had even done more: when the number of their priests had become insufficient to minister to the spiritual wants of an encreasing population, he permitted their Bishop to invite others to assist them in the care of souls. The recollection of so many acts of beneficence could not but excite their sensibility. It could not but cause them to exclaim that they had lost their benefactor, and that in losing him, they had lost the most tender of Fathers.—Let us therefore, (said he,) give full vent to our grief. Nothing could be more just, their tears could not flow in too great abundance, but Providence had not left them without cause for consolation. The Good, the Benevolent GEORGE THE THIRD WAS NO MORE. They had, it was true, lost in him their common parent; but God had given them another in the person of His August son, the Prince of Wales, the heir of his sentiments as he was of his Crown.—An illustrious Scion from the August Stock of the House of Brunswick, which had already, in the persons of two of its Princes afforded protection to the Catholic Church, he will, no doubt maintain their Civil and Religious Rights, he would no doubt protect their Religion, which he knows to be the firmest support of Empires. Of his sentiments in this respect they had an infallible pledge in his conduct; during the sickness of his August Father, when he held the reins of Government as Regent of the United Kingdom, what had he not done for Religion, in that capacity? he had permitted Catholic Soldiers to go in a body to Catholic Churches to assist at the celebration of holy Mysteries, and receive pastoral instruction.

"His wisdom had succeeded in uniting all the Princes of Europe in support of the good cause, which was at the same time the cause of Religion. He caused his Holiness the Pope to be reinstated in all his rights, and caused his possessions to be restored to him. He had admitted to a solemn audience the Ambassador of his Holiness, and permitted him to appear at his Court, with all the insignia of his dignity as a Cardinal and Prince of the Church and a Legate of the Holy See. He had recognized the Bishop of this Diocese as the Catholic Bishop of Quebec, had appointed him a Member of the Legislative Council of these Provinces, and had granted to him a pension which enabled him to provide for the wants of the destitute, and to multiply establishments for the purposes of Education. So many favours already conferred, were certainly a prelude to what the People of this Province had reason to expect from him now that he was elevated to the Supreme Dignity—the people of this Province ought then to bless Providence for having given them in his mercy a Successor worthy of so great a King. They should render the most solemn thanks to the Lord by chaunting the *Te Deum* in all the affection of their hearts." They should at the same time put up their most fervent prayers to Heaven for the preservation of so good a King. They should beseech God to protect the August House of Brunswick, to give to George the Fourth a long and prosperous reign, and that he might not only thus occupy the throne, but that he might reign in the hearts of his people—they should endeav our to render themselves worthy of his benevolence by the fidelity their loyalty, their insurmountable courage, their readiness to spill their blood & to pour out life itself in the defence of his glory and his crown, to the end that after having served the King in this life as prescribed by their duty, they might receive in the other the recompence awarded by the King of Kings who liveth and reigneth for ever and ever."

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QUEBEC, May. 19.

WRECKS.—A strong East wind has prevailed, with little intermission, for several days past. On Wednesday afternoon it was very violent; and we apprehend that more accounts of wrecks will reach us soon; too many have already come to hand.

On Wednesday evening, the Transport Ship Abeona, Capt. Pritchard, drove on the rocks at Wolfe's Cove, and is very much injured.

She waited for a fair wind to sail for England; having on board a number of soldiers of different corps, whose time of service has expired. The brig Minerva capt Morgan, (of which mention was made in our last) was from Liverpool bound to Montreal and had a valuable cargo of liquors and dry goods, consigned to Messrs. Forsyth, Richardson & Co.

The ship Alligator, Capt. Madick, from Waterford, wreck'd near Pislette, had on board 400 tons of salt, 15 casks glassware, 53 boxes fig blue, 10 do. black thread. There were 40 steerage and a few cabin passengers on board—several women and children among the former. After striking she filled so very fast, that the unfortunate crew and passengers had time to save nothing but what was on their backs; they were hurried and crowded into the boats, surrounded with the gloomy appearance of the contending elements, the weather so thick as to conceal the land.

The Alligator was put up at auction yesterday, and adjudged to Messrs. Rogerson, Hunter and Co. for £40. To day intelligence is received, that the salt has melted and the vessel is in a very safe position. £1000 has been refused for the bargain. [*The latter part is Genius.*]

YORK, June 8, 1820.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

SIR,

At the time of committing to writing, the few desultory remarks on the attributes and merits of a Dandy, and which were inserted in your paper of the 25th ult. I had not the most distant idea that allusion was so foreign to personality, could have elicited so much fulsome egotism, and insult-able nonsense, from any other than the confused brain and disordered intellect of the person, who in your last week's paper, honored the public with a new competitor for literary renown in the character of "Daniel Sullivan."

This stripling, flattered with the idea of being classed among the "wise men," for his trite animadversions on a Dandy, or prompted by the juvenile eclat attained by that *joint and elaborate* production which lately found its way into the Niagara Argus, replete with all the technical phraseology of an office, has imprudently exposed himself to public ridicule, by voluntarily displaying the very "small share of sense he possess s."

The signature in your paper, Mr. Editor, of this sage philosopher, this Apollo of the times, has laid him open to personal reply in an equa degree with the fictitious character of "Exquisite." To attempt any criticism whatever upon the loose and unconnected style, or the inconsistency and futility of argument displayed in the *ne plus ultra* of this son of St. Patrick, would occupy more time than I am inclined at present to bestow upon it, and a greater portion of your columns than you could conveniently allot for its insertion. Is it to be conceived that vanity could work his imagination to a belief that the "Public" should tax him with being the "real author of the "Exquisite!"

Could any person, *but himself*, for a moment suppose that he "inherited those "ornaments of mind and body in that "superlative degree," possessed the sentiment and merit of "An Exquisite," or even aimed at the envied appellation of a Dandy!!!

Who that has the most superficial acquaintance with the qualities and component parts of this Hibernian plant, or has accidentally encountered his eccentric figure and eccentric mien, could for one moment imagine, that this sprig of Erin had mind adequate to hate or love, admire or despise a Dandy!!"

His philosophic phiz, his fluency of speech, articulated with the true accent,—his legal research, united with the happy facility of committing to memory, and occasionally retailing every homely adage and backneied proverb of the day, have unfortunately tended to dupe the simplicity of several of his friends and many worthy persons" into a belief that Dan could *write.!*

The close retirement and constrained attendance of this Tyro, at the rendezvous of his daily drudgery, would lead one naturally to suppose that his heart and soul were wrapt up in the study and pursuit of that profession, "to which the imputation of ideotism can in no wise be advantageous;" but when pitiful productions similar to the one already thrust upon the "public," meet the reader's eye, a tissue of inconsistency and egotism from beginning to end, we may naturally infer that the student has forsook his parchment and his pounce for the attainment of a *literary name.*

True it is, that Dandies are a "species of beings lying altogether out of the line of his business;" strictly adhering to this declaration, let us hope that he will resume his quill, his spectacles, and three legg'd stool, and again return to Bacon, Littleton and Coke, so lately cast aside, to grace the dusty shelves with Tyro's assistant and quotation dictionaries.

I shall conclude therefore, Mr. Editor, with bidding our juvenile author a final farewel, and suffer me earnestly to recommend him to weigh well the counsel of his "friends" before he a second time ventures to intrude upon the public" with the idle incubrations of his addled pericranium, or attempt to vie in competition with AN EXQUISITE.

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To Correspondents.—The article signed "a Brother Yeoman," we very much regret is too personal to appear in our columns. There is the same objection to "An Exquisite," but as we informed Mr S. at the time of leaving the communication alluded to, that such an attack would be the certain result of his impudent signature, that gentleman must take the consequence: if he thinks proper to fight a shadow, he shall have room for any remarks he wishes, but we cannot allow any thing further to appear from the other side, in any degree personal.

NOTICE.

—

ALL persons having claims against the estate of John Powel, deceased, late of the Township of Pickering, are desired to present their accounts to the subscriber within six months from the present date, or their claims will not be allowed.

JOHN HAIGHT,
Administrator.

Pickering, 3d June, 1820. 3w23.

AS letters of Administration have been granted by the Court of Probate of Upper Canada, to the subscriber, to Administer to the estate of his late brother Hugh McPhee, of the Home District, deceased all persons having claims against such estate, are required to present them for settlement; and all those indebted to the said estate, are now required to make immediate payment to the subscriber or his Attorney, George Ridout, Esq. of York.

JOHN McPHEE,
Administrator.

York, 7th June, 1820. 4w23.

AUCTION OF LANDS.

—

ON Monday the 27th day of June, next, will be sold by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, (unless previously disposed of by private contract) the undermentioned lands in the Home District, viz:

Township of Markham—No 62 and the North half of No 61, in the first Concession, West of Yonge Street, containing about 315 Acres.

Township of Whitby—No 25, in the 2nd. and 20, in the 5th Concession, containing 400 Acres.

The terms will be, ready money, on the execution of the titles which can be seen on application at the Office of W. W. Baldwin Esq. York.

Sale to commence at the Market House, York, 10th March, 1820.

From the Acadian Recorder.

HALIFAX, MARCH 20th, 1820.

Sir,

I have observed with much pleasure the laudable zeal displayed by many gentlemen and farmers throughout the province, in the introduction of Lime as a manure. The application, however, of this important fossil, with regard to quantity and quality, must not altogether be left to chance, or to the fancy of the agriculturist; for if not guided by the directing hand of science, however zealous he may be to promote improvement, however anxious to meliorate the soil, and to reap advantage; without a proper knowledge of its properties and a thorough acquaintance, when and how it should be applied, his practical experiments will prove abortive, and his fondest hopes be baffled. Instead of reaping the benefit of meritorious exertions, and enjoying the satisfaction of success, he will experience disappointment, and the mortification of failure, which will lead him to false conclusions. Lime is to the soil—like mercury to the animal system—a powerful medicine. But whatever excellent or restorative qualities a medicine may possess, however generally known or beneficial its effects, it nevertheless requires to be administered by a person, who has a knowledge of the nature of the disease, and who is capable of determining, when such remedy, or what preparation of it, may prove efficacious. I shall state an example which may render the idea familiar. Mercury, as we all know, is in general use as a sovereign remedy for many and various diseases; but that by no means implies, that it is to be prescribed on all occasions, or exhibited always in the same *state of preparation*. Thus nitrate of mercury, or red precipitate, is highly acrid, corrosive and poisonous. It acts powerfully on the animal system, and is used in medicine externally as an escharotic. Another, the muriate or corrosive sublimate, is also acrid, and a most active mercurial preparation. It may however be administered internally in some cases as far as one-sixth of a grain. A third preparation, the mild muriate or calomel, is used internally with the greatest safety, when administered in the proper quantity by a skilful director. So it is with Lime, there are various preparations of it, possessing different properties, found in nature: these are most efficacious and necessary, when properly applied; as they are, on the contrary, destructive and ruinous when indiscriminately used, or employed without judgement. They affect with various effects on the vegetable system, and on the mineral substances contained in the soil. Thus pure quicklime is absolutely caustic and corrosive. The carbonate is comparatively mild; and chalk, marl and calcareous shell-sand and the sulphate or gypsum perfectly harmless. Each of these are most necessary and important agents to the scientific agriculturist in improving, restoring or meliorating the soil; and according as their different preparation are skilfully adopted and applied, as the nature of the soil may require, so will the success or failure of the operation of lime depend.

I shall state the following facts extracted from the highest authorities on the different qualities and effects of lime. They may serve as simple and general rules for the guidance of those, who may think it worth their while to put them into practice:—

"New burnt lime or quick-lime, whether in powder or dissolved in water, is injurious to plants, from its caustic corrosive and penetrating qualities; but these very qualities render its application of the most vital importance on new soils, containing hard roots, fibrous substances, peat, and inert vegetable or animal matters, of which, by its chemical agency, it promotes the decomposition, and thus supplies to the plant or crop the different gases and elements capable of contributing to its nourishment. When its action is favoured by humidity, it reduces the ligneous matter of plants to a black mould. It has a strong attraction to most fibrous matter; with which it combines, forming a compost partly soluble in water. By this operation matter, comparatively inert, is rendered nutritive; and hence on the new cleared lands of this country its application would be of the utmost consequence. On clay or stiff soils quick-lime is of the greatest utility by its mechanical operation. From its penetrating nature it lessens the adhesive qualities, and renders those soils more free and loose, more pervious to air and moisture, and to the roots of plants.

"In sandy soils it communicates a firmness from its tendency to combine with silex, and this corrects too great porosity and looseness. It also imparts, in some degree, to dry soils the power of retaining moisture necessary for the nourishment and vigorous growth of plants. It destroys insects and vermin, and in a small quantity may act as a stimulus to plants, by destroying indolent and superfluous fibres.

"It may decompose the saline and mineral substances which are contained in the soil, such as sulphuric acid it forms gypsum, and leaves the oxide of iron free, which is of advantage to the soil by attracting oxygen.—The oxide being in a small degree soluble in water, it may be absorbed by the roots of plants, as it is found in the ashes of wood after incineration."

That such decompositions & new arrangements do take place in nature may be illustrated by an example, which occurs every day in common life. Gypsum exists in solution in most rivers and spring water; its presence gives the quality of what is usually termed *hardness*, from the waters being incapable of forming a solution with soap. The sulphuric acid of the gypsum having a strong attraction for the alkali of the soap, leaves the lime and unites with the soap. The oil or fat of the soap being thus left free forms an imperfect evaporating compound with the lime, which compound being insoluble in water, floats about or sticks to the fingers in white particles.

Quicklime should not be applied to soils containing "soluble vegetable manure which it tends to decompose, nor even with animal manures, as it destroys their efficacy by combining and forming compounds with the oils, acids and other elements disengaged during putrefaction, or by giving them new arrangements.

It renders extractive matter insoluble. It neutralizes the "powers of albumen and does prevents both these nutritive substances which are retained in the water of the soil from being absorbed by the roots of plants."

"The earthy matter of the soil consists of several ingredients—but the earths, silex and argil, constitute principally the bases of every soil, the qualities of which vary as either predominates. There is also a portion of lime or calcareous matter, a little magnesia, and frequently oxide of iron. Now if there is a great deficiency of one of the three first-mentioned, the soil will be esteemed bad—to remedy which the proper quantity "must be supplied by art, and by the labour of the industrious husbandman. Suppose it is found that there is a deficiency of calcareous matter, in this case *mild* lime or *chalk* and *marls* should be applied; and their efficacy will be proportioned to the deficiency of calcareous matter.—They do not act on the vegetable system, and they may prevent the too rapid decomposing of substances already dissolved."

From these facts which have been fully established by numerous experiments, inferences may be drawn, and determinations made, highly interesting to the agriculturist; and most particularly to those of this province—where from the greatest part of the land being in general new, or only about to be brought under cultivation, it may receive at once the proper dressing, and be moulded to the finest and richest texture. First impressions are reckoned permanent. By giving common attention to this subject, advantage may be taken of the different qualities, to adapt them to the various and diversified nature of soils, so as to produce the most efficacious effects—Whereas by negligence or contrary practice, the most ruinous consequences will follow, as, I trust, I shall presently show.

From the qualities of pure quicklime, as above stated, we may conclude that it is most useful and absolutely necessary to the preparation of all new cleared lands in this country, where the soil abounds with the remains of so much inert vegetable matter. For this purpose after the ground is broken and ready to receive it, it should be brought with as little delay as possible from the kiln, & spread in sufficient quantity over the land, and afterwards gently harrowed in. If left exposed on the surface, it would again attract carbonic acid from the atmosphere, become mild, and thus by loosening its corrosive power of acting on vegetable matter, would defeat the purpose for which it was intended, viz.—to decompose those substances and to afford the proper food for plants.

The effects of this application may be beneficial for about six years. After that period it ought to be renewed. However, let the farmer recollect that continued, or too often repeated applications on the same soil will overdo the matter, and be attended with as pernicious and deleterious effects, as if an ignorant practitioner of medicine was to prescribe the continuation of an excellent remedy after the recovery of his patient. I speak from experience. Some years ago, when the present admirable system of husbandry was introduced, and almost instantly adopted by all ranks and classes in the north of Scotland, many persons, by way of setting a most praise-worthy example, determined to lay on their grounds a certain quantity of lime every year. This succeeded beyond their utmost expectations for a few years. They afterwards, however, began to find out that their zeal had carried them too far; and that in many instances their lands turned unproductive from the excess of calcareous matter so that they began to doubt the efficacy of lime as a permanent manure.—I have heard some of the old people compare it to whiskey, which exhilarates and gives a flow of spirits for a time, but afterwards leaves the person depressed and exhausted; so they said it was with lime on the soil! But

this was a hasty and false conclusion The evil proceeded from their want of knowledge of its properties, and of the nature of the soil which required it. Experience has now taught these, and they are fully sensible of its useful and powerful effects. The advantage of applying it to clay and stiff soils, and, in some cases, to sandy ones, have been above stated. Its power of attracting moisture (in some situations and exposures,) is of the greatest consequence to the farmer; and that of destroying insects is not the least valuable of its properties.

Lime spread on grass, would certainly be injurious for the first year; but it may prove of advantage when a field has laid for a long time in grass, without being broken up. A sufficient quantity of it may be washed in by the rain so as to be absorbed by the roots. It therefore might be of service, if tried on the meadow or marsh lands in this country, but by no means to be too often repeated.

Quicklime from its acting rapidly in decomposing vegetable and animal matter should not be applied to land, either immediately before, or immediately after it has been manured.—It would attract the oils, acids and gases which escape during putrefaction, & by forming in soluble compounds with their elements, it would prevent their being absorbed by the earth or retained in the water, so as to be assimilated and to form nutritive food for young crops. In old ground, which the farmer may judge to stand in need of lime, I think it would be advisable to put the lime on during a summer fallow: but by no means to apply the stable manure until the ground is to be dressed for the reception of the grain. It must appear evident that the old practice of mixing lime up in the dunghill is pernicious to the manure. The only instance where it is admissible, is in a compost of peat moss, common earth, and stable dung, then indeed pure quicklime is most necessary and beneficial by acting upon and decomposing the inert carbonaceous and vegetable matter of the peat.

Should the farmer find by experiment, that there is a deficiency of calcareous matter in the soil, or that it is too stiff and adhesive, the chalks and marls may be applied with the greatest safety. If they are not to be had, let him take common lime-stone, as it comes from the quarry, without its being burned, let it be broken into small chips or pounded, if possible, and then strewed on the land. In the course of time this will be reduced by the action of air and moisture, and will become incorporated with the soil. The effects of it are mild, and from its being combined with carbonic acid its caustic qualities are neutralized.

I should most earnestly recommend to those farmers who are settled near the sea coast, (where there may be an open beach) to examine the land carefully. If it is found principally to consist of calcareous shells, it will prove an inexhaustible treasure when applied in proper quantities to clay and loam soils. Such a bank of calcareous shell sand was discovered some years ago, on the east coast of Scotland, betwixt Fheshead and Frasterburgh, which has proved of infinite advantage to that part of the country, and is now carried at considerable expense far into the interior.

Should you consider that these facts and observations would tend to the further elucidation of a subject, on which you yourself have written so much, they are very much at your disposal. I fear that I have been too prolix, that there are many repetitions, but the nature of the subject did not admit of my being concise and clear at the same time.

Sir, I remain yours sincerely, and

A Friend to Agriculture.

To John Young, Esquire, Secy Pro. Agr. Society.

REMARKS.

This letter, which treats of Lime, deserves richly to be presented to the public eye; because the writer has been at great pains to gather and condense the chemical doctrines, which illustrate the agency of this fossil, and he seems likewise versant in its practical application. This is by far the most philosophical essay which has been sent me during the whole course of my labours, and I regret, that the author has withheld his name, and thus prevented the public from thanking him for the variety, extent, and fulness of his explanation.

The late discoveries in chemistry have naturally served to dispel those fears, which seem to haunt his imagination, as to the danger of the injudicious use of lime, for there is nothing to be apprehended by the farmer, from any possible state or combination of calcareous earth, provided he guard against a too liberal profusion of it. His application requires skill, but skill of a very simple kind; and by no means akin to that profound knowledge which must guide the physician, in consulting the materia medica, and in giving directions for preparing & compounding his medicines. Quicklime thinks, is injurious to plants from its caustic quality; and this is true, as far as its power of decomposition is concerned; yet the practice of the first agriculturists, and the inferences deducible from a long experience, justify the use of limein that state preferably to any other, on all soils, and in every imaginable situation.—The calcination and the slaking of lime are the easiest, the cheapest, and the most effectual methods of bringing it into a finely divided powder, to the end of incorporating it minutely with the soil, on which much of its efficacy depends; and no serious detriment will result, although it should come in contact with soluble matter arising from the putrefaction of either vegetable or animal manures. Its causticity is very soon neutralized by its wonderful powers of combining with carbonic acid in the soil, or of attracting it from the atmosphere; by either of which means it returns quickly to its mild state. Indeed it is now pretty firmly established, that its decomposing effects, in the first moments of its action, are among the most useful of its properties, even on rich lands. It seizes on all putrescible matter within the sphere of its agency, assists in dissolving it, and thus prepares the feast on which the expected crop is to revel. Nevertheless, I subscribe most cordially to his prescriptions of using quicklime in preference to the carbonate on our newly cleared lands, and during the operation of a summer-fallow.

The value of lime as a manure may be summed up in a few words. It is one of the four primitive earths which enter into the composition of soils; and is necessary for their proper texture. It constitutes also a very important ingredient in the organs of most plants, and is generally found in them in a chemical analysis. In its caustic state, that is, when it is newly burned and slaked, it has the capacity of decomposing vegetable matter, of acting powerfully on all inert substances, and changing them into proper aliment for the crop.

But even after it has gained its carbonic acid, and passed into a mild state, its usefulness is neither destroyed nor materially diminished; for as a carbonate, it performs high and essential functions in the vegetable economy. With safety it may be spread on the surface of grass lands, exposed there to the rains, snows, and frost of winter, and if ploughed down in the spring, will exert a beneficial influence, and visibly promote the productiveness of the soil. The grand object with the farmer should be, to mix it intimately with the mould, and keep it as near the top as possible; for it has a native tendency to sink downwards. The quantity applied to a statute acre in Great Britain has raised from 200 to 400 bushels on stiff clay, while light lands have received from 100 to 250. In Nova-Scotia, from the happy conjuncture of its soil, the latter quantities will in general be sufficient: and it would be dangerous to venture on the greater, till we become somewhat better acquainted with it use. No person can credit the exuberant fertility it imparts, but those who have witnessed its extraordinary powers; and in point of permanency and duration it possess a decisive advantage over the putrescent manures. The verdure of deep green, the freshness it communicates to the wastes, which have been reclaimed by its agency, have been observable at the distance of twenty years: and after once a proper dose has been given, it is fruitless to repeat it but at a long interval.

The same observations may justly be extended to chalk, marl, pounded limestone, shell marl, or sea sand——all of which are combinations of calcareous earth with carbonic acid, blended with the impurities afforded by accidental position, or by the ingredients of the adjoining strata.

On the whole, there is just ground to conclude that, in the use of lime, there exists no quackery, nor even very superior skill.—Every farmer may practice it without hazard, for he has only to avoid an excessive quantity, and he can hardly err from ignorance in the following of a few other plain rules.

JOHN YOUNG,
Secretary.

Willowpark, April 7th, 1820.

CAST IRON CHURCHES.

An artist of eminence, but in a higher branch of the arts, has lately offered some very admirable hints to the members of the society for the superintending the erection of the New Churches, recommending the substitution of Iron for the more expensive ornamental works in stone, particularly in the gothic style, & which style he considers to be the best suited to every building dedicated to devotional purposes. His own words will best explain his recommendation

"What our forefathers were enabled to do, from the cheapness of labor in their day, we have the power of executing at a still more moderate rate, from the improved state of our manufactories. The expensive manual labor which has hitherto been bestowed on stone, may now be executed, at a comparatively trifling charge in iron. There is scarcely an ornament or necessary part but what may be cast at our iron foundaries, even to the highest & rought filligree Gothic; and as nearly all the tracery and ornaments in this style are produced by a repetition of a few simple parts, the plan would be found perfectly practicable. As lightness and elegance are the leading and most desirable characters in this class of buildings, these might, under the direction of able artists, be carried to a higher degree of perfection, than they ever were capable of with so fragile and destructible material as stone. The light groups of Gothic columns, the springs for arches and grained roofs, &c. might be constructed so as to unite the most perfect lightness of character with strength & durability.

"Churches erected with this material would be rendered perfectly secure from fire; and the iron work and ornaments being coated over with an anticorrosive of a stone colour would be rendered indestructible for ages; the work would always remain sharp and perfect, as it would not like stone, be subject to the corrosion of the atmosphere, or the dilapidation so constantly produced by the carelessness of workmen. I would beg leave to suggest, that the tower and spires of these buildings might be constructed in the plainest and most simple manner, leaving all the ornamental part to be cast at the foundary; and it will found, on examination, that the most richly ornamented Gothic towers extant might be imitated with the greatest precision, and at a very moderate rate. By the adoption of such a plan, a stimulus would be given to our ironworks, which would be a means of carrying them to the highest pitch of excellence and utility. As no ornamental work of this kind, from its expensiveness is likely to be undertaken in stone, the workmen in that department would not suffer loss or injury by introduction of it. A considerable saving in timber might also be made by a substitution of iron."—*London paper.*

The Evening Post of Thursday, mentions a pear tree now in full bloom, standing in the third avenue, at the intersection of Thirteenth street, which was brought from Holland, and planted in the year 1640. The Post adds, "this is probably the oldest fruit tree in America. There are two apple trees standing in the garden of the venerable Wylles family, at Hartford, which were transplanted from England to Connecticut in the year 1743-4. We last fall ate fruit from both of these trees. They bear evident marks of extreme age, and are probably the oldest fruit trees in America."—*Com. Adv.*

Two old Jews of Frankfort retired from commerce, very avaricious, & both possessed of an equal fortune, mutually bequeathed their properties to the survivor, each thinking that he would thus double his wealth, at a time when neither wanted an increase. One fell ill, and as his avarice persisted in refusing all medical assistance, and was already at death's door. His colleague, sitting at his bed foot, concealing his joy under a feigned grief awaited his last sigh. The dying man recovering his senses, saw upon his countenance a smile of cupidity. The idea that if he died he should lose his wealth revived him, and he exclaimed——"Three physicians, and 20,000 franks if they save me." The doctor arrived, and his vows were accomplished.—The second, in despair at his sudden disappointment fell ill in his turn, and died of vexation. The other, still convalescent, could not support his joy at his sudden increase of wealth, and died also. The fortune, amounting to 300,000 francs a year, would have remained without an owner, if a nephew of the deceased last had not unexpectedly appeared and claimed it.

From the Massachusetts Spy.

Messrs. MANNING & TRUMBULL—

I have just received my *plaster* from the mill. I remarked to the man who brought it, that it was too coarse. He replied that all our farmers preferred it coarse, and assigned this reason—that in grinding it fine, *it becomes so heated as to injure it*—I delay not a moment in expostulating against a doctrine so unphilosophical, and so injurious to the interests of agriculture. Every farmer knows that *grain*, as *food* for *animals* cannot be made too fine. Upon the same principle, *plaster*, which is *food* for *vegetables*, affords the most nutriment when reduced to the finest powder.—*Heat* so far from injuring the properties of plaster, is the best agent for bringing them into action. This theory is the result of repeated experiment——Calcined plaster which is produced by a process of *intense heat*, is found much more invigorating, and more permanently beneficial, than plaster in its simple state.

While on this subject, I will suggest for consideration, whether our farmers, generally spread a sufficient quantity of plaster particularly on their grass-land. Mr. *Silas Gates*, a well-known farmer in Marlborough, informed me that he directed one of the men to spread, on a certain piece of mowing land, the usual quantity, (if I mistake not, at the rate of one bushel to the acre.) He had gone over about half the ground, at this rate, when other calls prevented his finishing it. Soon after the business of plastering was consigned to another, who, not knowing that any had been spread, went over the ground, giving one half a double portion. The result was nearly a double portion of hay, which continued until the surface was changed by a rotation of crops.

Your Obed't. O. FISKE.

Worcester, April 17, 1820.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Street, belonging to Captain D. Hoes, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 } Whitchurch.
4th Concession. }

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

	Acres.
LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York, and No. 6, South side Hospital-street, Town of York, Home Dis.	201
Do. No. 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore District, - - - - - - -	2000
Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con. Aldborough, Middlesex, London District, - - - -	1000
Do. No. 3, in the 3d Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con. triangular Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot Gin, Con. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District, - - - - -	800
Do. No. 23, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District, - - - - -	400
Total,	4401

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, sen. Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

A. C. MONT GOMERIE.

York, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 62 on the East side of Yonge Street, about 18 miles from York, containing 190 acres of Land, finely situated on Bond's Lake, the property of Joseph Bouchette, Esq. For the terms, which will be made very advantageous to the purchaser, apply to

G. RIDOUT.

York, 2d May 1820. 18tf.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the Co-partnership between ERASMUS FOWKE and CORNELIUS WEBSTER, under the firm of Fowke Webster & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to the said Cornelius Webster; and all persons having any demands against the said Erasmus Fowke or against the said firm of Fowke Webster & Co. are also requested to produce the same to the said C. Webster for payment.

ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER.

WANTED

TO hire immediately, a COOK and a HOUSE-MAID, none need apply, except such as bear unexceptionable characters for honesty, and sobriety in particular. Enquire at Lieut. Colonel Foster's, in the Garrison.

York, May 10th, 1820. 19tf.

LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber, for many years the Junior Clerk in the Office of the Honorable Executive Council of this Province, and who has for some time past occasionally acted as a Land Agent, having resigned the Situation he held in the above mentioned Office, and not being engaged in any other employment, will now transact Land business generally.

ANDREW MERCER

who will receive Proposals for the performance of Settling Duties on 300 Acres of Land in the Township of ALBION—100 Acres in CHINGUACOUSY—1200 Acres in the rear part of NAWAGIWEYA—and 1700 Acres in NISSOURI—to be paid for in part of the Lands.

York 11th May 1820. 6w19.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS, in consequence of the passing of an Act in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, amending an Act passed in the 41st year of the reign of his late Majesty, King George the Third, providing for the Inspection of Flour, Pork, Pot and Pearl Ashes, it is expedient, that all persons interested in the premises should know where to make application for the purpose of causing Inspection of the said articles to be made in compliance with the said Act; notice is hereby given, that the Subscriber has rented part of the house occupied by the Land Agency Office, situated in the Town of York, where on application to him or his lawful Deputy, Mr. Duncan Murchison, Flour, Port, Pot & Pearl Ashes, can at any time be Inspected, in pursuance of the provisions of the above mentioned Acts.

ALLAN N. McNABB,
Insp. Flour, Pork, Pot & Pearl Ashes,
HOME DISTRICT.

York, 1st. May, 1820. 19—4f

NOTICE.

ALL person indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Wilmot Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exe'rs in
JAMES HAMILTON. } Trust.

Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 45—tf.

PERSONS indebted to the above estate, are reminded that indulgence must have its limit, and therefore, it will be desirable in order to avoid unnecessary trouble and expence that they should come immediately forward and make arrangement for the settlement of their respective accounts.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the current prices.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c. in the York Market during the last week.

DOLLARS AT 5s.

ARTICLES.	PER.	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.
Beef,	lb.	0	0	3	0	0	5
Mutton,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Veal,	——	0	0	4	0	0	7
Pork,	——	0	0	5	0	0	7
Fowls.	pair	0	2	0	0	2	3
Turkeys,	each	0	0	0	0	7	6
Geese,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Cheese,	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	9
Butter,	——	0	0	7	0	1	0
Eggs,	doz.	0	0	7½	0	1	0
Wheat,	bush	0	0	0	0	5	9
Peas,	——	0	0	0	0	3	9
Potatoes,	——	0	2	6	0	3	9
Oats,	——	0	0	0	0	2	6
Turnips,	——	0	0	0	0	1	3
Cabbages	head	0	0	0	0	0	5
Flour,	cwt.	0	11	3	0	18	9
Do.	bar.	1	2	6	1	5	0
Tallow,	lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lard,	——	0	0	10	0	1	0
Hay,	ton.	0	0	0	5	0	0
Wood,	cord.	0	12	6	0	15	0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per annum; when sent by Post Four Dollars and a Half. The Subscriptions to be paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers receiving their Papers by Post, to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their subscription: Country Subscribers, who send to the office for their Papers, who discontinue their subscription, are requested to send notice to that effect, and pay up all arrears, otherwise they will still be considered as Subscribers and charged accordingly.—The Editor is obliged to insist upon this condition, several Subscribers neglecting, frequently for many months, to call for their Papers; which accumulate to an inconvenient degree, and become, if not paid for, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette:

	first ins.	each sub'q't
6 lines and under,	2s 6d	7 1-2d
14 lines and under,	5s	1s 3d

Above 14 lines, four pence per line the first insertion, and one penny per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden in writing sent to the Office (or mentioned to the Editor personally) and charged accordingly.—When directed to be put in larger type than ordinary, they will be charged according to the number of lines the usual sized letter would occupy in the same space.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengary.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
P. Robinson, Esq.	*Newmarket.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
W. H. Coulson Esq.	*Dundas.*
D. Springer, Esq.	*Delaware.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
I. Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburgh.*

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Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL. IV] YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1820. [No. 24.

PROCLAMATION.
UPPER-CANADA.

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all our loving subjects of our Province of Upper Canada

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, WE are desirous and resolved as soon as may be, to meet our People of our said Province of Upper Canada, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament, WE DO THEREFORE make known our Royal Will and Pleasure, and WE do hereby summon and call together an Assembly to be held for our said Province, to meet on the twenty fourth day of July, now next ensuing, AND WE DO HEREBY FURTHER DECLARE, that with the advice of our Executive Council, for the affairs of this Province, WE have this day given orders for the issuing out Writs in due form for summoning and calling together an Assembly in and for the said Province, which Writs are to bear teste the twelfth day of this present month of June, and to be returnable the twenty fourth day of July next.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of the Government of our said Province, this sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty and in the first year of our reign.

S. S.

By His Honor's Command.
D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

The Prince of Wales,

Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty.

A Proclamation.

J. C. SHERBROOKE.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the forty third year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for extending the jurisdiction of the Courts of Justice in the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, "to the trial and punishment of persons "guilty of crimes and offences within "certain parts of North America, adjoining to the said Provinces," it is amongst other things enacted, "That all offences "committed within any of the Indian Territories, or parts of America, not within the limits of either of the said Provinces, "or of any Civil Government of the United States of America, shall be and "be deemed to be offences of the same "nature, and shall be tried in the same "manner, and be subject to the same "punishment, as if the same had been "committed within the said Provinces of "Lower or Upper Canada."

And whereas by the said Act it is also enacted, "That it shall be lawful for the "Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or "person administering the Government "for the time being, of the Province of "Lower Canada, by Commission under "his Hand and Seal, to authorize "and empower any person or persons, "wheresoever resident or being at the "time, to act as Civil Magistrates and "Justices of the Peace for any of the Indian Territories, or parts of America, "not within the limits of either of the "said Provinces or any Civil Government of the United States of America, "as well as within the limits of either of "the said Provinces, either upon information taken or given within the said "Provinces of Lower or Upper Canada, "or out of the said Provinces in any part "of the Indian Territories or parts of America aforesaid, for the purpose only "of hearing crimes and offences, and "committing any person or persons, guilty of any crime or offence, to safe custody, in order to his or their being conveyed to the said Province of Lower Canada, to be dealt with according to Law;" and "That it shall be lawful for any person or persons whatever, "to apprehend and take before any persons so commissioned as aforesaid, or "to apprehend and convey, or cause "to be safely conveyed with all possible "speed, to the Province of Lower Canada, any person or persons guilty of any "crime or offence, there to be delivered "in safe custody, for the purpose of "being dealt with according to Law."

And whereas by the said Act it is also further enacted, "That every such offender may and shall be prosecuted and "tried in His Majesty's Courts of the "Province of Lower Canada, in which "crimes and offences of the like nature "are usually tried, and where the same "would have been tried if such crime or "offence had been committed within the "limits of the Province where the same "shall be tried under the said Act; That "every offender tried and convicted under the said Act, shall be liable and "subject to such punishment, for such "crime or offence, in the same manner, "in every respect, as if such crime or "offence had been really committed within the jurisdiction of such Court; and "to proceed also in the trial of any person being a subject of His Majesty, who "shall be charged with any offence, notwithstanding such offence shall appear "to have been committed within the limits of any Colony, Settlement or Territory, belonging to any European "State."

And whereas divers breaches of the peace, and acts of force and violence, have lately been committed within the said Indian Territories and parts of America, mentioned and described in the said Act of Parliament, which have arisen from contentious between certain Merchants, carrying on trade and commerce in the said Indian Territories, under the names of the Hudson's Bay Company, and North West Company, respectively, and other persons, their servants, agents, or adherents, of whom some have entered into and seized, and occupied by force, and with strong hand, lands or possessions, therein taking, and by force retaining, divers goods, wares, merchandize, and other property, and obstructing the passage of navigable rivers, and other natural passes of the country; and others have met together in unlawful assemblies, formed divers conspiracies and confederacies, committed murders, riots, routs and affrays, and appeared, gone and ridden in companies, in military array, with armed force, and have rescued themselves and others from lawful arrest and custody.

We do, therefore, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, publish this Proclamation, hereby calling upon the said Merchants, so as aforesaid carrying on trade and commerce in the said Indian Territories, under the names of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the North West Company, respectively, and upon each and every of them, and upon all other persons, their servants, agents or adherents, and each and every of them, to desist from every hostile aggression or attack whatsoever; And in order to prevent the further employment of an unauthorised military force, we do hereby require all persons who have been heretofore engaged in His Majesty's service, as Officers or Soldiers, and as such have enlisted and engaged in the service of the said Hudson's Bay Company, or North West Company, or either of them, or of any of their servants, agents, or adherents, to leave the service in which they may be so engaged, within twenty-four hours after their knowledge of this Proclamation, under penalty of incurring our most severe displeasure, & forfeiting every privilege to which their former employment in His Majesty's service would otherwise have entitled them.

And We do, under similar penalties, hereby require of all and every person and persons whomsoever, whom it doth or shall, or may in any wise concern, the restitution of all Forts, Buildings, or Trading Stations, with the property which they contain, which may have been seized or taken possession of, by either party, to the party who originally established or constructed the same, and were possessed thereof previous to the recent disputes between the aforesaid Companies.

And we do hereby require in like manner, of all and every person and persons whomsoever, whom it doth, or shall, or may in any wise concern, the removal of any blockade or impediment, by which any party, person or persons may have attempted to prevent, or interrupt the free passage of Traders, or others of His Majesty's subjects, or of the natives of the said Indian Territories, with their merchandize, furs, provisions and other effects throughout the Lakes, Rivers, Roads, and everyother usual route or communication heretofore used for the purposes of the Fur trade, in the interior of North America; and full and free permission for all persons to pursue their usual accustomed trade, without hindrance or molestation, hereby declaring, that nothing done in consequence of this Proclamation, shall in any degree be considered to affect the rights which may ultimately be adjudged to belong to either or any party, upon a full consideration of all the circumstances of their several claims.

And whereas, for the purpose of restraining all offences in the said Indian Territories, and bringing to condign punishment the perpetrators of all offences there committed, His Excellency SIR JOHN COAPE SHERBROOKE, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, His Majesty's Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of Lower and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and their several dependencies, Lieutenant General and Commander of all His Majesty's Forces in the said Provinces, &c. &c. &c. by and with the advice of His Majesty's Executive Council of and for the said Province of Lower Canada, have nominated, constituted, and authorized the Honourable WILLIAM BACHELER COLTMAN, one of the Members of the said Council, a Lieutenant Colonel in His Majesty's Indian Department, and one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Western District of the said Province of Upper Canada; and JOHN FLETCHER, Esquire, Barrister at Law, one of the principal Police Magistrates and Chairman of His Majesty's Court of Quarter Session for the District of Quebec, a Major in the said Indian Department, and one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Western District of Upper Canada, to act as Civil Magistrates and Justices of the Peace for the said Indian Territories or parts of America aforesaid, as well without as within the said Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, under and by virtue of the said Act, and also His Majesty's Special Commissioners for inquiring into and investigating all offences committed in the said Indian Territories and the circumstances attending the same, with power and authority for such purposes.

And whereas the said *William Bacheler Coltman*, and *John Fletcher*, are immediately about to proceed to the said Indian Territories, in execution of the trust so reposed in them:

We do therefore hereby strictly charge and command, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, all Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables and other Officers of the Peace, and all others His Majesty's Officers, Servants and Subjects, Civil and Military, generally, in their several and respective stations, to make diligent inquiry and search to discover and apprehend all persons who have been or shall be guilty of any such crimes or offences as aforesaid, or any other crimes or offences whatsoever, within the Indian Territories or parts of America, in the said Act mentioned and described, whether without or within the said Provinces of Lower or Upper Canada, and to cause them to be carried before the said *William Bacheler Coltman* and *John Fletcher*, or one of them, or such other Magistrates as may hereafter be appointed for the like purposes, or otherwise be invested with competent jurisdiction in that behalf, to be dealt with according to Law, and by all lawful ways and means whatsoever, to repress and discourage all such crimes and offences, requiring and directing them and each of them as well within the said Indian Territories or parts of America, as elsewhere, to be aiding and assisting to the said *William Bacheler Coltman* and *John Fletcher* in the execution of the duties wherewith they are charged as such Magistrates and Special Commissioners as aforesaid, in all their endeavours for the repression and discouragement of all such crimes and offences, wheresoever or by whomsoever perpetrated or committed; for the detection and apprehension of all such persons as have been or hereafter shall be concerned or implicated in the perpetration thereof, and for the maintenance and preservation of the Peace and of the Law.

In faith and testimony whereof, We, by our express command, in the name & on the behalf of His Majesty, have caused the Great Seal of the Province of Lower Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR JOHN COAPE SHERBROOKE, Knight Grand Cross of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the said Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Lieutenant General and Commander of all His Majesty's Forces in the said Provinces, &c. &c. at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, in the said Province of Lower Canada, this third day of May, in the year of our Lord Christ, one thousand eig ht hundred and seventeen, and in the fifty-seveuth year of His Majesty's Reign.

J. C. S.

By His Excellency's Command,
JOHN TAYLOR, Dep. Sec'y.

Province of Lower Canada, } Signed P. MAITLAND.

BY HIS MAJESTY

GEORGE THE FOURTH,

By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS, divers breaches of the peace and acts of force and violence having been committed within the parts of the Continent of North America, commonly called and known by the name of the INDIAN TERRITORIES;—We, for the suppression and prevention of all such breaches of the peace and acts of force and violence, in the name and on the behalf of Our late Royal Father, of glorious memory, did issue Our Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of our Province of Lower Canada, bearing date the third day of May, in the fifty-seventh year of the Reign of our said Royal Father. And whereas it appears to Us expedient so to do, We have thought fit to renew, and hereby do renew the prohibitions, commands, and provisions in Our said Proclamation contained, and each and every of them, as fully to all intents and purposes as if the same were herein again set forth and repeated; hereby calling upon all persons carrying on trade and commerce in the said Indian Territories, under the names of the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company, respectively, and upon each and every of them, and upon all other persons, their servants, agents, or adherents, and generally all persons whomsoever, and each and every of them, to desist from every hostile aggression or attack, and from every act of force and violence, or trespass whatsoever.

And We do hereby further strictly warn all parties that any infringement of Our former Proclamation, or of this Our present Proclamation, whether by seizing the property or persons of the traders, by obstructing the rivers and portages by which their trade is carried on, or by any incitement of the Indians or others to acts of violence or hostility, or by any other manner whatsoever, will not fail to be visited with Our severest displeasure, and to draw down upon the parties them selves and the persons under whose authority they act, the heaviest penalties.

In faith and testimony whereof We have caused the Great Seal of Our Province of Lower Canada to be hereunto affixed: Witness Our trusty and well-beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Major General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, President and Administrator of the Government of Our said Province of Lower Canada, at Our Castle of St. Lewis, in Our City of Quebec, in Our said Province, this twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the first year of Our Reign.

(Signed) P. M.
(Signed) J. READY, *Act. Prov. Sec.*

Executive Council Office, }
York, 24 Feb. 1820. }

IT is this day Ordered by His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Council, that the Representatives of John Thomas, original Locatee of Lot number twenty four, in the second Concession of Richmond, as reckoned on the Western Boundary Line, Midland District, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be Rescinded.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 24th Feb. 1820.

IT is this day Ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the Representatives of James Roach, Original Locatee of the west half of Lot number eleven on the south side of the Riviere aux Raisin in the Township of Charlottenburgh, Eastern District, do shew cause within six months, why the Location should not be Rescinded, no occupation or Settlement thereon having been made by the said Roach.

JOHN SMALL,
6m10. *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
6th March, 1820. }

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is pleased to direct, that a Location of One Hundred Acres of Land on the North side of the road through the Mohawk Tract, in the Bay of Quinte, and on the North side of the Road through the Long Woods on the Thames, may be made to any person having an Order in Council for Land, who will perform the ordinary Settlement Duty, & make and maintain the whole Road in front of his respective Lot.

Militia Grantees in such case will be exempt from all Fees, and others will pay only the ~~Patent~~ Fee of Three Pounds Five Shillings and two Pence, Province Currency.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Con.

Government House, }
6th March 1820. }

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has bona fide been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. E. C.

LAND FOR SALE.

LOTS No 6 and 7 in concession D. or front concession of Scarborough, bounded on the South by the Lake Ontario, and within thirteen miles of the Town of York, containing 400 acres, on which are between 60 and 70 acres cleared, a small orchard, dwelling house, barn, stable, &c.

Also nearly half of the lease of a Clergy Reserve adjoining, of which about eight acres are cleared.

A part or the whole of the stock may be purchased at the same time, if desired, at a reasonable rate. Enquire at the Gazette Office, or of the subscriber.

J. RICHARDSON.

Scarborough, 10th March 1820.

FROM EUROPE.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN YORKSHIRE.

[From the West Riding Chronicle, of April 14.]

"From the time of our last publication, the town of Huddersfield had remained tolerably tranquil, until Thursday last, when rumours of another rising on the following morning, excited considerable alarm in the minds of the inhabitants, whose experience had taught them that such rumours were not to be disregarded. The Magistrates, as usual, were on the alert; and every precaution was taken for securing the town against the impending danger. Early in the morning of Wednesday, mounted constables were detached in various directions, and particularly towards Grange-moor, on the Wakefield road, where it was rumoured the insurgents would concentrate their forces previously to a general attack on Huddersfield. Two gentlemen, who were sent towards Thornhill at a very early hour in the morning, passed through a number of armed men, moving in the direction of Grange-moor; and two other gentlemen, who were sent to reconnoitre the latter place, about five o'clock, saw a very strong body, supposed to amount to 800 or 1000, drawn up in close column on the Moor. The glitter of their pikes and other weapons, in the grey dawn of the morning, gave them a very terrific and imposing effect. One of the gentlemen was directed to proceed to this place to communicate with the authorities here, but as soon as he was perceived by the insurgents, a number of them, amongst whom were two or three on horseback, pre-occupied the road, and compelled him to return with his companion. Between five and six o'clock, preparations were made in Huddersfield, for enabling the military to resist the overwhelming bodies which it was conjectured might be assembled on this atrocious enterprise. A barricade of waggons and carts was formed at the end of every street leading to the market place; and all the military in the town were posted within the inner area. Shortly afterwards a party of 10 yeomanry and 16 dragoons marched towards Grange-moor, under the command of Major De Bartie, of the 80th regiment. On their arrival at the moor, about eight o'clock, the deluded wretches who were assembled there, immediately threw away their arms and dispersed in all directions. A pursuit immediately commenced, and twelve of the insurgents (several of them from the neighbourhood of Barnsley) were apprehended. As many of them had been observed to abandon their arms, the Moor was search d, and the following articles found upon it:—A green flag, inscribed, 'He that sends a man to that he die, shall be sure purpose death,' ten pikes, from eight to nine feet long, with head on, three hay forks, three single barrelled guns: twenty one pike-staves, about eight feet long; and twenty seven from four to six feet, all of which bore marks of having heads on, but they had been unscrewed or broken off, eight pike heads of various shapes; a quantity of blank cartridges and loose bullets; several knapsacks, &c. Most of the pike-staves are made of young trees, and many of them have pieces of tin or sheet iron nailed near the head, to preserve them from being cut by sabres. The heads appear to be chiefly of the same manufacture, and some of them are made out of files hammered flat.

"When these arms were collected, the prisoners were escorted to Huddersfield by the party who had captured them, and, after a short examination, were placed in strict confinement, together with four others who were apprehended during the day; some of them for insulting the soldiers, and uttering inflammatory language to the streets.

"We have since learnt with pleasure the apprehension of the ringleader, Carbett, the a serjeant in the 84th foot, which, we hope, will be the prelude to further discoveries. A man named Schofield has been apprehended, with several others, whose names we have not learnt. A number of pikes, guns, and other weapons have been found in the neighbourhood of Grange-moor, and on the road between that place and Barnsley. A white flag was also found near Grange-moor yesterday; it has a black border, is trimmed with black crape and fringe, and bears the following inflammatory motto:—*unprincipled* —but as they will hardly be suspected of these fulsome, it only remains that they must see through & despise the insidious manœuvres of the Ex-Secretary of Bonaparte's Mother.

"Our yesterday morning's statement of the very wide diffusion of Radicalism among the lower class of labourers in various parts of the county and in certain branches of trade, is fully confirmed by the advices received in the course of the day. The following is the account given by *The Glasgow Courier* of the state of things in that city.

"That we are, now, at peace in this city, is true, but it is that negative peace we have no confidence in, it being a fact that the Radicals are drilling every night in the field in our immediate vicinity. Were the least relaxation to take place in the present active exertions for the suppression of our disturbances, the consequences might be deprecated, the heart of the radical being so corrupted that nothing but the rod of power, administered with firmness, can bring it to reason."

Similar information is contained in the letters and papers from several other manufacturing places; but the most painful circumstance, is that the treasonable practice of drilling & training is still going on in a great variety of places. On Wednesday night the 5th instant, a considerable body of Radicals with arms were drilling close to the town of Glasgow, behind Castleton place; several shots were afterwards heard there as well as the sound of a bugle. The Carlisle Paper mentions that on Sunday evening bodies of men were observed training in the plantations at Cowfoot-hill, near Newtown: and the following account is given from Preston under the date of Saturday last:—

"We are informed by a correspondent on whom we can place great reliance that a nocturnal meeting or muster of the Radicals living in the Townships of Weelton, Withnall, and Hoghton, about seven or eight miles from this town, took place in the night between Tuesday and Wednesday last, but nothing could be learnt of the nature or object of the assemblage."

After this we hope we shall hear no more of the *peaceable* and *innocent* object of the training at *White Moss*, which cut so distinguished a figure in the evidence on the trial at York.

For the account of alarms spread at Wakefield, Barnsley, and Leeds, we refer to the details in other parts of our paper. They all concur in stating the views of the deluded men to have been directed to a *simultaneous* rising in various parts of the kingdom at once. They manifestly thought the time had come which Hunt so long ago announced, when they must resort to "physical force;" and they of course must have expected that at such a time he would keep the promise which he made at Spafields, "not to be found skulking in the rear at the hour of danger."

The Disturbances in the North.

WAKEFIELD, April 14.

We have been informed, that Government have for some days been in possession of information that a great and simultaneous movement was to take place on Wednesday last, through all the commercial districts of the north. In consequence of this, and of the particular information which he had personally received, General Sir John Byng determined to strike a decisive blow, and by surrounding a great body who were expected to assemble on Grange Moor, situated nearly midway between Wakefield and Huddersfield, to get as many as possible of them into his possession. With this view he made his arrangements to draw several corps round this place, in different directions; and to be near the scene of action, came himself to Wakefield on Tuesday evening. But this plan was frustrated by a premature movement of the troops stationed at Huddersfield.

The following is an extract we have made from a letter dated Glasgow, April 8: "Since I wrote yesterday, nothing of much consequence has occurred. The Radicals seem a good deal subdued. At Paisley a captain of the new army, and the secretary of the forces are both taken; and here they have got hold of general Washington, and all his papers and correspondence, including a plan for attacking Glasgow on various points, and general instructions.

"The radicals have been throwing away their pikes into the river, and the canal, and the operatives are now returning to their work. Their plans have been more extensive and better arranged than most people believed: but enough has been brought to convince us that we were in very great danger, and enough also, to make an example of those desperate persons who have come into the hands of the magistracy.

P. S. Thirty prisoners have just come in from Bridgeton, and many of them with pikes in their hands."

A formidable riot took place at Greenock, on the night of the 7th. A party of the Port Glasgow volunteers were escorting some prisoners from Paisley to the gaol at Greenock; when they entered the town, they were attacked with stones & pelted severely; they succeeded however in lodging their prisoners safe in gaol, when on returning to port Glasgow, they were attacked by the mob (partly Greenock and partly from the neighborhood,) and they were obliged to fire in their own defence. They effected their retreat. There are already nine of the mob dead, and nine more dangerously wounded.

"In the mean time, after the military had retired, they broke open the gaol and liberated the Radicals who had been lodged there from Paisley. Troops have been sent from this place, and every thing now is again quiet."

The trial of Sir Charles Wolseley and parson Harrison, at the Chester assizes, for sedition, was nearly finished. Williams and Bruce, have been convicted of attempting the life of Bird, the Stockport constable, and sentenced for execution.

"Events in Spain," says the Gazette de France, "assume daily a more serious aspect; princes, brothers to the king, have been obliged to take the title of citizens. Several provinces still refuse to acknowledge the new constitution. The finances are in a deplorable state; the government has supplied itself with a little money by confiscating the wealth of some members of the inquisition; but this resource is precarious, and the penury of the treasury will compel the adoption of general measures, of which it is impossible to foresee the results."

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many from the neighbouring villages.

"A few of the patrol followed them about two hours afterwards on the same road, and one gentleman (who arrived before the other) got so near to them upon Grange-moor, as clearly to observe them in ranks, and armed with pikes: he thinks the number was about three or four hundred, but he was soon compelled to retreat by two men with fire arms! The other gentlemen, on their arrival at Grange-moor, found that the Radicals had dispersed at the sight of the military from Huddersfield, as we have before stated.

"Previously to leaving Barnsley, the radicals roused several of the inhabitants in different parts of the town, and demanded their fire-arms, which were, in general, surrendered. At one house, however, they were refused, and, in revenge, they broke twelve panes in the windows. In their route they called at many houses, demanding fire-arms, which they afterwards substituted for pikes, as several of the latter were found on the road. The Yeomanry were called out early on Wednesday morning, and sent in different directions during the day attended by J. Scott, Esq. of Badsworth, magistrate, to search the houses of individuals in the villages, but no arms were discovered.

"In the evening, three or four persons were taken into custody, and examined by Mr. Scott and Dr. Corbet, and committed for further examination. Yesterday nine others were secured, and the town was in a very perturbed state. There is no doubt but these deluded men were disappointed in not meeting as they expected, a large body of the Radicals from the neighbourhood of Huddersfield, &c. on Grange-Moor.

The under-mentioned persons were committed yesterday on the following charges, viz. W. Holland, W. Holt, G. Burkinshaw, Geo. Bryan, A. Ingham, and J. Hobson, weavers, of Dodsworth, near Barnsley, for riotously assembling, armed with pikes, with many others, and endeavouring, by threats, to induce W. Siddons, and G. Beevers to join them, and for having been with the party who went to Grange-moor: Thomas Wood, labourer, of Dodsworth, and Thomas Woodhead, weaver, for procuring pikes to be manufactured.

Extract of a private letter.

GLASGOW, April 12.

"I hope the spirit of radical rebellion is now broken in this neighbourhood; their attempt at a muster was so contemptable at all points this day week, which was to have been on the great day, that they have been in the dumps ever since; none but the most daring and unprincipled followers turned out; many of the more thinking favoured their cause, but had not the heart to join them. Indeed every man who had his eyes about him, saw that the military were too powerful for them; and it is well it was so; for had the Radicals got possession of this city, as they hoped, we should have had sad business of it.—A great many people here acted in the adjacent villages have been taken up by the civil power since that period, some of whom, it is said, for the sake of their own necks, are divulging what they know."

LONDON, April. 18.

The *Quotidienne* contains a statement that Decaze had given notice that he would be in Paris on the 15th instant, in order to proceed to London. We can hardly consider this intelligence to be authentic. Decaze, as an experienced intriguer, must know that it is necessary for him to *feel his way*, before he ventures to come to England. He may arrive here in an official character, which will demand respect to the *office*, which in a thousand ways contempt and detestation will be shewn to the *man*. The loyal people of England are at this moment smarting under the deadly effects of revolutionary doctrines; and they know that Decaze, a creature of the Revolution, has done more than any man in Europe, for the last three years, to encourage and patronise those doctrines. The English Ministers, who have just escaped the danger of the assassin, and have called out with pikes in their hands,"

"Events in Spain," says the Gazette de France, "assume daily a more serious aspect; princes, brothers to the king, have been obliged to take the title of citizens. Several provinces still refuse to acknowledge the new constitution. The finances are in a deplorable state; the government has supplied itself with a little money by confiscating the wealth of some members of the inquisition; but this resource is precarious, and the penury of the treasury will compel the adoption of general measures, of which it is impossible to foresee the results."

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dreadful explosion of gas, by which al persons were seriously injured, an infant killed, took place a few since in Fourth-street, Newcastle, facts of the case, as far as we can ct them, were nearly as follow:— ng the greater part of the day the ly of *Mr. Benjamin Slater*, in front hose house, in that st eet, one of main gas-pipes passed, but without ng any communication with the e, had been greatly annoyed with smell of gas, which, it appears, was ping from the pipe into the house. rmation of this circumstance was municated to the proper person at gas-works, who promised to remedy inconvenience the next day, not eiving any immediate danger. In evening, however, as Mrs Slater sitting in the parlour conversing a friend, she sent her daughter a candle to the closet, when a most dful and violent explosion of gas place, by which the upper part of house, and the whole of the back of the adjoining house were blown , and destroyed, and the houses otherse much injured. Mrs. Slater's ghter was scorched most shockingly r all her body; and a young child s forced from Mrs. Slater's arms into fire-place. Mrs. Slater was also t; Mrs. Fletcher, her friend, we believe, escaped unhurt. But more serious injury was sustained in the adjoin house, occupied by Mr. John Slater o was that evening entertaining a ty of friends. The part of the se where they were sitting was quite molished, and they were so crushed long the ruins, that it was some re ore they could be extricated; but re all more or less hurt. Mr. Slater her had both his ankles put out; he o received a flesh wound, was otherse much hurt. Mrs. Dobson had al both her ankles put out, and her arm oken; and had the further misfortune having her child a baby of about five eks old, which she was holding in her ns, unfortunately killed Mr. Dobson also received some injury, as did s. John Slater, and some others, but do not know the particulars. Our aders may form some idea of the exsion, from the fact of some tables d chairs being thrown across the street d a window being blown quite out, d thrown over a wall on the opposite de of the street. Some persons who re passing were also hurt by the fall g bricks, &c.

PARIS, April 2.

It is now nearly a fortnight since an attempt was made to assassinate Monsieur, d not a whisper of it has been heard ept indeed, the illness of the King, ich was brought on by the shock. It ms that his royal highness visited St. nis with the sacred purpose of deting an hour to the indulgence of paal sorrow and prayer at the tomb of Duke de Berri. Thither he was ached by a murderer or murderers; d after entering the cathedral, a ruffian tempted to force his way to the victim overpowering the tenderness whom the stody of the church is entrusted. Fornately her resistance and scream ought a couple of gens-d'armes to r rescue, and the assassin was wounded by a pistol shot and taken prison. On his person was found a brace of stols loaded to their muzzels. It is t clearly stated whether he had an complice, and among those who are ry to the transaction, the whole is asbed to insanity in the individual. The fect upon his majesty's health, howev , was almost fatal, as it threw the gout ing about him to his stomach, and the asps were not only severe but of long uration. Happily he is now quite recovered.

"Paris, after dusk, almost resembles besieged city. At every 40 yards on e Boulevard the passenger encounters patrol of 5 soldiers, a corporal and privates, two of the latter being French d two Swiss. The same arrangement observed by all the guards whenever ounted; one half foreigners. This trays the distrust of the government and exercises much rancour amongst the dissaffected, who boast that 2,000 Swiss would be of small avail ere the time come for pressing their iews. There is always a guard at the lace Royale; but at night the quarangle is literally surrounded with oops. All the public buildings and imortant stations are likewise strongly urded. In short every thing bears the arks of an approaching convulsion especially should the throne become vant. The event in Spain has produced n electrical sensation, and our informant adds that the want of a distinguished nder alone prevents matters from ing to a crisis in France."

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

We rejoice to perceive that the Cor ty for the Destitute and Houseless

only fulfilling most completely the temporary purpose for which it was stituted, but afford every prospect of leading to general and more permanent advantages. Of 600 persons, male and female, now housed and fed in this new asylum, not one has been heard to utter a murmur, either as to the behaviour of the superintendants or the quality of the food, or the nature of the accommodation; and when it is considered how much profligacy and disposition to cavil may fairly be believed to exist among a promiscuous multitude thus poured at once out of the streets into one centre, it does, we conceive, reflect the highest credit on the managers of this charity, to have afforded no opportunity for any feelings but those of at least temporary contentment. The arrangements are extremely simple. The warehouse consists of three spacious floors. On the lower floor is, on one side a kitchen, with all other conveniences belonging to that portion of a house; on the other side is an office fitted up, where persons are stationed to inquire into the claims of each applicant, not as he or she arrives, (for the appearance of misery is a sufficient passport for the night,) but on the next day, in order that some may be sent to their respective parishes, and others may be furnished with such employment as the Committee may be able to provide. On this floor, also, there is accommodation for the city officers, who are in attendance all night to maintain peace, should their interference be necessary.

The next, which is the principal floor, is divided into two compartments, both of which are for the male applicants; and the smaller compartment is appropriated solely to those who are sick. The larger one is again separated into two divisions, each of which is boarded to the height of two feet from the ground and the space thus formed on each side of the room, between those boards and the wall, is filled with clean straw. The straw is so abundant as not merely to furnish a bed, but is covering also for those who rest in it, and an interval is allowed of about two or three feet between each individual. On the big er story are the women, the number of whom, however, does not amount to a hove 60, but of these, many have infant and even suckling children. To these so situated, a superior indulgence is given; besides the straw, they have the benefit of thick woollen rugs; there are also nurses to attend them. It is needless to say that there is no communication between the male and female wards. Besides these means of comfortable rest, the Committee supply their lodgers with a substantial meal night and morning, and those who are unable to leave their premises in the day, have a third meal.—The rooms are at once lighted and warmed by gas, and the ventilation, though of all things the most difficult to manage, is more perfect than we have ever felt it in any room with the same number of persons in it. This, however is to be improved by making new windows both at the sides and at the ends. The subscription for the Relief of the Destitute and the Houseless, already amounts to little short of £10,000.

The Committee for the Relief of the Houseless poor, have received from Government considerable supplies of bedding, clothes and other articles, to be applied to the purposes of that excellent charity. The peculiar urgency of this moment, and the rapidity with which plans and modes of relief for the distressed are multiplying in every direction, exhibits the character of British society in a most favourable light. The "The Society for the suppression of Mendicity" has not had its determination to give the utmost possible assistance to the former charity, and to co-operate cordially with its Committee of management; so as to combine the two great objects of temporary aid to the suffering, and eventual restraint to the idle and dissolute. Several parochial associations have been formed with the benevolent view of alleviating the wretchedness of those who, though resident in the parish, have no legal claim upon its public funds. Such are particularly those of St. George, Hanover square, and St. Dunstan-in-the-West. The "Strangers' Friend Society" has been active in assisting the peculiar object of its bounty. The "Widow's Friend and Benevolent Society" also has made an urgent appeal to the public in support of its admirable system of domiciliary visits, by means of which, in the course of the preceding year, 2000 individuals have been relieved. Even amusements have been laudably directed to views of benevolence. The members of the Amateur Concert propose to devote a night to the benefit of the charitable societies; and a correspondent informs us, that in a respectable village near town, the more opulent inhabitants have already appropriated to the relief of their poorer neighbours the profits of a subscription ball, and are meditating to get up a play for the same benevolent purpose.

The Committee for the Relief of Destitute Seamen, have offered the aid of their excellent institution to those objects of the London-wall charity who have been connected with the sea-service. Thus will one of the difficulties with respect to the ultimate disposal of a considerable part of the houseless, be removed; and the benevolence of their fellow-creatures will disperse and transmit to their proper employment those whom distress has brought together to one common receptacle. It is co-operation only, and the benefit of their experience which the Seamen's Committee offers to that for the Destitute: the funds of the former are appropriated by express resolution; those funds are luckily not wanted by the other charity; all that is needed there fore is obtained, and the two committees have met for the purpose of mutual arrangements.

The Lord Mayor has also had a communication with the American Vice Consul, who informs his Lordship that he is not precluded from affording relief to distressed Americans, on account of their having served on board British ships; that he maintains a number of such at present, and has engaged a passage for fifty of them to their native country. Applications of this description will therefore in part be withdrawn. The farmers, too, at present to use an expression of their own, are not able to "get upon the lands;" but as the frost breaks, the call for agricultural hands will be in proportion to the long suspension of rural employments.

Remarkable effect of Lightning.—About twenty years ago, during a violent thunder storm the lightning struck a pane of glass in a house door, so that the mistress of the house, who was in the hall behind the door, was cast several paces backwards, and thrown on the floor. She however received no injury, nor was the pane of glass broken. The electric fluid had, however, left upon it a beautiful painting (if I may so express it,) resembling, on the whole a head, which was formed of numerous smaller heads. From that time, this pane of glass was never wet with dew, and never froze, though the other panes were affected by the weather as usual. Great care was taken of the remarkable pane, till some days since it was broken by carelessness; when it appeared the lightning had split it, in king two panes out of one, and leaving in the middle the traces of the electric fluid. Before it was broken, no one could see that there was a divis n. The parts which are not much broken were collected as carefully as possible.—*Lat. Gaz.*

The *Gazette de France* contains the following extract of a private letter, dated Rome, March 20: "Our city begins to be thronged with Foreigners; during the last few days, a great number of English have arrived. Among them is the celebrated Sir H. Davy. On many very as to the success of the efforts pursuing relative to the Herculaneum Manuscripts. It is thought, that he is himself occupied with the publication of a treatise on these papers, on a public ation which will probably decide the opinions of the learned as to what further hopes may be entertained on the subject."

Portable reservoirs of hot water for sale have been contrived and brought into use at Paris. The inventor, M. Valette, has reduced the consumption of fuel to the least possible quantity required to produce a certain effect. He kindles a fire in a stove, surrounded by a great mass of water, and, by dextrous management, raises this mass to 90° of heat in a few minutes, and at trifling expence. This machine being placed on wheels, the proprietor loses no time; his water heating as he travels, is soon in a state of ebullition. He offers to contract on the lowest terms with all persons wanting hot water, whether for scrubbing houses, washing, or personal cleanliness. As personal bathing is much practised at Paris, M. Valette carries with him what he calls a *bagnoire*, made of varnished leather, supported by slight iron bars. The patent has been extended to England, and promises great utility.

Daring Robbery.—Thursday last, During the procession, a most formidable gang of robbers, armed with bludgeons, &c. about thirty in number, committed the vilest depredations. J. M'Gorl, esq. of Marylebone, after placing some ladies in a carriage to view the procession, left them and was in the act of crossing from Spring-gardens to the opposite side, when a villain snatched his gold watch and append ges, which he ran off with.—Mr Gayor pursued and collared him, when he was surrounded by about thirty others, who commenced a most desperate attack on him with their sticks, and bruised him seriously; he still kept his hold, and offered a reward to any person who would assist him, but the gang was so formidable that every one was afraid. Mr. M. at length swirled another fellow who was most active in attempting to rescue the thief; and while he held him by the collar the villain bit Mr. Mayor's thumb finger nearly through, which "caused him to let go the thief and secure the other. During the affray he had the whole of his pockets turned inside out, his handkerchief and all his property was stolen. Constables arrived and took the prisoner to St. James' watch-house; yesterday he was examined at Marlborough street, he gave his name John Fitzgerald. Mr. Howard, of Carnaby-street, Carnaby-market, was attacked under similar circumstances in Piccadilly, by about thirty in a gang, who beat him with sticks, and turning his pockets inside out, robbed him of his watch and every thing he had in his possession. Several other Robberies of the same description were perpetrated during the procession.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons. April 27.

A few minutes before two the speaker took the Chair.

At two the House was summoned to the House of Peers, to hear the Speech from the Throne. The Speaker and the other members present, immediately proceeded to the other House, to hear the Speech delivered by His Majesty from the Throne

THE KING'S SPEECH.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have taken the earliest occasion of assembling you here, after having recurred to the sense of *my people*.

"In meeting you personally, for the first time since the death of the beloved father, I am anxious to assure you, that I shall always continue to imitate his great example in increasing attention to the public interests, and in paternal solicitude for the welfare and happiness of all classes of my subjects.

"I have received from Foreign Powers renewed assurances of their friendly disposition, & of their earnest desire to cultivate with me the relations of peace and amity.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"The Estimates for the present year will be laid before you.

"They have been framed upon principles of strict economy; but it is to me matter of the deepest regret, that the state of the country has not allowed me to dispense with those additions to our military force which I announced at the commencement of the last Session of Parliament.

"The first object to which your attention will be directed, is the provision to be made for the support of the Civil Government, and of the honour and dignity of the Crown.

"I leave entirely at your disposal, my interest in the Hereditary Revenues; and I cannot deny myself the gratification of declaring, that so far from desiring any arrangement which might lead to the imposition of new burdens upon my people, or even might diminish, on my account the amount of the Reductions incident to my accession to the Throne. I can have no wish, under circumstances like the present, that any addition whatever should be made to the Settlement adopted by Parliament in the Year 1816

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"Deeply as I regret that the machinations and designs of the disaffected should have led, in some parts of the country, to acts of open violence and insurrection, I cannot but express my satisfaction at the prompt manner in which these attempts have been suppressed by the vigilance and activity of the Magistrates, and by the zealous co-operation of all those of my Subjects whose exertions have been called forth to support the authority of the Laws.

"The wisdom and firmness manifested by the late Parliament, and the due execution of the Laws, have greatly contributed to restore confidence throughout the Empire, and to counterbalance those principles of sedition and hostility which had been disseminated with such malignant perseverance, and had poisoned the minds of the ignorant and unwary.

"I rely upon the continued support of Parliament, in my determination to maintain, by all the means entrusted to my hands, the Public Safety and Tranquillity.

"Deploring, as we all must, the distress which still unhappily prevails among many of the labouring classes of the Community, and anxiously looking forward to its removal or mitigation, it is in the means of our common duty, effectually to protect the Loyal, the Peaceable, and the Industrious, against those Practices of Turbulence and Intimidation, by which the period of Relief can only be deferred, and by which the pressure of the Distress has been incalculably aggravated.

"I trust that an awakened sense of the dangers which they have incurred, and of the arts which have been employed to seduce them, will bring back to the right path of order, of those who have been unhappily led astray, and will revive in them that spirit of loyalty, that due submission to the laws, and that attachment to the Constitution, which upwards of a century of the great body of the people, and which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, have secured to the British nation the enjoyment of a larger share of practical freedom, as well as of prosperity and happiness than have fallen to the lot of any nation in the world."

LONDON, April 30.

On Saturday the 29th, Little business was transacted. The House met at 3 o'clock, and adjourned at 4, for the purpose of presenting the address of the House to the King.

The trials for high treason closed on the evening of the 27th of April, and the next morning sentence of death was passed on the prisoners. On Saturday, the Lord High Steward, Sergeant made his report to the King in Council, of the eleven men who had been sentenced the day previous. After two hours deliberation, the following were ordered for execution on the Monday (this day) viz. *Arthur Thistlewood, James Ings, Thomas Brunt, Richard Tidd, and William Davidson.* The remaining six, who pleaded guilty to their indictments, are respited during the pleasure of the King. The five above named are to be hung, and afterwards beheaded, and their bodies divided into four quarters. One of the papers before us, says—"The prisoners at present exhibit a sort of enthusiastic bravery, and express pride in having an opportunity to lay down their lives in the cause of freedom. They all rejected the kind attention of the Rev. Mr Cotton; they say they want not his assistance, and profess themselves to be confirmed deists."

SENTENCE PASSED ON THE CONSPIRATORS

His Lordship having once more solemnly exhorted the prisoners to repentance, pronounced the sentence of the law in the following words to

"That you, and each of you, be taken from hence to the gaol from whence you first came, and from thence that you be drawn upon a hurdle to the place of execution, and be there hanged by the neck until you be dead; and that afterwards your heads shall be severed from your bodies, and your bodies be divided into four quarters, to be disposed of as his Majesty shall think fit.—And may God of his infinite goodness have mercy upon your souls!"

The cries said aloud, "Amen!" in which he was joined by many in the court, who were deeply affected by his Lordship's impressive address.

YORK, June 15, 1820.

His Excellency the Administrator of Lower Canada has been pleased, in consequence of instructions received from His Majesty's Government, to order to be republished, the proclamation of Lieut. Gen. Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, G. C. B. dated the 3d of May 1817, for the preservation of the peace in the Indian Territories; and has accompanied the same by a further proclamation under the Great Seal of Lower Canada, to the same effect, bearing date the 12th ult. both of which will be found in the first page of our Paper.

To Correspondents.—The Communication from Mr. Sullivan is unavoidably deferred to our next.

To the Freeholders of the Town of YORK.

WHEREAS, His Majesty's Royal Proclamation hath been issued for the purpose of calling together a Legislative Council and House of Assembly for the Province of Upper Canada; And Whereas, by a certain Act of this Province, passed in the sixtieth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled," An Act to provide for increasing the Representation of the Commons of this Province in the House of Assembly," the Town of York shall be Represented in the House of Assembly by one Member. And Whereas, by a certain Instrument under the Sign Manual, and sealed with the Seal of His Honor SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, I have been nominated and appointed Returning Officer for the Town of York:

And Whereas, by a certain Writ under the Great Seal of the Province of Upper Canada, by me received, I am thereby directed to cause one Knight, girt with a Sword, the most fit and discreet, to be freely and indifferently chosen to Represent the said Town of York in Assembly, by those who shall be present at the day of Election? Now Know Ye, that by virtue of the said nomination and appointment, and in obedience to His Majesty's Writ, I shall, at the Market Place, in the Town of York, on the twenty-second day of June instant, attend, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and proceed to the Election of one Knight to Represent the said Town of York in the said House of Assembly, and hereof, all Freeholders of the said Town of York are to take Notice, and attend accordingly.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Returning Officer for the Town of York.
York, 14th June, 1820. 2w24.

To the Free holders of the Counties of YORK, and SIMCOE.

WHEREAS, His Majesty's Royal Proclamation hath been issued for the purpose of calling together a Legislative Council and House of Assembly for the Province of Upper Canada: And Whereas, by a certain Act of this Province, passed in the sixtieth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled, "An Act to provide for increasing the Representation of the Commons of this Province in the House of Assembly," the Counties of York and Simcoe shall be represented in the said House of Assembly by Two Members: And Whereas, by a certain Instrument under the Sign Manual, and sealed with the Seal of His Honor SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, I have been nominated and appointed Returning Officer for the Counties of York and Simcoe:

And Whereas, by a certain Writ under the Great Seal of the Province of Upper Canada, by me received, I am thereby directed to cause Two Knights, girt with Swords, the most fit and indifferently chosen to represent the said Counties of York and Simcoe in Assembly, by those who shall be present at the day of Election: NOW KNOWYE, that by virtue of the said nomination and appointment, and in obedience to the Majesty's said Writ, I shall, at the Market Place in the Town of York, on the twenty-sixth day of June next, attend, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and proceed to the Election of Two Knights to represent the said Counties of York and Simcoe in the said House of Assembly; and hereof, all Freeholders of the said Counties of York and Simcoe are to take Notice, and attend accordingly.

JAMES FITZGIBBON.
Returning Officer for the Counties of York and Simcoe.
York, 14th June, 1820.

MASONIC.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Anniversary of Saint John the Baptist, will be celebrated on the 24th inst. at the Lodge-Room, in the Town of York. A public Address will be delivered on the occasion by the Rev. JOHN FENTON.

Public service to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon: after which, the public installation of the Lodge will take place in form.

N. B.—Brethren of other Lodges are desired to attend at 9 o'clock.

JAMES BIGELOW,
Secretary to the Committee of Arrangement.
York, 8th June, 1820. 24tf

IN the Store House of the subscriber, A Cask of NAILS, no owner, any Person who has one missing, upon proving the Property and paying the expence of the Advertisement will receive it from

W. ALLAN.
York, 29th May 1820. 3w24.

POST-OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Mail from here to Niagara will commence running twice a week, to begin on Thursday, 6th Proximo. *The Office will be shut for closing the Mail on Monday and Thursday precisely at four o'clock in the afternoon,* after that hour no letters can be received.

The mail closes for the Eastward on Monday and Thursday at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, after that no letters can be received.

York, 10th June 1820. 3w24.

COTILLION PARTY.

MR TOBIAS, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, that a Cotillion Party will take place on Friday evening this week at the Waterloo House. Every Gentleman will be so good as to pay one dollar each at entrance.

York, 14th June 1820. 3w24.

JAMES NATION & Co.

HAVE just received in addition to their former stock of Grocery, Dry goods, and Hardware

15 *Crates of New assorted*

EARTHEN WARE,

which is offered for Sale at reduced prices;

AND

on consignment, a quantity of

MESS and PRIME PORK,

and a few Barrels Dutton Ale from the Kingston Brewery.

BANK NOTES.

of the State of New York taken at Par.

York, 15th June, 1820. 24 tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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A. D. Pansheiuh
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From the Albany Plough Boy.

Wooden-soled Shoes.

Mr. Curtis, of Arlington, Va. has brought into use, among the labourers of his plantations shoes of the above description. He says that those by whom they are worn, declare them to be much warmer, and more comfortable, than shoes with leather soles. They keep the feet perfectly dry, and are therefore much more conducive to health. Mr. C. says the introduction of this improvement has lessened his expenditures for keeping the laboring part of his family in shoes; at least four-fifths —that in this way every man can be his own shoe-maker, and can make half a dozen pairs in a day. The upper leather of the shoes is sewed together in the usual manner. The soles are made in the usual shape of soles, with the heel about three-fourths of an inch thick, and a groove is cut into the upper parts of the edges, sufficiently wide and deep, to mit on the leather which is done with little tacks drove so closely together as to exclude the entrance of any water.—During the winter it is advisable to fasten little plates of iron round the heel and fore part of the shoe, with nails somewhat projecting, so as to prevent slipping; or the nails may be drove into the wood for that purpose. The harder the wood of which the soles are made the longer they will last. It would doubtless be an improvement to have the upper side of the soles scooped out a little, so as better to suit the shape of the foot.

A shoe some what similar to this has long been in use among the peasantry of France; and there can be no doubt that for those whose labors expose them to the inclemency of the seasons, this is much the healthiest and cheapest sort of shoes.

In the reign of queen Anne, a ship of about three hundred tons, mounting 20 cannon, manned by pirates, appeared off the harbor of Newport, cruising between Block Island and Point Judith, interrupting every vessel that attempted to pass, and treating their crews with great severity. To remove an annoyance so injurious to the comfort and prosperity of the inhabitants of Newport, two resolute young men, John and William Wanton, determined to attempt her capture, and the means they resorted to were as novel as the success was glorious. They no sooner intimated their intention than they were joined by thirty young men, of their acquaintance. A sloop of about sixty tons was engaged for the enterprize. This noble band went on board with only their small arms, and sailed out of the harbour to appearances on a coasting voyage; every person being below, except a sufficient number to navigate the sloop. As they drew near, apparently with an intention to pass the ship, a shot was fired at them. They immediately lowered the peak of their mainsail, and luffed up for the ship; but instead of bringing her along side, they came directly under her stern, when the men jumped on deck, and grappled her to the ship, and with wedges ready for the purpose, fastened her rudder, by driving them between that and the stern post, so as to render the ship absolutely unmanageable. Having so far succeeded in their enterprize, each man took his musket, and being marksmen, every pirate that showed himself on board the ship was instantly shot; after a great variety of unavailing efforts to disengage themselves, and losing a number of their men, they surrendered, and were brot in triumph by this gallant band into the harbor of Newport.—Queen Anne being informed of this heroic achievement presented the two brothers, John and William Wanton, with a large silver bowl and salver, on which was engraved a Latin quotation appropriate to the exploit.

WROUGHT IRON BRIDGES.

An interesting memorial has been presented to the French Chamber of Deputies, by Mr. Poyett, member of the Institute, and Architect to the minister of the Interior. He proposes to substitute wrought Iron Bridges in place of those built of stone, which can be erected at one-fifth of the expense as strong stone bridges, being capable of bearing the weight of 984 tons, 7 cwt. without the necessity of constructing abutments for the last arch. As an additional advantage, the piers of wrought iron bridges may be raised at the distance of 98 to 130 feet apart, by which the navigation of rivers will be preserved.

In the Christian Observer of October, the Society for the suppression of mendicity established in London, March 1818, "is noticed for the great good which has attended its operations, in rescuing many, really deserving objects, from wretchedness and misery; while, at the same time, they have exposed and brought to justice a considerable number of daring Impostors, who infested the streets, living in habits of drunkeness with the sums daily bestowed on them by mistaken humanity.

"The plan of the Institution is to issue printed tickets for distribution to street-beggars, which tickets refer them to the Society-House, where they are immediately supplied with food, and a statement of the case of each is registered. The truth of this statement is ascertained by personal investigation and enquiry, and the case is then disposed of according to circumstances. They have entreated the public to assist their endeavours by purchasing their tickets for distribution, and discontinuing the impolitic practice, of indiscriminate alms-giving. If this object were once attained, the sturdy beggars would be obliged to work, the employment of children in begging would be terminated, and the wretchedness, indolence and vice of a numerous class of our fellow creatures, might, in the course of time, give place to habits of industry and virtue.

"The Society is supported by voluntary contributions, and the sale of tickets, which are sold in parcels of five for one shilling. An annual payment of one guinea, constitutes a manager, and ten guineas a manager for life; and who are entitled to tickets of reference gratuitously."

Deposited in the New-York Bank for Savings, in the name of the President and Vice Presidents therof, *Five Hundred Dollars*, to be paid over by them to the society, which may be formed in N. York, on principles similar, or similar to the London, Society for suppression of medicity. And should no Society be organized within two years from this date, then the said sum and the interest which will accrue, shall be equally divided between the Orphan Asylum Society, and the society for the relief of poor widows with small children, and paid over to them.

Gen. Wilkinson has been put in nomination for Mayor of the city of New-Orleans; and in order to make him eligible, the Legislature of the state have passed an act, dispensing with the qualification of a year's residence.

Northern Canal.—It is with regret we learn, that lack of water in our canal, is already experienced to an alarming degree. The canal, in its whole length, may be said to be literally lined with rafts of timber, waiting a rise of water, to enable their passage into the Hudson. We understand that it has been determined on by the engineer and commissioner, to make an attempt to supply the deficiency of water from the Hudson river.—*Sandy Hill Times.*

Sheriff's Office.
York, 2d, May 1820.

LESSEES of Clergy Reserves within the Home District, are hereby informed, that unless the sums due upon their respective Leases are discharged on or before the sixth day of October next, measures will be taken to compel payment; and Notice is also hereby given that all those Clergy Reserves which have been applied for, but for which no Lease have issued, will be considered vacant unless the first applicants take out their Leases without delay.

(By order)
SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff. tf. 18.

THREE Thousand Acres of valuable Land for sale, in the District of London viz.

Townships	Lots	Concession	Acres.
Oxford	No. 8,10,12,13,& 15	2d	1000
	9, 11, 13, 14, & 16	3d	915
	8,9,10,11,12,13,& 14	4th	885
Walpole, No. 5,	- - -	10th	200
			3000

By the Surveyor's field notes, the above mentioned lands are stated to be of the first quality.—The 2800 acres in Oxford, are for more than two miles situate along the North Bank of the River Thames. Mr. George Nichol will shew the land in Oxford, to any one who may wish to become a purchaser.—Application for further particulars to be made to the subscriber.

JOHN M'GILL.
York 24th March, 1820. 13—tf.

THE Co-partnership of QUETTON St. GEORGE, & Co. having expired on the 1st May, the business in future will be carried on by the Subscribers under the Firm of *St. GEORGE & Co.* who respectfully solicit a continuance of that support which has been liberally extended to the old Establishment.

JOHN S. BALDWIN,
JULIUS QUESNEL,
JOHN HOLME.
York, 1st May, 1820.

Land for Sale.

SIX Hundred Acres in the Township of Whitchurch, consisting of Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 6th concession, and No. 14 in the seventh concession, to be sold together or separate.

Very easy terms of payment will be given. For particulars, enquire at this Office.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were the late Thomas Thomson, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Wm. Allan, Esq. to be administered at the suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson, and Alexander Thain, I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, being part of Lot No. 31, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, and near Purdy's Mills, containing by admeasurement five acres, be the same more or less, together with a good frame House and Barn, and other out Houses thereon erected, all of which property will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at Public Auction, on Monday the third day of July 1820, at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Town of York, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SAM'L RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office,
York, 1st July, 1819.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of sale.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of RICHARD SMITH, late of York, Inn-keeper, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber; and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are desired to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

SIDNEY SMITH,
Administrator.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are under the necessity of desiring those persons who have not paid their Subscriptions towards the Humber and Mimico bridges, to pay the amount, those in York, into the hands of W. B. Robinson, Merchant, York, and those in the country, into the hands of either of the Subscribers. The bridges are now in a state of forwardness, and the money will be immediately wanted.

W THOMPSON,
R. GRAY.
York, May 12, 1820. 3w20

TO BE SOLD.

THAT well known FARM, No. 1, west side of Yonge Sreet, belonging to Captain D. Heen, about four or five miles from York, 210 Acres, the Land is of excellent quality, well wooded, with about forty acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, Barn & Farm House. Application to be made to the subscriber at York.

W. W. BALDWIN.

ALSO—The following Lots of Land.
Nos. 12, 13, 14, in the 3d Concession, 13, 15 } Whitchurch.
4th Concession. }

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

LOT No. 35, in the 2d Concession Vaughan, Co. of York, and No. 6, South side Hospital-street, Town of York, Home Dis.

	Acres.
Do. No. 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31, in the 4th Con. and No. 22 and 24, in the 5th Con. Beverly, Co. of Hamilton, Gore District, - - - - - - -	2000
Do. No. 7, 8, 9, in the 4th Con. Delaware, and No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Con. Alfborough, Middlesex, London District, - - - -	1000
Do. No. 3, in the 3d Con. triangular Lot E, 1st Con. triangular Lot F, No. 13, and West half 14, Con. B, and triangular Lot Gin, Con. C, Mercia, No. 2, 4th Street, Amherstburgh, Co. of Essex, Western District, - - - - -	800
Do. No. 23, 1st Con. and 24, in 2d Con. Raleigh, Co. of Kent, Western District, - - - - -	400
Total,	4400

For particulars respecting the above Lots, application may be made to Mr. John Brown, Montreal, Mr. Thomas S. Whitaker, Kingston, Mr. John M'Gregor, sen. Sandwich, or the Subscriber at York, who will sell the same.

A. C. MONT GOMERIE.
York, 29th Nov. 1819. 49tf.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 62 on the East side of Yonge Street, about 18 miles from York, containing 190 acres of land, finely situated on Bond's Lake, the property of Joseph Bouchette, Esq. For the terms, which will be made very advantageous to the purchaser, apply to

G. RIDOUT.
York, 2d May 1820. 18tf.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the Co-partnership between ERASMUS FOWKE and CORNELIUS WEBSTER, under the firm of Fowke Webster & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to the said Cornelius Webster; and all persons having any demands against the said Erasmus Fowke or against the said firm of Fowke Webster & Co. are also requested to produce the same to the said C. Webster for payment.

ERASMUS FOWKE,
CORNELIUS WEBSTER.

LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber, for many years the Junior Clerk in the Office of the Honorable Executive Council of this Province, and who has for some time past occasionally acted as a Land Agent, having resigned the Situation he held in the above mentioned Office, and not being engaged in any other employment, will now transact Land business generally.

ANDREW MERCER

who will receive Proposals for the performance of Settling Duties on 300 Acres of Land in the Township of ALBION—100 Acres in CHINGUACOUSY—1200 Acres in the rear part of NASSAGAWEYA—and 1700 Acres in NISSOURI—to be paid for in part of the Lands.

York 11th May 1820. 6w19.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS, in consequence of the passing of an Act in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, amending an Act passed in the 41st year of the reign of his late Majesty, King George the Third, providing for the Inspection of Flour, Pork, Pot and Pearl Ashes, it is expedient, that all persons interested in the premises should know where to make application for the purpose of causing Inspection of the said articles to be made in compliance with the said Act; notice is hereby given, that the Subscriber has rented part of the house occupied by the Land Agency Office, situated in the Town of York, where on application to him or his lawful Deputy, Mr. Duncan Murchison, Flour, Pork, Pot & Pearl Ashes, can at any time be Inspected, in pursuance of the provisions of the above mentioned Acts.

ALLAN N. McNABB.
Insp. Flour, Pork, Pot & Pearl Ashes,
HOME DISTRICT.
York, 1st. May, 1820. 19—tf

NOTICE.

ALL person indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD HATT, Esq. whether on Bond, Note, or open account are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with Mr. Walter Nichol, at Dundas, whom we have duly authorised for that purpose, and whose receipts & acquittances will be sufficient, and those having claims thereon, will be pleased to furnish statements thereof properly authenticated with as little delay as possible, that they may be adjusted and paid.

RALPH LEEMING, } Exe'rs in
JAMES HAMILTON. } Trust.
Ancaster, 23d. Oct. 1819. 45—tf.

PERSONS indebted to the above estate, are reminded that indulgence must have its limit and therefore, it will be desirable in order to avoid unnecessary trouble and expence that they should come immediately forward and make arrangement for the settlement of their respective accounts.

Wheat, Rye and Pork will be taken in payment at the current prices.

WALTER NICHOL.
Dundas, 1st. Jan. 1820.

AS letters of Administration have been granted by the Court of Probate of Upper Canada, to the subscriber, to Administer to the estate of his late brother Hugh McPhee, of the Home District, deceased, all persons having claims against such estate, are requested to present them for settlement; and all those indebted to the said estate, are also required to make immediate payment to the subscriber or his Attorney, George Ridout, Esq. of York.

JOHN McPHEE,
Administrator.
York, 7th June, 1820. 6w23.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of John Powel, deceased late of the Township of Pickering, are desired to present their accounts to the subscriber within six months from the present date, or their claims will not be allowed.

JOHN HAIGHT,
Administrator.
Pickering, 3d June, 1820. 3w23.

AUCTION OF LANDS.

ON Monday the 27th day of June next, will be sold by Public Auction to the highest bidder, (unless previously disposed of by private contract) the undermentioned lands in the Home District, viz:

Township of Markham—No 62 and the North half of No 61, in the first Concession, West of Yonge Street, containing about 315 Acres.

Township of Whitby—No 25, in the 2nd. and 20, in the 5th Concession, containing 400 Acres.

The terms will be, ready money, on the execution of the titles which can be seen on application at the Office of W. Baldwin Esq. York.

Sale to commence at the Market House.

York, 10th March, 1820.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.
In the York Market during the last week.

ARTICLES.	PER.	DOLLARS AT 5s. FROM £ s. d.	TO £ s. d.
Beef,	lb.	0 0 3	0 0 5
Mutton,	——	0 0 5	0 0 7
Veal,	——	0 0 4	0 0 7
Pork,	——	0 0 5	0 0 7
Fowls.	pair	0 2 0	0 2 3
Turkeys,	each	0 0 0	0 7 6
Geese,	——	0 0 0	0 3 9
Cheese,	lb.	0 0 0	0 0 9
Butter,	——	0 0 7	0 1 0
Eggs,	doz.	0 0 7½	0 1 0
Wheat,	bush	0 0 0	0 3 9
Peas,	——	0 0 0	0 3 9
Potatoes,	——	0 2 6	0 3 9
Oats,	——	0 0 0	0 2 6
Turnips,	——	0 0 0	0 1 3
Cabbages	head	0 0 0	0 0 5
Flour,	cwt.	0 11 3	0 18 9
Do.	bar.	1 2 6	1 5 0
Tallow,	lb.	0 0 0	0 1 0
Lard,	——	0 0 10	0 1 0
Hay,	ton.	0 0 0	5 0 0
Wood,	cord.	0 12 6	0 15 0

TERMS OF THIS GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per annum; when sent by Post Four Dollars and a Half. The Subscriptions to be paid in advance to the 1st of July or 1st of January. Subscribers receiving their Papers by Post, to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their subscription: Country Subscribers, who send to the office for their Papers, who discontinue their subscription, are requested to send notice to that effect, and pay up all arrears, otherwise they will still be considered as Subscribers and charged accordingly.—The Editor is obliged to insist upon this condition, several Subscribers neglecting, frequently for many months, to send for their Papers, which accumulate to an inconvenient degree, and become, if not paid for, a serious loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

After Jan. 1st 1820, the following will be the charges for Advertisements in this Gazette:

	first ins.	each subs't
6 lines and under,	7s 6d	7 1-2d
14 lines and under,	5s	5s 3d

Above 14 lines, four pence per line the first insertion, and one penny per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent without written directions, inserted until forbidden in writing sent to the Office (or mentioned to the Editor personally) and charged accordingly.—When directed No be put in larger type than ordinary they will be charged according to the number of lines the usual sized letter would occupy in the same space.

AGENTS.

J. Dunlap, Esq.	*Glengary.*
Guy Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
J. Watson, Esq.	*Perth.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
S. McNabb, Esq.	*Bellville.*
Major Rogers,	*New-Castle.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	*Hamilton.*
C. Fothergill, Esq.	*Toronto.*
P. Robinson, Esq.	*Newmarket.*
J. Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
T. McCormick, Esq.	*Queenston.*
W. H. Coulson Esq.	*Dundas.*
D. Springer, Esq.	*Delaware.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Long-Point.*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
W. Hands, Esq.	*Sandwich.*
I. Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburgh.*

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